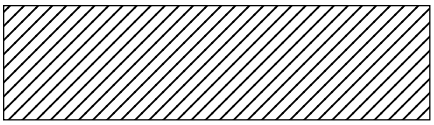

EXACT CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR SOME HYPOTHETICAL ESTIMATES OF PREVALENCE OF BLLs ≥ 10 µg/dL, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN SCREENED.[1]

Estimated prevalence sample	Number screened	95% confidence intervals[2] in lower	upper
1%	100	< 1%	5%
	200	< 1%	4%
	400	< 1%	3%
	1000	< 1%	2%
2%	50	< 1%	11%
	100	< 1%	7%
	200	1%	5%
	400	1%	4%
	1000	1%	3%
3%	100	< 1%	9%
	200	1%	6%
	400	2%	5%
	1000	2%	4%
4%	50	< 1%	14%
	100	1%	10%
	200	2%	8%
	400	2%	6%
	1000	3%	5%
6%	50	1%	17%
	100	1%	13%
	200	3%	10%
	400	4%	9%
	1000	5%	8%
8%	50	2%	19%
	100	4%	15%
	200	5%	13%
	400	5%	11%
	1000	6%	10%
10%	50	3%	22%
	100	5%	18%
	200	6%	15%
	400	7%	13%
	1000	8%	12%
11%	100	6%	19%
	200	7%	16%
	400	8%	14%
	1000	9%	13%
12%	50	5%	24%
	100	6%	20%
	200	8%	17%

Estimated Prevalence in sample	Number Screened	95% confidence intervals[2] lower	upper
	400	9%	15%
	1000	10%	14%
14%	50	6%	27%
	100	8%	22%
	200	10%	20%
	400	11%	18%
	1000	12%	16%
16%	50	7%	29%
	100	9%	25%
	200	11%	21%
	400	13%	20%
	1000	14%	18%
18%	50	9%	31%
	100	11%	27%
	200	13%	24%
	400	14%	22%
	1000	16%	20%
20%	50	10%	34%
	100	13%	29%
	200	15%	26%
	400	16%	24%
	1000	18%	23%
25%	100	17%	35%
	200	19%	31%
	400	21%	29%
	1000	22%	28%
30%	50	18%	45%
	100	21%	40%
	150	23%	38%
	200	24%	37%
	400	26%	35%
	1000	27%	33%
40%	50	26%	55%
	100	30%	50%
	200	33%	47%
	400	35%	45%
	1000	37%	43%
50%	50	36%	64%
	100	40%	60%
	200	43%	57%
	400	45%	55%
	1000	47%	53%

[1] These confidence intervals are calculated on the basis of the binomial distribution, which assumes that the children are drawn from an infinite population. This assumption is appropriate for making predictions about a population of undefined size that may be tested over time. However, these confidence intervals do not apply if, for example, the whole population of interest has been tested.
[2] Rounded to the nearest whole number.