Biomonitoring

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Table B7. PCBs in women ages 16 to 49 years: Median concentrations in blood serum, by race/ethnicity and family income, 2001-2004

Race / Ethnicity	Median concentration of PCBs in serum (ng/g lipid)		
	All Incomes‡ *(n=1,164)*	< Poverty Level *(n=299)*	≥ Poverty Level *(n=810)*
All Races/Ethnicities *(n=1,164)*	30.1	25.8	31.8
White non-Hispanic *(n=477)*	33.6	29.0*	34.8
Black non-Hispanic *(n=281)*	32.2	30.3*	37.4
Mexican-American *(n=305)*	18.0	16.1*	18.9
All Other Races/Ethnicities† *(n=101)*	31.6	NA**	38.0*

DATA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Center for Environmental Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

NOTES:

- Values below the limit of detection are assumed equal to the limit of detection divided by the square root of 2.

- To reflect exposures to women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, the estimates are adjusted for the probability (by age and race/ethnicity) that a woman gives birth. The intent of this adjustment is to approximate the distribution of exposure to pregnant women. Results will therefore differ from a characterization of exposure to adult women without consideration of birth rates.

† The "All Other Races/Ethnicities" category includes all other races or ethnicities not specified, together with those individuals who report more than one race.

‡ Includes sampled individuals for whom income information is missing.

*The estimate should be interpreted with caution because the standard error of the estimate is relatively large: the relative standard error, RSE, is at least 30% but is less than 40% (RSE = standard error divided by the estimate), or the RSE may be underestimated.

** Not available. The estimate is not reported because it has large uncertainty: the relative standard error, RSE, is 40% or greater (RSE = standard error divided by the estimate), or the RSE cannot be reliably estimated.

Table B7a. PCBs in women ages 16 to 49 years: 95th percentile concentrations in blood serum, by race/ethnicity and family income, 2001-2004

| Race / Ethnicity | 95th percentile concentration of PCBs in serum (ng/g lipid) | | |
	All Incomes‡ (n=1,164)	< Poverty Level (n=299)	≥ Poverty Level (n=810)
All Races/Ethnicities (n=1,164)	106.2	87.6	111.3
White non-Hispanic (n=477)	108.7	87.6*	114.6
Black non-Hispanic (n=281)	101.8	74.3*	118.0
Mexican-American (n=305)	49.1	NA**	58.1
All Other Races/Ethnicities† (n=101)	245.2	NA**	191.3*

DATA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics and National Center for Environmental Health, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

NOTES:

- Values below the limit of detection are assumed equal to the limit of detection divided by the square root of 2.

- To reflect exposures to women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, the estimates are adjusted for the probability (by age and race/ethnicity) that a woman gives birth. The intent of this adjustment is to approximate the distribution of exposure to pregnant women. Results will therefore differ from a characterization of exposure to adult women without consideration of birth rates.

† The "All Other Races/Ethnicities" category includes all other races or ethnicities not specified, together with those individuals who report more than one race.

‡ Includes sampled individuals for whom income information is missing.

*The estimate should be interpreted with caution because the standard error of the estimate is relatively large: the relative standard error, RSE, is at least 30% but is less than 40% (RSE = standard error divided by the estimate), or the RSE may be underestimated.

** Not available. The estimate is not reported because it has large uncertainty: the relative standard error, RSE, is 40% or greater (RSE = standard error divided by the estimate), or the RSE cannot be reliably estimated.