



Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning in Rhode Island

Progress Report

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

November 2007

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Eliminating Childhood Lead Poisoning in Rhode Island by 2010

Goal: To eliminate childhood lead poisoning in Rhode Island by the end of 2010.

Milestone: To decrease the number of new cases of lead poisoning (BLL \geq 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$) in children under six years of age in all Rhode Island communities without displacing children, decreasing screening rates, or decreasing access to affordable housing.

In 2004, Rhode Island developed a plan to eliminate childhood lead poisoning by 2010, which focuses on promoting primary prevention while maintaining secondary prevention efforts in the state. Primary prevention reduces or eliminates lead hazards in the environment before a child is exposed. Secondary prevention includes universal screening of children to identify those with elevated blood lead levels (BLL), and in turn, removing or reducing any further exposure to the child.

Rhode Island's Elimination Plan (available at www.health.ri.gov/lead) includes a number of efforts to make the strategic shift from a secondary prevention/early intervention approach to a primary prevention/healthy homes approach. As required by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), progress toward elimination of lead poisoning must be evaluated and reported annually. The Rhode Island Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (RI CLPPP) proposed to measure elimination efforts using two factors: the incidence of lead poisoning, and the availability of lead safe, affordable housing.

While data to measure the incidence of lead poisoning is readily available, it became clear that the lack of comprehensive, quality, housing data made measuring the housing component unrealistic at this time. To address the need for the collection of housing data, RI CLPPP, along with the Rhode Island Housing Resources Commission (HRC), and the Healthy Housing Collaborative developed a statewide vision for healthy housing. The vision and strategy to achieve healthy housing in Rhode Island is summarized in a document that was issued in January 2007 titled "Healthy Housing: Why Rhode Island should invest in the vision." This document is available at www.health.ri.gov/lead.

One important step toward the implementation of the Healthy Housing Vision is the development of a statewide housing database, which could be used to assess the housing situation throughout the state, as well as evaluate the progress toward the elimination of childhood lead poisoning. In 2007, RI CLPPP and HRC are currently working together toward the establishment of this database. Given that this will be a long-term initiative that could benefit several programs, it is expected that other agencies, state and local government, public health programs, and advocates will be included in discussions regarding the design and use of the database.

While the statewide housing database is developed, RI CLPPP is using the following measures to assess progress toward the elimination of childhood lead poisoning.

1. Decrease in the incidence of lead poisoning
2. Maintenance of lead screening rates
3. Availability of affordable housing
4. Assess displacement of children

Measure 1: Decrease in the Incidence of Lead Poisoning

The first measure of progress outlined in the elimination strategy is a decrease in the number of newly lead poisoned children (BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$) by 100 each year. There were 621 children lead poisoned in 2005. The target for 2006 was to have fewer than 520 newly lead poisoned children. Rhode Island met this goal with 500 newly lead poisoned children in 2006.

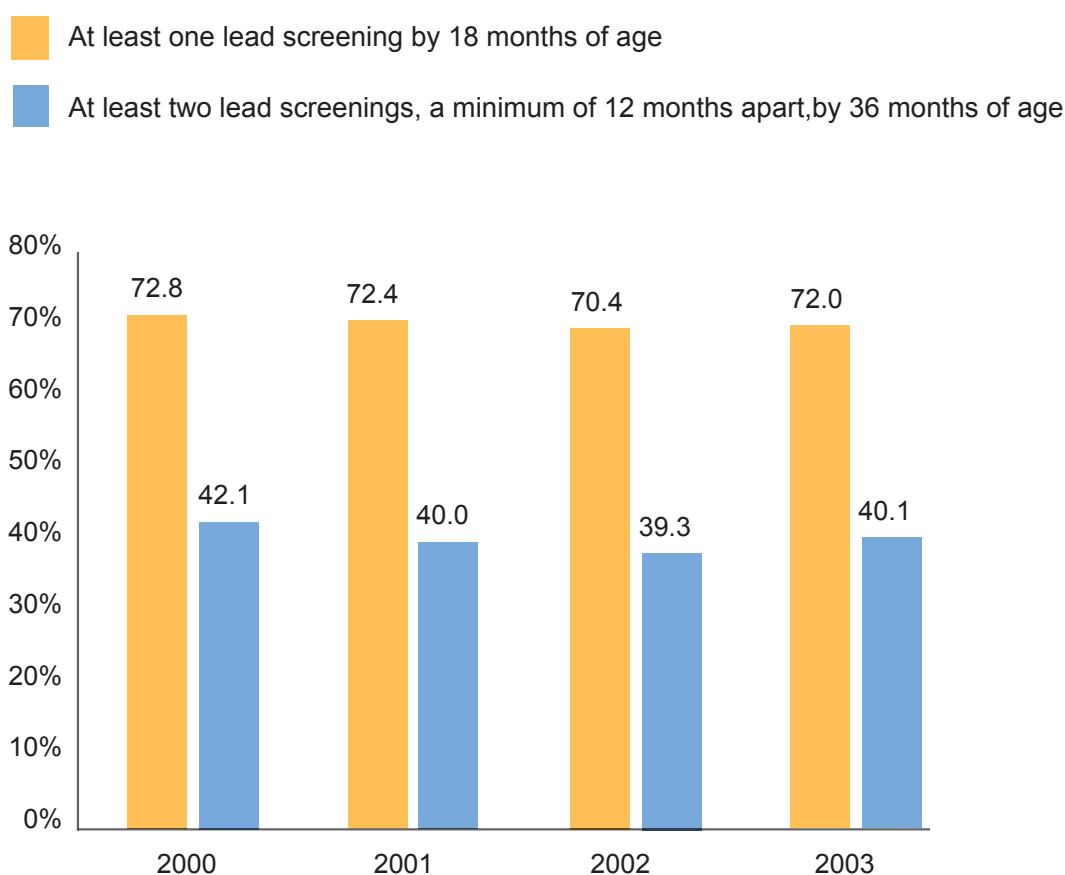
City/Town	# Children With BLL ≥ 10 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ for the First Time	Total # Children Screened With No Previous Confirmed Elevated BLL	Incidence
Barrington	3	670	0.4%
Bristol	4	634	0.6%
Burrillville	3	407	0.7%
Central Falls	25	1,056	2.4%
Charlestown	2	177	1.1%
Coventry	3	804	0.4%
Cranston	29	1,928	1.5%
Cumberland	6	829	0.7%
East Greenwich	0	344	0.0%
East Providence	13	1,498	0.9%
Exeter	1	120	0.8%
Foster	0	107	0.0%
Glocester	1	159	0.6%
Hopkinton	1	202	0.5%
Jamestown	0	113	0.0%
Johnston	2	578	0.3%
Lincoln	3	482	0.6%
Little Compton	3	110	2.7%
Middletown	4	613	0.7%
Narragansett	0	218	0.0%
New Shoreham	0	23	0.0%
Newport	9	847	1.1%
North Kingstown	3	694	0.4%
North Providence	4	641	0.6%
North Smithfield	2	219	0.9%
Pawtucket	43	2,761	1.6%
Portsmouth	0	586	0.0%
Providence	272	7,429	3.7%
Richmond	0	162	0.0%
Scituate	1	244	0.4%
Smithfield	1	383	0.3%
South Kingstown	3	666	0.5%
Tiverton	0	525	0.0%
Warren	6	342	1.8%
Warwick	9	1,813	0.5%
West Greenwich	0	123	0.0%
West Warwick	7	839	0.8%
Westerly	6	536	1.1%
Woonsocket	31	1,693	1.8%
Unknown	0	3	0.0%
STATEWIDE	500	31,578	1.6%

Note: Data are based on venous tests and confirmed capillary tests only.

Measure 2: Maintenance of Lead Screening Rates

The second measure of progress outlined in the elimination strategy is to maintain or increase the percent of children screened in compliance with lead screening guidelines. Compliance is defined as having at least one blood lead test by 18 months of age, and at least two blood lead tests, a minimum of 12 months apart, by 36 months of age. Among children born in 2002, 70% of 18 month-old children, and 40% of 36 month-old children were screened in compliance with the guidelines. Rhode Island met the goal of maintaining these rates among children born in 2003, with 72% of 18 month-old children and 40% of 36 month-old screened in compliance with the lead screening guidelines.

Children Being Screened for Lead in Compliance with Guidelines, 2000-2003



Measure 3: Availability of Affordable Housing

The third measure of progress toward elimination relates to access to affordable housing. In an effort to learn more about affordable housing throughout the state, RI CLPPP has begun to create a statewide housing database. This effort was motivated by the interest in linking health data, such as childhood blood lead test results, with property attributes, neighborhood demographics, and ownership information. With a statewide housing database, RI CLPPP could conduct research related to the association between lead poisoning and housing factors, such as year of construction, housing type, and proximity to pollution point sources. The database would also allow RI CLPPP to easily generate public lists of properties, as mandated by the Lead Hazard Mitigation Law. For more information about the public lists, visit www.health.ri.gov/lead.

In an effort to develop a statewide housing database, RI CLPPP has partnered with The Providence Plan, a private, nonprofit organization working to improve the economic and social wellbeing of all city residents. The Providence Plan is assisting us in contacting each of Rhode Islands 39 cities and towns to request electronic tax assessor data for all properties in the municipality. As of August 2007, data have been collected from all 39 cities and towns.

Data collected from municipalities contain information such as address, plat/lot, state tax classification, number of residential units, year of construction, and land use code. However, the data fields submitted by each municipality vary depending on several factors, including: what information the town collects, what information the town is comfortable sharing, and what information is convenient to export from the Computer Assisted Mass Appraisal (CAMA) software.

Several other agencies are submitting data that can be linked to the tax assessor information. Currently, Rhode Island Housing, RI Housing Resources Commission (HRC), and HUD are contributing data to the statewide housing database.

- o Rhode Island Housing, a quasi-public agency committed to helping everyday Rhode Islanders find, rent, purchase and maintain healthy, affordable homes, maintains a list of properties that have received a federal, state, or municipal subsidy and meet Rhode Island's definition of low and moderate income housing.¹
- o RI Housing Resources Commission (HRC), the agency responsible for issuing Certificates of Conformance in accordance with the Lead Hazard Mitigation Law, maintains a list of properties that have received a Certificate of Conformance.
- o Housing and Urban Development (HUD), whose mission is to increase homeownership, support community development, and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination, maintains a list of privately owned, multi-unit, properties that receive a subsidy through HUD.

One limiting factor of the data is the absence of a residential unit count by property. The majority of towns did not supply this data field. However, with several municipalities due for a physical revaluation and others planning to implement a detailed land use code, better unit counts should be available in coming years. Another limitation is that the data that have been collected represent a snapshot in time, and are not being updated on an on-going basis. We are working toward a plan to develop a more sophisticated system that will capture the data in real time.

The data collected for the housing database, as well as data from the census, have been used to describe the housing stock in Rhode Island.

¹ "Low or moderate income housing" means any housing whether built or operated by any public agency or any nonprofit organization or by any limited equity housing cooperative or any private developer, that is subsidized by the federal, state, or municipal government under any program to assist the construction or rehabilitation of housing affordable to low or moderate income households, as defined in the applicable federal or state statute, or local ordinance and that will remain affordable through a land lease and/or deed restriction for ninety-nine (99) years or such other period that is either agreed to by the applicant and town or prescribed by the federal, state, or municipal subsidy program but that is not less than thirty (30) years from initial occupancy." **R.I.G.L. 45-53-3(5)**

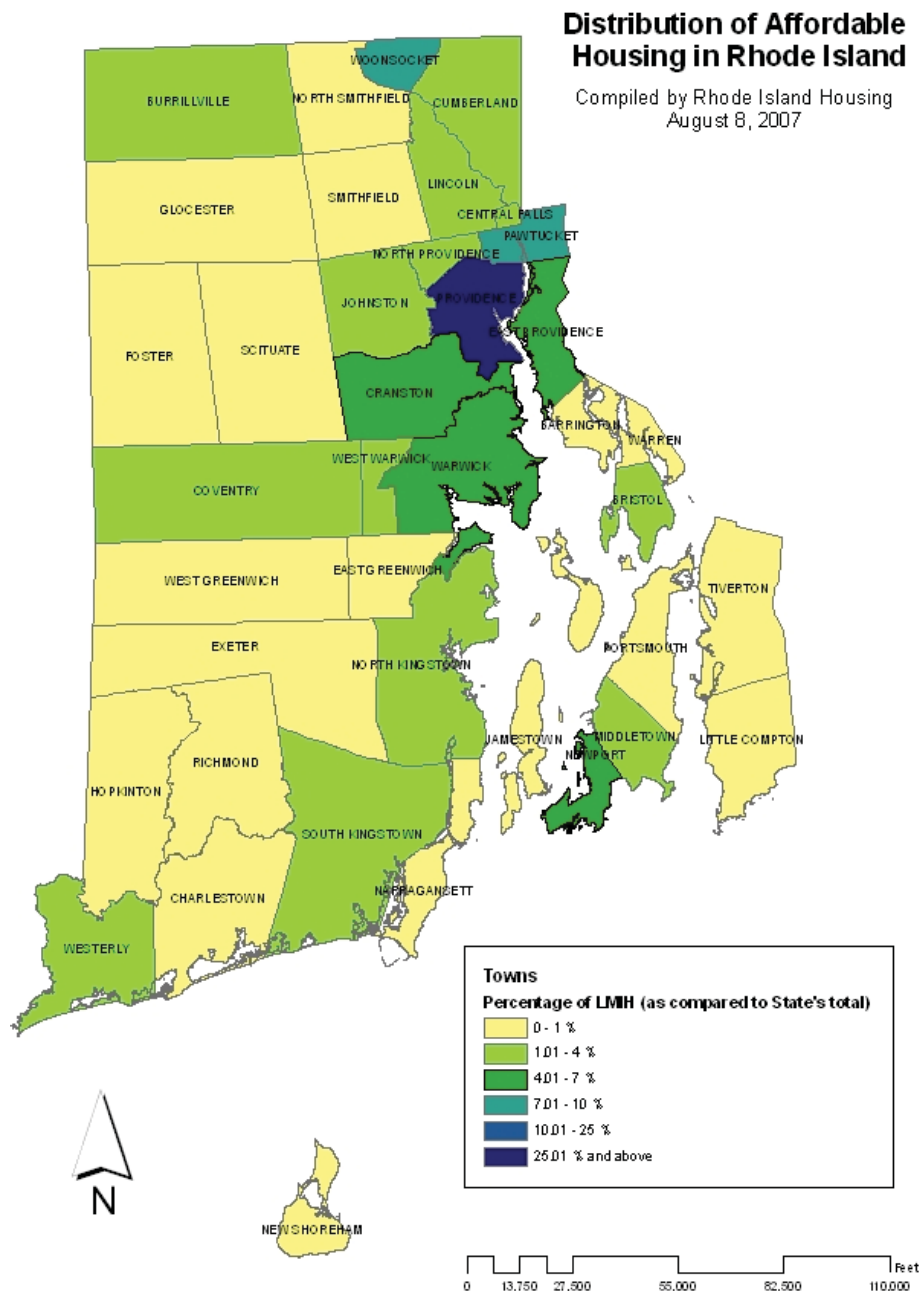
2006 Low and Moderate Income Housing Data by City and Town Source: RI Housing

Town Name	Statewide Housing			Family Housing			Elderly Housing			Special Needs Housing		
	Census: Total Housing Units	2006: Total Low/Moderate Income Units	2006: Low/Mod%	Total Family Units	% of All Housing Units	% of Low/Moderate Income Units	Total Elderly Units	% of All Housing Units	% of Low/Moderate Income Units	Total Special Needs Units	% of All Housing Units	% of Low/Moderate Income Units
Barrington	6,137	95	1.5%	1	0.0%	1.1%	60	1.0%	63.2%	34	0.6%	35.8%
Bristol	8,575	499	5.8%	65	0.8%	13.0%	359	4.2%	71.9%	75	0.9%	15.0%
Burrillville	5,694	473	8.3%	200	3.5%	42.3%	242	4.3%	51.2%	31	0.5%	6.6%
Central Falls	7,264	828	11.4%	159	2.2%	19.2%	632	8.7%	76.3%	37	0.5%	4.5%
Charlestown	3,318	51	1.5%	6	0.2%	11.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%	45	1.4%	88.2%
Coventry	12,861	680	5.3%	230	1.8%	33.8%	403	3.1%	59.3%	47	0.4%	6.9%
Cranston	31,968	1,780	5.6%	238	0.7%	13.4%	1,345	4.2%	75.6%	197	0.6%	11.1%
Cumberland	12,536	745	5.9%	106	0.8%	14.2%	580	4.6%	77.9%	59	0.5%	7.9%
East Greenwich	5,182	227	4.4%	46	0.9%	20.3%	141	2.7%	62.1%	40	0.8%	17.6%
East Providence	21,236	2,317	10.9%	795	3.7%	34.3%	1,393	6.6%	60.1%	129	0.6%	5.6%
Exeter	2,158	29	1.3%	2	0.1%	6.9%	0	0.0%	0.0%	27	1.3%	93.1%
Foster	1,569	39	2.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%	30	1.9%	76.9%	9	0.6%	23.1%
Glocester	3,644	80	2.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	62	1.7%	77.5%	18	0.5%	22.5%
Hopkinton	3,040	159	5.2%	3	0.1%	1.9%	137	4.5%	86.2%	19	0.6%	11.9%
Jamestown	2,428	103	4.2%	26	1.1%	25.2%	66	2.7%	64.1%	11	0.5%	10.7%
Johnston	11,526	944	8.2%	98	0.9%	10.4%	737	6.4%	78.1%	109	0.9%	11.5%
Lincoln	8,472	592	7.0%	169	2.0%	28.5%	366	4.3%	61.8%	57	0.7%	9.6%
Little Compton	1,516	2	0.1%	2	0.1%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Middletown	6,152	559	9.1%	361	5.9%	64.6%	99	1.6%	17.7%	99	1.6%	17.7%
Narragansett	7,124	200	2.8%	75	1.1%	37.5%	108	1.5%	54.0%	17	0.2%	8.5%
New Shoreham	497	36	7.2%	36	7.2%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Newport	12,368	2,139	17.3%	1,513	12.2%	70.7%	433	3.5%	20.2%	193	1.6%	9.0%
North Kingstown	10,477	857	8.2%	555	5.3%	64.8%	170	1.6%	19.8%	132	1.3%	15.4%
North Providence	14,793	1,069	7.2%	14	0.1%	1.3%	922	6.2%	86.2%	133	0.9%	12.4%
North Smithfield	4,058	278	6.9%	14	0.3%	5.0%	215	5.3%	77.3%	49	1.2%	17.6%
Pawtucket	31,748	2,652	8.4%	1,126	3.5%	42.5%	1,351	4.3%	50.9%	175	0.6%	6.6%
Portsmouth	7,005	180	2.6%	12	0.2%	6.7%	134	1.9%	74.4%	34	0.5%	18.9%
Providence	67,572	9,797	14.5%	4,580	6.8%	46.7%	4,348	6.4%	44.4%	869	1.3%	8.9%
Richmond	2,592	66	2.5%	21	0.8%	31.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%	45	1.7%	68.2%
Scituate	3,882	39	1.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	24	0.6%	61.5%	15	0.4%	38.5%
Smithfield	7,354	336	4.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	244	3.3%	72.6%	92	1.3%	27.4%
South Kingstown	9,565	564	5.9%	144	1.5%	25.5%	313	3.3%	55.5%	107	1.1%	19.0%
Tiverton	6,283	235	3.7%	68	1.1%	28.9%	120	1.9%	51.1%	47	0.7%	20.0%
Warren	4,889	218	4.5%	10	0.2%	4.6%	153	3.1%	70.2%	55	1.1%	25.2%
Warwick	36,592	1,964	5.4%	138	0.4%	7.0%	1,657	4.5%	84.4%	169	0.5%	8.6%
West Greenwich	1,787	33	1.8%	19	1.1%	57.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	14	0.8%	42.4%
West Warwick	13,115	1,042	7.9%	288	2.2%	27.6%	662	5.0%	63.5%	92	0.7%	8.8%
Westerly	9,888	543	5.5%	112	1.1%	20.6%	359	3.6%	66.1%	72	0.7%	13.3%
Woonsocket	18,745	3,092	16.5%	1,632	8.7%	52.8%	1,298	6.9%	42.0%	162	0.9%	5.2%
STATEWIDE	425,610	35,542	8.4%	12,864	3.0%	36.2%	19,163	4.5%	53.9%	3,515	0.8%	9.9%

NOTE: Cities and towns in bold have low and moderate income units in excess of 10% of all housing units.

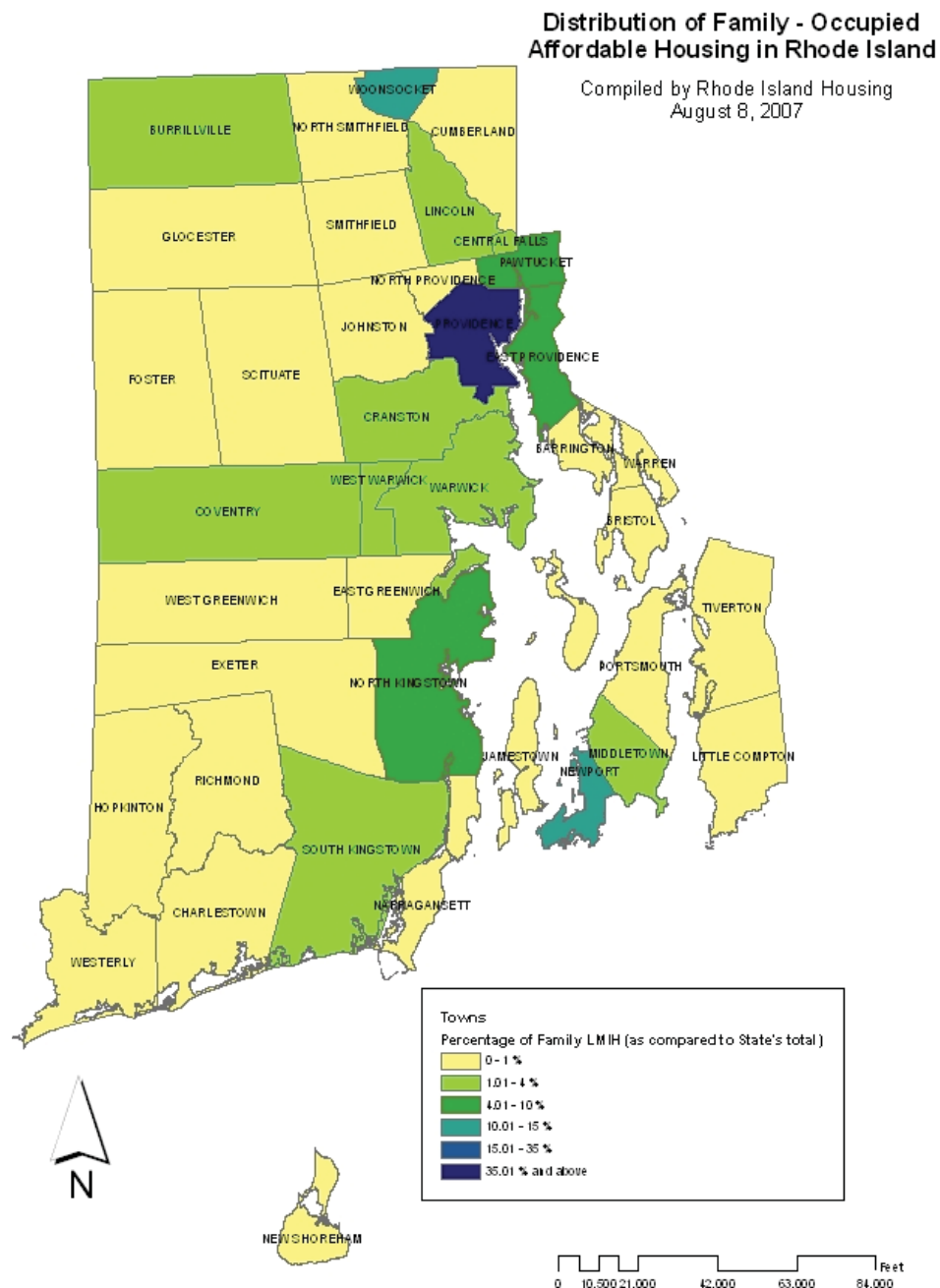
Low and Moderate Income Housing in RI

Data from Rhode Island Housing indicate that there were 35,542 low and moderate income housing units in the state of Rhode Island in 2006. This is 8.4% of Rhode Island's total housing stock. The proportion of low and moderate income housing units relative to a municipality's portion of the state's housing units varies widely. While the city of Providence contains 16% of the state's households, it has nearly 28% of the state's low and moderate income housing units. Similarly, Newport contains 3% of the state's households, and 6% of the state's low and moderate income housing units. Cranston and Warwick, two other large cities, contain far fewer low and moderate income housing units relative to their portion of the state's households. Cranston, with 7.5% of the state's households, has only 5% of the state's low and moderate income housing units, and Warwick, with 8.6% of the state's households, has only 5.5% of the state's low and moderate income housing units.



Low and Moderate Income Family Housing in RI

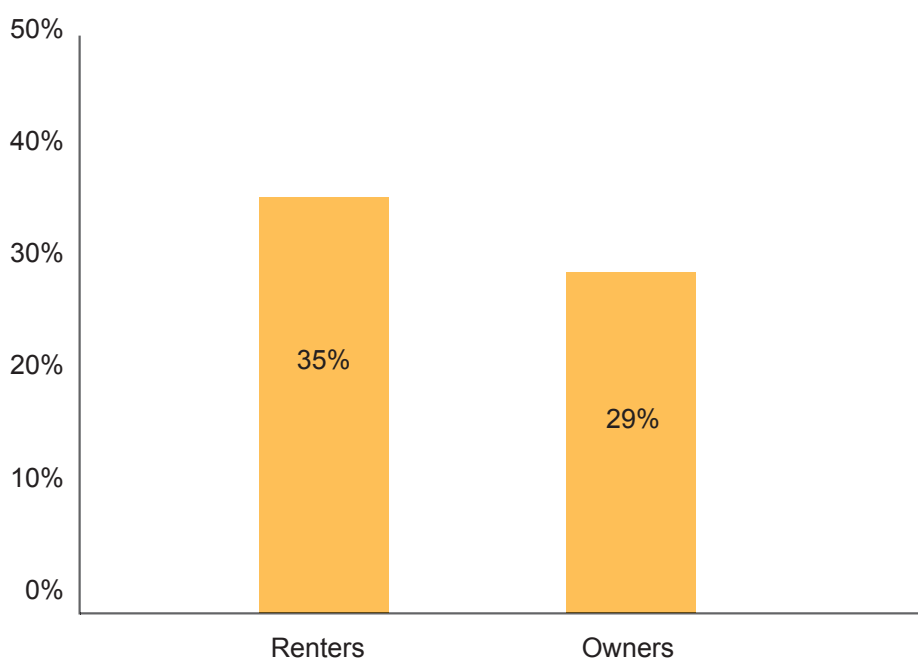
Of the 35,542 low and moderate income housing units in RI, only 12,864, or approximately 36%, are available to families. Providence has over 35% of the state's low and moderate income family housing, with 4,580 family units. Newport and Woonsocket each contain approximately 12-13% of the state's low and moderate income family units. Pawtucket and East Providence each contain approximately 6-9% of the state's low and moderate income family units. North Kingstown, Middletown and West Warwick have approximately 2-4% of the state's low and moderate income family units. Of the remaining municipalities seven contain approximately 2% of the low and moderate income housing stock, while the rest offer less than 1%. Foster, Glocester, Scituate, and Smithfield do not have any low and moderate income family housing units.



Comprehensive Housing Affordability Statistics (CHAS)

Affordable housing², simply defined, is housing that costs no more than 30% of the gross household income. HUD uses census data to generate Comprehensive Housing Affordability Statistics (CHAS), which estimate affordability of homes among renters and owners. We have used a portion of the CHAS data to better understand housing affordability in Rhode Island. As shown in the graphs below, and detailed in the table on the following page, approximately 35% of renters and 29% of owners throughout the state are paying more than 30% of their total income on housing costs.

Households Paying More Than 30% of Their Income on Housing



Source: HUD

² "Affordable housing" means residential housing that has a sales price or rental amount that is within the means of a household that is moderate income or less. In the case of dwelling units for sale, housing that is affordable means housing in which principal, interest, taxes, which may be adjusted by state and local programs for property tax relief, and insurance constitute no more than thirty percent (30%) of the gross household income for a household with less than one hundred and twenty percent (120%) of area median income, adjusted for family size. In the case of dwelling units for rent, housing that is affordable means housing where the rent, heat, and utilities other than telephone constitute no more than thirty percent (30%) of the gross annual household income for a household with eighty percent (80%) or less of area median income, adjusted for family size. Affordable housing shall include all types of year-round housing, including, but not limited to, manufactured housing, housing originally constructed for workers and their families, accessory dwelling units, housing accepting rental vouchers and/or tenant-based certificates under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, and assisted living housing, where the sales or rental amount of such housing, adjusted for any federal, state, or municipal government subsidy, is less than or equal to thirty percent (30%) of the gross household income of the low and/or moderate income occupants of the housing. **R.I.G.L. 42-128-8.1(d)(1)**

Households Paying More Than 30% of Their Income on Housing Source: HUD

	Renters			Owners		
City/Town	Total Households	# Households w/Cost Burden >30%	% of Households with Cost Burden >30%	Total Households	# of Households w/Cost Burden >30%	% of Households with Cost Burden >30%
Barrington	678	211	31.1	5,959	1,418	23.8
Bristol	2,826	896	31.7	8,298	2,398	28.9
Burrillville	1,239	390	31.5	5,487	1,289	23.5
Central Falls	5,197	1,944	37.4	6,642	2,458	37.0
Charlestown	502	171	34.1	3,154	697	22.1
Coventry	2,346	826	35.2	12,588	2,983	23.7
Cranston	10,266	3,326	32.4	30,917	8,750	28.3
Cumberland	2,429	644	26.5	12,227	2,678	21.9
East Greenwich	1,187	404	34.0	4,921	1,191	24.2
East Providence	8,421	2,771	32.9	20,521	5,500	26.8
Exeter	339	95	28.0	2,132	369	17.3
Foster	154	16	10.4	1,464	340	23.2
Glocester	451	84	18.6	3,479	828	23.8
Hopkinton	585	168	28.7	2,974	705	23.7
Jamestown	499	129	25.9	2,381	586	24.6
Johnston	3,215	1,241	38.6	11,192	3,380	30.2
Lincoln	2,798	783	28.0	8,214	1,799	21.9
Little Compton	282	49	17.4	1,465	322	22.0
Middletown	3,009	797	26.5	6,942	1,860	26.8
Narragansett	2,610	1,297	49.7	6,862	2,175	31.7
New Shoreham	164	40	24.4	518	183	35.3
Newport	6,650	2,148	32.3	11,468	3,601	31.4
North Kingstown	2,570	768	29.9	10,094	2,453	24.3
North Providence	5,690	1,866	32.8	14,328	4,040	28.2
North Smithfield	802	207	25.8	3,898	842	21.6
Pawtucket	16,680	5,671	34.0	29,988	9,236	30.8
Portsmouth	1,769	444	25.1	6,730	1,622	24.1
Providence	40,837	16,743	41.0	62,380	23,580	37.8
Richmond	240	20	8.3	2,562	505	19.7
Scituate	510	82	16.1	3,789	697	18.4
Smithfield	1,480	571	38.6	7,118	1,808	25.4
South Kingstown	2,343	724	30.9	9,294	2,277	24.5
Tiverton	1,198	395	33.0	6,051	1,664	27.5
Warren	1,900	532	28.0	4,628	1,213	26.2
Warwick	9,667	3,113	32.2	35,455	9,396	26.5
West Greenwich	196	72	36.7	1,709	400	23.4
West Warwick	5,689	1,798	31.6	12,486	3,771	30.2
Westerly	3,373	1,015	30.1	9,345	2,346	25.1
Woonsocket	11,470	3,556	31.0	17,686	5,306	30.0
TOTAL	162,261	56,008	34.5	407,346	116,663	28.6

Distribution of Certificates of Conformance by City and Town

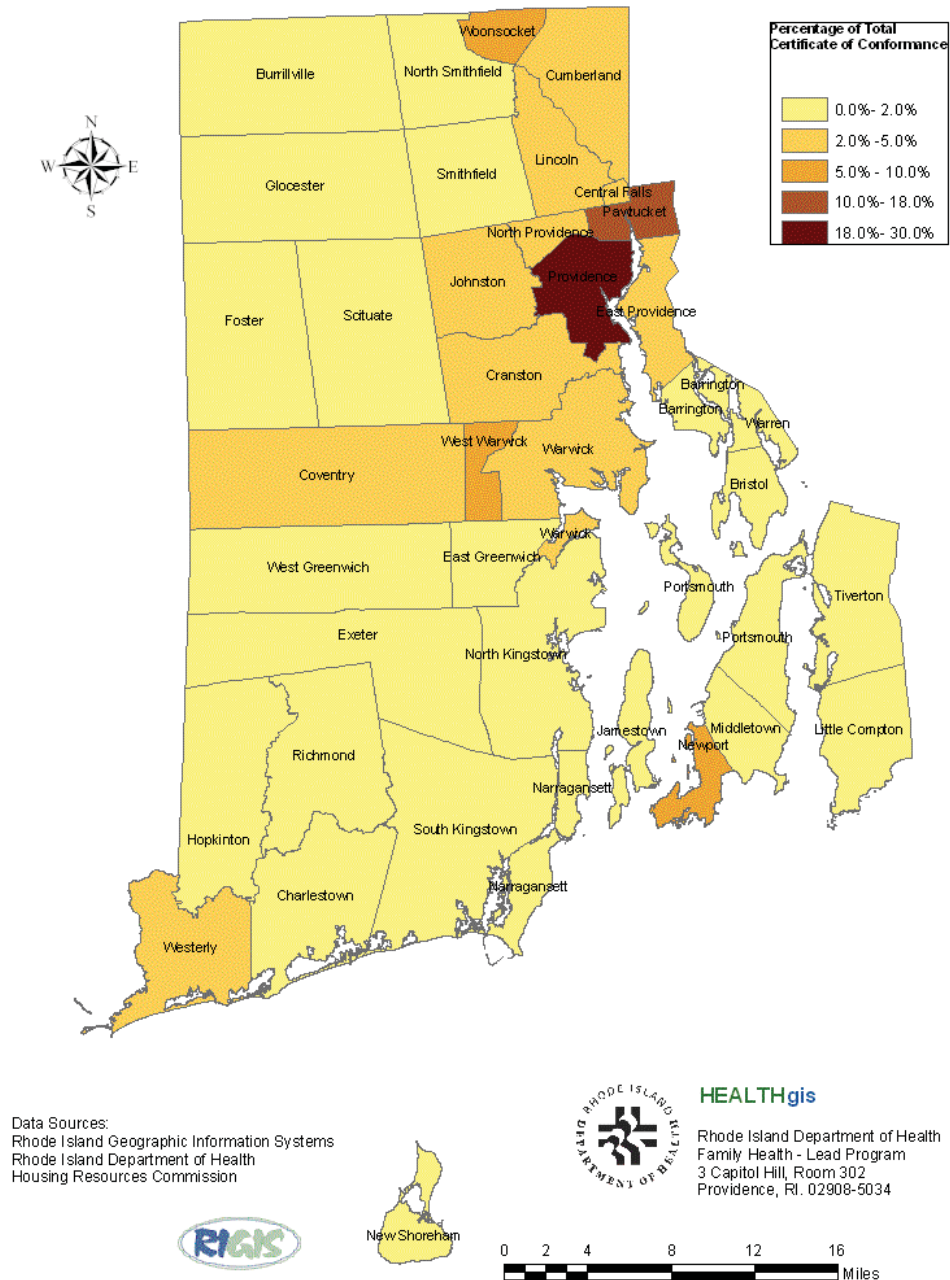
According to the Lead Hazard Mitigation Law³, most property owners who own rental-housing built before 1978 are required to obtain a Certificate of Conformance. In order to get a Certificate of Conformance, a landlord must attend a lead hazard awareness class, conduct a visual inspection of the rental property, fix lead hazards, and pass an independent clearance inspection. Below is a table showing the distribution of Certificates of Conformance by city and town. The majority of certificates have been issued to properties in the core cities.

Name	Count	Percentage
Barrington	30	0.4%
Bristol	79	1.0%
Burrillville	66	0.9%
Central Falls	256	3.4%
Charlestown	16	0.2%
Coventry	133	1.8%
Cranston	343	4.6%
Cumberland	153	2.0%
East Greenwich	68	0.9%
East Providence	204	2.7%
Exeter	5	0.1%
Foster	11	0.1%
Glocester	14	0.2%
Hopkinton	14	0.2%
Jamestown	27	0.4%
Johnston	157	2.1%
Lincoln	138	1.8%
Little Compton	3	0.0%
Middletown	125	1.7%
Narragansett	98	1.3%
New Shoreham	16	0.2%
Newport	450	6.0%
North Kingstown	110	1.5%
North Providence	136	1.8%
North Smithfield	44	0.6%
Pawtucket	981	13.0%
Portsmouth	75	1.0%
Providence	2,118	28.1%
Richmond	7	0.1%
Scituate	12	0.2%
Smithfield	51	0.7%
South Kingstown	78	1.0%
Tiverton	26	0.3%
Warren	74	1.0%
Warwick	277	3.7%
West Greenwich	1	0.0%
West Warwick	428	5.7%
Westerly	176	2.3%
Woonsocket	538	7.1%
TOTAL	7,538	100.0%

Source: RI HRC

³ For more information about the law, visit www.hrc.ri.gov/index.php.

Distribution of Certificates of Conformance

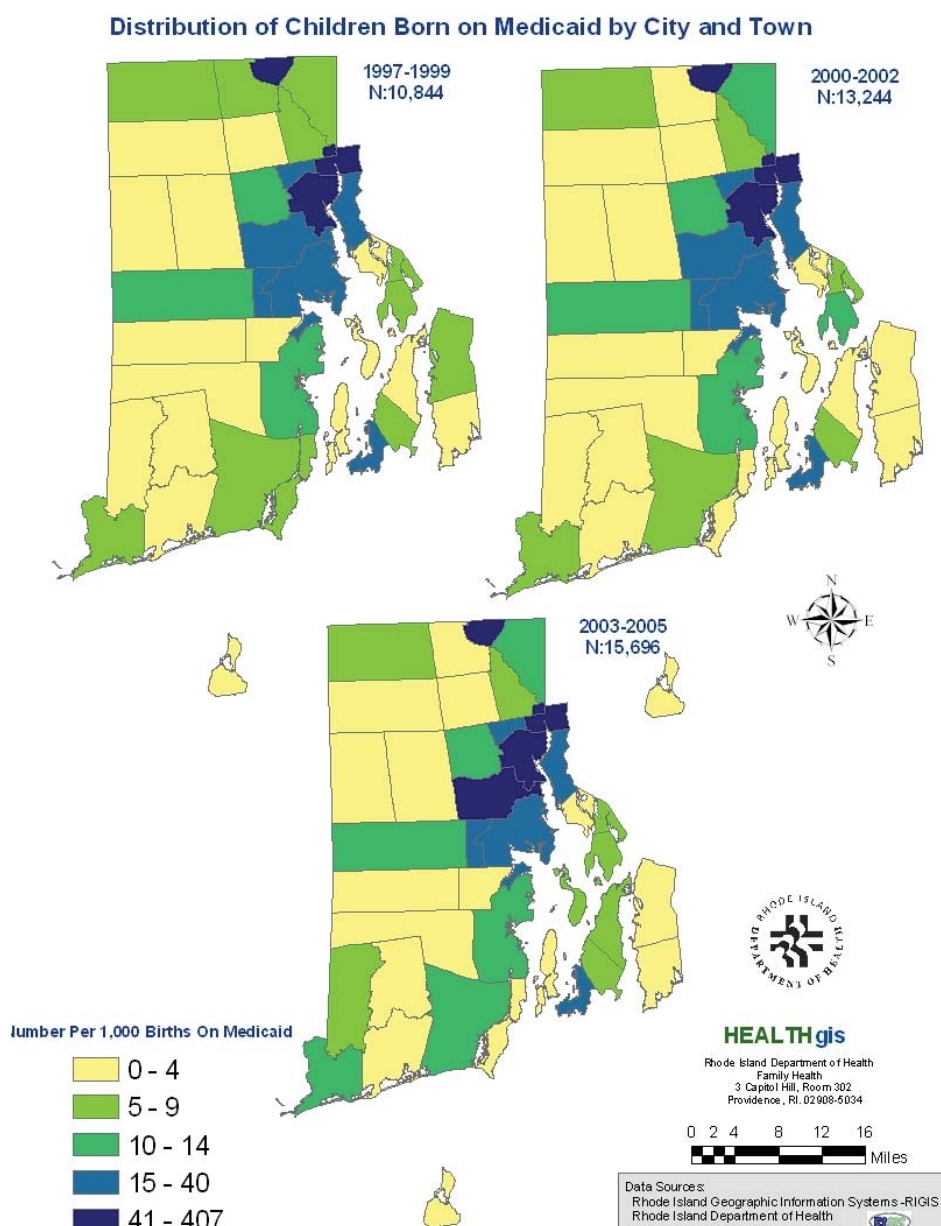


Source: RI HRC

Measure 4: Assess Displacement of Children

The fourth, and final measure, of progress toward elimination is assessing the displacement of children. A community will not meet RICLPPP's definition of elimination by driving children, especially poor children, out of their communities and into other communities. One indicator developed thus far to assess this, is the address of children who are insured by Medicaid at birth. The addresses and Medicaid status at the time of birth were obtained for children born between 1997 and 2005. The percent of births to mothers on Medicaid is mapped below, and the numbers for each of the maps are included in table on the following page.

The maps indicate that between 1997-2005, children on Medicaid have been concentrated in the core cities (Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, West Warwick, and Woonsocket); however there are children on Medicaid throughout the state. Table 4A shows that children on Medicaid in the other cities and towns has increased over time, indicating that children are not being displaced from one city to another. It may be that children are being displaced from one section of a city to another section of the same city, but we do not have data at this time to investigate that.



Distribution of Children Born on Medicaid by City and Town

Town	Born on Medicaid 1997-1999		Born on Medicaid 2000-2002		Born on Medicaid 2003-2005	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Barrington	22	0%	21	0%	32	0%
Bristol	90	1%	132	1%	134	1%
Burrillville	82	1%	98	1%	122	1%
Central Falls	639	6%	807	6%	959	6%
Charlestown	39	0%	46	0%	59	0%
Coventry	153	1%	169	1%	218	1%
Cranston	429	4%	517	4%	756	5%
Cumberland	102	1%	133	1%	188	1%
East Greenwich	42	0%	52	0%	38	0%
East Providence	382	4%	411	3%	499	3%
Exeter	22	0%	29	0%	39	0%
Foster	14	0%	22	0%	23	0%
Glocester	43	0%	26	0%	40	0%
Hopkinton	47	0%	57	0%	78	0%
Jamestown	3	0%	7	0%	16	0%
Johnston	133	1%	188	1%	221	1%
Lincoln	57	1%	74	1%	90	1%
Little Compton	10	0%	7	0%	13	0%
Middletown	68	1%	75	1%	134	1%
Narragansett	56	1%	40	0%	54	0%
New Shoreham	9	0%	6	0%	5	0%
Newport	347	3%	379	3%	408	3%
North Kingstown	106	1%	142	1%	154	1%
North Providence	329	3%	456	3%	439	3%
North Smithfield	49	0%	38	0%	37	0%
Pawtucket	1,273	12%	1,573	12%	1,878	12%
Portsmouth	46	0%	46	0%	73	0%
Providence	4,393	41%	5,395	41%	6,116	39%
Richmond	11	0%	17	0%	35	0%
Scituate	24	0%	36	0%	57	0%
Smithfield	37	0%	47	0%	60	0%
South Kingstown	97	1%	116	1%	150	1%
Tiverton	51	0%	42	0%	57	0%
Warren	63	1%	75	1%	102	1%
Warwick	391	4%	532	4%	621	4%
West Greenwich	11	0%	13	0%	21	0%
West Warwick	338	3%	403	3%	454	3%
Westerly	99	1%	114	1%	213	1%
Woonsocket	737	7%	903	7%	1,103	7%
TOTAL	10,844	100%	13,244	100%	15,696	100%



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