

Data in Your Backyard: PROVIDENCE



**Presented by Kat Keenan, Policy Analyst,
Rhode Island KIDS COUNT**

January 13, 2005

Data in Your Backyard:
PROVIDENCE

Sponsored by

**Mayor David Cicilline
and Rhode Island KIDS COUNT**

in partnership with the Providence Plan

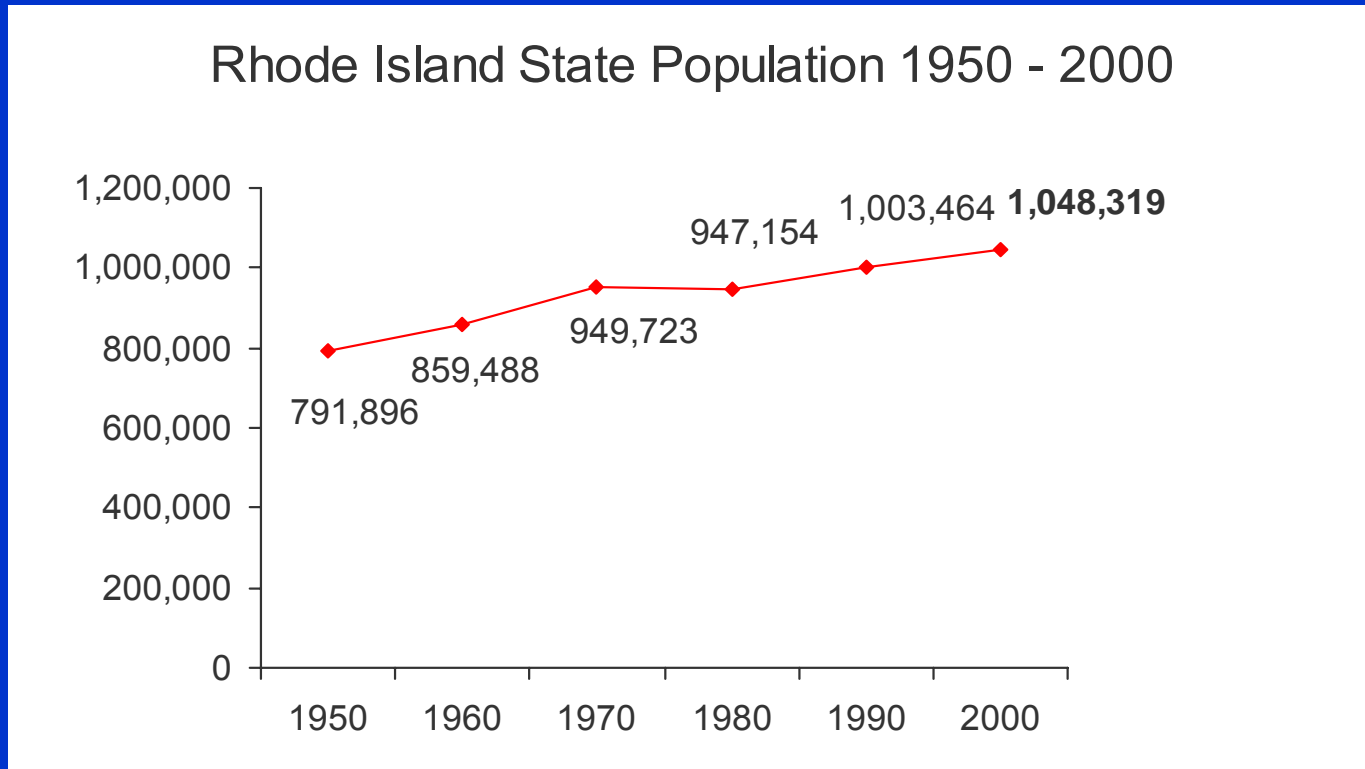


2004 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook

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Family and Community

Rhode Island State Population



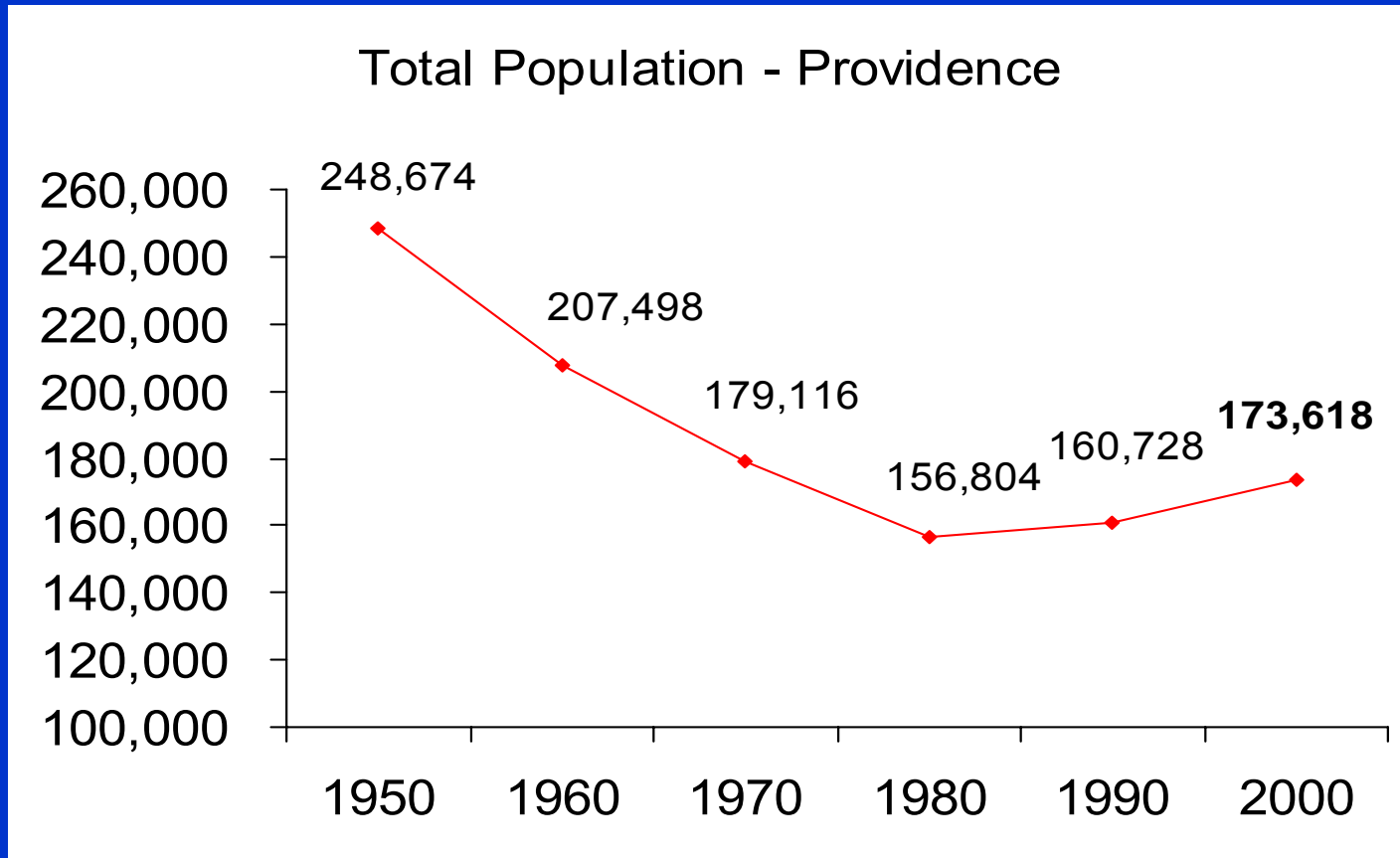
Source: RI Department of Statewide Planning

- Rhode Island's population has increased by 32% since 1950.
- The population increased by 4.5% between 1990 and 2000.
- The largest increase in any age category between 1990 and 2000 was in the number of children in early adolescence (ages 10 to 14).

Rhode Island Child Population: Highlights and Shifts

- Children of color (all racial and ethnic groups except White, non-Hispanic) account for all of the growth in Rhode Island's child population.
- Rhode Island's child population increased by 10% in the last decade, from 225,690 in 1990 to 247,822 in 2000.
- The number of Latino children has more than doubled, from 16,000 in 1990 to 35,000 in 2000, a 117% increase. Fourteen percent of Rhode Island's children are Latino as compared with 7.1% in 1990.

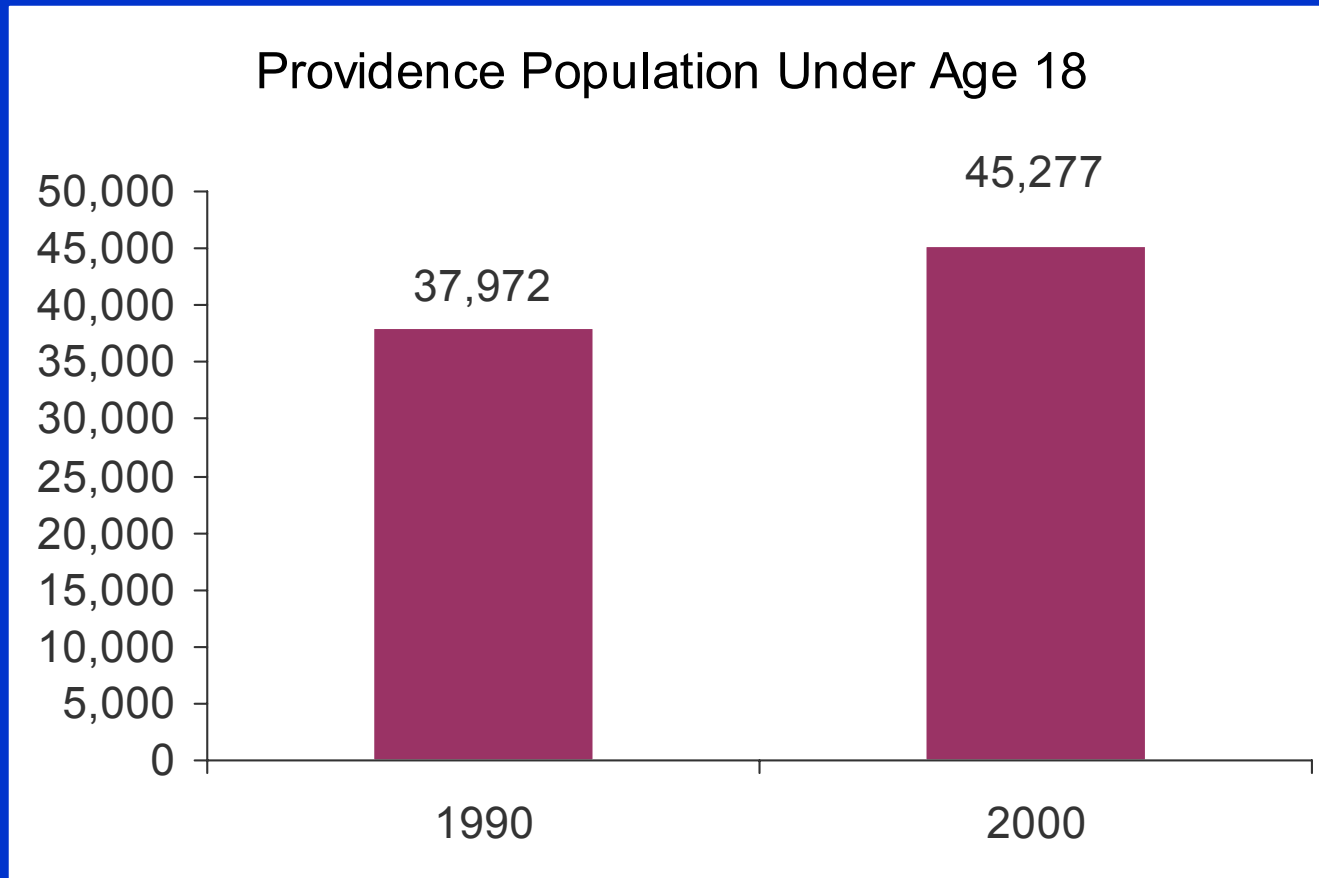
Providence's Overall Population



Source: RI Department of Statewide Planning

- Providence as a city is growing younger. In 2000, 26% of Providence's population was under the age of 18 compared with 24% in 1990.

Providence's Child Population



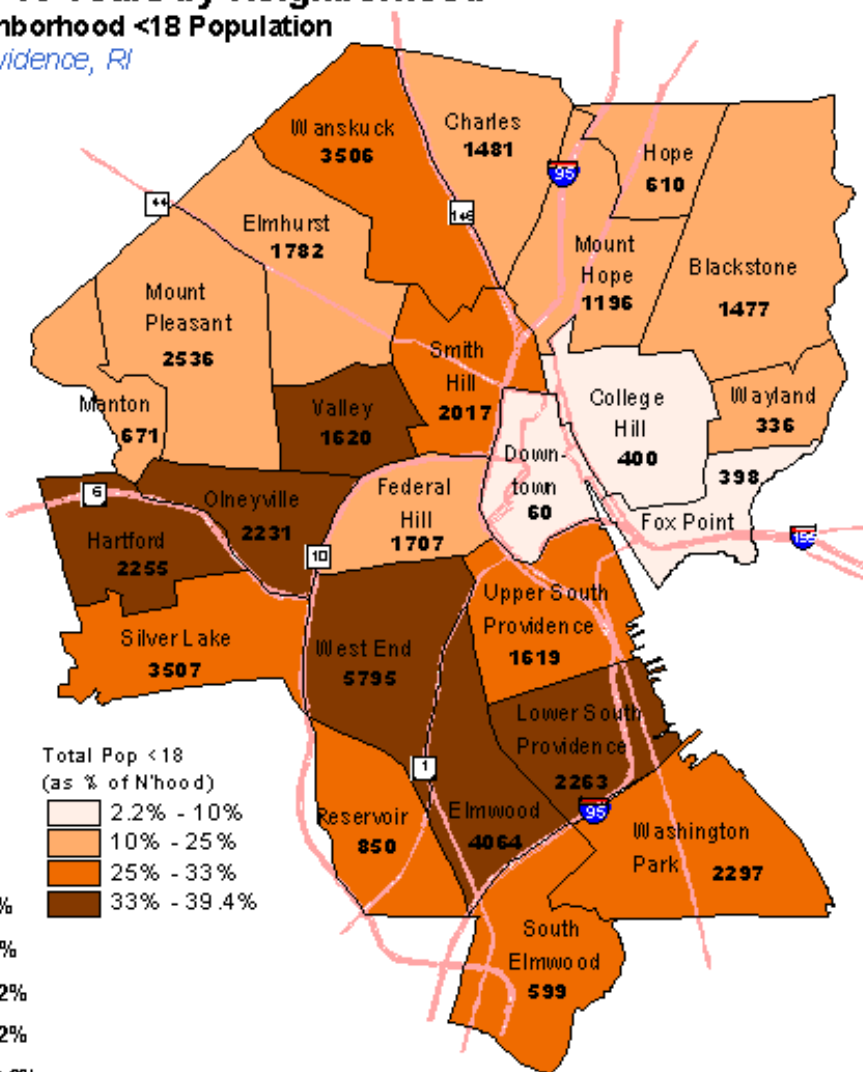
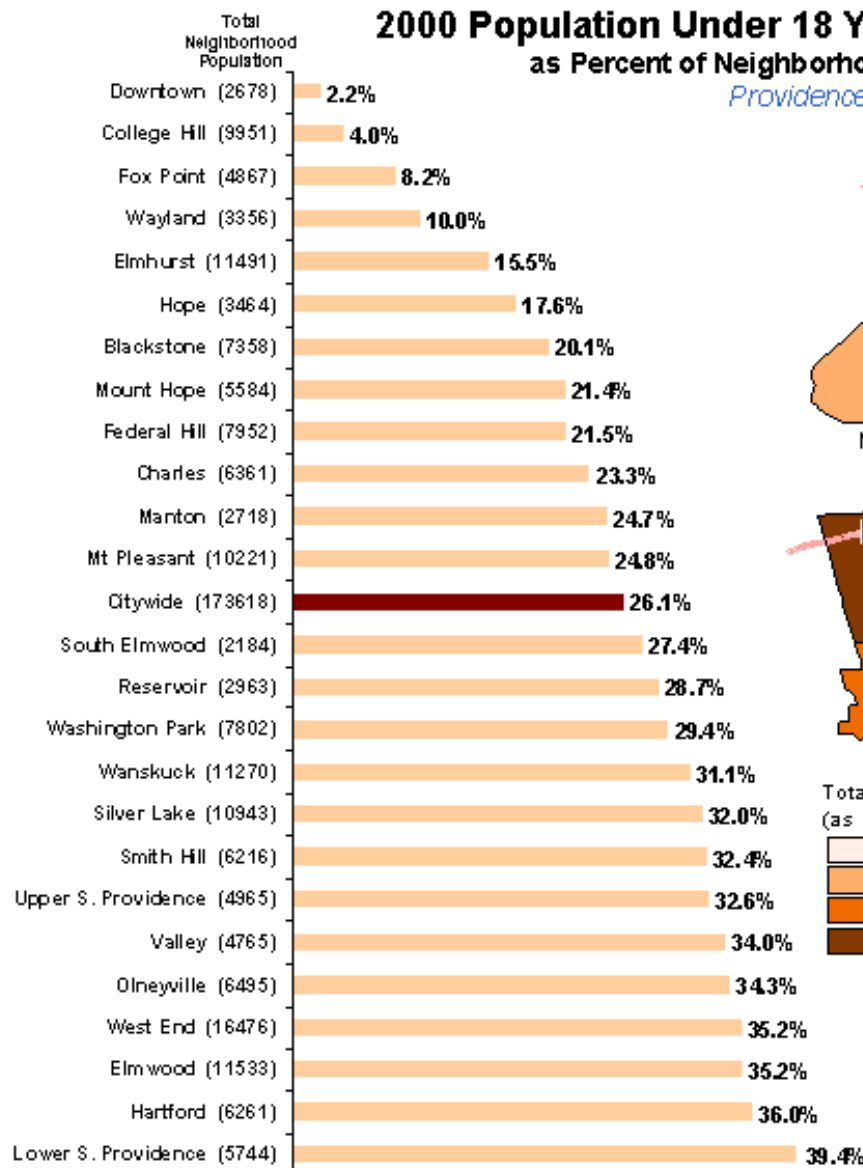
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- The child population of Providence increased by 19.2% (7,305) between 1990 to 2000.

Providence's Child Population by Neighborhood

2000 Population Under 18 Years by Neighborhood as Percent of Neighborhood <18 Population

Providence, RI



Total Pop <18
(as % of N'hood)

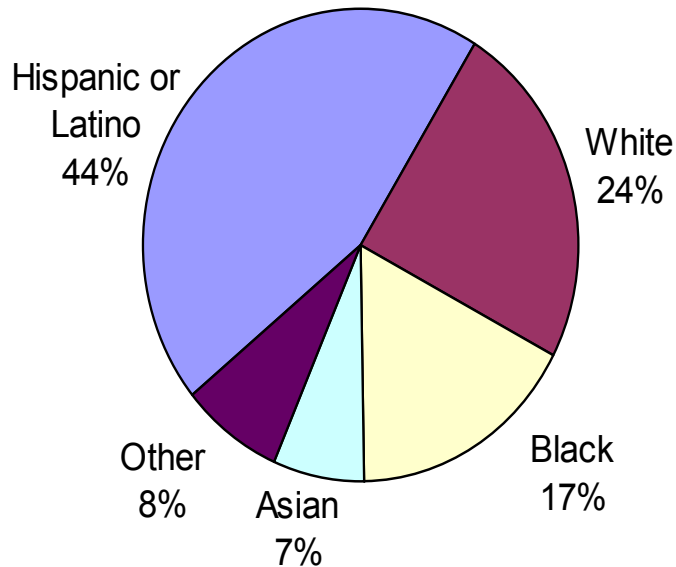
- 2.2% - 10%
- 10% - 25%
- 25% - 33%
- 33% - 39.4%

**Citywide Population
Under 18 Years: 45,277**



Providence's Child Population By Race and Ethnicity, 2000

Providence Child Population



Population Under 18 Years of Age

- Hispanic or Latino: 20,350
- White, non-Hispanic: 10,858
- Black or African American: 7,606
- Asian: 3,043
- Two or More Races: 2,205
- Other: 1,215

Source: 2004 Kids Count Factbook

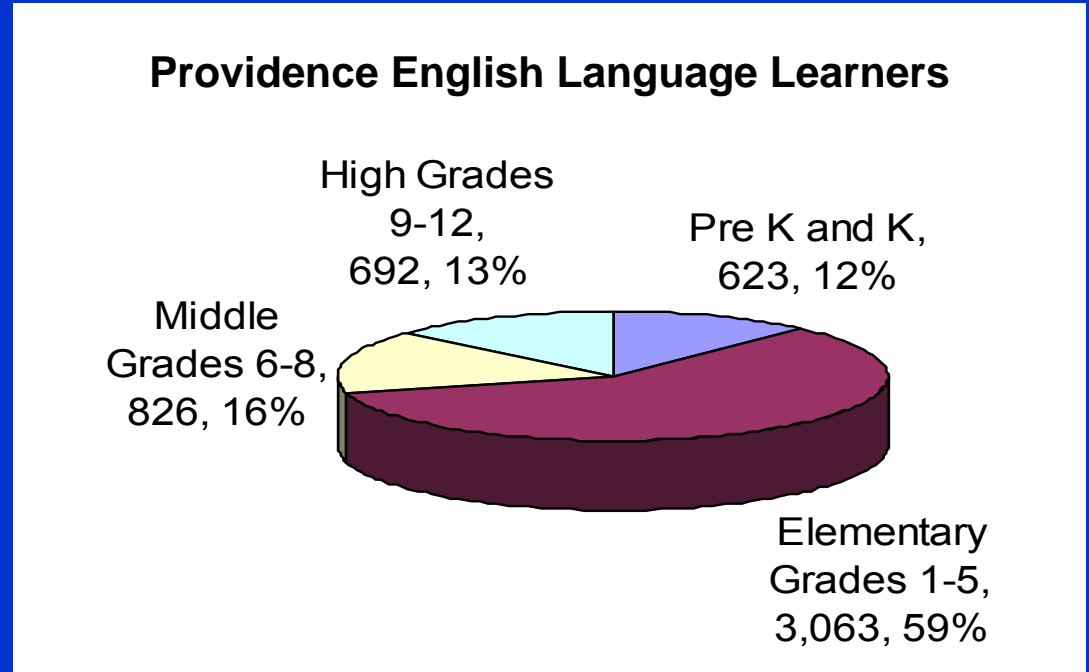
➤ In 2000, 20,350 Hispanic children lived in Providence up from 9,126 in 1990. Today Hispanic children account for 44% of the total child population compared with 24% in 1990.

Note: Categories are mutually exclusive. If Hispanic/Latino was selected as an ethnicity, individuals are not included in other racial categories. Likewise, if more than one race was selected individuals are included in "Two or More Races" not in the individual race categories that they selected.

English Language Learners

➤ Of the 27,481 students enrolled in Providence public schools, 5,204 were English language learners.

➤ Approximately one in five students (19%) in Providence is an English language learner.



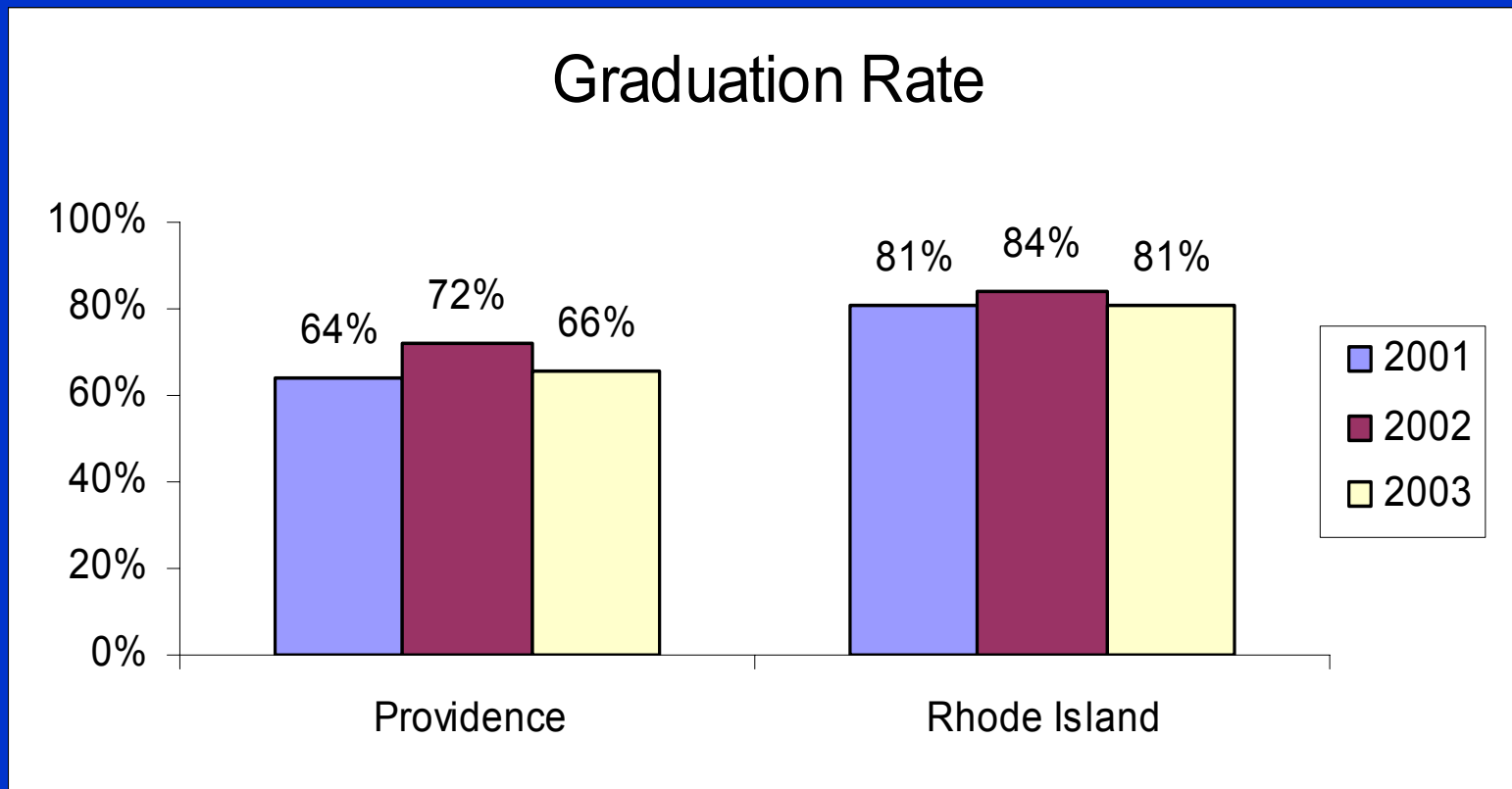
Source: 2004 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook

➤ Defined as those receiving English as a Second Language services or Bilingual Education services, Providence serves the largest percentage of the English Language Learner student population in Rhode Island at 54%.

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Education

High School Graduation Rate



Source: Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbooks 1999 - 2004.

- In Rhode Island and nationwide, Hispanic students have a lower graduation rate than non-Hispanic White students and non-Hispanic Black students.
- Community characteristics such as the percent of children in poverty, the percent of adults completing high school and the percent of English language learners effect all graduation rates.

High-Performing Schools

Providence School Classifications

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
High performing:	1	2
Moderately performing:	4	4
In Need of Improvement/Making Progress:	4	9
In Need of Improvement/Insufficient Progress:	35	29

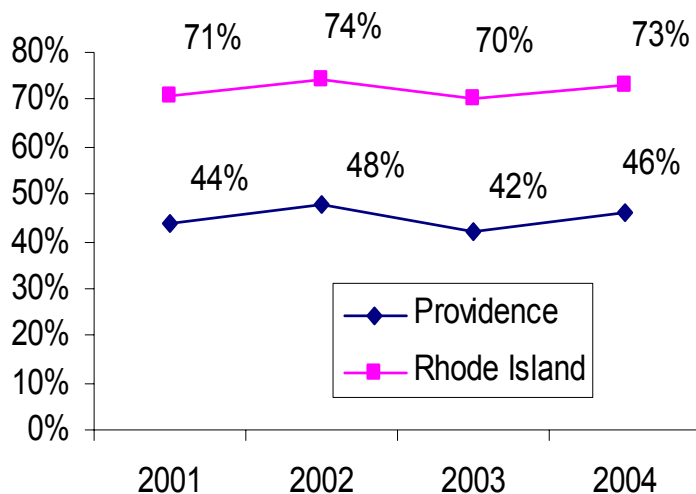
* School classification are based on guidelines that meet the provisions of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

➤ In 2004, 4% of Providence schools were classified as high performing compared with 53% for the state of Rhode Island. Eighty-six percent of Providence schools were classified as In Need of Improvement. Of the 38 schools receiving the In Need of Improvement classification, 9 were classified as making progress.

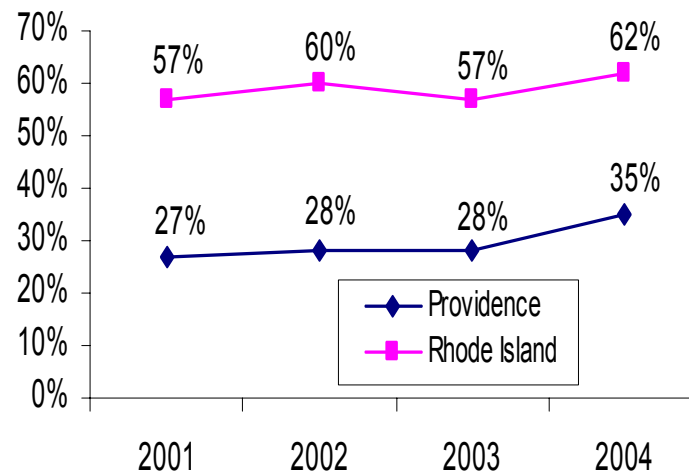
➤ School classifications are based on 21 potential target areas on which a school may be evaluated based on its student population. Providence schools are generally required to meet a higher number of targets than schools in other districts in Rhode Island due to the population of students in Providence.

Fourth Grade Reading Skills

Proficiency in Basic Understanding



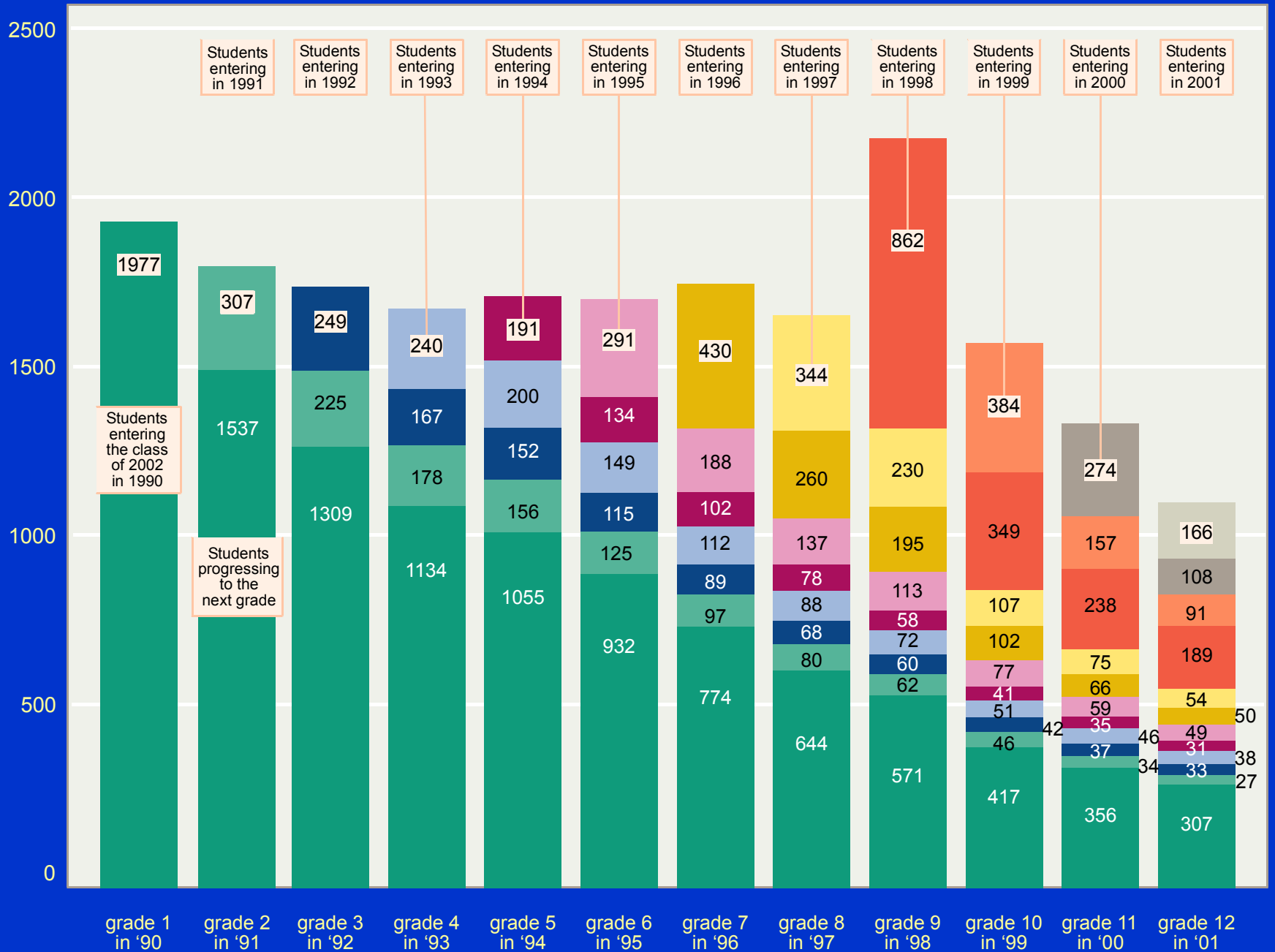
Proficiency in Analysis and Interpretation



Source: Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbooks 2002 – 2004 and the Providence Public School Department.

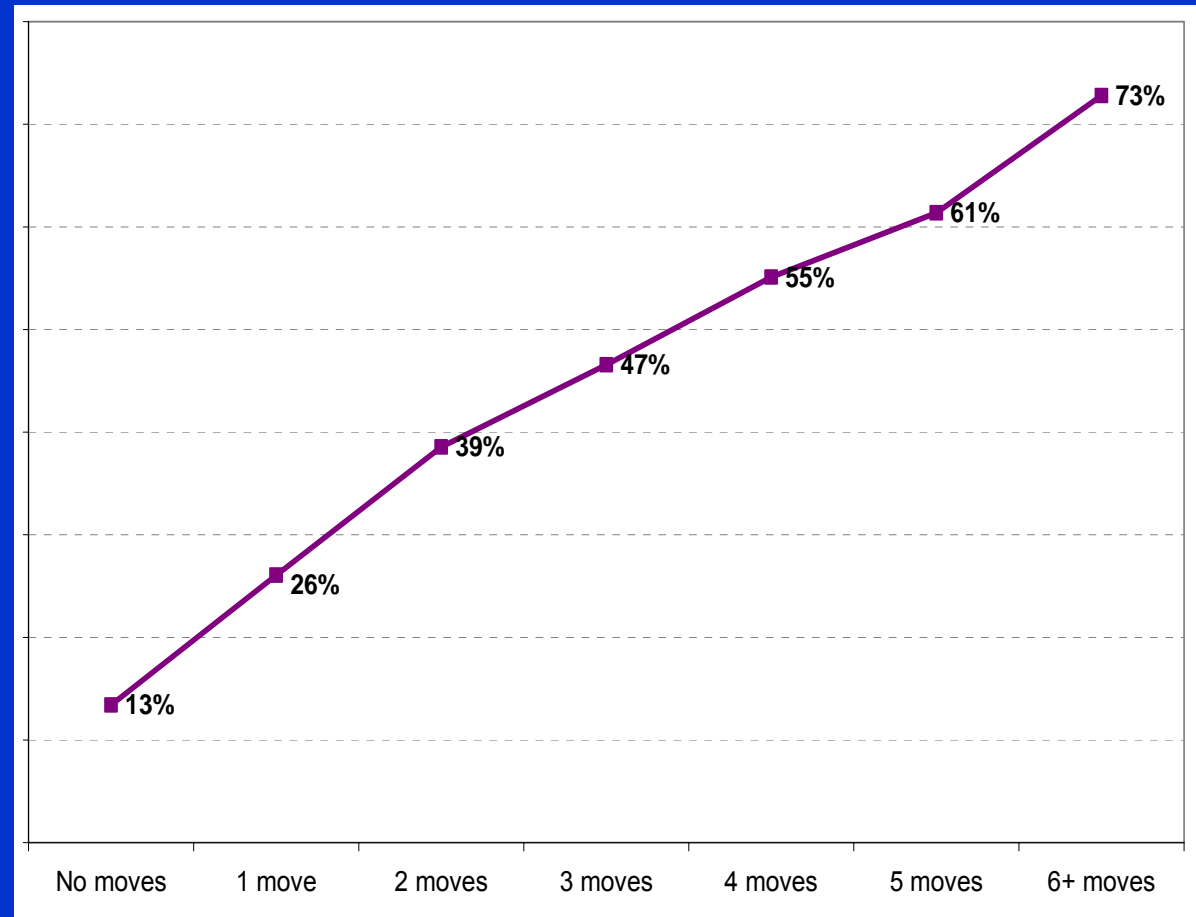
- In 2003, Providence had the lowest level of proficiency among the core cities in both Basic Understanding and Analysis and Interpretation.
- Out-of-school time activities are important predictors of reading achievement. Children who report that they regularly read for fun on their own time, visit the library and have parents who are involved in school activities tend to have higher reading proficiency.

“Churning in Providence”



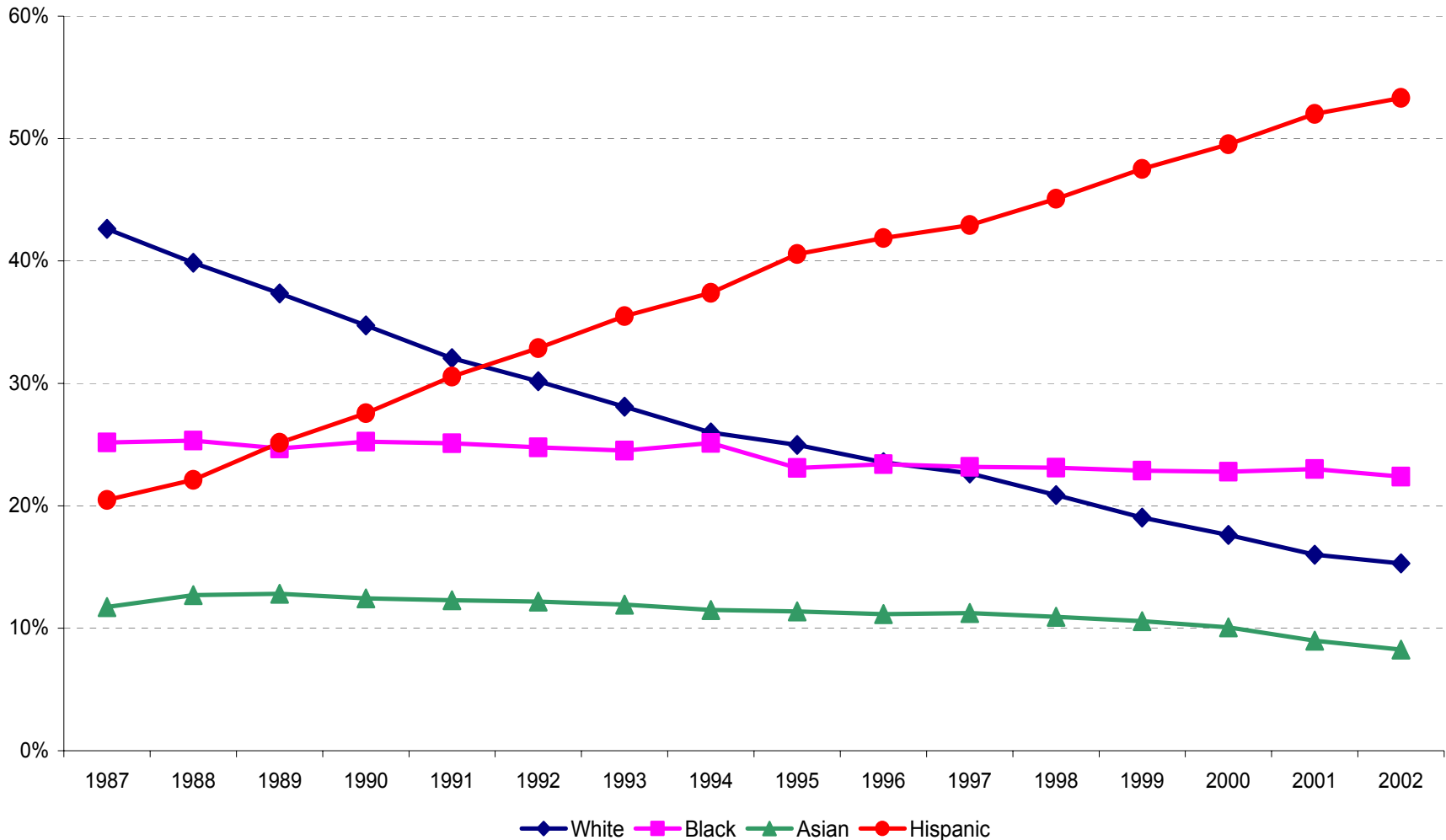
Correlation between Residential Mobility and Repeating a Grade in School

- Graph shows that between 1991 and 2002 students in mobile households were 2-5 times more likely to repeat at least one grade than students who did not move.



Change in Racial Composition in Providence Public School Population

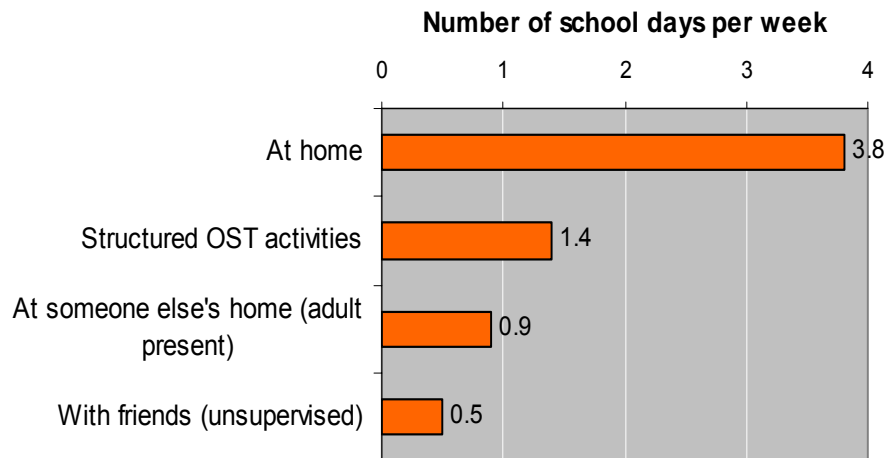
Trend over a 15 year period (1987-2002)



Survey on How Out-of-School Time is Spent

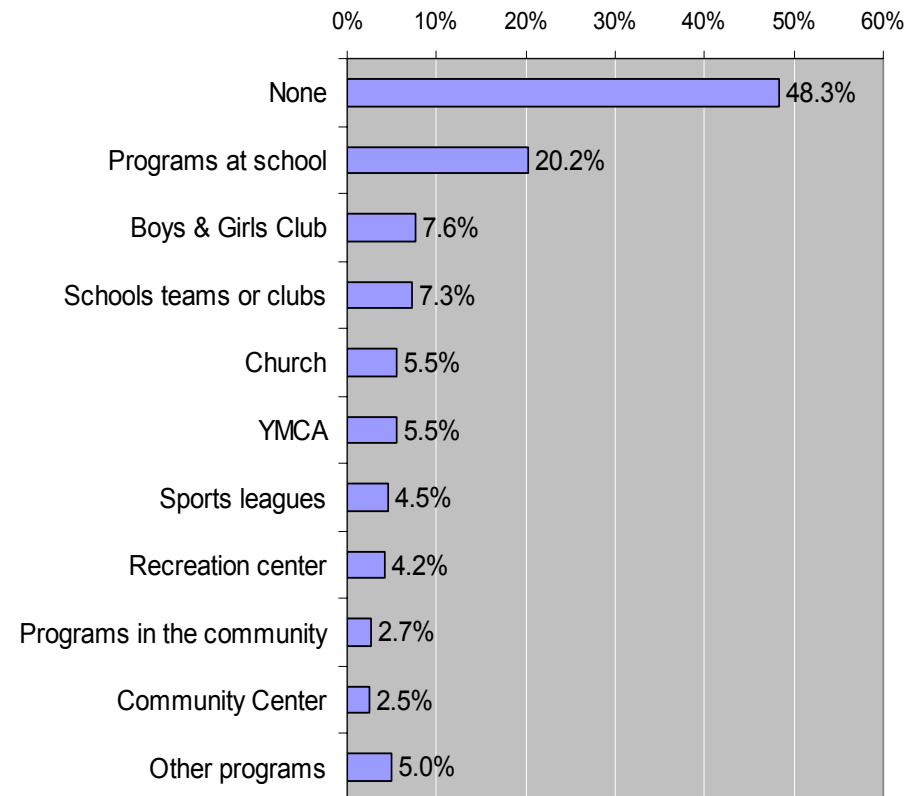
Middle School Students in Providence

Average Number of Weekdays Spent in Specific OST Activities, Middle School Students in Providence

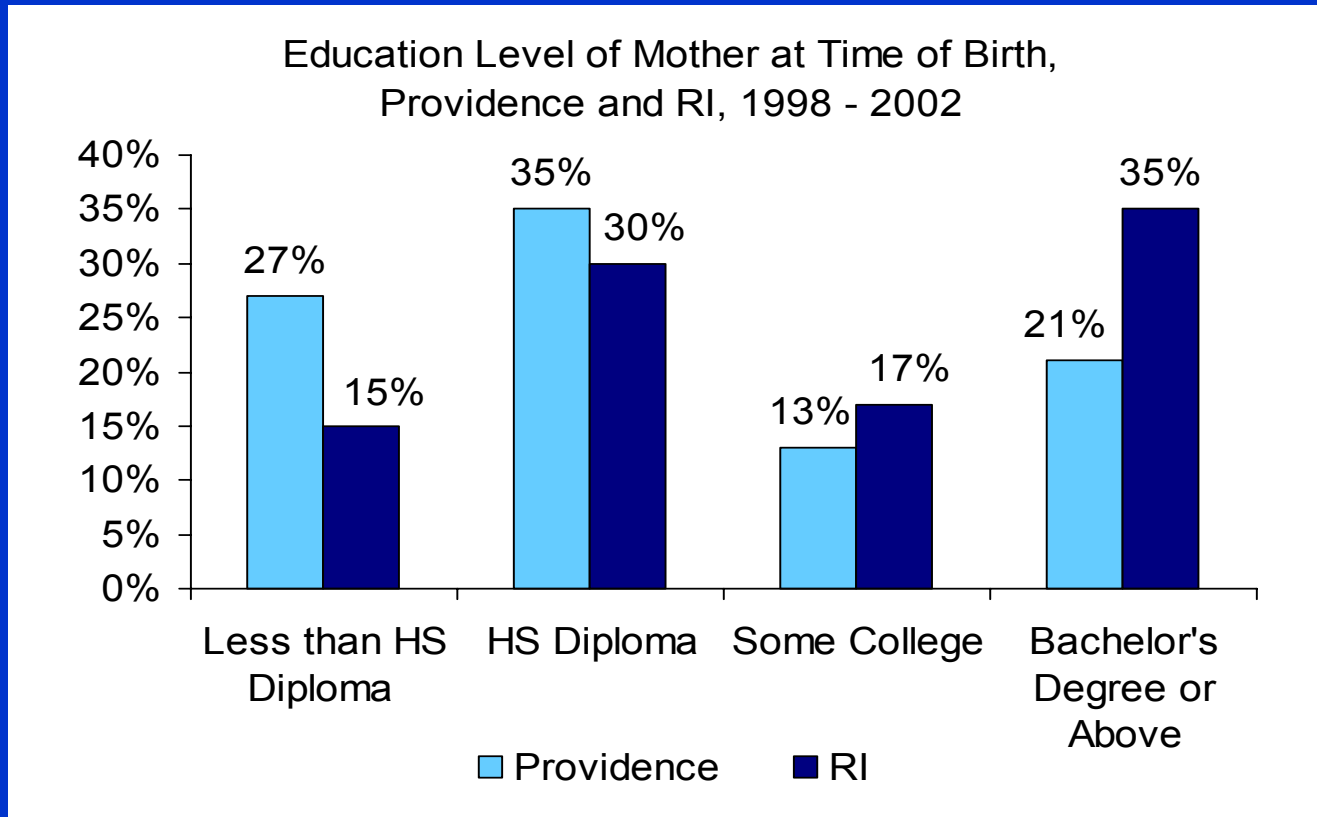


Source: *Enhanced Out-of-School Time Activities for Middle School Students in Providence, Rhode Island*. (February 2004). Northampton, MA: Market Street Research, Inc.

Participation in Structured OST Activities, Middle School Students in Providence



Mother's Education Level

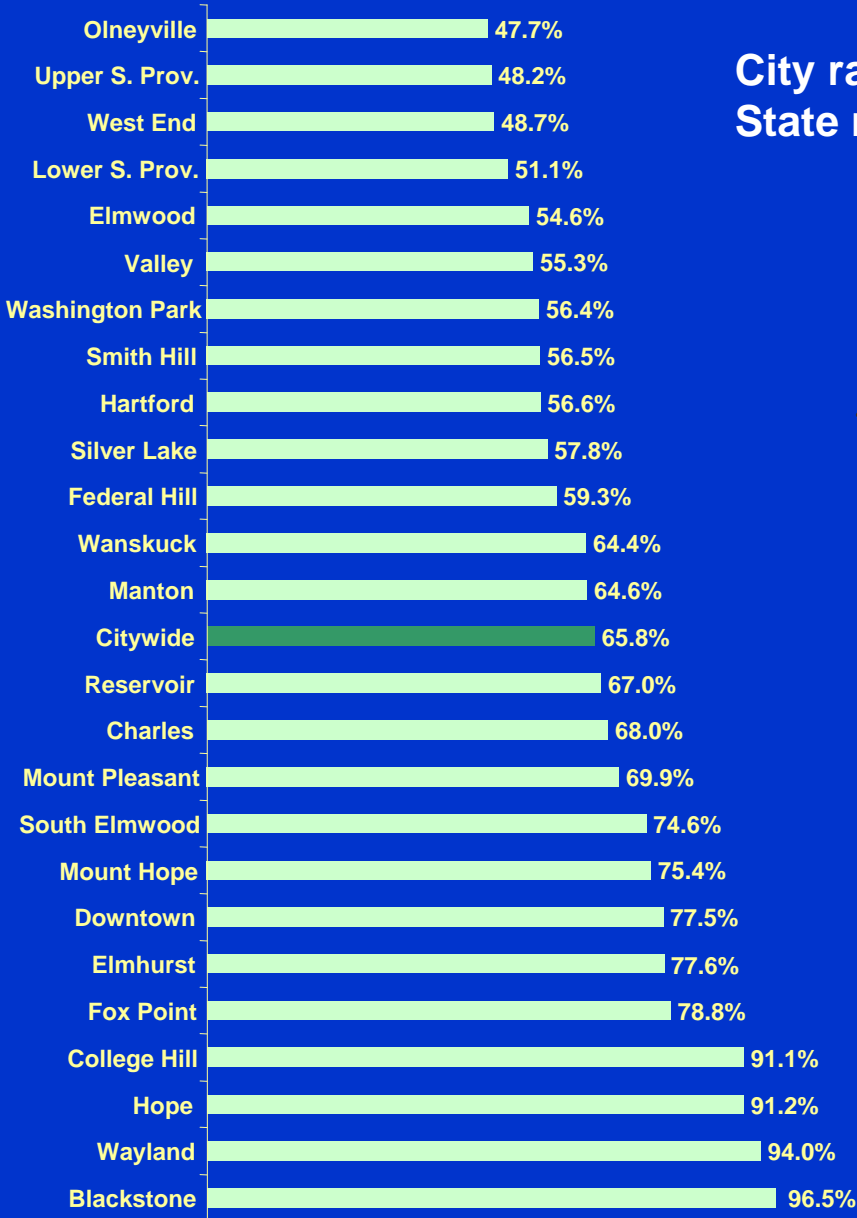


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health

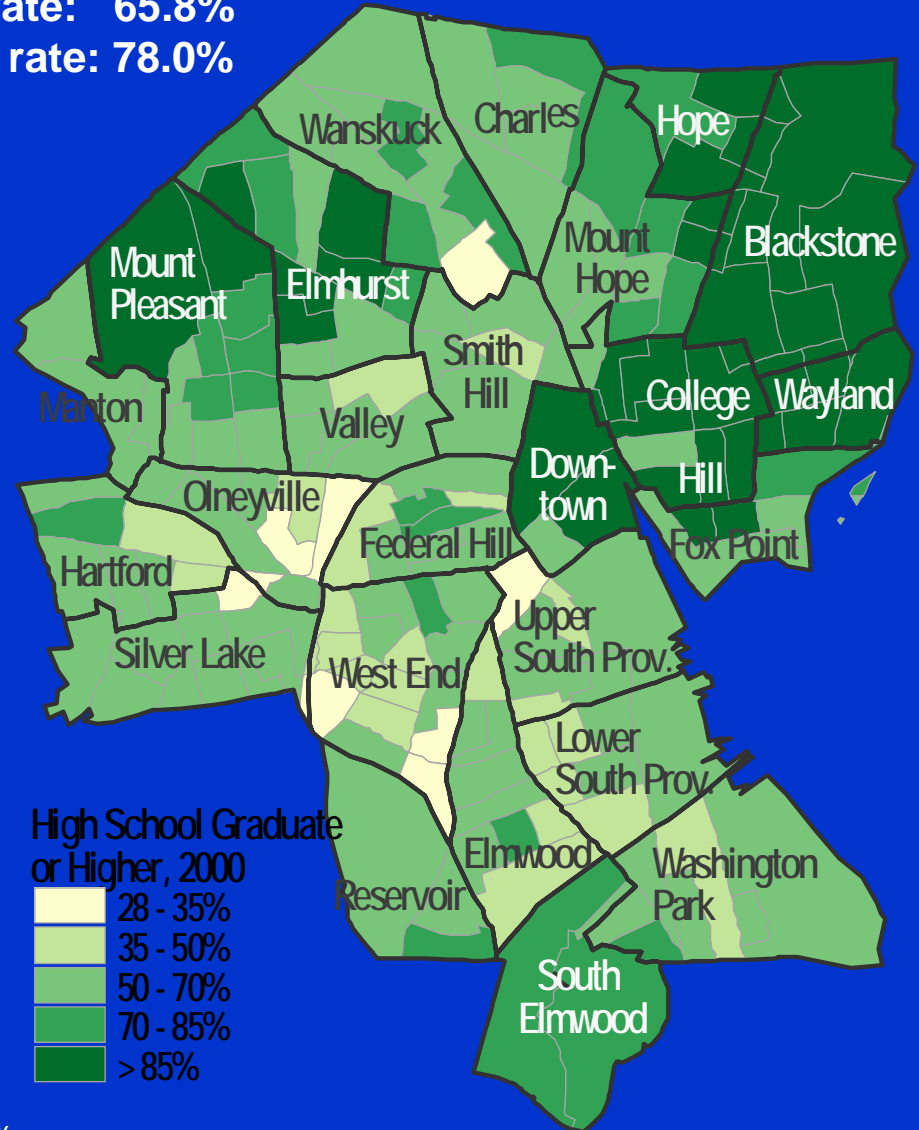
- Rhode Island has the highest percentage of residents below basic literacy standards of any state in New England. Almost one in five (19%) Rhode Islanders read at the lowest literacy level.
- Children of adults who participate in literacy programs improve their grades and test scores, improve their reading skills, and are less likely to drop out of school.

Educational Attainment in Providence

% of Adults 25+ with High School Diploma or higher



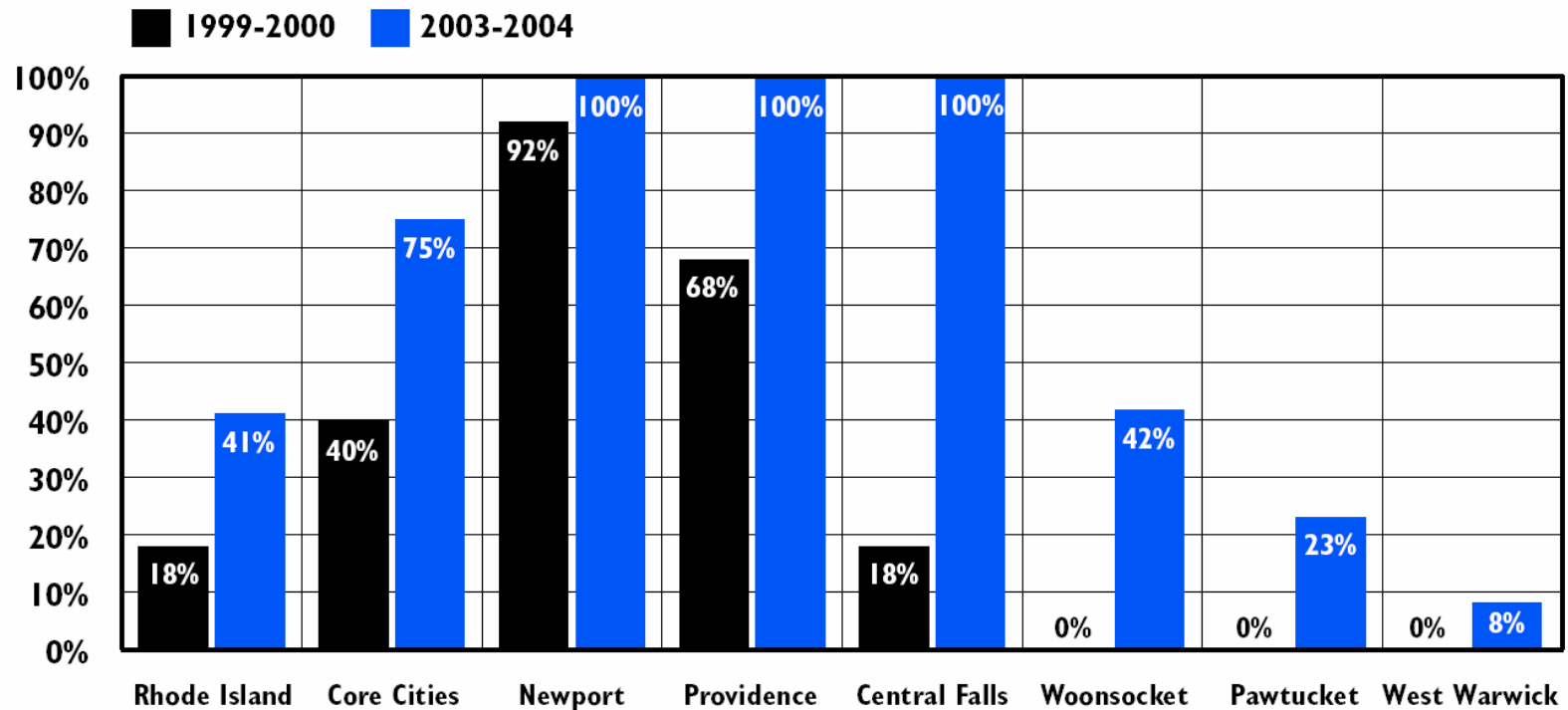
City rate: 65.8%
State rate: 78.0%



Full Day Kindergarten

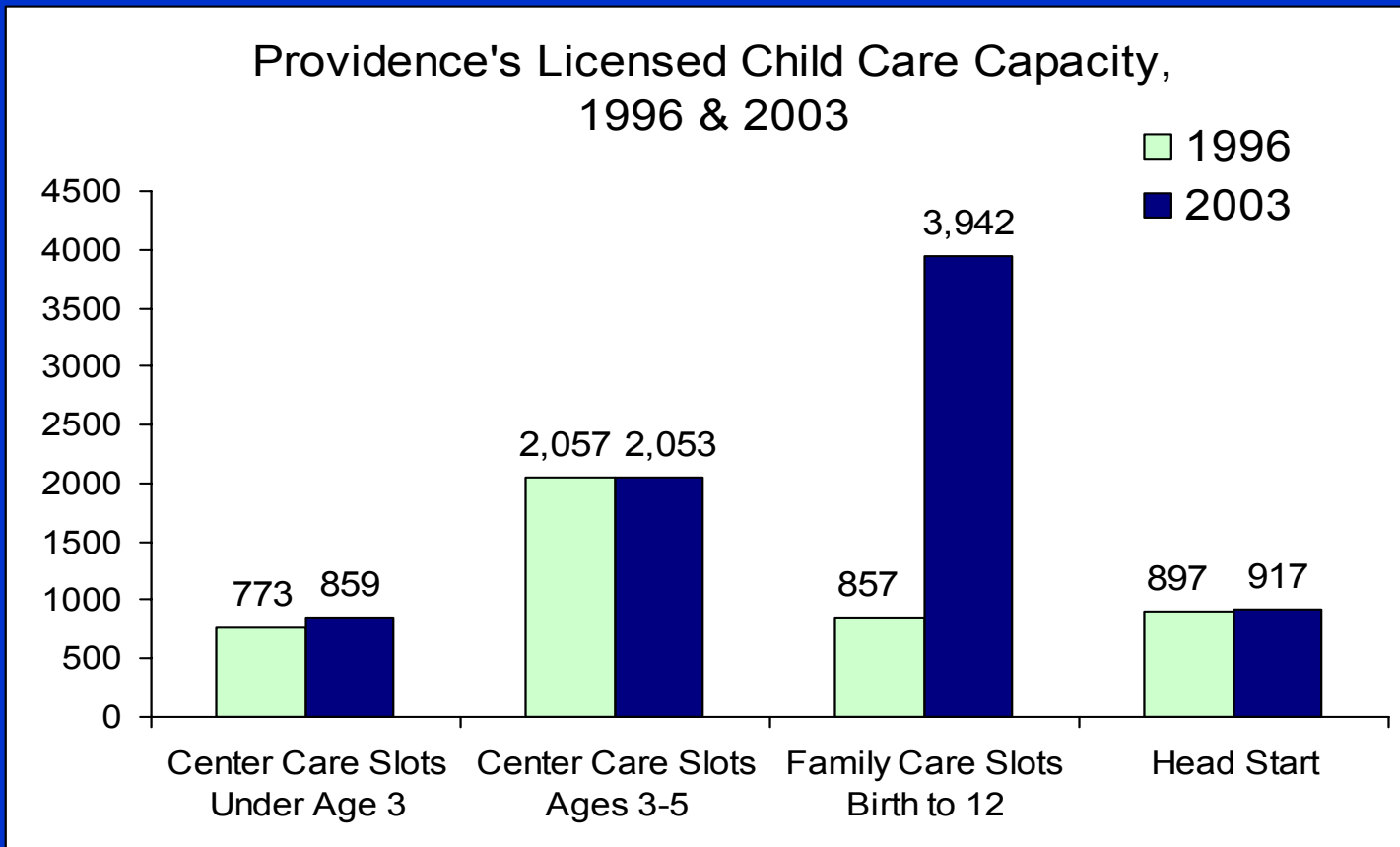


Children in Full-Day Public Kindergarten Programs, Core Cities and Rhode Island, 1999-2000 and 2003-2004



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1999-2000 and 2003-2004 school years.

Regulated Child Care in Providence

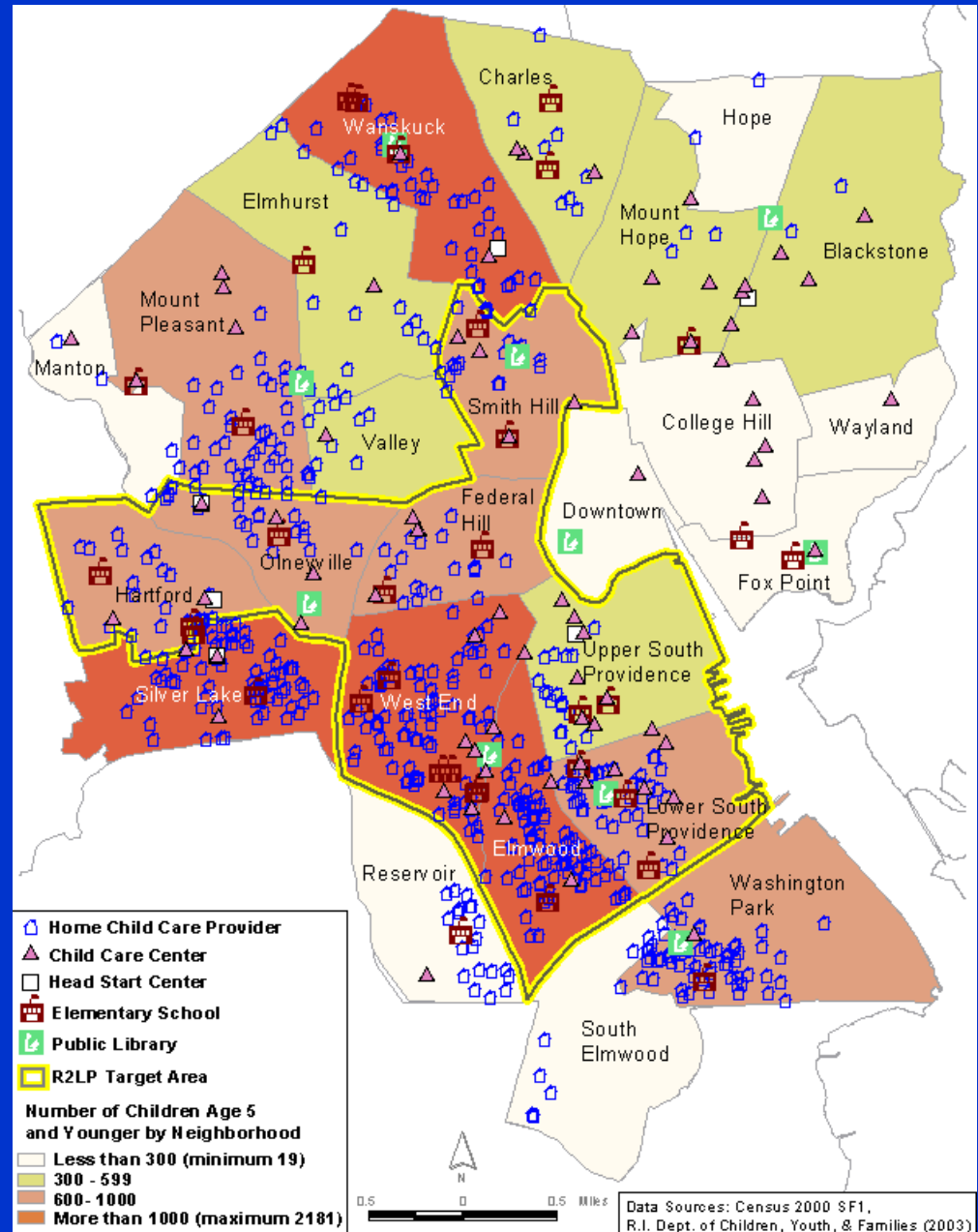


Source: 1997 & 2004 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook

- In 2003, there were 6,854 regulated child care slots available in Providence for children under 6 years of age, an 86% increase from 3,687 slots available in 1996.
- In 2003 44% of eligible children were enrolled in Head Start, up from 33% in 1996, but still below the state level of 53%.

Distribution of Early Care Providers

- There appears to be a good correlation between location of slots and location of young children in the city.
- Recent survey data by Ready to Learn Providence shows that the family child care market may be becoming supersaturated.



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Economic Well-Being

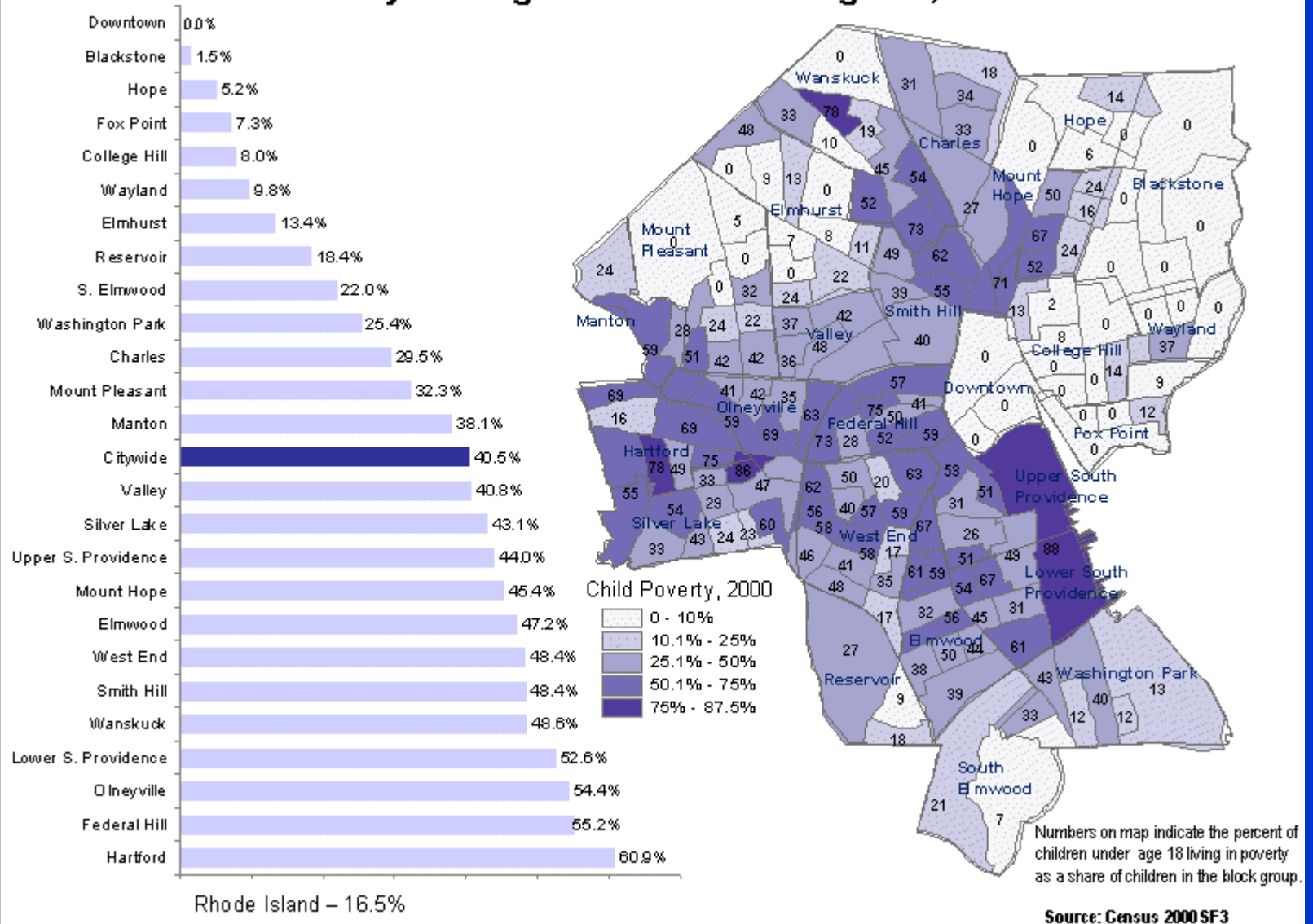
Children Under Age 18 in 2000

	<u>Providence</u>	<u>Rhode Island</u>
Living Below 200% of the Poverty Threshold	29,796 (66%)	83,420 (34%)
Living Below 100% of the Poverty Threshold	18,045 (40%)	41,162 (17%)
Living Below 50% of the Poverty Threshold	8,846 (20%)	19,773 (8%)

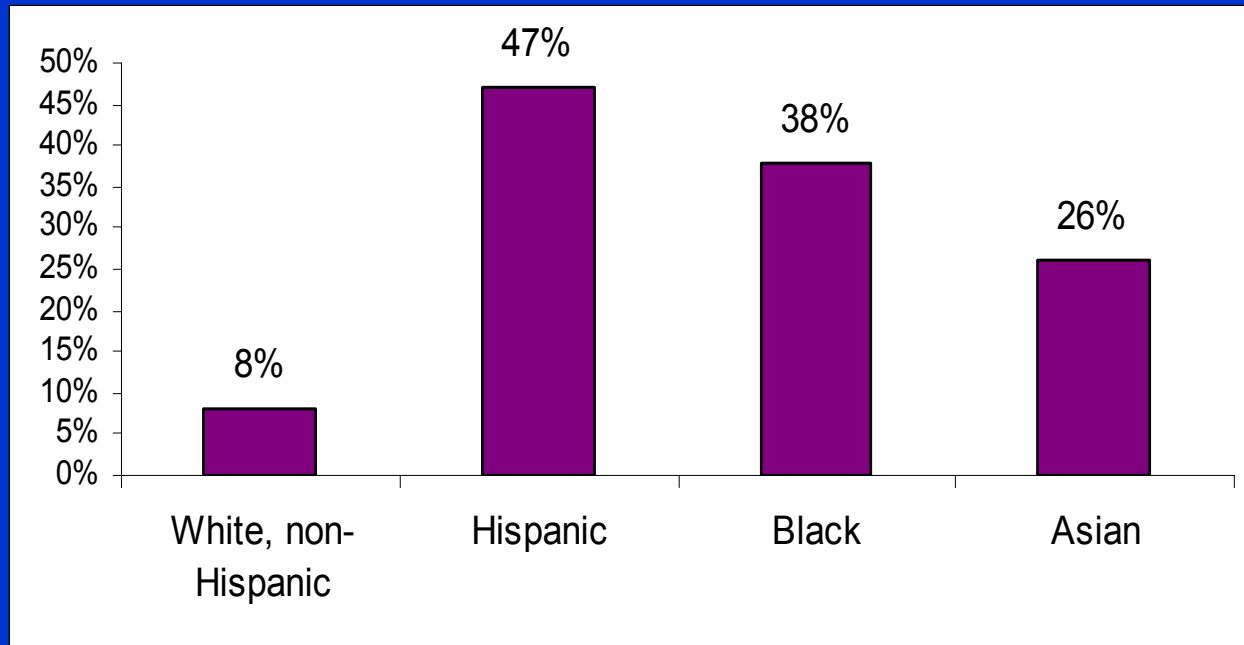
- Families with income below 50% of the federal threshold level are considered to be living in extreme poverty. The extreme poverty level in 2003 is family incomes below \$7,412 for a family of three with two children and \$9,330 for a family of four with two children.
- Providence experienced an increase in child poverty between 1990 and 2000, from 35% of children under age 18 to 40%. This increase was greater than the increase in Rhode Island as a whole, but smaller than the increase in four of the other core cities.

Child Poverty by Neighborhood

Poverty among Children under Age 18, 2000



Rhode Island Child Poverty Rate by Race and Ethnicity, 2000

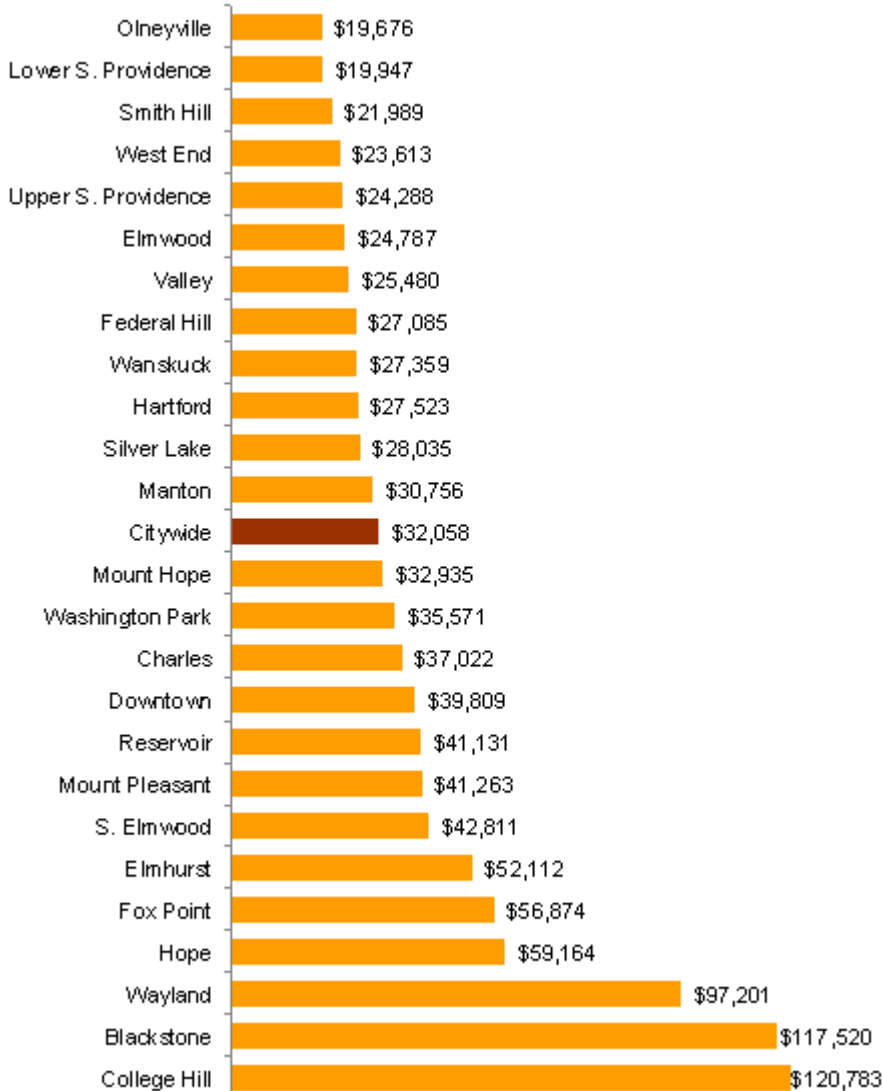


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

- Rhode Island has the largest percentage of Latino children living below the federal poverty threshold (47%) , compared to the national rate of 28%.
- Rhode Island has the highest percentage of African American children living below the federal poverty threshold (38%) in New England.

Median Family Income in Providence

Median Family Income, 2000

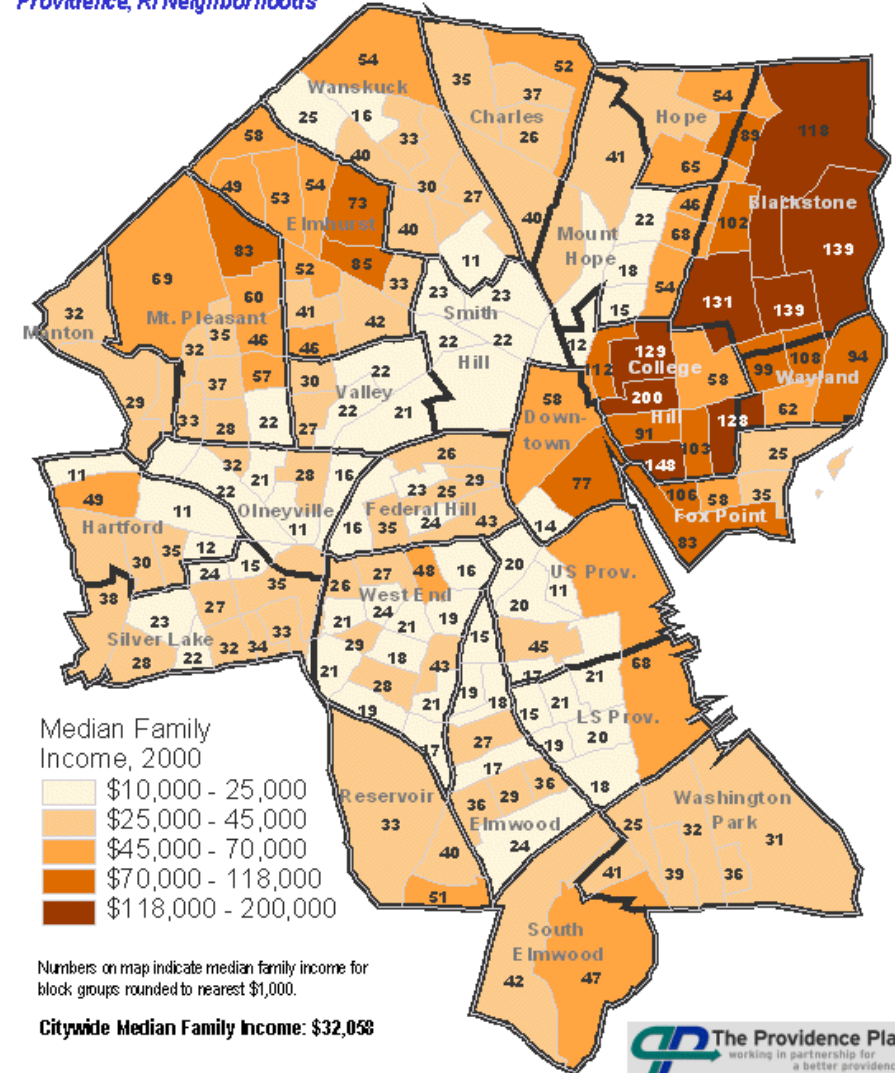


Rhode Island – \$52,781

Source: Census 2000 SF3

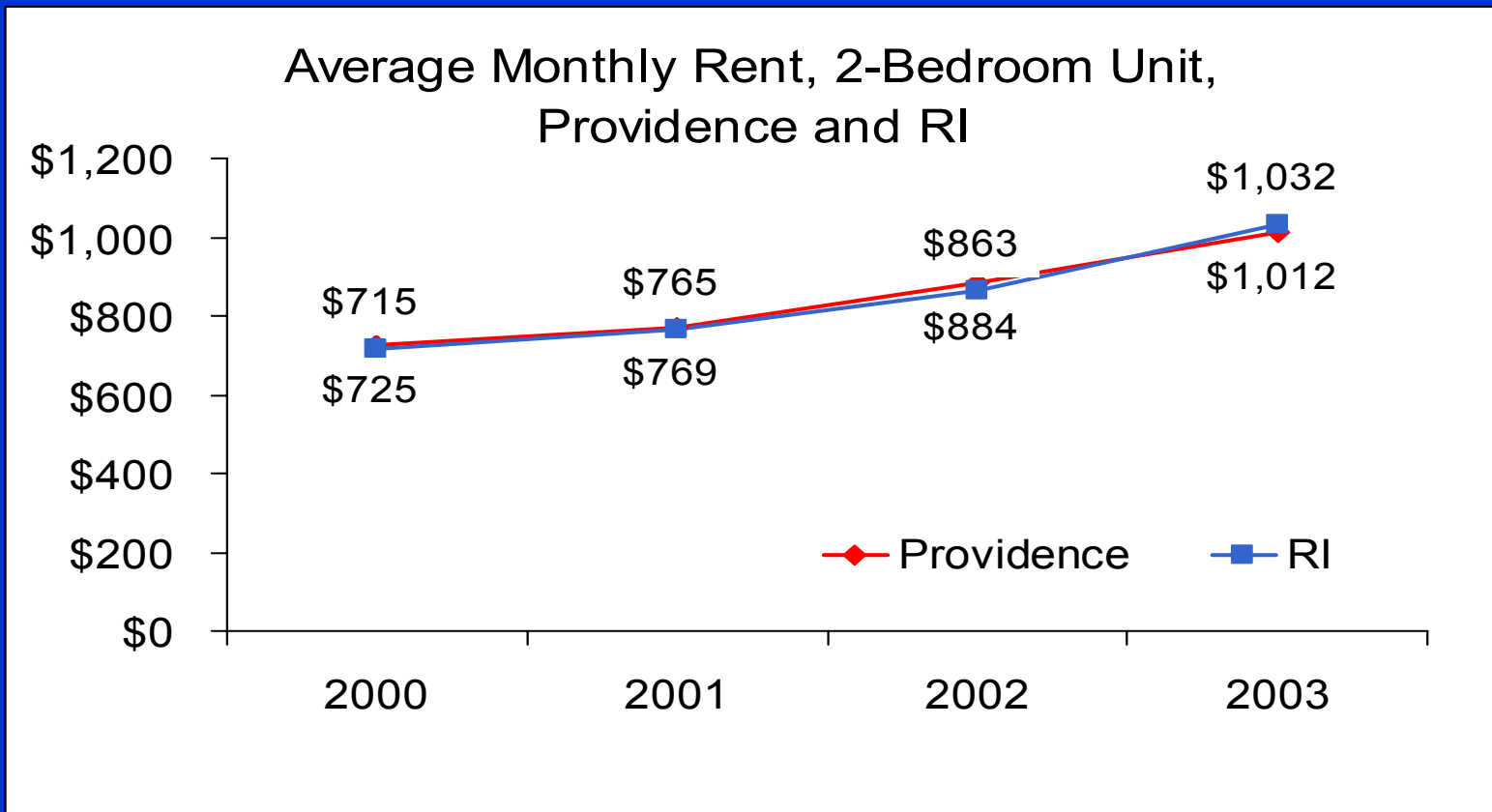
Median Family Income, 2000

Providence, RI Neighborhoods



Source: Census 2000 SF3

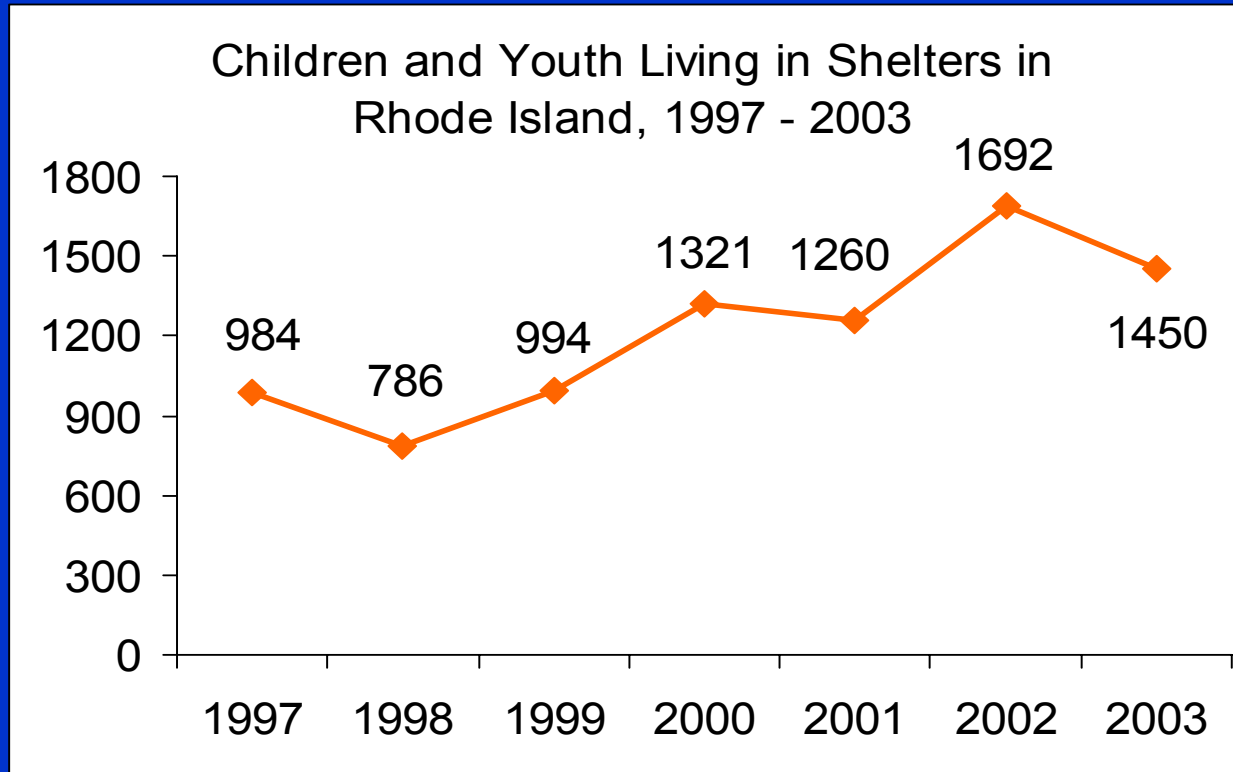
Cost of Rent



Source: Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbooks 2001 - 2004

- Housing is considered affordable if it consumes 30% or less of a family's household income. A family of three living at the poverty level in Providence would have to devote 80% of household income to the cost of rent.
- To afford rent of \$1,032, a worker would have to earn \$19.85 per hour for forty hours per week. This is nearly three times the state's new minimum wage of \$6.75 per hour.

Homeless Children and Homeless Youth



Source: Rhode Island Emergency Shelter Information Project. represents FY July 1 – June 30.

- Of the 5,686 people who received shelter services in 2003 in Rhode Island, 2,303 (41%) people claimed Providence as their city of last residence.
- Homeless children are more likely to get sick; develop mental health problems, such as anxiety and depression; and have academic problems, including high rates of school mobility and higher rates of learning disabilities diagnoses.

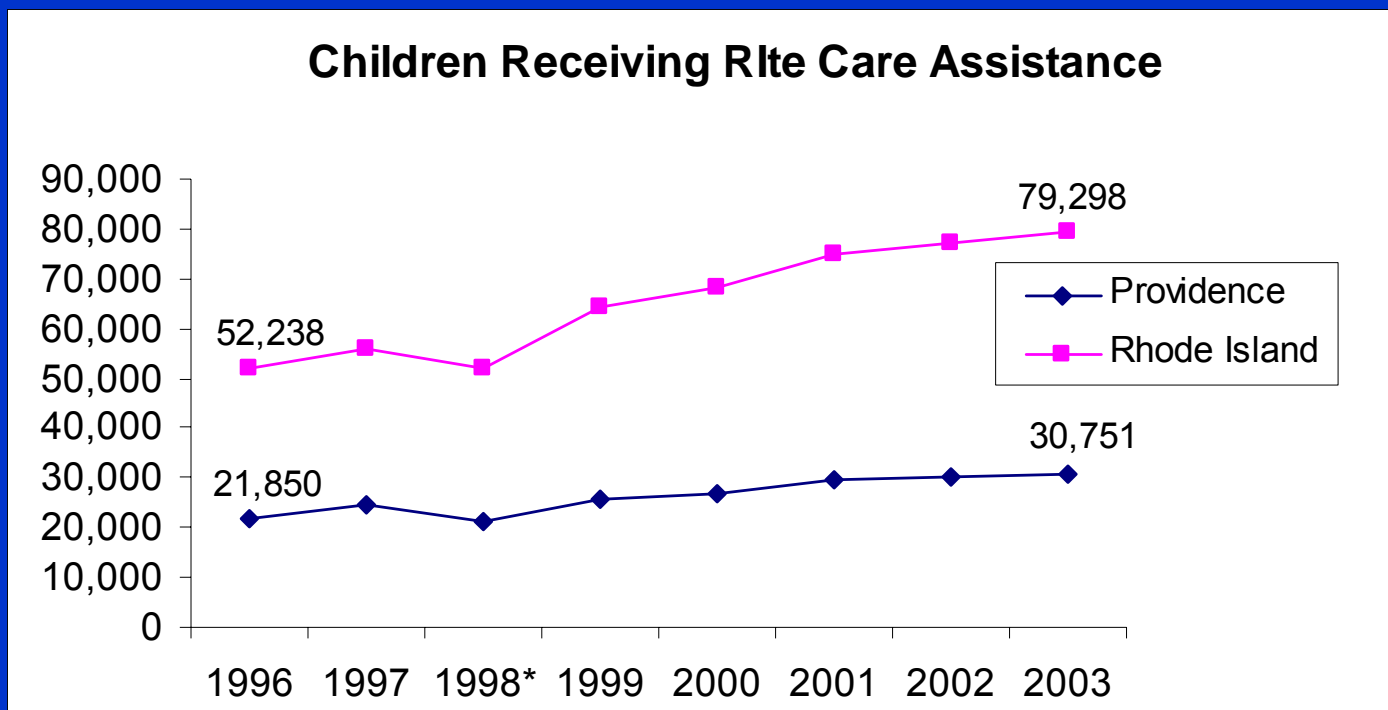
Rhode Island Standard of Need:

According to the Poverty Institute's 2003 Rhode Island Standard of Need, a two-parent family with two young children in which both parents are working needs an income of \$48,096 (or \$23 per hour for 40 hours per week) to pay for basic living expenses, including housing, food, clothing, health insurance, child care and transportation.

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Health

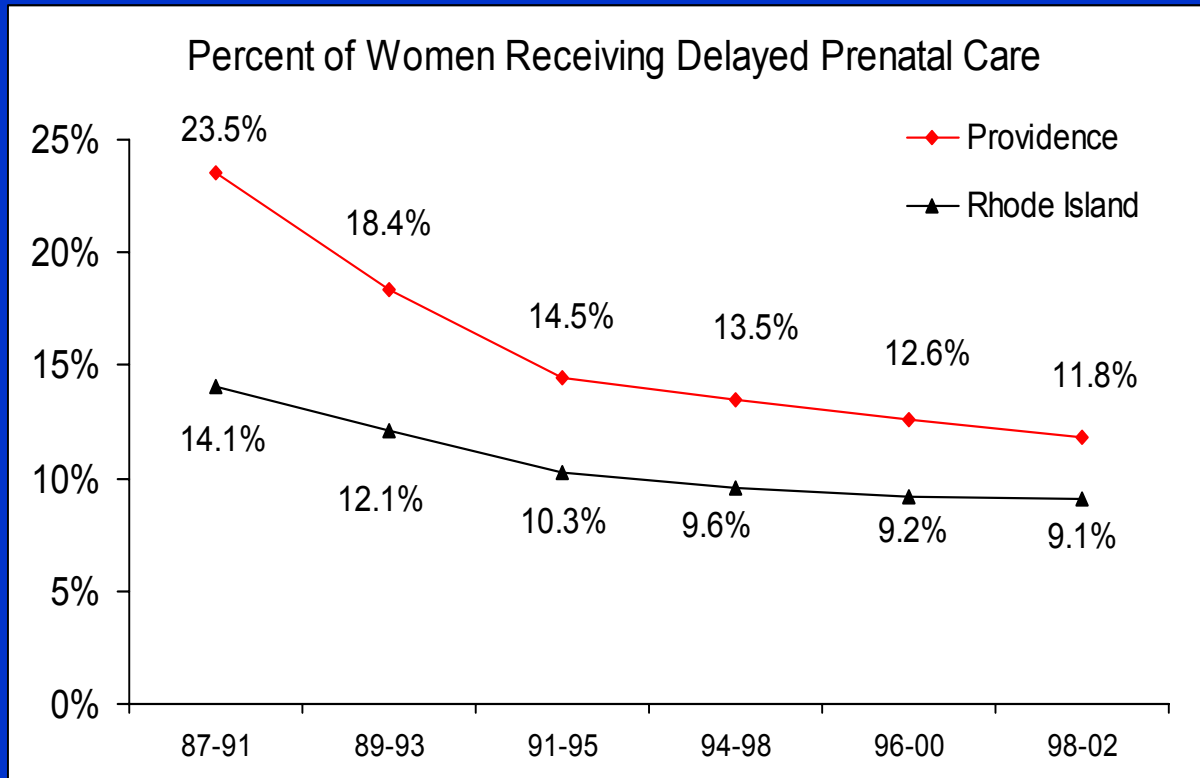
Children Receiving Rite Care Assistance



Source: Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbooks 1997 - 2004

- The significant increase in health care insurance coverage in Providence between 1998 and 1999 resulted from age eligibility expansion in Rite Care, the use of mail-in applications, and outreach through a variety of mechanisms.
- In addition to the 30,751 Providence children receiving Rite Care assistance, 4,437 were receiving medical assistance through other programs such as the SSI, the adoption subsidy, or foster care.
- In 2000, approximately 54% of children under 19 in Providence were enrolled in Rite Care. Including other public assistance programs, 68% of Providence children under 19 were using medical assistance.

Women with Delayed Prenatal Care



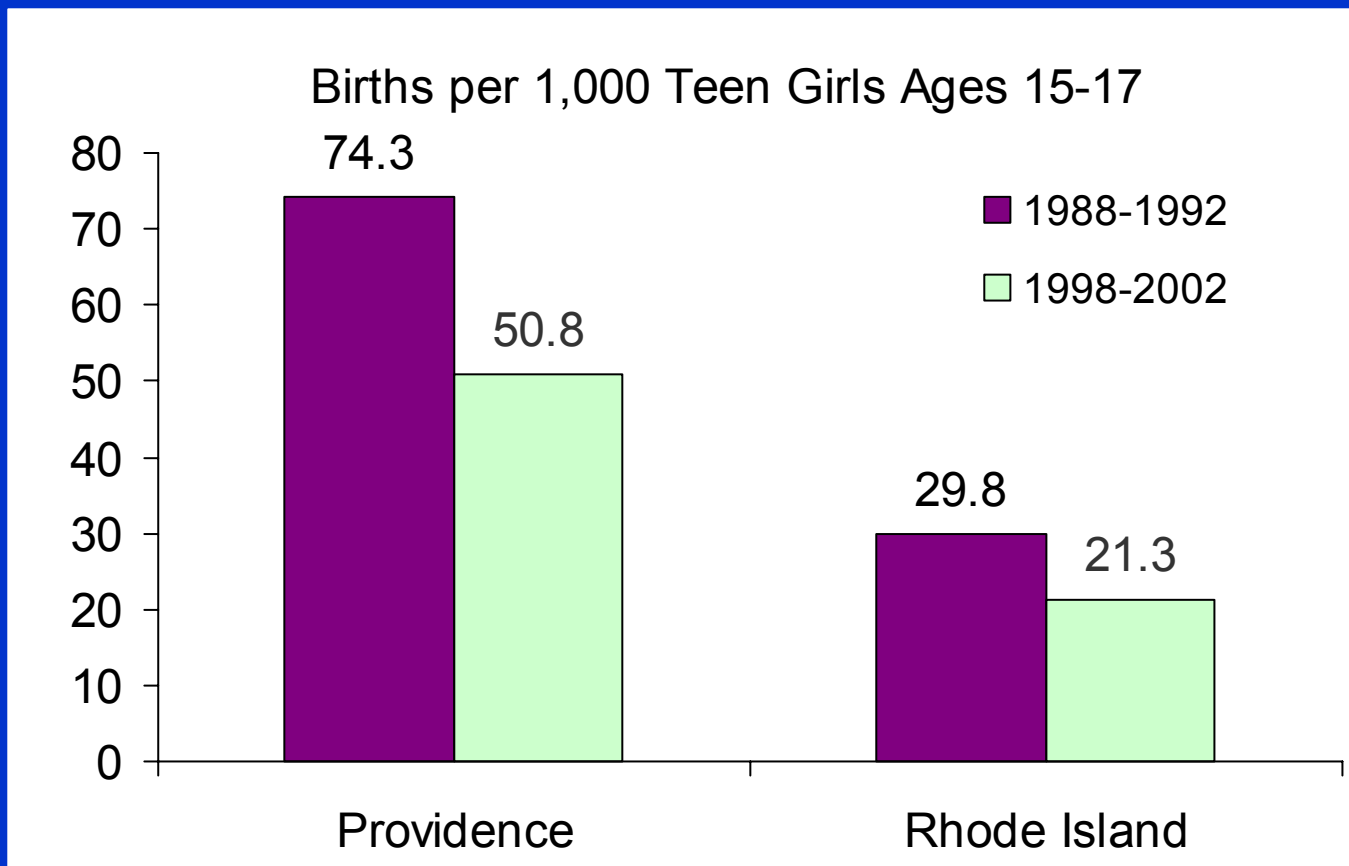
Core Cities: 1998-2002

Central Falls:	17.5%
Woonsocket:	16.7%
Pawtucket:	13.5%
Newport:	12.2%
Providence:	11.8%
West Warwick:	7.7%

Source: Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbooks 1995-2004

- At 11.8%, incidence of delayed prenatal care in Providence is the sixth highest in the state, but below the average for the core cities of 12.7%.
- Between 1993 and 2000, the percentage of women using who began prenatal care in the first trimester increased from 77% to 84%.

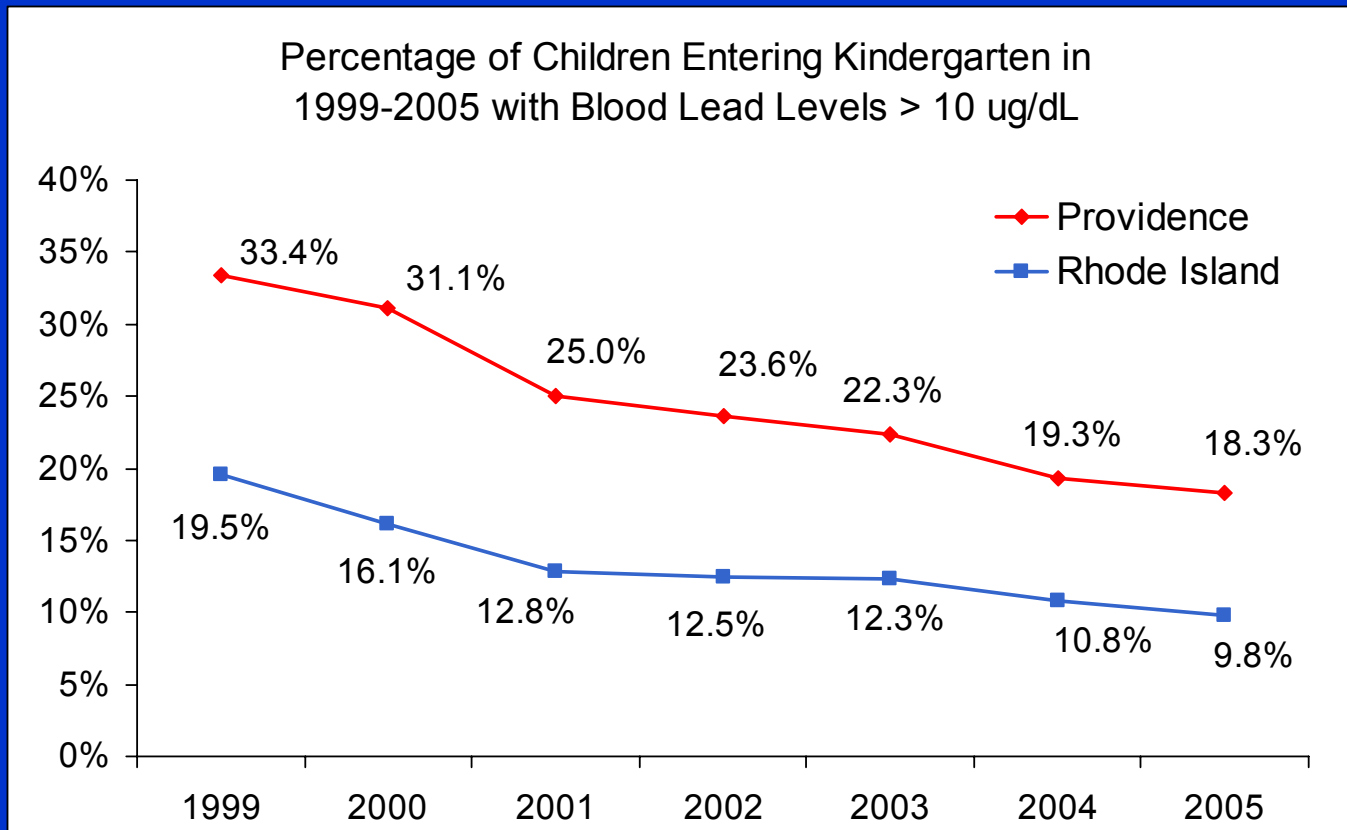
Births to Teens



Source: 1995 and 2004 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbooks

- The rate of birth to girls ages 15-17 in Providence decreased from 74.3 per 1,000 to 50.8 per 1,000 teens over the decade. It remains more than double the state rate.
- Between 1998 and 2002, there were 867 births to teen girls ages 15 to 17 in Providence.

Children with Lead Poisoning



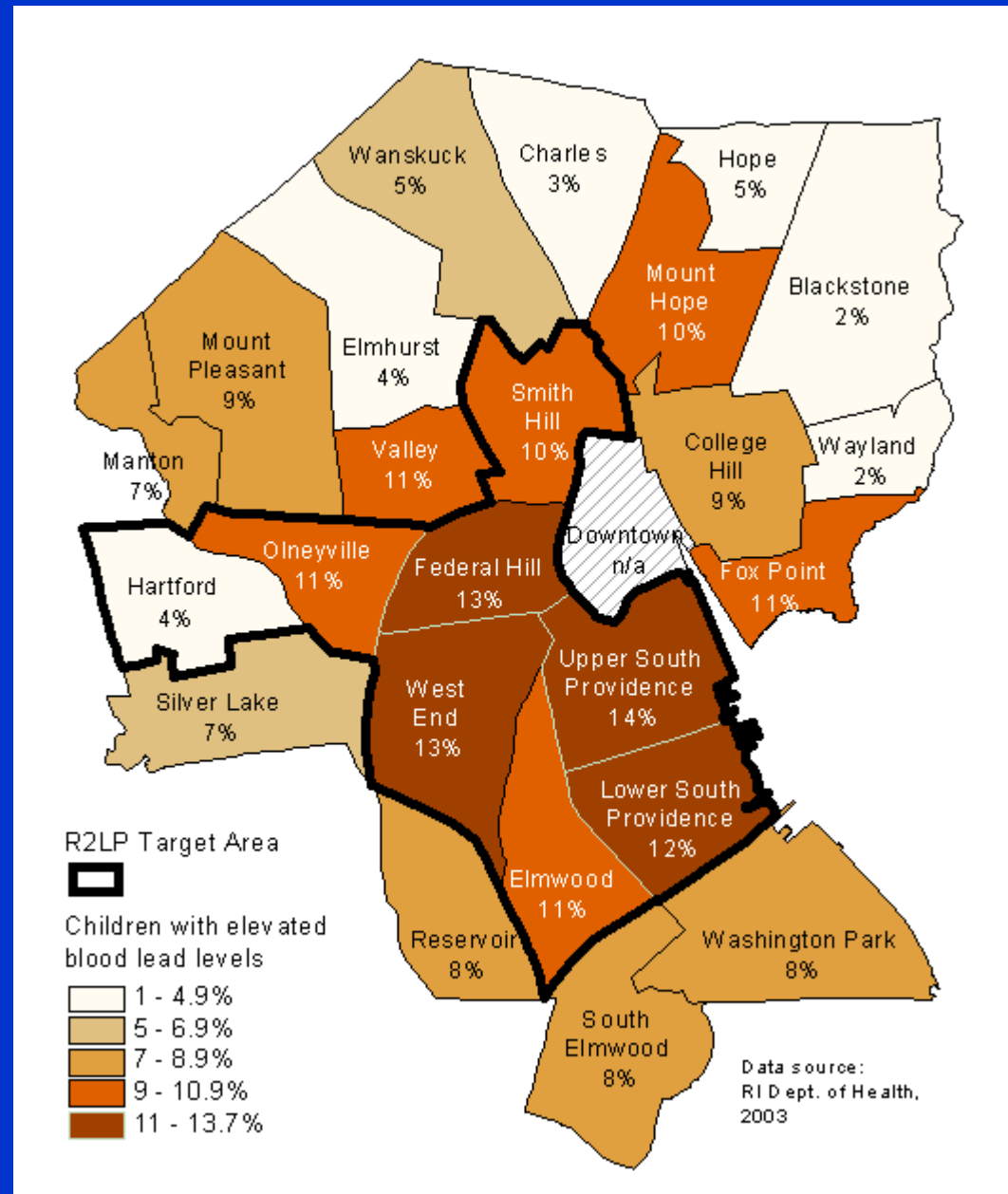
Source: 1996-2004 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbooks

➤ Lead exposure can cause irreversible damage including loss of intelligence, learning disabilities and behavior problems including aggression. The societal costs of childhood lead poisoning include the loss of future earnings as well as medical, special education and criminal justice costs.

Note: Children entering Kindergarten with Lead Poisoning is the percentage of three-year-old children screened for lead poisoning who had elevated blood lead levels at any time prior to December 31.

Children with Elevated Lead by Neighborhood

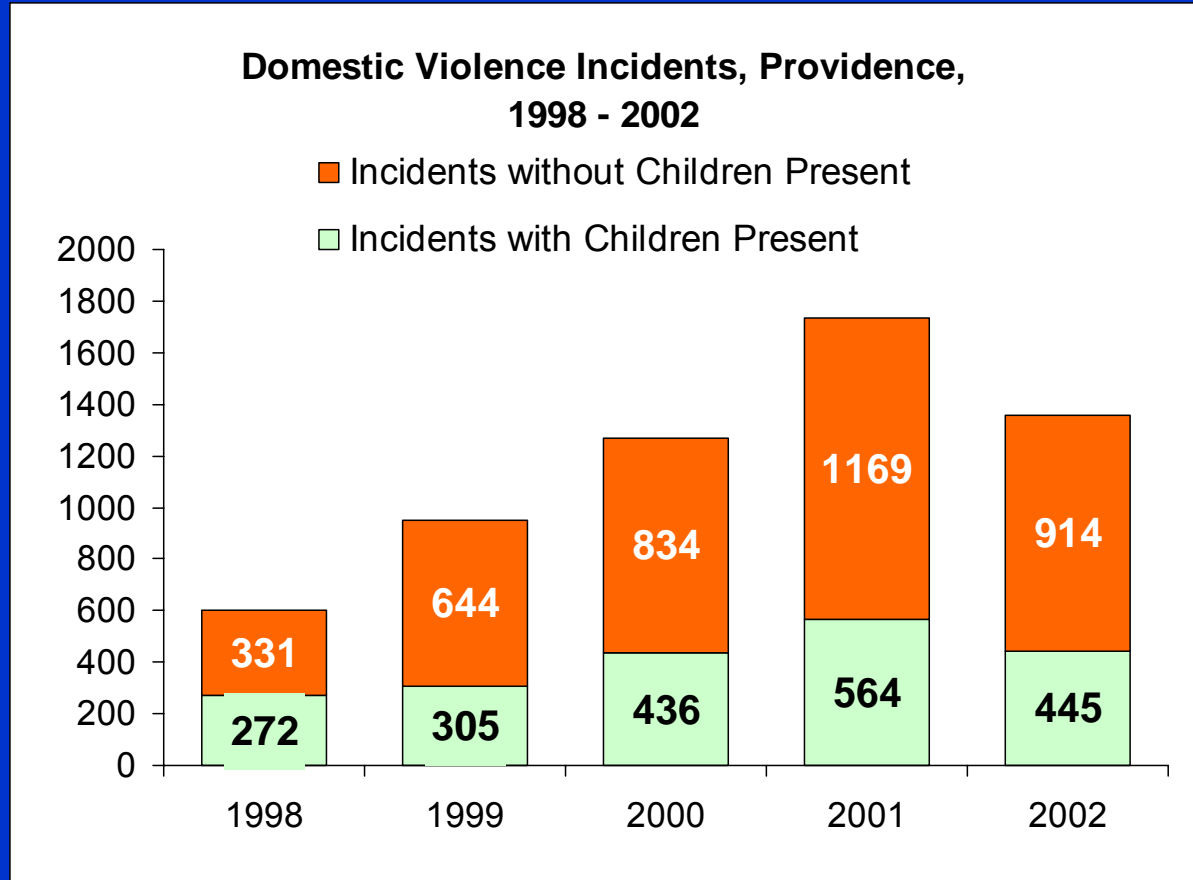
- Map shows % of children with elevated blood levels ($\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dl}$) by neighborhood.
- In 2003, only 57% of children age 5 and under were tested for lead poisoning.
- Citywide, the lead poisoning rate has decreased by 40% between 2000 and 2003



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Safety

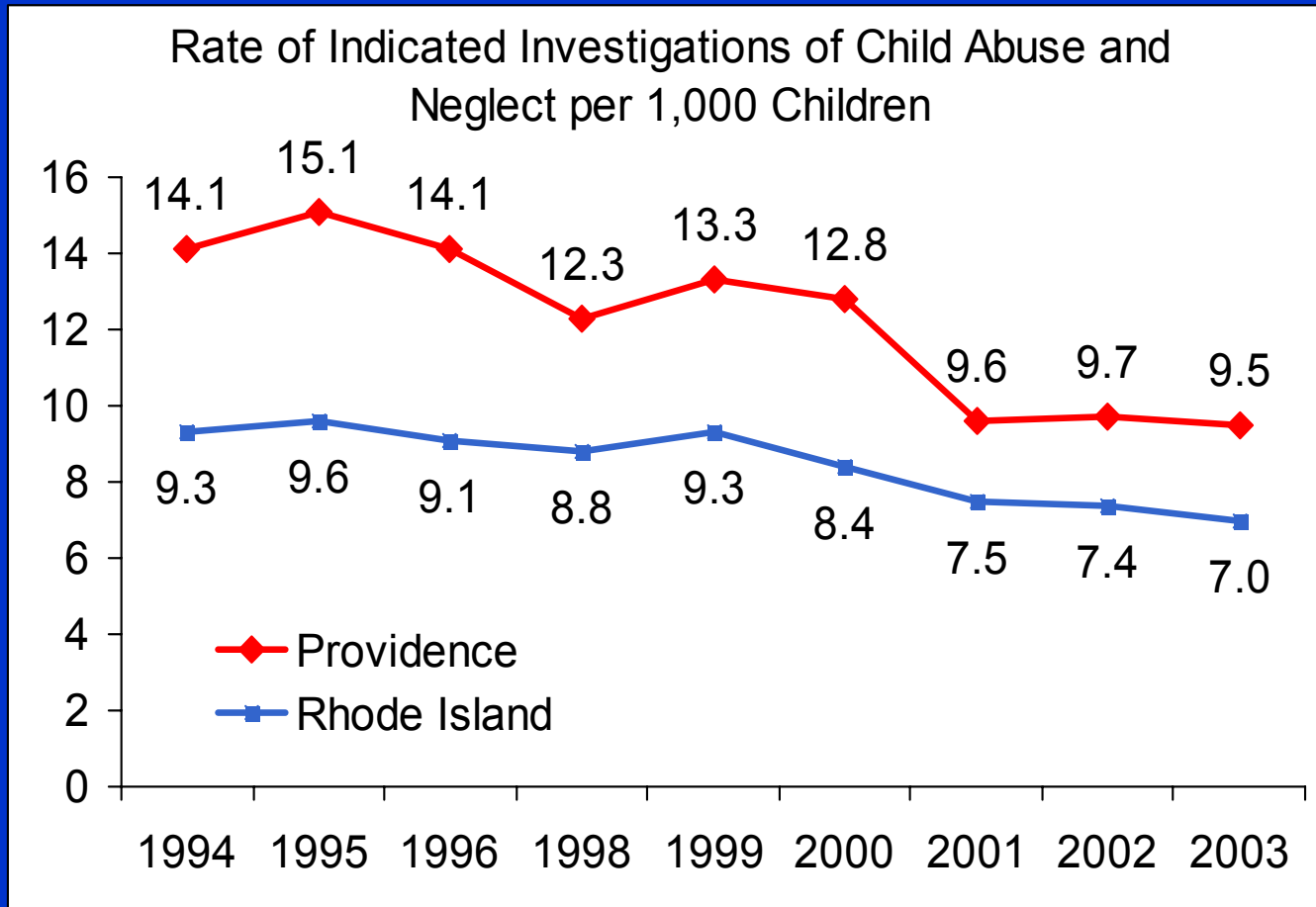
Children Witnessing Domestic Violence



Source: 2000 – 2004 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbooks

- In 2002, there were 1,359 reports of domestic violence incidents in Providence. Of these, 445 (33%) noted that children were present.
- Children who witness domestic violence experience anxiety, fear, sleep disruption, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and have problems in school.

Child Abuse and Neglect

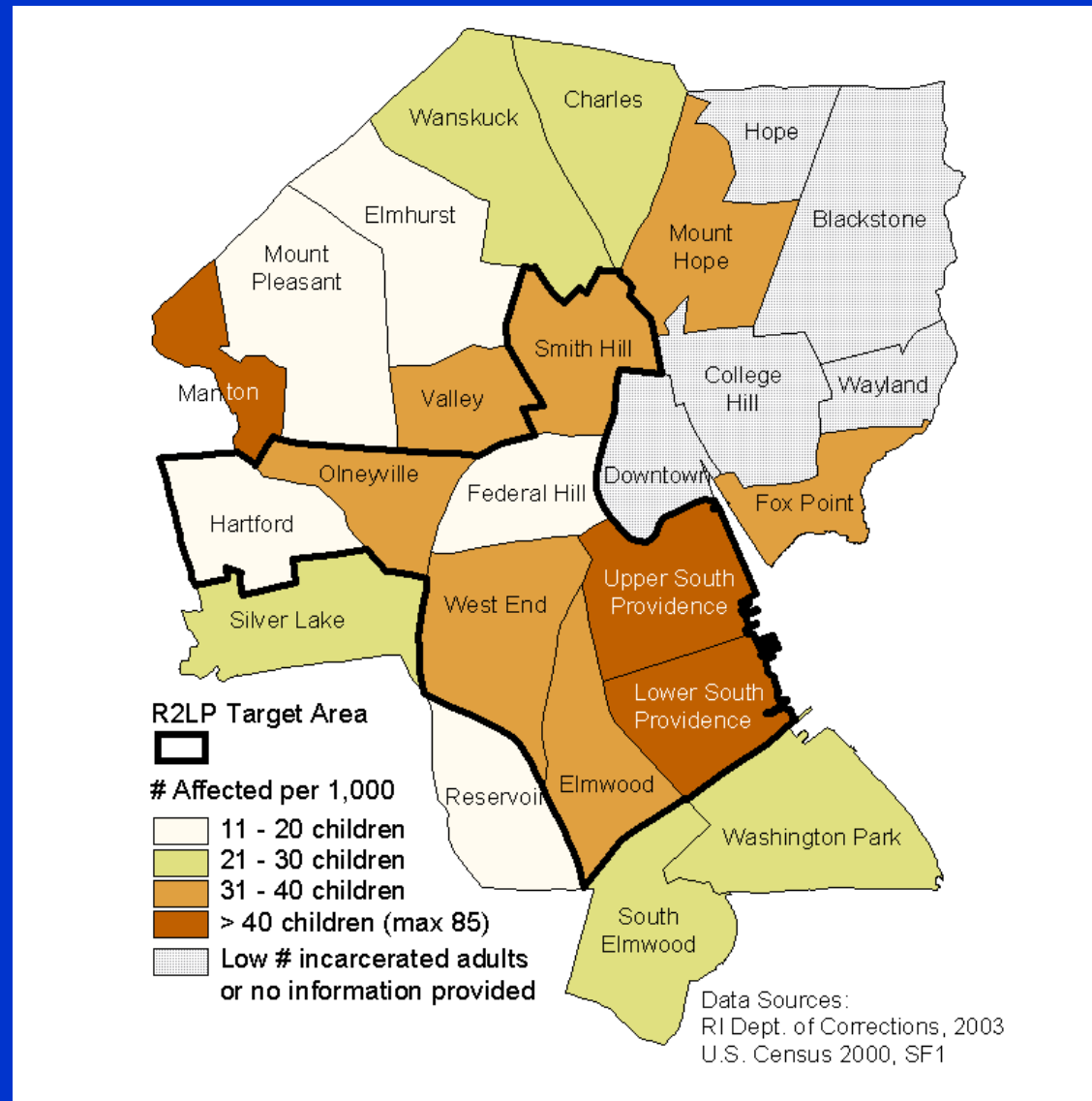


Source: 1994 – 2004 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook.

➤ Providence had 591 indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect in 2003. While the rate of indicated cases per 1,000 children for Providence has declined since 1994 and is below the rate for the core cities (10.6), it is higher than the state rate of 7.0.

Children of Incarcerated Parents

- Map shows # of children with incarcerated parent(s) per 1,000 children in neighborhood.
- According to Dept. of Corrections, 1,590 children in the city have parents in RI prisons.
- The actual number is probably higher because information is self-reported and does not cover federal prison or prisons in other states.



Juveniles in Family Court and the Training School

➤ In 2003, in Rhode Island, 5,338 juveniles (5% of RI youth ages 10 to 17) were referred to Family Court for 9,054 offenses.

Providence youth committed 2,173 offenses, 24% of juvenile offenses in Rhode Island.

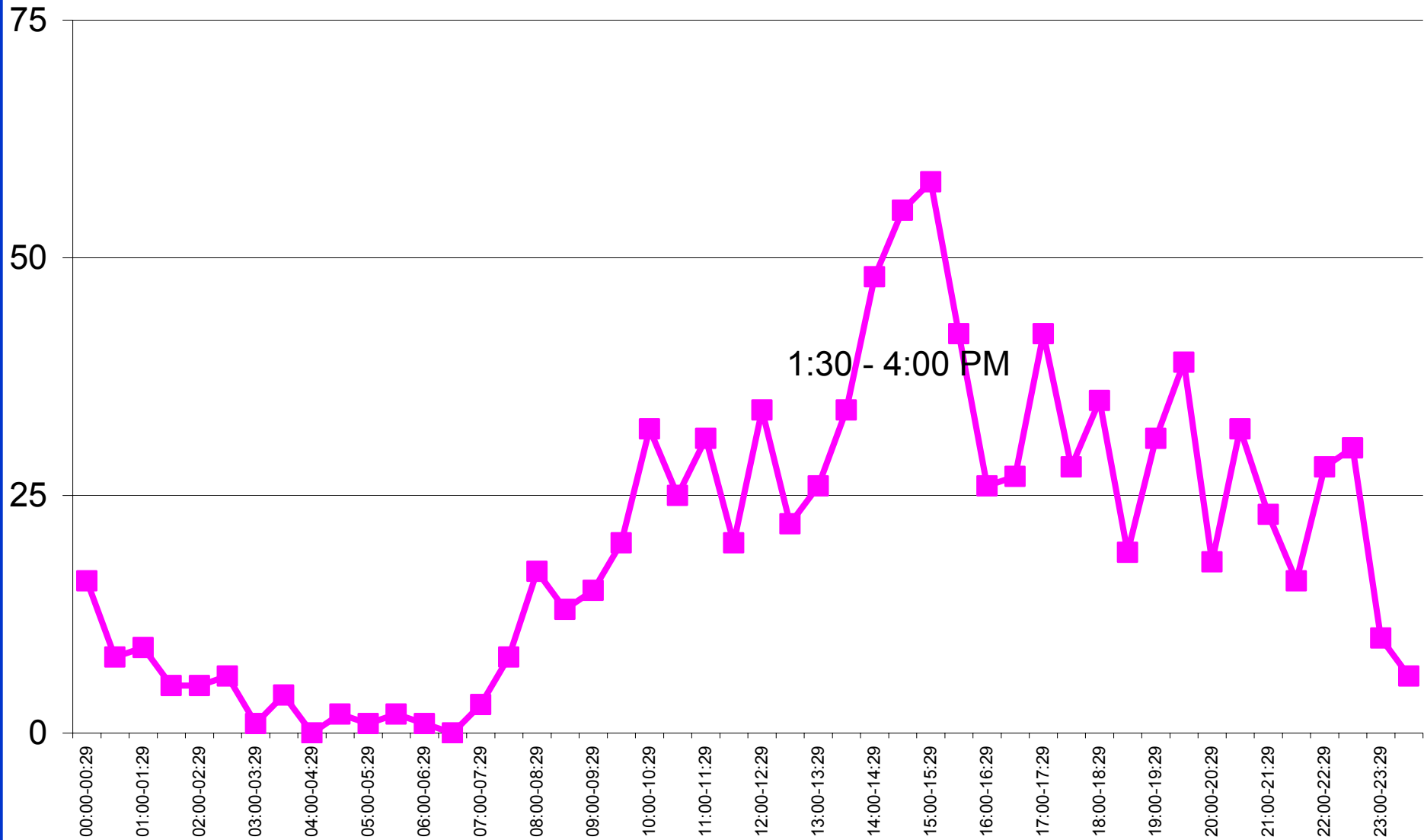
➤ In 2003, 1,060 juveniles spent time at the Rhode Island Training School.

Of those with a reported address, one-third (354) were from Providence.

Juvenile Crime

Juvenile Suspects

Number of Incidents by Time of Day, 2003



Other Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Publications

- 2000 U.S. Census Brief Series
- Issue Brief Series
- *Covering Kids & Families* Newsletters
- City/Town Sheets, visit www.rikidscount.org
- County-City-Community Level Information on Kids (CLIKS), visit www.aecf.org/kidscount

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