

# Data in Your Backyard

## 2006 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook Providence



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May 2, 2006  
Providence, Rhode Island



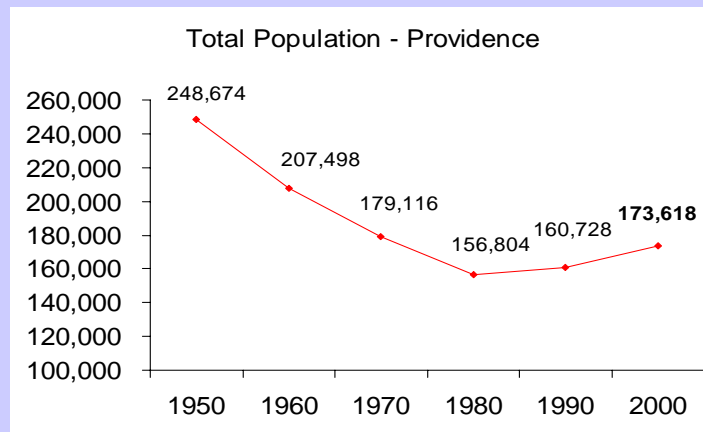
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## Family and Community



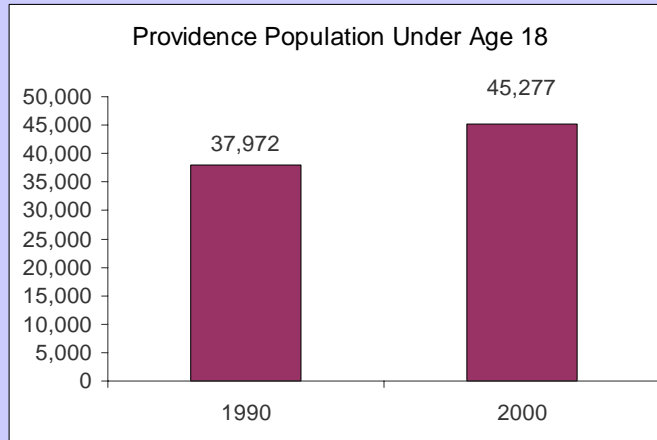
## Providence's Overall Population



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.

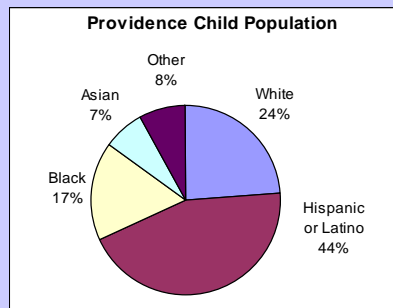
## Providence's Child Population



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 Race & Ethnicity, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

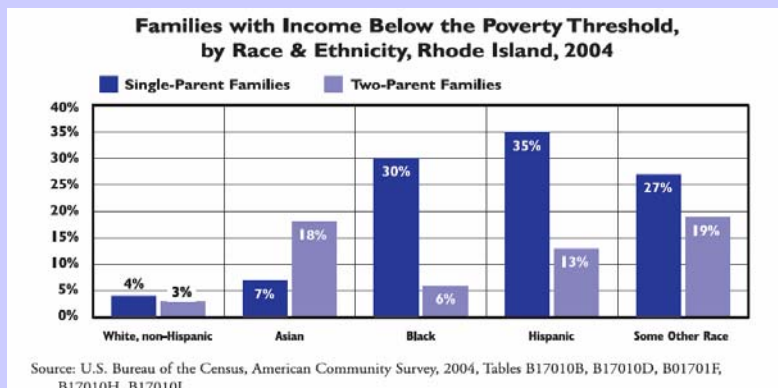
### Population Under 18 Years of Age

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,277</b>

❖ According to the American Community Survey, 2004, there are 243,667 children under age 18 in Rhode Island, representing 23% of the state's population, down from 24% in 2000. The largest increase in the population ages birth to 19 between 2000 and 2004 was led by minority children.

❖ 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.

## Children in Single-Parent Families

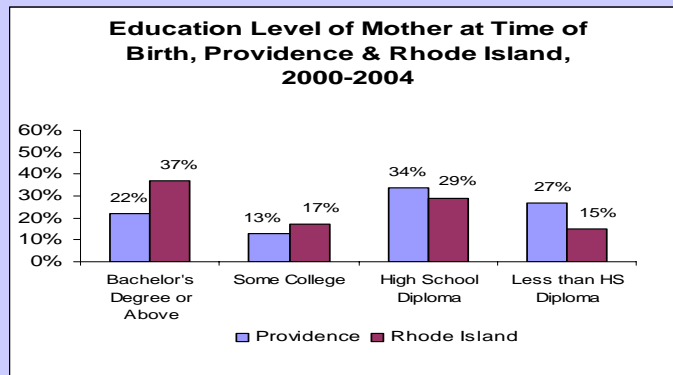


- ❖ In 2000, 20,546 (51%) of children in Providence lived in single-parent families.
- ❖ In 2004, 34% of children lived with a single parent, compared to 27% in 2000, a 23% increase. Rhode Island ranked 48<sup>th</sup> out of 50 states (where 1<sup>st</sup> is best) in the U.S. for the highest rate of children living in single-parent families.
- ❖ In 2004, 86% of all poor children in Rhode Island lived in a single-parent family.

## Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

- ❖ According to the Census, 5,503 grandparents were financially responsible for their grandchildren in 2004.
- ❖ More than half (53%) of Rhode Island grandparents who were financially responsible for their grandchildren in 2004 had been responsible for the children for three or more years.
- ❖ In 2004, 10,710 children in Rhode Island lived in households headed by grandparents, accounting for 4% of all households with children under age 18 in the state.
- ❖ In Providence in 2000, 3,322 grandparents lived in households with their grandchildren. Almost 2 in 5 of these grandparents were financially responsible for their grandchildren.

## Mother's Education Level



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 2000-2004.

- ❖ In Rhode Island between 2000 and 2004, 40% of infants were born to fathers with a high school diploma or less, and 44% were born to mothers with a high school diploma or less.
- ❖ In Providence, 27% of new mothers had less than a high school diploma, significantly higher than the state average of 15%. The proportion of new mothers with a Bachelor's degree or above is smaller in Providence (22%) than in the state as a whole (37%).

## Infants Born at Highest Risk

**Infants Born with Identified Risk Factors, Rhode Island, 2004**

	# OF BIRTHS	# BORN AT HIGHEST RISK*	# BORN AT RISK**
Central Falls	409	40	375
Newport	314	28	216
Pawtucket	1,115	71	916
Providence	2,938	268	2,543
West Warwick	387	18	253
Woonsocket	568	59	482
Core Cities	5,731	484	4,785
Remainder of State	6,595	150	3,572
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>12,710</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>8,542</b>

\* births to mothers who were younger than 20, single, and without a high school degree  
 \*\* births with at least one risk factor identified by the Rhode Island Department of Health's Newborn Risk Assessment Program.

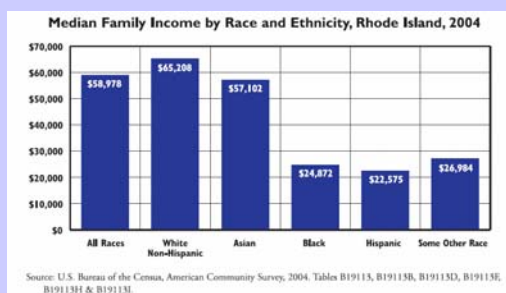
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, KIDSNET database, 2004.

- ❖ There are three important social and economic risk factors present at birth that, when combined, strongly predict childhood poverty and poor education outcomes – having a mother who is younger than 20, unmarried and without a high school degree.
- ❖ In 2004, 5% of babies were born to Rhode Island women who were under age 20, unmarried and had less than 12 years of education. In Providence, 9% of babies were born at highest risk, the second highest in the state.

## Economic Well-Being



## Median Family Income



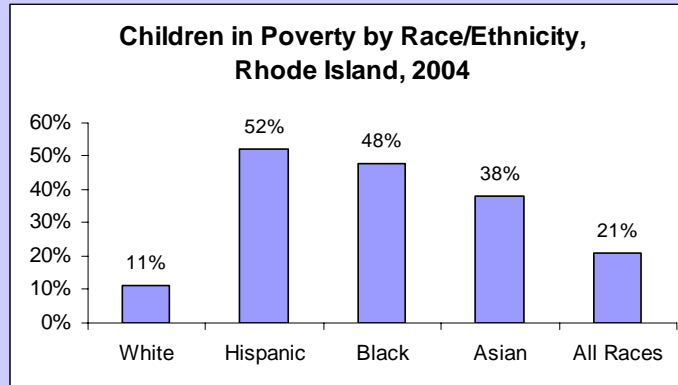
Providence Median Household Income	
Adjusted 1989	\$28,894
1999	\$26,867
Percent Change	-7.0%

❖ In Rhode Island in 2004, the median household income for families with children was \$72,639 for two-parent families, \$40,398 for male-headed single-parent households and \$17,226 for female-headed single-parent households.

❖ In Rhode Island, between 2000 and 2004, the median income increased for Asian, White, non-Hispanic and families identifying as some other race, but decreased for Hispanic and Black families.

❖ The Poverty Institutes' 2003 Rhode Island Standard of Need states that a two-parent family with two children in which both parents are working would need an income of \$48,096 to pay basic living expenses, including housing, food, clothing, health insurance, child care and transportation.

## Poverty by Race/Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2004.

- ❖ The percentage of Rhode Island's children living in poverty increased from 16% in 2000 to 21% in 2004 and is the highest percentage of childhood poverty in New England.
- ❖ In 2004 there were 50,390 children living in poverty in Rhode Island.

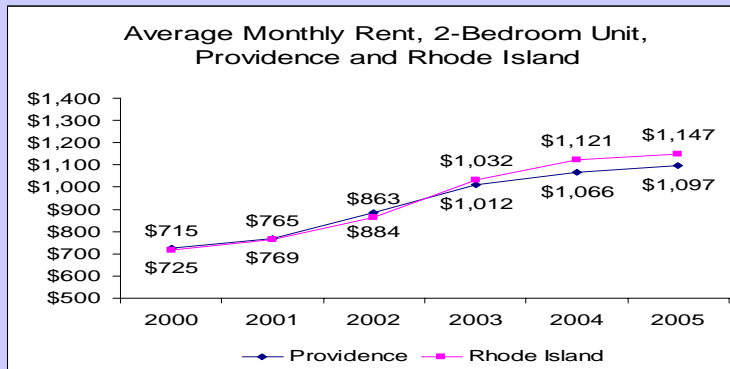
## Providence Children in Poverty

**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 (41%)	41,162 (17%)
Living Below 50% of the Poverty Threshold	8,846 (20%)	19,773 (8%)

- ❖ Providence experienced an 41%. 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.
- ❖ 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.

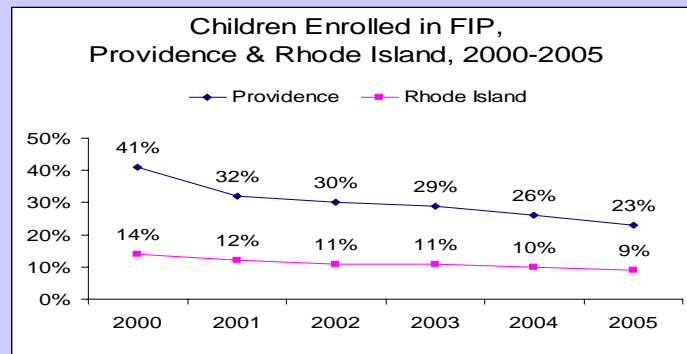
## Cost of Rent



Source: Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation Annual Rent Surveys

- ❖ A family of three living at the poverty level in Providence would have to devote 84% of their household income to the cost of rent. Housing is affordable if it consumes 30% or less of a family's household income.
- ❖ With a household income of \$50,000, a family cannot afford a median-priced, single family home in any community in the state.
- ❖ To afford the average rent (\$1,147) in Rhode Island without a cost burden, a worker would need to earn \$22.06 per hour for forty hours a week, more than three and a half times the state's minimum wage in 2005 of \$6.75 per hour.

## Children Enrolled in the Family Independence Program (FIP)



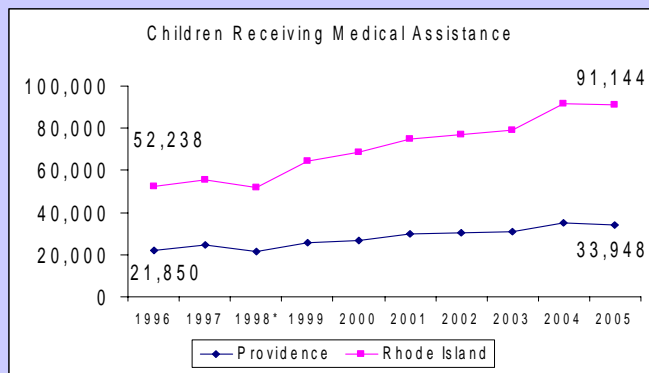
Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services

- ❖ Between 2000 and 2005, there was a 44% decline in the number of children enrolled in the Family Independence Program living in Providence.
- ❖ In December 2005, there were 9,059 adults and 21,891 children under the age of 18 enrolled in the Family Independence Program, a 46% decline in cash assistance recipients from 1995.
- ❖ Nearly three-quarters (71%) of all FIP beneficiaries are children under the age of 18. More than two out of five (42%) children enrolled in FIP are under the age of six.

# Health



## Children Receiving Medical Assistance

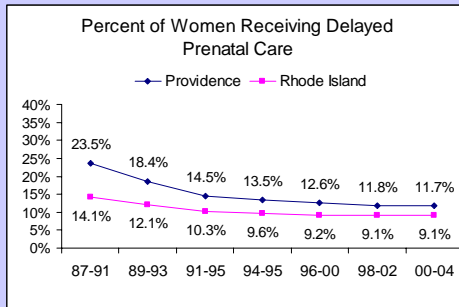


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, MMS Database

❖ In addition to the 29,529 Providence children receiving RItE Care assistance in 2005, 4,419 received medical assistance through SSI, the adoption subsidy, foster care or Katie Becket provision.

❖ As of 2004, there were 16,000 uninsured children under age 19 in Rhode Island. Of these, an estimated 10,000 Rhode Island children were eligible for RItE Care but uninsured.

## Women with Delayed Prenatal Care



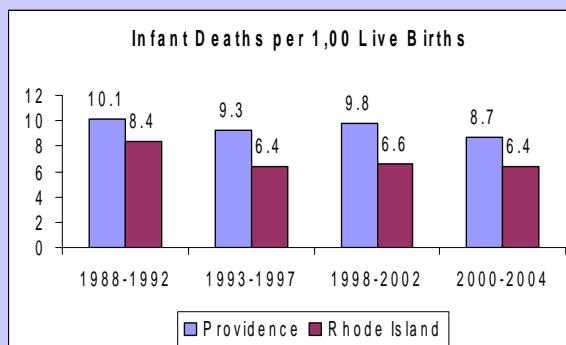
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Family Health, Maternal and Child Health Database

### Core Cities 2000-2004

Central Falls	15.0%
Newport	13.4%
Pawtucket	12.5%
<b>Providence</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
West Warwick	7.7%
Woonsocket	15.7%
Rhode Island	9.1%

- ❖ At 11.7%, the incidence of delayed prenatal care in Providence is the sixth highest in the state, but below the average of 12.3% for the core cities.
- ❖ Women in the core cities and in Westerly are almost twice as likely to receive delayed prenatal care as women in the remainder of the state. Between 2000 and 2004, 12.3% of women in the core cities and 6.5% of women in the remainder of the state received delayed prenatal care.

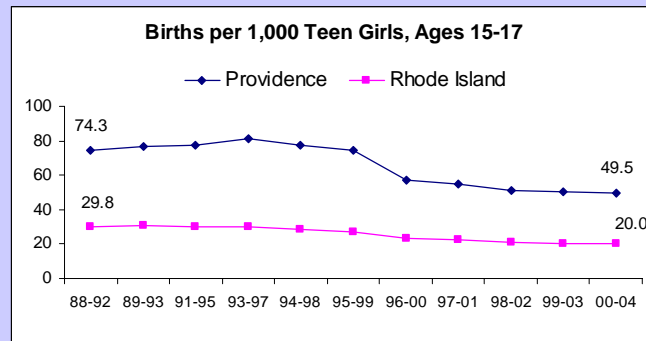
## Infant Mortality Rate



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Family Health, Maternal and Child Health Database

- ❖ Over the past decade, Rhode Island's infant mortality rate declined for White, Black and Hispanic infants, but increased for Asian infants. The Black infant mortality rate, 11.7 deaths per 1,000 births, is more than twice the rate for White infants (5.8) and higher than that of any other racial or ethnic group.
- ❖ Between 1988 and 2004 the infant mortality rate in Providence decreased by 29% from a high of 12.3 per 1,000 live births to 8.7.
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2004, 12% (7,358) of births in Rhode Island were preterm. Children in the core cities were more likely to be born preterm (13%) compared to children in the remainder of the state (10%).

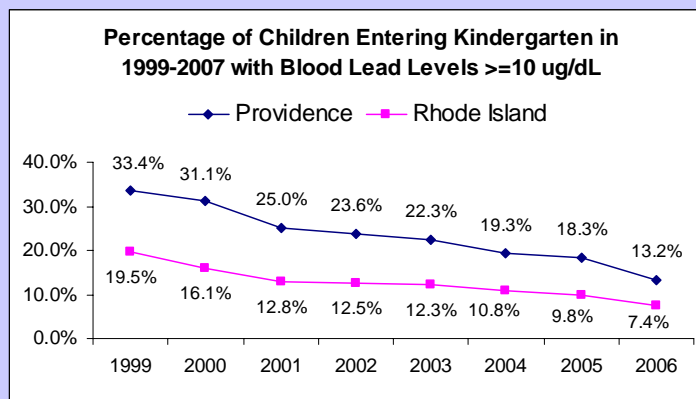
## Birth to Teens



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1988-2004

- ❖ Although the teen birth rate in Providence has decreased, the rate is more than double the state rate as a whole.
- ❖ Over the past decade, teen birth rates for Rhode Island girls ages 15 to 17 declined in all geographic areas. Despite the decreases, teen girls in the core cities give birth at five times the rate of girls of the same age in the remainder of the state.
- ❖ Between 2000 and 2004 in Rhode Island, one of five teen births (20%) was to a teen who was already a mother.

## Children with Lead Poisoning



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Family Health and Division of Environmental Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

- ❖ Despite declines in lead poisoning rates, kindergarten children living in core cities are more than two times as likely to have a history of elevated blood lead levels (11%) as those in the remainder of the state (5%).

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

## Overweight Children and Youth

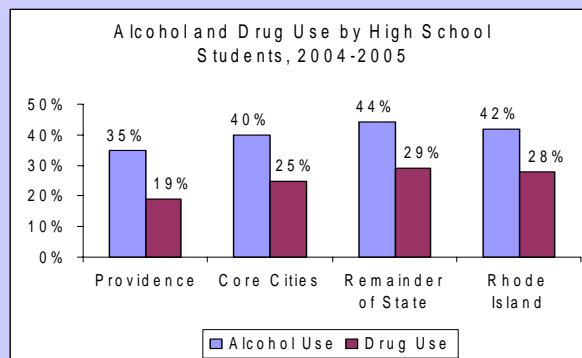
### Perceptions of Weight and Weight Loss Behaviors Among High School Students, Rhode Island, 2005

	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
Students who were overweight	13%	17%	9%
Students who described themselves as overweight	33%	29%	37%
Students who were trying to lose weight	45%	32%	59%
<i>To Lose or Keep from Gaining Weight:</i>			
Students who ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods	39%	28%	50%
Students who went without eating for 24 hours or more	12%	8%	16%
Students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids	6%	6%	5%
Students who vomited or took laxatives	5%	4%	6%

Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Information and Communication, Rhode Island Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005. \*During the past 30 days. Estimates of overweight may be low as they are based on self-reported height and weight.

- ❖ A 2003 study showed 16% of Rhode Island children ages 6-17 were overweight and 15% were at risk for being overweight.
- ❖ The rate of obesity in Rhode Island high school students increased from 9% in 2001 to 13% in 2005, a statistically significant increase.
- ❖ Although 13% of Rhode Island high school students were overweight in 2005, 33% considered themselves overweight and many attempted to lose weight by changing their eating and exercise habits.

## Alcohol and Drug Use by Teens



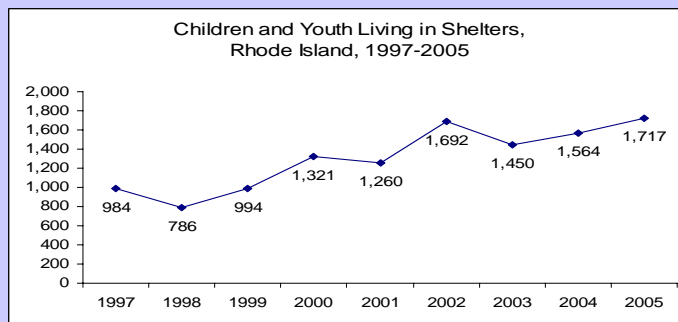
Source: SALT Survey, 2004-2005.

- ❖ Students in Providence and the core cities reported lower rates of alcohol, drug and cigarette use than students statewide.
- ❖ Eighteen percent of middle school students and 42% of high school students in Rhode Island reported using alcohol in the previous month.
- ❖ Almost one in ten (9%) middle school students and more than one in four (28%) high school students in Rhode Island reported using illegal drugs such as marijuana, inhalants, cocaine and methamphetamines.

# Safety



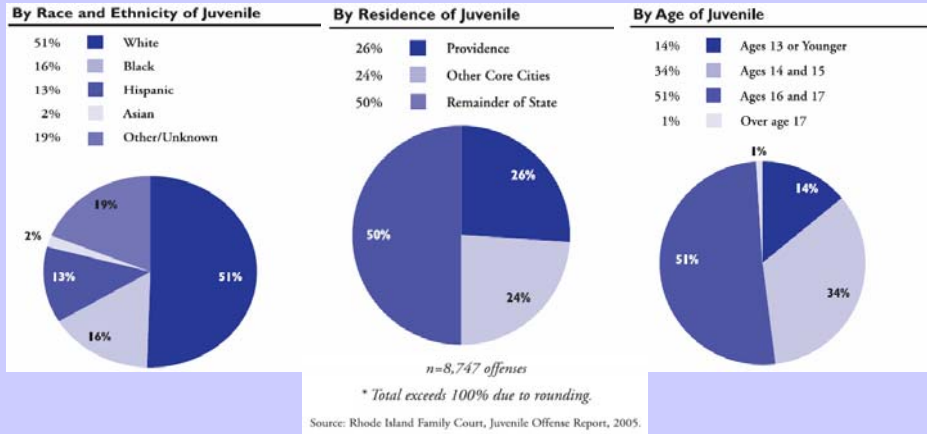
## Homeless Children and Homeless Youth



Source: Rhode Island Emergency Shelter Information Project, 1997-2005.

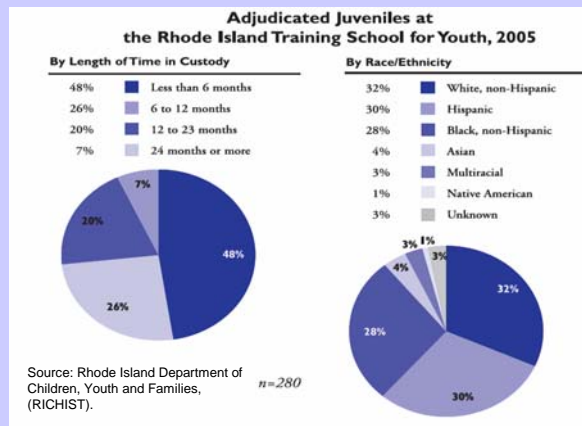
- ❖ Nearly half (45%) of the 1,717 children receiving shelter in Rhode Island between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005, were age 5 or under and 38% were ages 6 to 12.
- ❖ In Rhode Island, 1,416 children under age 13 received emergency housing in a homeless shelter or domestic violence shelter in 2005. This is the second highest number of young children receiving emergency shelter since 1998.
- ❖ Between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005, 301 youth entered the Rhode Island Emergency Shelter system accompanied by a parent or another adult, an increase of 370% since 1998.

## Juveniles Referred to Family Court



- ❖ During 2005 in Rhode Island, 5,188 youth (4% of all youth between ages 10 and 17) were referred to Family Court for 8,747 wayward and delinquent offenses. Of these, 510 (6%) involved violent offenses, an increase from 417 in 2004.

## Juveniles at the Training School, 2005

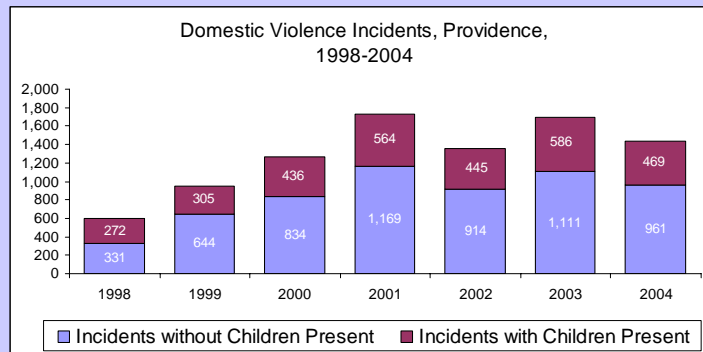


- ❖ At some point during calendar year 2005, 1,029 youth (85% male and 15% female) were in the care and custody of the Training School.
- ❖ Forty-seven percent (132) of the adjudicated youth within the care and custody of the Training School on December 31, 2005 had at some point in their childhood been victims of documented child abuse and neglect.
- ❖ In 2005, 349 youth from Providence were at the Training School, 34% of the youth at the Training School during 2005.

## Children of Incarcerated Parents

- ❖ In 2005, 1,433 incarcerated parents in Rhode Island reported having 3,099 children.
- ❖ In Rhode Island, the rate of children reported by a parent serving a sentence at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections as of December 31, 2004 is 12.5 per 1,000 children.
- ❖ While women only comprise 5% of the total inmate population in Rhode Island, they are the faster growing group in the prison population, with an increase of 1140% over the last 30 years.
- ❖ In 2005, 521 adults incarcerated in Rhode Island whose last known residence was Providence reported having 1,136 children, a rate of 25.1 per 1,000 children, the highest rate in the state.

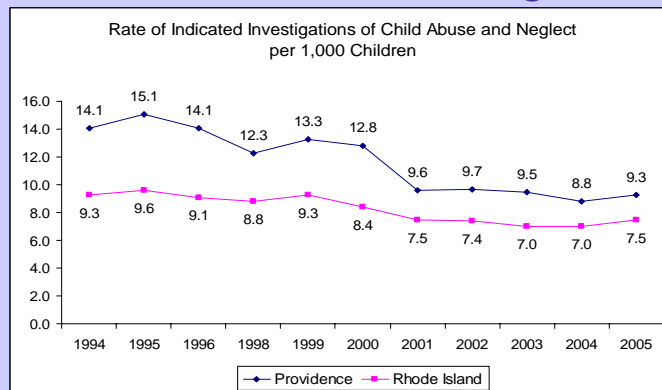
## Children Witnessing Domestic Violence



Source: Rhode Island Supreme Court Domestic Violence Training and Monitoring Unit

- ❖ In 2004, there were 1,430 reports of domestic violence incidents in Providence. Of these, 469 (33%) noted that children were present.
- ❖ The number of domestic violence incidents reported to Rhode Island police peaked at 8,901 in 2001 and has since declined to 8,143 reported in 2004. The number of reported incidents with children present followed a similar pattern, with a high of 3,092 in 2001 and a decline to 2,508 in 2004.

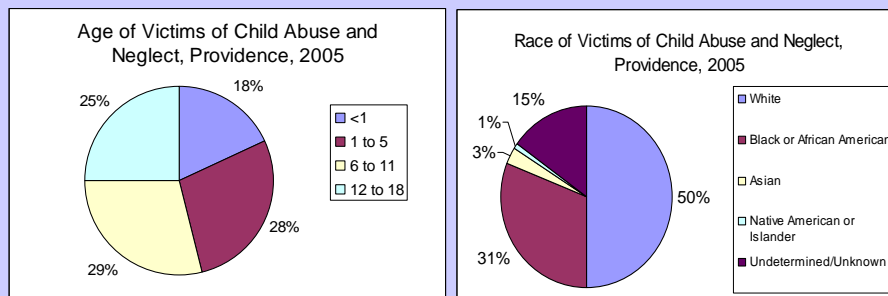
## Child Abuse and Neglect



Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, (RICHIST)

- ❖ In 2005 in Rhode Island, there were 2,260 indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect involving 3,125 children.
- ❖ Fifty-nine percent of indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect in 2005 occurred in the six core cities, even though only 39% of the states' population under 21 lives in those communities.
- ❖ Providence had 578 indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect in 2005. 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 (11.1), it is higher than the state rate of 7.5.

## Providence Child Abuse and Neglect



Source: Department of Children, Youth and Families, 2005

- ❖ In 2005 there were 1,340 reported incidents of child abuse and neglect in Providence.
- ❖ Over one-third (36%) of neglect cases involved lack of supervision with or without a caretaker. Over one third of abuse cases (34%) involved excessive or inappropriate discipline, over one third (34%) resulted in a physical injury and 13% were sexual abuse.

## Risk Factors for Child Abuse and Neglect

- Inadequate income
- Lack of a job
- Emotional stress
- Isolation from family & friends
- Drug and/or alcohol abuse
- Mental illness
- Domestic Violence

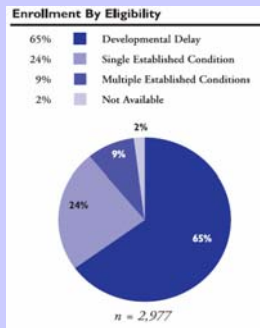
## Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect

- Teaching parenting skills
- Treating alcohol and drug problems
- Providing mental health services
- Quality early care & education
- Vocational & educational training
- Home visits

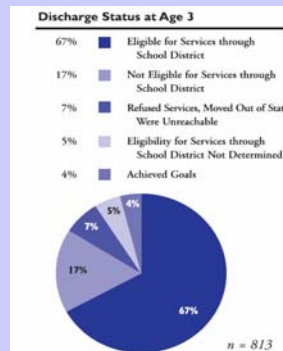
## Education



## Early Intervention

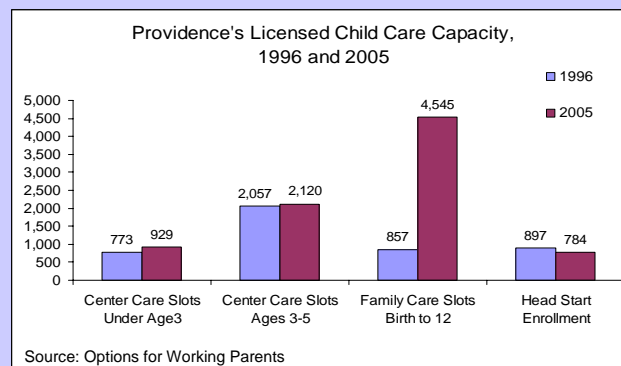


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, Center for Child and Family Health



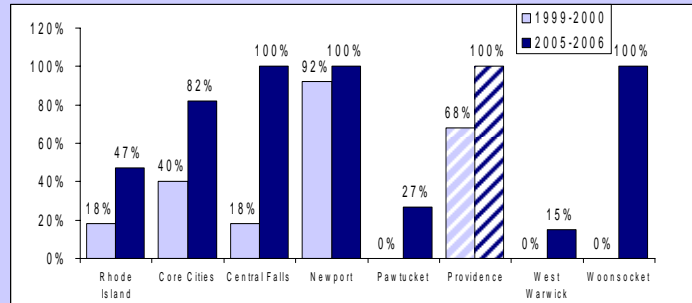
- ❖ In 2005 in Rhode Island, 2,977 children received Early Intervention services, 8% of the 37,775 Rhode Island children under age 3. Seven percent (544) of children under age 3 in Providence were enrolled in Early Intervention Services in 2005.
- ❖ Changes to Federal legislation require states to refer children involved in a substantiated case of child abuse or neglect to Early Intervention for an eligibility assessment. In 2005, the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families referred 91 out of 672 children under age 3 with a substantiated case to Early Intervention for an assessment.

## Licensed Child Care Capacity



- ❖ In 2005 in Providence, there were 7,594 slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes, an 106% increase from 3,687 slots in 1995.
- ❖ In Providence in 2005, 41% of eligible children were enrolled in Head Start, below the state level of 52%.
- ❖ National data indicate that Latino children under age 5 are less likely to be enrolled in center-based early care and education programs than other major racial/ethnic groups. In Rhode Island, 58% of certified family child care home providers speak Spanish and 22% of all licensed centers have at least one staff member who speaks Spanish.

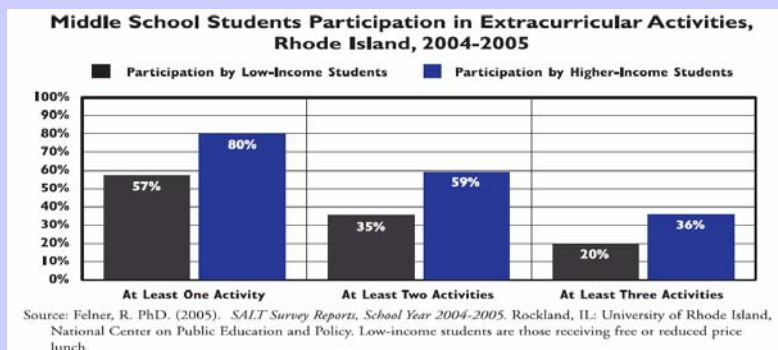
## Children in Full-Day Kindergarten



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

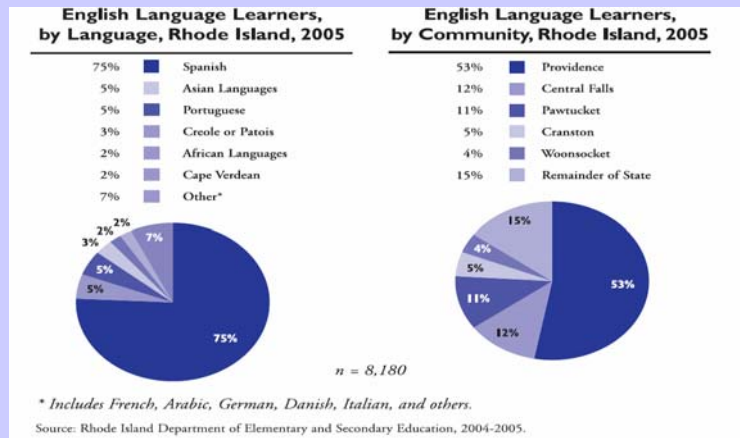
- ❖ In Rhode Island in 2005-2006, 47% of children who attended kindergarten were in a full day program.
- ❖ As of the 2005-2006 school year, 12 school districts offered universal access to full-day kindergarten programs, including Providence, and another 9 school districts operated at least one full-day kindergarten classroom.
- ❖ The percentage of children participating in full-day kindergarten in the core cities has doubled, from 40% in 1999-2000 to 82% in 2005-2006.

## School-Age Child Care



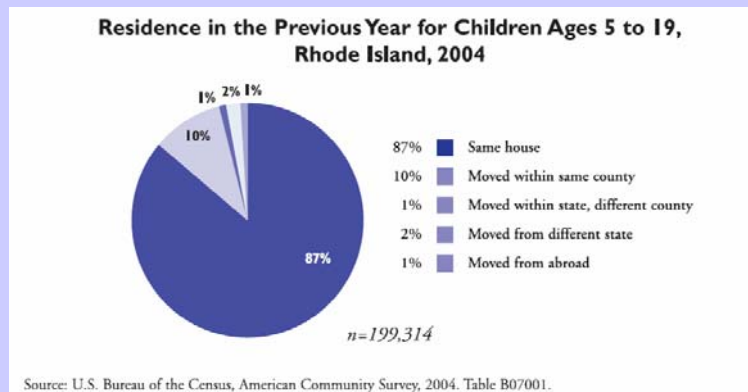
- ❖ In Rhode Island, middle school students from low-income families are less likely to participate in extracurricular activities and programs than students from higher income families.
- ❖ In 2005 in Providence, there were 38 licensed child care programs with 3,001 slots for children ages 6 to 12.
- ❖ During the 2004-2005 school year, 17% of Rhode Island school children grades 5 through 8 were home after school without adult supervision for more than three hours on at least three days per week.

## English Language Learners



- ❖ During the 2004-2005 school year, 4,369 (17%) of Providence's 26,442 students were English Language Learners. Of those in ELL, 405 (9%) were pre-K and Kindergarten students, 2,521 (58%) were elementary students in grades 1-5, 738 (17%) were middle school students in grades 6-8 and 705 (16%) were high school students.

## Student Mobility



- ❖ In 2004 in Rhode Island, 14% of children between the ages of 5 to 19 changed residency at least once during the previous year, the majority moving within the same county. Individuals living below the federal poverty threshold were more likely to change residency in Rhode Island in 2004.
- ❖ Students who move are absent more often than students who do not move and perform worse on standardized tests. In the 2004-2005 school year, the school mobility rate was 31% in Providence, 27% for the core cities and 16% for the state as a whole.

## 2006 NECAP District Results

### 2006 NECAP District Summary Results

#### Proficiency Across All Grades (3-8), Core Cities

	Reading	Mathematics	Writing
Central Falls	34%	21%	27%
Newport	46%	40%	41%
Pawtucket	45%	38%	48%
<b>Providence</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>29%</b>
West Warwick	56%	43%	53%
Woonsocket	39%	32%	26%
Rhode Island	59%	50%	51%

Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

- ❖ NECAP is the New England Common Assessment Program. There are four levels of proficiency: Proficient with Distinction, Proficient, Partially Proficient and Substantially Below Proficient.

## High Performing Schools

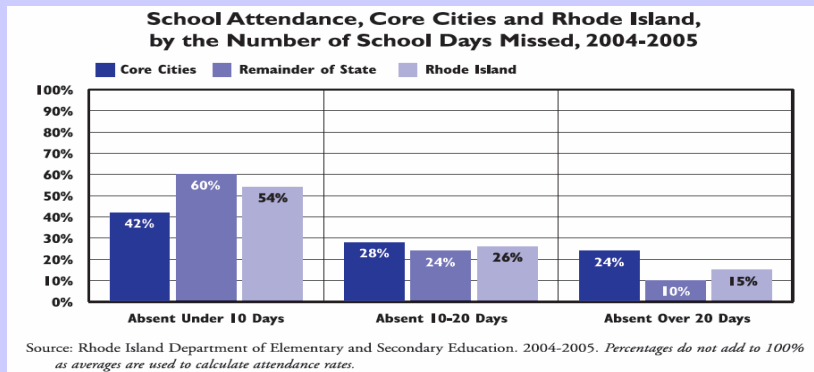
### Providence High School Classifications 2005

High Performing	3
Moderately Performing	1
In Need of Improvement/Insufficient Progress	10

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

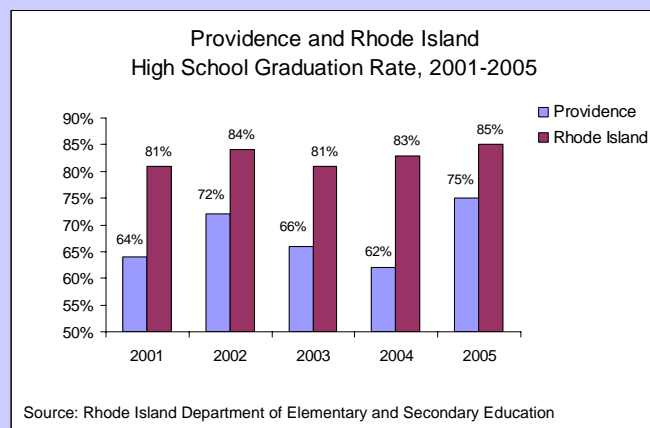
- ❖ In 2005 a total of 27 high schools (47%) across Rhode Island were classified as high performing. Three of these high schools were operated by or affiliated with Providence school district. Two of the high schools in Providence were classified as Regent's Commended Schools, because they had made significant progress in both mathematics and English language arts for the past two years.
- ❖ In 2005 there were 13 high schools (23%) classified as moderately performing.
- ❖ In 2005, 17 Rhode Island high schools (30%) were classified as in need of improvement. Fifteen of the high schools were operated by core city school districts and the remainder were operated by the state.

## School Attendance



- ❖ Nearly one out of four (24%) students in the core cities missed over 20 days of school, compared to one out of ten (10%) students in the remainder of Rhode Island and nearly one out of seven (15%) students statewide.
- ❖ With 15,149 high school students in the core cities, improving the core cities' attendance rate from 85% to 92% would mean that 1,090 more students would be attending high school in the core cities each day of the school year. The attendance rate in Providence's high schools was 82% in 2004-2005.

## High School Graduation Rate



- ❖ In 2005 in Rhode Island, 85% of all students graduated, including 88% of White students, 81% of Asian Pacific Islander students, 79% of Black students, 74% of Hispanic students and 72% of Native American students.
- ❖ In the core cities in 2005, 72% of students graduated from high school, compared to 85% for the state as a whole.



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