

## Data in Your Backyard

### *2006 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook*

### Newport



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October 3, 2006  
Newport, RI

The 2006 *Factbook* is the 12th annual publication.

The 2006 *Factbook* contains 60 indicators of child well-being. Most include city and town level information.

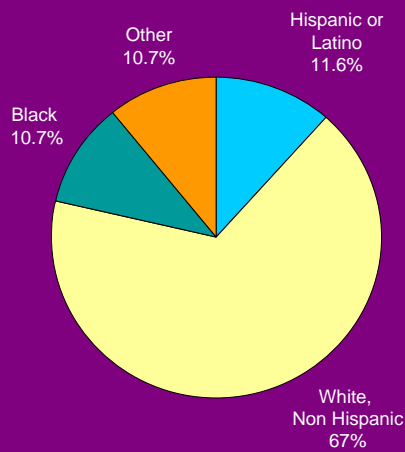
This year's *Factbook* contains one new indicator.



*Presented by Rhode Island KIDS COUNT- October 3, 2006*

## Family and Community

### Newport Child Population, by Race & Ethnicity, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000

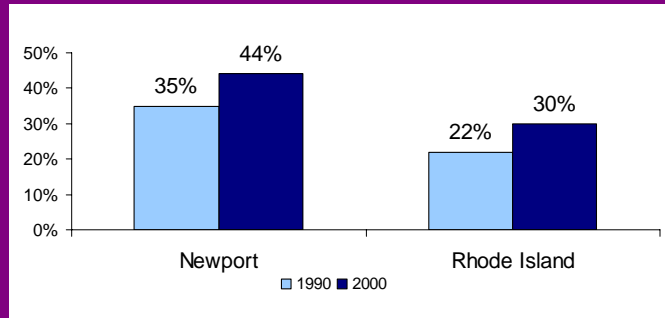
➤ Newport had a total of 5,199 children in 2000, down from 5,756 in 1990.

➤ Newport children are diverse: 11% are Black, 12% are Hispanic/Latino, and 11% are other racial and ethnic groups. 67% are White, non-Hispanic.

➤ Children who identify as two or more races make up 7% of the child population in Newport.

## Children in Single-Parent Families

Children Under Age 18 Living in Single-Parent Families



Source: U.S. Census, 1990 and 2000

- In 2000 in Newport, 44% of children lived in single-parent families, the fourth highest rate in the state. The number of children living in single-parent families increased by 26% between 1990 and 2000 in Newport.
- In 2004 in Rhode Island, 34% of children lived in a single-parent family, a 26% increase from 2000. 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.

## Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

- In Rhode Island in 2004, there were 10,710 children living in households headed by a grandparent. An additional 6,534 children lived in households with other relatives.
- In 2004, 7% of all children living in Rhode Island lived with relative caregivers.
- In Newport in 2000, 309 grandparents lived in households with their grandchildren. Nearly half of these grandparents were financially responsible for their grandchildren.

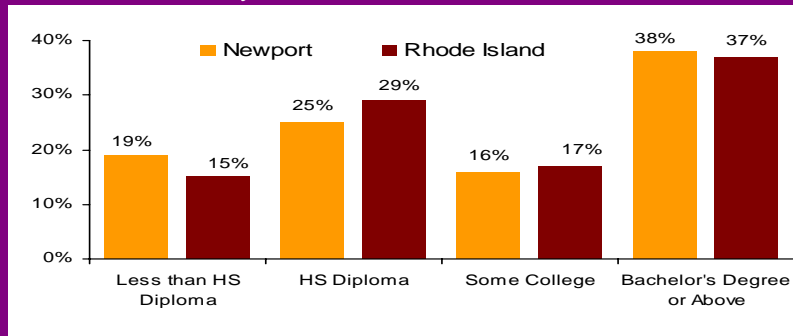
Source: American Community Survey, 2004 and Census 2000.



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## Mother's Education Level

Births by education level of mother, 2000-2004



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

- Research shows that there are strong links between parental education levels and a child's school readiness, health and level of education that the child will ultimately achieve.

## 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
Rhode Island	12,710	639	8,542

\* 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.

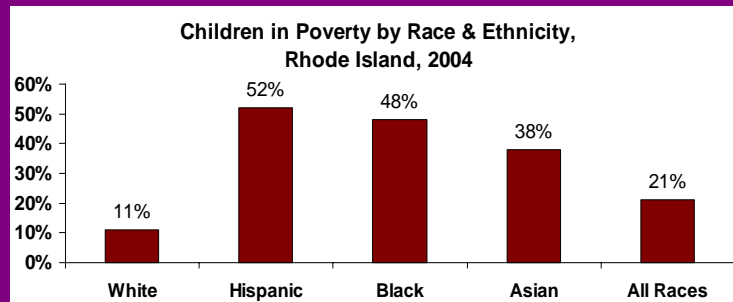
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, KIDSNET database, 2004.

- 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 Newport, 9% of babies were born at highest risk.



## Economic Well-Being

### 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.

## Children in Poverty

### Children Under Age 18 Living Below the Federal Poverty Threshold:

City/Town	1990		2000	
	Newport	1,143	20.3%	1,267
Rhode Island	30,022	13.5%	41,162	16.9%

### Children Under Age 18 Living in Extreme Poverty:

#### 2000

Newport:	773	(14.9%)
Rhode Island:	19,773	(8.1%)

## Young Children in Poverty

### Children Under Age 6 Living Below the Federal Poverty Threshold:

City/Town	1990		2000	
	Newport	575	27.0%	628
Rhode Island	12,912	16.3%	14,548	19.2%

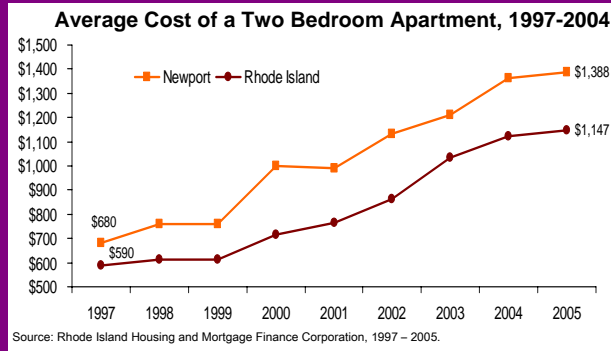
### Children Under Age 6 Living in Extreme Poverty:

#### 2000

Newport:	413	(22.6%)
Rhode Island:	7,230	(9.5%)

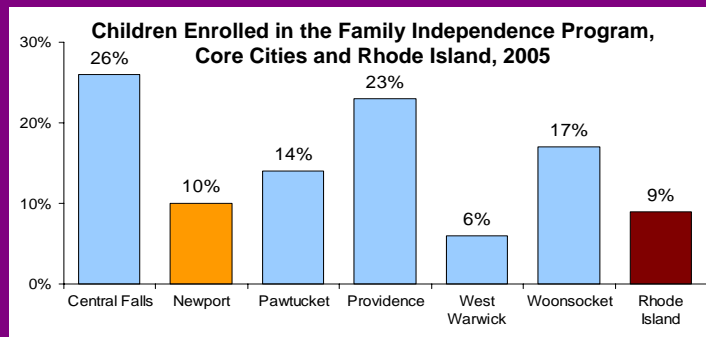


## Cost of Rent



- In 2005, Newport had the highest average rent for a 2 bedroom apartment in Rhode Island. In 2005, the average monthly rent in Newport represented over 100% of monthly income for a family of three living at the poverty line.
- 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.

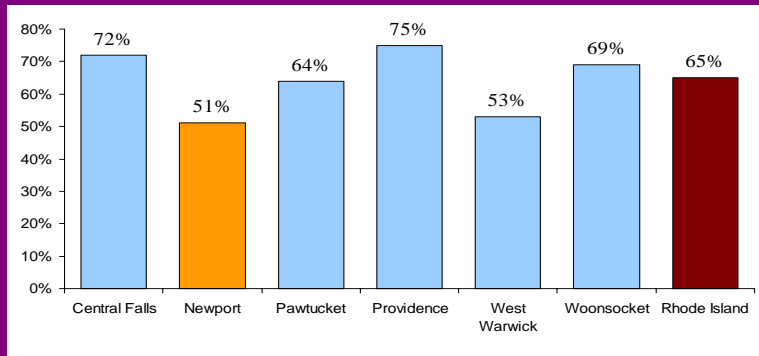
## Family Independence Program



- As of December 1, 2005, 299 families with 537 children were enrolled in FIP in Newport. This is 10% of all children in Newport.
- Nearly three-quarters (71%) of all FIP beneficiaries in the state are children under the age of 18, with more than two out of five (42%) children enrolled in FIP are under the age of six.

## Children Receiving Food Stamps

Food Stamp Program Participation Rates, 2005

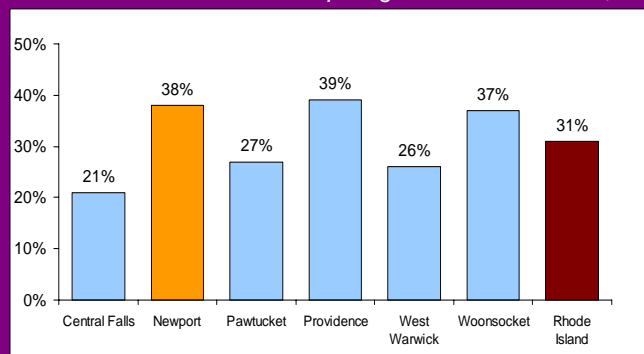


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2005.

➤ In Newport in 2005, 51% of children income-eligible for Food Stamps participated in the program compared to 65% statewide.

## School Breakfast Program

Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast, 2005

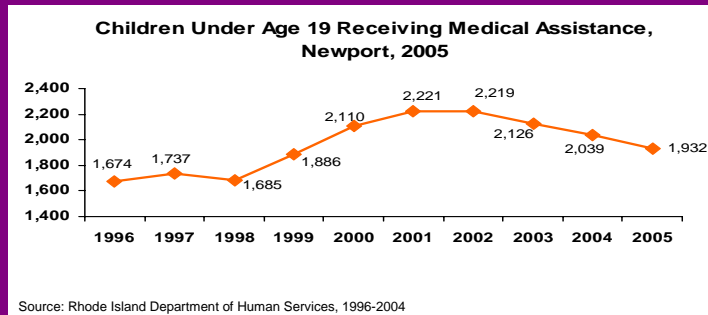


Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005.

➤ In the Fall of 2005, an average of 451 low-income children in Newport participated in the school breakfast program each day out of 1,188 who were eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast.

# Health

## Medical Assistance in Rhode Island

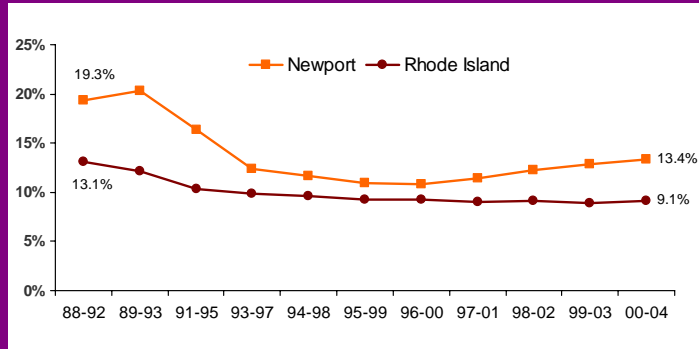


➤ As of December 2005, 1,932 children living in Newport were receiving Medical Assistance, with 1,750 (91%) of these children were enrolled in RItE Care. The total number of children receiving Medical Assistance represents a 13% decrease since 2001, when Newport had its greatest number of children receiving medical assistance.

➤ In 2004, 5.8% of Rhode Island's children under age 18 were uninsured, one of the lowest rates of uninsured children in the country. In the past two years there has been a slight increase in the percent of uninsured children, driven largely by the decline in employer sponsored health insurance.

## Women with Delayed Prenatal Care

Women with Late or No Prenatal Care, 1988-1992 to 2000-2004

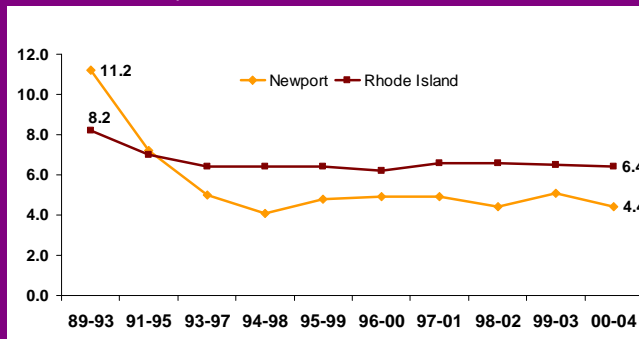


Source: RI Department of Health, 1987-2004

➤ Newport's incidence of delayed prenatal care remains the highest in Newport County and higher than the Rhode Island average.

## Infant Mortality

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1989-1993 to 2000-2004



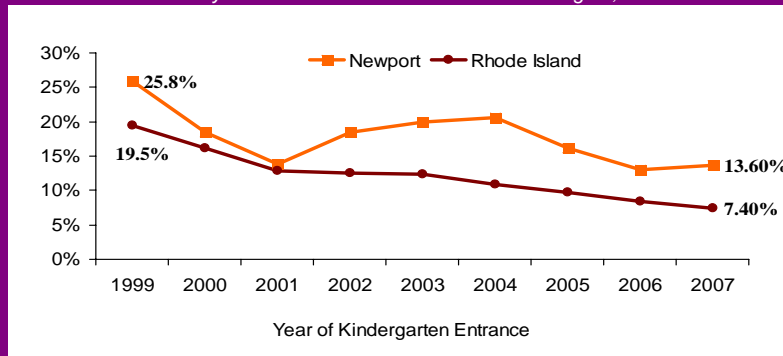
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1989 - 2004.

➤ The rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Newport decreased substantially during the early 1990s. Since then it has been consistently below the state rate.



## Children with Elevated Lead Levels

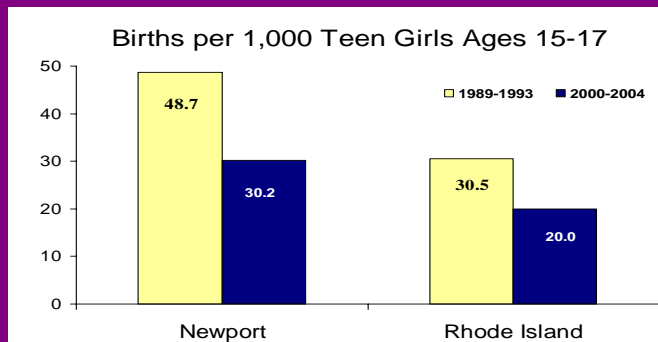
Children with a history of screened blood lead levels of  $\geq 10$  ug/dL, 1999-2007



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1996-2006.

➤ Throughout the late 1990s, both Newport and the state saw dramatic overall decreases in the number of children entering kindergarten with elevated lead levels. Over the past three years, the percentage of kindergarteners entering school with blood lead levels  $\geq 10$  ug/dL has fallen in Newport, but is still nearly double the state rate.

## Births to Teens



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1989-2004.

➤ The rate of birth to teen girls ages 15-17 decreased by 38% in Newport from 48.7 to 30.2 over the past decade. While Newport has the second lowest rate of births to teen girls of any core city, it remains higher than the state rate.

➤ Between 2000-2004, there were 60 births to teen girls ages 15 to 17 in Newport.

## 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%

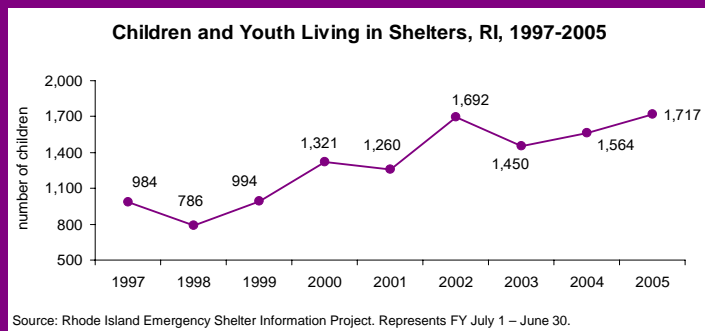
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Information and Communication, Rhode Island Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005. \*During the past 30 days. Estimates of overweight may be low as they are based on self-reported height and weight.

- 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.

## Safety



## Homeless Children and Homeless Youth



- Of the 6,408 Rhode Islanders who received shelter services in 2004-2005, 197 people claimed Newport as their city of last residence, an increase of 16% from last year when 170 people reported Newport as their last city of residence.
- Nearly half (45%) of the 1,717 children receiving shelter in Rhode Island between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005, were ages 5 or under. Thirty-eight percent of children were ages 6 to 12.

## Juveniles in Family Court and Training School

- In 2005, in Rhode Island, there were 5,188 juveniles referred to Family Court for 8,747 wayward and delinquent offenses.

*In 2005, juveniles from Newport committed 156 offenses, accounting for 1.8% of offenses in Rhode Island. The most common offenses were property crimes and simple assault.*

- In 2005, 1,029 juveniles spent time at the Rhode Island Training School.

*Of those with a reported address, 25 (2.4%) were from Newport.*

Source: Rhode Island Family Court and Rhode Island Department of Children Youth and Families.

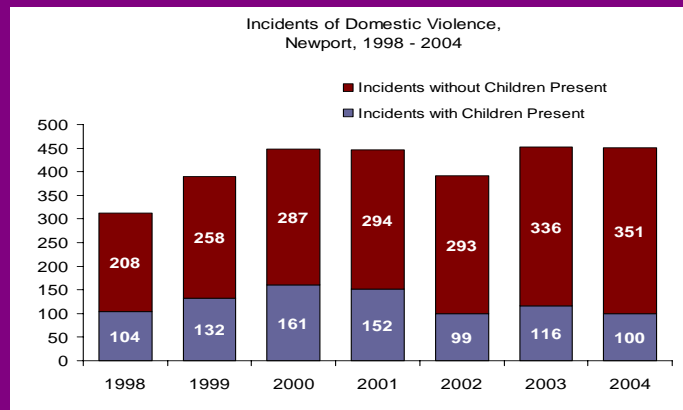


## Children of Incarcerated Parents

- In Rhode Island in 2005, 1,828 adults at the Adult Correctional Institutions reported having 3,901 children.
- 45 adults at the ACI (with 99 children) reported their last residence as Newport.
- In 2005, 19.0 per 1,000 children in Newport have parents who are incarcerated compared to 12.5 per 1,000 statewide. This is an increase from last year when 13.7 per 1,000 children in Newport had a parent who was incarcerated.
- Only Providence (25.1) had a higher rate of children with incarcerated parents.

Source: Rhode Island Department of Corrections, 2004.

## Children Witnessing Domestic Violence



Source: Rhode Island Supreme Court, 1998-2004.

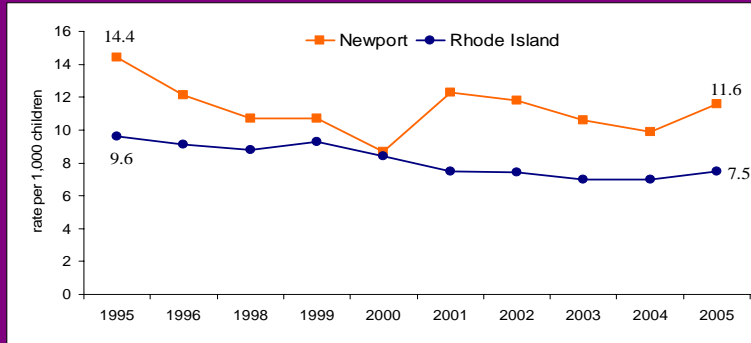
- In 2004, there were 451 reports of domestic violence in Newport. Of these, 100 (22%) occurred while a child was present.



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## Child Abuse and Neglect

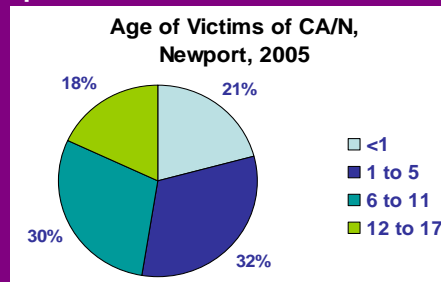
Indicated Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 children, Newport, 1995-2005



Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, 1995-2005.

- In 2005, Newport's rate of child abuse and neglect was the fourth highest in the state at 11.6 indicated investigations per 1,000 children. This is higher than last year's rate of 9.9 indicated investigations per 1,000 children.

## Newport Child Abuse and Neglect

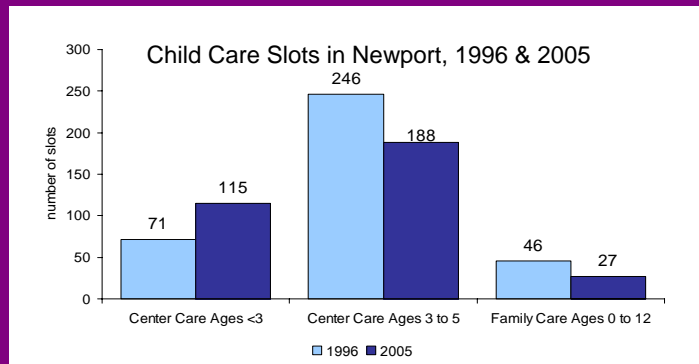


Source: Department of Children, Youth and Families, 2005.

- In 2005 there were 190 reported incidents of child abuse and neglect in Newport.
- More than half (53%) of the 125 unique victims in Newport were < 6 years old.
- Of the 146 indicated neglect incidents, 71% involved "other neglect" and 22% involved lack of supervision with or without a caretaker.
- Of the 44 indicated abuse incidents, 36% involved excessive or inappropriate discipline, 30% resulted in a physical injury, 18% involved drug/alcohol abuse, 9% were sexual abuse and 7% were institutional neglect.

## Education

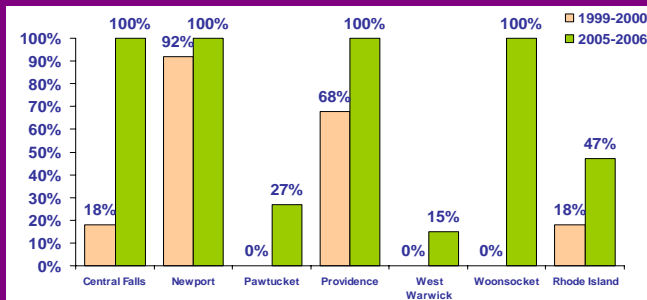
## Early Care and Education



➤ In 2005 in Rhode Island, there were 25,245 slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes, an increase of 63% since 1996.

➤ Between 1996 and 2005 there was a net decrease of 33 slots in child care for young children in Newport, from 363 to 330.

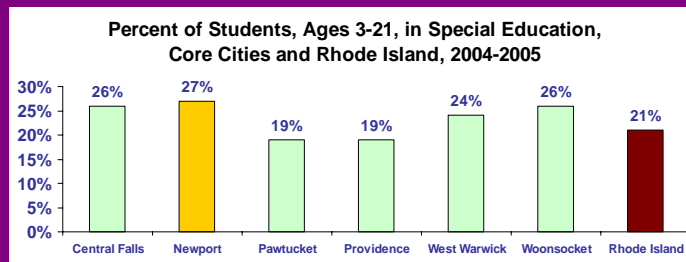
## Children in Full-Day Kindergarten



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1999-2000 & 2005-2006.

- 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 Newport. 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 more than doubled, from 40% in 1999-2000 to 82% in 2005-2006.

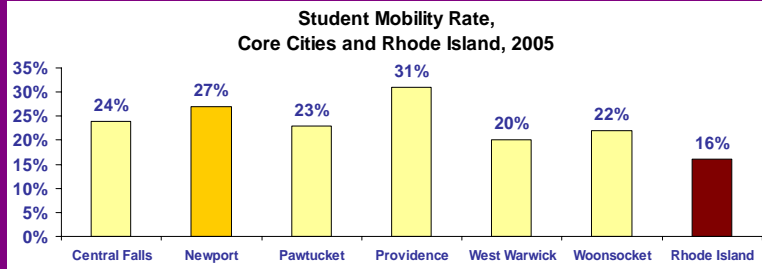
## Children Enrolled in Special Education



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005.

- In the 2004-2005 school year, 27% of Newport's children ages 3-21 were enrolled in special education, compared to 21% for the state as a whole.
- Between 1992-1993 and 2004-2005 school years, special education enrollment in Rhode Island increased from 16% to 21%.
- In the 2003-2004 school year (the most recent year national data were tabulated), Rhode Island had the highest percentage of public school students identified as disabled and receiving special education services in the country.

## Student Mobility



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005.

- The core city aggregate mobility rate (27%) is more than twice that of the remainder of cities and towns (10%) and higher than the state rate (16%).
- In Rhode Island, students who move are absent more often than students who do not move. Thirty-one percent of students who did not move missed 16 or more days of school, compared to 42% of students who moved at least once during the same time period. *In 2004-2005, the high school attendance rate in Newport was 85%, compared to 90% for the state as a whole.*
- Children who move perform worse on standardized tests than children who have not experienced mobility. The more frequent the number of moves, the worse the performance.

\* The mobility rate is the total children enrolled and exited during a year over the total year's enrollment.

## 2006 New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP) District Results

### 2006 NECAP District Summary Results

Proficiency (with and without Distinction)  
Across All Grades (3-8), Core Cities

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

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



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## High School Performance

- In 2005 a total of 27 high schools (47%) across Rhode Island were classified as high performing.
- 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.
- The only high school in Newport was classified as *Moderately Performing with Caution (1<sup>st</sup> year needs improvement)*.

## School Suspensions

School District	# of Students Enrolled	Out-of-School Suspension	In-School Suspension	Alternative Program Placement	Total Disp. Actions	Actions per 100 Students
Newport	2,525	1,143	749	0	1,892	75
Core Cities	51,766	15,960	8,960	347	25,267	49
Rhode Island	151,706	29,947	17,983	999	48,929	32

➤ In Newport in the 2004-2005 school year, there were 75 disciplinary actions for every 100 students. This is more than double the state rate of 32 actions per every 100 students and was tied with Woonsocket and Johnston for the highest rate in the state.

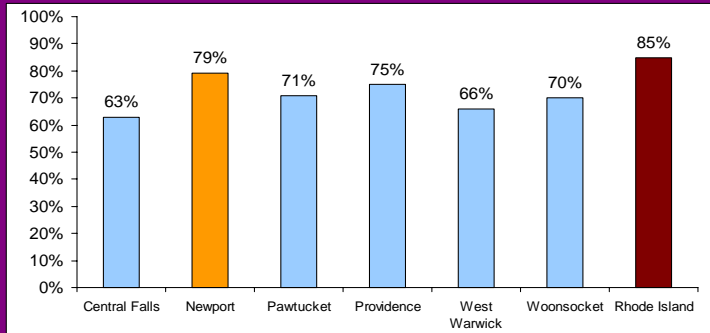
➤ Suspended students are more likely to have poor academic performance and to drop out of school.

➤ Low-income and minority students are at increased risk for suspension. In Rhode Island in 2004-2005, 52% of disciplinary actions were to students in the core cities.

\* Actions per 1,000 students does not signify the number of students out of every 100, but the number of disciplinary actions assigned per 100 students.



## High School Graduation Rate, 2005



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2004-2005.

➤ Newport's high school graduation rate is 79%, a decrease from 82% last year. Newport's graduation rate is lower than the state rate of 85%, but higher than the other core cities.

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