

Central Falls & Pawtucket Data in Your Backyard

2007 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook



Presented by Elaine Farber
Research Analyst, Rhode Island KIDS COUNT

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Central Falls, Rhode Island



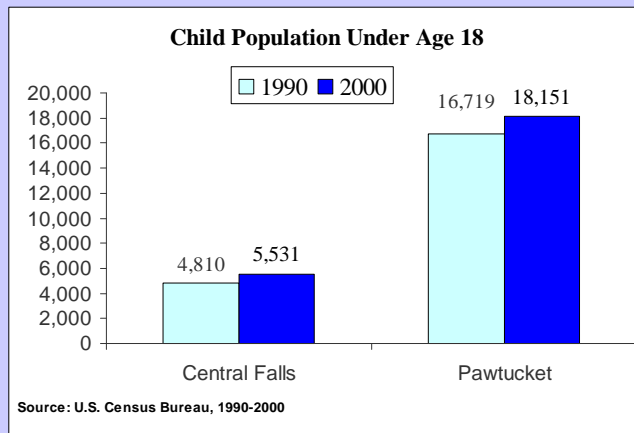
The 2007 Factbook is the 13th annual publication.

The 2007 Factbook contains 62 indicators of child well being. Most include city and town level information. This year's Factbook contains 2 new indicators: *Preterm Births* and *Eighth Grade Reading Skills*.

Family and Community



Child Population



- ❖ The child population of Central Falls increased 15% between 1990 and 2000.
- ❖ The child population of Pawtucket increased 9% between 1990 and 2000.

Central Falls Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

Population Under 18 Years of Age

Hispanic	3,122	(56.4%)
White	1,574	(28.4%)
Black	292	(5.3 %)
2 or more races	267	(4.8%)
Some other race	225	(4.1%)
Other	51	(1.0%)
Total	5,531	

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

- ❖ The Central Falls child population is ethnically diverse: 56% are Hispanic, 28% are White, and 5% are Black.
- ❖ 5% of Central Falls children identify as “Two or More Races” and 4% identify as “Some Other Race.”

Pawtucket Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

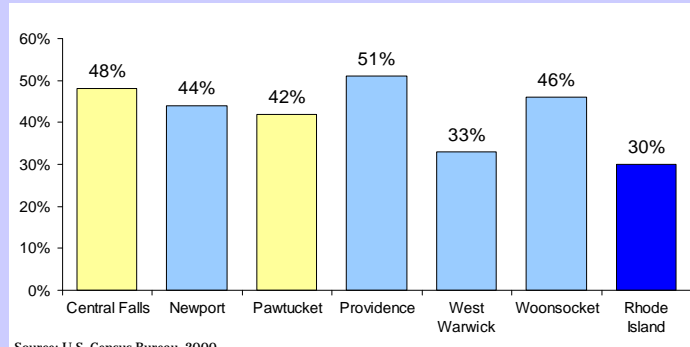
Population Under 18 Years of Age

White	10,090	(55.6%)
Hispanic	3,820	(21.0%)
Black	1,776	(9.8%)
Some other race	1,251	(6.9%)
2 or more races	1,023	(5.6%)
Asian	131	(0.7%)
Other	60	(0.3%)
Total	18,151	

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

- ❖ The Pawtucket child population is ethnically diverse: 56% are White, 21% are Hispanic, and 10% are Black.
- ❖ 7% of Pawtucket children identify as “Some Other Race” and almost 6% identify as “Two or More Races.”

Children in Single-Parent Families



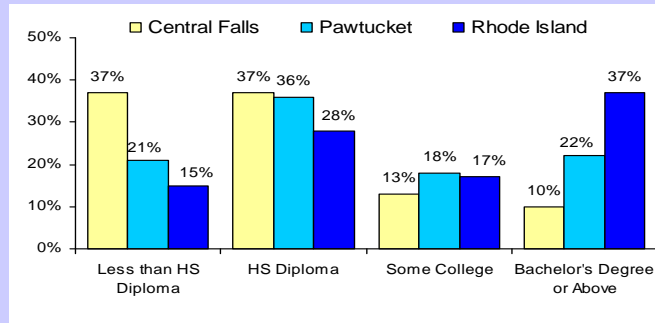
- ❖ In 2000, 2,370 (48%) children in Central Falls and 6,988 (42%) in Pawtucket lived in single-parent families, which is significantly more than the state average (30%).
- ❖ In 2005, 29% of Rhode Island children lived with a single parent. Rhode Island ranked 46th out of 50 states (where 1st is best) in the U.S. for the highest rate of children living in single-parent families.
- ❖ In 2005, 82% of all poor children in Rhode Island lived in a single-parent family.

Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

- ❖ In 2005, 9,977 children in Rhode Island lived in households headed by grandparents. An additional 5,232 children lived in households headed by other relatives.
- ❖ In total, 6% of all children living in Rhode Island lived with relative caregivers.
- ❖ In 2000, 313 grandparents in Central Falls and 1,264 grandparents in Pawtucket lived in households with their grandchildren. One in four of these grandparents were financially responsible for their grandchildren.

Mother's Education Level

Births by Mother's Education Level, 2001-2005



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Family Health, Maternal and Child Health Database, 2001-2005.

- ❖ Research shows strong links between parental education levels and a child's school readiness, health, and the level of education that the child will ultimately achieve.
- ❖ In Rhode Island between 2001 and 2005, 43% of infants were born to mothers with a high school diploma or less and 40% were born to fathers with a high school diploma or less.
- ❖ 37% of new mothers in Central Falls and 21% of new mothers in Pawtucket had less than a high school diploma, both significantly higher than the state rate of 15%.

Infants Born at Highest Risk, 2006

	# of Births	# Born at Risk	# Born at Highest Risk
Central Falls	405	390	33 (8%)
Newport	313	219	14 (4%)
Pawtucket	1,029	855	60 (6%)
Providence	2,860	2,536	229 (8%)
West Warwick	415	302	16 (4%)
Woonsocket	637	540	53 (8%)
Rhode Island	11,945	8,653	542 (5%)

Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, KIDSNET Database, 2006.

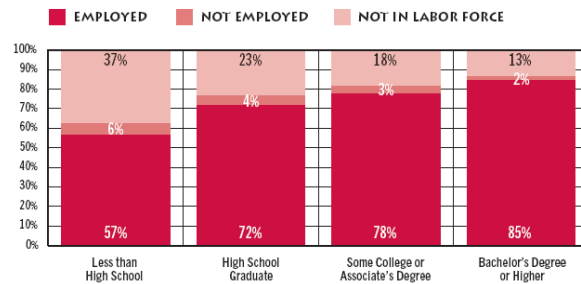
- ❖ There are three important social and economic risk factors present at birth that, when combined, strongly predict childhood poverty and poor education outcomes: having a mother who is younger than 20, unmarried, and without a high school degree.
- ❖ In 2006, 5% of babies were born to Rhode Island women who were under age 20, unmarried, and had less than 12 years of education. In Central Falls, 8% of babies were born at highest risk—tied with Providence and Woonsocket for highest in the state. In Pawtucket, 6% of babies were born at highest risk.

Economic Well-Being



Education Matters for Employment

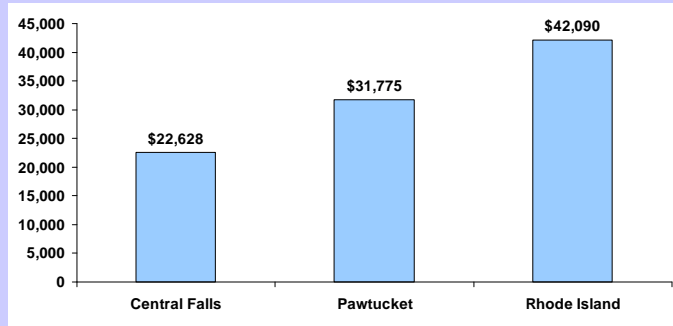
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, RHODE ISLAND, 2006



◆ In 2006 in Rhode Island, individuals with higher levels of education were more likely to be in the labor force and to be employed. Fifty-seven percent of individuals with education less than a high school diploma were employed, compared to 85% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

◆ For those individuals in the labor force in Rhode Island in 2006, 6% were unemployed, compared to 2% of those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

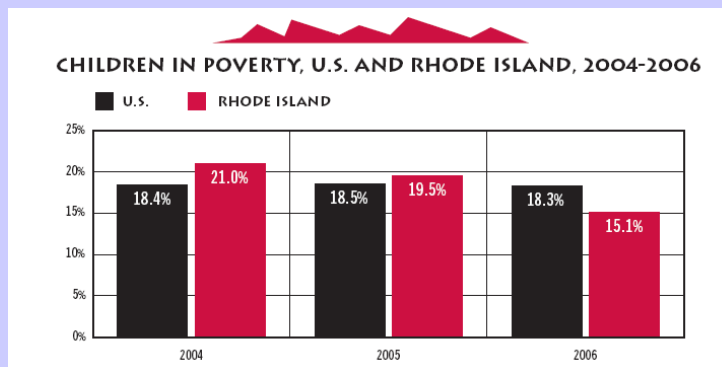
Median Household Income, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

- ❖ According to Census 2000, the median household income in Central Falls was \$22,628 and \$31,775 in Pawtucket, significantly lower than the state median household income of \$42,090.
- ❖ In Rhode Island in 2006, the median family income for families with children was \$79,159 for two-parent families, \$31,016 for male-headed single-parent households and \$19,964 for female-headed single-parent households.
- ❖ The Poverty Institute's 2006 *Rhode Island Standard of Need* states that a one-parent family with two children would need an income of **\$47,196** to pay basic living expenses, including housing, food, clothing, health insurance, child care and transportation.

Child Poverty in Rhode Island, 2006

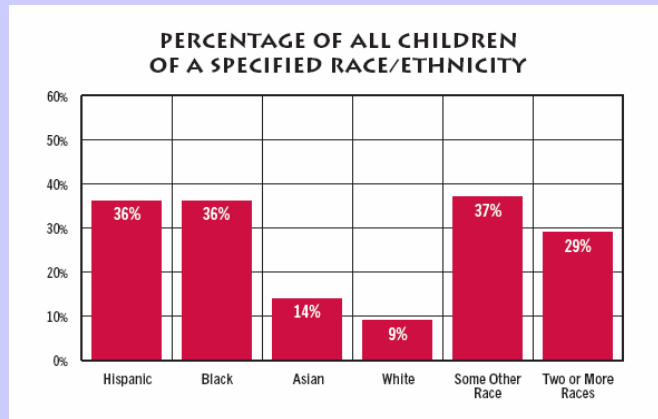


❖ According to ACS 2006, 15.1% (35,456) of Rhode Island's 234,711 children under age 18 lived below the federal poverty threshold. This is a significant decrease from 2004 when 21% (50,390) of Rhode Island children were living below the federal poverty threshold.

❖ Of the 35,456 children living in poverty, 43% lived in extreme poverty. In total, an estimated 6.5% (15,160) of all children in Rhode Island lived in extreme poverty. This is a decrease from the previous year when 10% of all Rhode Island children lived in extreme poverty.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2006.

Poverty by Race & Ethnicity, 2006



- ❖ While nearly half (44%) of all poor children in Rhode Island are White, children who are Hispanic, Black and Asian are much more likely to be living in poverty.
- ❖ Between 2005 and 2006 in Rhode Island, the child poverty rate dropped among children of all racial and ethnic backgrounds, with particularly large decreases among Hispanic and Black children.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2006.

Children in Poverty

Children under Age 18 in Low-Income Families, 2000:

	<50% FPL	<100%FPL	<200% FPL
Central Falls	1,146 (21.2%)	2,210 (40.9%)	3,875 (71.7%)
Newport	773 (14.9%)	1,267 (24.4%)	2,223 (42.8%)
Pawtucket	2,195 (12.2%)	4,542 (25.3%)	9,047 (50.4%)
Providence	8,846 (19.9%)	18,045 (40.5%)	29,796 (66.9%)
West Warwick	462 (7.0%)	1,186 (18.1%)	2,655 (40.5%)
Woonsocket	2,061 (18.8%)	3,494 (31.8%)	5,961 (54.3%)
Rhode Island	19,773 (8.1%)	41,162 (16.9%)	83,420 (34.2%)

❖ The poverty level in 2006 was family income below \$16,242 for a family of three with two children and \$20,444 for a family of four with two children.

❖ The extreme poverty level in 2006 was family income below \$8,121 for a family of three with two children and \$10,222 for a family of four with two children.

❖ The low-income level in 2006 was family income below \$32,484 for a family of three with two children and \$40,888 for a family of four with two children.

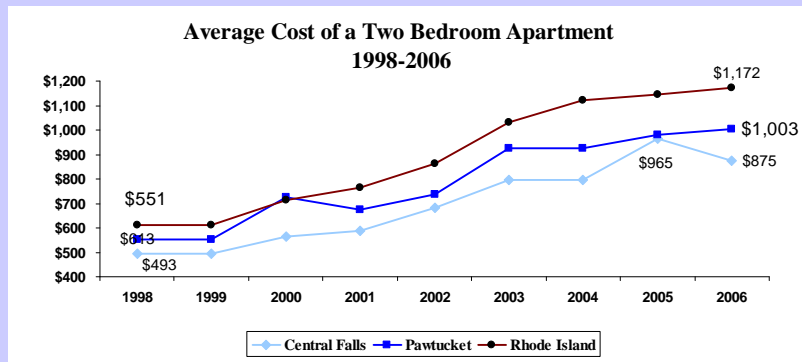
Young Children in Poverty

Children under Age 6 in Low-Income Families, 2000:

	<50% FPL	<100%FPL	<200% FPL
Central Falls	357 (20.6%)	740 (42.7%)	1,313 (75.7%)
Newport	413 (22.6%)	628 (34.3%)	909 (49.7%)
Pawtucket	824 (14.1%)	1,711 (29.2%)	3,132 (53.5%)
Providence	3,252 (22.5%)	6,137 (42.5%)	10,010 (69.3%)
West Warwick	239 (10.6%)	606 (26.8%)	1,209 (53.4%)
Woonsocket	772 (19.9%)	1,361 (35.0%)	2,244 (57.8%)
Rhode Island	7,230 (9.5%)	14,548 (19.2%)	28,282 (37.3%)

❖ Research shows that increased exposure to risk factors associated with poverty at young ages compromises children’s social, emotional and cognitive development.

Cost of Rent

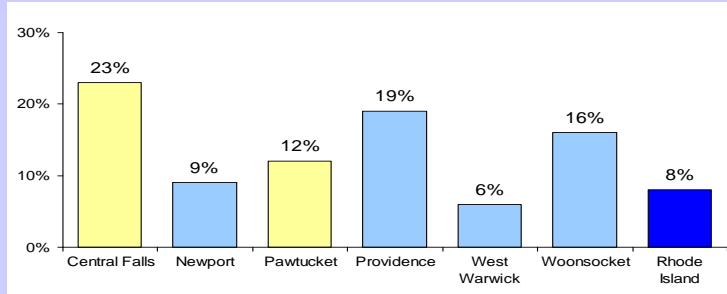


Source: Rhode Island Department of Housing and Urban Development Rent Survey, 1998-2006.

- ❖ To afford the average rent of \$1,172 in Rhode Island without a cost burden, a worker would need to earn \$20.28 per hour for 40 hours a week. This is almost 3 times the state’s minimum wage of \$7.10 per hour.
- ❖ With a household income of \$50,000, a family cannot afford a median-priced, single family home in any community in the state.
- ❖ In 2006, the average cost of housing in Central Falls was **\$875** and in Pawtucket was **\$1,003**. A family of three living at the poverty level in Central Falls and Pawtucket would have to devote most of their household income to the cost of rent. Housing is considered to be affordable if it consumes 30% or less of a family’s household income.

Family Independence Program

Children Enrolled in the Family Independence Program (FIP), Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2006

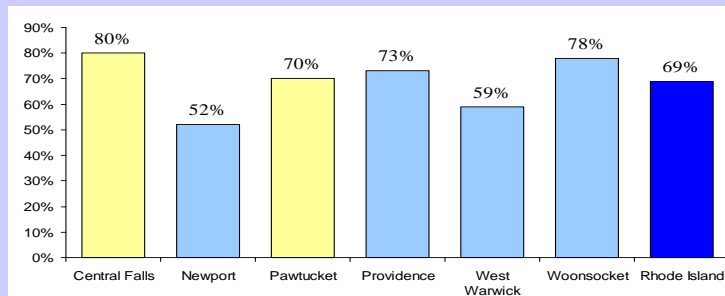


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2006 and U.S. Census 2000.

- ❖ As of December 1, 2006, there were 643 families in Central Falls with 1,268 children enrolled in FIP, representing 23% of children in Central Falls. Central Falls has the highest enrollment rate for children in the state.
- ❖ As of December 1, 2006, there were 1,229 families in Pawtucket with 2,170 children enrolled in FIP, representing 12% of children in Pawtucket. Pawtucket's enrollment rate is higher than the state rate of 8%, but lower than the core city average of 16%.
- ❖ Nearly three-quarters (73%) of all Family Independence Program 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.

Children Receiving Food Stamps

% of Income-Eligible Children Under Age 18 Receiving Food Stamps

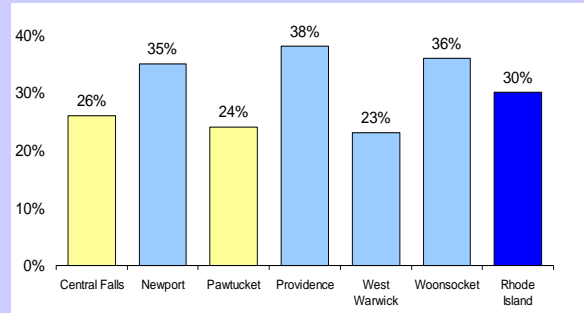


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2006

- ❖ In 2006, 80% of children income-eligible for food stamps in Central Falls participated in the program, compared to 70% in Pawtucket and 69% statewide.
- ❖ Research shows that hunger and lack of regular access to sufficient food are linked to serious health, psychological, emotional and academic problems in children and can impede their healthy growth and development.

School Breakfast Program

% of Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast, 2006



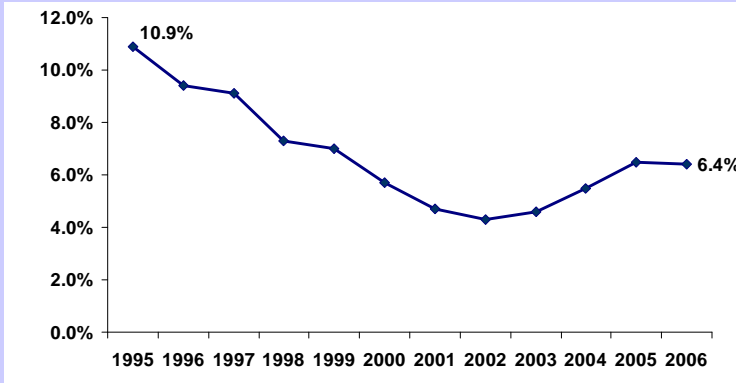
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006

- ❖ In the Fall of 2006, an average of 820 (26%) low-income children in Central Falls and 1,576 (24%) low-income children in Pawtucket participated in the school breakfast program each day out of 3,194 in Central Falls and 6,704 in Pawtucket, who were eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast. The participation rates in the program in both communities are lower than the state average (30%).
- ❖ Students who eat breakfast have significantly higher math and reading scores, fewer absences, improved attentiveness and lower incidences of social and behavioral problems.

Health



Children without Health Insurance, Rhode Island, 1995-2006

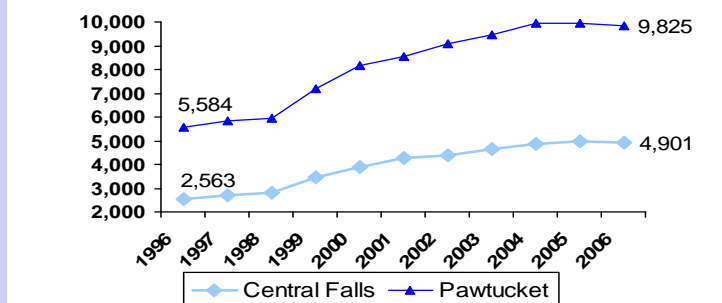


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1994-2007, three-year averages, compiled by Rhode Island KIDS COUNT. Data are for children under 18 years of age.

❖ In Rhode Island in 2006, 6.4% of children under age 18 were uninsured, lower than the national rate of 11%. Rhode Island ranks 10th best in the country for lowest percentage of children uninsured, with state uninsured rates ranging from 5.2% to 20.3%.

Medical Assistance in Rhode Island

Children Under Age 19 Receiving Medical Assistance, 1996-2006

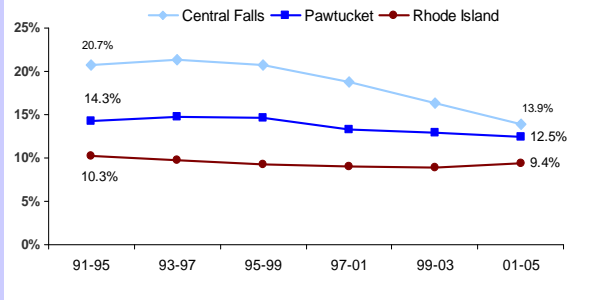


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 1996-2006

- ❖ As of December 2006, 4,901 children living in Central Falls and 9,825 children living in Pawtucket received Medical Assistance, of whom 4,549 in Central Falls and 8,905 in Pawtucket were enrolled in Rite Care. An additional 352 children in Central Falls and 920 children in Pawtucket received medical assistance through SSI, the adoption subsidy, foster care or the Katie Becket provision.
- ❖ Sixty-four percent (58,504) of the 90,731 children receiving Medical Assistance reside in one of the six core cities.

Women with Delayed Prenatal Care

Women with Late or No Prenatal Care, 1991-2005



Core Cities 2001-2005

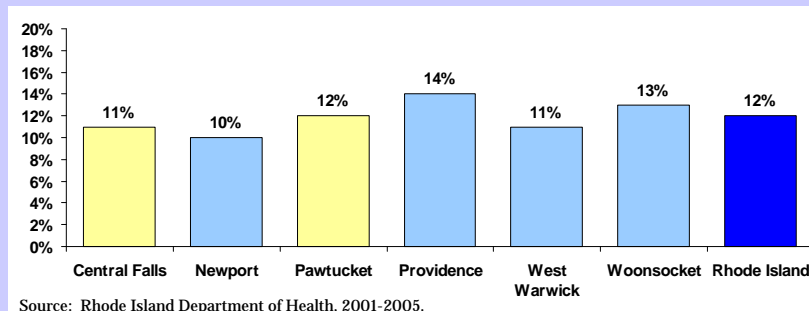
Central Falls	13.9%
Newport	14.2%
Pawtucket	12.5%
Providence	12.0%
West Warwick	8.3%
Woonsocket	15.3%
Rhode Island	9.4%

Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1991-2005

- ❖ Women receiving late or no prenatal care are at increased risk of poor birth outcomes, such as stillborns, low birth weight and infant mortality.
- ❖ Between 2001 - 2005, 277 (13.9%) of births to mothers in Central Falls received delayed prenatal care.
- ❖ Between 2001 - 2005, 698 (12.5%) of births to mothers in Pawtucket received delayed prenatal care.
- ❖ Despite overall decreases in the past decade, between 2001 and 2005, Central Falls and Pawtucket still have a significantly higher rates of women receiving delayed prenatal care than the state as a whole (9.4%).

Preterm Births

Preterm Births in Rhode Island and the Core Cities, 2001-2005

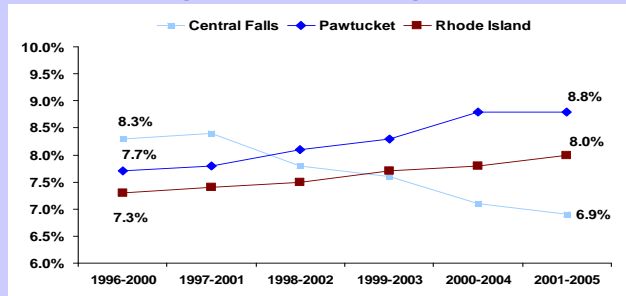


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 2001-2005.

- ❖ The rate of preterm births is increasing in the U.S. and in Rhode Island. The rise has been influenced by an increase in the rate of multiple births as well as an overall increase in preterm births.
- ❖ There were 1,989 births in Central Falls between 2001-2005. Of these, 225 (11%) births were preterm.
- ❖ There were 5,569 births in Pawtucket between 2001-2005. Of these, 695 (12%) births were preterm.

Low Birthweight Infants

Percentage Low Birthweight, 1996-2005

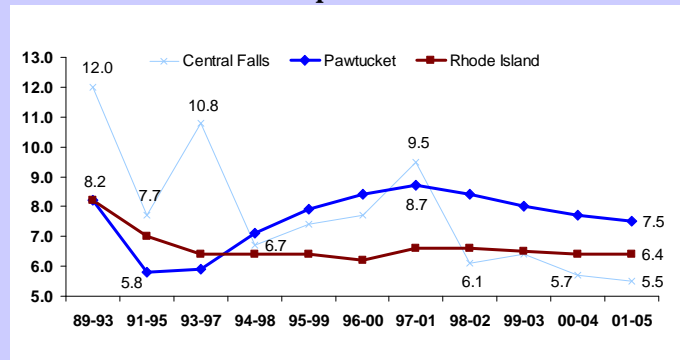


❖ A baby's birthweight is a key indicator of newborn health and is directly related to infant survival and healthy development. Increased risk of low birthweight is associated with maternal poverty, smoking and low levels of educational attainment.

❖ Between 1996-2000 and 2001-2005, the percentage of infants born with low birthweight in Central Falls decreased from 8.3% to 6.9%. However, the percentage of infants born with low birthweight in Pawtucket increased steadily from 7.7% to 8.8%, similar to the state trend during this period.

Infant Mortality

Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1989-2005



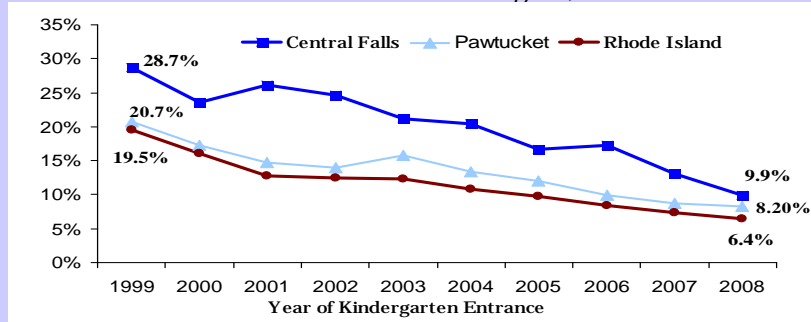
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1989-2005

❖ Communities with multiple problems of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy tend to have higher infant mortality rates than more advantaged communities.

❖ In 2001-2005 in Rhode Island, the infant mortality rate for Blacks was 12.4 per 1,000 live births, compared with 9.0 for Asians, 8.2 for Hispanics, 7.9 for Native Americans, and 5.6 for Whites.

Children with Lead Poisoning

Children with a History of Screening Positive for Elevated Blood Lead Levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL, 1999-2008



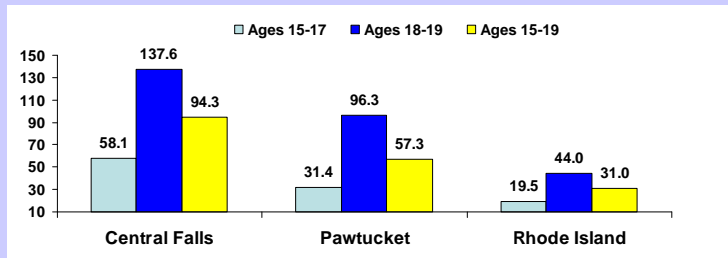
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1999-2006.

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.

- ❖ Lead poisoning can cause irreversible damage including loss of intelligence, impaired cognitive performance and behavioral problems such as aggression and short life span.
- ❖ In the most recent year of testing, 403 Central Falls children were screened for lead, of these 40 (9.9%) screened positive and 33 (8.2%) confirmed positive for lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL.
- ❖ In the most recent year of testing, 1,112 Pawtucket children were screened for lead, of these 91 (8.2%) screened positive and 64 (5.8%) confirmed positive for lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL.

Births to Teens

Births Rate per 1,000 girls ages 15-19



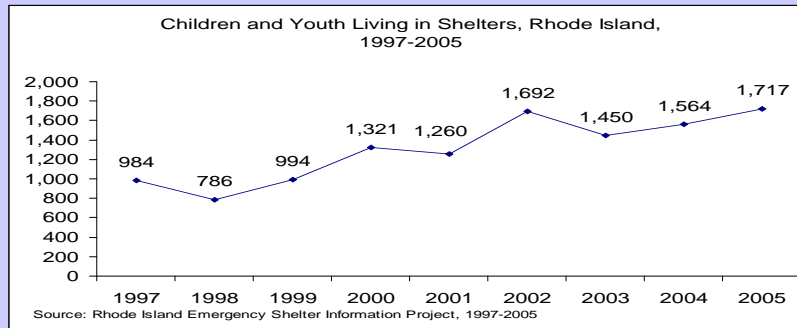
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1999-1995 & 2001-2005

- ❖ The teen birth rate per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19 in Central Falls (94.3) and Pawtucket (57.3) are significantly higher than the state rate (31.0). Central Falls has the highest births to teens rate in the state in all age categories. Pawtucket ranks third in the state for births to teens in all age categories.
- ❖ The majority of teen births occur in older teens (ages 18-19) with 137.6 births per 1,000 teens in Central Falls and 96.3 in Pawtucket, compared to 58.1 births per 1,000 teens ages 15-17 in Central Falls and 31.4 in Pawtucket.
- ❖ Between 2001 and 2005 in Rhode Island, almost one of five teen births (19%) was a teen who was already a mother.

Safety



Homeless Children and Homeless Youth



- ❖ 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 ages 13-17 entered the Rhode Island Emergency Shelter system accompanied by a parent or another adult, an increase of 370% since 1998.

Juveniles in Family Court and the Training School

- ❖ During 2006 in Rhode Island, 5,579 youth were referred to Family Court for 9,254 wayward and delinquent offenses.
 - *Property crimes (27%), status offenses (17%), and disorderly conduct (17%) accounted for over half of all the offenses.*
 - *Violent crimes and simple assault accounted for 15% of the referrals.*
- ❖ In 2006, 1,056 juveniles ages 13-21 spent time at the Rhode Island Training School.
 - *Of those with a reported address, 42 youths were from Central Falls and 94 were from Pawtucket.*
- ❖ 48% of adjudicated youth at the Training School had at some point in their childhood been victims of documented child abuse or neglect.

Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families, 2006

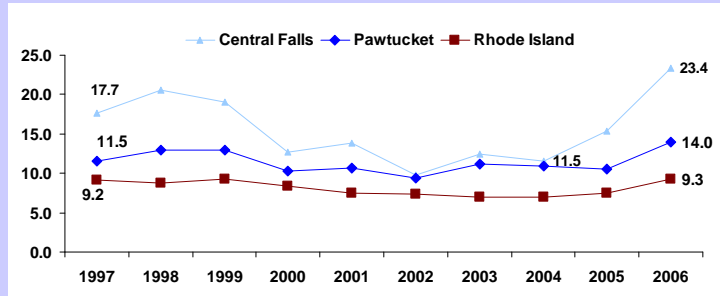
Children of Incarcerated Parents

- ❖ In 2006, 1,269 adults at the Adult Correctional Institutions reported having 2,804 children.
- ❖ 47 adults (with 206 children) reported Central Falls as their last residence, and 101 adults (with 204 children) reported Pawtucket as their last residence.
- ❖ In 2006, 37.2 per 1,000 children in Central Falls had parents who were incarcerated and 11.2 per 1,000 children in Pawtucket had parents who were incarcerated compared to 11.3 per 1,000 children statewide.

Source: Rhode Island Department of Corrections, 2006.

Child Abuse & Neglect

Indicated Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 children, 1997-2006



Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, 1997-2006.

❖ In 2006 in Rhode Island, there were 2,792 (9.3 per 1,000 children) indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect.

❖ 61% of indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect in 2006 occurred in the six core cities, even though only 39% of the states' population under age 21 lives in those communities.

❖ The rate of indicated cases per 1,000 children for Central Falls and Pawtucket are higher than the state rate of 9.3 per 1,000 children. The rate for Central Falls has more than doubled from 11.5 indicated cases per 1,000 children in 2004 to 23.4 cases in 2006.

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

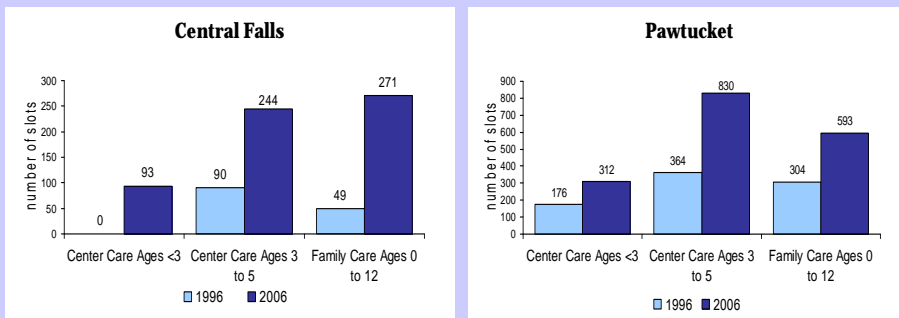
- Teaching parenting skills
- Treating alcohol and drug problems
- Providing mental health services
- Quality early care & education
- Connections to jobs & income
- Vocational & educational training
- Home visits

Education



Early Care & Education

Child Care for Children Under Age 6, 2006



Source: Options for Working Parents.

- ❖ In 2006 in Rhode Island, there were 26,243 slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes.
- ❖ In 2006 in Central Falls, there were 608 slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes.
- ❖ In 2006 in Pawtucket, there were 1,735 slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes.

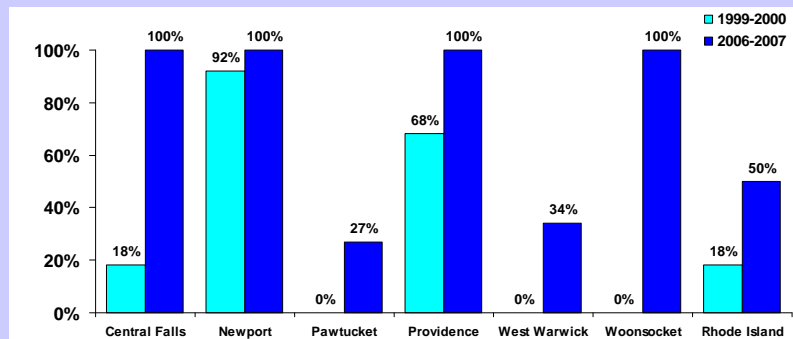
Children Enrolled in Early Head Start, 2006

- ❖ According to Census 2000, an estimated 400 children in Central Falls under age 3 were eligible for enrollment in the Early Head Start program. *In 2006, of these children, 59 (15%) were enrolled in Early Head Start.*
- ❖ According to Census 2000, an estimated 842 children in Pawtucket under age 3 were eligible for enrollment in the Early Head Start program. *In 2006, of these children, 2 (<1%) were enrolled in Early Head Start.*
- ❖ In 2006, Early Head Start served 5% of the estimated 7,342 eligible children under age 3 in Rhode Island

Children Enrolled in Head Start, 2006

- ❖ According to Census 2000, an estimated 260 children in Central Falls ages 3-4 were eligible for enrollment in the Head Start preschool program. *In 2006, 96 (37%) children in Central Falls were enrolled in Head Start.*
- ❖ According to Census 2000, an estimated 643 children in Pawtucket ages 3-4 were eligible for enrollment in the Head Start preschool program. *In 2006, 133 (21%) children in Pawtucket were enrolled in Head Start.*
- ❖ In 2006, Head Start served 50% of the estimated 4,848 eligible children ages 3-4 in Rhode Island.

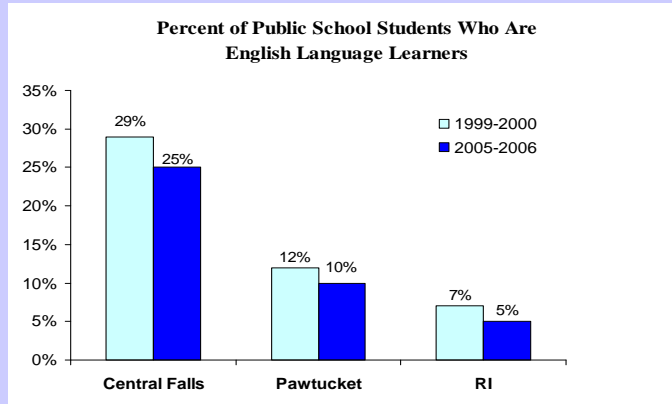
Children in Full-Day Kindergarten



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1999-2000 & 2006-2007.

- ❖ In Rhode Island in 2006-2007, 50% (1,994) of children who attended kindergarten were in a full-day program.
- ❖ As of the 2006-2007 school year, 13 school districts offered universal access to full-day kindergarten classrooms, including Central Falls. Another 7 school districts operated at least 1 full-day kindergarten classroom.
- ❖ Pawtucket has the lowest enrollment rate (27%) in Full-Day Kindergarten programs of all core cities.

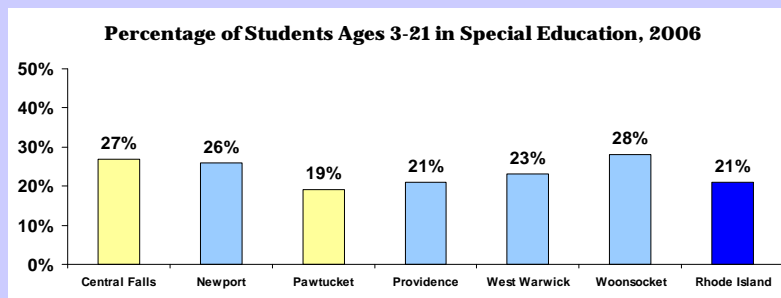
English Language Learners (ELL)



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006

- ❖ Central Falls has 871 children in ELL programs and the highest percentage of ELL students in the state.
- ❖ Pawtucket has 921 children in ELL programs and the 3rd highest percentage of ELL students in the state.

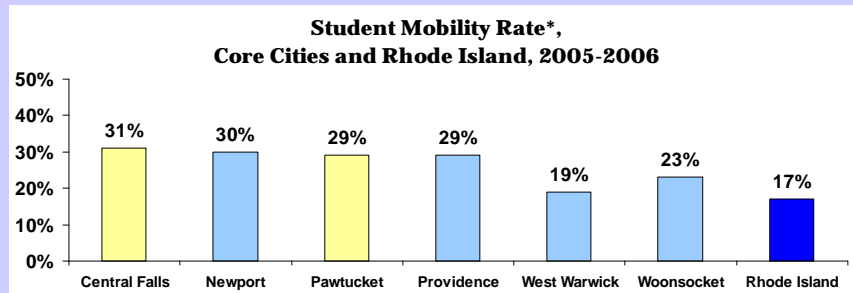
Children in Special Education



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

- ❖ In Rhode Island, between the 1990-1991 and 2005-2006 school years, the percentage of students enrolled in special education increased by 49%.
- ❖ Rhode Island has the highest percentage (21%) of public school students identified as disabled and receiving special education services in the country.
- ❖ In the 2005-2006 school year, 27% of the children ages 3-21 in Central Falls were enrolled in special education, higher than the state rate.
- ❖ In the 2005-2006 school year, 19% of the children ages 3-21 in Pawtucket were enrolled in special education, lower than the state rate.

Student Mobility



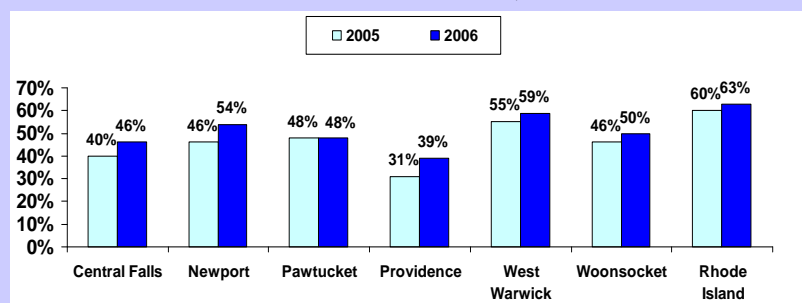
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005-2006

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ In Rhode Island, students who move are absent more often than students who do not move. 31% 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.
- ❖ The mobility rate in Central Falls (31%) and Pawtucket (29%) is higher than the state's rate of 17%.

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

Fourth Grade Reading Skills

**Fourth-Grade Reading Proficiency
% At or Above the Proficiency Level
Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2005 & 2006**



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005 & 2006, New England Common Assessment Program.

- ❖ Low reading ability in fourth grade has long-term implications for students.
- ❖ Central Falls and Pawtucket have 4th grade proficiency levels that are below the state rate of 63%.
- ❖ Central Falls did see an increase between 2005 and 2006 in the percentage of fourth grade student proficient in reading from 40% to 46%.

New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP)

Eighth Grade Reading and Math Proficiency

Fall 2005 & 2006 (test years)

	Reading		Mathematics	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Central Falls	27%	27%	16%	13%
Newport	50%	46%	39%	51%
Pawtucket	44%	40%	37%	32%
Providence	25%	34%	20%	25%
West Warwick	56%	59%	51%	51%
Woonsocket	28%	31%	29%	19%
Rhode Island	56%	58%	47%	47%

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

Central Falls School Classifications 2006

High Performing	1 (14%)
Moderately Performing	2 (29%)
Making Insufficient Progress	4 (57%)

Pawtucket School Classifications 2006

High Performing	3 (20%)
Moderately Performing	7 (47%)
Making Insufficient Progress	5 (33%)

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

- ❖ In 2006, a total of 182 schools (57%) across Rhode Island were classified as high performing.
- ❖ In 2006 in Rhode Island, there were 76 schools (24%) classified as moderately performing.
- ❖ In 2006, 61 Rhode Island schools (19%) were classified as making insufficient progress. Forty-nine of these schools were operated by core city school districts.

School Suspensions, 2006

School District	# of Students Enrolled	Out-of-School Suspension	In-School Suspension	Alternative Program Placement	Total Disciplinary Actions	Actions per 100 Students
Central Falls	3,529	1,123	411	0	1,534	43
Pawtucket	8,898	1,354	643	0	1,997	22
Core Cities	50,206	15,853	8,223	245	24,321	48
Rhode Island	149,681	30,035	14,068	405	44,509	30

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

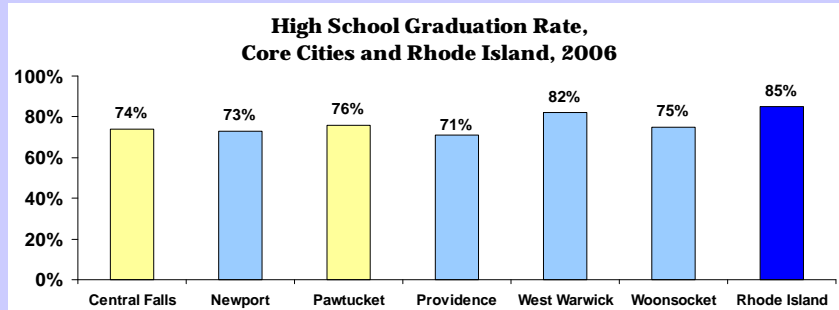
❖ In 2005-2006 in Central Falls, there were 43 disciplinary actions or every 100 students. This is lower than the core city average of 48 actions per every 100 student but higher than the state rate of 30 actions per every 100 students.

❖ In 2005-2006 in Pawtucket, there were 22 disciplinary actions or every 100 students. This is lower than both the core city average of 48 actions per every 100 student and the state rate of 30 actions per every 100 students.

High School Attendance

- During the 2005-2006 school year, the Central Falls High School attendance rate was 82%, compared with 88% in Pawtucket and 90% in the state as a whole.
- Truancy problems generally increase with grade level and get worse as the school year progresses.
- Reasons students don't attend school include: repeated suspensions, poor achievement, concerns for safety, negative peer and staff relationships, conflicts between school and work, teen parenting, and negative perceptions of school.
- Chronic absenteeism is linked with students dropping out and is a risk factor for delinquent behavior.

High School Graduation Rate



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005-2006 School Year.

- ❖ In 2006 in Rhode Island, 85% of all students graduated. 88% of White students, 80% of Asian students, 78% of Black students, 76% of Native American students, and 74% of Hispanic students graduated in Rhode Island in 2006.
- ❖ In Central Falls in 2006, 74% of students graduated from high school.
- ❖ In Pawtucket in 2006, 76% of students graduated from high school.



Elaine Farber
Research Analyst
Rhode Island KIDS COUNT
One Union Station
Providence, RI 02903
efarber@rikidscount.org
(401) 351-9400 voice
(401) 351-1758 fax
www.rikidscount.org