

# Providence Data in Your Backyard

## Findings From the 2011 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook



Presented by Stephanie Geller

Rhode Island KIDS COUNT

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Providence, Rhode Island

# Special Thanks



Special thanks to  
Meeting Street  
for hosting today's presentation.

# *2011 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook*

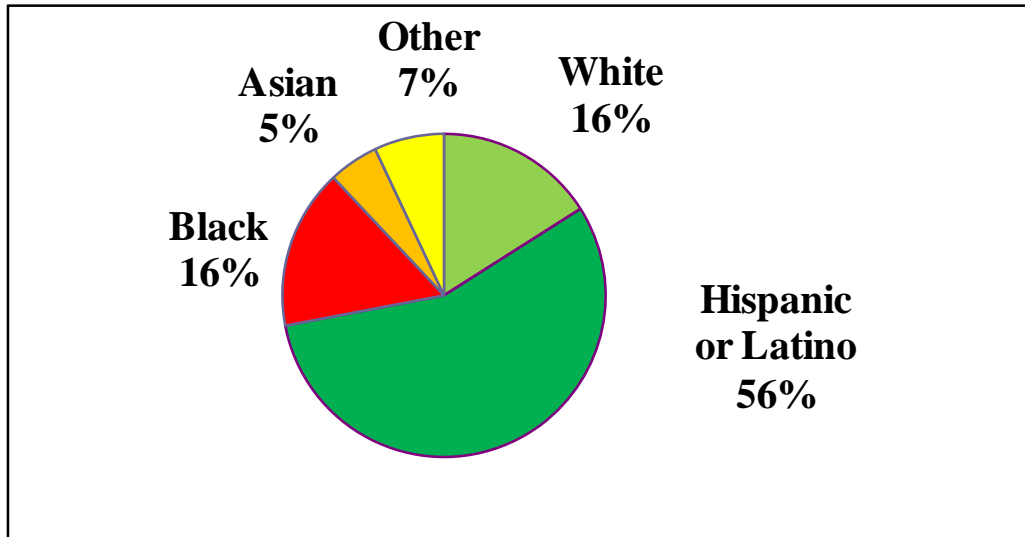


The 2011 Factbook is the 17<sup>th</sup> annual publication and contains 67 indicators of child well-being across 5 areas. Most indicators include city and town level information.

# Family and Community



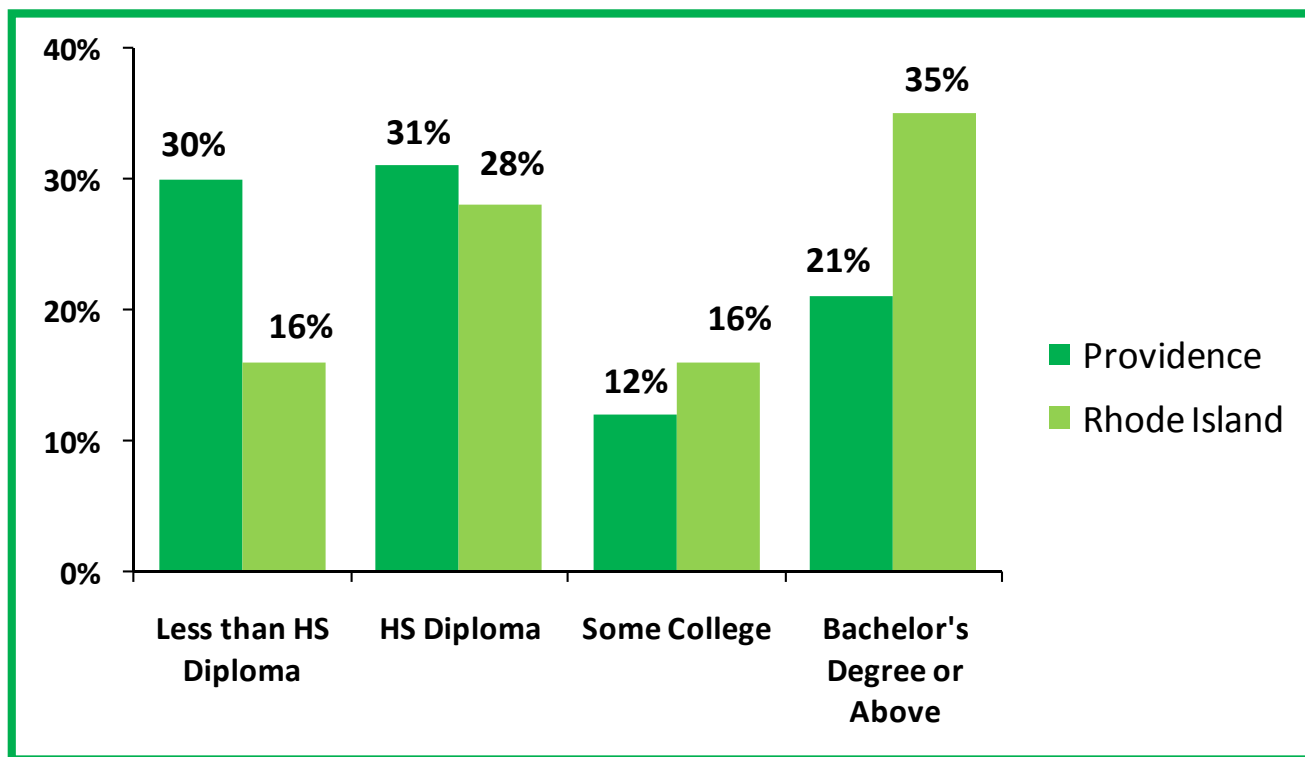
# Providence's Child Population, By Race & Ethnicity, 2010



Population Under 18 Years of Age	
Hispanic or Latino	23,166
White, non-Hispanic	6,737
Black	6,682
Asian	2,095
Two or More Races	2,070
Other	884
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,634</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

# Mother's Education Level, 2005-2009



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, 2005-2009.

- Research shows strong links between parental education levels and a child's school readiness, health, and the level of education that the child is likely to achieve.
- In Providence, 30% of new mothers had less than a high school diploma, significantly higher than the state rate of 16%. The proportion of new mothers with a bachelor's degree or above is smaller in Providence (21%) than in the state as a whole (35%).

# Infants Born at Highest Risk

## Mother:

Under Age 20

Unmarried

Without High School Degree

## Child:

More likely to grow up in poverty

More likely to suffer from abuse or neglect

Less likely to be ready for school at kindergarten entry

Less likely to perform well in school

Less likely to complete high school



- In 2010, 468 (4%) Rhode Island babies were born with all three risk factors, 191 of whom were born to mothers living in Providence.
- 7% of all babies born in 2010 to mothers living in Providence were born at highest risk (with all three risk factors).
- High-quality, evidence based programs (e.g., the Nurse-Family Partnership and Early Head Start) can help mitigate the risks faced by these children.

# Economic Well-Being

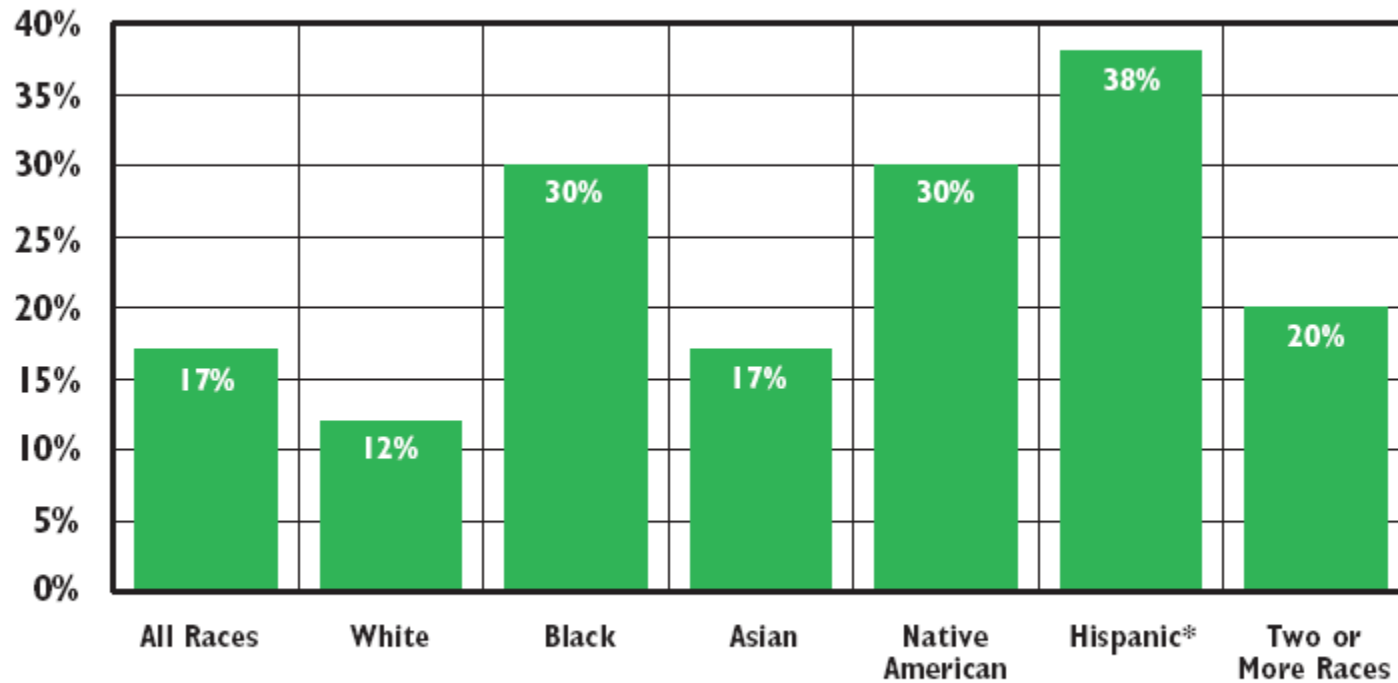


# Child Poverty

- The **poverty level** in 2010 was \$17,607 for a family of three with two children and \$22,162 for a family of four with two children.
  - Between 2007 and 2009, 34.8% (14,531) of children in Providence were living in poverty.
  - Between 2007 and 2009, 17.1% (38,604) of children in Rhode Island were living in poverty.
- The **extreme poverty level** in 2010 was \$8,804 for a family of three with two children and \$11,081 for a family of four with two children.
  - Between 2007 and 2009, 6,700 Providence children (16% of all children and 46% of poor children) were living in extreme poverty.
  - Between 2007 and 2009, 17,598 Rhode Island children (7.8% of all children and 46% of poor children) were living in extreme poverty.
- The Poverty Institute's **2010 Rhode Island Standard of Need** states that a single parent with two young children would need \$48,576 a year to pay basic living expenses, including housing, food, clothing, health care, child care and transportation.

# Disparities in Poverty Rates

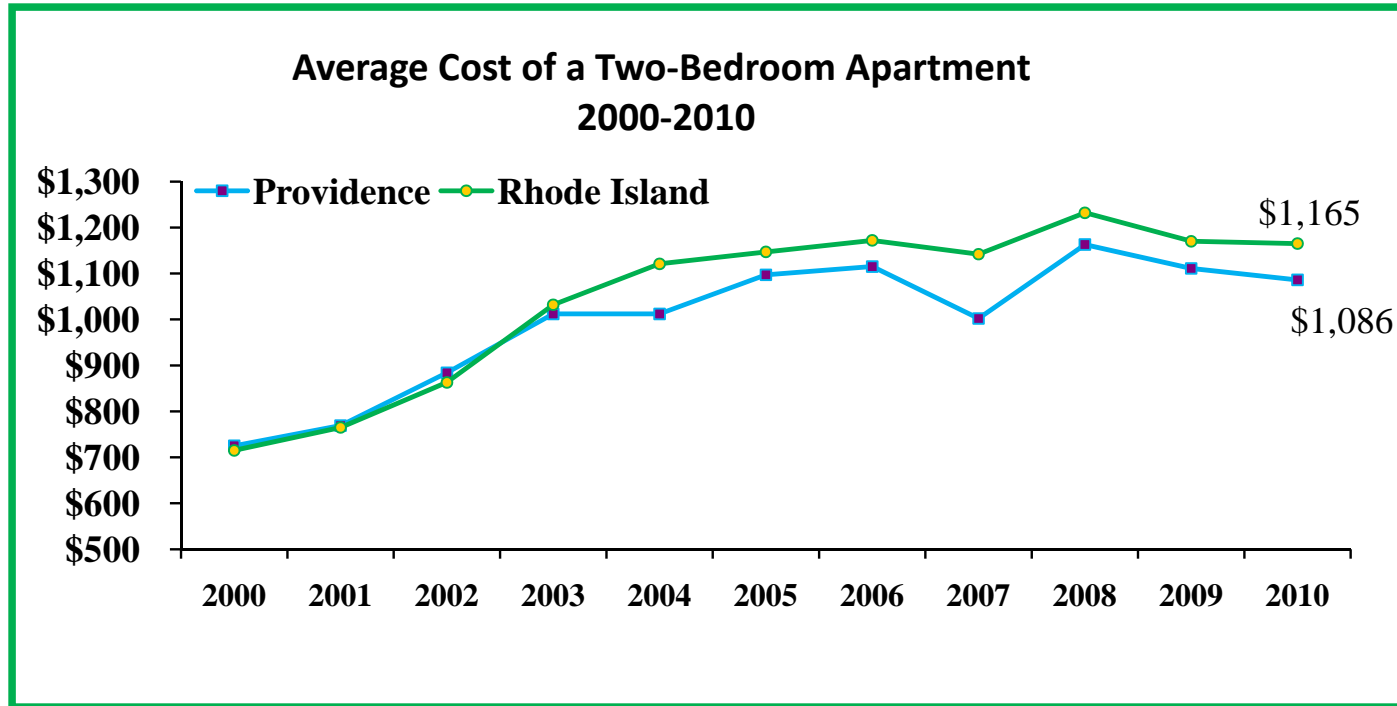
**Children in Poverty, by Race and Ethnicity, Rhode Island, 2007-2009**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2009. Tables B17001, B17020A, B17020B, B17020C, B17020D, B17020G and B17020I. \*Hispanic children may be included in any race category.

- While about half (51%) of all poor children in Rhode Island are White, minority children are much more likely to be living in poverty than their White peers.

# Cost of Housing



Source: Rhode Island Housing Annual Rent Surveys, 2000-2010.

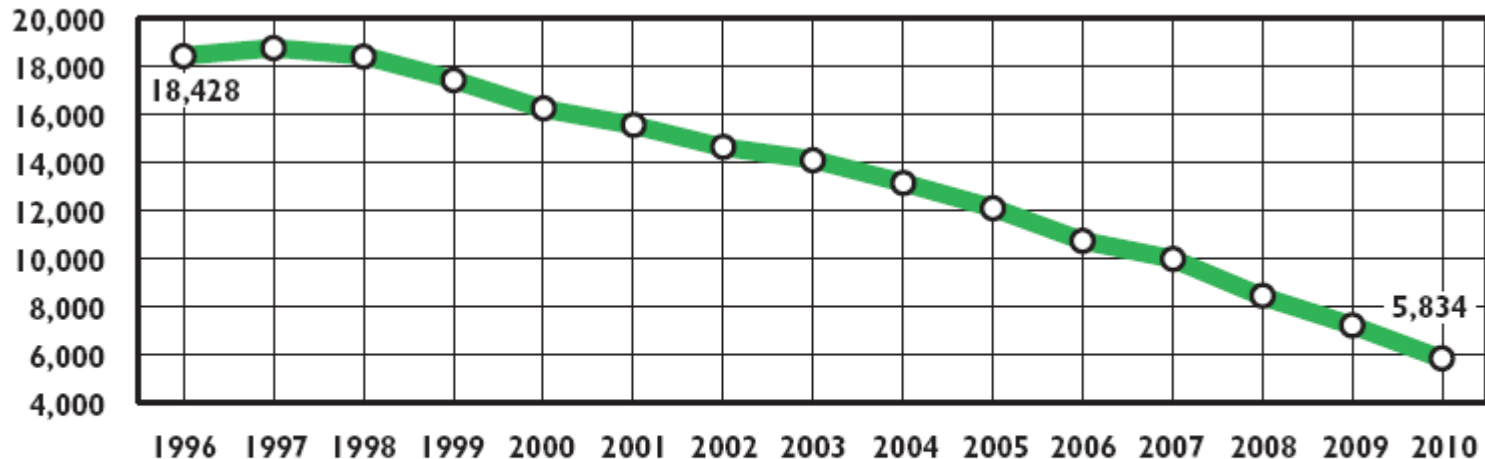
- To afford the average rent in Rhode Island of \$1,165 without a cost burden, a worker would need to earn \$22.40 per hour for 40 hours a week. This is more than 3 times the state's minimum wage of \$7.40 per hour.
- In 2010, the average cost of housing in Providence was **\$1,086**. A family of three living at the poverty level in Providence would have to devote 71% of its household income to the cost of rent. Housing is considered to be affordable if it no more than 30% of a family's household income.

# Homeless Children & Youth

- In 2010, 1,150 children under age 18 received emergency housing in a homeless shelter or a domestic violence shelter in RI.
  - Providence was the last permanent residence for more than 1 in 3 (415) of these children.
- During the 2009-2010 school year, Rhode Island public school personnel identified 996 children as homeless.
  - Providence Public School personnel identified 203 children as homeless.

# Families Receiving Cash Assistance

## Cash Assistance\* Caseload, Rhode Island, 1996 – 2010

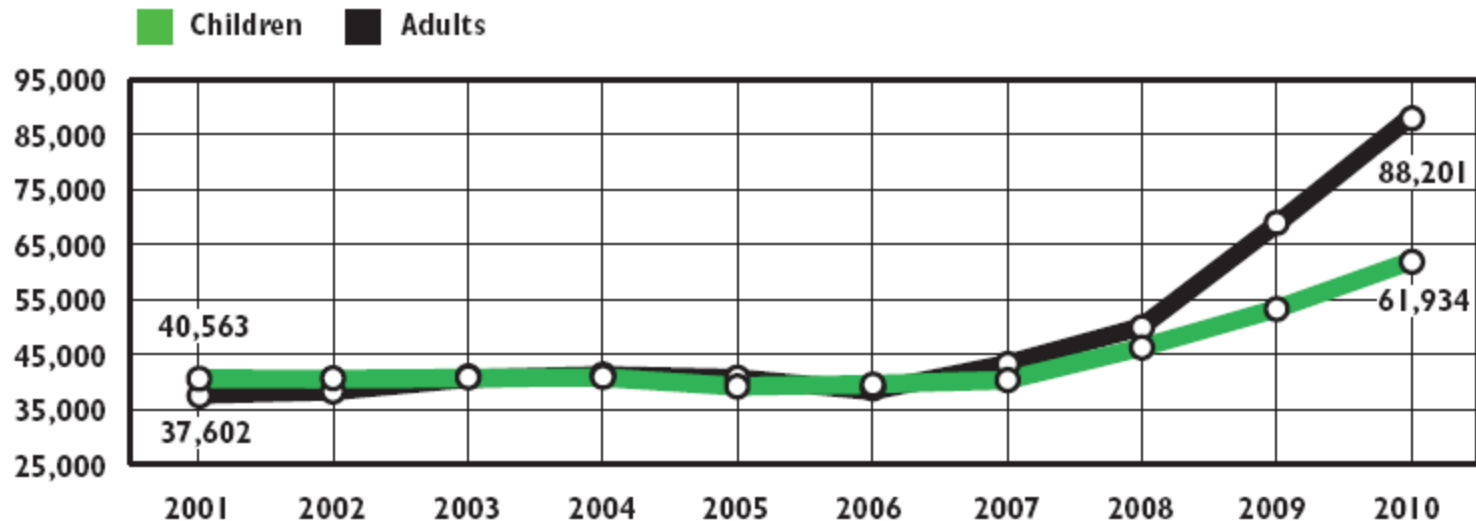


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, InRhodes Database, December 1, 1996 – 2010. Cases can be child-only or whole families and multiple people can be included in one case. *\*The Rhode Island cash assistance program was called Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) until May 1, 1997, then called the Family Independence Program (FIP) until July 1, 2008, when it became the Rhode Island Works Program (RI Works).*

- Between 1996 and 2010, there was a 68% decline in the Rhode Island cash assistance caseload.
- In December 2010, 9% (4,262) of children in Providence were receiving cash assistance.
- More than two-thirds (70%) of RI Works beneficiaries are children under age 18. Half (50%) of the children enrolled in RI Works are under age 6.
- In SFY 2010, for the first time, the state budget included no state general revenue for cash assistance.

# Children Receiving SNAP Benefits

## Participation in the Supplementary Nutrition Assistance Program, Children and Adults, Rhode Island, 2001-2010

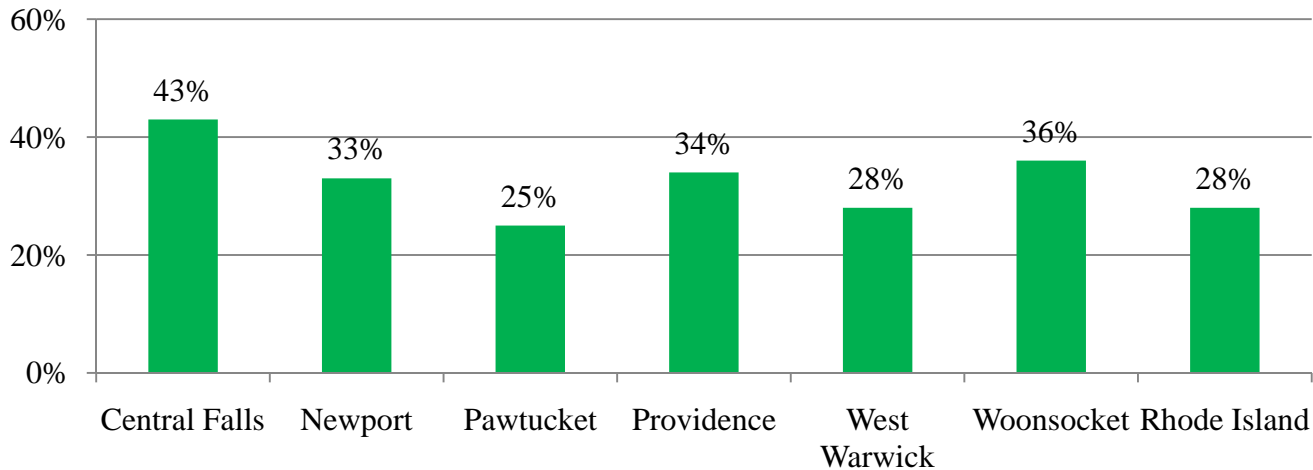


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, InRhodes Database, 2001–2010. Data represent children under age 18 and adults who participated in SNAP during the month of October.

- In October 2010, 22,933 Providence children were receiving SNAP benefits, a 37% increase in participation from 2005.
- 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.

# Children Participating in School Breakfast

## % of Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast, 2010



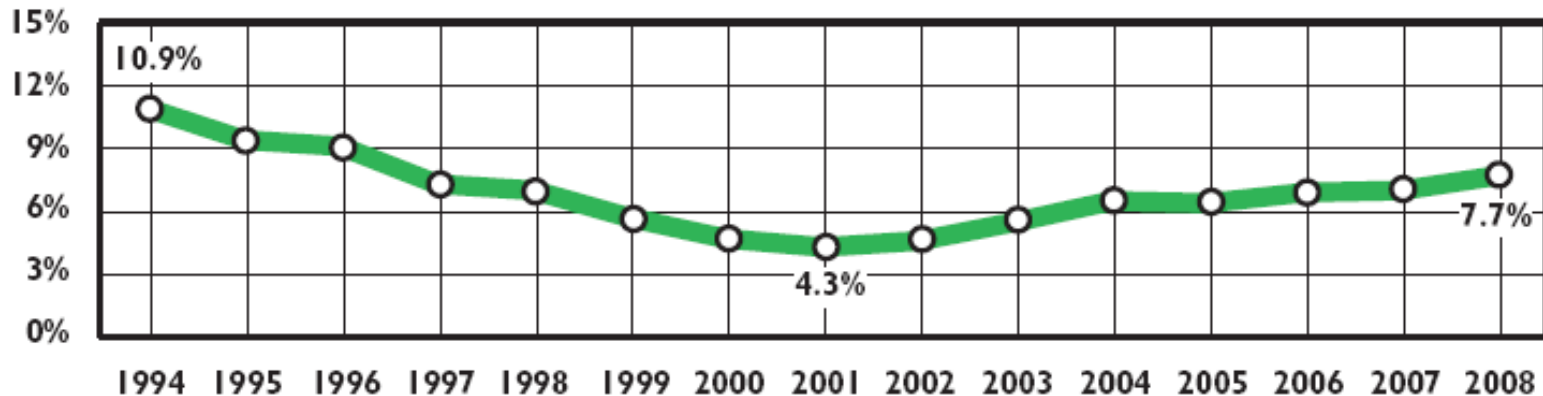
- Providence is one of 4 school districts with a district-wide Universal School Breakfast Program which offers free breakfast to all children regardless of income.
- In October 2010, an average of 7,780 (34% of low-income children in Providence participated in the Universal School Breakfast Program each day out of 22,962 who were eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch.
- Providence recently began offering breakfast in the classroom at the start of the school day, a strategy that can increase participation.
- Students who eat breakfast have significantly higher math and reading scores, fewer absences, improved attentiveness and lower incidences of social and emotional problems.

# Health



# Uninsured Children in Rhode Island

## Children Without Health Insurance, Rhode Island, 1993-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1993-2009, three-year averages (labeled by the mid-point year), compiled by Rhode Island KIDS COUNT. Data are for children under 18 years of age.

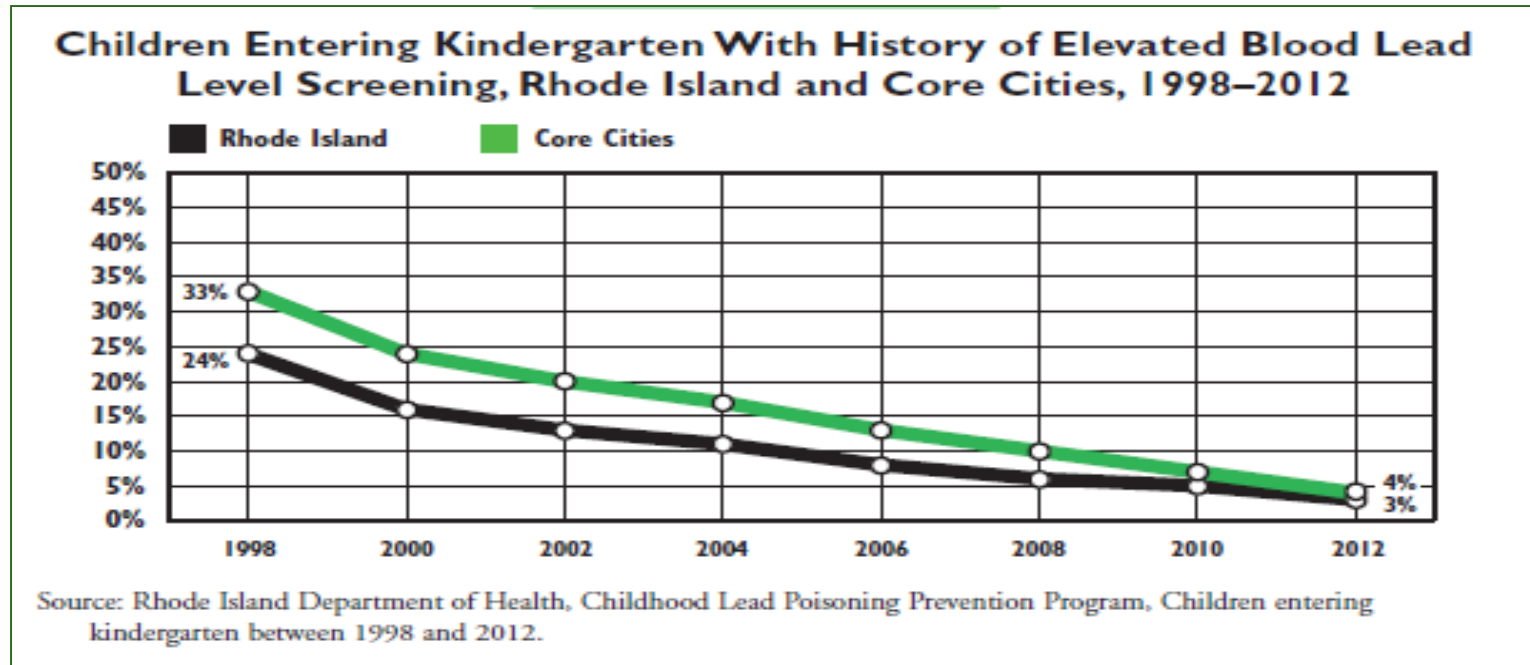
- In Rhode Island between 2007 and 2009, 7.7% of children under age 18 were uninsured, lower than the national rate of 10.3%. Rhode Island ranks 19th best in the country for lowest percentage of children uninsured.
- In Rhode Island, the percentage of uninsured children has increased in recent years, largely due to the decline in employer-sponsored health insurance coverage.
- Children in families with incomes up to 250% FPL and parents with incomes up to 175% FPL are eligible for RItE Care. As of December 31, 2010, 28,037 Providence children received health insurance through RItE Care.

# Infant Health Outcomes, 2005-2009

	Delayed Prenatal Care	Pre-term Births	Low Birth-weight Infants	Infant Mortality rate/1000 Births
Central Falls	19.8%	11.7%	7.1%	10.7
Newport	10.2%	11.9%	8.3%	6.1
Pawtucket	17.5%	11.8%	8.4%	6.9
<b>Providence</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>9.5</b>
West Warwick	15.6%	11.3%	7.2%	3.5
Woonsocket	16.8%	13.2%	10.3%	4.8
Remainder of State	11.0%	10.9%	7.1%	4.9
Core Cities	19.4%	12.9%	8.9%	7.9
Rhode Island	14.9%	11.8%	8.0%	6.3

- Early prenatal care is important to identify and treat health problems and influence health behaviors that can compromise fetal development, infant health and maternal health.
- In recent years, the percentage of Providence mothers receiving delayed prenatal care has increased from 12.0% in 2001-2005 to 22.1% in 2005-2009. Providence has the highest percentage of women receiving delayed prenatal care in the state.
- Providence also has much higher preterm birth, low birthweight and infant mortality rates than the state as a whole.

# Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels



- Despite declines in lead poisoning rates, kindergarten children living in Rhode Island’s core cities are more likely to have a history of elevated blood lead levels (4.2%) than children in the remainder of the state (1.8%).
- Of the 3,011 Providence children who will enter kindergarten in the fall of 2012 who were screened for elevated blood lead levels:
  - 161 (5.3%) screened positive (finger prick test)
  - 136 (4.5%) were confirmed positive for elevated blood lead levels  $\geq 10$ mcg/dL with a secondary blood test (the highest rate in RI)

# Children with Asthma

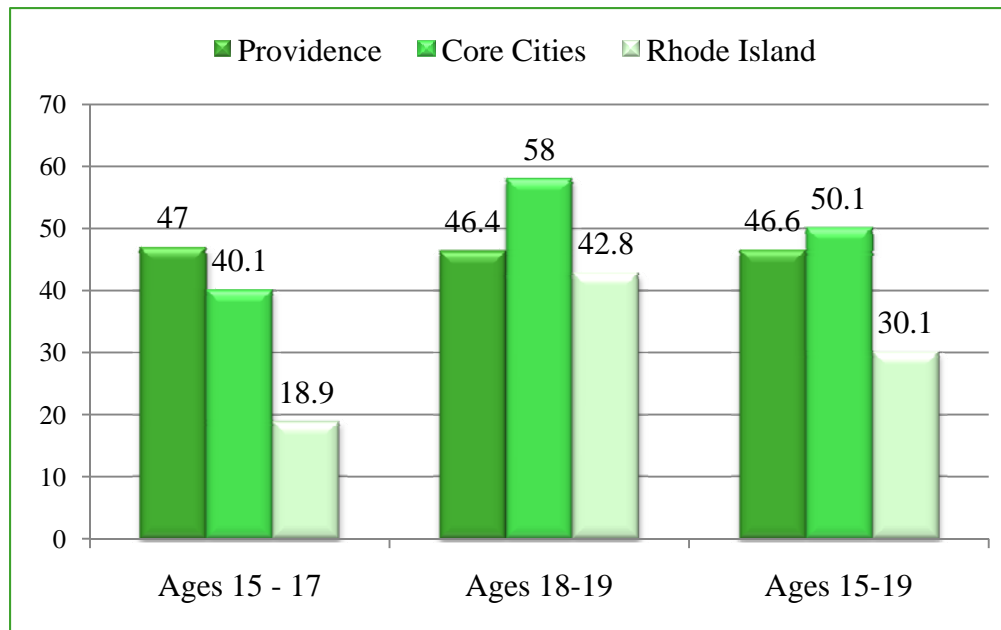
City/Town	Number of Children Hospitalized	Rate per 1,000 Children
Central Falls	81	2.9
Newport	31	1.2
Pawtucket	239	2.6
Providence	515	2.3
West Warwick	55	1.7
Woonsocket	100	1.8
Rhode Island	2,352	1.9

Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Database, 2005-2009.

- Asthma is the most common chronic condition, the third-ranked cause of hospitalization for children under age 15 and a leading cause of school absences among children in the U.S.
- Between 2005-2009, the hospitalization rate for primary diagnosis of asthma for Providence children was 2.3 per 1,000 children, somewhat higher than the rate for the state as a whole.
- The average length of a hospitalization stay for a child with asthma in Rhode Island is two days, with an average charge of \$7,840.

# Births to Teens

Births per 1,000 teen girls, 2005-2009



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, 2005-2009.

- The teen birth rate per 1,000 teen girls ages 15 to 17 is substantially higher in Providence (47.0) than the state as a whole (18.9).
- The teen birth rate for teens ages 18-19 is slightly higher in Providence (46.4) compared to the state (42.8).
- In Providence between 2005 and 2009, 465 births were repeat teen births, making up 21% of the 2,170 total teen births in Providence during that period.

# Safety



# Juveniles Referred to Family Court and at the RI Training School

- In 2010, 4,288 youth were referred to Family Court for 7,493 wayward and delinquent offenses, down from 4,825 youth and 7,829 offenses in 2009, and continuing a downward trend over the past 3 years.

By Type of Offense			
25%	Property Crimes	5%	Traffic Offenses
20%	Disorderly Conduct	5%	Violent Crimes
17%	Status Offenses*	3%	Weapons Offenses
11%	Simple Assault	6%	Other**
9%	Alcohol and Drug Offenses		

*n = 7,493*

*\*Status offenses are age-related acts that would not be punishable if the offender were an adult, such as truancy and disobedient conduct.*

*\*\*Other includes offenses such as conspiracy, cranklobscene phone calls and computer crimes. Probation violations, contempt of court and other violations of court orders are not included in the offenses above.*

- In 2010, 332 youth from Providence passed through the Training School, out of a total of 821 youth passed who passed through to the Training School in 2010.
- Of the 332 youth from Providence who passed through the Training School in 2010, 109 were detained only and did not receive a sentence to the Training School or a community-based placement.

# Children of Incarcerated Parents, 2010

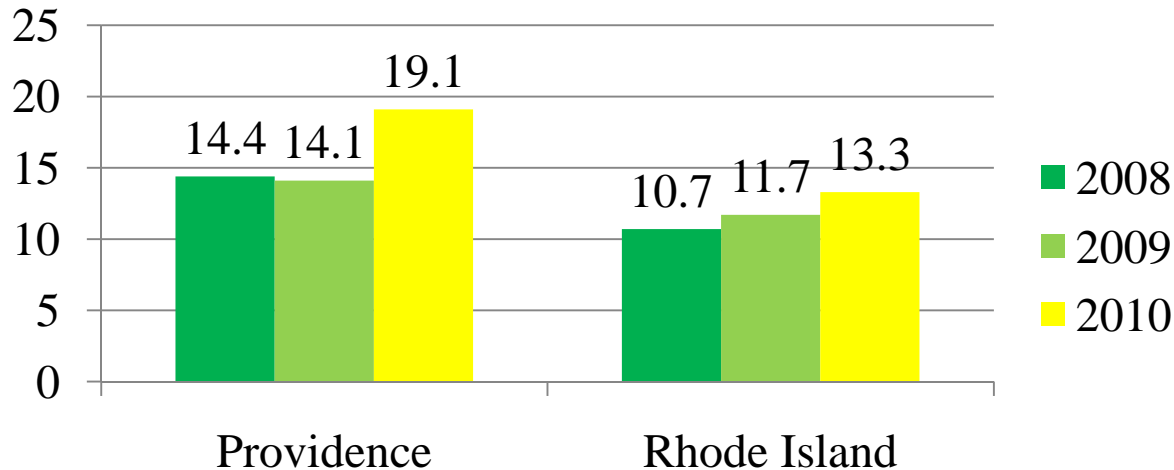
	Number of Parents	Number of Children Reported	Rates per 1,000 children
Central Falls	49	107	19.3
Newport	31	72	13.8
Pawtucket	123	231	12.7
<b>Providence</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>21.7</b>
West Warwick	53	86	13.0
Woonsocket	91	219	19.6
Remainder of State	430	883	5.7
Core Cities	782	1,699	18.5
Rhode Island	1,212	2,582	10.4

Source: Rhode Island Department of Corrections, September 30, 2010.

- On September 30, 2010, 1,212 incarcerated parents in Rhode Island reported having 2,582 children. In Rhode Island, the rate of children reported by a parent serving a sentence at the Rhode Island Department of Corrections as of September 30, 2010 was 10.4 per 1,000 children under age 18.
- In 2010, 435 adults incarcerated in Rhode Island whose last known residence was Providence reported having 984 children, a rate of 21.7 per 1,000 children, which is the highest in the state.

# Child Abuse & Neglect

*Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 children,  
2008-2010*



- In 2010 in Providence, there were 867 victims of child abuse and neglect, a rate of 19.1 per 1,000 children. The child abuse and neglect rate has increased in both Providence and in the state as a whole in recent years.
- In 2010, the vast majority of child abuse and neglect victims experienced neglect (79%), while 13% experienced physical abuse, 4% experienced sexual abuse, 2% experienced medical neglect, <1% experienced emotional abuse and 3% experienced some other type of abuse.
- Almost half (48%) of child abuse and neglect victims were under the age of 6.

# Education



## Children Enrolled in Early Head Start, 2010

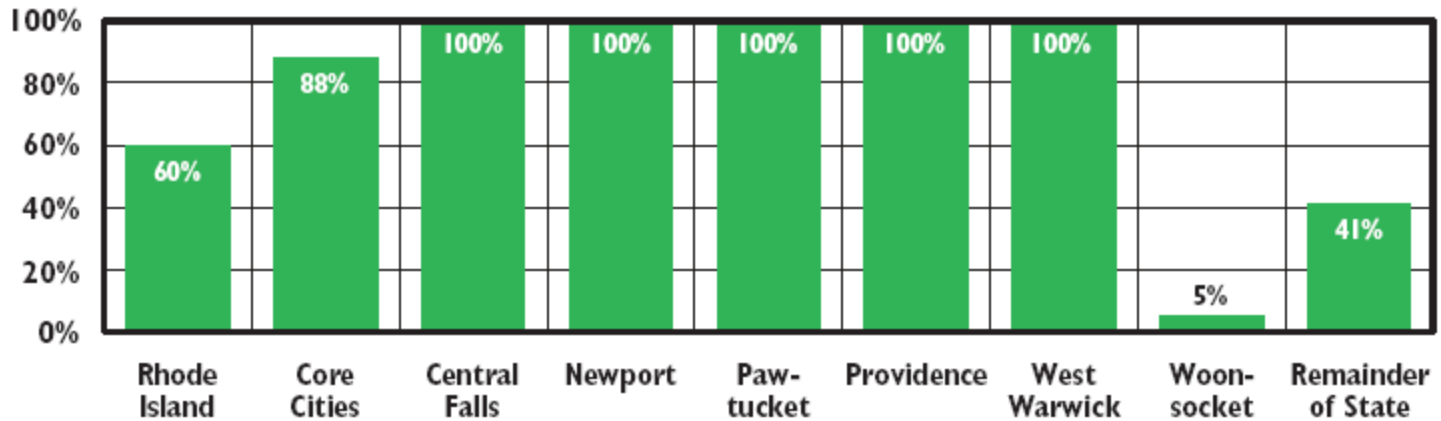
- According to Census 2000, an estimated 3,819 Providence children under age three were income-eligible for enrollment in the Early Head Start program. *In 2010, 123 (3%) of these children were enrolled in Early Head Start.*
- In 2010, Early Head Start served 5% of the estimated 9,365 eligible children under age three in Rhode Island.

## Children Enrolled in Head Start, 2010

- According to Census 2000, an estimated 2,370 Providence children ages three to four were eligible for enrollment in the Head Start preschool program. *In 2010, 790 (33%) of these children were enrolled in Head Start.*
- In 2010, Head Start served 40% of the estimated 6,200 eligible children ages three to four in Rhode Island.

# Children in Full-Day Kindergarten

## Children in Full-Day Public Kindergarten Programs, Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2010-2011 School Year

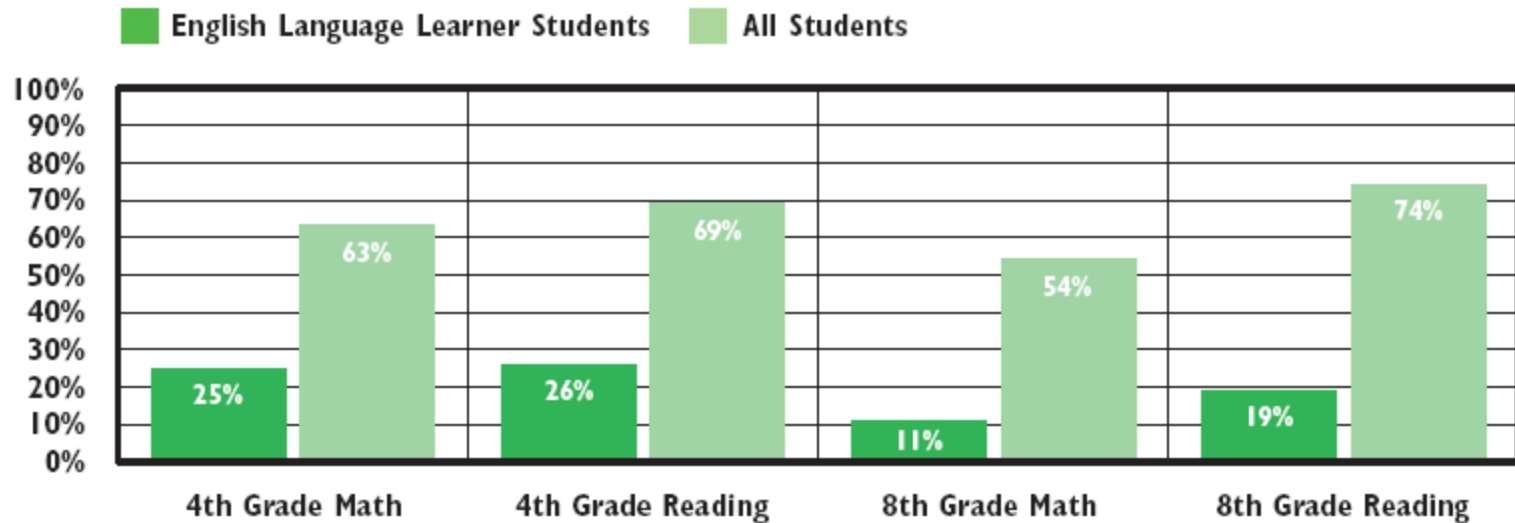


Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, October 1, 2010.

- In Rhode Island in 2010-2011, 60% of children who attended kindergarten were in full-day programs. Nationally in 2008, 72% of public and private kindergarten students were enrolled in full-day programs.
- As of the 2010-2011 school year, 17 school districts, including Providence, offered universal access to full-day kindergarten classrooms. Another six school districts operated at least one full-day kindergarten classroom.
- The percentage of children participating in full-day kindergarten in the core cities has been increasing steadily in recent years, but in the 2010-2011 school year, Woonsocket eliminated all but one full-day kindergarten classroom due to budget issues.

# English Language Learners

## Current English Language Learners' Mathematics and Reading Proficiency, Rhode Island, 2010

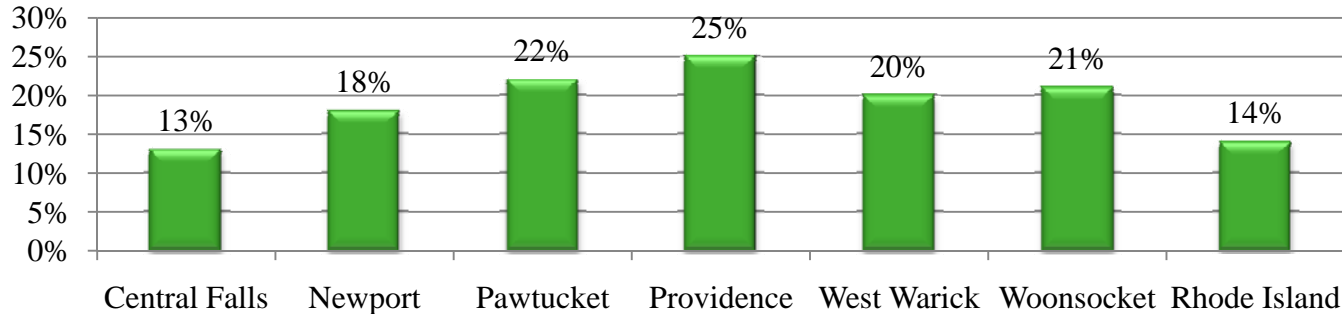


Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, *New England Common Assessment Program* (NECAP), October, 2010.

- During the 2009-2010 school year, 3,682 (16%) of Providence's 23,620 students were English Language Learners.
- Nationally and in Rhode Island, the achievement gap between students who are English Language Learners and all students widens between elementary and middle school. In October 2010 in Rhode Island, 19% of eighth-grade ELL students scored at or above proficiency in reading, compared to 74% of all Rhode Island eighth-graders.

# Student Mobility

**Student Mobility Rate\***  
**Core Cities and Rhode Island 2009-2010**



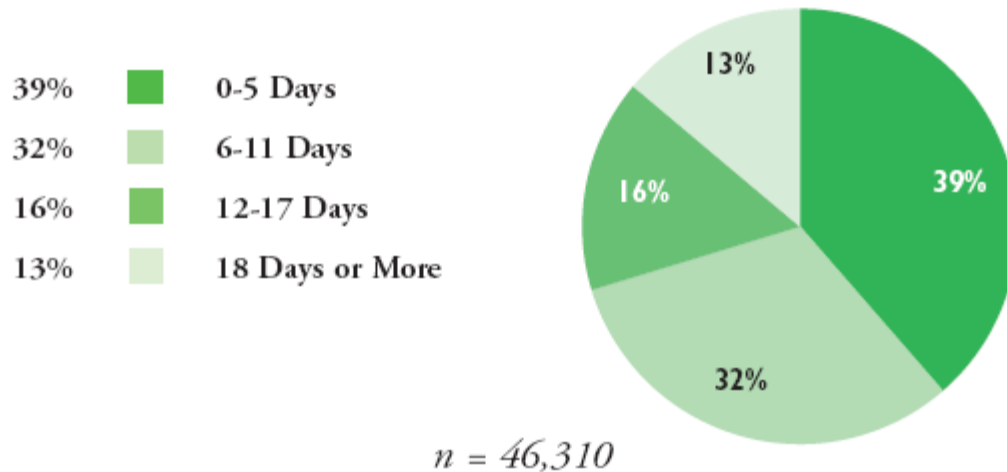
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2009-2010.

- 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 change schools mid-year are absent more often, suspended more often and perform worse in reading and math than their peers who do not change schools.
- The mobility rate in Providence (25%) is the highest of any district in the state.

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

# Chronic Early Absence

## School Attendance in Rhode Island by Number of School Days Missed, Kindergarten Through Third Grade, 2009-2010 School Year

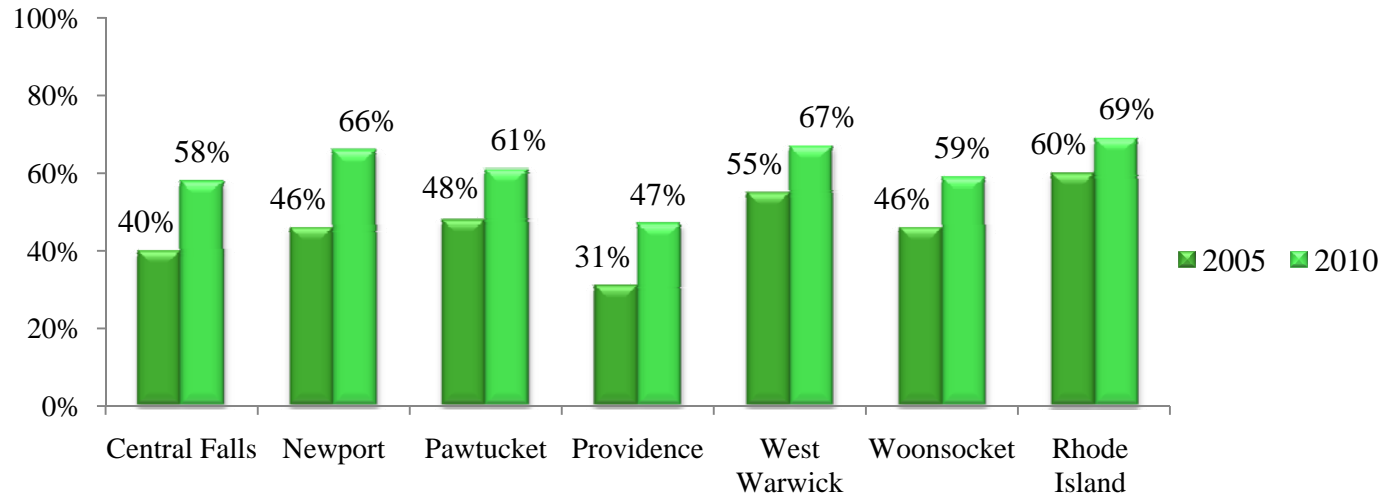


Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2009-2010 school year. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- *Chronic early absence* is the percentage of children in kindergarten through third grade (K-3) who have missed at least 10% of the school year (i.e., 18 days or more), including excused and unexcused absences.
- During the 2009-2010 school year, 22% of Providence children (1,969 children) in grades K-3 were chronically absent (i.e., absent 18 days or more), almost twice the state rate of 13%.

# Fourth Grade Reading Skills

## Fourth-Grade Reading Proficiency % At or Above the Proficiency Level Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2005 & 2010



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, *New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP)*, 2005 & 2010.

- Between 2005 and 2010, the percentage of fourth grade students in Providence public schools who were proficient in reading increased from 31% to 47%.
- Providence still has the lowest 4<sup>th</sup> grade reading proficiency level in the state.

# Math Skills

## 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Math Proficiency Rates, 2005 & 2010

	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade 2005	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade 2009	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade 2005	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade 2009
Providence	25%	42%	20%	25%
Core Cities	32%	48%	27%	33%
Remainder of State	63%	71%	57%	64%
Rhode Island	52%	63%	47%	54%

Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, *New England Common Assessment Program* (NECAP), October 2005 & October 2010.

- In recent years, Providence has seen improvements in 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade mathematics proficiency, but both the 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade math proficiency rates continue to be the lowest in the state.

# High School Graduation and Dropout Rates\*

## Class of 2010

	Graduation Rate	Dropout Rate	% Completed GED	% Still in School
Central Falls	51%	34%	3%	12%
Newport	78%	12%	4%	6%
Pawtucket	58%	24%	6%	12%
<b>Providence</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>
West Warwick	65%	18%	3%	14%
Woonsocket	63%	17%	3%	17%
Remainder of State	82%	10%	3%	5%
Core Cities	65%	23%	4%	9%
Rhode Island	76%	14%	3%	7%

Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, Class of 2010.

- This chart shows the percentage of students who matriculated as freshmen in 2006-2007 who graduated in 4 years, dropped out, completed their GED and were retained in school. These percentages are based on actual student counts using the unique student identifier system.
- In Providence in 2010, 68% of students graduated from high school on-time, continuing an upward trend from 58% in 2007.

*\*Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.*

# College Preparation and Access

- **Two-thirds (67%) of Rhode Island seniors who graduated from high school in 2008 went directly on to a two or four-year college the next fall, compared with 63% nationally. Rhode Island ranks 13<sup>th</sup> in the U.S. on this measure.**
- In Providence, 57% of seniors scored at or above proficiency in reading on the NECAP while 12% scored at or above proficiency in mathematics.
- While some colleges do not require the SATs for admission, students limit their choice of colleges when they do not take **the SAT exams**. In 2010, 63% of Providence high school seniors took the SATs, compared to 55% statewide.
- Students who participate in **upper-level honors and Advanced Placement (AP) courses** are more likely to attend selective colleges and are better prepared to succeed in college than students who do not. In 2009, only 17% of Rhode Island public school seniors took at least 1 AP exam, compared with the national rate of 27%.

# Contact Information

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