

*2008 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook:
Central Falls Data in Your Backyard*



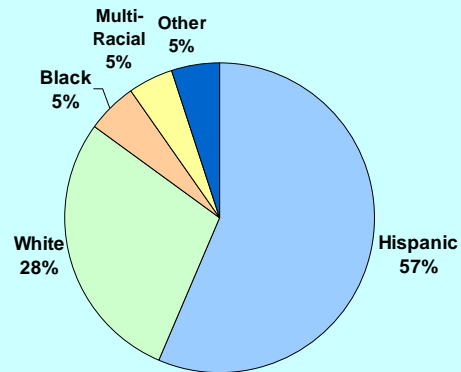
**Presented by Elaine Budish
Rhode Island KIDS COUNT
November 3, 2008
Central Falls, RI**

Family and Community



Central Falls Child Population, by Race & Ethnicity

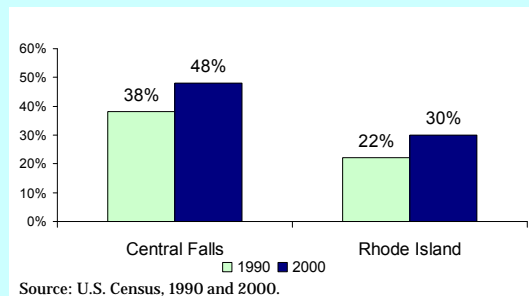
- There were 5,531 children under age 18 living in Central Falls in 2000, up from 4,810 in 1990.
- 57% were Hispanic, 5% were Black, 28% were White non-Hispanic, 5% were multi-racial and 5% belonged to other racial and ethnic groups.



Source: U.S. Census 2000.

Children in Single-Parent Families

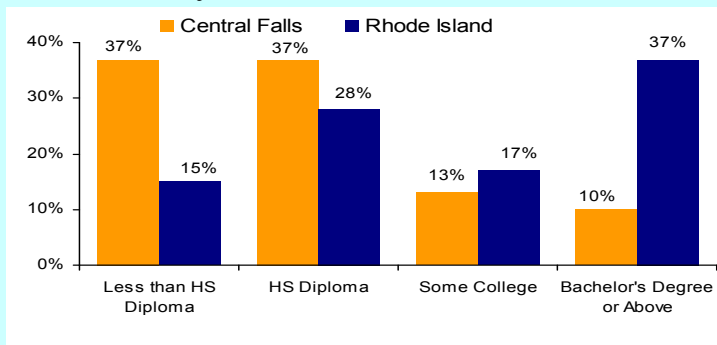
Children Under Age 18 Living in Single-Parent Families



- In 2000 in Central Falls, 48% of children lived in single-parent families, the second highest rate in the state. The number of children living in single-parent families increased by 26% between 1990 and 2000 in Central Falls.
- In 2006 in Rhode Island, 33% of children lived in single-parent families.
- Rhode Island is currently ranked 44th out of 50 states (where 1st is the best) in the U.S. for percentage of children living in single-parent households.

Mother's Education Level

Births by Education Level of Mother 2002-2006



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 2002-2006.

- 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.
- Between 2002-2006 in Central Falls, 37% of mothers had less than a high school diploma, compared to 15% for the state. The proportion of mothers with a Bachelor's Degree or above is much lower in Central Falls (10%) than in the state as a whole (37%).

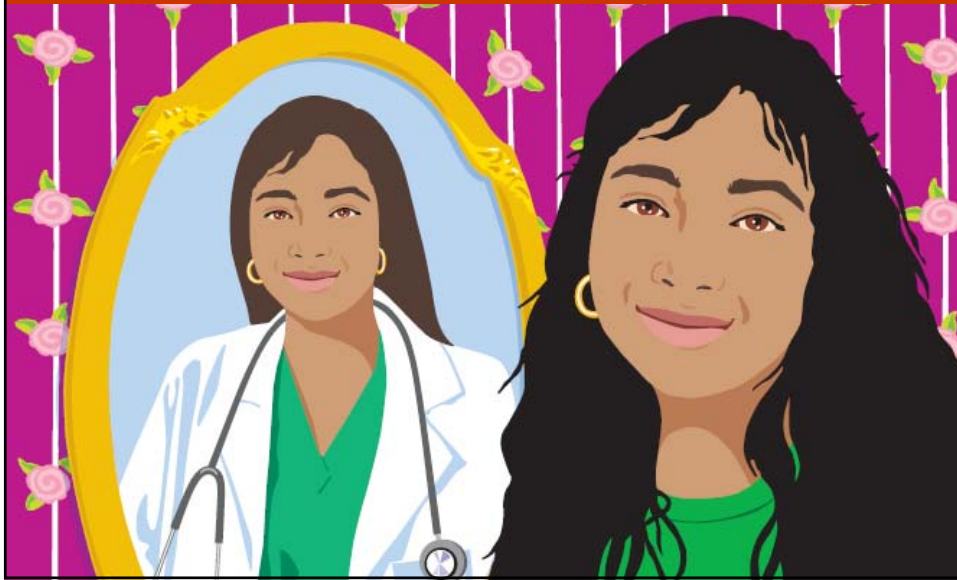
Infants Born at Highest Risk, 2007

	# of Births	# Born at Risk	# Born at Highest Risk
Central Falls	380	365	40 (11%)
Newport	308	265	17 (6%)
Pawtucket	1,166	1,078	86 (7%)
Providence	2,936	2,797	277 (9%)
West Warwick	409	356	10 (2%)
Woonsocket	653	602	47 (7%)
Core Cities	5,852	5,463	477 (8%)
Remainder of State	6,156	4,908	171 (3%)
Rhode Island	12,010	10,372	648 (5%)

Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, KIDSNET Database, 2007.

- 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 2007, 11% of babies were born to Central Falls teen mothers who were unmarried, and without a high school diploma, compared to 5% for the state as a whole.

Economic Well-Being

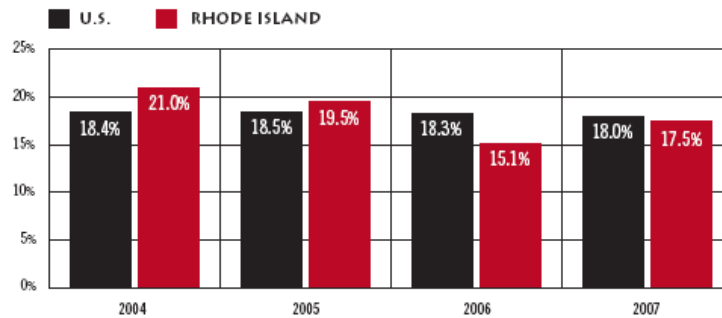


Child Poverty in Central Falls

- The **poverty level** in 2007 was family income below \$16,705 for a family of three with two children and \$21,027 for a family of four with two children. In Central Falls in 2000, 2,210 children (41%) were living in poverty.
- The **extreme poverty level** in 2007 was family income below \$8,353 for a family of three with two children and \$10,514 for a family of four with two children. In Central Falls in 2000, 1,146 children (21% of all children and 52% of poor children) were living in extreme poverty.
- The **low-income level** in 2007 was family income below \$30,710 for a family of three with two children and \$37,000 for a family of four with two children. In Central Falls in 2000, 3,875 children (72%) were living in low-income families.
- The Poverty Institute's **2006 Rhode Island Standard of Need** states that a single-parent family with two children in which the parent is working 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, 2007

CHILDREN IN POVERTY, U.S. AND RHODE ISLAND, 2004-2007



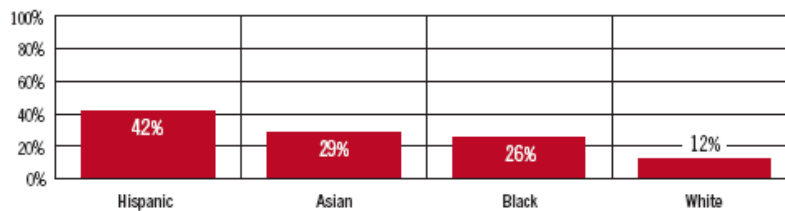
❖ According to ACS 2007, 17.5% (40,468) of Rhode Island children under age 18 lived below the federal poverty threshold. This is a significant decrease from 2004 when 21.0% (50,390) of Rhode Island children were living in poverty.

❖ Of the 40,468 children living in poverty, 44% lived in extreme poverty. In total, an estimated 8% (17,697) of all children in Rhode Island lived in extreme poverty in 2007.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007.

Disparities in Poverty Rates

CHILDREN IN POVERTY
BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, RHODE ISLAND, 2007



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, 2007.

❖ While nearly half (49%) 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.

❖ Young children are more likely to be living in poverty than older children. In 2000, 43% of Central Falls children under age 6 were living in poverty, compared with 41% of all children in Central Falls.

Children in Poverty, 2000

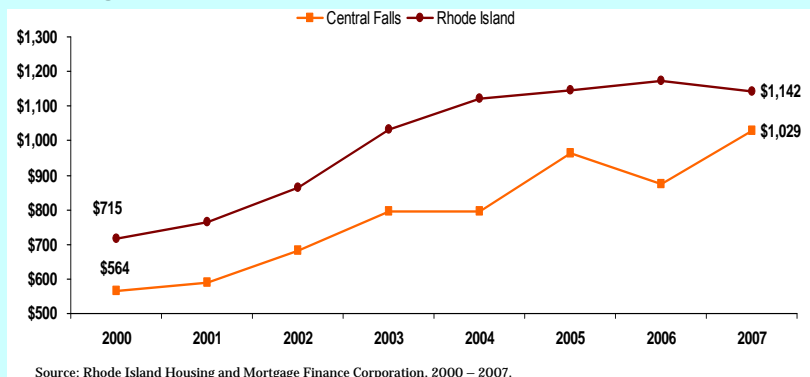
Children under Age 18 in Poor and Low-Income Families:

	<50% FPL	<100%FPL	<200% FPL
Central Falls	1,146 (21%)	2,210 (41%)	3,875 (72%)
Newport	773 (15%)	1,267 (24%)	2,223 (43%)
Pawtucket	2,195 (12%)	4,542 (25%)	9,047 (50%)
Providence	8,846 (20%)	18,045 (41%)	29,796 (67%)
West Warwick	462 (7%)	1,186 (18%)	2,655 (41%)
Woonsocket	2,061 (19%)	3,494 (32%)	5,961 (54%)
Rhode Island	19,773 (8%)	41,162 (17%)	83,420 (34%)

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

Cost of Rent

Average Cost of a Two Bedroom Apartment, 2000-2007

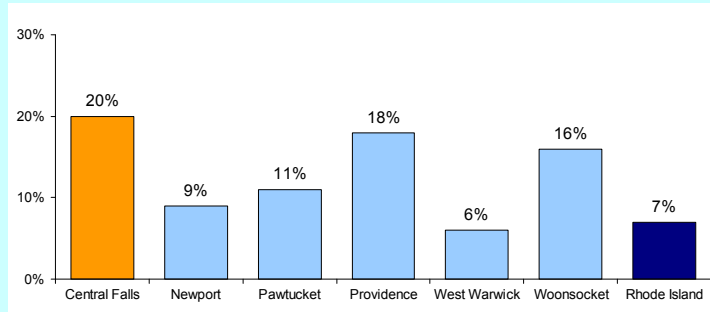


Source: Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation, 2000 – 2007.

- Housing is considered affordable if it consumes 30% or less of a family's household income. A family of three living at the poverty level in Central Falls would have to devote 72% of their household income to the cost of rent (\$1,029).
- To afford the average rent in Rhode Island (\$1,142) without a cost burden, a worker would need to earn \$19.77 per hour for forty hours a week, this is almost three times the state's minimum wage in 2007 of \$7.40 per hour.

Family Independence Program

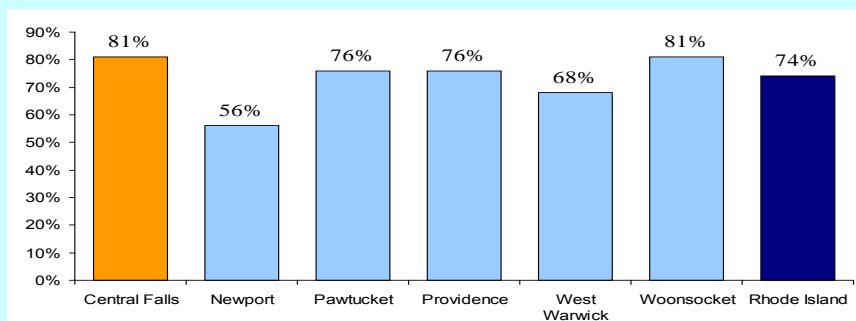
Children Enrolled in the Family Independence Program (FIP), Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2007



Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2007 and U.S. Census 2000.

- As of December 1, 2007, 586 families with 1,104 children were enrolled in FIP in Central Falls. This was 20% of all children in Central Falls.
- Nearly three-quarters (74%) of all FIP beneficiaries in the state are children under the age of 18; more than two out of five (44%) children enrolled in FIP are under the age of six.

Income-Eligible Children under Age 18 Receiving Food Stamp Benefits, 2007

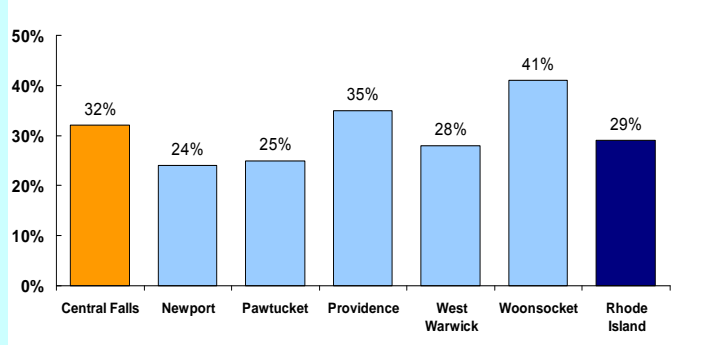


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2007.

- 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.
- In Central Falls in 2007, 81% of income-eligible children participated in the program, compared to 80% in 2006.

School Breakfast Program

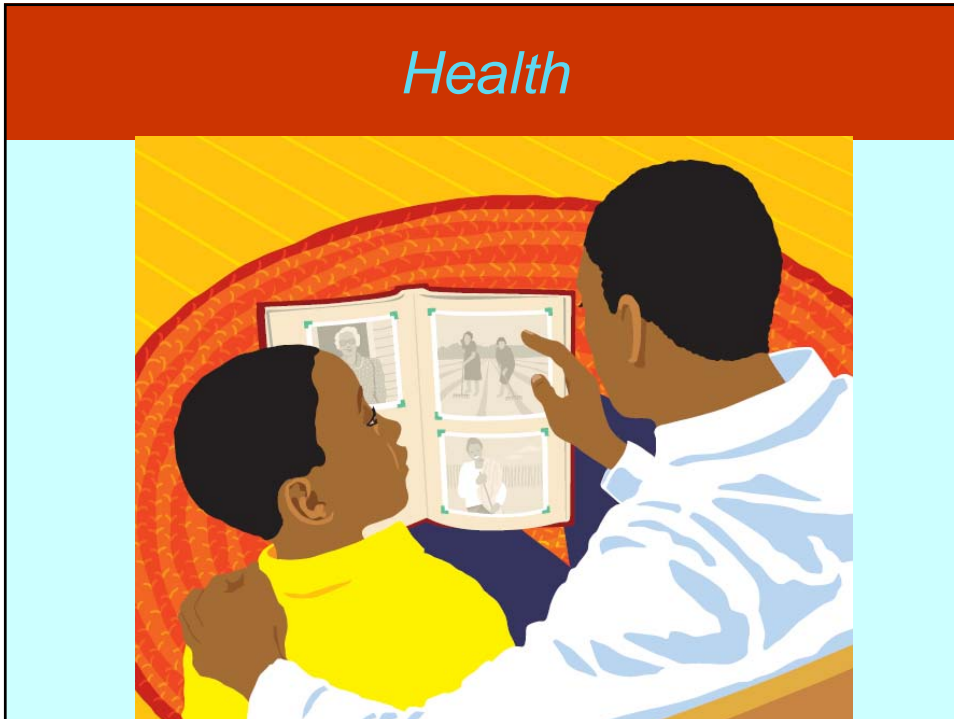
Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast, 2007



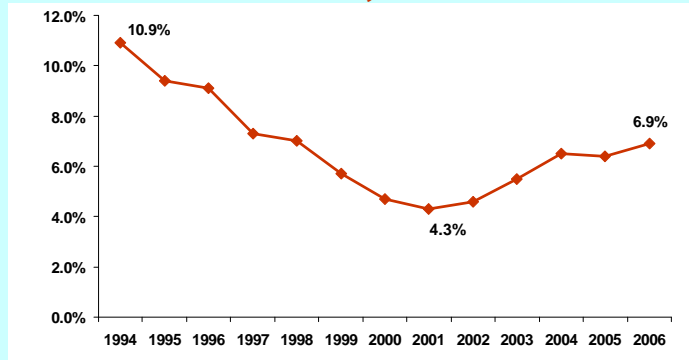
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2007.

- In the Fall of 2007, an average of 857 low-income children in Central Falls participated in the school breakfast program each day out of 2,686 who were eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast. The percentage of low-income students participating in school breakfast in Central Falls increased between 2006 and 2007 from 26% to 32%.
- In October 2007, Central Falls, Cranston, Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket all offered universal breakfast throughout the district. Selected schools in East Providence and South Kingston also offered universal breakfast.

Health



Children without Health Insurance, Rhode Island, 1994-2006



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 between 2005 and 2007 (denoted by the mid-year, 2006), 6.9% of children under age 18 were uninsured, lower than the national rate of 11.2%. Rhode Island ranks 11th best in the country for lowest percentage of children uninsured.

❖ In Rhode Island, the percentage of uninsured children in the last three years has increased, largely due to the decline in employer sponsored health insurance and changes in RItte Care eligibility.

Infant Health Outcomes

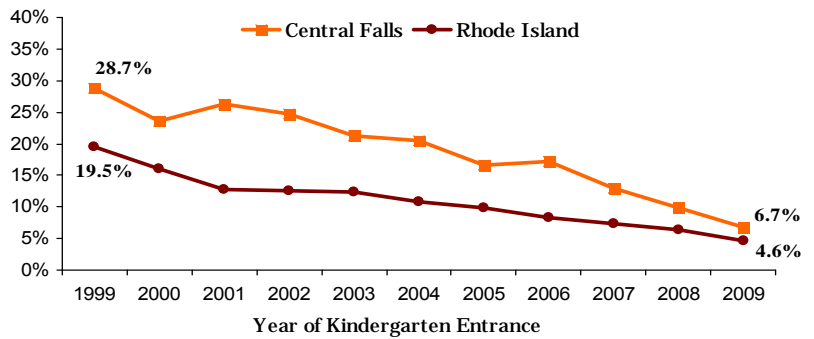
	Delayed Prenatal Care	Preterm Births	Low Birthweight Infants	Infant Mortality Rate/1000 Births
Central Falls	15.8%	11.4%	6.1%	4.5
Newport	13.1%	11.0%	7.3%	4.6
Pawtucket	13.5%	12.3%	8.7%	6.6
Providence	14.9%	14.0%	9.5%	9.2
Warwick	7.4%	11.6%	7.7%	4.8
West Warwick	10.4%	10.7%	7.2%	7.5
Woonsocket	14.9%	13.4%	9.5%	8.4
Remainder of State	7.6%	11.1%	7.5%	4.8
Core City Avg.	14.3%	13.0%	8.8%	7.9
Rhode Island	10.7%	12.0%	8.1%	6.2

➤ 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.

➤ Over the last decade delayed prenatal care rates in Rhode Island have increased from 9.8% in 1993-1997 to 10.7% in 2002-2006. The delayed prenatal care rate has decreased, however, for Central Falls over the same time period from 21.3% to 15.8%.

Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels

Children Entering Kindergarten in 1999-2009 with a history of screened blood lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL

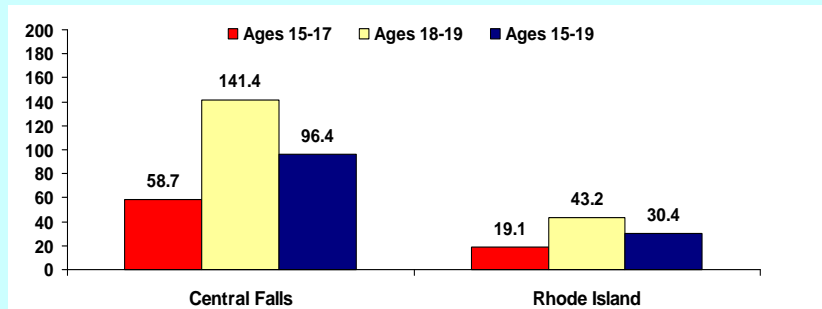


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1999-2007.

- Throughout the late 1990s, both Central Falls and the state saw dramatic overall decreases in the number of children entering kindergarten with a history of screening positive for elevated blood lead levels. Since 1999, the percentage of kindergarteners entering school having screened positive for blood lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL has decreased by 77% in Central Falls.
- In Central Falls, of the 417 children screened for lead, 28 (6.7%) screened positive and 27 (6.5%) confirmed positive for lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL. Central Falls has the second highest lead poisoning rates in the state, after Providence.

Births to Teens

Births per 1,000 girls ages 15-19, 2002-2006



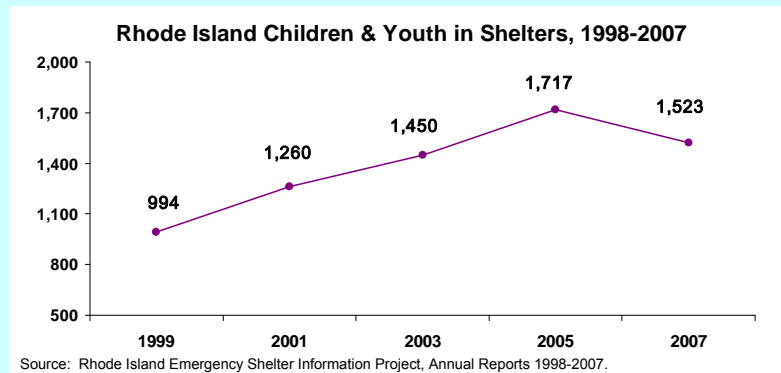
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 2002-2006.

- The teen birth rate per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19 in Central Falls (96.4) is more than three times the state rate (30.4), and the teen birth rate for teens ages 15-17 is almost 3 times as high in Central Falls (58.7) as in the state as a whole (19.1). The teen birth rate for 18-19 year olds in Central Falls (141.4) is more than three times that in the state as a whole (43.2).
- Between 2002 and 2006, there were 110 births to Central Falls teen girls ages 15-17 and 222 births to Central Falls girls ages 18-19.
- Since the early 1990's, the teen birth rate has decreased both nationally and in Rhode Island.
- Between 2002 and 2006 in Rhode Island, almost one in five teen births (18%) were to teens who were already mothers (repeat births).

Safety



Homeless Children and Youth



➤ In Rhode Island, between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007, 766 families sought emergency shelter. Of these families, nearly one quarter (23%) were employed and earning income.

➤ Of families seeking shelter, 90% were female-headed households. Of these households, 52% reported staying with family and friends prior to seeking shelter.

Juveniles Referred to Family Court and Juveniles at the Training School

- ❖ Of the wayward and delinquent offenses referred to Family Court in Rhode Island during 2007, 71% were committed by males and 29% by females.
- ❖ 45% of offenses were committed by youth between the ages of 16-17, 37% by youth ages 14 and 15, 17% by youth ages 13 or younger, and less than 1% by youth over age 17.
- ❖ In 2007, 8,301 wayward or delinquent offenses were referred to Family Court.

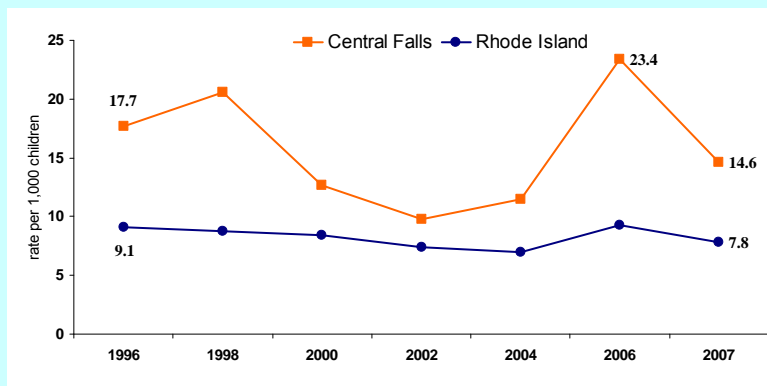
26% - property crimes	5% - traffic offenses
19% - status offenses	5% - violent crimes
19% - disorderly conduct	3% - weapons offenses
10% - simple assault	5% - Other
8% - alcohol and drug offenses	

- ❖ In 2007, 59 youth from Central Falls passed through the Training School.
- ❖ In 2007, a total of 1,062 Rhode Island youth passed through to the Training School.

Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth, and Families, 2007.

Child Abuse & Neglect

Indicated Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 children, Central Falls and Rhode Island, 1996-2007



Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, 1996-2007.

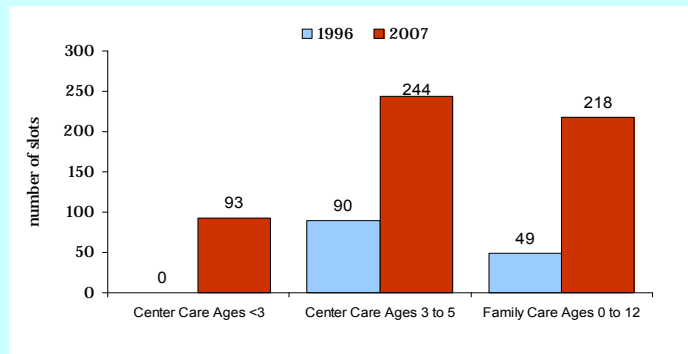
- Between 2006 and 2007, Central Falls's rate of child abuse and neglect dropped significantly from 23.4 indicated investigations per 1,000 children to 14.6, but still almost doubling the state rate. There were 94 indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect in Central Falls in 2007.

Education



Early Care & Education

Child Care for Children in Central Falls, 1996 and 2007



Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families and Census 2000.

- In 2007 in Rhode Island, there were 26,243 slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes.
- Between 1996 and 2007 there was a net increase of 416 slots in child care for young children in Central Falls, from 139 to 555.
- There were 448 child care slots for children ages 6 to 12 in Central Falls in 2007.

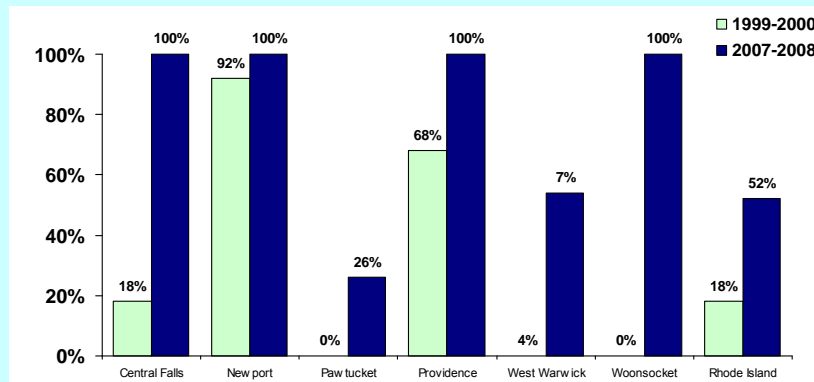
Children Enrolled in Early Head Start, 2007

- According to Census 2000, an estimated 400 children in Central Falls under age 3 were income-eligible for enrollment in the Early Head Start program. *In 2007, 59 (15%) of these children were enrolled in Early Head Start.*
- In 2007, Early Head Start served 5% of the estimated 7,342 eligible children under age 3 in Rhode Island.

Children Enrolled in Head Start, 2007

- According to Census 2000, an estimated 260 children in Central Falls ages 3-4 were income-eligible for enrollment in the Head Start preschool program. *In 2007, 73 (28%) of these children were enrolled in Head Start.*
- In 2007, Head Start served 47% of the estimated 4,848 eligible children ages 3-4 in Rhode Island.

Children in Full-Day Kindergarten

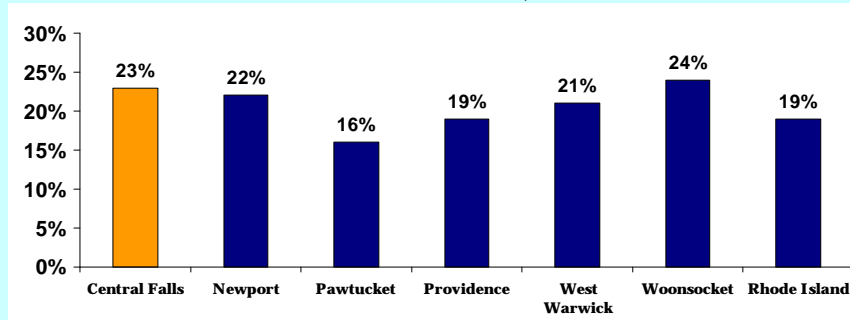


Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1999-2000 and 2006-2007.

- Nationally, children in full-day kindergarten classrooms make greater academic gains than children in half-day classrooms. Full-day kindergarten has been shown to close academic achievement gaps between higher and low-income children.
- In Rhode Island in 2007-2008, 52% of children who attended kindergarten were in a full-day program. As of the 2007-2008 school year, 13 school districts offered universal access to full-day kindergarten classrooms, including Central Falls. Another 8 school districts operated at least 1 full-day kindergarten classroom.

Children in Special Education

*K – 12th Grade Students Receiving Special Education Services
Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2006-2007*



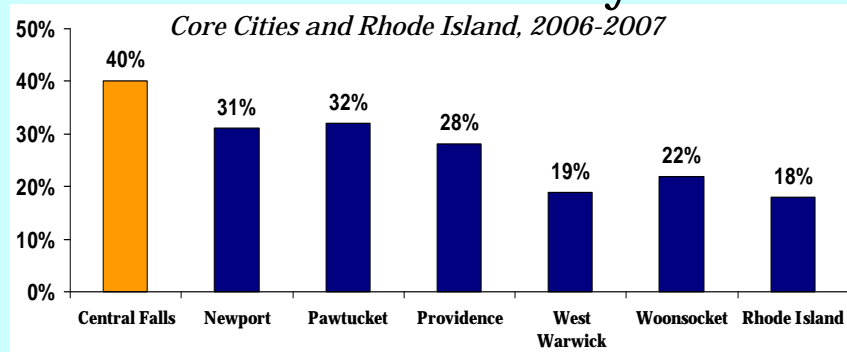
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006-2007.

➤ In the 2006-2007 school year, 23% of Central Falls's children in grades K-12 were enrolled in special education, compared to 19% for the state as a whole. There were an additional 2,985 preschool-age students receiving special education services in Rhode Island.

➤ In the 2004-2005 school year (the most recent year national data were tabulated), Rhode Island had the highest percentage (18.5%) of public school students identified as disabled and receiving special education services in the country.

Student Mobility

Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2006-2007



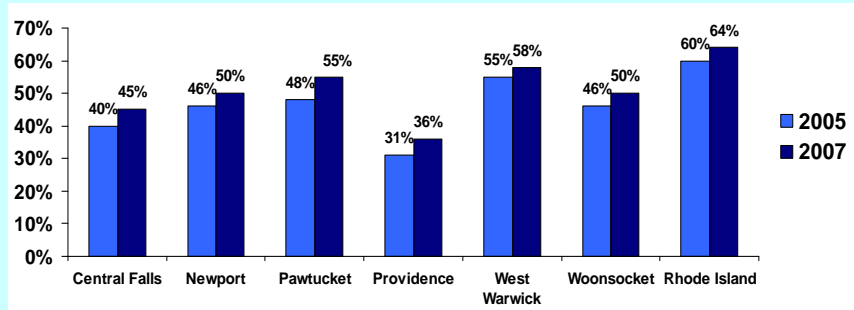
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006-2007

➤ 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 in Central Falls was 40% compared to the state rate of 18%.

➤ In Rhode Island, students who move are absent more often than students who do not move. Rhode Island students who did not change schools had a 92% attendance rate, compared with 82% for those who moved once, 79% for those who moved 3 or more times and 70% for those who moved 4 times.

Fourth Grade Reading Skills

Percentage of Fourth Graders Reading at or above Proficiency
Core Cities & Rhode Island, 2005 & 2007



Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005 & 2007.

➤ Low reading ability in fourth grade has long-term implications for student academic success. When students have difficulty reading beyond third grade, they often have difficulty catching up.

➤ Central Falls has the second lowest fourth grade proficiency level in Rhode Island after Providence.

School Suspensions, 2006-2007

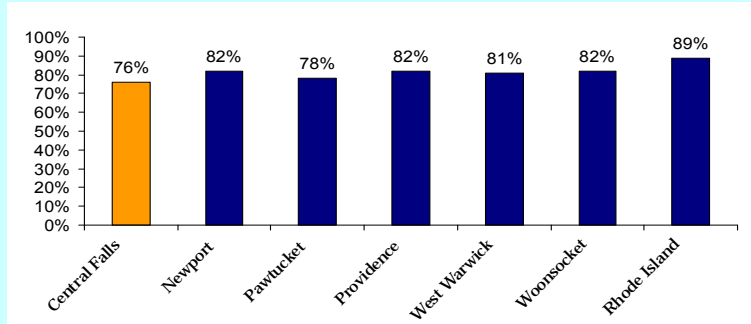
School District	# of Students Enrolled	Out-of-School Suspension	In-School Suspension	Alternative Program Placement	Total Disciplinary Actions	Actions per 100 Students
Central Falls	3,481	660	82	24	766	22
Core Cities	49,321	15,301	7,940	1,438	24,679	50
Rhode Island	147,196	28,419	14,637	3,999	47,065	32

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

❖ In 2005-2006 in Central Falls, there were 1,123 out-of-school suspensions in Central Falls, 411 in-school suspensions and 0 alternate program placements. There were 43 disciplinary actions for every 100 students in Central Falls in 2005-06.

❖ In 2006-2007 in Central Falls, there were 660 out-of-school suspensions in Central Falls, 82 in-school suspensions and 24 alternate program placements. There were 22 disciplinary actions for every 100 students in Central Falls in 2006-07, less than half of the state rate.

High School Graduation Rate (2007: Old Method)



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

- In 2007, Central Falls's high school graduation rate was 76%, lower than the state rate of 89%.
- In 2006-2007, the high school attendance rate in Central Falls was 82%, compared to 90% for the state as a whole.

High School Graduation and Dropout Rates (2007 Cohort: New Method)

	Graduation Rate	GED Rate	Retention Rate	Dropout Rate
Central Falls	46%	3%	11%	39%
Newport	60%	4%	11%	25%
Pawtucket	48%	12%	7%	33%
Providence	58%	4%	7%	31%
West Warwick	67%	4%	10%	18%
Woonsocket	54%	5%	8%	34%
Rhode Island	70%	5%	6%	19%

Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2007.

- This chart shows the percentage of students who matriculated as freshmen in 2003-2004 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 Central Falls in 2007, 46% of students graduated from high school on-time, compared to 70% for the state as a whole.

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



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