

Newport Data in Your Backyard

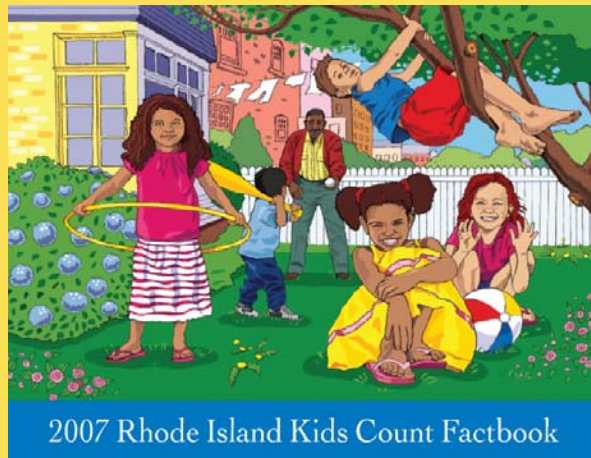
2007 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook



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October 2, 2007

Newport, RI



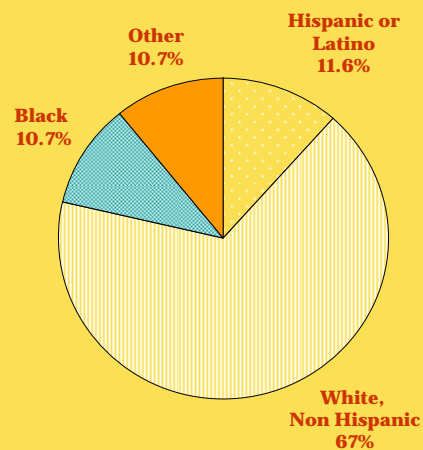
The 2007 *Factbook* is the 13th annual publication.

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.

Family and Community

Newport Child Population, by Race & Ethnicity

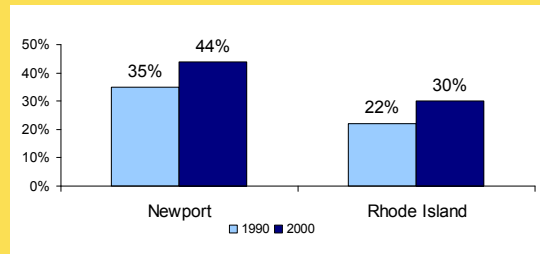
- Newport had a total of 5,199 children in 2000, down from 5,756 in 1990.
- Newport children are diverse: 11% are black, 12% are Hispanic or Latino, and 11% are other racial and ethnic groups. 67% are white, non-Hispanic.
- Children who identify as two or more races make up 7% of the child population in Newport.



Source: U.S. Census 2000.

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 2005 in Rhode Island, 29% of children lived in single-parent families. Rhode Island is currently ranked 46th out of 50 states (where 1st is the best) in the U.S. for children living in single-parent households.

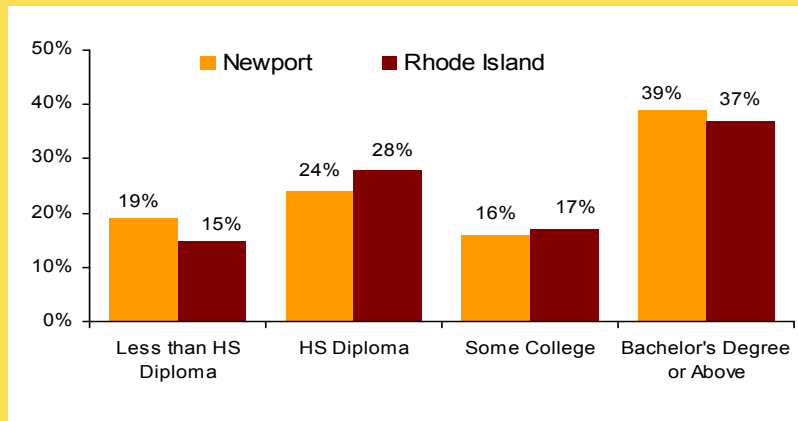
Grandparents Caring for Children

- In 2005 in Rhode Island, there were 9,977 children living in households headed by a grandparent. An additional 5,232 children lived in households with other relatives.
- In 2005, 6% of all children residing in Rhode Island lived in households 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, 2005 and Census 2000

Mother's Education Level

Births by Education Level of Mother 2001-2005



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 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.

Infants Born at Highest Risk, 2006

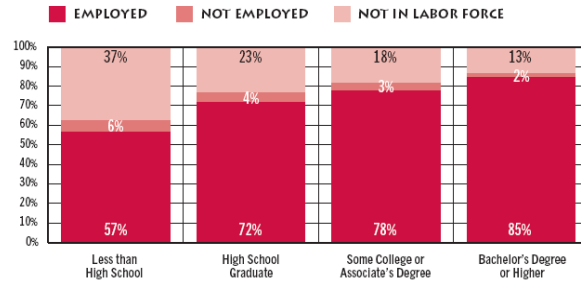
	# of Births	# Born at Risk	# Born at Highest Risk
Central Falls	405	390	33
Newport	313	219	14
Pawtucket	1,029	855	60
Providence	2,860	2,536	229
West Warwick	415	302	16
Core Cities	5,659	4,842	405
Remainder of State	6,282	3,811	137
Rhode Island	11,945	8,653	542

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, there were 313 births in Newport. Of these births, 219 were born at risk and 14 were born at highest risk.
- In 2006, 5% of babies were born to Rhode Island women under the age of 20, unmarried and had less than 12 years of education. In Newport, 4% of babies were born at highest risk.

Education Matters for Employment

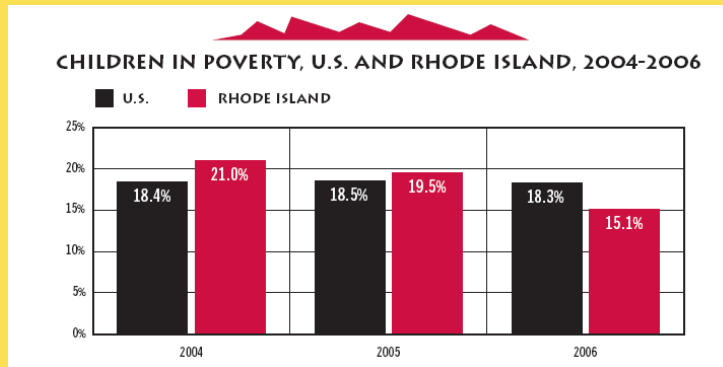
EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, RHODE ISLAND, 2006



- ◆ 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.

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty in Rhode Island, 2006

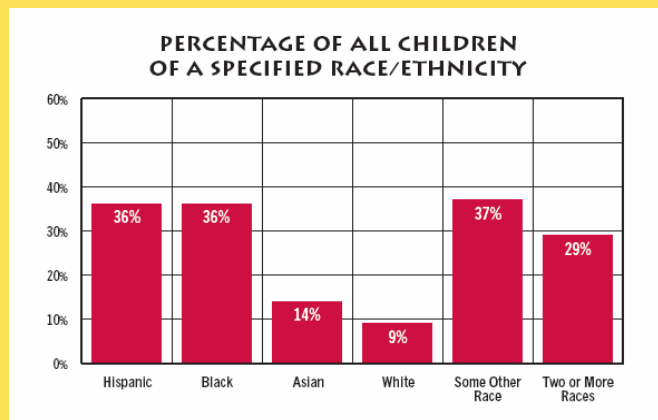


➤ According to ACS 2006, 15.1% (35,456) of Rhode Island's 234,711 children under age 18 lived below the federal poverty threshold. This is a significant decrease from 2004 when 21% (50,390) of Rhode Island children were living below the federal poverty threshold.

➤ 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 in Newport

Children Under 18 Living Below the Federal Poverty Threshold:

City/Town	1990	2000
Newport	1,143 (20.3%)	1,267 (24.4%)
Rhode Island	30,022 (13.5%)	41,162 (16.9%)

Source: U.S Census, 1990 & 2000

Children Under 18 Living in Extreme Poverty: 2000

- Newport: 773 (15% of all children; 61% of poor children)
- Rhode Island: 19,773 (8% of all children; 48% of poor children)

Young Children in Poverty

Children < 6 Living Below the Federal Poverty Threshold:

City/Town	1990	2000
Newport	575 (27.0%)	628 (34.3%)
Rhode Island	12,912 (16.3%)	14,548 (19.2%)

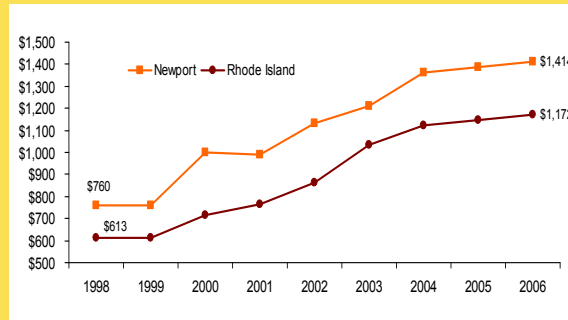
Source: U.S. Census, 1990 & 2000

Children Under Age 6 Living in Extreme Poverty: 2000

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

Cost of Rent

Average Cost of a Two Bedroom Apartment 1998-2006

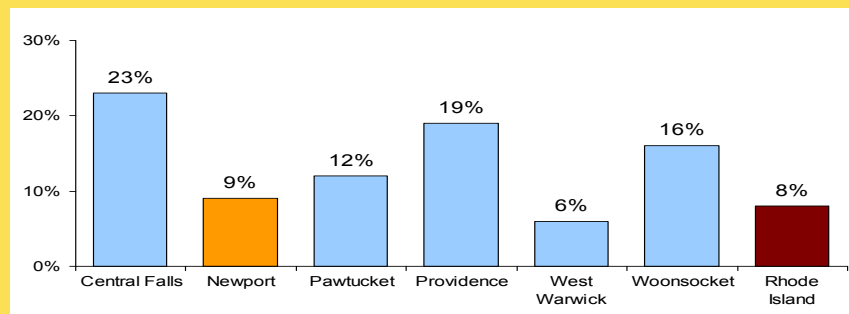


Source: Rhode Island Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation, 1998 – 2006.

- In 2006, Newport had the 3rd highest average rent for a 2 bedroom apartment in Rhode Island. In 2006, the average monthly rent in Newport represented over 102% of monthly income for a family of three living at the poverty threshold.
- To afford the average rent (\$1,172) in Rhode Island without a cost burden, a worker would need to earn \$20.28 per hour for forty hours a week, almost three times the state's minimum wage in 2006 of \$7.10 per hour.

Family Independence Program

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

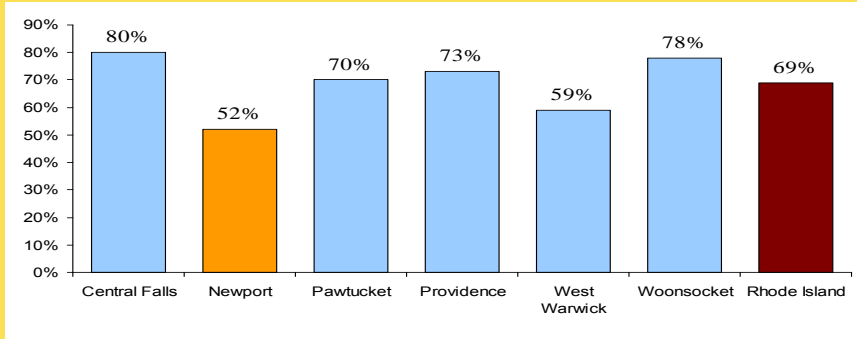


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2006 and U.S. Census 2000.

- As of December 1, 2006, 245 families with 476 children were enrolled in FIP in Newport. This is 9% of all children in Newport.
- Nearly three-quarters (73%) of all FIP beneficiaries in the state 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

Children Under Age 18 Receiving Food Stamps

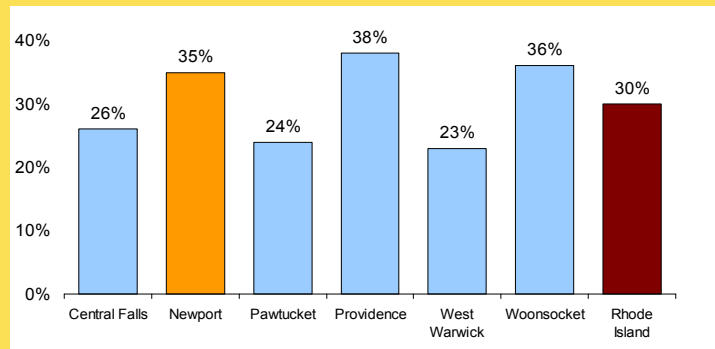


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2006

- 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 Newport in 2006, 52% of children income-eligible for Food Stamps participated in the program compared to 69% statewide.

School Breakfast Program

Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast, 2006



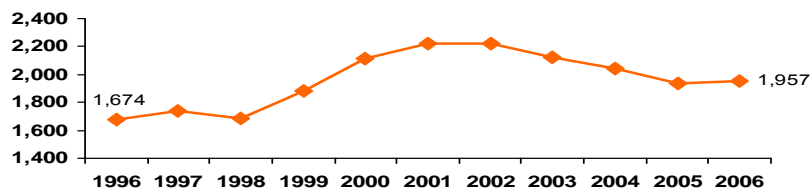
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006

- In the Fall of 2006, an average of 463 low-income children in Newport participated in the school breakfast program each day out of 1,341 who were eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast.
- Students who eat breakfast have significantly higher math and reading scores, fewer absences, improved attentiveness and lower incidences of social and behavioral problems.

Health

Medical Assistance in Rhode Island

**Children Under Age 19 Receiving Medical Assistance,
Newport, 1996-2006**

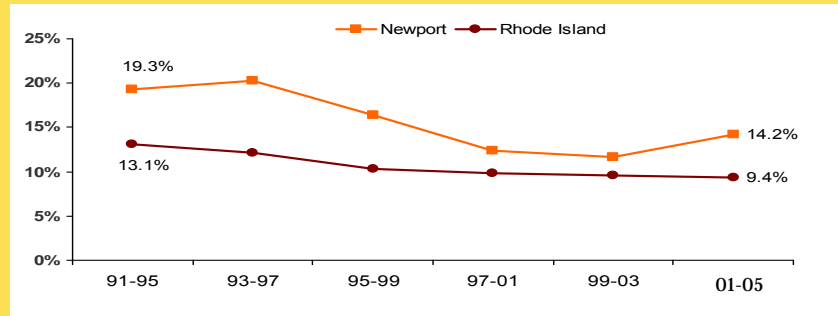


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 1996-2006

- As of December 2006, 1,957 children living in Newport were receiving Medical Assistance, with 1,762 of these children enrolled in RItE Care. The total number of children receiving Medical Assistance represents a 13% decrease since 2001.
- Sixty-four percent (58,504) of the 90,731 children receiving Medical Assistance reside in one of the six core cities.
- As of 2006, 6.4% of Rhode Island's children under age 18 were uninsured, ranking Rhode Island with the 10th lowest rate of uninsured children in the country. In the past three years there has been an 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, 1991-2005



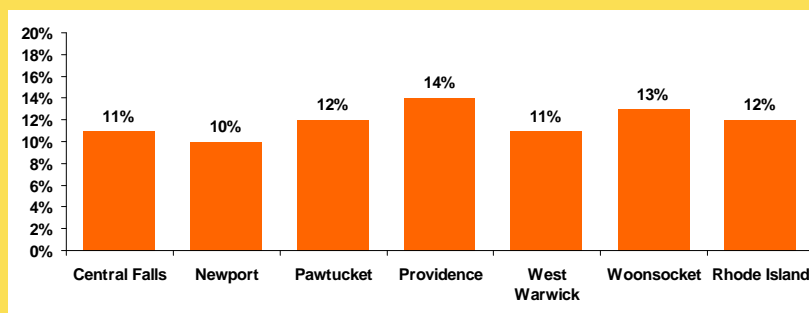
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1991-2005

➤ Between 2001 and 2005, Newport had 1,558 births. Of these births, 222 (14.2%) received delayed prenatal care. This is an increase from 1999-2003 when 11.6% of births received delayed prenatal care.

➤ Despite overall decreases in the past decade, Newport had the second highest rate of delayed prenatal care in the state between 2001 and 2005.

Preterm Births

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



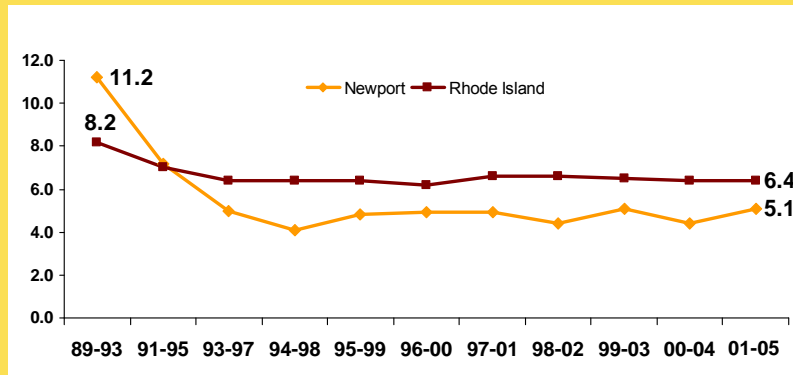
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 2001-2005.

➤ Between 2001-2005 in Newport, there were 1,558 births. Of these, 150 (10%) births were preterm.

➤ 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.

Infant Mortality

Number of Infant Deaths 1989-2005

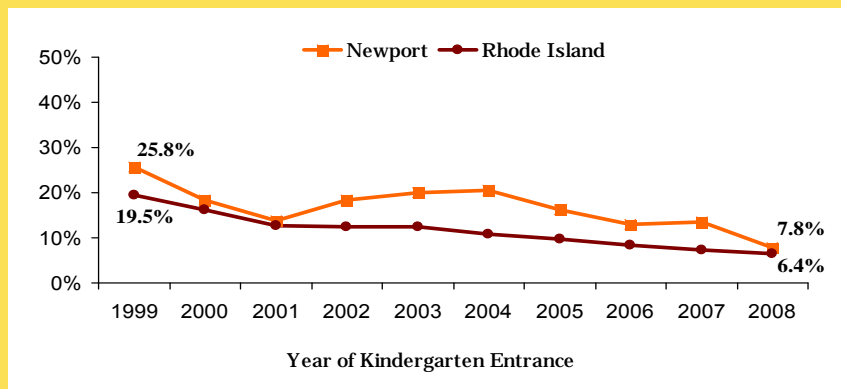


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1989-2005

- 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 levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL, 1999-2008

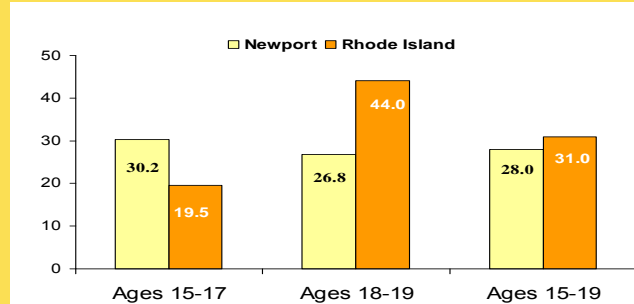


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1999-2006.

- Throughout the late 1990s, both Newport and the state saw dramatic overall decreases in the number of children entering kindergarten screening positive for elevated lead levels. Over the past three years, the percentage of kindergarteners entering school having screened positive for blood lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL, has decreased by more than 2/3 in Newport.
- In Newport, of the 309 children screened for lead, 24 (7.8%) screened positive and 10 (3.2%) 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

- Between 2001-2005, there were 152 births to teen girls ages 15 to 19 in Newport, with 39% of these births occurring to minor teens (ages 15-17).
- Newport had a higher teen birth rate than the state for minor teens ages 15-17. The teen birth rate was lower than the state rate for births to teens ages 18 to 19 and for the overall average of births to teens ages 15-19.

Overweight Children and Youth

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

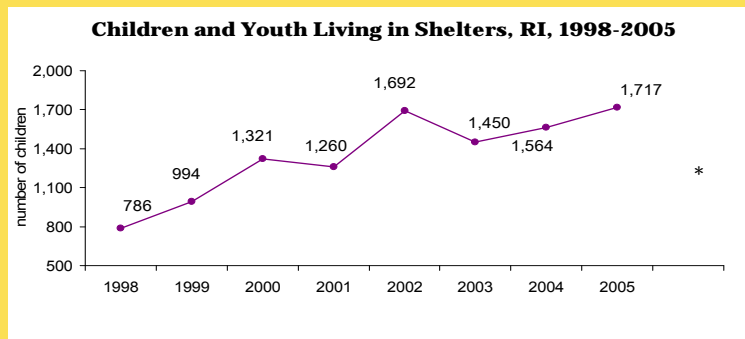
	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
Students who were overweight	13%	17%	9%
Students who described themselves as overweight	33%	29%	37%
Students who were trying to lose weight	45%	32%	59%
<i>To Lose or Keep from Gaining Weight:</i>			
Students who ate less food, fewer calories, or low-fat foods	39%	28%	50%
Students who 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 & Youth



Source: Rhode Island Emergency Shelter Information Project 1998-2006

- 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 2003-2004 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 under the age of 5.
- The two largest family shelters were unable to enter data in the HMIS system. RIESIP estimates that with those shelters added in, the total number of children would be between 1,750 and 1,800 children and youth who were homeless.

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.
 - *In 2006, juveniles from Newport committed 232 offenses, accounting for 2.5% of offenses in Rhode Island.*
 - *Property Crimes (29%) and Disorderly Conduct (19%) accounted for nearly half of all the offenses.*
 - *Alcohol and Drug offenses accounted for 4%.*
- In 2006, 1,056 juveniles *ages 13-21* spent time at the Rhode Island Training School. Youth over the age of 18 account for 30% of the total population that passed through the Training School in 2006.
 - *Of those with a reported address, 25 youth were from Newport.*

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

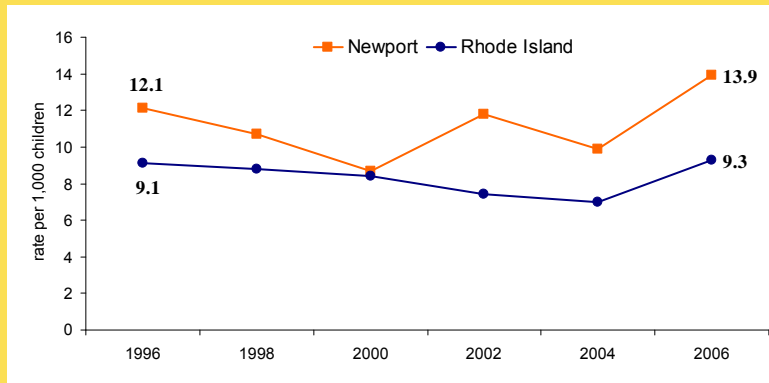
Children of Incarcerated Parents

- In 2006, 1,269 adults at the Adult Correctional Institutions reported having 2,804 children.
- 37 adults (with 78 children) reported Newport as their last residence.
- In 2006, 15 per 1,000 children in Newport have parents who are incarcerated compared to 11.3 per 1,000 statewide.

Source: Rhode Island Department of Corrections, 2006.

Child Abuse & Neglect

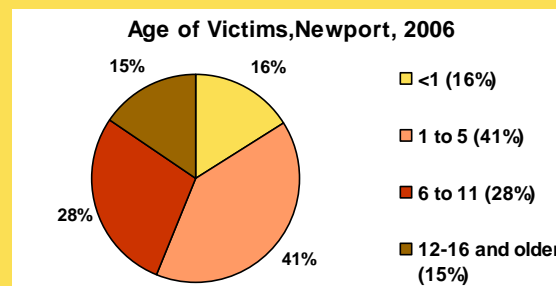
Indicated Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 children, Newport, 1996-2006



Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, 1996-2006.

➤ In 2006, Newport's rate of child abuse and neglect was the 4th highest in the state at 13.9 indicated investigations per 1,000 children. This is higher than last year's rate of 11.6 and the highest rate of indicated investigations per 1,000 children in a decade.

Newport Child Abuse & Neglect



Source: Department of Children, Youth and Families, 2006

➤ In 2006 in Newport, there were 155 reported incidents of child abuse and neglect, a decrease from last year's 190 reported incidents. Though indicated investigations did increase in the same time period.

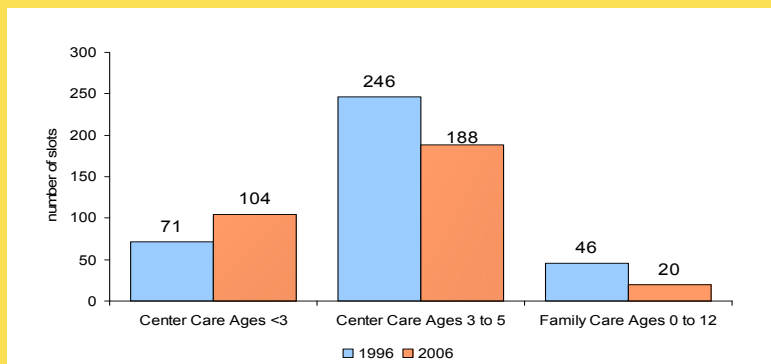
➤ In Newport, 87 victims were younger than 6 years old, accounting for 57% of the indicated investigations.

➤ In the state of Rhode Island in 2006, there were 2,862 indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect involving 3,959 children. Of the 155 reported incidents of child abuse and neglect in Newport in 2006, there were 98 indicated investigations.

Education

Early Care & Education

Child Care for Children Under Age 6, 2006



Source: U.S Census, 2000.

➤ 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.

➤ Between 1996 and 2006 there was a net decrease of 51 slots in child care for young children in Newport, from 363 to 312.

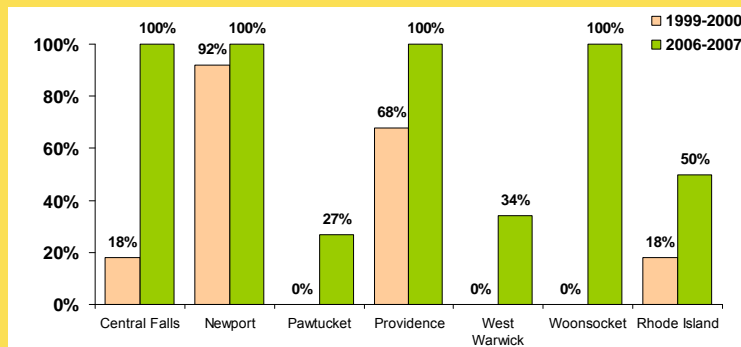
Children Enrolled in Early Head Start, 2006

- In 2006 in Newport, 371 children ages under age 3 were eligible for enrollment in the Early Head Start program. In 2006, 60 (16%) of these children 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

- In 2006 in Newport, 223 children ages 3-4 were eligible for enrollment in the Head Start preschool program. In 2006, 136 (61%) of these children were enrolled in Head Start.
- In 2006, Head Start served 50% of the estimated 4,848 eligible children ages 3-4 in Rhode Island.

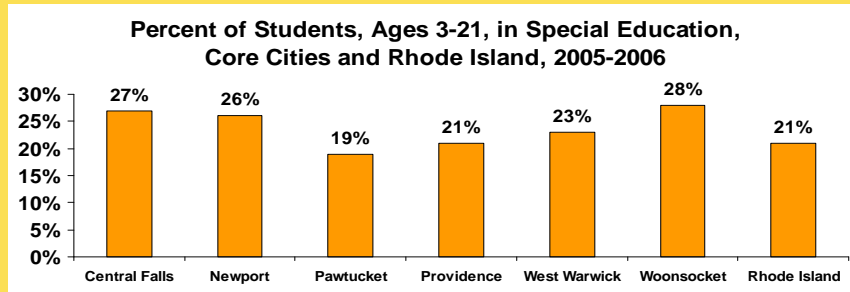
Children in Full-Day Kindergarten



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

- In Rhode Island in 2006-2007, 1,994 children who attended kindergarten were in a full-day program. This is half of all children enrolled in kindergarten.
- As of the 2006-2007 school year, 13 school districts offered universal access to full-day kindergarten classrooms, including Newport. Another 7 school districts operated at least 1 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.

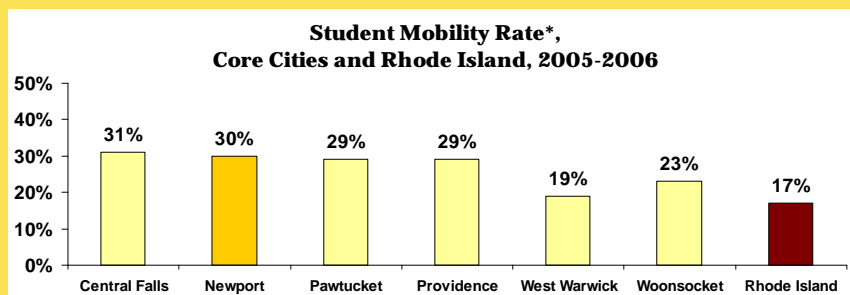
Children in Special Education



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

- In the 2005-2006 school year, 26% of Newport's children ages 3-21 were enrolled in special education, compared to 21% for the state as a whole.
- In Rhode Island, between the 1990-1991 and 2005-2006 school years, the percentage of students enrolled in special education increased by 49%.
- In the 2004-2005 (the most recent year national data were tabulated) school year, Rhode Island had the highest percentage (20%) of public school students identified as disabled and receiving special education services in the country.

Student Mobility



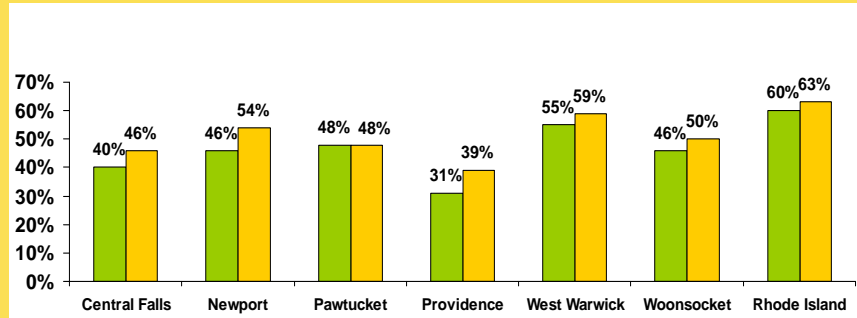
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005-2006

- The core city aggregate mobility rate (28%) is more than twice that of the remainder of cities and towns (11%) and higher than the state rate (17%).
- 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.
- 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.

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.

- Low reading ability in eighth grade has long-term implications for students.
- Newport has the 2nd highest proficiency level of the core cities but out of all cities and towns in Rhode Island, Newport has the 5th lowest fourth-grade proficiency level.

New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP)

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 School Performance

- In 2006 in Rhode Island, 182 schools (57%) were classified as high performing.
- In 2006, 76 schools (24%) were classified as moderately performing.
- In 2006, 61 schools (19%) were classified as making insufficient progress.

Newport has two elementary schools that are making insufficient progress, two elementary schools that are moderately performing with caution, and two elementary schools that are high performing.

The high school and middle school were classified as moderately performing with caution.

School Suspensions, 2005-2006

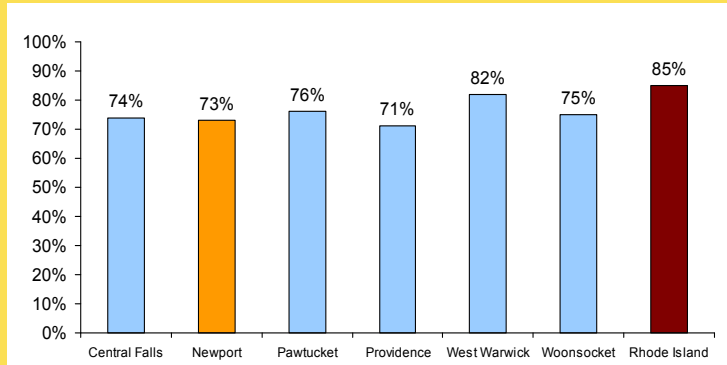
School District	# of Students Enrolled	Out-of-School Suspension	In-School Suspension	Alternative Program Placement	Total Disciplinary Actions	Actions per 100 Students
Newport	2,418	856	947	0	1,803	75
Core Cities	50,206	15,853	8,223	245	24,321	48
Rhode Island	149,681	30,035	14,068	405	44,509	30

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

➤Low-income and minority students are at increased risk for suspension. In Rhode Island in 2005-2006, 34% of disciplinary actions were to students in the core cities.

➤In Newport in 2005-2006, there were 75 disciplinary actions or every 100 students. This is more than double the state rate of 30 actions per every 100 students and was second for the highest rate in the state.

High School Graduation Rate, 2006



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

➤ In 2006, Newport's high school graduation rate was 73%, a decrease from 2004. Newport's graduation rate is lower than the state rate of 85%.

➤ In 2006, the high school attendance rate in Newport was 85%, compared to 90% for the state as a whole.



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