

Data in Your Backyard

2007 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook Providence



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November 5, 2007



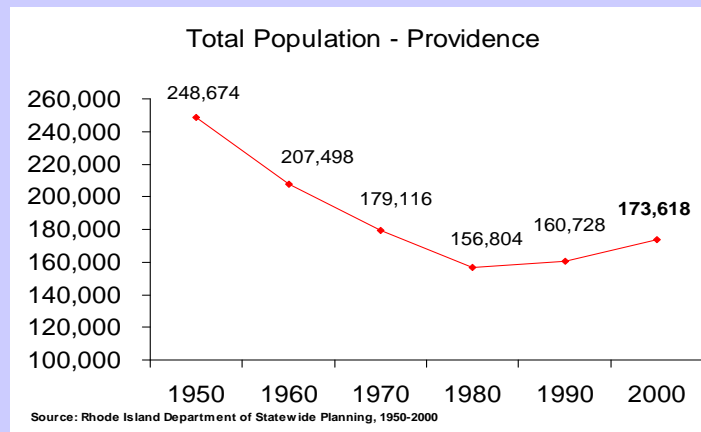
The 2007 Factbook is the 13th annual publication.

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

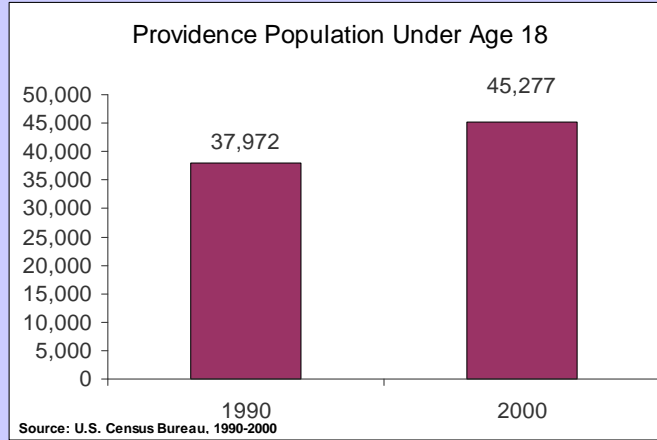


Providence's Overall Population



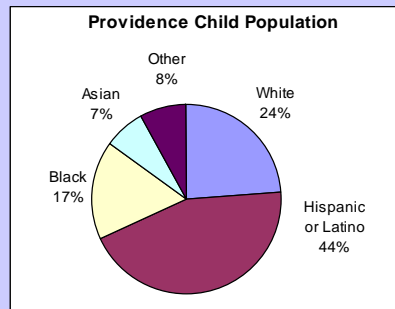
❖ Providence as a city is growing younger. In 2000, 26% of Providence's population was under the age of 18 compared with 24% in 1990.

Providence's Child Population



❖ The child population of Providence increased by 19.2% (7,305) between 1990 to 2000.

Providence's Child Population, By Race & Ethnicity, 2000

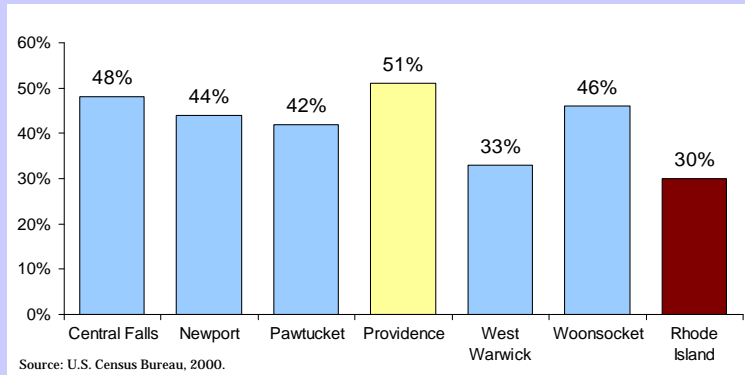


Population Under 18 Years of Age

Hispanic or Latino	20,350
White, non-Hispanic	10,858
Black or African American	7,606
Asian	3,043
Two or More Races	2,205
Other	<u>1,215</u>
Total	45,277

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

Children in Single-Parent Families

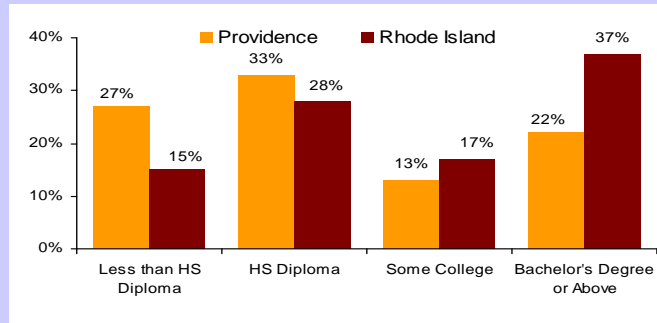


- ❖ In 2000, 20,546 (51%) children in Providence lived in single-parent families, representing the highest percentage in the state.
- ❖ In 2005, 29% of Rhode Island children lived with a single parent, compared to 27% in 2000, a 5% increase. Rhode Island ranked 46th out of 50 states (where 1st is best) 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.
- ❖ According to the American Community Survey, 3,804 grandparents were financially responsible for their grandchildren in 2005.
- ❖ Almost two-thirds (64%) of Rhode Island grandparents who were financially responsible for their grandchildren in 2005 had been responsible for the children for three or more years.
- ❖ In Providence in 2000, 3,322 grandparents lived in households with their grandchildren. Almost 2 in 5 of these grandparents were financially responsible for their grandchildren.

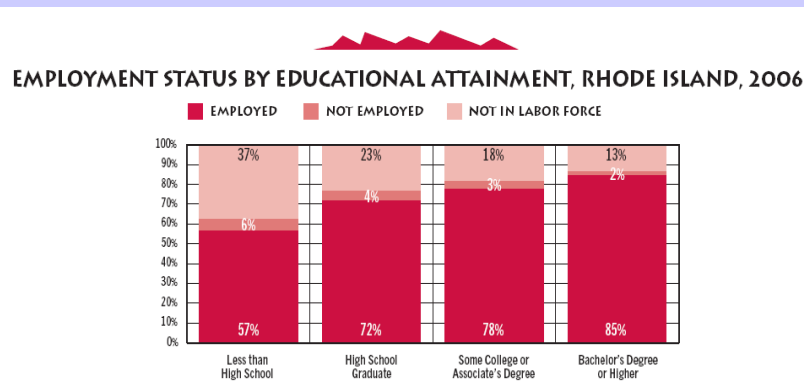
Mother's Education Level, 2001-2005



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 Providence, 27% of new mothers had less than a high school diploma, significantly higher than the state average of 15%. The proportion of new mothers with a Bachelor's degree or above is smaller in Providence (22%) than in the state as a whole (37%).

Education Matters for Employment



- ◆ 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.

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

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	214	855	60 (6%)
Providence	2,860	2,536	229 (8%)
West Warwick	415	302	16 (4%)
Woonsocket	637	540	53 (2%)
Rhode Island	11,945	8,653	542 (5%)

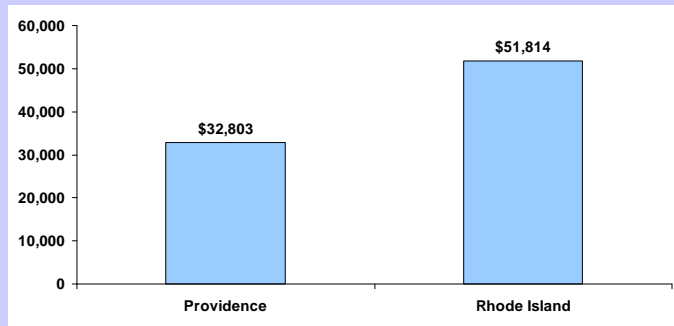
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, KIDSNET Database, 2006.

- ❖ 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 Providence, 8% of babies were born at highest risk—tied with Central Falls and Woonsocket for highest in the state.

Economic Well-Being



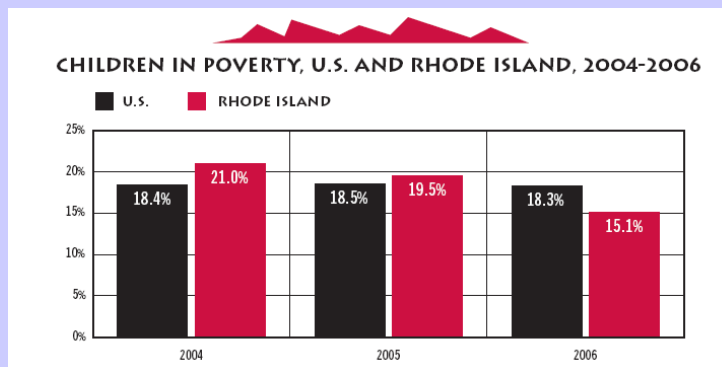
Median Household Income, 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

- ❖ The median household income in Providence is \$32,803, almost \$20,000 less than the state median household income of \$51,814.
- ❖ In Rhode Island in 2006, the median household 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 two-parent family with two children in which both parents are 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, 2006

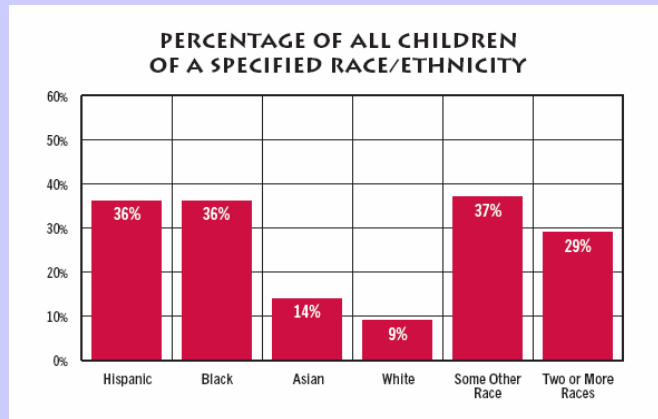


❖ According to ACS 2006, 15.1% (35,456) of Rhode Island's 234,711 children under age 18 lived below the federal poverty threshold. This is a significant decrease from 2004 when 21% (50,390) of Rhode Island children were living below the federal poverty threshold.

❖ 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 Providence

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%)

❖ According to the American Community Survey 2006, **35.7%** of children in Providence were living in poverty (<100%FPL).

❖ 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.

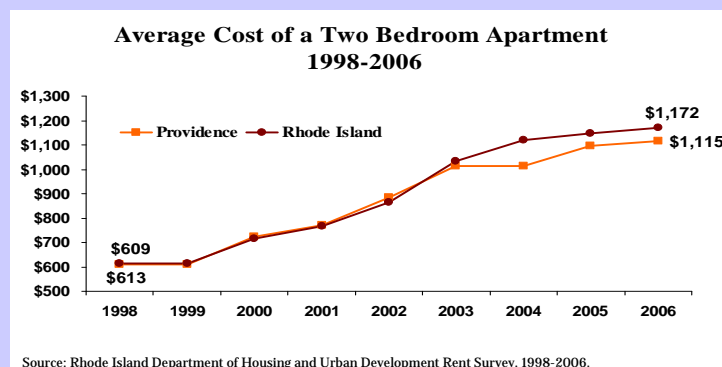
❖ The low-income level in 2006 was family income below \$32,484 for a family of three with two children and \$40,888 for a family of four with two children.

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%)

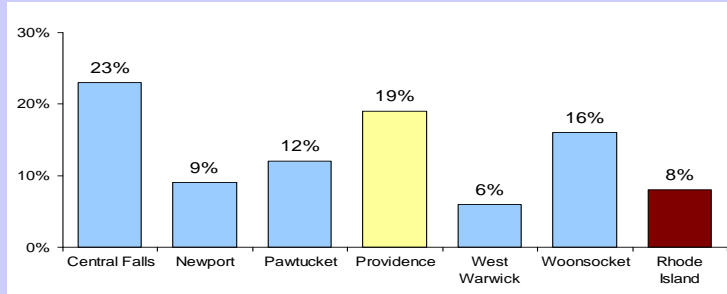
Cost of Rent



- ❖ 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 Providence was **\$1,115**. A family of three living at the poverty level in Providence would have to devote 81% 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

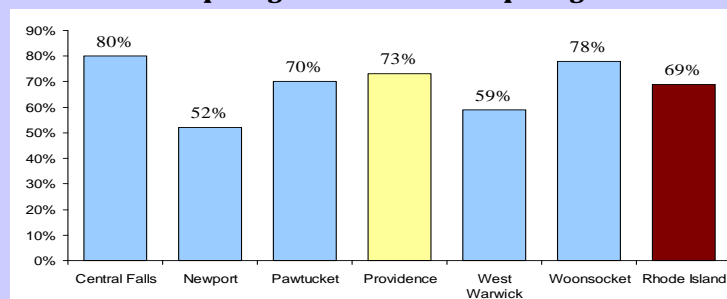


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2006 and U.S. Census 2000.

- ❖ Between 2000 and 2006, there was a 41% decline in the number of children enrolled in the Family Independence Program living in Providence. As of December 1, 2006 4,640 families with 8,821 children were enrolled in FIP, representing 19% of children in Providence. Providence has the second highest enrollment rate for low-income children in the state.
- ❖ As of December 1, 2006, there were 7,098 adults and 19,262 children under the age of 18 enrolled in the Family Independence Program—a 51% decline in cash assistance recipients from 1996.
- ❖ Nearly three-quarters (73%) of all Family Independence Program beneficiaries are children under the age of 18. Almost half (42%) of children enrolled in FIP are under the age of six.

Children Receiving Food Stamps

% of Income Eligible Children Under Age 18 Participating in the Food Stamp Program

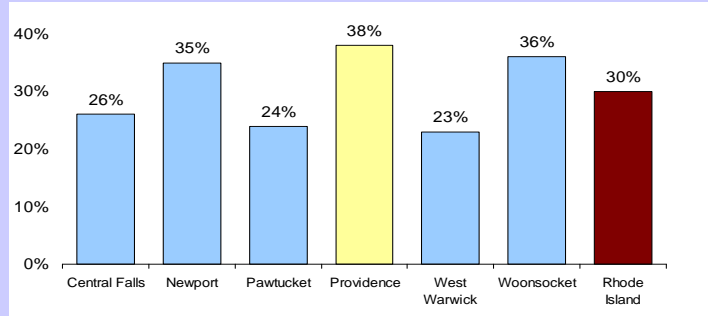


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2006

- ❖ In 2006, 73% of children income-eligible for food stamps in Providence participated in the program, compared to 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 Eligible Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast, 2006



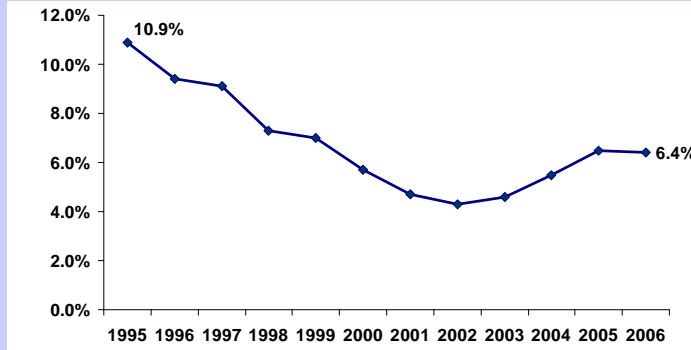
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006

- ❖ In the Fall of 2006, an average of 7,947 (38%) low-income children in Providence participated in the school breakfast program each day out of 20,998 who were eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast. The participation rate in the program is the second highest in the state.
- ❖ 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



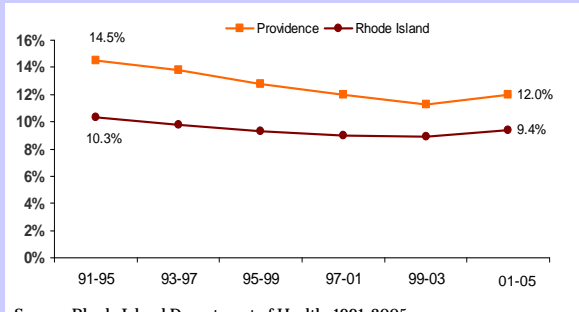
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, 1994-2007, three-year averages, compiled by Rhode Island KIDS COUNT. Data are for children under 18 years of age.

❖ 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%.

❖ As of December 2006, 33,391 children living in Providence received Medical Assistance, with 29,002 of these children enrolled in RIte Care. 4, 389 received medical assistance through SSI, adoption subsidy, foster care or the Katie Becket provision. The total number of children receiving Medical Assistance represents a 5% decrease since 2003.

Women with Delayed Prenatal Care

Women with Late or No Prenatal Care, 1991-2005



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1991-2005

Core Cities 2001-2005

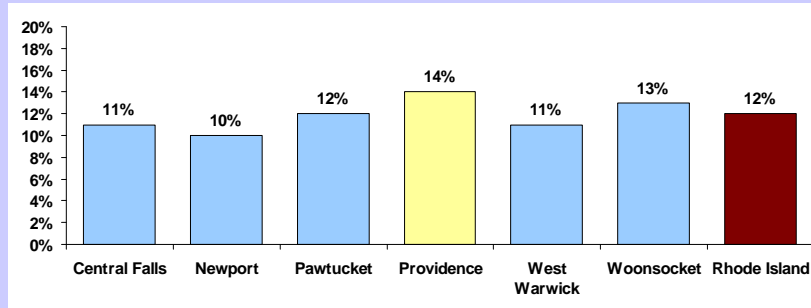
Central Falls	13.9%
Newport	14.2%
Pawtucket	12.5%
Providence	12.0%
West Warwick	8.3%
Woonsocket	15.3%
Rhode Island	9.4%

❖ Between 2001 and 2005, Providence had 14,862 births. Of these births, 1,781 (12%) received delayed prenatal care. This is an increase from 1999-2003 when 11.3% of births received delayed prenatal care.

❖ Despite overall decreases in the past decade, between 2001 and 2005, Providence still has a significantly higher rate of women receiving delayed prenatal care than the state average, but slightly lower than the core city average. Women in the core cities are more than twice as likely to receive delayed prenatal care as women in the remainder of the state (6.7%).

Preterm Births

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

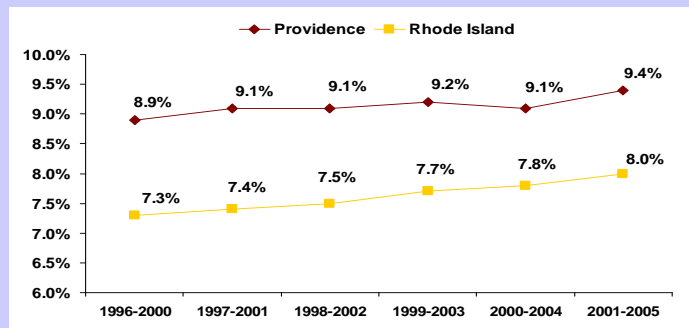


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 2001-2005.

- ❖ 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 14,862 births in Providence between 2001-2005. Of these, 2,072 (14%) births were preterm.

Low Birthweight Infants

Percentage Low Birthweight, 1996-2005



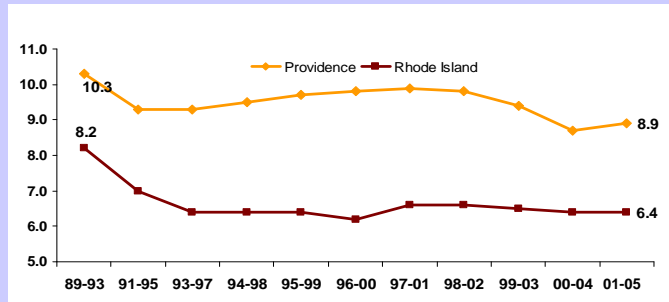
❖ A baby's birthweight is a key indicator of newborn health and is directly related to infant survival and healthy development. Increased risk of low birthweight is associated with maternal poverty, smoking and low levels of educational attainment.

❖ Between 1996-2000 and 2001-2005, the percentage of infants born low birthweight in Providence increased steadily from 8.9% to 9.4%. Providence's low birthweight rate is the highest in the state.

❖ Access to early prenatal care can help reduce the risk of infants being born low birthweight and decrease the risk of other poor birth outcomes, such as infant mortality and prematurity.

Infant Mortality

Number of Infant Deaths 1989-2005

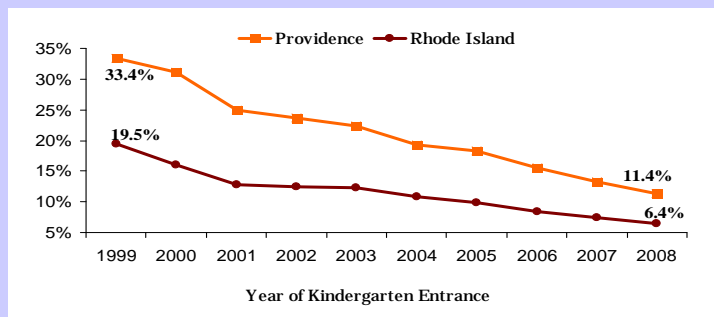


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1989-2005

- ❖ Communities with multiple problems of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy tend to have higher infant mortality rates than more advantaged communities.
- ❖ Over the past decade, Rhode Island's infant mortality rate declined for White, Black and Hispanic infants, but increased for Asian infants. The Native American infant mortality rate, 14.4 per 1,000 live births, and the Black infant mortality rate (12.4) are both more than twice the rate for White infants (5.6).
- ❖ Between 1988 and 2004 the infant mortality rate in Providence decreased by 29% from a high of 10.3 per 1,000 live births to 8.9. Providence is tied with Westerly for the highest infant mortality rate in the state.

Children with Elevated Lead Levels

Children with a history of screened blood levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL, 1999-2008

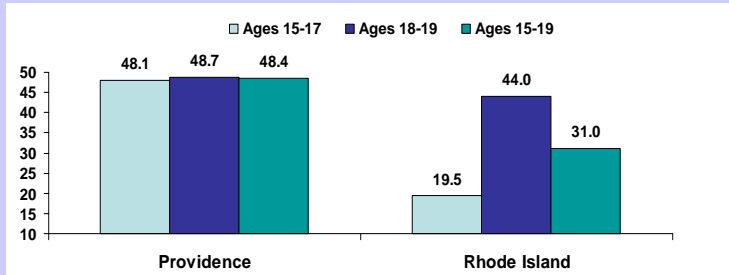


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1999-2006.

- ❖ Despite declines in lead poisoning rates, kindergarten children living in core cities are more likely to have a history of elevated blood lead levels (10%) as those in the remainder of the state (6%).
- ❖ In the most recent year of testing, 3,114 Providence children were screened for lead, 355 (11.4%) screened positive and 325 (10.4%) 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

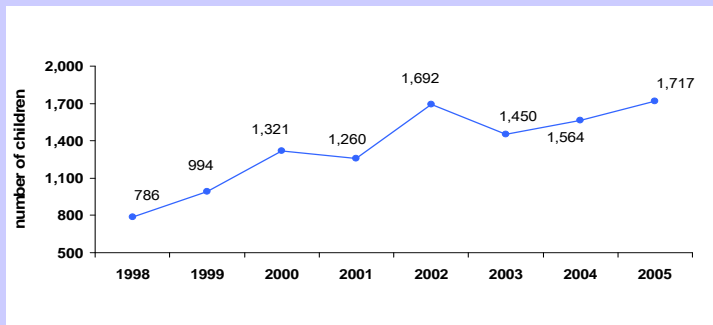
- ❖ The teen birth rate per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19 is higher in Providence (48.4) than the state average (31.0), and the teen birth rate for teens ages 18-19 is slightly higher in Providence (48.7) compared to the state rate (44.0).
- ❖ Although the teen birth rate in Providence has decreased in the last two decades for minor teens (ages 15-17) from 74.3 to 48.1 births per 1,000 teens, it is still more than double the state rate as a whole (19.5).
- ❖ Between 2001 and 2005, teen birth rates for Rhode Island girls ages 15 to 17 declined in all geographic areas. Despite the decreases, teen girls in the core cities give birth at more than 3 times the rate of girls of the same age in the remainder of the state.
- ❖ Between 2001 and 2005 in Rhode Island, almost one in five teen births (19%) was to a teen who was already a mother (repeat birth). In Providence, more than one in five teen births (23%) was considered a repeat birth.

Safety



Homeless Children & Youth

Children and Youth Living in Shelters, RI, 1998-2005



- ❖ Of the 6,408 Rhode Islanders who received shelter services in 2004-2005, 2,365 (23%) people claimed Providence as their city of last residence, an increase of 37% from 2003-2004.
- ❖ 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.
 - 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, 386 youths were from Providence.

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

Children of Incarcerated Parents

2006

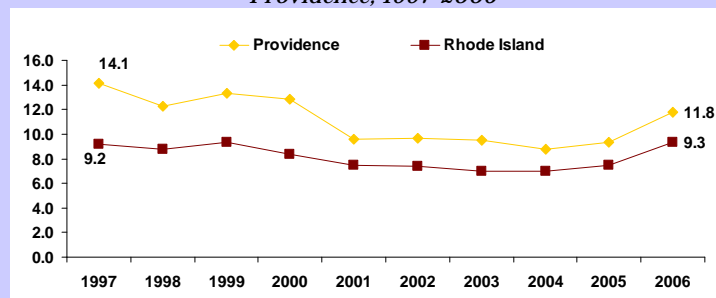
	# of Parents	# of Children Reported	Rate per 1,000 Children
Central Falls	47	206	37.2
Newport	37	78	15
Pawtucket	101	204	11.2
Providence	525	1,147	25.3
West Warwick	51	106	16
Woonsocket	93	212	19
Rhode Island	1,269	2,804	11.3

Source: Rhode Island Department of Corrections, 2006

- ❖ In 2006, 1,269 incarcerated parents in Rhode Island reported having 2,804 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, 2006 is 11.3 per 1,000 children.
- ❖ In 2006, 525 adults incarcerated in Rhode Island whose last known residence was Providence reported having 1,147 children, a rate of 25.3 per 1,000 children, which is the second highest in the state behind Central Falls.
- ❖ While women only comprise 5% of the total inmate population in Rhode Island, they are the faster growing group in the prison population, with an increase of 1140% over the last 30 years.

Child Abuse & Neglect

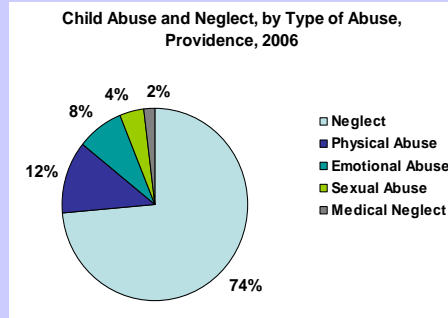
Indicated Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 children, Providence, 1997-2006



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.
- ❖ Providence had 733 indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect in 2006. While the rate of indicated cases per 1,000 children for Providence has declined since 1994 and is below the rate for the core cities (14.5), it is higher than the state rate of 9.3.
- ❖ Sixty-one percent 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 21 lives in those communities.

Child Abuse & Neglect in Providence



Source: Department of Children, Youth and Families, 2006.

❖ In 2006 there were 726 indicated allegations of child abuse and neglect, involving 992 children in Providence. Of the 992 victims, 50% were under the age of six.

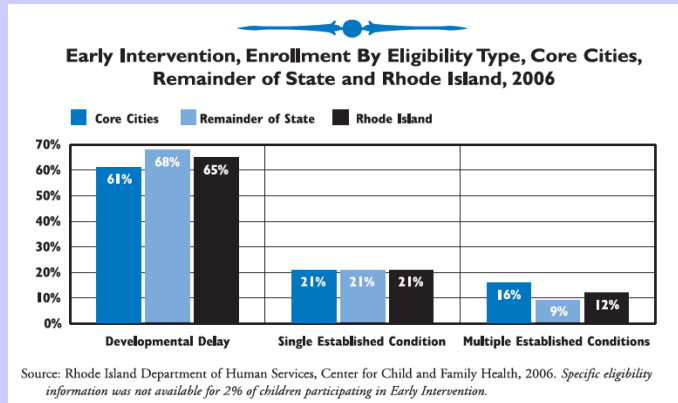
❖ In Providence, 73% of all indicated abuse and neglect is classified as neglect.

❖ Of all indicated allegations of neglect, 34% were for lack of supervision, 8% were for inadequate food, clothing or shelter, 3% for Medical Neglect, 2% for other specified small categories (i.e. emotional neglect, abandonment, educational neglect and failure to thrive), and 53% as unspecified other.

Education



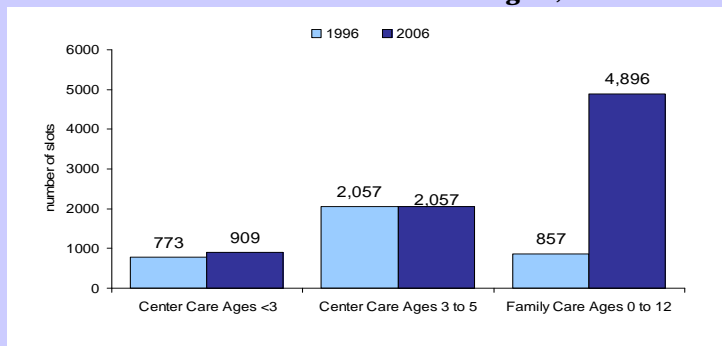
Early Intervention



- ❖ In 2006 in Rhode Island, 3,240 children received Early Intervention services, 9% of the 37,775 Rhode Island children under age 3.
- ❖ In 2006 in Providence, 670 children received Early Intervention services, 9% of the 7,642 Providence children under age 3.
- ❖ Nationally, Rhode Island ranks 6th (where 1st is best) for the percentage of children receiving Early Intervention services.

Early Care & Education

Child Care for Children Under Age 6, 2006



- ❖ 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 Providence, there were 7,862 slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes, an 113% increase from 3,687 slots in 1995.
- ❖ National data indicate that Latino children under age 5 are less likely to be enrolled in center-based early care and education programs than other racial/ethnic groups. In Rhode Island, 58% of certified family child care home providers speak Spanish and 22% of all licensed centers have at least one staff member who speaks Spanish.

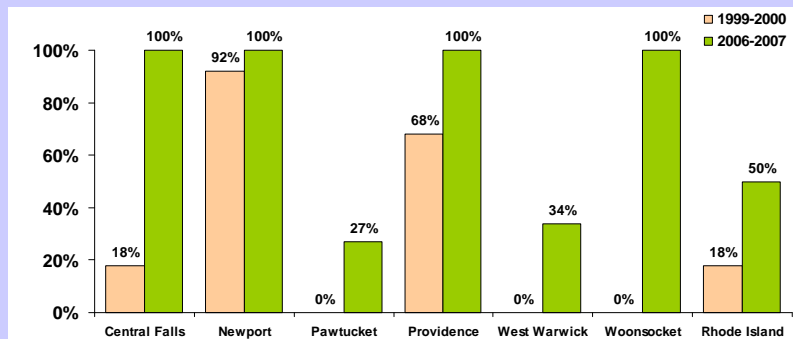
Children Enrolled in Early Head Start, 2006

- ❖ According to Census 2000, an estimated 3,092 children in Providence under age 3 were eligible for enrollment in the Early Head Start program. *In 2006, of these children, 43 (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 1,919 children in Providence ages 3-4 were eligible for enrollment in the Head Start preschool program. *In 2006, 684 (36%) Providence 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.

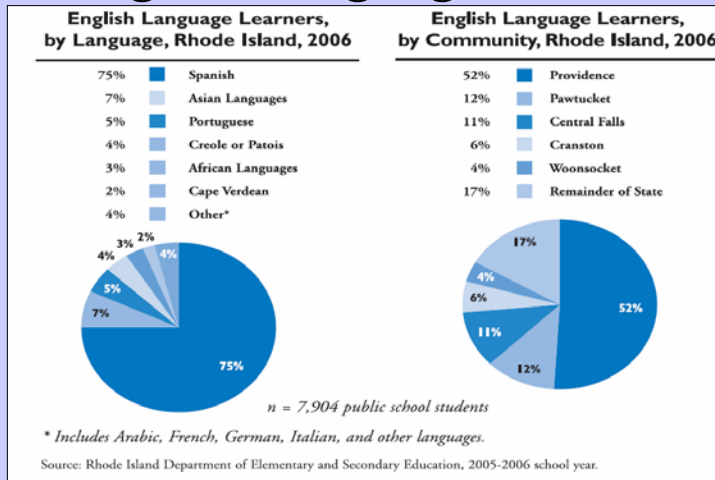
Children in Full-Day Kindergarten



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

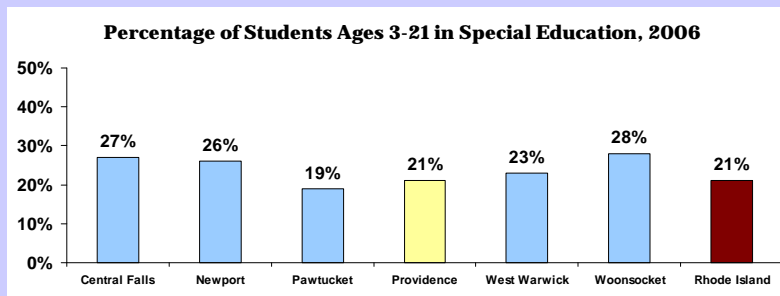
- ❖ In Rhode Island in 2006-2007, 50% (1,994) of children who attended kindergarten were in a full-day program.
- ❖ As of the 2006-2007 school year, 13 school districts offered universal access to full-day kindergarten classrooms, including Providence. Another 7 school districts operated at least 1 full-day kindergarten classroom.
- ❖ The percentage of children participating in full-day kindergarten in the core cities has doubled, from 40% in 1999-2000 to 82% in 2006-2007.

English Language Learners



❖ During the 2005-2006 school year, 4,127 (16%) of Providence's 25,375 students were English Language Learners. Of those in ELL, 523 (13%) were pre-K and Kindergarten students, 2,192 (53%) were elementary students in grades 1-5, 655 (16%) were middle school students in grades 6-8, and 757 (18%) were high school students.

Children in Special Education



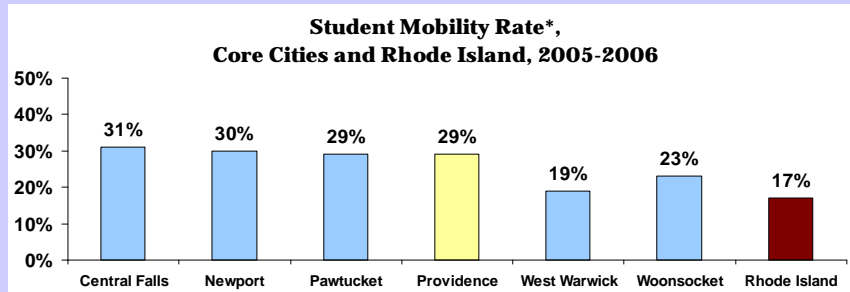
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005-2006.

❖ In Rhode Island, between the 1990-1991 and 2005-2006 school years, the percentage of students enrolled in special education increased by 49%.

❖ 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.

❖ In the 2005-2006 school year, 21% of Providence's children ages 3-21 were enrolled in special education, which is equal to the state's average.

Student Mobility



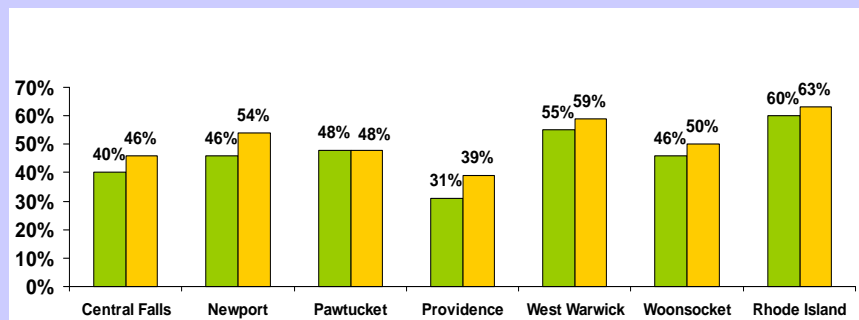
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2005-2006

- ❖ 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 Providence (29%) is slightly higher than the core city average (28%) and much higher than the state's average (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.

- ❖ Between 2005 and 2006, Providence saw improvements in the percentage of fourth grade students proficient in reading from 31% to 39% .
- ❖ Despite improvements, Providence has the lowest proficiency level of the core cities and of the state as a whole.

Eighth Grade New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP)

NECAP Reading and Math Proficiency

Fall 2005 & 2006 (test years)

	<u>Reading</u>		<u>Mathematics</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
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

- ❖ In 2006, a total of 182 schools (57%) across Rhode Island were classified as high performing. Four of these schools were operated by or affiliated with the Providence School District.
- ❖ In 2006 in Rhode Island, there were 76 schools (24%) classified as moderately performing.
- ❖ In 2006, 61 Rhode Island schools (19%) were classified as in need of improvement. Forty-nine of the schools were operated by core city school districts.

Providence School Classifications, 2006

High Performing	4 (8%)
Moderately Performing	14 (28%)
In Need of Improvement/Insufficient Progress	32 (64%)

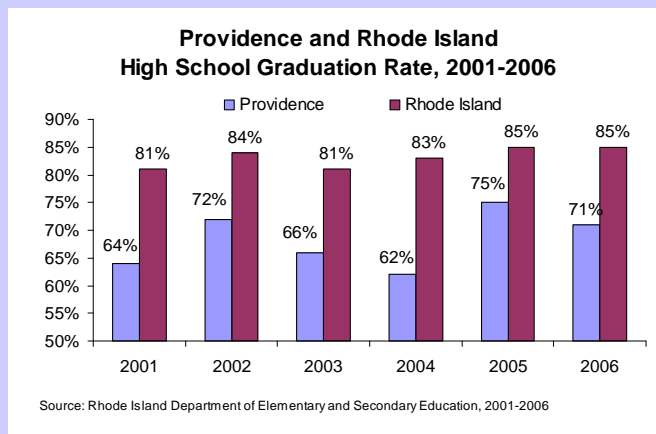
* School classifications are based on guidelines that meet the provisions of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

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
Providence	25,375	8,957	2,661	0	11,618	46
Core Cities	50,206	15,853	8,223	245	24,321	48
Rhode Island	149,681	30,035	14,068	405	44,509	30

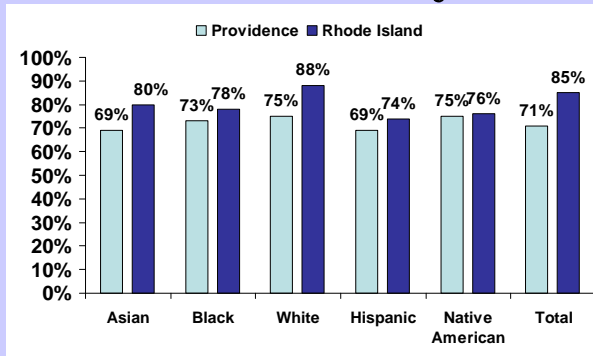
- ❖ Suspended students are more likely to have poor academic performance and to drop out of school.
- ❖ In 2005-2006 in Providence, there were 46 disciplinary actions or every 100 students. This is slightly lower than the core city average but significantly higher than the state rate of 30 actions per every 100 students.

High School Graduation Rate



- ❖ In Providence in 2006, 71% of students graduated from high school, compared to 85% for the state as a whole.

High School Graduation Rate by Race and Ethnicity, 2006



- ❖ In 2006 in Providence, 71% of all students graduated, including 75% of White students, 75% of Native American students, 73% of Black students, 69% of Asian Pacific Islander students, and 69% of Hispanic students.
- ❖ There are serious racial disparities in high school graduation rates. Minority students are substantially more likely than White students to drop out of schools. Socio-economic status is a key indicator of dropping out, not race and ethnicity. But the problem is worse in minority communities because of higher poverty rates and lower rates of educational attainment among adults.



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