

Pawtucket Data in Your Backyard

2008 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook



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Pawtucket, Rhode Island



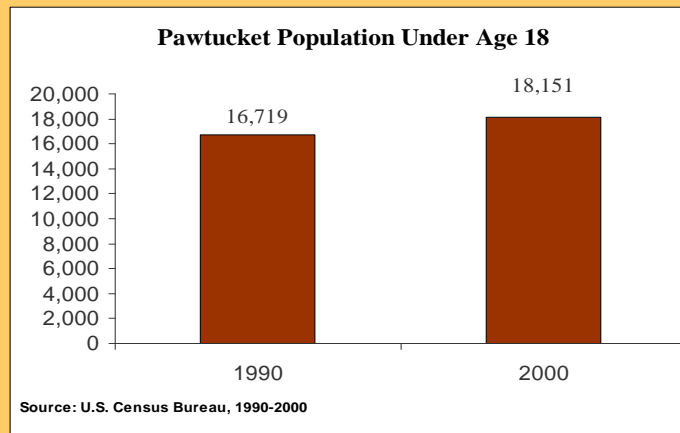
The 2008 Factbook is the 14th annual publication.

The 2008 Factbook contains 62 indicators of child well-being.
Most include city and town level information.

Family and Community



Child Population



❖ The child population of Pawtucket increased 9% between 1990 and 2000.

Pawtucket Child Population by Race and Ethnicity

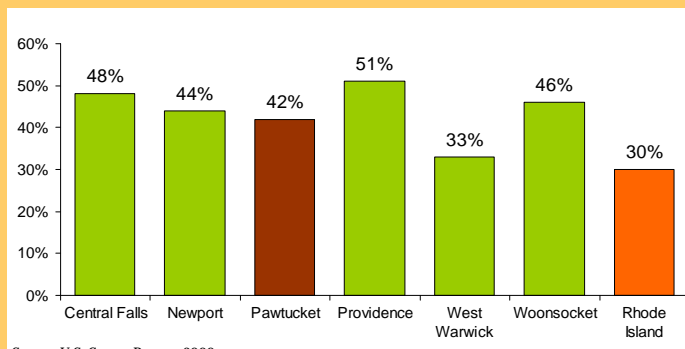
Population Under 18 Years of Age

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

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

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

Children in Single-Parent Families



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

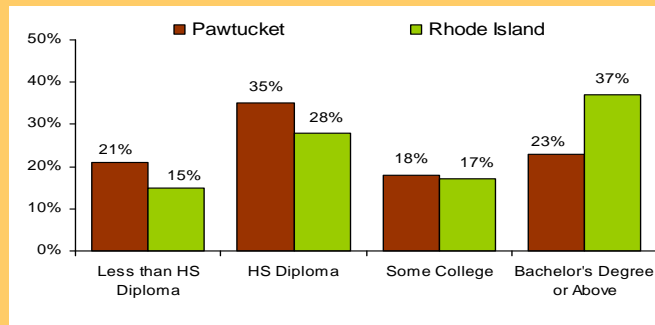
- ❖ In 2000, 6,988 (42%) in Pawtucket lived in single-parent families, which is significantly more than the state average (30%).
- ❖ In 2006, 33% of Rhode Island children lived with a single parent. Rhode Island ranked 44th out of 50 states (where 1st is best) in the U.S. for the highest rate of children living in single-parent families.
- ❖ In 2006, 78% of all poor children in Rhode Island lived in a single-parent family.

Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

- ❖ In 2006, 12,423 children in Rhode Island lived in households headed by grandparents. An additional 7,102 children lived in households headed by other relatives.
- ❖ In total, 8% of all children living in Rhode Island lived with relative caregivers.
- ❖ In 2000, 1,264 grandparents in Pawtucket lived in households with their grandchildren. Of these grandparents, 317 (25%) were financially responsible for their grandchildren.

Mother's Education Level

Births by Mother's Education Level, 2002-2006



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Family Health, Maternal and Child Health Database, 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 is likely to achieve.
- ❖ In Rhode Island between 2002 and 2006, 43% of infants were born to mothers with a high school diploma or less and 39% were born to fathers with a high school diploma or less.
- ❖ 21% of new mothers in Pawtucket had less than a high school diploma, significantly higher than the state rate of 15%.

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%)
Rhode Island	12,010	10,372	648 (5%)

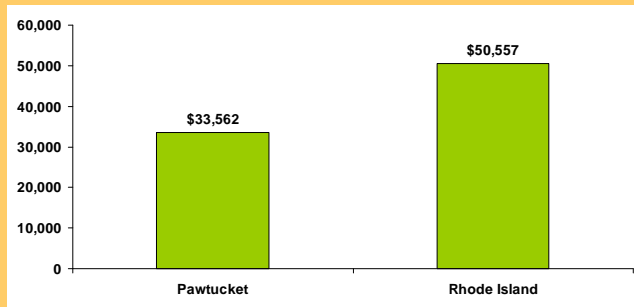
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, KIDSNET Database, 2007.

- ❖ 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, 5% of babies were born to Rhode Island women who were under age 20, unmarried, and had less than 12 years of education. In Pawtucket, 7% of babies were born at highest risk.

Economic Well-Being



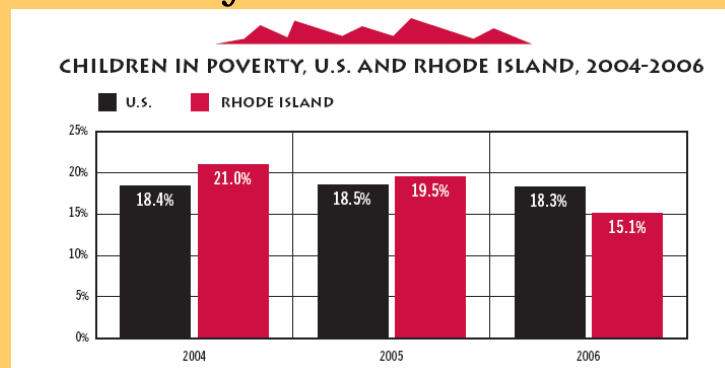
Median Family Income Families with Children under Age 18, 1999



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

- ❖ According to Census 2000, the median family income in Pawtucket was \$33,562, significantly lower than the state median family income of \$50,557.
- ❖ In Rhode Island in 2006, the median family income for families with children was \$64,733 overall, \$81,545 for two-parent families, \$45,384 for male-headed single-parent households and \$26,023 for female-headed single-parent households.
- ❖ The Poverty Institute's *2006 Rhode Island Standard of Need* states that a one-parent family with two children would need an income of **\$47,196** to pay basic living expenses, including housing, food, clothing, health insurance, child care and transportation.

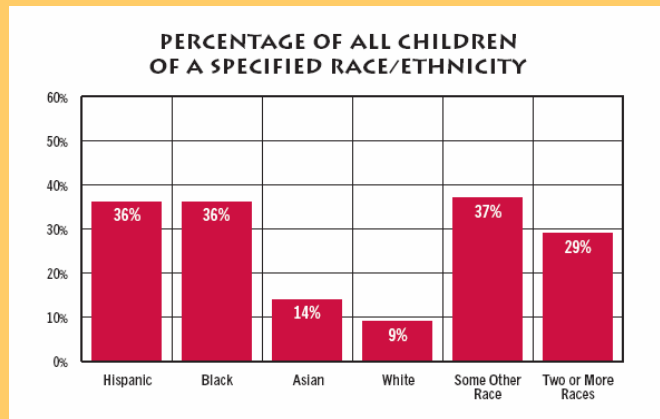
Child Poverty in Rhode Island, 2006



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

- ❖ According to 2006 ACS, 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.
- ❖ Young children are more likely to live in poverty than older children. In 2006, more than one third (36%) of children in poverty in RI were under the age of 6. Research shows that increased exposure to risk factors associated with poverty at young ages compromises children's social, emotional and cognitive development.

Child Poverty by Race & Ethnicity, 2006



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

- ❖ While nearly half (44%) of all poor children in Rhode Island are White, children who are Hispanic or Black are four times as likely to be living in poverty as White children.
- ❖ 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.

Children in Poverty

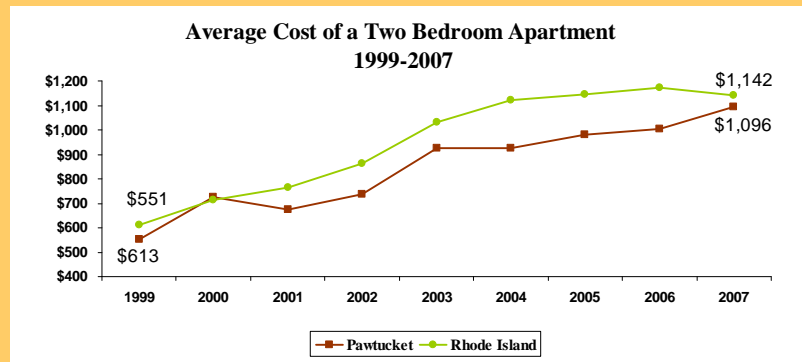
Children under Age 18 in Low-Income Families, 2000:

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

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

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ 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.
 - ❖ Of the 35,456 RI children living in poverty in 2006, 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.
- ❖ The low-income level in 2007 was family income below \$33,410 for a family of three with two children and \$42,054 for a family of four with two children.

Cost of Rent

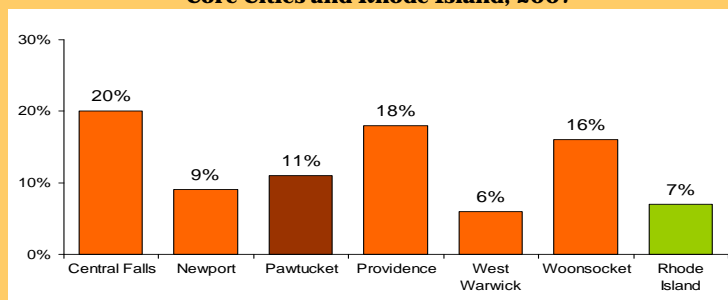


Source: Rhode Island Department of Housing and Mortgage Finance Rent Survey, 1999-2007.

- ❖ To afford the average rent of \$1,142 in Rhode Island without a cost burden, a worker would need to earn \$19.77 per hour for 40 hours a week. This is almost 3 times the state's minimum wage of \$7.40 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 2007, the average cost of housing in Pawtucket was **\$1,096**. A family of three living at the poverty level in Pawtucket would have to devote 77% of their household income to 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, 2007**

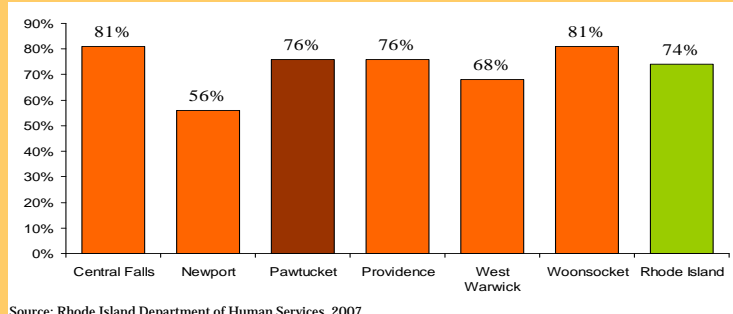


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2007 and U.S. Census 2000.

- ❖ As of December 1, 2007, there were 1,161 families in Pawtucket with 1,984 children enrolled in FIP, representing 11% of children in Pawtucket. The enrollment rate in Pawtucket is higher than the state rate of 7%, but lower than the core city average of 15%.
- ❖ Nearly three-quarters (74%) of all Family Independence Program beneficiaries are children under the age of 18. More than two out of five (44%) children enrolled in FIP are under the age of six.

Children Receiving Food Stamps

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

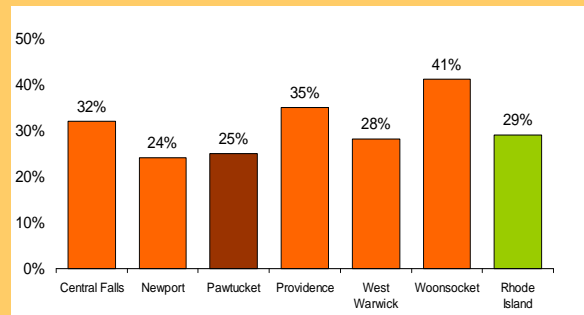


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 2007

- ❖ In 2007, 76% of children income-eligible for food stamps in Pawtucket participated in the program, compared to 74% statewide.
- ❖ Research shows that hunger and lack of regular access to sufficient food are linked to serious health, psychological, emotional and academic problems in children and can impede their healthy growth and development.

School Breakfast Program

% of Low-Income Children Participating in School Breakfast, 2007



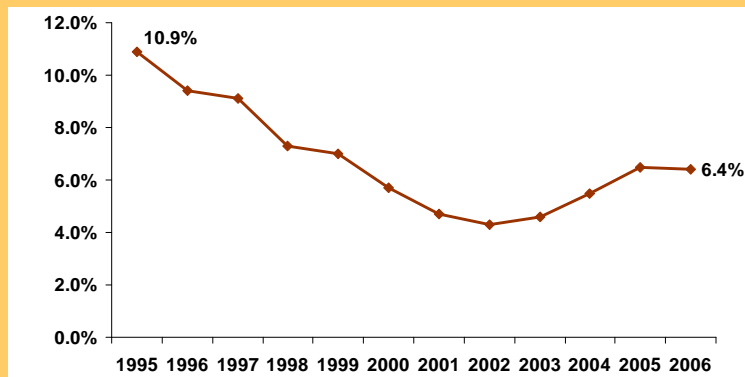
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2007

- ❖ In the Fall of 2007, an average of 1,610 low-income children in Pawtucket participated in the school breakfast program each day out of 6,506 in Pawtucket, who were eligible for free or reduced-price breakfast. The school breakfast participation rate in Pawtucket (25%) is lower than the state average (29%). Pawtucket has a Universal School Breakfast Program.
- ❖ Students who eat breakfast have significantly higher math and reading scores, fewer absences, improved attentiveness and lower incidences of social and behavioral problems.

Health



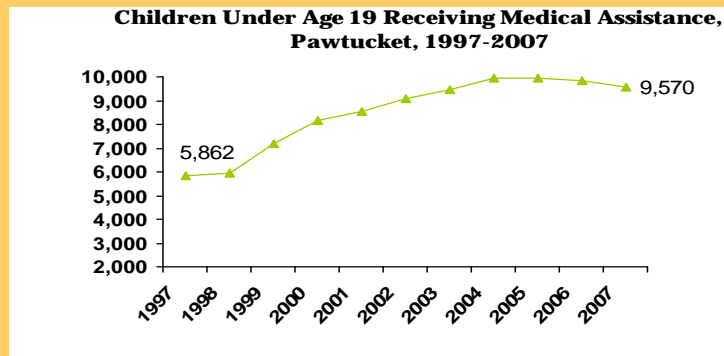
Children without Health Insurance, Rhode Island, 1995-2006



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 11.1%. Rhode Island ranks 10th best in the country for lowest percentage of children uninsured, with state uninsured rates ranging from 5.2% to 20.3%.

Medical Assistance in Pawtucket

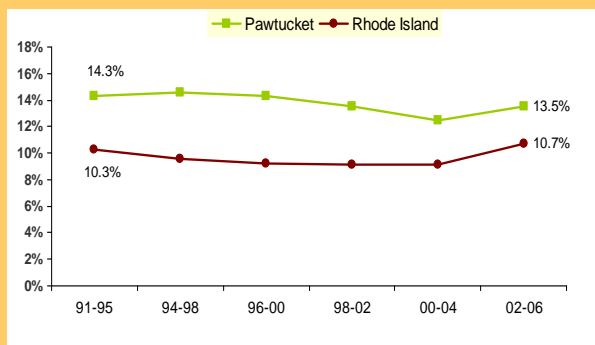


Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, 1997-2007

- ❖ As of December 2007, 9,570 children living in Pawtucket received Medical Assistance, of whom 8,666 were enrolled in RItE Care. An additional 904 children in Pawtucket received medical assistance through SSI, the adoption subsidy, foster care or the Katie Beckett provision.
- ❖ Sixty-four percent (56,565) of the 88,641 children receiving Medical Assistance reside in one of the six core cities.

Women with Delayed Prenatal Care

Women with Late or No Prenatal Care, 1991-2006



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 1991-2006

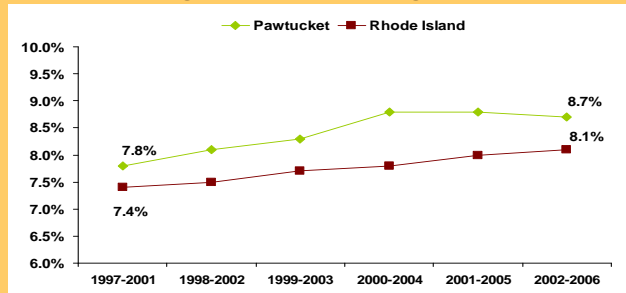
Core Cities 2002-2006

Central Falls	15.8%
Newport	13.1%
Pawtucket	13.5%
Providence	14.9%
West Warwick	10.4%
Woonsocket	14.9%
Rhode Island	10.7%

- ❖ Women receiving late or no prenatal care are at increased risk of poor birth outcomes, such as stillbirths, low birth weight and infant mortality.
- ❖ Between 2002 - 2006, 758 (13.5%) of births to mothers in Pawtucket received delayed prenatal care.
- ❖ Despite overall decreases in the past decade, between 2002 and 2006, Pawtucket still has a significantly higher rate of women receiving delayed prenatal care than the state as a whole (10.7%).

Low Birthweight Infants

Percentage Low Birthweight, 1997-2006



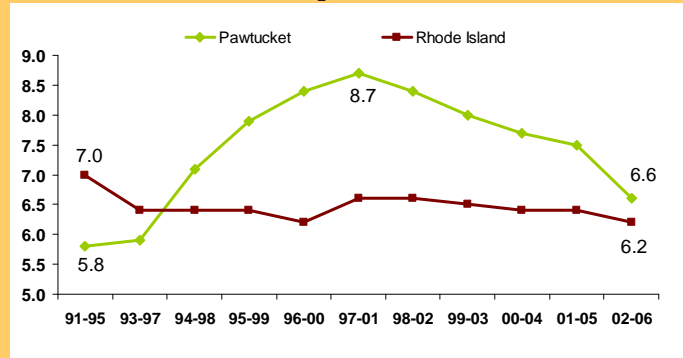
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Maternal and Child Health, 1997-2006

❖ 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 1997-2001 and 2002-2006, the percentage of infants born with low birthweight in Pawtucket increased steadily from 7.8% to 8.7%, similar to the state trend during this period.

Infant Mortality

Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1991-2006



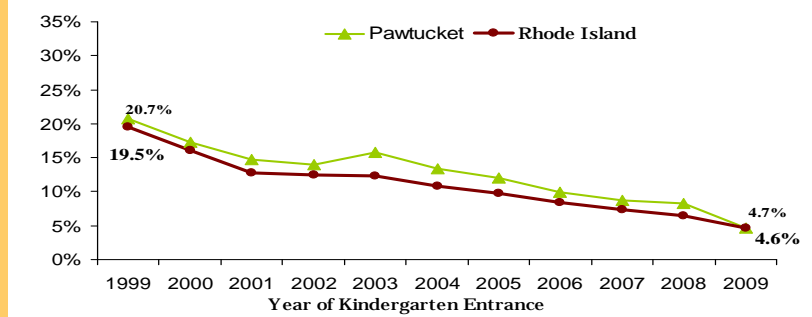
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1991-2006

❖ Communities with multiple problems of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy tend to have higher infant mortality rates than more advantaged communities. The core city rate in 2002-2006 was 7.9 per 1,000 live births.

❖ In 2002-2006 in Rhode Island, the infant mortality rate for Blacks was 12.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 7.3 for Asians, 8.0 for Hispanics, 7.6 for Native Americans, and 5.5 for Whites.

Children with Lead Poisoning

Children with a History of Screening Positive for Elevated Blood Lead Levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL, 1999-2009



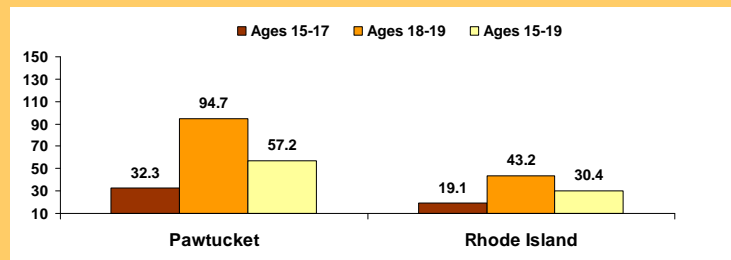
Source: Rhode Island Department of Health 1999-2009.

Note: Children entering Kindergarten with Lead Poisoning is the percentage of three-year old children screened for lead poisoning who had elevated blood levels at any time prior to December 31.

- ❖ Lead poisoning can cause irreversible damage including loss of intelligence, impaired cognitive performance and behavioral problems such as aggression and short life span.
- ❖ In the most recent year of testing, 1,118 Pawtucket children were screened for lead, of these 52 (4.7%) screened positive and 40 (3.6%) confirmed positive for lead levels ≥ 10 mcg/dL.

Births to Teens

Births Rate per 1,000 girls ages 15-19

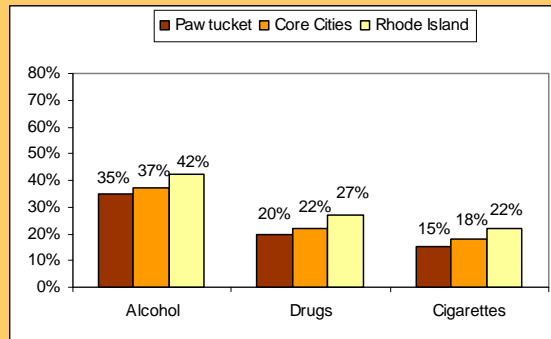


Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, 2002-2006

- ❖ The teen birth rate per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19 in Pawtucket (57.2) is significantly higher than the state rate (30.4). Pawtucket ranks third in the state for births to teens in all age categories.
- ❖ The majority of teen births occur in older teens (ages 18-19) with 94.7 per 1,000 in Pawtucket, compared to 32.3 in younger teens (ages 15-17).
- ❖ Between 2002 and 2006 in Rhode Island, 1,063 teen births (18%) were to teens who were already mothers.

Alcohol, Drug and Cigarette Use by Teens

High School, 2006-2007



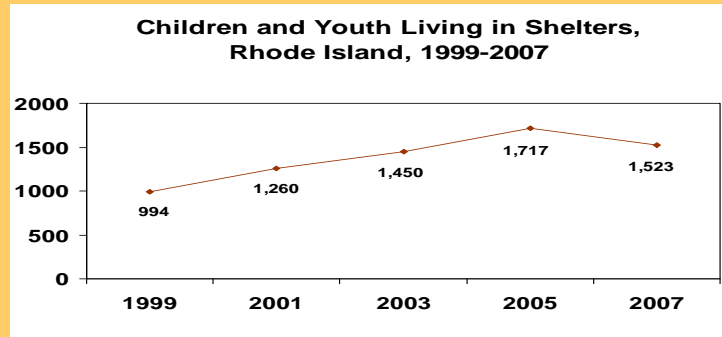
Source: Rhode Island SALT Survey reports, student reports of health risk practices by grade level, 2006-2007.

- ❖ In Pawtucket, 35% of high school students reported using alcohol in the previous month, compared to 42% of high school students statewide.
- ❖ In Pawtucket, 20% of high school students reported using illegal drugs such as marijuana, inhalants, cocaine and methamphetamines, compared to 27% of students statewide.
- ❖ Rates of reported drug and cigarette use by teens are lower in Pawtucket than in the state as a whole. Students in suburban communities tend to report higher usage than those in the urban core.

Safety



Homeless Children and Homeless Youth



Source: Rhode Island Emergency Shelter Information Project, Annual Reports 1999-2007

- ❖ In 2007, 1,193 children under age 13 received emergency housing in a homeless shelter or a domestic violence shelter in Rhode Island.
- ❖ Between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007, 330 youth ages 13-17 entered the Rhode Island Emergency Shelter system accompanied by a parents or another adult.
- ❖ In 2007, the National Runaway Switchboard received 606 calls from youth ages 12-21 in Rhode Island.

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 male and 29% were female; 45% were between the ages of 16-17, 37% were ages 14 and 15, 17% ages 13 or younger, and less than 1% were 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 and disorderly conduct	5% - violent crimes
10% - simple assault	3% - weapons offenses
8% - alcohol and drug offenses	5% - other

- ❖ In 2007, 132 youth from Pawtucket passed through the training school out of a total of 1,062 youth from all of RI.

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

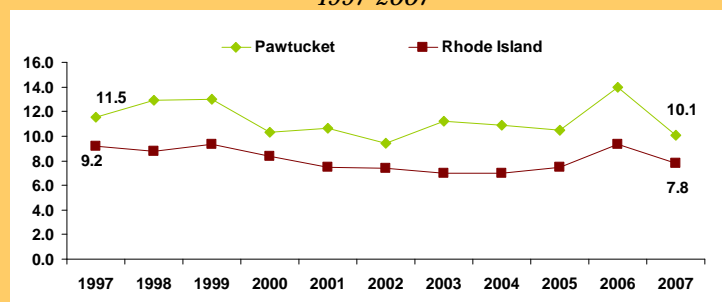
Children of Incarcerated Parents

- ❖ In 2007, 1,387 adults at the Adult Correctional Institutions reported having 3,072 children.
- ❖ 125 adults (with 265 children) reported Pawtucket as their last residence.
- ❖ In 2007, 14.6 per 1,000 children in Pawtucket had parents who were incarcerated compared to 12.4 per 1,000 children statewide.

Source: Rhode Island Department of Corrections, 2006.

Child Abuse & Neglect

Indicated Investigations of Child Abuse and Neglect per 1,000 children, 1997-2007



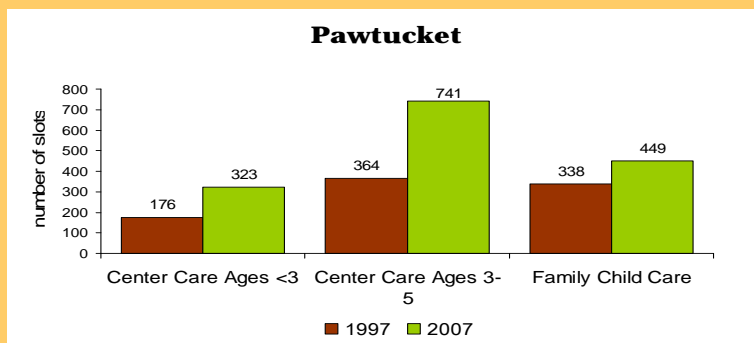
Source: Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, 1997-2007.

- ❖ In 2007 in Rhode Island, there were 2,337 (7.8 per 1,000 children) indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect.
- ❖ 58% of indicated investigations of child abuse and neglect in 2007 occurred in the six core cities, even though only 39% of the states' population under age 21 lives in those communities.
- ❖ The rate of indicated cases per 1,000 children for Pawtucket (10.1) is higher than the state rate of 7.8 per 1,000 children.

Education



Child Care



Source: Options for Working Parents and the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families.

- ❖ In 2007 in Pawtucket, there were 1,513 regulated slots for children under age 6 in licensed child care centers and certified family child care homes.
- ❖ There were 965 after school slots for children ages 6-12 in 2007, down from 1,123 in 2002.
- ❖ Pawtucket currently has 1 NAEYC accredited child care center and no NAFCC accredited family child care homes.

Children Enrolled in Early Head Start, 2007

❖ According to Census 2000, an estimated 842 children in Pawtucket under age 3 were eligible for enrollment in the Early Head Start program. *In 2007, of these children, 0 (0%) were enrolled in Early Head Start.*

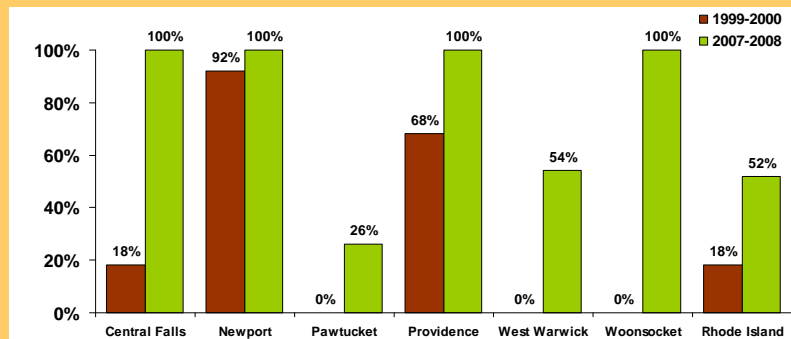
❖ In 2007, Early Head Start served 5% of the estimated 7,342 eligible children under age 3 in Rhode Island

Children Enrolled in Head Start, 2007

❖ According to Census 2000, an estimated 643 children in Pawtucket ages 3-4 were eligible for enrollment in the Head Start preschool program. *In 2007, 144 (22%) children in Pawtucket were enrolled in Head Start.*

❖ In October 2007, Head Start was serving 47% of the estimated 4,848 eligible children ages 3-4 in Rhode Island, plus 432 children who were 5 years old.

Children in Full-Day Kindergarten



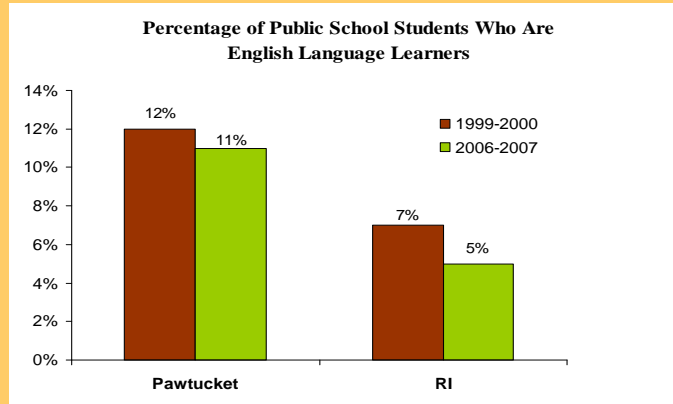
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1999-2000 & 2007-2008.

❖ In Rhode Island in 2007-2008, 52% (5,078) of children who attended kindergarten were in a full-day program. In 2005, the national rate was 69% (latest national data available).

❖ As of the 2007-2008 school year, 13 school districts offered universal access to full-day kindergarten classrooms. Another 8 school districts operated at least 1 full-day kindergarten classroom, including Pawtucket.

❖ Pawtucket has the lowest enrollment rate (26%) in Full-Day Kindergarten programs of all core cities. The core city rate was 84%.

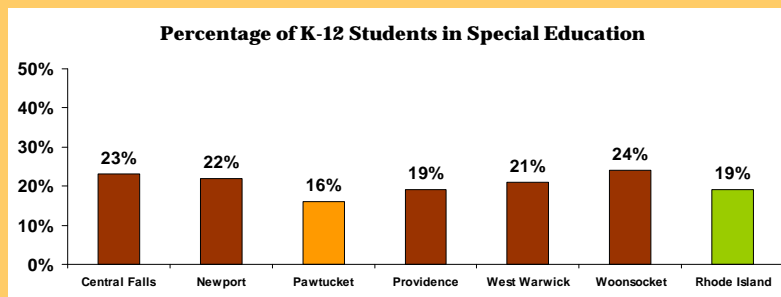
English Language Learners (ELL)



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

❖ Pawtucket has 980 children in ELL programs and the 3rd highest percentage of ELL students in the state (after Central Falls and Providence).

Children in Special Education, 2006-2007



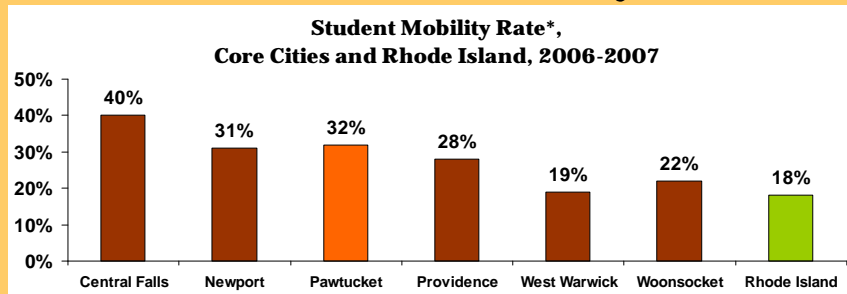
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006-2007.

❖ In Rhode Island in the 2006-2007 school year, there were 27,345 K-12 students receiving special education services. An additional 2,985 preschool age students were receiving special education services.

❖ In the 2004-2005 school year (the most recent year national data were tabulated), Rhode Island had the highest percentage (20%) of public school students identified as disabled and receiving special education services in the country.

❖ In the 2006-2007 school year, 1,391 (16%) of Pawtucket's K-12 students were enrolled in special education.

Student Mobility



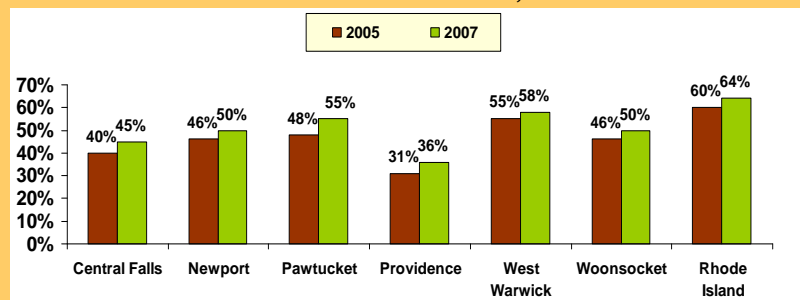
Source: Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, 2006-2007

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ In Rhode Island, students who move are absent more often than students who do not move. Those who did not change schools had a 92% attendance rate, compared with 82% for those who moved once, 79% for those who moved 2 or 3 times and 70% for those who moved 4 times.
- ❖ The mobility rate in Pawtucket (32%) is higher than the state's rate of 18%.

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

Fourth Grade Reading Skills

**% At or Above the Proficiency Level
Core Cities and Rhode Island, 2005 & 2007**



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

- ❖ In Rhode Island between 1998 and 2007, the percentage of higher-income fourth graders achieving at or above the Basic level on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) was consistently higher than that of low-income fourth graders. In 2007, 48% of low-income fourth graders scored at or above the Basic level compared to 77% of higher-income fourth graders.
- ❖ Pawtucket's 4th grade proficiency level (55%) on the NECAP is higher than it was in 2005 (48%) but below the state rate of 64%.

New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP)

Eighth Grade Reading and Math Proficiency

Fall 2005 & 2007 (test years)

	Reading		Mathematics	
	2005	2007	2005	2007
Central Falls	27%	35%	16%	23%
Newport	50%	46%	39%	42%
Pawtucket	44%	47%	37%	36%
Providence	25%	37%	20%	24%
West Warwick	56%	62%	51%	49%
Woonsocket	28%	30%	29%	17%
Rhode Island	56%	62%	47%	48%

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

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 2007

Pawtucket Elementary and Middle Schools Classifications

% Making Insufficient Progress	38% (5)
% Moderately Performing	38% (5)
% High Performing	23% (3)

Pawtucket High School Classifications

% Making Insufficient Progress	50% (1)
% Caution	50% (1)
% Made Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP)	0% (0)

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

❖ School performance classifications are based on NECAP proficiency rates, attendance and graduation rates.

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

School Suspensions, 2007

School District	# of Students Enrolled	Out-of-School Suspension	In-School Suspension	Alternative Program Placement	Total Disciplinary Actions	Actions per 100 Students
Pawtucket	8,667	1,685	1,247	0	2,932	34
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

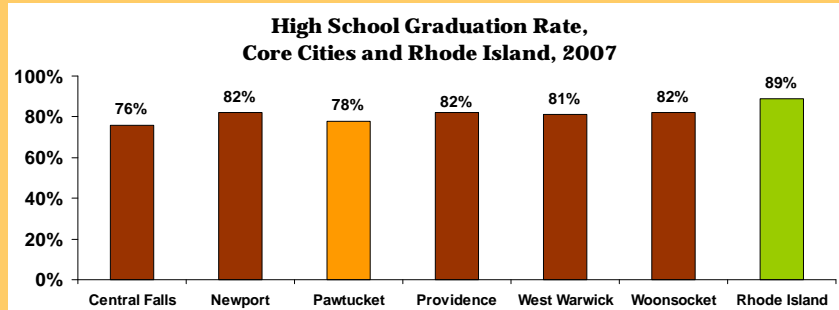
❖ Suspended students are more likely to have poor academic performance and to drop out of school.

❖ In 2006-2007 in Pawtucket, there were 34 disciplinary actions for every 100 students. This is lower than the core city average of 50 actions per every 100 student and higher than the state rate of 32 actions per every 100 students.

School Attendance

- During the 2006-2007 school year, the Pawtucket high school attendance rate was 88%, compared with 90% in the state as a whole.
- Truancy problems generally increase with grade level and get worse as the school year progresses.
- Reasons students don't attend school include: repeated suspensions, poor achievement, concerns for safety, negative peer and staff relationships, conflicts between school and work, teen parenting, and negative perceptions of school.
- Chronic absenteeism is linked with students dropping out and is a risk factor for delinquent behavior.

High School Graduation Rate



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

- ❖ In 2007 in Rhode Island, 89% of all students graduated. 91% of White students, 89% of Asian students, 86% of Black students, 69% of Native American students, and 82% of Hispanic students graduated in Rhode Island in 2007.
- ❖ In Pawtucket, 78% of students graduated from high school in 2007, up from 67% in 2003.



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