

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 468 157

PS 030 633

TITLE Rhode Island KIDS COUNT: 2000 U.S. Census Brief, Numbers 5-8.
INSTITUTION Rhode Island KIDS COUNT, Providence.
PUB DATE 2002-06-00
NOTE 10p.; For an earlier brief, see ED 460 781.
AVAILABLE FROM Rhode Island KIDS COUNT, One Union Station, Providence, RI 02903. Tel: 401-351-9400; Fax: 401-351-1758; e-mail: rikids@rikidscount.org. For full text: <http://www.rikidscount.org>.
PUB TYPE Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Adolescents; Children; Demography; *Educational Attainment; *Family Income; *Poverty; *Social Indicators; State Surveys; Statistical Surveys; Tables (Data); *Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS *Indicators; *Rhode Island

ABSTRACT

These four Census Briefs highlight the information from the 2000 U.S. Census most relevant for community leaders, policymakers, advocates, and others concerned with the status of children and families in Rhode Island. The first brief describes home ownership rates, noting that homeowners are less likely to move than renters and become more involved in the schools. The second brief presents Rhode Island child poverty rates, with a table delineating child poverty rates by city/town and a graph illustrating the increase in child poverty rate between 1990 and 2000. The third brief delineates educational attainment levels for the adult Rhode Island population for each city/town and statewide, and discusses findings that educational levels have increased statewide during the 1990s. The fourth brief discusses findings that throughout the 1990s, communities with the lowest median household incomes lost income while communities with relatively higher median household incomes gained income. Earnings were highly correlated with education levels. A table delineates the 1989 and 1999 median household income for Rhode Island cities/towns and statewide. (KB)

**Rhode Island KIDS COUNT:
2000 U.S. Census Brief, Numbers 5-8.**

Rhode Island KIDS COUNT

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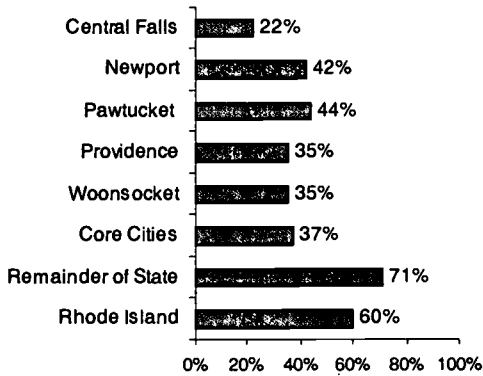
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HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES VARY SIGNIFICANTLY ACROSS RI COMMUNITIES

Homeownership can strengthen neighborhoods as well as families. Homeowners are less likely to move than renters; owners stay in a community up to four times longer than renters. When neighbors stay in one place longer, they have more time to get to know one another, to establish social networks, and to be involved in the schools, churches and other institutions in their neighborhoods. The housing stock is likely to be of better quality and less likely to contain the environmental hazards that face many children living in substandard housing. Children who live in substandard housing are more at risk for injuries, lead poisoning, asthma and malnutrition. Children who move frequently are more likely to be absent from school, to fall behind in their school work and to drop out of high school.

The homeownership rate is the percentage of housing units that are occupied by their owners. According to Census 2000, of the more than 408,000 housing units in Rhode Island, 60% were owner occupied and 40% were occupied by renters. This is not significantly different than the last census done in 1990, but

**Homeownership Rates
 Rhode Island and Core Cities, 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

below the national homeownership rate of 66%. Homeownership rates vary from community to community, from a high of 91% in Richmond to a low of 22% in Central Falls. The five core cities, those cities with child poverty rates above 15%, have the lowest rates of homeownership and the highest rates of renter-occupied units. Only 37% of housing units in the core cities are owner occupied compared to 71% in the remainder of the state.

There is also significant variation in the homeownership rates by race and ethnicity. White, non-Hispanic Rhode Islanders are much more likely to own their own homes than are any other racial or ethnic group. Of the

White, non-Hispanic Rhode Islanders counted by the 2000 census, 71% lived in owner-occupied housing. This compares to homeownership rates of only 24% of Latinos, 33% of African Americans, 34% of Native Americans, and 48% of Asians in Rhode Island. Programs specifically directed at increasing homeownership among racial and ethnic minority groups have proven to help alleviate this inequity.

Homeownership is only one piece of a successful strategy to meet the housing needs of Rhode Island's families. Median family income has not kept pace with the cost of housing in Rhode Island, putting safe, affordable housing out of reach for many families. Population increases over the decade of the 1990s have caused a strain on the housing market. Between 1990 and 2000 the number of houses and apartments increased by 6% while the number of households increased by 8%. This has resulted in increased housing demand and increased housing costs. Increased housing costs make it more likely that families will go without other basic necessities to avoid the risk of eviction, doubling up with family members or going homeless.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a census of the population every ten years. The most recent was completed in April 2000. This series of reports highlights information most relevant for community leaders, policy makers, advocates, and others concerned with the status of children and families in Rhode Island. Additional information on child well-being and Census 2000 can be found on the Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Web site at www.rikidscount.org. For more information on homeownership nationally, see the NeighborWorks® Campaign for Homeownership at www.nw.org. For Rhode Island information contact Ray Neirinckx, RI Housing Resources Commission, at 401-450-1356. Special thanks to Mauna O'Brien at the RI Housing and Mortgage Finance Corporation for her assistance with this census brief.

RHODE ISLAND HOUSING UNITS BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY: CENSUS 2000

CITY/TOWN	OWNER OCCUPIED		RENTER OCCUPIED		TOTAL UNITS
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
Barrington	5,311	88%	700	12%	6,011
Bristol	5,490	66%	2,824	34%	8,314
Burrillville	4,271	77%	1,288	23%	5,559
Central Falls	1,460	22%	5,236	78%	6,696
Charlestown	2,663	84%	515	16%	3,178
Coventry	10,240	81%	2,356	19%	12,596
Cranston	20,703	67%	10,251	33%	30,954
Cumberland	9,360	77%	2,838	23%	12,198
East Greenwich	3,739	75%	1,221	25%	4,960
East Providence	12,096	59%	8,434	41%	20,530
Exeter	1,769	85%	316	15%	2,085
Foster	1,352	88%	183	12%	1,535
Glocester	3,078	86%	481	14%	3,559
Hopkinton	2,386	80%	579	20%	2,965
Jamestown	1,863	79%	496	21%	2,359
Johnston	7,999	71%	3,198	29%	11,197
Lincoln	5,453	66%	2,790	34%	8,243
Little Compton	1,189	81%	286	19%	1,475
Middletown	3,944	56%	3,049	44%	6,993
Narragansett	4,237	62%	2,609	38%	6,846
New Shoreham	320	68%	152	32%	472
Newport	4,843	42%	6,723	58%	11,566
North Kingstown	7,555	74%	2,599	26%	10,154
North Providence	8,650	60%	5,701	40%	14,351
North Smithfield	3,131	79%	823	21%	3,954
Pawtucket	13,331	44%	16,716	56%	30,047
Portsmouth	4,995	74%	1,763	26%	6,758
Providence	21,588	35%	40,801	65%	62,389
Richmond	2,296	91%	241	9%	2,537
Scituate	3,259	86%	521	14%	3,780
Smithfield	5,639	78%	1,555	22%	7,194
South Kingstown	6,944	75%	2,324	25%	9,268
Tiverton	4,854	80%	1,223	20%	6,077
Warren	2,765	59%	1,943	41%	4,708
Warwick	25,805	73%	9,712	27%	35,517
West Greenwich	1,574	90%	175	10%	1,749
West Warwick	6,796	54%	5,702	46%	12,498
Westerly	5,994	64%	3,408	36%	9,402
Woonsocket	6,214	35%	11,536	65%	17,750
Core Cities*	47,436	37%	81,012	63%	128,448
Remainder of State	197,720	71%	82,256	29%	279,976
Rhode Island	245,156	60%	163,268	40%	408,424

*Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Newport, and Central Falls

Note: Homeownership rates are calculated by unit, not by structure. Because urban communities have many multi-family structures that may include owner-occupied as well as renter-occupied units, owner-occupancy rates are likely to be skewed more heavily toward rural and suburban areas.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Table H4, Tenure [3] - Universe: Occupied Housing Units.

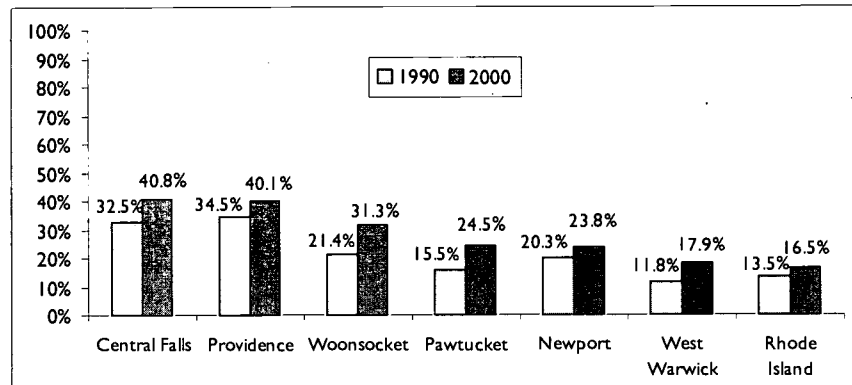
MORE RHODE ISLAND CHILDREN AT RISK AS CHILD POVERTY RATES INCREASE

Children most at risk of not achieving their full potential are children in poverty. Children in poverty are more likely to have difficulty in school, to become teen parents, and to earn less as adults. Children in low-income communities are more likely to attend poorly-equipped schools, have less access to libraries and cultural activities, have limited access to high-quality child care programs, and to have fewer opportunities to participate in sports and recreational programs.

As of April 1, 2000, 40,117 children in Rhode Island lived in families with incomes below the poverty threshold. This is 16.5% of all children living in families in the state. In 1990, 30,022 (13.5%) Rhode Island children under age 18 lived in households with incomes below the poverty threshold. This represents a 33.6% increase, with 10,095 more children in poverty in 2000 than in 1990.

Rhode Island's child poverty rate is nearly the same as the national average of 16.1%. Ranked 32 in the country for child poverty (1 being the lowest), Rhode Island has the highest rate of child poverty among all New England states, followed by Maine (13.0%), Massachusetts (11.6%), Vermont (10.7%), Connecticut (10.0%) and New Hampshire (7.3%), which has the lowest child poverty rate in the country.

Child Poverty Rates, Rhode Island and Core Cities, 1990 and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and Census 2000.

The census found that 14.2% of Rhode Island families with children under age 18 are poor and 18.6% of families with children under age 5 are poor. The current poverty threshold for a family of three with two children is \$14,269 and \$17,960 for a family of four with two children.

Nearly one in five (12,009) children under age 5 in the state are living in poverty. This is higher than the 16.1% poverty rate for young children in the state in 1990. In addition, the census found that there are 28,108 school-aged children in poverty (15.6%) in Rhode Island, a 46.3% increase in the number of poor school-aged children in 1990.

During the 1990s, West Warwick became the sixth city in the state with more than 15% children living below the poverty line. Rhode Island KIDS COUNT classifies core cities as any

city or town in Rhode Island in which 15% or more of the children live below the poverty line. Rhode Island's poor children are highly clustered in these six cities. Three-quarters of all poor children live in Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, West Warwick or Woonsocket. Central Falls has the highest child poverty rate at 40.8%, followed by Providence at 40.1%, Woonsocket at 31.3%, Pawtucket at 24.5%, Newport at 23.8% and West Warwick at 17.9%.

According to a recent report by the Children's Defense Fund, Providence is tied with New Orleans, Louisiana, for the third highest child poverty rate in the country among cities with more than 100,000 residents. Only Brownsville, Texas, and Hartford, Connecticut, have higher child poverty rates.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a census of the population every ten years. The most recent was completed in April 2000. This series of reports highlights information most relevant for community leaders, policy makers, advocates, and others concerned with the status of children and families in Rhode Island. Additional information on child well-being and Census 2000 can be found on the Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Web site at www.rikidscount.org and the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT Census Data Online Web site at www.aecf.org/kidscount/census. Also visit the Children's Defense Fund Web site at www.childrensdefense.org.

RHODE ISLAND CHILD POVERTY RATES BY CITY/TOWN: 1990 AND 2000

CITY/TOWN	1990		2000		CHANGE BETWEEN 1990 AND 2000	
	< AGE 18 BELOW POVERTY N	%	< AGE 18 BELOW POVERTY N	%	N	+/- %
Barrington	52	1.3%	116	2.5%	64	+1.2%
Bristol	253	5.9%	396	9.2%	143	+3.3%
Burrillville	276	6.1%	236	6.0%	-40	-0.1%
Central Falls	1,576	32.5%	2,189	40.8%	613	+8.3%
Charlestown	145	9.4%	78	4.7%	-67	-4.7%
Coventry	402	5.3%	455	5.6%	53	+0.3%
Cranston	1,378	9.5%	1,417	8.6%	39	-0.9%
Cumberland	302	4.7%	237	3.1%	-65	-1.6%
East Greenwich	153	5.3%	147	4.1%	-6	-1.2%
East Providence	904	8.7%	1,109	10.7%	205	+2.0%
Exeter	52	3.6%	112	7.5%	60	+3.9%
Foster	88	7.6%	32	2.9%	-56	-4.7%
Glocester	156	6.5%	171	6.4%	15	-0.1%
Hopkinton	75	4.1%	107	5.5%	32	+1.4%
Jamestown	92	8.1%	17	1.4%	-75	-6.7%
Johnston	452	8.4%	527	9.0%	75	+0.6%
Lincoln	272	7.0%	316	6.2%	44	-0.8%
Little Compton	20	2.7%	8	1.0%	-12	-1.7%
Middletown	275	6.0%	264	6.2%	-11	+0.2%
Narragansett	122	4.5%	230	8.4%	108	+3.9%
New Shoreham	17	10.1%	19	10.2%	2	+0.1%
Newport	1,143	20.3%	1,223	23.8%	80	+3.5%
North Kingstown	281	4.7%	657	9.6%	376	+4.9%
North Providence	298	5.4%	559	9.8%	261	+4.4%
North Smithfield	37	1.6%	67	2.8%	30	+1.2%
Pawtucket	2,525	15.5%	4,353	24.5%	1,828	+9.0%
Portsmouth	182	4.4%	118	2.8%	-64	-1.6%
Providence	12,946	34.5%	17,714	40.1%	4,768	+5.6%
Richmond	30	2.0%	82	4.2%	52	+2.2%
Scituate	91	3.7%	113	4.3%	22	+0.6%
Smithfield	155	4.1%	153	3.9%	-2	-0.2%
South Kingstown	350	7.5%	297	4.9%	-53	-2.6%
Tiverton	200	6.4%	90	2.7%	-110	-3.7%
Warren	199	8.5%	198	8.1%	-1	-0.4%
Warwick	1,084	5.9%	1,175	6.4%	91	+0.5%
West Greenwich	26	2.9%	40	2.7%	14	-0.2%
West Warwick	746	11.8%	1,170	17.9%	424	+6.1%
Westerly	432	8.7%	512	9.6%	80	+0.9%
Woonsocket	2,235	21.4%	3,413	31.3%	1,178	+9.9%
Core Cities*	20,425	27.3%	30,062	33.4%	9,637	+6.1%
Remainder of State	9,597	6.5%	10,055	6.6%	458	+0.1%
Rhode Island	30,022	13.5%	40,117	16.5%	10,095	+3.0%

* Data from Census 2000 showed that West Warwick is now the sixth core city in Rhode Island. Rhode Island KIDS COUNT identifies a core city as any city in the state with a child poverty rate above 15%. The other core cities are Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Newport, and Central Falls.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census and Census 2000.

EDUCATION LEVELS INCREASE STATEWIDE IN THE 1990S

According to Census 2000, Rhode Islanders are better educated now than in 1990. Rhode Island has education levels nearly equal to the U.S. averages, but lags behind the other New England states on almost all levels of educational attainment.

More Rhode Islanders have completed a four-year college degree or advanced on to graduate school, with 25.6% of the state's 25 years of age and over population holding a bachelor's degree or higher in 2000 compared to 21.3% in 1990. This is an increase of more than 35,000 Rhode Islanders with a bachelor's degree or higher over the past decade. The percentage of Rhode Islanders

whose highest educational attainment was a high school diploma or an equivalent degree has decreased from 29.5% in 1990 to 27.8% in 2000. Fewer people have less than a ninth grade education, decreasing from 72,842 people (11.1%) in 1990 to 56,312 people (8.1%) in 2000.

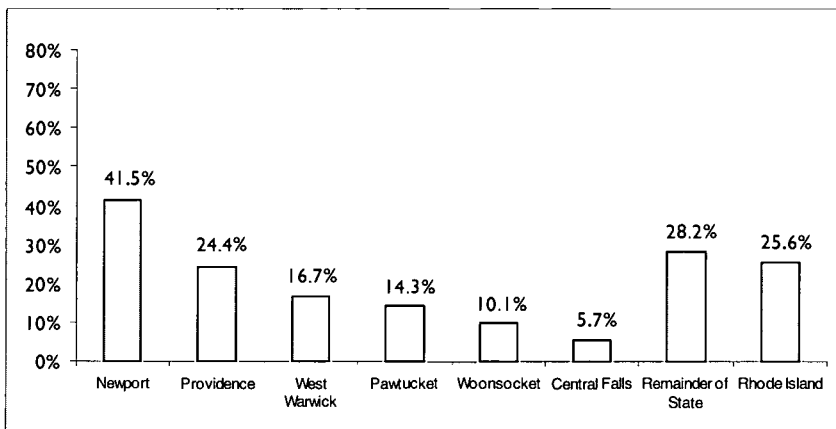
Educational attainment rates vary across the state. Some of the communities with the highest child poverty rates and lowest median household incomes also have the lowest adult educational attainment levels. Of the adults 25 years of age and older living in the core cities, those cities with child poverty rates over 15%, 13.5% (29,927) have less

than a ninth grade education, compared to only 5.6% of the adults living in the remainder of the state. The proportion of adults with less than a ninth grade education is highest in Central Falls (24.3%), Providence (15.2%), Woonsocket (13.7%), Bristol (13.3%), and Pawtucket (13.0%). In addition, Central Falls (5.7%), Woonsocket (10.1%) and Pawtucket (14.3%) have the lowest proportion of people holding higher education degrees. Among core cities, only Newport does not follow this trend, with educational attainment levels far above the state average.

Conversely, the highest income communities in Rhode Island have higher educational attainment levels. More than half of the adults in Barrington and East Greenwich, the two highest income communities in the state, have a bachelor's degree or higher; only 1% to 2% of the adult population of both communities have less than a ninth grade education.

Children who live in low-income communities often face multiple barriers to achieving higher education levels. According to the Rhode Island Department of Elementary and Secondary Education, children who grow up in low-income communities in Rhode Island are far less likely to attend high performing schools than are children in the remainder of the state.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher, Core Cities, Remainder of State, and Rhode Island, 2000



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

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HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RI POPULATION ≥ 25 YEARS OF AGE

CITY/TOWN	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1999) \$	LESS THAN NINTH GRADE (2000)		HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT (2000)		BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER (2000)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Barrington	\$74,591	222	2.0%	1,836	16.4%	5,957	53.2%
Bristol	\$43,689	1,999	13.3%	3,837	25.6%	3,936	26.3%
Burrillville	\$52,587	562	5.3%	3,685	35.0%	1,700	16.2%
Central Falls	\$22,628	2,738	24.3%	3,160	28.0%	644	5.7%
Charlestown	\$51,491	115	2.0%	1,802	32.0%	1,661	29.5%
Coventry	\$51,987	1,171	5.1%	7,989	34.5%	4,578	19.8%
Cranston	\$44,108	3,681	6.6%	16,036	28.7%	13,745	24.6%
Cumberland	\$54,656	1,731	7.7%	6,059	27.1%	6,597	29.5%
East Greenwich	\$70,062	125	1.4%	1,328	15.2%	4,939	56.6%
East Providence	\$39,108	4,077	11.8%	10,125	29.4%	6,225	18.0%
Exeter	\$64,452	212	5.2%	1,052	25.7%	1,237	30.2%
Foster	\$59,673	83	2.9%	853	29.5%	803	27.7%
Glocester	\$57,537	238	3.6%	1,963	29.7%	1,796	27.2%
Hopkinton	\$52,181	201	3.8%	1,957	36.8%	1,147	21.6%
Jamestown	\$63,073	114	2.7%	816	19.6%	1,900	45.7%
Johnston	\$43,514	1,265	6.1%	7,036	34.2%	3,687	17.9%
Lincoln	\$47,815	1,040	7.2%	3,750	25.9%	4,328	29.9%
Little Compton	\$55,368	100	3.8%	575	22.1%	1,172	45.0%
Middletown	\$51,075	326	2.7%	3,053	25.7%	4,545	38.2%
Narragansett	\$50,363	218	2.1%	2,326	22.5%	4,329	41.8%
New Shoreham	\$44,779	6	0.8%	150	19.4%	372	48.1%
Newport	\$40,669	786	4.5%	3,726	21.4%	7,227	41.5%
North Kingstown	\$60,027	355	2.0%	4,159	23.3%	7,191	40.3%
North Providence	\$39,721	1,339	5.6%	7,336	30.5%	5,100	21.2%
North Smithfield	\$58,602	492	6.4%	2,070	27.0%	1,990	25.9%
Pawtucket	\$31,775	6,280	13.0%	14,439	30.0%	6,871	14.3%
Portsmouth	\$58,835	409	3.4%	2,840	23.6%	5,164	42.9%
Providence	\$26,867	14,608	15.2%	22,167	23.1%	23,450	24.4%
Richmond	\$59,840	171	3.6%	1,413	29.7%	1,274	26.8%
Scituate	\$60,788	250	3.5%	1,958	27.7%	2,186	30.9%
Smithfield	\$55,621	589	4.4%	3,722	27.6%	3,886	28.8%
South Kingstown	\$56,325	374	2.3%	3,367	20.8%	7,564	46.8%
Tiverton	\$49,977	933	8.5%	3,239	29.6%	2,633	24.0%
Warren	\$41,285	806	10.0%	2,353	29.3%	1,835	22.9%
Warwick	\$46,483	2,172	3.5%	19,687	32.1%	15,027	24.5%
West Greenwich	\$65,725	81	2.4%	917	27.4%	998	29.9%
West Warwick	\$39,505	1,660	8.3%	6,367	31.7%	3,356	16.7%
Westerly	\$44,613	928	5.8%	4,784	30.0%	3,917	24.6%
Woonsocket	\$30,819	3,855	13.7%	8,982	32.0%	2,850	10.1%
Core Cities*	NA	29,927	13.5%	58,841	26.6%	44,398	20.1%
Remainder of State	NA	26,385	5.6%	134,073	28.3%	133,419	28.2%
Rhode Island	\$42,090	56,312	8.1%	192,914	27.8%	177,817	25.6%

*Core cities, those cities in which more than 15% of the children live in poverty, are Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, West Warwick, and Woonsocket.

Note: The definition of adult in this census brief is an individual 25 years of age or over.

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

RHODE ISLAND HOUSEHOLD INCOME GAP WIDENS DURING THE 1990S

The median household income provides one measure of the ability of Rhode Island's families to meet the costs of food, clothing, housing, health care, transportation, child care, and higher education.

According to Census 2000, in 1999 one-half of all Rhode Island families earned less than \$42,090 and one-half earned more. The Rhode Island 1999 median household income was slightly higher than the United States 1999 median household income of \$41,994. In Connecticut (\$53,935), Massachusetts (\$50,502), and New Hampshire (\$49,467), families had higher median incomes than in Rhode Island. Vermont (\$40,856) and Maine (\$37,240) had the lowest 1999 median household incomes in New England.

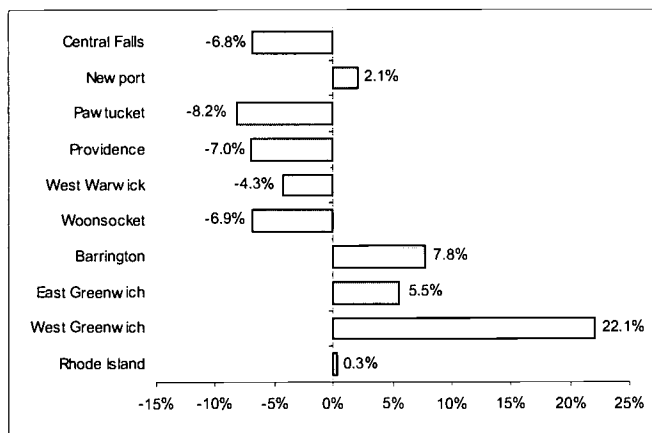
Though all the cities and towns in Rhode Island show a dollar increase in median income from 1989 to 1999, adjusting for inflation reveals a drop in real income for the poorest communities. In general, communities with the lowest median household incomes lost income throughout the 1990s, while communities with relatively higher median household incomes gained income. The town of Barrington had the highest 1999 median household income in the state at \$74,591, followed by East Green-

wich at \$70,062, and West Greenwich at \$65,725. In Central Falls, Providence, Woonsocket, and Pawtucket – where 1999 median household incomes were the lowest – the median income was less than half this amount. In Central Falls, the median household income was \$22,628, in Woonsocket, \$30,819, and in Pawtucket, \$31,775.

In all but one of the core cities, those cities with child poverty rates over 15%, families have fewer real dollars than in 1989. Real median household income dropped by 8.2% in Pawtucket, 7.0% in Providence, 6.9% in Woonsocket, 6.8% in Central Falls, and 4.3% in West Warwick over the last decade. Only Newport experienced an increase (2.1%) in real income. In communities with relatively higher 1989 median household incomes, median income increased throughout the

1990s. Median household income increased by 7.8% in Barrington, 5.5% in East Greenwich, 22.1% in West Greenwich, and 29.4% in

**Change in Adjusted Household Income
 Core Cities, Cities with Highest 1999 Median
 Household Income, and Rhode Island**



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

Exeter. Between 1989 and 1999, Rhode Island had the 9th largest increase in the gap between the richest 20% of families and the poorest 20% of families.*

Earnings are highly correlated with education levels among cities and towns in Rhode Island. The highest income communities in the state have far higher educational attainment levels than those with the lowest median household incomes. For more information on educational attainment levels in Rhode Island, please see *Census Brief* Number 7.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a census of the population every ten years. The most recent was completed in April 2000. This series of reports highlights information most relevant for community leaders, policy makers, advocates, and others concerned with the status of children and families in Rhode Island. Additional information on child well-being and Census 2000 can be found on the Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Web site at www.rikidscount.org.

*Source: *Pulling Apart: A State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends* (April 2002). Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and Economic Policy Institute.

RHODE ISLAND 1989 AND 1999 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

CITY/TOWN	1989 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	1989 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1999\$)*	1999 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME	CHANGE IN ADJUSTED HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Barrington	\$ 53,058	\$ 69,222	\$ 74,591	\$ 5,369	7.8%
Bristol	\$ 34,165	\$ 44,573	\$ 43,689	\$ (884)	-2.0%
Burrillville	\$ 37,156	\$ 48,476	\$ 52,587	\$ 4,111	8.5%
Central Falls	\$ 18,617	\$ 24,289	\$ 22,628	\$ (1,661)	-6.8%
Charlestown	\$ 36,040	\$ 47,020	\$ 51,491	\$ 4,471	9.5%
Coventry	\$ 37,230	\$ 48,572	\$ 51,987	\$ 3,415	7.0%
Cranston	\$ 34,528	\$ 45,047	\$ 44,108	\$ (939)	-2.1%
Cumberland	\$ 40,683	\$ 53,077	\$ 54,656	\$ 1,579	3.0%
East Greenwich	\$ 50,896	\$ 66,401	\$ 70,062	\$ 3,661	5.5%
East Providence	\$ 31,007	\$ 40,453	\$ 39,108	\$ (1,345)	-3.3%
Exeter	\$ 38,179	\$ 49,810	\$ 64,452	\$ 14,642	29.4%
Foster	\$ 40,795	\$ 53,223	\$ 59,673	\$ 6,450	12.1%
Glocester	\$ 40,000	\$ 52,186	\$ 57,537	\$ 5,351	10.3%
Hopkinton	\$ 36,737	\$ 47,929	\$ 52,181	\$ 4,252	8.9%
Jamestown	\$ 41,518	\$ 54,166	\$ 63,073	\$ 8,907	16.4%
Johnston	\$ 32,596	\$ 42,526	\$ 43,514	\$ 988	2.3%
Lincoln	\$ 37,082	\$ 48,379	\$ 47,815	\$ (564)	-1.2%
Little Compton	\$ 41,187	\$ 53,735	\$ 55,368	\$ 1,633	3.0%
Middletown	\$ 35,228	\$ 45,960	\$ 51,075	\$ 5,115	11.1%
Narragansett	\$ 35,545	\$ 46,374	\$ 50,363	\$ 3,989	8.6%
New Shoreham	\$ 31,471	\$ 41,059	\$ 44,779	\$ 3,720	9.1%
Newport	\$ 30,534	\$ 39,836	\$ 40,669	\$ 833	2.1%
North Kingstown	\$ 40,419	\$ 52,733	\$ 60,027	\$ 7,294	13.8%
North Providence	\$ 32,321	\$ 42,168	\$ 39,721	\$ (2,447)	-5.8%
North Smithfield	\$ 41,449	\$ 54,076	\$ 58,602	\$ 4,526	8.4%
Pawtucket	\$ 26,541	\$ 34,627	\$ 31,775	\$ (2,852)	-8.2%
Portsmouth	\$ 42,474	\$ 55,414	\$ 58,835	\$ 3,421	6.2%
Providence	\$ 22,147	\$ 28,894	\$ 26,867	\$ (2,027)	-7.0%
Richmond	\$ 40,975	\$ 53,458	\$ 59,840	\$ 6,382	11.9%
Scituate	\$ 45,170	\$ 58,931	\$ 60,788	\$ 1,857	3.2%
Smithfield	\$ 42,523	\$ 55,478	\$ 55,621	\$ 143	0.3%
South Kingstown	\$ 36,481	\$ 47,595	\$ 56,325	\$ 8,730	18.3%
Tiverton	\$ 36,170	\$ 47,189	\$ 49,977	\$ 2,788	5.9%
Warren	\$ 31,637	\$ 41,275	\$ 41,285	\$ 10	0.0%
Warwick	\$ 35,786	\$ 46,688	\$ 46,483	\$ (205)	-0.4%
West Greenwich	\$ 41,250	\$ 53,817	\$ 65,725	\$ 11,908	22.1%
West Warwick	\$ 31,625	\$ 41,260	\$ 39,505	\$ (1,755)	-4.3%
Westerly	\$ 34,844	\$ 45,459	\$ 44,613	\$ (846)	-1.9%
Woonsocket	\$ 25,363	\$ 33,090	\$ 30,819	\$ (2,271)	-6.9%
Rhode Island	\$ 32,181	\$ 41,985	\$ 42,090	\$ 105	0.3%

*The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index (CPI-U-RS) is 187.1 for 1989 and 244.1 for 1999. To adjust 1989 median, mean, and per capita dollar values to 1999 constant dollars, multiply 1989 dollar values by 244.1/187.1, or by 1.304650.

Note: Core cities are Central Falls, Newport, Pawtucket, Providence, West Warwick, and Woonsocket.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census.



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