

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

DEFINITION

Racial and ethnic disparities is the gap that exists in outcomes for children of different racial and ethnic groups in Rhode Island. Child well-being outcome areas include economic well-being, health, safety and education.

SIGNIFICANCE

Rhode Island's children are diverse in racial and ethnic background. In 2010 in Rhode Island, 72% of children under age 18 were White, 8% were Black or African American, 3% were Asian, 1% were Native American, 9% of children were identified as "Some other race," and 7% as "Two or more races." In 2010, 21% of children living in Rhode Island were Hispanic.¹

Children who live in poverty, especially those who experience deep poverty in early childhood, are more likely to have health, behavioral, educational and social problems.^{2,3} Between 2010 and 2014, 20% of all Rhode Island children lived in poverty, 68% of whom were minorities.⁴

Black, Hispanic, and Native American children are more likely than White and Asian children to live in neighborhoods that lack the resources needed for them to grow up healthy and successful.⁵ In 2010, two-thirds (67%) of Rhode Island's minority children lived in one of the four core cities (those cities with the highest percentage of children living in

poverty). In 2010, more than three quarters of the children in Providence (84%) and Central Falls (87%) were of minority racial and ethnic backgrounds.⁶

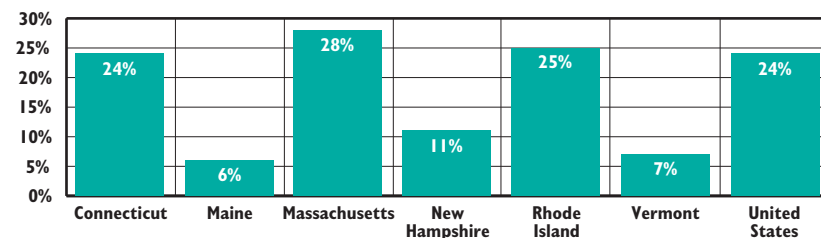
Children living in areas of concentrated poverty, who are more likely to be Black or Hispanic, face challenges above and beyond the burdens of individual poverty. The Providence metropolitan area has the 56th highest rate of concentrated poverty in the U.S.⁷ Residential segregation between Whites and Blacks has decreased in the U.S. since the 1970s, but high levels of residential segregation still exist. Hispanics and Asians experience less segregation than Blacks, but the rate of segregation for these groups has been increasing in recent years.⁸ The Providence-New Bedford-Fall River metropolitan area was the ninth most segregated metropolitan area in the nation for Hispanics in 2010.⁹

Black and Hispanic families were disproportionately impacted by the economic recession. In the U.S. between 2010 and 2013, White families' net worth rose by 2% while the net worth of Black and Hispanic families fell by 15% and 34%, respectively. The median net worth of White households is more than 10 times greater than Black or Hispanic families.¹⁰ In Rhode Island, Black and Hispanic families have higher rates of unemployment, earn lower wages, and have lower household income than White families.¹¹

Residential Segregation and Its Impact on Education

- ◆ In the U.S., Black and Hispanic students are now more segregated from White students than forty years ago.¹² White students generally attend schools that are disproportionately White and low-poverty, while Black and Hispanic students attend schools that are disproportionately minority and high-poverty.¹³
- ◆ Students in high-poverty, high-minority schools have unequal educational opportunities, with classmates who generally have more absences and lower graduation rates and teachers who have less teaching experience and are more likely to teach outside their subject area of expertise. Students living in poverty often face a host of challenges outside the classroom that can negatively impact academic performance, including inadequate housing, lower parental educational levels, and fewer opportunities for enriching after-school and summer activities.^{14,15}

Percentage of Children Living in Immigrant Families, New England and United States, 2014



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org

- ◆ Children in immigrant families are defined as children under age 18 who are foreign-born or who have at least one foreign-born parent, regardless of citizenship status or year of arrival in the United States. In 2014, 25% (54,000) of Rhode Island children were living in immigrant families.
- ◆ In Rhode Island, the median family income for children in immigrant families (\$44,000) is lower than that of children living in U.S.-born families (\$71,100).¹⁶

Economic Well-Being Outcomes, by Race and Ethnicity, Rhode Island

	WHITE	HISPANIC	BLACK	ASIAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	ALL RACES
Children in Poverty	15%	41%	36%	15%	57%	20%
Births to Mothers with <12 Years Education	8%	27%	17%	9%	28%	13%
Unemployment Rate	5%	9%	12%	NA	NA	6%
Median Family Income	\$79,418	\$32,207	\$39,454	\$69,677	\$25,941	\$73,217
Homeownership	65%	28%	31%	49%	22%	60%

Sources: *Children in Poverty* data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014. Tables B17001, B17020A, B17020B, B17020C, B17020D & B17020I. *Maternal Education* data are from the Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, Maternal and Child Health Database, 2010-2014. *Unemployment Rate* data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2015. *Median Family Income* data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, Tables B19113, B19113A, B19113B, B19113C, B19113D & B19113I. *Homeownership* data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, Tables B25003, B25003A, B25003B, B25003C, B25003D & B25003I. Hispanics also may be included in any of the race categories. All Census data refer only to those individuals who selected one race. NA indicates that the rate was not calculated because the number was too small to calculate a reliable rate.

- ◆ Between 2010 and 2014 in Rhode Island, 20% of all children, 41% of Hispanic children, 57% of Native American children, 36% of Black children, 15% of Asian children, and 15% of White children in Rhode Island lived in families with incomes below the federal poverty level.¹⁷
- ◆ Between 2010 and 2014 in Rhode Island, White households were the most likely to own their homes while Native American, Hispanic, and Black households were the most likely to live in rental units.¹⁸
- ◆ In 2015 in Rhode Island, the unemployment rate among White workers was 5.2%, compared to 12.2% for Black workers and 9.1% for Hispanic workers. Nationally, the unemployment rate for White workers in 2015 was 4.6%, compared to 9.6% for Black workers and 6.6% for Hispanic workers.¹⁹
- ◆ Education is essential for economic success. Adults with less than a high school diploma are at particular risk of living in poverty and other negative outcomes.²⁰ Hispanic, Black, and Native American children in Rhode Island are all more likely than White and Asian children to be born to mothers with less than a high school diploma.²¹

Health Outcomes, by Race and Ethnicity, Rhode Island

	WHITE	HISPANIC	BLACK	ASIAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	ALL RACES
Children Without Health Insurance	2.6%	4.7%	6.2%	7.6%	NA	3.3%
Women With Delayed Prenatal Care	10.3%	15.5%	18.5%	14.9%	13.7%	12.4%
Preterm Births	8.5%	9.6%	11.4%	9.1%	10.1%	9.1%
Low Birthweight Infants	6.6%	7.8%	11.2%	9.0%	10.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.8	6.1	10.8	6.4	NA	6.2
Asthma Hospitalizations (per 1,000 children)	1.2	2.2	4.3	1.0	NA	1.6
Births to Teens Ages 15-19 (per 1,000 teens)	11.6	45.9	33.2	11.5	53.6	18.6

Sources: All data are from the Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, Maternal and Child Health Database, 2010-2014 unless otherwise specified. Information is based on self-reported race and ethnicity. *Children without Health Insurance* data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, Tables B27001A, B27001B, B27001D, B27001E, & CP03. *Asthma Hospitalizations* data are from the Rhode Island Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Database, 2010-2014 and refer only to hospitalizations due to primary diagnoses of asthma. Data on Preterm Births are not comparable to prior years. For *Asthma Hospitalizations* the denominators are the child population under age 18 by race from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, SF1. For *Births to Teens* the denominators are the female populations ages 15-19 by race from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, P12, P14. For all indicators other than *Asthma Hospitalizations*, Hispanics also may be included in any of the race categories. NA indicates that the rate was not calculated because the number was too small to calculate a reliable rate.

- ◆ Although progress has been made on many health indicators across racial and ethnic populations, disparities still exist for a number of maternal and infant health outcomes in Rhode Island. Minority women are more likely than White women to receive delayed or no prenatal care and to have preterm births. Minority children are more likely to die in infancy than White children. Hispanic and Black youth are more likely than White and Asian youth to give birth as teenagers.²²
- ◆ Black and Hispanic children in Rhode Island are more likely to be hospitalized as a result of asthma than White children.²³ Nationally, Blacks and Native Americans are the most likely of all racial and ethnic groups to have asthma.²⁴
- ◆ In 2014, 94% of U.S. children had health insurance coverage, an historic low. Hispanic (90%) and Native American (86%) children have the lowest rates of coverage.²⁵

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

Safety Outcomes, by Race and Ethnicity, Rhode Island

	WHITE	HISPANIC	BLACK	ASIAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	ALL RACES
Youth at the Training School* (per 1,000 youth ages 13-18)	2.6	10.0	20.2	3.0	12.4	5.5
Children of Incarcerated Parents (per 1,000 children)	9.3	16.4	80.7	4.0	28.5	14.8
Children in Out-of-Home Placement (per 1,000 children)	6.5	13.0	19.8	3.6	15.6	9.3

Sources: *Youth at the Training School* data are from the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, Rhode Island Training School, Calendar Year 2015. *Children of Incarcerated Parents* data are from the Rhode Island Department of Corrections, September 30, 2015 and reflect the race of the incarcerated parent (includes only the sentenced population). *Children in Out-of-Home Placement* data are from the Rhode Island Department of Children, Youth and Families, RICHIST Database, December 31, 2015. Population denominators used for *Youth at the Training School* are youth ages 13-18 by race from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, SF1. Population denominators used for *Children of Incarcerated Parents* and *Children in Out-of-Home Placement* are the populations under age 18 by race from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, SF1.

◆ **Racial and ethnic minority youth continue to be disproportionately represented in the U.S. juvenile justice system. Minority youth (especially Latino and Black youth) are treated more harshly than White youth for the same type and severity of offenses, including detention, processing, and incarceration in juvenile and adult correctional facilities.²⁶ Rhode Island's juvenile justice system has some of the widest residential placement disparities between White and minority youth in the nation.²⁷**

◆ **Black, Native American, and Hispanic children in Rhode Island are more likely than their White, and Asian peers to be placed out-of-home through the child welfare system.²⁸ Nationally, minority children experience disparate treatment as they enter the foster care system and while they are in the system. They are more likely than White children under similar circumstances to be placed in foster care, remain in the child welfare system longer, have less contact with child welfare staff, and to have lower reunification rates.²⁹**

◆ **Disproportionality in child welfare and juvenile justice systems is in part a reflection of differential poverty rates between minority and White communities. However, while addressing poverty through policies would reduce child maltreatment and juvenile offending rates, policies that work directly to reduce disparities are necessary as well.³⁰**

Education Outcomes, by Race and Ethnicity, Rhode Island

	WHITE	HISPANIC	BLACK	ASIAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	ALL RACES
3rd Grade Students Meeting Expectations in Reading	48%	18%	22%	47%	17%	37%
3rd Grade Students Meeting Expectations in Math	46%	18%	21%	52%	13%	36%
Students Attending Schools Identified for Intervention	3%	37%	30%	18%	19%	14%
Four-Year High School Graduation Rates	87%	76%	77%	89%	65%	83%
% of Adults Over Age 25 With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	33%	12%	18%	41%	11%	31%

Sources: *Third Grade Students Meeting Expectations in Reading and Math* data are from the Rhode Island Department of Education, *Partnership for the Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC)*, 2015. *Students Attending Schools Identified for Intervention* and *Four-Year High School Graduation Rates* data are from the Rhode Island Department of Education, 2014-2015 school year. *Adult Educational Attainment* data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-2014, Tables B15003, C15002A, C15002B, C15002C, C15002D & C15002I. All Census data refer only to those individuals who selected one race and Hispanics also may be included in any of the race categories.

◆ **In Rhode Island, Native American, Hispanic, and Black children are less likely to meet expectations in reading and mathematics in third grade than White or Asian children.³¹ Native American, Hispanic, and Black adults living in Rhode Island are less likely to have a bachelor's degree than White or Asian adults.³²**

◆ **Nationally, Black, Hispanic, and Native American students are more likely than White and Asian students to be disciplined in school. Schools' disproportionate use of disciplinary techniques that remove children from the classroom, such as out-of-school suspension or expulsion, may contribute to racial and ethnic gaps in school achievement and drop-out rates. In Rhode Island during the 2014-2015 school year, minority students received 56% of all disciplinary actions, although they made up only 40% of the student population.³³**

◆ **During the 2014-2015 school year, Rhode Island's Hispanic and Black children were almost 12 times as likely as White children to attend schools identified for intervention.³⁴**

Rhode Island's Hispanic Children and Youth

◆ In 2010, there were 45,940 Hispanic children under age 18 living in Rhode Island, up from 35,326 in 2000. Hispanic children made up 21% of Rhode Island's child population in 2010, compared with 14% in 2000.³⁵

◆ In 2010, three-quarters (75%) of the Hispanic children in Rhode Island lived in the four core cities of Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket. While Providence has the largest Hispanic child population overall, Central Falls has the highest percentage of Hispanic children.³⁶

Economics

◆ In 2014, 38% percent of Rhode Island's Hispanic children were living in poverty, compared to the national rate of 32%.³⁷ The median family income for Hispanics in Rhode Island was \$32,207, compared to \$73,217 overall for all races in Rhode Island.³⁸

Health

◆ In Rhode Island between 2010 and 2014, 15.5% percent of Hispanic babies were born to women who received delayed or no prenatal care, compared with 12.4% of all babies in the state.³⁹

◆ Between 2010 and 2014, Hispanic female teens between the ages of 15 and 19 in Rhode Island had a birth rate that was more than two times higher than the overall teen birth rate in Rhode Island (45.9 per 1,000 Hispanic teens ages 15 to 19 compared to 18.6 per 1,000 for all teens).^{40,41}

Education

◆ The four-year high school graduation rate among Hispanic youth in the class of 2015 was 76%, lower than Rhode Island's four-year high school graduation rate of 83%.⁴²

◆ The achievement gap between White and Latino students in Rhode Island is among the largest in the U.S.⁴³

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