

# Public School Enrollment and Demographics

## DEFINITION

*Public school enrollment and demographics* is the total number of students enrolled in Rhode Island public schools on October 1.

## SIGNIFICANCE

A child's educational journey begins at birth and continues into adulthood. Each child's educational experience varies due to three primary clusters of factors that have an impact on student achievement: school factors, factors related to connections between home and school, and factors that exist before and beyond school (including health, nutrition, and non-school academic supports).<sup>1</sup> As a result of these factors, racial, ethnic, and income gaps in opportunities to obtain a high-quality education have been well-documented throughout the country over time.

On October 1, 2024, there were 135,978 students enrolled in Rhode Island public schools in preschool through grade 12, a decrease of 4% from 141,959 on October 1, 2014.<sup>2</sup> Of these students, 27% (36,167) were attending schools in the four core cities (communities with the highest child poverty rates), 63% (84,941) were attending schools in the remaining districts, and 11% (14,870) attended charter schools, state-operated schools, or collaboratives.<sup>3</sup> There were an

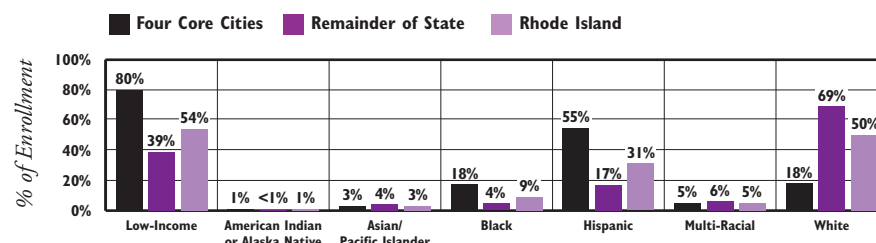
additional 13,808 Rhode Island students attending private and parochial schools (including out-of-state schools), and 3,086 students were home-schooled.<sup>4</sup>

The most students (58,255) were in grades K-5; 30,231 were in grades 6-8; and 44,050 were in grades 9-12. As of October 2024, there were 3,877 children ages three and four enrolled in Head Start, RI Pre-K, or both during the two years before kindergarten, reaching approximately 18% of all children and 28% of low-income children. There were 35 RI Pre-K classrooms operated by public schools, 23% of the 154 RI Pre-K classrooms.<sup>6</sup>

In 2024 in Rhode Island, 50% of public school students were white, 31% were Hispanic, 9% were Black, 5% were Multi-Racial, 3% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1% were American Indian or Alaska Native. About half (54%) of these students lived in low-income households (students who were eligible for the free or reduced-price lunch program).<sup>7</sup>

Rhode Island schools are also diverse in terms of students with disabilities and students who are Multilingual Learners. During the 2023-2024 school year, 18% of Rhode Island public school students were receiving special education services and 14% were Multilingual Learners.<sup>8,9</sup>

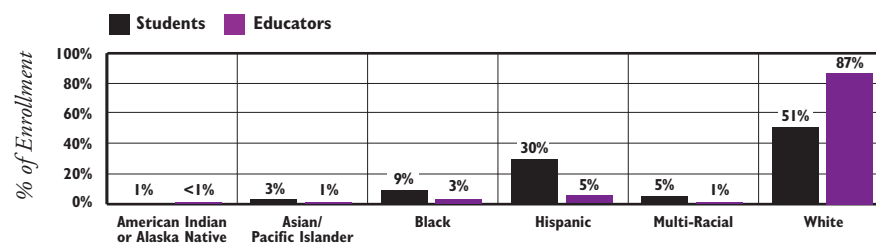
## Rhode Island Public School Enrollment by Low-Income Status, Race and Ethnicity, October 1, 2024



Source: Rhode Island Department of Education. (2024). *Public schools enrollment dashboard*. Retrieved December 4, 2024, from <https://datacenter.ride.ri.gov/Home/FileDetail?fileid=994>.

◆ On October 1, 2024, 82% of students enrolled in the four core cities were Students of Color, compared with 31% in the remainder of state, and 80% of students enrolled in the four core cities were low-income, compared with 39% in the remainder of the state.<sup>10</sup>

## Rhode Island Public School Student Enrollment and Educator Demographics by Race and Ethnicity, October 1, 2023



Source: Rhode Island Department of Education, State Report Card, 2023-2024 school year. Hispanic educators may be included in any race category. Educator percentages based on the total number of educators that reported race/ethnicity.

◆ Educators of Color benefit all students, especially Students of Color. Students of Color demonstrate long-term academic achievement including higher reading and math test scores, decreased likelihood of dropping out of high school, increased likelihood of going to college, and improved social and emotional development in classes with Teachers of Color.<sup>11</sup>

◆ Diversifying the teacher workforce requires a multifaceted strategic approach including effective antiracist work in schools and systems to change conditions that drive Educators of Color away from the profession, district efforts to attract diverse talent, and state strategies to remove barriers to licensure and create alternative pathways to certification.<sup>12,13</sup>

# Public School Enrollment and Demographics

Table 37. Rhode Island Public School Enrollment by Grade and Demographic Groups, October 1, 2024

SCHOOL DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL*				ENROLLMENT BY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS							TOTAL ENROLLMENT
	PRE-SCHOOL*	ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE	HIGH	% LOW-INCOME	% AMERICAN INDIAN	% ASIAN PACIFIC ISLANDER+	% BLACK	% HISPANIC	% MULTI-RACIAL	% WHITE	
Barrington	59	1,359	767	1,109	12%	<1%	8%	2%	7%	7%	76%	3,294
Bristol Warren	59	1,158	648	828	40%	<1%	1%	2%	8%	7%	82%	2,693
Burrillville	37	835	474	647	42%	<1%	1%	2%	7%	3%	88%	1,993
Central Falls	162	1,036	542	820	93%	7%	1%	16%	53%	4%	19%	2,560
Chariho	97	1,190	636	1,043	31%	1%	<1%	1%	4%	4%	89%	2,966
Coventry	139	1,730	946	1,241	38%	0%	2%	2%	9%	4%	84%	4,056
Cranston	165	4,050	2,357	3,465	55%	1%	8%	5%	37%	6%	43%	10,037
Cumberland	109	2,186	1,127	1,459	27%	<1%	7%	4%	15%	5%	69%	4,881
East Greenwich	34	1,104	600	752	12%	<1%	9%	2%	8%	5%	76%	2,490
East Providence	211	2,145	1,125	1,744	54%	1%	2%	12%	17%	10%	58%	5,225
Exeter-West Greenwich	84	628	369	463	22%	<1%	2%	1%	7%	3%	86%	1,544
Foster	18	223	0	0	25%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	95%	241
Foster-Glocester	0	0	399	874	25%	<1%	<1%	1%	5%	4%	89%	1,273
Glocester	0	558	0	0	23%	<1%	<1%	<1%	5%	4%	90%	563
Jamestown	24	227	150	0	10%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	4%	92%	406
Johnston	153	1,445	729	864	56%	0%	4%	7%	33%	3%	53%	3,191
Lincoln	112	1,399	779	988	34%	<1%	5%	6%	12%	4%	72%	3,278
Little Compton	13	134	70	0	18%	<1%	<1%	5%	<1%	<1%	90%	218
Middletown	36	841	438	545	36%	1%	4%	6%	19%	8%	62%	1,860
Narragansett	82	315	200	380	27%	<1%	2%	<1%	5%	7%	85%	977
New Shoreham	0	55	27	44	40%	<1%	<1%	<1%	29%	<1%	67%	126
Newport	32	776	364	623	74%	2%	1%	10%	42%	13%	32%	1,795
North Kingstown	87	1,568	820	1,311	26%	1%	2%	2%	8%	6%	80%	3,786
North Providence	82	1,484	788	1,134	53%	0%	4%	15%	28%	6%	46%	3,488
North Smithfield	43	664	383	547	25%	<1%	2%	2%	12%	5%	79%	1,637
Pawtucket	335	3,532	1,934	2,015	76%	1%	1%	29%	39%	6%	23%	7,816
Portsmouth	23	848	466	797	20%	<1%	2%	2%	9%	6%	81%	2,134
Providence	563	8,563	4,229	6,895	83%	1%	3%	15%	68%	4%	8%	20,250
Scituate	13	529	262	390	24%	<1%	<1%	<1%	3%	1%	95%	1,194
Smithfield	59	1,061	504	737	20%	<1%	2%	2%	10%	5%	82%	2,361
South Kingstown	58	922	556	717	28%	2%	2%	2%	7%	6%	80%	2,253
Tiverton	30	659	385	446	34%	<1%	1%	2%	7%	5%	85%	1,520
Warwick	224	3,483	1,796	2,350	48%	<1%	4%	4%	17%	7%	69%	7,853
West Warwick	91	1,523	739	1,116	60%	1%	2%	6%	23%	6%	63%	3,469
Westerly	87	881	490	681	44%	1%	3%	1%	10%	8%	77%	2,139
Woonsocket	79	2,540	1,109	1,813	68%	1%	4%	13%	30%	7%	46%	5,541
Charter Schools	24	6,573	2,865	3,168	79%	<1%	<1%	19%	53%	0%	22%	12,630
State-Operated Schools	<10	31	13	1,741	65%	<1%	<1%	18%	49%	<1%	28%	1,792
Collaboratives	0	0	145	303	94%	<1%	<1%	21%	66%	<1%	5%	448
Four Core Cities	1,139	15,671	7,814	11,543	80%	1%	3%	18%	55%	5%	18%	36,167
Remainder of State	2,261	35,980	19,394	27,295	39%	<1%	4%	4%	17%	6%	69%	84,941
Rhode Island	3,436	58,255	30,231	44,050	54%	1%	3%	9%	31%	5%	50%	135,978

## Source of Data for Table/Methodology

Rhode Island Department of Education, Public School Enrollment in preschool through grade 12 as of October 1, 2024.

\*Preschool includes students enrolled in half-day or full-day preschool through the public school district (primarily preschool special education classrooms). In 2024, the RI Pre-K program served 2,804 children in 154 classrooms, 40% operated by Head Start agencies, 38% operated by child care programs, and 23% operated by public schools. Elementary includes students in kindergarten through 5th grade, middle includes 6th through 8th grades, and high includes 9th through 12th grades.

Children are counted as low-income if they are eligible for a Free or Reduced-Price Lunch Program.

+Data for Asian and Pacific Islander students is not disaggregated by ethnic group. National research shows large academic disparities across Asian ethnic groups.

Charter schools include the Achievement First Rhode Island and Blackstone Valley Prep mayoral academy networks, Beacon Charter School, Blackstone Academy, Charette Charter, The Compass School, Paul Cuffee Charter School, Excel Academy Rhode Island, The Greene School, Highlander Charter, The Hope Academy, International Charter School, Kingston Hill Academy, The Learning Community, Nuestro Mundo Public Charter, Providence Preparatory Charter, Rhode Island Nurses Institute Middle College, RISE Prep Mayoral Academy, Segue Institute for Learning, SouthSide Charter School, Trinity Academy for the Performing Arts, Village Green Virtual.

State-operated schools include Davies Career & Technical High School, Metropolitan Regional Career and Technical Center, and Rhode Island School for the Deaf.

Collaboratives include Sheila Skip Nowell Leadership Academy, Urban Collaborative Accelerated Program (UCAP), and YouthBuild Preparatory Academy.

Core cities are Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket.

Students from Little Compton attend high school in Portsmouth. Jamestown students can choose to attend high school in Narragansett or North Kingstown.

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# References

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## References for Children Enrolled in Early Intervention

<sup>8</sup> Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services, Medicaid Core Set Measure, Developmental Screenings Children Under Age 3, Calendar Year 2023, Federal Fiscal Year 2024.

<sup>9,10,11,12</sup> Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services, 2019 - 2024.

<sup>13</sup> Anderson, P. (2021, November 26). Rhode Island Early Intervention program for infants and toddlers in 'crisis.' *The Providence Journal*. Retrieved March 18, 2023, from <https://www.providencejournal.com/story/news/politics/2021/11/26/rhode-island-early-intervention-program-shortage-therapists-clinicians/8748277002/>

<sup>14</sup> Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services, Early Intervention Data Dashboard, Retrieved January 20, 2025, from [www.eohhs.ri.gov/consumer/families-children/early-intervention-program/early-intervention-data-dashboard](http://www.eohhs.ri.gov/consumer/families-children/early-intervention-program/early-intervention-data-dashboard)

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## References for Children Enrolled in Early Head Start

<sup>11</sup> Rhode Island KIDS COUNT calculations using enrollment data from Early Head Start programs for the numerator and estimating the number of low-income children under age three using number of children under age 3 according to Census 2020, Table PCT12 multiplied by the percentage of students who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch (at or below 185% of the federal poverty level) in each city or town's school district for the denominator.

<sup>15</sup> Sandstrom, H., Kuhns, C., & Drukker, D. (2024). *Staff shortages in Early Head Start programs*. Urban Institute.

<sup>16</sup> National Head Start Association. (2023, October). *An update on Head Start's ongoing workforce crisis*.

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## References for Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2021). *The economics of child care supply in the United States*. Retrieved April 2, 2022, from [www.treasury.gov](http://www.treasury.gov)

<sup>8</sup> McLean, C., Austin, L. J. E., Whitebook, M., & Olson, K. L. (2021). *Early childhood workforce index 2020*. Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley.

<sup>9</sup> National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2018). *Transforming the financing of early care and education*. The National Academies Press.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024). *May 2023 State occupational employment and wage estimates, Rhode Island*. Retrieved February 24, 2025, from [https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_ri.htm](https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_ri.htm)

<sup>11,12,13</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services, Child Care Assistance Program enrollment, 2003-2024.

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## References for High-Quality Early Learning Programs

<sup>13,14,15,19</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services, Rhode Island Department of Education, Rhode Island Association for the Education of Young Children, licensed child care programs and public schools with BrightStars ratings, January 2021 – January 2025.

<sup>16</sup> Maxwell, K. L., Blasberg, A., Early, D. M., Li, W., & Orfali, N. (2016). *Executive summary: Evaluation of Rhode Island's BrightStars Child Care Center and Preschool Quality Framework*. Child Trends.

<sup>17,20</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services, Child Care Assistance Program enrollment, December 2024.

<sup>18</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2024). *May 2023 State occupational employment and wage estimates, Rhode Island*. Retrieved January 22, 2025, from [https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes\\_ri.htm](https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_ri.htm)

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## References for Children Enrolled in Head Start or RI Pre-K

<sup>10</sup> National Head Start Association. (2022). *Fact sheet: State investments in Head Start and Early Head Start to support at-risk children and families*. Retrieved March 10, 2024, from <https://nhsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/2022-EHS-State-Investments.pdf>

<sup>11,12,13</sup> Rhode Island KIDS COUNT calculations using Rhode Island Head Start and RI Pre-K program enrollment data as the numerator and the estimated number of children ages three and four from Census 2020 as the denominator for all children and multiplied by the percentage of students who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch (at or below 185% of the federal poverty level) to estimate the number of low-income children.

<sup>14,15,16,19,29,32,34</sup> Rhode Island Head Start and Early Head Start Program reports to Rhode Island KIDS COUNT, October 2015-2024.

<sup>17</sup> National Head Start Association. (2023, October). *An update on Head Start's ongoing workforce crisis*. Retrieved March 23, 2025, from [www.nhsa.org](http://www.nhsa.org)

<sup>18,20,21,30,36,37</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, RI Pre-K, October 2015-2024.

<sup>22</sup> Bustamante, A. S., Dearing, E., Zachrisson, H. D., Vandell, D. L., Hirsh-Pasek, K. (2021). *High-quality early child care and education: The gift that lasts a lifetime*. Retrieved February 19, 2024, from [www.brookings.edu](http://www.brookings.edu)

<sup>23,26</sup> Barnett, W. S. & Friedman-Krauss, A. H. (2016). *State(s) of Head Start*. National Institute for Early Education Research.

<sup>24</sup> Schanzenbach, D. W. & Bauer, L. (2016). *The long-term impact of the Head Start program*. Retrieved March 25, 2021, from [www.brookings.edu](http://www.brookings.edu)

<sup>25</sup> Barnett, W. S. (2012). *Rhode Island State Pre-K Demonstration Program evaluation*. Presentation to the Rhode Island General Assembly.

<sup>31,35</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services, children participating in the Child Care Assistance Program, December 2024.

<sup>35</sup> Office of Head Start, Program Information Report (PIR) Summary Report, 2024, State Level – Rhode Island. Retrieved March 23, 2025, from the Head Start Enterprise System at <https://hses.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/pir/reports>

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## References for Children Receiving Preschool Special Education Services

<sup>1,3,9,12</sup> Hebbeler, K. & Spiker, D. (2016). Supporting young children with disabilities. *The Future of Children*, 26(2), 185-205.

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021). *Facts about developmental disabilities*. Retrieved February 13, 2022, from [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

<sup>4,5</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education. (2018). *Rhode Island's guidelines for implementing Child Outreach screening*.

<sup>6</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, 2023-2024 Child Outreach Screening, Referral, Evaluation and Eligibility Data.

<sup>7</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, 2018-2019 and 2021-2022 Child Outreach Screening Rates.

<sup>8</sup> Zablotsky, B., et al. (2019). Prevalence and trends of developmental disabilities among children in the United States, 2009-2017. *Pediatrics*, 144(4), 1-11.

<sup>10,14,15,16</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, June 2024 Special Education Census.

<sup>11</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, June 2019 Special Education Census.

<sup>13</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Education. (2023). *Policy statement on inclusion of children with disabilities in early childhood programs*. Retrieved January 26, 2024, from <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/>

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## Source of Data for Table/Methodology for Public School Enrollment and Demographics

Students enrolled in state-operated schools, charter schools, and collaboratives are not counted in totals for the four core cities or for the remainder of the state, but they are included in the Rhode Island state totals.

## References for Public School Enrollment and Demographics

<sup>1</sup> Barton, P. E. & Coley, R. J. (2009). *Parsing the achievement gap II*. Educational Testing Service.

<sup>2,3,5,7,10</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education [RIDE]. (2024). *Public schools enrollment dashboard*. Retrieved December 4, 2024, from <https://datacenter.ride.ri.gov/Home/FileDetail?fileid=994>

<sup>4</sup> RIDE. (2024). *Private/parochial school data, 2023-2024 school year*.

<sup>6</sup> RIDE. (2024). *RI Pre-K enrollment October 1, 2024*.

<sup>8</sup> RIDE. (2024). *Office for Diverse Learners, Special Education Census, 2023-2024 school year*.

- <sup>9</sup> RIDE. (2024). *Office for Diverse Learners, English Learner Census, 2023-2024 school year*.
- <sup>11</sup> Carver-Thomas, D. (2018). *Diversifying the teaching profession: How to recruit and retain teachers of color*. Learning Policy Institute. <https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/diversifyin-g-teaching-profession-report>
- <sup>12</sup> New England Secondary School Consortium. (2020). *Increasing the racial, ethnic, and linguistic diversity of the educator workforce: A call to action for leaders*. <https://www.greatschoolspartnership.org/diversifying-the-educator-workforce/>
- <sup>13</sup> Lachlan-Haché, L., Creque, D., Kimmel, L., El-Mekki, S., Corsello. (2023). *Prioritizing an integrated approach to educator shortages and workforce diversity, part 2: Innovative strategies and examples across the talent development continuum*. <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED660776.pdf>

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## Source of Data for Table/Methodology for Children Participating in School Meals

Core cities are Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket.

The October 2024 enrollment is for the full month of October and is not comparable with the October 1, 2024 enrollment numbers reported elsewhere in the 2025 Factbook.

## References for Children Participating in School Meals

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- <sup>2</sup> United States Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. (2025). *School breakfast program participation and meals served*. Retrieved, March 22, 2025, from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/child-nutrition-tables>
- <sup>3</sup> United States Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. (2025). *National school lunch program: Participation and lunches served*. Retrieved, March 22, 2025, from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/child-nutrition-tables>
- <sup>4</sup> United States Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. (2025). *School breakfast program: Children participating*. Retrieved, March 22, 2025, from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/child-nutrition-tables>

- <sup>5</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, October 1, 2024.
- <sup>6</sup> United States Department of Agriculture: Food and Nutrition Service. (2025). *National school lunch program: Total participation*. Retrieved, March 22, 2025, from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/child-nutrition-tables>
- <sup>7</sup> Cullen, K. W., & Chen, T. (2017). The contribution of the USDA school breakfast and lunch program meals to student daily dietary intake. *Preventive Medicine Reports* 5(2017), 82-85.
- <sup>8</sup> The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, [datacenter.kidscount.org](http://datacenter.kidscount.org)
- <sup>9,12,14</sup> No Kid Hungry. (2023). *How does hunger affect learning?* Retrieved March 23, 2025, from <https://www.nokidhungry.org/blog/how-does-hunger-affect-learning>
- <sup>10,15</sup> Utah Food Bank. (2023). *Back to school hunger: Addressing a hidden educational barrier*. Retrieved March 23, 2025, from <https://www.utahfoodbank.org/2023/08/08/back-to-school-hunger-addressing-a-hiddeneducational-barrier>
- <sup>11,13</sup> Cook, J., Jeng, K. (2009). *Child food insecurity: The economic impact on our nation*. Feeding America.
- <sup>16</sup> Food Research and Action Center. (2016). *Research brief: Breakfast for learning*. Retrieved March 26, 2025, from <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/breakfastforlearning-1.pdf>
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- <sup>18</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education. (n.d.). *School breakfast program*. Retrieved March 26, 2025, from <https://ride.ri.gov/child-nutrition/nutritionprograms/school-breakfast-program>
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- <sup>20</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2023). *The summer EBT program would reduce summer hunger in Rhode Island*. Retrieved March 27, 2025, from [https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Summer-EBT-State-Fact-Sheets\\_RI.pdf](https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/Summer-EBT-State-Fact-Sheets_RI.pdf)

- <sup>21</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services. (n.d.). *SUN Bucks*. Retrieved March 27, 2025, from <https://dhs.ri.gov/programs-and-services/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap/supplemental-nutrition-10>
- <sup>22</sup> First Focus Campaign for Children. (2023). *Universal school meals: Policy brief*. Retrieved March 27, 2025, from <https://campaignforchildren.org/resource/issue-brief-universal-school-meals/>
- <sup>23,26,28</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, Child Nutrition Programs, Office of School Health and Wellness, October 2024
- <sup>24</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2024). *Community eligibility: The key to hunger-free schools 2024*. Retrieved March 26, 2025, from <https://frac.org/ccp-report-2024>
- <sup>25,27</sup> Food Research & Action Center. (2025). *School meals support children's health and learning*. Retrieved March 26, 2025, from <https://frac.org/school-meals>

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## References for Out-of-School Time

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- <sup>13</sup> United Way of Rhode Island, Summer Learning Initiative enrollment, Summer 2024.
- <sup>14</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education. (n.d.). *Learn365RI*. Retrieved from <https://ride.ri.gov/>
- <sup>15,16</sup> Rhode Island Department of Human Services and Rhode Island Association for the Education of Young Children, January 2025.

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## References for Multilingual Learners

- <sup>2</sup> Tung, R. (2013). Innovations in educational equity for English language learners. *Voices in Urban Education*, 2-5. <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1046319>
- <sup>3,18</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education. (2024). *Rhode Island's Strategy for Improving Outcomes for Multilingual Learners*. [ride.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur806/files/2024-09/Encl5d\\_MLL\\_Deck\\_Regs.pdf](https://ride.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur806/files/2024-09/Encl5d_MLL_Deck_Regs.pdf)

- <sup>4</sup> Bialik, K., Scheller, A., Walker, K. (2018). *6 facts about English language learners in U.S. public schools*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2018/10/25/6-facts-about-english-language-learners-in-u-s-public-schools/>
- <sup>5,9</sup> National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine. (2017). *Promoting the educational success of children and youth learning English: Promising futures*. National Academies Press.
- <sup>6</sup> Park, M., O'Toole, A., & Katsiaficas, C. (2017). *Dual Language Learners: A national demographic and policy profile*. Migration Policy Institute.
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- <sup>17</sup> Rhode Island General Law 16-7.2-3. Enacted by the General Assembly as HJR7225-Aaa SubA in 2024
- <sup>19</sup> Rhode Island Department of Education, 2012-2013 through 2023-2024 school years.
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