

GIRLS JUST WANNA DARN SOCKS:

Rhode Island Public School Support of Gender Stereotyping

**A REPORT PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION OF RHODE ISLAND**

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of RHODE ISLAND**

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SUMMARY

In the fifteenth year of the 21st Century, it surely should be undebatable that public schools have no business perpetuating outmoded gender stereotypes among children. Ignoring their individual strengths and insisting that boys be channeled into science and sports, and girls into creative arts and cooking, strikes most of us today as not just ludicrous, but harmful. Indeed, since 1972, a federal law, popularly known as Title IX, has generally barred gender discrimination in the educational setting. Yet a recent survey conducted by the ACLU of Rhode Island of 40 public elementary schools in the state shows that too often they subtly – or not so subtly – reinforce those stereotypes. They do so by promoting gender-exclusive extracurricular activities organized by local parent-teacher associations (PTAs) or parent-teacher organizations (PTOs).

In fact, it's possible that the stereotyping has only increased since the General Assembly passed a law in 2013 explicitly and broadly authorizing schools to offer and be involved in gender-exclusive extracurricular activities.¹ And although that law allows this only if “reasonably comparable” activities are offered to the other gender, the events documented by the ACLU emphasize a rigid adherence to antiquated gender norms when it comes to organizing and promoting exclusive events for boys and girls.²

The basic findings, gleaned from responses to Access to Public Records Act requests filed by the ACLU with elementary schools located in 16 school districts in the state, are as simple as they are disconcerting:

¹ P.L. 2013, ch. 522.

² The 2013 law also mandates that gender-exclusive events for boys and girls not be gender-exclusive for the adults accompanying them, but a number of the events we received information about appear to ignore that limitation as well.

- Activities that are organized as “girls” events are almost always dances.
- The very few “girls” events that are not dances are almost always just as stereotypical, encompassing pajama parties, yoga nights, and blanket sewing.
- The activities made available to boys are much more varied, and often involve either attendance at sports events or outings for such activities as laser tag, arcade games or bowling.
- The deep-rooted nature of the stereotyping is perhaps best exemplified by the activities organized during the 2013-1014 school year for students at one school, which involved a “boys wanna have fun” science event and a “girls just want to have fun” throw blanket craft event.
- Although these activities are primarily organized by PTOs and PTAs, schools commonly promote them directly in various ways, providing special access to school resources and websites and assisting in the publicity for the events.

The ACLU believes it is incumbent on school officials to remove themselves and their schools from support of such discriminatory, and so obviously not comparable, activities. Specifically, in light of the prevalence of the problem, school district equal opportunity officers should review and halt school involvement in advertising or providing any special support for discriminatory extracurricular events organized by PTO/PTAs that are open only to boys or girls. Instead, school officials should discuss with those organizations the need to promote gender-inclusive activities.

In addition, the state Department of Education should intervene by providing guidance to school districts on the illegal nature of their promotion of these gender-discriminatory activities.

TITLE IX, RHODE ISLAND LAW, AND GENDER-EQUAL EVENTS

Before the early 1970s, public schools often discriminated overtly on the basis of gender. Boys were assigned to “shop” class while girls were channeled into cooking and home economics classes. Pregnant girls were forced out of school. In 1972, “only 18 percent of girls took the college preparatory curriculum in math and science, compared with twice as many boys.”³ This overt sexism inevitably instilled in children and young adults the idea that there were certain things they could and could not do, and should and should not do, solely because of their gender. Less than half of female high school graduates in 1973 went to college.⁴ Women received just nine percent of the medical degrees, seven percent of the law degrees, and just a quarter of doctoral degrees.⁵

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In fact, the sexism extended to the policies of higher education institutions themselves. For example, until a court order was issued in 1970, Virginia state law prohibited women from being admitted to the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Virginia.⁶ While the effect on men is less well documented, some boys and young men were undoubtedly shamed away from the topics that interested them, for no reason other than sexism.

In 1972, Congress recognized the harm of gender discrimination in the school setting and passed Title IX, a federal law prohibiting sex discrimination in any education program or activity that receives federal funding assistance. Although Title

³ Jennifer Hahn, “Schoolgirl Dreams,” Ms. Magazine, Fall 2007, Accessed February 27, 2015 at: <<http://www.feminist.org/education/TriumphsOfTitleIX.pdf>>.

⁴ U.S. Department of Education. June 1997. “Title IX: 25 Years of Progress.” Accessed February 27, 2015. <<http://www2.ed.gov/pubs/TitleIX/index.html>>

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

IX is now often associated with women's sports – women's participation in college sports increased by more than 450% following the passage of Title IX – its purpose was to eliminate sex-discriminatory treatment throughout the educational system, and provide boys and girls the same opportunities to pursue their educational and career goals free of outdated stereotypes. With a few narrow enumerated exceptions, the statute broadly prohibits gender-segregated programs and activities within coeducational schools.

With the success of Title IX, some states, including Rhode Island, worked to ensure that their state laws also helped break down the barriers between girls' and boys' education. In the mid-1980s, Rhode Island passed its own law prohibiting all sex discrimination in school activities, including extracurricular activities.⁷ For almost thirty years, this remained the law of the land, until the General Assembly scaled back the law – and the gender parity of children's education – in 2013.

Despite the gains made in the wake of Title IX, girls and women continue to be particularly underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields, and the disparity is seen in school. Although eighth-grade boys and girls perform equally well on standardized math tests, nearly half of high-school age girls report they would feel uncomfortable being the only girl in a STEM class. Since women remain the minority in higher education STEM classes, such a scenario is not unlikely.⁸ Tellingly, 57% of girls believe that if they entered a STEM field, they would have to work harder than their male peers to be seen at the same level.⁹ It is not unreasonable to

⁷ R.I.G.L. 16-38-1.1. Public Law 1985, ch. 201.

⁸ National Women's Law Center. June 2012. "The Next Generation of Title IX: STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math." Accessed February 27, 2015.
<http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/nwlcstem_titleixfactsheet.pdf>

⁹ Ibid.

point to elementary and middle school as a primary place where these sentiments are instilled.

These feelings can only be reinforced through the gender-specific extracurricular activities documented in this report. Thus, even as they attempt to educate girls in STEM fields, Rhode Island's schools, however unintentionally, support the sort of stereotyping that helped discourage girls from those fields for so long.

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School-related extracurricular activities can provide enrichment that enhances academics in key areas (like STEM), serve as important spaces for socialization outside of the official school setting, and bring together parents, students, and teachers in ways that are not otherwise available. Public schools' endorsement of gender-discriminatory activities serves to exclude students who don't fit the stereotype of what their interests should be. This impact is also acute for transgender students, who face additional obstacles when schools promote gender-exclusive activities. The effect is that students are denied equal opportunity for participation in school-supported activities, contrary to Title IX's basic goal.

Instead, Rhode Island girls, routinely sent to dances, are fed the same tired stereotype that they must look pretty and be social, while boys are given access to magic and science shows and physical activities – their own or others – like PawSox games and trampoline parks. By weakening the state's anti-discrimination law in 2013 and removing the prohibition on gender-segregated extracurricular activities, Rhode Island's lawmakers have made it easier to shut girls out from the sorts of diverse,

robust experiences that could give them the confidence to expand their sights in their educational goals as they move forward. It has also seemed to encourage school districts to avoid taking a hard look at the questionable gender-exclusive activities they had been supporting even before the law was changed.

THE ACLU OPEN RECORDS REQUEST AND FINDINGS

In April 2014, the ACLU of Rhode Island decided to examine what effect, if any, the 2013 change to the law allowing for sex discriminatory school activities was having on school support of gender-exclusive events. To that end, the ACLU filed Access to Public Records Act requests with forty public elementary schools in sixteen different school districts – urban, suburban, rural, small and large – that were known to have held gender-exclusive PTO/PTA events in the past.¹⁰ The request sought the following information:

1. Any fliers, circulars, newsletters, calendars of events, or other announcements of local PTO-organized student activities that were distributed via your school, on behalf of the school or the PTO, in the 2012-2013 school year, and during the 2013-2014 school year as of the date of this letter. For purposes of this request, “documents” also refers to information disseminated through your school’s electronic and social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, and/or the school’s web site.

2. Any policies, procedures, or other documents establishing or describing your school’s relationship with the PTO, including the use of school resources to help coordinate, facilitate or otherwise allow PTO activities through the use of school facilities, messaging, etc.

While many gender-neutral activities were documented in the materials that were received, the ACLU focused specifically on examining activities that had been labeled “boys” or “girls” events. The results were striking and disconcerting.

The responses showed the following: For the 2012-2013 school year, the ACLU received information about 26 girls-designated activities and 25 boys-designated

¹⁰ The school districts were: Charlestown, Coventry, Cumberland, East Providence, Foster-Glocester, Johnston, Lincoln, Narragansett, North Providence, Pawtucket, Scituate, Smithfield, South Kingstown, Warwick, West Warwick, and Westerly.

activities. For 2013-2014, after the new law went into effect, we obtained records describing 39 girls-designated activities and 26 boys-designated activities.¹¹

Leaving aside the number of gender-exclusive events that were held, the truly salient revelation is the *nature* of the events that were designated for boys or for girls, which did not change between the two years studied.

In the 2012-2013 school year, of the 26 documented activities held specifically for girls, **80% of those events – 21 – were dances**. That percentage remained the same in 2013-2014, when thirty-one of the 39 “girl” events involved dances. The smattering of other “girl” activities throughout the two years were not free from gender stereotypes either, as they included such events as a pajama party and a yoga night.

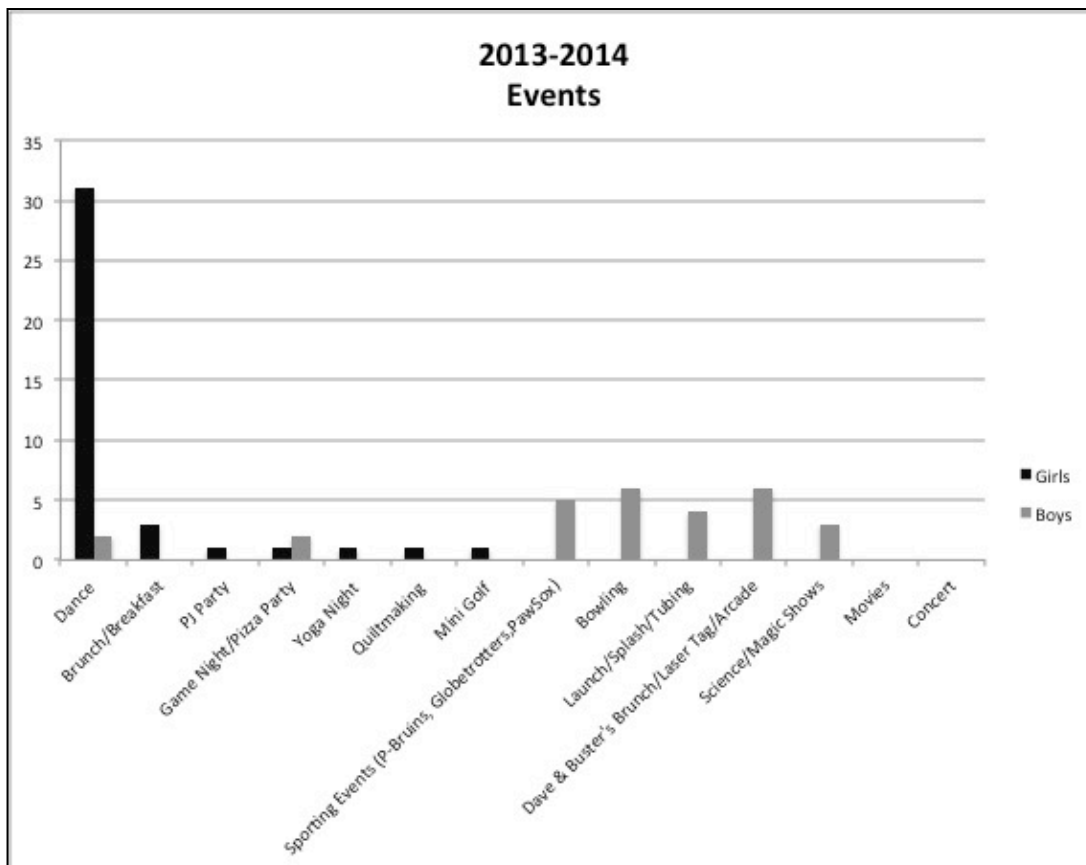
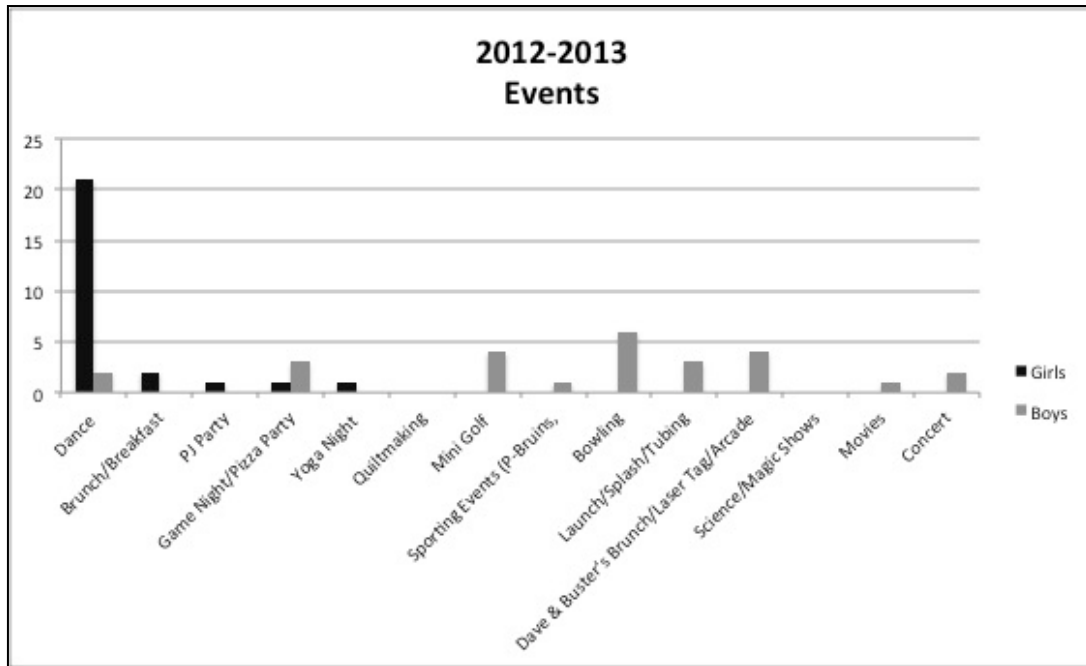
The events held for boys were very different. In each of the two years studied, **only two of the “boys” events were dances**. By contrast, the most common designated events for male students were **sporting events** (such as attending PawSox, Providence Bruins or Harlem Globetrotter games), **or outings** to engage in such activities as bowling, mini-golf, and laser tag or arcade games.¹²

In other words, even though the law requires girls and boys to be given “reasonably comparable activities” when gender-exclusive activities take place, the boys were routinely given activities focused on competition, movement, strategy, and teamwork, while the girls were almost invariably offered events focused on

¹¹ We recognize the significant increase in girls-only events in 2013-14 could merely reflect better recordkeeping by school districts in the most recent year for which information was requested, or a lack of complete information about “boys” activities. Some school districts specifically noted they did not maintain all records of PTO/PTA activities like these. However, the increase is striking enough to at least make note of.


¹² An appendix to this report provides a breakdown, by each elementary school from which information was obtained, of the gender-exclusive activities held in the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 school years.

socialization and outward appearance. Whatever else one may call them, they were decidedly not “reasonably comparable” activities.



A comparison of “girl” and “boy” events during the 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 school years found that the vast majority of “girl” events for both years were dances.

Perhaps the depth of the problem is best epitomized by noting the “girls just want to have fun” and “boys wanna have fun” events that were held within a few months of each other at Washington Oak Elementary School in Coventry. The “fun” event organized by the PTA for the boys was a “mad science” show; for the girls, it was making a throw blanket. (Ironically, the child featured on the “Boys Wanna Have Fun Event” appears to be portrayed as a girl.)



Entertain your kids
with a SPECTACULAR
Mad Science
Special Event!

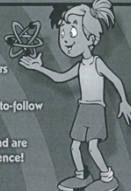
Amazing! --- Dynamic instructors and strong visual content keep kids fascinated!

Interactive! --- Heavy audience participation and use of volunteers keep kids fully engaged!

Educational! --- Scientific concepts are presented in a fun, easy-to-follow method, so kids learn AND understand!

Age-Appropriate! --- Shows are designed for grades K to 6 and are further adapted to the age of each audience!

Fun! --- Kids AND adults love our shows!



Boys Wanna Have Fun Event
Friday December 6, 2013
6:30 – 9:00pm
Washington Oak Cafeteria

Student Name: _____ Grade: _____ Teacher: _____

No. of People: _____ 1 Adult per Washington Oak Student, no charge for Adult

Total Enclosed _____

Cash or Check payable to Washington Oak PTA Please Return by 11/27/2013

Save the Date

Saturday, February 8, 2014

3rd Annual

Girls Just Want to Have Fun Event

Together we will create a
No Sew Throw Blanket

Hope you will join us! More information and
Details will follow in the New Year.



Fliers for the “boys wanna have fun event” and “girls just want to have fun” event from Washington Oak Elementary School in Coventry.

BLACKROCK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GENTLEMEN'S CHOICE

NIGHT WITH THE PROVIDENCE BRUINS

VS.

P-BRUINS VS. WB/SCRANTON PENGUINS

**FRIDAY
MARCH 8**
AT 7:05 PM

**FREE P-BRUINS HAT FOR
ALL STUDENTS!**

TICKETS ONLY \$16

GREAT SEATS AVAILABLE!

TO PURCHASE

Please fill out the order form below and return it to [redacted] with cash or a check payable to the Blackrock PTA by March 1. For more information, please contact [redacted]

March 8 _____ # of tickets at \$16 = _____
_____ # of FREE P-Bruins hats (1 per student)

Check # _____

Student's Name: _____


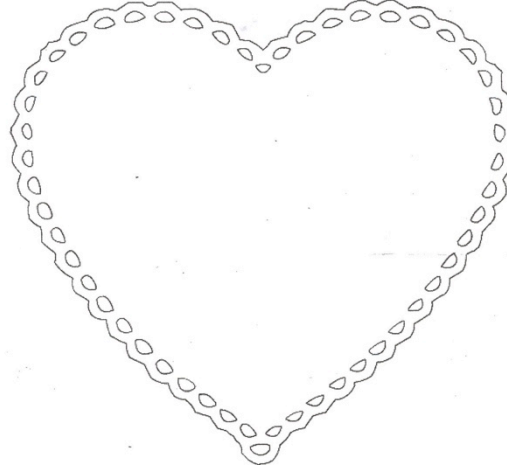
Teacher's Name: _____ Grade: _____

Parent Name(s): _____

Phone (D): _____ Email: _____

¹³ Describing the breakfast in this fashion is in clear tension with the 2013 law that required gender-exclusive activities for children to at least be gender-neutral for the adult participants. See fn. 2, *supra*.

The list could go on and on. To give just two other examples, at John Brown Francis Elementary School in Warwick, the PTA organized a luau night “of dancing and fun” for the girls while the boys went to a trampoline park. And at the Myron J. Francis Elementary School in East Providence, while the girls were decorating and cutting out a “special valentine” for the “sweetheart dance,” boys were invited to enjoy an evening with a local magician. ¹⁴

 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Sweetheart Dance</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">January 31st (Snow Date: February 7th) 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Location: School Cafeteria Tickets: \$7 per person Please RSVP by January 22nd</p> <p>Girls bring that special man in your life and enjoy the evening. We will have Raffles including a 50/50 raffle, Italian dinner provided by Uncle Tony's and of course lots of FUN with our DJ from All Star Entertainment!!!</p> <p>If you would like to bake, donate a raffle item, or volunteer during the dance please contact [redacted] or [redacted] at [redacted]. Thanks!</p> <p>Return this portion back to school for your RSVP <u>with your heart decoration.</u></p> <p>Student Name: _____ Grade: _____ Teacher: _____ Number Attending: _____ Payment enclosed: _____ Please make checks payable to: Francis PTO</p>	 <p>Help us create a sweet decoration for the evening by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decorate and cut out the above heart - use your imagination, you could write a message for that someone special you are taking to the dance, or use a lot of color or create a theme. 2. Send it back to school with your RSVP (unfolded if possible) with your name on the back and we will have it displayed the evening of January 31st. THANK YOU!! 3. Don't Forget to give your special valentine to your special person at the end of the dance.
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A flier for the girls' “sweetheart dance” at the Myron J. Francis Elementary School in East Providence invited girls to “bring that special man in your life.” Girls also decorated a heart for their “special someone.” The boys, on the other hand, were invited to a magic show.

¹⁴ Although sometimes designated as “choice” events, it appears that the “choice” involved usually refers to who the child will bring to the event, not the type of event to hold in the first place.

THE DEPTH OF SCHOOL COLLABORATION

It is important to emphasize that, although the activities documented in the APRA responses were primarily organized by PTO/PTAs, not the schools themselves, the elementary schools were usually directly implicated in supporting these extracurricular activities by disseminating materials about the events or otherwise promoting them. As a result, the schools simply cannot divest themselves of responsibility for perpetuating these gender-discriminatory events. As the U.S. Department of Education has recently made clear, Title IX's limitations on providing single-sex programs and activities apply "whether they are provided directly by a school district or school or through another entity."¹⁵

In sponsoring these events, PTO/PTAs are often granted special access to school resources, communications venues and contact with families, whether it is through placement on the school website, the use of school listservs, a mention in blogs written by the school principal, or even, as in one case, with robocalls about PTO events made by the principal.¹⁶

To highlight how schools are complicit in promoting these gender-discriminatory activities, the following is of note: of the 40 elementary schools examined, *37 of them* include a direct link to the local PTO/PTA on the school website's home page – a prominent benefit that few, if any, other groups can claim. In fact, in a majority of the

¹⁵ "Questions and Answers on Title IX and Single-Sex Elementary and Secondary School Classes and Extracurricular Activities," U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights. December 1, 2014. <<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/faqs-title-ix-single-sex-201412.pdf>> Accessed on February 27, 2015.

¹⁶ More than half a dozen schools used school email listservs to send out PTO/PTA information (which could include announcements about gender-segregated activities), including the Lincoln Central Elementary School in Lincoln and the William Winsor Elementary School in Smithfield. At the Greystone Elementary School in North Providence, the principal's monthly blog included a paragraph on PTA dates. At least one school, Oldham Elementary School in East Providence, made robocalls in support of PTO events.

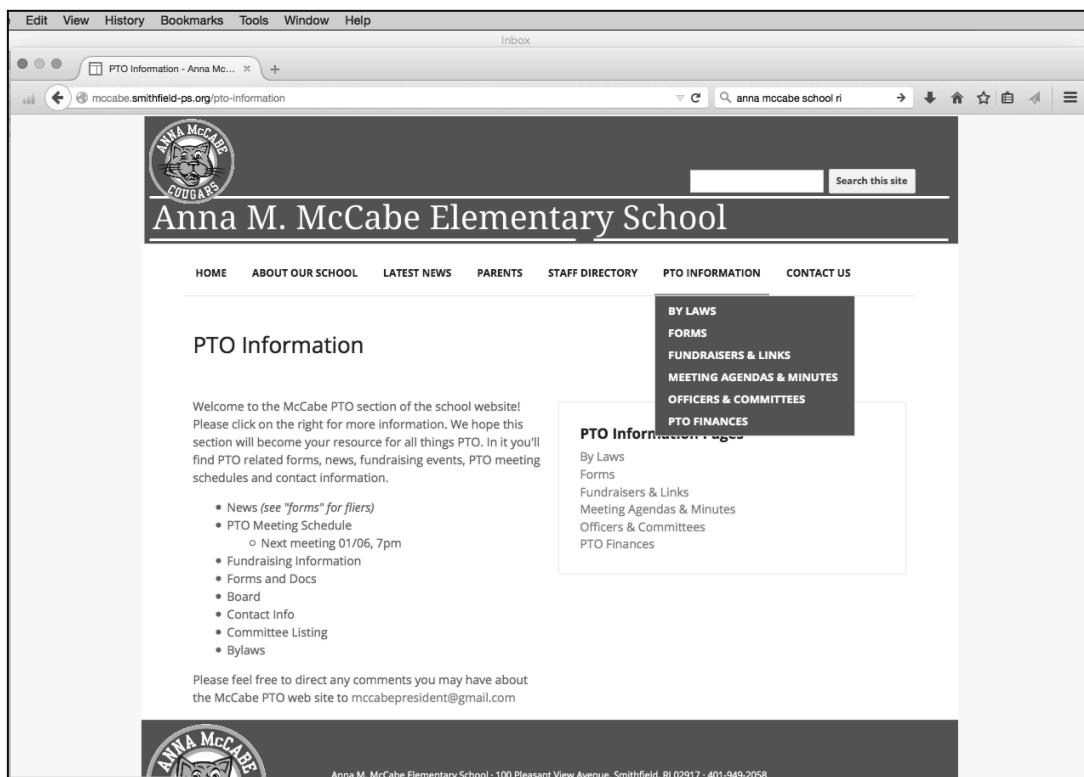
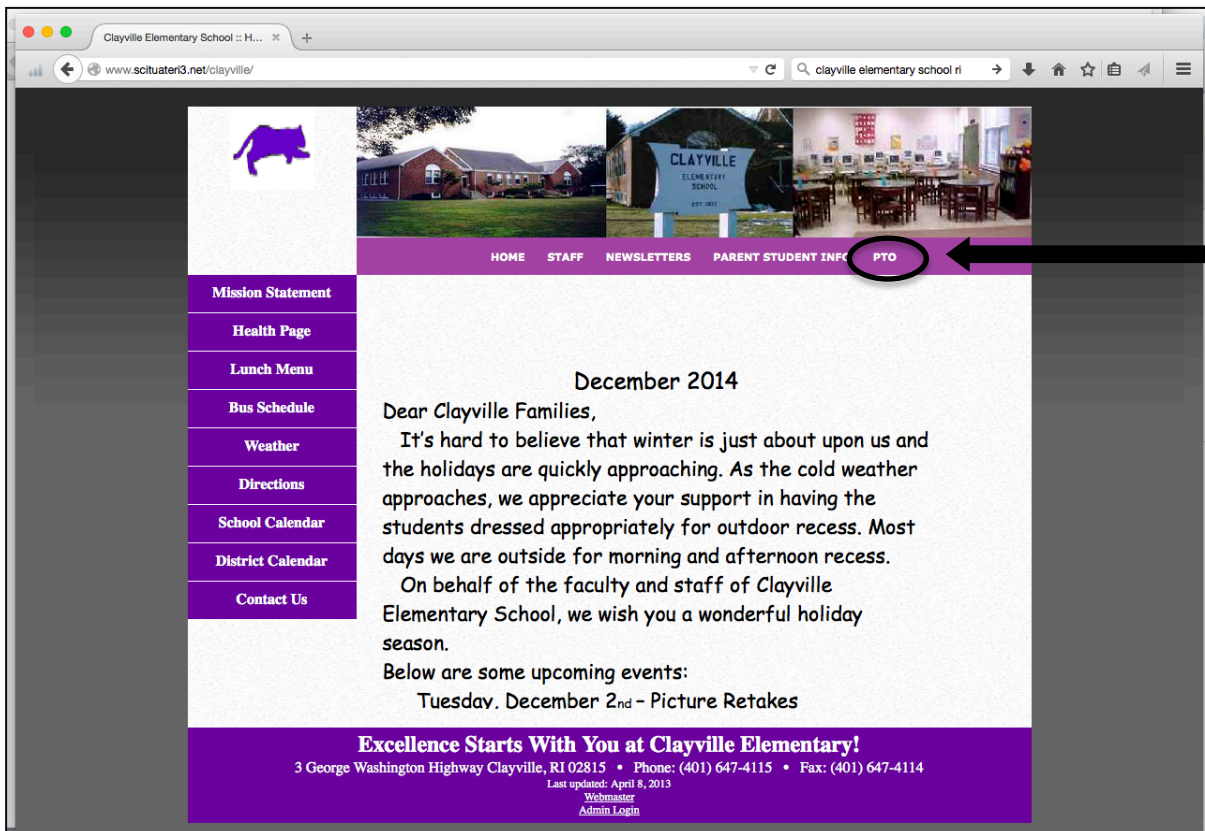
cases, clicking on the link will take you to a PTO/PTA page that is *housed on the school's own web site*, not a separate organizational URL. Those pages can include a wide array of PTO/PTA information: events calendars, agendas, newsletters and meeting schedules. In at least one instance – at Tiogue Elementary School in Coventry – the school's entire website is actually maintained by the local PTA, making the school's collaboration in gender-discriminatory events complete.

The organizations also sometimes are provided bulletin boards, tables, or other spaces in the school itself to promote their activities and events. Using the Washington Oak Elementary School again as an example – the site of the boys' "mad science" event and the girls' "throw blanket-making" activity – the PTA there has a column in the monthly school newsletter and a page on the school's website that includes an announcement of events.

While school collaboration with PTAs and PTOs is not surprising...such support is another matter entirely when it means that the school is complicit in promoting discriminatory, gender-stereotyped, and certainly not "reasonably comparable," events.

In short, schools are often directly involved in promoting and facilitating these sex discriminatory events. While public school collaboration with PTAs and PTOs is not surprising, and is even understandable in light

of the mission of these organizations, such support is another matter entirely when it means that the school is complicit in promoting discriminatory, gender-stereotyped, and certainly not "reasonably comparable," events.



Examples of school websites including a direct link to the local PTO and hosting the PTO page on the school's own website.

CONCLUSION

Despite decades of progress toward gender equality, in Rhode Island today the gender-exclusive student events that are specifically held for “girls” or “boys” with the active support of elementary schools help to perpetuate blatant gender stereotypes. Almost invariably, girls are fed the same diet of special “dances” with, on occasion, another gender stereotyped event, like a pajama party, taking its place. By contrast, and just as invariably, the events arranged for boys involve almost anything but dancing, are wide-ranging, and focus on purportedly male-friendly activities like sports and arcade games.¹⁷

In the 21st Century, however, it should be simply unacceptable for public schools to be fostering the notion that girls belong at formal dances, yoga or sewing while boys should be offered baseball games, bowling and science.

In the 21st Century, however, it should be simply unacceptable for public schools to be fostering the notion that girls belong at formal dances, yoga or sewing while boys prefer baseball games, bowling and science.

Not every girl today is interested in growing up to be Cinderella; many enjoy participating in and attending sports events and playing arcade games. Similarly, not every boy makes sports his obsessive pastime or cringes at the thought of going to a dance. Such gender-segregated programming – based on gender stereotypes about the talents, capacities and preferences of children – are harmful to boys and girls alike, and fail in any meaningful way to provide “reasonably comparable” experiences.

¹⁷ Schools do not always act in such a hands-off fashion. When a controversy first arose in Cranston in 2012 over an exclusive father-daughter dance and mother-son baseball game, the then-assistant superintendent acknowledged the need to have further conversations with PTO leaders about making events gender-inclusive. Unfortunately, the state’s response was passage of the 2013 law.

PTOs and PTAs remain free to organize family dances, sports outings and other activities as they choose, but the time has long since passed for public school resources to be used to encourage stereotyping that would fit better in the era of *Mad Men*. In this day and age, the activities examined in this report should be available to boys and girls on an equal basis, regardless of their gender.

To address the clear problem documented by this investigation, the ACLU recommends that:

- School equal opportunity officers (EOO) promptly review their school's involvement in providing special support to PTAs and PTOs for gender-exclusive discriminatory activities, and halt the support given for such events. Instead, EOOs should work with the organizations to encourage and promote gender-inclusive events and activities.
- The Rhode Island Department of Education intervene and provide specific guidance to all school districts on the inappropriateness and illegality of providing school resources to support these types of gender-discriminatory events.

On its website, the National PTA has an article entitled "Ways to End Gender Bias." It appropriately begins by noting: "Gender bias is alive and well and affecting our children."¹⁸ It is time for schools, community members and PTO/PTAs to work together to eliminate, not perpetuate, gender-discriminatory programming and events like those documented in this report.¹⁹

¹⁸ Available at <<http://www.pta.org/members/content.cfm?ItemNumber=2256>>. Accessed on Friday, February 27, 2015.

¹⁹ The Access to Public Records Act information used in this report was collected and analyzed by Megan Khatchadourian, the ACLU of Rhode Island's Assistant to the Director.

List of Gender Exclusive Events by District

School	2012-2013 Girls Event	2012-2013 Boys Event	2013-2014 Girls Event	2013-2014 Boys Event
Chariho Regional School District				
Ashaway Elementary School	Sweetheart Dance	Bowling	Sweetheart Dance	Bowling
Charlestown Elementary School	n/a	n/a	PJ Party	n/a
Hope Valley Elementary School	Girl's Night (games, good food & laughter)	Launch Trampoline	Garden Dance Party & Mini Golf	Tubing @ Yawgoo
Coventry School District				
Blackrock School	Ladies Dance Mother/Daughter/ Grandmother breakfast	P-Bruins	Ladies Dance Mother/Daughter/ Grandmother breakfast	Launch Trampoline
Hopkins Hill School	n/a	n/a	Dance	n/a
Tiogogue School	n/a	n/a	Girl's Choice Dance	n/a
Washington Oak School	n/a	n/a	Quiltmaking Spring Fling Dance	Mad Science, Globetrotter's Game
Western Coventry School	n/a	n/a	Ladies Choice	n/a
Cumberland School District				
B.F. Norton Elementary School	Dance	n/a	Dance	Boy's Night Out
Garvin Memorial School	Dance/Luau	n/a	Dance	n/a
East Providence School District				
James R. D. Oldham Elementary School	Valentines' Dance	Mini Golf	Sweetheart Dance	n/a
Myron J. Francis Elementary School	Sweetheart Dance	Concert	Sweetheart Dance	Magic Show
Glocester School District				
Fogarty Memorial School	n/a	n/a	Dance	Dave & Busters Breakfast
Johnston School District				
Brown Avenue School	Dance	Laser Tag & Arcade	Dance	Laser Tag & Arcade
Sarah Dyer Barnes School	n/a	Battlegroundz	Masquerade Ball	Bowling
Lincoln School District				
Lincoln Central Elementary School	n/a	n/a	Little Ladies & Ladies Choice Dances	Skyzone
Northern Lincoln Elementary School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Saylesville Elementary School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Narragansett School District				
Narragansett Elementary School	Dance	Concert	Dance	Nature Center
North Providence School District				
Greystone School	Dance	Dave & Busters	Dance	Dave & Busters
James L. McGuire School	Dance	Bowling	Dance	Bowling
Pawtucket School District				
Nathaniel Greene School	Dance	Mini Golf	Dance	Dance
Potter-Burns School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Scituate School District				
Clayville Elementary School	Dance	Mini Golf	Pizza Party/dance; dance	Providence Bruins
Hope Elementary School	n/a	Cosmic Bowling	Dance	Bowling

School	2012-2013 Girls Event	2012-2013 Boys Event	2013-2014 Girls Event	2013-2014 Boys Event
Smithfield School District				
Anna M. McCabe School	Girl's Choice Dance	Dave & Busters breakfast	Snowflake Ball	Dave & Busters
Old County Road School	n/a	Boy's Carnival	n/a	n/a
Raymond C. LaPerche School	Girls brunch	Boys Spring Dance	Girl's Choice Dance Girls Brunch	Boys' Spring Dance Boys night @ P-Bruins
William Winsor School	Sweetheart Dance Girl's Night Out (Mother/Daughter PJ Party)	Night at the Movies Boys Bowling	Girl's Choice Dance Girl's Breakfast	Boy's Choice Globetrotters
South Kingstown School District				
Peace Dale Elementary School	Dance	Game Night	Dance	Game Night
Warwick School District				
Cedar Hill School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Francis School	n/a	n/a	Dance	Launch Trampoline
Harold F. Scott School	Dance	Launch	Dance	Bowling
Lippitt School	Dance & Yoga Night	Dance	Yoga Night	Ultimate Party Town
Randall Holden School	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sherman School	Dance	Bowling	Dance	n/a
Wyman School	n/a	n/a	Dance	Bowling
West Warwick School District				
Greenbush Elementary School	Sweetheart Dance	Splash @Jordan's Furniture w/pizza & dance party	Masquerade Ball	Splash @ Jordan's Furniture w/dinner & dancing
Westerly School District				
Springbrook Elementary School	Dance	Game Night	Dance	Game Night
Richmond Elementary School	Sock Hop Dance	Bowling	Western Hoe Down	PawSox Game



This report was prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union of Rhode Island. The ACLU of Rhode Island is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and protecting the civil liberties guarantees found in the Bill of Rights.
