Cradle to Prison Pipeline Minnesota



2007

Poverty

Poverty is the largest driving force of the Cradle to Prison Pipeline crisis.

- In Minnesota, among all children, **1 in 9** (11.6 percent or 139,801) **was poor**.
  - For **Black** children **3 in 7** (42.4 percent or 32,550) were poor.
  - For **Latino** children **1 in 4** (25.0 percent or 16,416) was poor.
  - For **White**, non-Latino children **1 in 14** (7.0 percent or 67,279) was poor.
  - For **American Indian/Alaska Native** children **1 in 3** (35.0 percent or 5,801) was poor.
  - For **Asian** children **2 in 9** (23.4 percent or 13,068) were poor.
- In Minnesota, a **baby is born poor** every **57 minutes**.
  - A **Black** baby is born poor every **4 hours**.
  - A **Latino** baby is born poor every **6 hours**.
  - A **White**, non-Latino baby is born poor every **2 hours**.
  - An **American Indian/Alaska Native** baby is born poor every **day**.
  - An **Asian** baby is born poor every **15 hours**.

Health Care

Disadvantages in health care increase the risk that poor children and particularly poor children of color will be trapped in the pipeline.

- In 2005, an estimated **83,000 children (6.4%)** were **uninsured** in Minnesota.
- In 2004, **4,604 babies (6.5%)** were born at **low birthweight** in Minnesota. This included:
  - 10.5% of Black, non-Latino babies;
  - 6.3% of Latino babies; and,
  - 6.0% of White, non-Latino babies.
- **21.9%** of two-year-olds in Minnesota **did not receive** all recommended **immunizations** in 2005.

Early Childhood

Children who do not participate in high-quality early education have higher rates of juvenile delinquency, arrests, and juvenile court petitions.

- In the 2004-2005 school year, **11.8% of 3-year-olds** and **18.2% of 4-year-olds** were enrolled in **state-funded preschool programs** in **Minnesota**.
- In 2005, **10,332 children** were enrolled in **Head Start and Early Head Start** in **Minnesota**. Of these:
  - 24.9% were Black, non-Latino;
  - 22.6% were Latino; and,
  - 42.8% were White, non-Latino.

Child Welfare

Children in foster care or with a history of abuse and neglect are at higher risk of being trapped in the pipeline.

- In 2003, there were **7,338 children in foster care** in Minnesota.

- In 2004, there were **8,183 victims of child maltreatment** in Minnesota.

Education

Educational disadvantages make it more likely that children will enter the juvenile justice system.

- In 2005, **a disproportionate number** of Black and Latino **fourth graders could not read at grade level.** In Minnesota:
  - 90% of Black, non-Latino;
  - 82% of Latino; and,
  - 57% of White, non-Latino fourth graders could not read at grade level.
- **Students who are suspended or expelled are more likely than their peers to drop out of school altogether.** In Minnesota:
  - For every 100 Black students enrolled, there were 4.2 suspensions.
  - For every 100 Latino students enrolled, there were 2.5 suspensions.
  - For every 100 White students enrolled, there were 1.7 suspensions.
  - For every 100 American Indian/Alaska Native students enrolled, there were 5.6 suspensions.
  - For every 100 Asian students enrolled, there were 1.1 suspensions.
- In Minnesota, the **school districts with the highest rates of suspension for Blacks** are:
  - Minneapolis (68 suspensions of Black students for every 100 enrolled);
  - Rochester (19 suspensions of Black students for every 100 enrolled); and,
  - Rosemount-Apple Valley-Eagan (18 suspensions of Black students for every 100 enrolled).
- In Minnesota, **5.9% of youth ages 16 to 19 were neither enrolled in school nor high school graduates**.

Juvenile Justice System and Incarceration

Children of color are disproportionately represented in both the juvenile and criminal justice systems.

- In Minnesota, there were **46,818 juvenile arrests** in 2005.
- Of the estimated **1,527 youth in residential placement in Minnesota** in 2003:
  - 402 (26.3%) were Black, non-Latino;
  - 90 (5.9%) were Latino; and,
  - 771 (50.5%) were White, non-Latino.
- There were **112 youth under age 18 incarcerated in adult correctional facilities** in Minnesota**.**
- Minnesota spends **3.7 times as much per prisoner as per public school pupil.**

Community Violence

Between 1979 and 2004, gunfire killed 101,413 children and teens in America, destroying countless families and communities.

- In 2004, **39 children and teenagers** in Minnesota **died of firearm injuries,** including: **15 homicides** and 24 suicides.