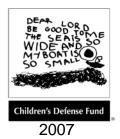
Cradle to Prison Pipeline New Hampshire



Poverty

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

- In New Hampshire, among all children, 1 in 11 (9.4 percent or 28,044) was poor.
- In New Hampshire, a baby is born poor every 5 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 **18,000 children** (**5.6%**) were **uninsured** in New Hampshire.
- In 2004, **984 babies** (**6.8%**) were born at **low birthweight** in New Hampshire.
- 22.9% of two-year-olds in New Hampshire 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, **7.8% of 3-year-olds** and **12.5% of 4-year-olds** were enrolled in **state-funded preschool programs** in **New Hampshire**.
- In 2005, **1,632 children** were enrolled in **Head Start and Early Head Start** in **New Hampshire**. Of these:
 - o 5.3% were Black, non-Latino;
 - o 7.9% were Latino; and,
 - o 84.1% 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 **1,217 children in foster care** in New Hampshire.
- In 2004, there were **948 victims of child maltreatment** in New Hampshire.

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 New Hampshire 61% 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 New Hampshire:
 - o For every 100 Black students enrolled, there were 8.9 suspensions.
 - o For every 100 Latino students enrolled, there were 8.3 suspensions.

- o For every 100 White students enrolled, there were 5.2 suspensions.
- o For every 100 American Indian/Alaska Native students enrolled, there were 5.5 suspensions.
- o For every 100 Asian students enrolled, there were 2.3 suspensions.
- In New Hampshire, 7.3% 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 New Hampshire, there were **8,417 juvenile arrests** in 2005.
- Of the estimated **198 youth in residential placement in New Hampshire** in 2003, 180 (90.9%) were White, non-Latino.
- There were 27 youth under age 18 incarcerated in adult correctional facilities in New Hampshire.
- New Hampshire spends 3.3 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, **4 children and teenagers** in New Hampshire **died of firearm injuries**, including: **1 homicide** and 3 suicides.
- In 2005, **26.4%** of New Hampshire's high school students were **involved in a physical fight.**
- In 2005, **8.6%** of New Hampshire's high school students were **threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.**
- **16.2%** of New Hampshire's high school students **carried a weapon** 2 or more times in the preceding month.

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