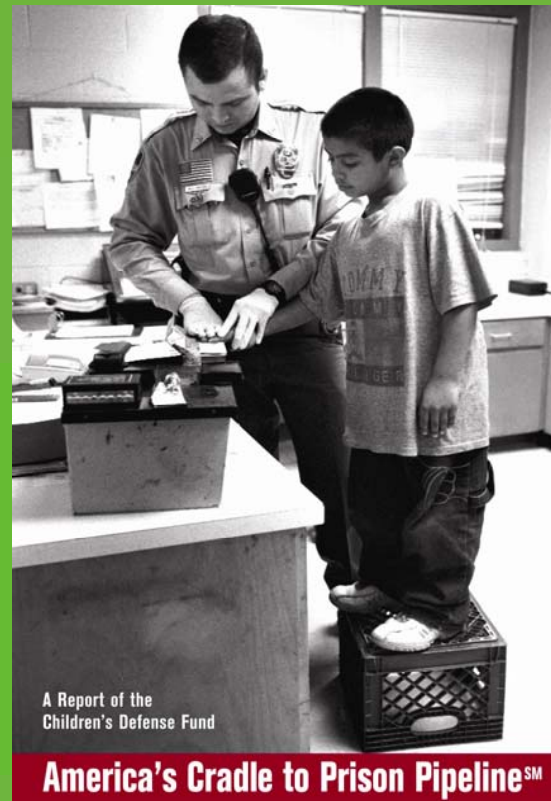
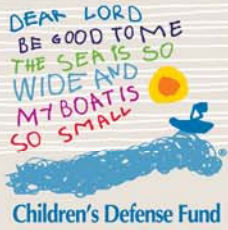


Cradle to Prison Pipeline[®] Campaign

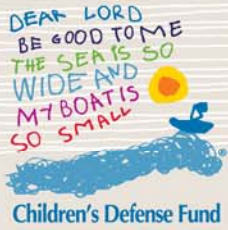


June 9, 2009



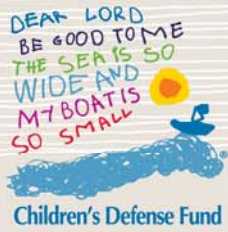
What Fuels the Pipeline?

- Pervasive Poverty
- Inadequate Access to Health Care
- Gaps in Early Childhood Development Programs
- Disparate Educational Opportunities
- Intolerable Abuse and Neglect
- Unmet Mental Health Needs
- Rampant Substance Abuse
- Overburdened and Ineffective Juvenile Justice Systems



What Fuels the Pipeline?

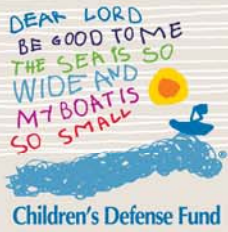
The most dangerous place for a child to grow up in America is at the intersection of race and poverty.



Lifetime risk of a child born in 2001 of going to prison

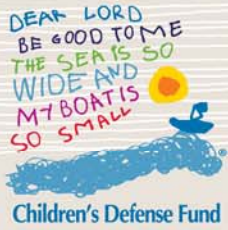
- Black boy: 1 in 3 chance
- Latino boy: 1 in 6
- White boy: 1 in 17

- Black girl: 1 in 17
- Latino girl: 1 in 45
- White girl: 1 in 111



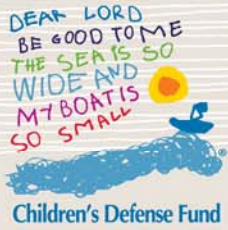
Step Forward for Children

The urgent challenge for each of us and for our nation is to prevent this waste of our children's lives and our nation's capabilities.



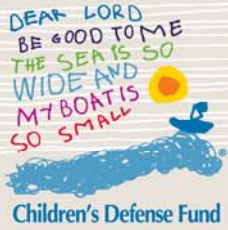
Pervasive Poverty

- Officially, a family is considered poor if it has an income below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL), which is established annually by the Department of Health and Human Services.
- The FPL in 2009 is \$22,050 for a family of four with two children.



Pervasive Poverty

- A baby is born into poverty in America every 33 seconds.
- More than 13 million children in America (1 in 6) live in poverty.

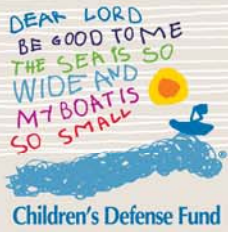


Pervasive Poverty

In number, 4.5 million Latino, 4.3 million White and 3.9 million Black children are poor.

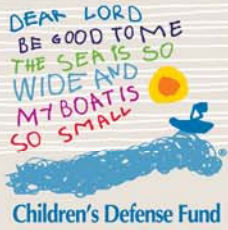
However, Black children are more *likely to be poor than White or Latino children.*

- 1 in 3 Black children is poor;
- More than 1 in 4 Latino children are poor; and
- 1 in 10 White children is poor.



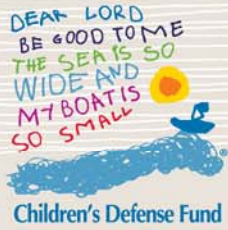
Pervasive Poverty

- Obtaining a high school diploma is among the most important strategies for preventing poverty in adulthood.
- The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) lifts more children out of poverty than any other program.



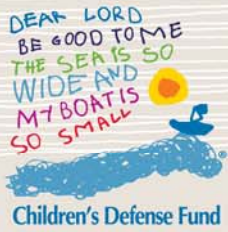
Inadequate Access to Health Coverage

- There are 9 million uninsured children in America.
- Latino children are 2.5 times as likely and Black children are 71 percent more likely to be uninsured as White children.



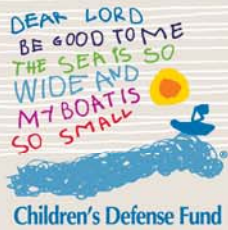
Inadequate Access to Health Coverage

The U.S. ranks 27th among industrialized nations in infant mortality rate and 22nd in the percentage of babies born at low birthweight.



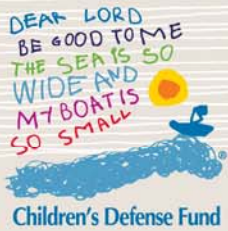
Inadequate Access to Health Care

- One in 12 babies born in the U.S. is born at low birthweight, a rate that grew steadily between 1984 and 2005, before declining in 2006 for the first time in more than a decade.
- Black babies are about twice as likely as Hispanic or White, non-Hispanic babies to be born at low birthweight.



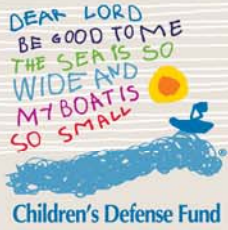
Inadequate Access to Health Care

- A child born at low birthweight is about 50 percent more likely to score below average on measures of both reading and mathematics at age 17.
- A child's ability to succeed in the classroom depends on his or her healthy development.



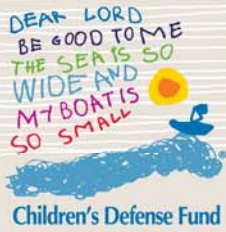
Gaps in Early Childhood Development

- Studies have shown that the quality of early childhood development programs has broad impacts on the well-being of children, including reduced rates of teen pregnancy, better health, lower drug use, reduced criminal activity, and increases in lifetime earnings.
- Only about 3 percent of eligible infants and young children (0-3) are enrolled in Early Head Start.



Gaps in Early Childhood Development

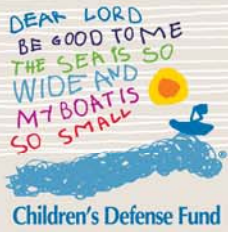
A U.S. Department of Education study of 22,000 kindergarteners (class of 1998-1999) found that Black and Hispanic children were substantially behind when they entered kindergarten.



Disparate Educational Opportunities

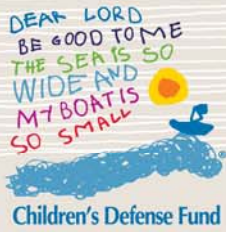
- Poor children tend to be in schools with limited resources.
- States spend on average nearly three times as much per prisoner as per public school student.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2005* (July 2006), Table 166; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances: 2003*, at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html>, extracted May 2006; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2003* (May 2004), NCJ 203947, Table 2. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.



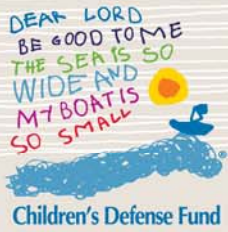
Disparate Educational Opportunities

- Black children are almost twice as likely as White children to repeat a grade.
- The suspension rate among Black public school students is three times that for White students.



Disparate Educational Opportunities

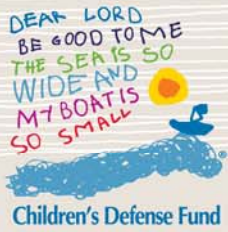
- 86 percent of Black, 83 percent of Latino and 58 percent of White fourth graders cannot read at grade level.
- Examples of fourth grade words include:
 - emergency
 - mayor
 - president
 - ambulance
 - eyeglasses
 - volunteer
 - library



Disparate Educational Opportunities

- 89 percent of Black, 85 percent of Latino, and 59 percent of White eighth graders cannot perform math at grade level.
- An example of an eighth grade math problem is:

$$2(x)-7=13$$

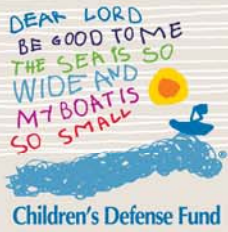


Disparate Educational Opportunities

- According to the U.S Department of Education, only 59 percent of Black students, 61 percent of Latino students, and 81 percent of White students graduated on time with a regular diploma in 2006.
- When Black children do graduate from high school, they have a greater chance of being unemployed and a lower chance of going to college full-time than White high school graduates.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Public School Graduates and Dropouts From the Common Core of Data: School Year 2005–06, First Look (August 2008), Table 2.

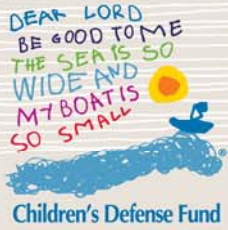
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "School Enrollment -- Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 2005," Table 9, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/school/cps2005.html> .



Disparate Educational Opportunities

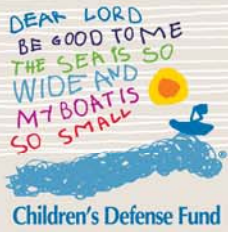
- Only 50,000 Black males earn a bachelor's degree each year.
- An estimated 1 in 3 Black males ages 20-29 is under correctional supervision or control.
- Approximately 846,000 Black males are serving sentences in state or federal prison.

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; *Digest of Education Statistics 2008* (March 2008), Table 284; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2008* (March 2009), Table 16, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2006* (December 2007), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Annual Estimates of the Black or African American Alone or in Combination Population by Age and Sex for the United States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006," at <http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2006-asrh.html>. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund



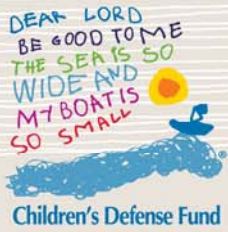
Intolerable Abuse and Neglect

- A child is confirmed as abused or neglected every 40 seconds— almost 800,000 each year.
- Four in ten of the children who are abused or neglected get no help after the initial investigation.



Intolerable Abuse and Neglect

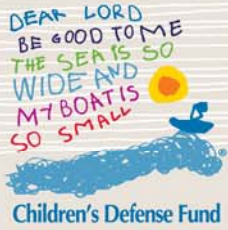
Black children are at particularly high risk of being in foster care. Although they comprise only 16 percent of all children, Black children represent 32 percent of the foster care population.



Unmet Mental and Emotional Problems

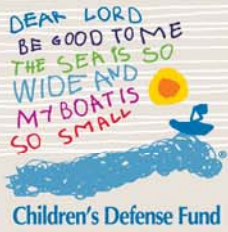
- A Congressional study found 15,000 children in juvenile detention facilities, some as young as 7 years old, solely because community mental health services were unavailable.
- Studies have reported that about two-thirds of incarcerated youths have mental health disorders and about 1 in 5 has a severe disorder.

Sources: U.S. Congress, House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform, Minority Staff Special Investigations Division, *Incarceration of Youth Who Are Waiting for Community Mental Health Services in the United States* (July 2004), at <http://oversight.house.gov/documents/20040817121901-25170.pdf> ; and Kathleen Skowyra and Joseph J. Coccozza, *A Blueprint for Change: Improving the System Response to Youth with Mental Health Needs Involved with the Juvenile Justice System*, National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice (June 2006), at http://www.ncmhjj.com/Blueprint/pdfs/ProgramBrief_06_06.pdf.



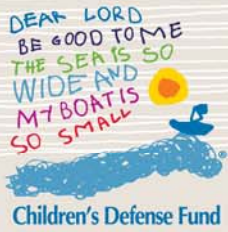
Rampant Substance Abuse

- The streets are open and available to our children 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Alcohol and substance abuse treatment for youth and for parents are in too short supply.



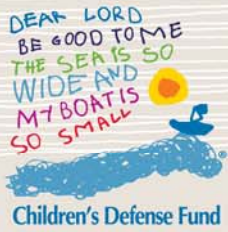
Ineffective Juvenile Justice System

- Black juveniles are at high risk of incarceration.
- Black juveniles are more than four times as likely as their White peers to be incarcerated.
- Black juveniles are more than five times as likely and Latino juveniles about twice as likely as White juveniles to be incarcerated for drug offenses.



Moments in America for All Children

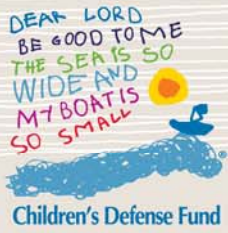
- **Every second** a public school student is suspended.
- **Every 11 seconds** a high school student drops out.
- **Every 20 seconds** a public school student is corporally punished.



Moments in America for All Children

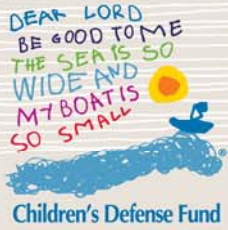
- **Every 7 minutes** a child is arrested for a violent crime.
- **Every 18 minutes** a baby dies before his or her first birthday.
- **Every 3 hours** a child or teen is killed by a firearm.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States: 2007 (2008), Table 38, at http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/data/table_38.html ; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 57, No. 14, "Deaths: Final Data for 2006" (April 2009), Table 32; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, WISQARS, at http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate10_sy.html . Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund.



Moments in America for All Children

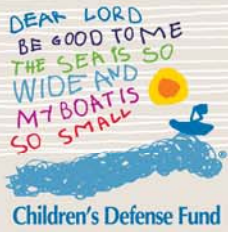
- **Every 5 hours** a child or teen commits suicide.
- **Every 6 hours** a child is killed by abuse or neglect.
- **Every 14 hours** a woman dies from complications of childbirth or pregnancy.



Step Forward for Children

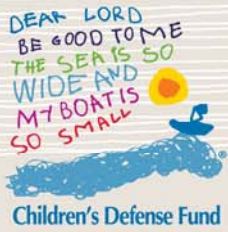
Every step we take to improve the lives of children, improves the lives of all of us.

You can help dismantle the Pipeline.



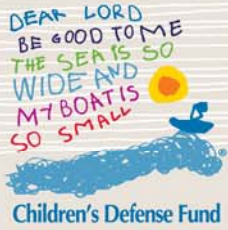
A Call to Action

We must end child poverty through investments in high quality education for every child, livable wages for families, income supplements, job training and job creation, and work supports.



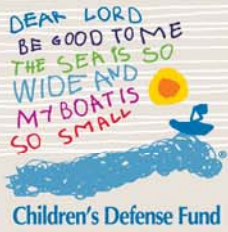
A Call to Action

We must make early childhood development programs accessible to every child by ensuring such programs are affordable, available and of high quality.



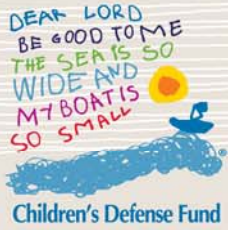
A Call to Action

We must ensure our schools have adequate resources to provide high quality education for every child, to help each child reach his or her full potential, and succeed in work and life.



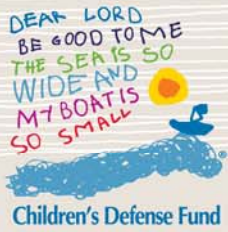
A Call to Action

We must expand prevention and specialized treatment services for children and their parents, connect children to caring permanent families, improve the quality of the child welfare workforce and increase accountability for results for children.



A Call to Action

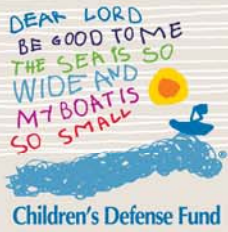
We must reduce detention and incarceration by increasing investment in prevention and early intervention strategies such as access to quality early childhood development and education services and to the health and mental health care children need for healthy development.



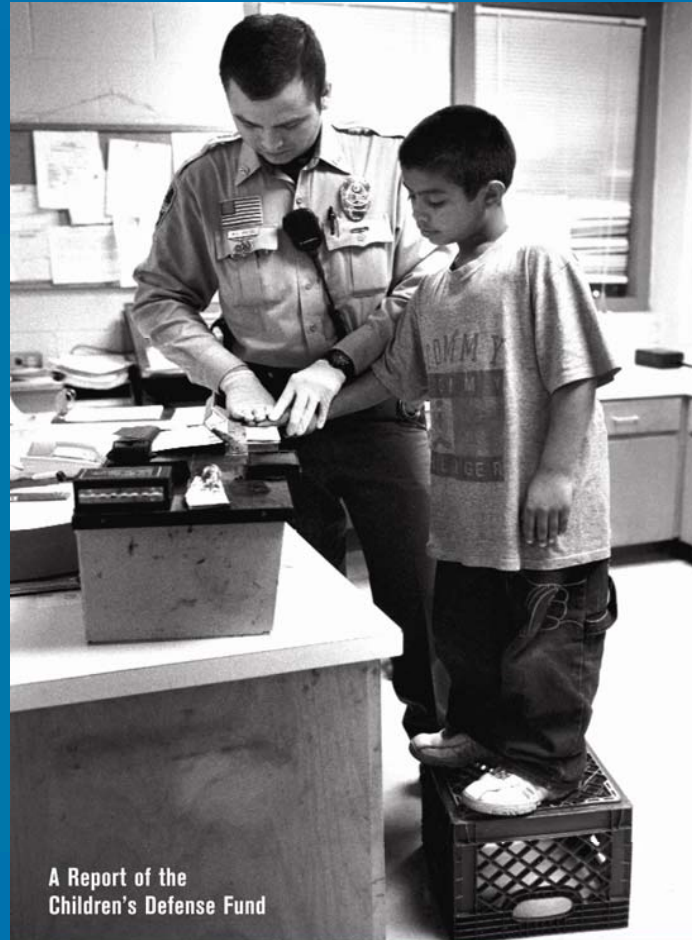
A Call to Action

“How wonderful it is that nobody need wait a single minute before starting to improve the world.”

—Anne Frank



www.childrensdefense.org



A Report of the
Children's Defense Fund

America's Cradle to Prison PipelineSM