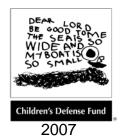
Cradle to Prison Pipeline Wyoming



Poverty

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

- In Wyoming, among all children, **1** in **9** (11.1 percent or 12,311) was poor.
 - o For **Latino** children **2 in 7** (27.4 percent or 2,840) were poor.
 - o For **White**, non-Latino children **1 in 12** (8.5 percent or 7,970) was poor.
- In Wyoming, a **baby is born poor** every **10 hours**.
 - o A Latino baby is born poor every 2 days.
 - o A White, non-Latino a baby is born poor every 16 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 **14,000 children** (**11.4%**) were **uninsured** in Wyoming.
- In 2004, **588 babies** (**8.6%**) were born at **low birthweight** in Wyoming. This included:
 - o 8.4% of Latino babies and
 - o 8.5% of White, non-Latino babies.
- 33.1% of two-year-olds in Wyoming 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, 21.0% of 3-year-olds and 33.8% of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool programs in Wyoming.
- In 2005, 1,792 children were enrolled in **Head Start and Early Head Start** in **Wyoming**. Of these:
 - o 2.3% were Black, non-Latino;
 - o 26.8% were Latino; and,
 - o 63.6% 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 **1,055 children in foster care** in Wyoming.
- In 2004, there were **678 victims of child maltreatment** in Wyoming.

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 Wyoming:

- o 84% of Latino and
- o 62% 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 Wyoming:
 - o For every 100 Black students enrolled, there were 6.0 suspensions.
 - o For every 100 Latino students enrolled, there were 5.5 suspensions.
 - o For every 100 White students enrolled, there were 3.5 suspensions.
 - o For every 100 American Indian/Alaska Native students enrolled, there were 6.8 suspensions.
 - o For every 100 Asian students enrolled, there were 1.4 suspensions.
- In Wyoming, 7.6% 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 Wyoming, there were **6.548 juvenile arrests** in 2005.
- Of the estimated **357 youth in residential placement in Wyoming** in 2003:
 - o 48 (13.4%) were Latino and
 - o 258 (72.3%) were White, non-Latino.
- There were 56 youth under age 18 incarcerated in adult correctional facilities in Wyoming.
- Wyoming spends 4.3 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, 8 children and teenagers in Wyoming died of firearm injuries, including: 2 homicides, 4 suicides, and 2 unintentional shootings.
- In 2005, 30.4% of Wyoming's high school students were involved in a physical fight.
- In 2005, 7.8% of Wyoming's high school students were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.
- 28.0% of Wyoming's high school students carried a weapon 2 or more times in the preceding month.

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