Cradle to Prison Pipeline
Oregon

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

- In Oregon, among all children, 1 in 5 (18.4 percent or 152,142) was poor.
  - For Black children 1 in 3 (33.3 percent or 6,250) was poor.
  - For Latino children 1 in 3 (34.2 percent or 43,830) was poor.
  - For White, non-Latino children 1 in 7 (14.1 percent or 85,445) was poor.
  - For American Indian/Alaska Native children 1 in 5 (20.0 percent or 5,574) was poor.

- In Oregon, a baby is born poor every 54 minutes.
  - A Black baby is born poor every 20 hours.
  - A Latino baby is born poor every 3 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 2 days.

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 109,000 children (12.1%) were uninsured in Oregon.

- In 2004, 2,758 babies (6.0%) were born at low birthweight in Oregon. This included:
  - 10.6% of Black, non-Latino babies;
  - 5.2% of Latino babies; and,
  - 6.0% of White, non-Latino babies.

- 34.7% of two-year-olds in Oregon 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, 12.9% of 3-year-olds and 21.9% of 4-year-olds were enrolled in state-funded preschool programs in Oregon.

- In 2005, 8,792 children were enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start in Oregon. Of these:
  - 4.8% were Black, non-Latino;
  - 45.9% were Latino; and,
  - 65.1% 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 9,381 children in foster care in Oregon.
In 2004, there were **11,759 victims of child maltreatment** in Oregon.

**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 Oregon:
  - 85% of Black, non-Latino;
  - 90% of Latino; and,
  - 66% 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 Oregon:
  - For every 100 Black students enrolled, there were 7.3 suspensions.
  - For every 100 Latino students enrolled, there were 6.4 suspensions.
  - For every 100 White students enrolled, there were 5.3 suspensions.
  - For every 100 American Indian/Alaska Native students enrolled, there were 11.5 suspensions.
  - For every 100 Asian students enrolled, there were 2.5 suspensions.

- In Oregon, **10.4% 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 Oregon, there were **28,107 juvenile arrests** in 2005.

- Of the estimated **1,275 youth in residential placement in Oregon** in 2003:
  - 117 (9.2%) were Black, non-Latino;
  - 147 (11.5%) were Latino; and,
  - 915 (71.8%) were White, non-Latino.

- There were **207 youth under age 18 incarcerated in adult correctional facilities** in Oregon.

- Oregon spends **3.4 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, **21 children and teenagers** in Oregon **died of firearm injuries**, including: **12 homicides**, 6 suicides, and 3 unintentional shootings.