

Cradle to Prison Pipeline
Minnesota

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.