

American Indian Fact Sheet Data Sources

October 2020

| Infants, Toddlers & Young Children | SOURCE |
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| <p>The life outcomes of every child begin to take shape before they are born and are influenced by the dynamic interplay of cumulative experiences and systemic barriers, which are buffered by relationships with family, caregivers and community.</p> | <p>Harvard Center for the Developing Child; https://developingchild.harvard.edu/science/key-concepts/</p> |
| <p>4,908 American Indian children age 0 through 5 residing in Minnesota (2018 data)</p> | <p>Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiology Center (GLITEC) provided data on population, poverty, births, low birth weight, infant mortality. Contact: Marissa Hogan at MHogan@glitc.org or 715.588.1033</p> |
| <p>1,233 American Indian live births (2018)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of these, 124 (10.06%) were low birth weight (2018 data) | <p>Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiology Center (GLITEC) provided data on population, poverty, births, low birth weight, infant mortality. Contact: Marissa Hogan at MHogan@glitc.org or 715.588.1033</p> |
| <p>69% of American Indian children age 0 through 5 live in poverty (200% FPL)</p> | <p>2018 Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiology Center (GLITEC) provided data on population, poverty, births, low birth weight, infant mortality. Contact: Marissa Hogan at MHogan@glitc.org or 715.588.1033</p> |
| <p>Infant death rates for American Indian families is 11.5 per 1,000 (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 American Indian infant deaths were reported, a rate of 11.5 per 1,000 (2017) | <p>Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Epidemiology Center (GLITEC) provided data on population, poverty, births, low birth weight, infant mortality. Contact: Marissa Hogan at MHogan@glitc.org or 715.588.1033.</p> |
| Strong Families | SOURCE |
| <p>The effects of historical trauma continue to impact families today and impact child development directly and indirectly. Direct impacts include the erosion of traditional parenting practices stemming from among other things, generations of Indian boarding school attendance that interrupted the intergenerational transmission of Native parenting practices. There is growing evidence that children and youth who have stronger cultural orientations also have more positive mental health outcomes and are less likely to engage in substance use.</p> | <p>Horejsi et al., 1992; Mannes, 1995</p> <p>And https://boardingschoolhealing.org/education/impact-of-historical-trauma/</p> |

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| <p>53% of American Indian mothers with children age 0 through 5 that are working outside the home; and 70% of these mothers are single parents</p> | <p>Population Reference Bureau analysis of 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).</p> <p>Contact Jennifer Bertram, CDF-MN at jbertram@childrensdefense.org or 651.227.6121.</p> |
| <p>1,157 American Indian children age 0 through 5 placed in foster care</p> | <p>KIDS COUNT Minnesota, 2019, obtained through the Minnesota Department of Human Services.</p> <p>Contact Jennifer Bertram, CDF-MN at jbertram@childrensdefense.org or 651.227.6121.</p> |
| <p>262 American Indian children age 0 through 5 received mental health services (81 children age 0 to 3 and 181 age 3 to 5)</p> | <p>MN Department of Human Services Behavioral Health Division, Early Childhood Mental Health 2019 program data.</p> <p>Contact Catherine Wright at Catherine.wright@state.mn.us or 651.431.2336.</p> |
| <p>Quote: “Giving kids what they need is like building a house. It’s good to put money into the roof and the sides, but the most important part is the foundation.” Leroy Staples Fairbanks, III – Leach Lake Band of Ojibwe District III Representative</p> | <p>Quote secured during Indigenous Visioning Early Childhood Tribal Tours, 2019.</p> |
| <p>Child Care and Early Learning Opportunities</p> | <p>SOURCE</p> |
| <p>American Indian children benefit from high quality early childhood programs, and by having strong teachers that reflect their culture. The promotion of cultural identity, which begins at the social level, has also been found to reduce the effects of historical trauma</p> | <p>American Indian and Alaska Native Children and Mental Health: Development. Edited by Paul Spicer, Patricia Farrell, Michelle C. Sarche, Hiram E. Fitzgerald</p> |
| <p>366 American Indian children ages 0 through 5 receiving support through Tribal Childcare Subsidy (Federal Child Care Development block grant)* * Data from land-based government service not including Twin Cities metro area</p> | <p>2019 Tribal Child Care Subsidy Assistance. Administration for Children & Family’s Regional V. Contact Gena Miller at Gena.miller@acf.hhs.gov or 312.353.3270</p> |
| <p>85 American Indian children age 0 through 5 accessing support through State Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) 40 American Indian children age 0 through 5 on State CCAP waiting list*</p> | <p>2019 MN Department of Human Services Child Care Assistance Subsidy program. Contact Laurie Possin at Laurie.possin@state.mn.us.</p> |

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| <p>584 American Indian children age 0 through 5 receive Early Learning Scholarships</p> | <p>2019 Minnesota Department of Education. Early Learning Scholarships. Contact Sandra Myers at Sandra.myers@state.mn.us Or 651.582.8301.</p> |
| <p>1,326 children & 64 pregnant women are served by Tribal Early Head Start and Head Start programs</p> <p>55% (106 of 192) teaching staff are of American Indian ethnicity in Tribal Early Head Start and Head Start programs</p> <p>Not Used but collected: 558 children below poverty level (100%) are served in these programs</p> | <p>Minnesota Early Head Start and Head Start 2019 Program Information Report (PIR) Summary of American Indian children and families served.</p> <p>Contact Gayle Kelly at executivedirector@mnheadstart.org or 218.728.1091.</p> |
| <p>26 Family Child Care Homes & 10 Child Care Centers are tribally licensed</p> | <p>2019 Tribally licensed Child Care programs. MN Tribal Resources for Early Childhood Care (MNTRECC). Contact Michelle Fredrickson at Michele.fredrickson@llojibwe.net or 218.335.8390.</p> |
| <p>Page 1 Photo</p> | <p>Image Photography, Bemidji, MN (Print Permission Granted to CDF-MN and PN-3 Coalition, October 2020)</p> |

Page 2 Sources

Minnesota's Federally Recognized Tribes

There are 11 federally recognized Indian tribal governments in Minnesota – seven Ojibwe Tribes; 1) Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, 2) Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, 3) Grand Portage Chippewa, 4) Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, 5) Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, 6) Red Lake Band of Chippewa, 7) White Earth Nation and four Dakota Tribes; 1) Lower Sioux Indian Community, 2) Prairie Island Indian Community, 3) Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, and 4) Upper Sioux Community along with two urban communities that have a high population of American Indian residents; 1) Duluth and 2) Twin Cities metro.

Each Tribe is a separate sovereign Nation with its own government that is unique unto itself and distinct from all other federally recognized tribes. Each Nation has an independent relationship with the United States and the State of Minnesota.

A reservation is a segment of land that belongs to one or more groups of American Indians. These reservations have boundary lines much like a county or state has boundary lines.

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It is land that was retained by American Indian tribes after ceding large portions of the original homelands to the United States through treaty agreements. It is not land that was given to American Indians by the federal government.

The Census Bureau's American Community Survey estimated there were 105,477 individuals in Minnesota identifying as "American Indian and Alaska Native persons" in part or in combination with another race (Census Bureau American Indian Community Survey 2015; <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys>).

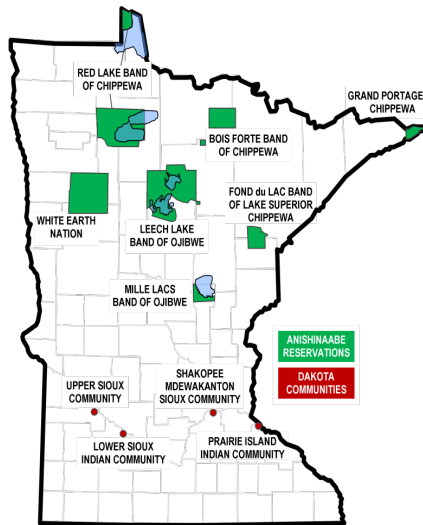


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