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A REPORT ON AMERICAN INDIAN JUVENILES
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Prepared by the Ombudsman for Corrections
(Data assembled by Mark Traynor)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In 1984 the Hennepin County/American Indian Juvenile Justice Committee was formed. Its purpose was to reduce the number of American Indian juveniles being sent to correctional facilities and to improve the quality of services provided to American Indian juveniles in Hennepin County. A third and more general purpose was hoped for, to improve upon communication between the Indian Community and Hennepin County. It was further stated that American Indian community resources could be identified and utilized.

We are nearing five years from that date and the juvenile justice issues are still challenging us. Out of a sense of curiosity, we took a closer look at what is happening to the Hennepin County American Indian youth and their involvement in the juvenile justice system.

A secondary purpose for the attached report is to provide information to American Indian leaders, parents, and community members. It is hoped that they will participate more fully in legislative and policy issues affecting their children if fortified with this knowledge.

Since 1984 new and serious juvenile justice issues have developed. Gangs, "crack", and violence in the urban setting have emerged in greater proportion than ever before. It will take even greater cooperative efforts than before to meet this most serious challenge. Further, parents and families of American Indian youth will be required to play a more participatory role in meeting these new challenges to the American Indian Community in Hennepin County.

John Poupart
Ombudsman for Corrections

A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The profile of American Indians in the juvenile justice area for the 1980's is troubling to say the least. The numbers tell a familiar, rather sad story to those who have traced the involvement of racial minorities in the juvenile justice system. The figures outline a so-called underclass of people, kept down by high rates of involvement in and victimization from crime, poverty, disintegrating families, inadequate and relatively expensive housing, and poor educational performance. These realities are intertwined, and together they have contributed to an erosion of the American Indian community in Minneapolis. These statistics are not pretty. But hopefully they will push, define, and support our efforts to create a vibrant, safe and meaningful American Indian community for children, who are the victims today and, unless we act, in the days to come.

A review of a variety of statistical sources reveals the following: the American Indian community in Minneapolis is very concentrated and growing steadily; American Indian children have accounted for a larger disproportional share of the enrollment in Minneapolis schools but many do not finish high school and very few continue their education in universities and other post-secondary schools; there is a problem of inhalant abuse among American Indian children; large percentages of American Indian families are headed by single parents and subsist below the poverty line; a vast majority of American Indians in Minneapolis rent rather than own their dwellings; the absolute numbers of juvenile and adult American Indians in Minnesota and Hennepin County arrested, convicted, and sent to prison have increased throughout the 1980's; American Indian adults and juveniles are more likely to be arrested, convicted, and sent to prison than whites, especially with regard to violent crime; and American Indians are disproportionately represented throughout the criminal justice system, from arrests to incarceration.

These conditions make possible high incidence of delinquent and criminal behavior. The Ombudsman for Corrections believes there is a likely correlation between these social, economic, and criminal justice conditions and the disproportionately high numbers of American Indians in our state and local juvenile correctional facilities.

CRIME

"Arrest and conviction rates among the races vary greatly. Whites are responsible for the great majority of crime in Minnesota. However, arrest rates and felony conviction rates among Blacks and American Indians are substantially greater than those of Whites for certain types of crimes."

"The ratio of Black to White felony convictions among 18-year-old males in 1984 was over 7 to 1; the comparable Indian to White ratio was 6 to 1. In a single year about 10% of Black and American Indian males, age 18, are convicted of felonies."

"On the average, an American Indian male in these 18-to-39 age bracket is about 24 more times likely to be convicted of robbery than a white male."

"According to data from the State Health Department, there were 5 homicides among 99 deaths of Whites in the ages 18 to 31. Among Blacks and American Indians there were 6 homicides among 24 deaths in that age group."

"The state population of American Indian males in the crime-prone age bracket (18 to 24 years old) is expected to grow from 2500 to 5400 in the period 1980 to 2010."

(Source: Minnesota 2010: A Projection of Arrests and Convictions in Minnesota, by the State Planning Agency in 1986)

"Minorities are consistently more likely than Whites to be incarcerated in jail or prison and less likely to receive sentences or stays that require no incarceration."

"Discretionary imposition of mandatory prison sentences for gun crimes has a particularly adverse effect on minorities. In 1983, 43% (75 of 175) of gun-using Whites were sentenced to prison upon conviction of violent crimes, compared to 66% (48 of 73) Blacks and 73% of Indians (10 of 13)."

"In 1983, 42% of homicide cases, 54% of robbery cases, and 45% of commercial vice (prostitution) cases involved prosecution against Blacks and Indians."

(Source: Firm Convictions Trends and Issues in Prosecution and Sentencing of Minnesota Felons, by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission in 1985)

Hennepin County total juvenile (age 11-17) population statistics¹ are as follows:

	White	Black	Indian	Others
1980	138,245	6,678	2,527	3,038
	91.9%	4.4%	1.7%	2%

It is easily seen in Tables I through VII (beginning on the next page) that in every area of juvenile justice in Hennepin County, the percentages are far higher for Indian youth than 1.7%, the total population of Indian juveniles in Hennepin County.

Probation is the least restrictive sanction while the sanctions of the Hennepin County Home School and the State Training School at Red Wing are considered to be the most restrictive sanctions. In 1987, the percentage of Indians receiving probation was only 11.1% (Table I). In the same year, the Hennepin County Home School had a 20.3% Indian commitment rate (Table V) and the State Training School at Red Wing had a 24% Indian commitment rate (Table VII). The 1987 Indian juvenile commitment rates to Hennepin Home School and Red Wing may also be compared to another less restrictive alternative, Denovo/Katahdin (daytime treatment), with a commitment rate of only 13.2% Indian youth (Table II).

Hennepin County Juvenile Center began keeping minority statistics in 1986. Their percentage of Indian admits are 15.2% in 1986 and 16.0% in 1987 compared to a white rate of 43.7% in 1986 and 45.4% in 1987 (Table IV).

Indian juvenile admissions to the facilities of Nexus and Thistledew are small in number - 3 in 1986, 5 in 1987 vs. 29 whites in 1986 and 31 in 1987 (Table III). These alternatives are considered to be less restrictive than both HHS and Red Wing.

While the percentages of other ethnic racial groups declined over the past three years, percentages of the total commitments for American Indians continued to rise (Table VII).

The number of Indians on parole rose dramatically from 11 in 1986 to 28 in 1987 (Table VI), but that would be expected since 20 Indian youth were committed to Red Wing in 1986 and 24 in 1987 (Table VII).

To summarize, more Indian juveniles proportionately penetrate the juvenile justice system deeper than their white counterparts and tend to receive steeper sanctions. This can only be exacerbated by the fact that 30% of Indians in Minnesota in 1979 were living below poverty level, the unemployment rate is much higher and duration of unemployment longer for Indians, and only 54.5% of American Indians in Minnesota are high school graduates vs. 73.1% for whites (1980 statistic).

¹State of Minnesota Demographer

HENNEPIN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
SANCTIONS BY RACE

TABLE I
NUMBER OF JUVENILES BY RACE ON PROBATION IN HENNEPIN COUNTY

Total	White	Black	Indian	Other
		1985		
1794 (100%)	1121 (62.5%)	450 (25.1%)	151 (8.4%)	72 (4.0%)
		1986		
1853 (100%)	1159 (62.5%)	453 (24.4%)	148 (7.9%)	93 (5.2%)
		1987		
1107 (100%)	626 (56.6%)	289 (26.1%)	123 (11.1%)	69 (6.2%)

TABLE II
ADMISSIONS TO DENOVO/KATAHDIN

Total	White	Black	Indian	Other
		1985		
80 (100%)	25 (31.3%)	43 (52.7%)	11 (13.7%)	1 (2.3%)
		1986		
67 (100%)	15 (19.7%)	48 (63.2%)	13 (17.1%)	0 (0.0%)
		1987		
68 (100%)	27 (39.7%)	30 (44.2%)	9 (13.2%)	2 (2.9%)

TABLE III
ADMISSIONS TO NEXUS/THISTLEDEW

Total	White	Black	Indian	Other
		1985		
51 (100%)	24 (47.1%)	11 (21.5%)	6 (11.8%)	10 (19.6%)
		1986		
52 (100%)	29 (55.8%)	12 (23.1%)	3 (5.8%)	10 (19.3%)
		1987		
56 (100%)	31 (55.4%)	8 (14.3%)	5 (8.9%)	12 (21.4%)

TABLE IV
ADMISSIONS TO HENNEPIN COUNTY JUVENILE CENTER

Total	White	Black	Indian	Other
		1986		
3175 (100%)	1388 (43.7%)	1123 (35.4%)	483 (15.2%)	181 (5.7%)
		1987		
2875 (100%)	1304 (45.4%)	923 (32.1%)	461 (16.0%)	187 (6.5%)

TABLE V
ADMISSIONS TO THE HENNEPIN COUNTY HOME SCHOOL

Total	White	Black	Indian	Other
		1985		
244 (100%)	92 (37.7%)	112 (45.9%)	33 (13.5%)	7 (2.9%)
		1986		
209 (100%)	93 (44.5%)	82 (39.2%)	30 (14.4%)	4 (1.9%)
		1987		
202 (100%)	67 (33.2%)	89 (44.1%)	41 (20.3%)	5 (2.4%)

TABLE VI
NUMBER OF JUVENILES ON PAROLE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY

Total	White	Black	Indian	Other
		1985		
137 (100%)	61 (44.5%)	53 (38.7%)	21 (15.3%)	2 (1.5%)
		1986		
157 (100%)	99 (63.1%)	44 (28.0%)	11 (7.0%)	3 (1.9%)
		1987		
151 (100%)	63 (41.7%)	56 (37.1%)	28 (18.5%)	4 (2.6%)

TABLE VII

	White	Black	Indian	Other
		1988		
74	34% (25)	35% (26)	24% (18)	7% 5
		1987		
100	34% (34)	38% (38)	24% (24)	4% (4)
		1986		
109	32% (35)	49% (53)	18% (20)	1% (1)

Charge Backs

1987	\$ 8,102
1986	7,600
1985	9,353
1984	8,791
1873	11,486

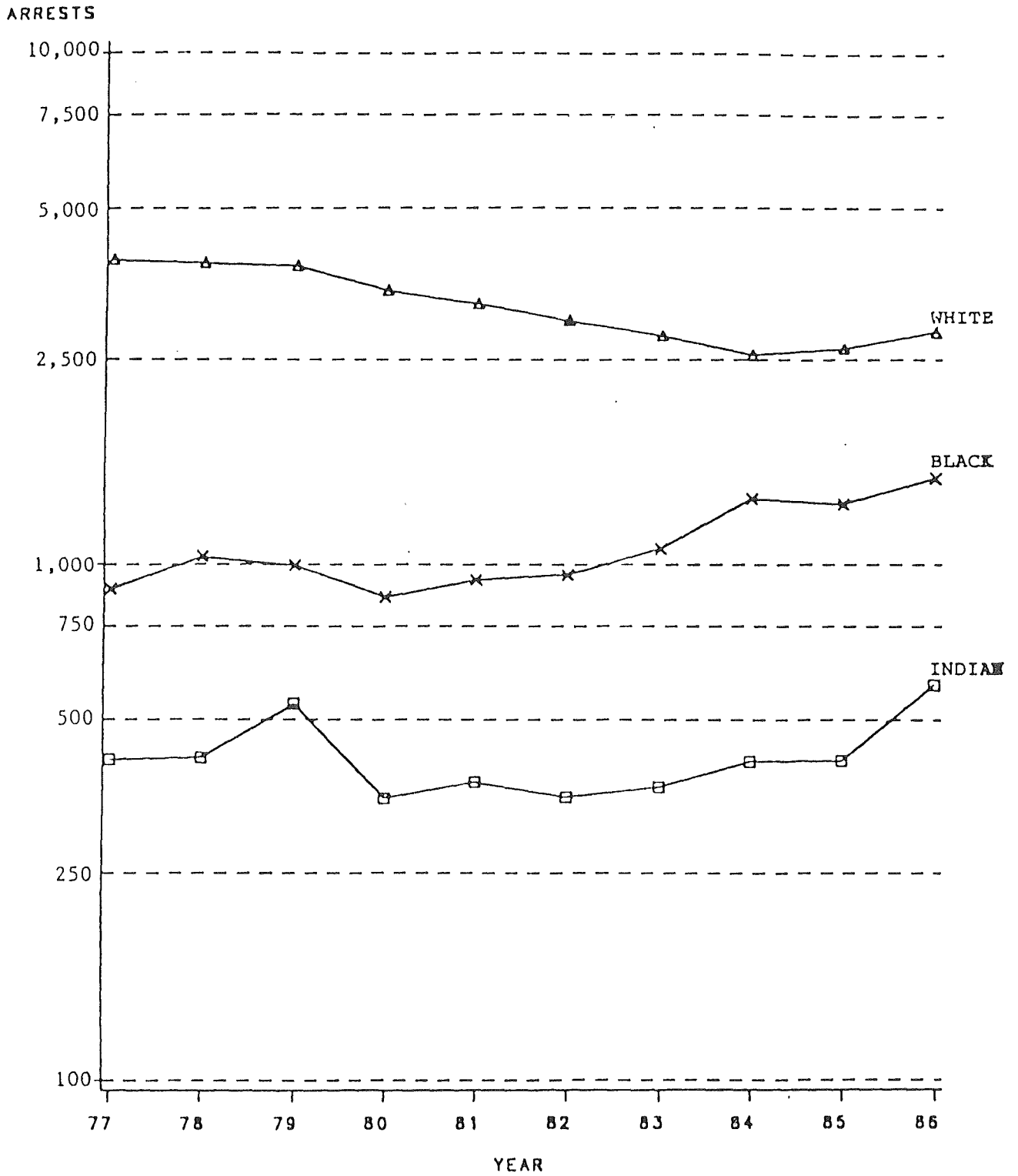
Sending Juveniles to R.W./Sauk
Annual Per Diem Cost

1988	\$27,696.20	per client
Pre-1988	25,199.60	per client

FIGURE 2.07

JUVENILE CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE

LOG SCALE GRAPH



Juvenile and Adult Arrest Rates By Race in 1980

White males account for the great majority of arrests in Minnesota; Black and American Indian males, however, have higher arrest rates for the sizes of their populations.

From 1980 to 11
Projection of
Arrests and
Convictions in
Minnesota

Display 7. White Males

	Juveniles*		Adults	
	Total Arrests	Rate	Total Arrests	Rate
Murder	10	0.35	48	0.35
Rape	26	0.92	185	1.35
Robbery	139	5	300	2
Aggravated Assault	276	10	907	7
Burglary	2,632	93	2,004	15
Larceny	7,106	250	6,630	48
Auto Theft	1,097	39	708	5
Narcotics	1,256	44	3,300	24

* Juvenile population for ages 10-17, which is 282,715. Adult population is 1,372,155.

Rates are per 10,000 population.

Display 8. Black Males

	Juveniles*		Adults	
	Total Arrests	Rate	Total Arrests	Rate
Murder	3	**	16	9
Rape	13	30	53	31
Robbery	107	246	153	90
Aggravated Assault	63	145	192	113
Burglary	253	583	199	118
Larceny	771	1,780	823	486
Auto Theft	100	230	85	50
Narcotics	44	101	250	148

* Black Juvenile population for ages 10-17, which is 4,340. Adult population is 16,920.

** Too few for reliable estimate.

Rates are per 10,000 population.

Display 9. American Indian Males

	Juveniles*		Adults	
	Total Arrests	Rate	Total Arrests	Rate
Murder	2	**	11	12
Rape	1	**	17	18
Robbery	29	80	48	52
Aggravated Assault	25	69	89	97
Burglary	157	434	124	135
Larceny	264	729	372	404
Auto Theft	110	304	65	71
Narcotics	22	61	74	80

* American Indian Juvenile population for ages 10-17, which is 3,620. Adult population is 9,210.

** Too few for reliable estimate.

Rates are per 10,000 population.

Display 17. Felony Conviction Rates by Age and Race

The rate of felony convictions in 1983 (per 10,000 population) decreases rapidly with age but remains higher for Blacks and American Indians than for other races.

Age	White	Black	American Indian	All Races
18	160	1,180	1,030	190
30	35	600	320	35
18-39	61	670	460	69
Rsq	.96	.77	.91	.97
Std err	9	180	91	6
Shape	curve	line	curve	curve
Direction	down	down	down	down

Notes: The relationship between conviction rate and age is determined from the better of a straight line or second-degree polynomial curve fitting of arrest to age over the ages of 18 to 39.

Rsq means R squared, or explained variation, a measure of strength of relationship between age and conviction rate (1 is a perfect relationship).

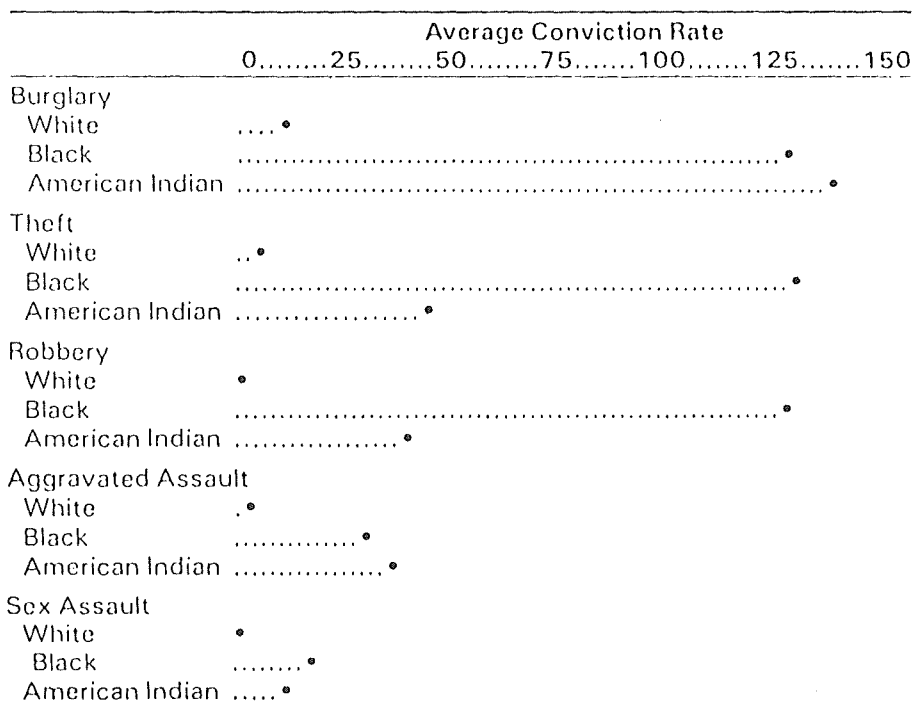
Std err is the standard error () in the difference between the estimated conviction rates on the regression curve or line in comparison with the observed conviction rates; it is a measure of how much variation in conviction rates is not explained by age (within a single calendar year).

Shape can be either a curve or a line. A line indicates that there is a straight line relationship between age and race. A curve indicates that convictions decrease more rapidly with age than a straight line.

Direction "down" indicates convictions decrease with age. "Up-down" indicates convictions first increase with age and then decrease.

Display 18. Felony Conviction Rates by Age and Race

Conviction rates (per 10,000 population) in 1983 vary strongly across crime and race for males between the ages of 18 and 39.



See notes to Display 17.

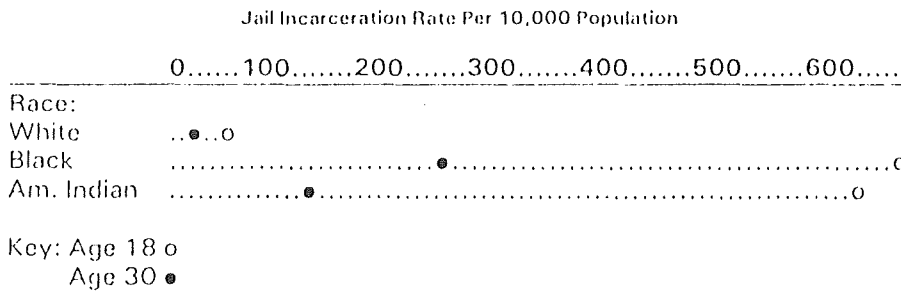
from arrests and convictions in Minnesota

Display 22. Jail Incarceration Rates by Age and Race

Jail incarceration rates (per 10,000 population) for felony case convictions in 1983 of males decrease sharply over the 18 to 39 year age range but remain higher for Blacks and American Indians than other races.

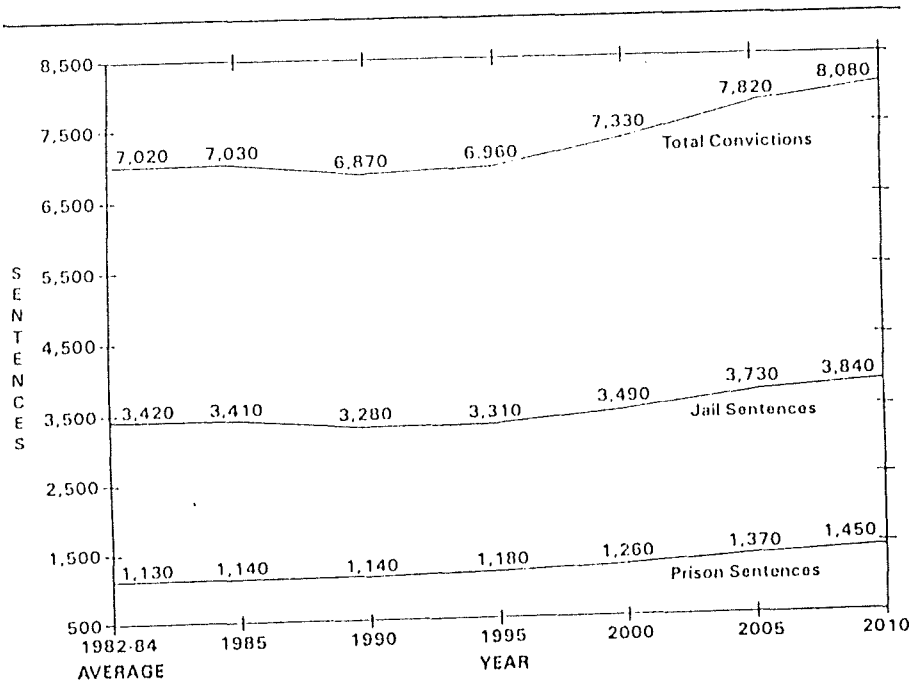
Age	White	Black	American Indian	All Races
18	92	640	620	109
30	15	270	150	15
18-39	32	330	250	36
R sq	.96	.77	.88	.97
std err	5.9	96	66	6.0
shape	curve	line	curve	curve

See notes to Display 17.



Display 23. State Felony Conviction Projections

Slow but steady increase in convictions is expected from 1990 to 2010 along with increases in jail and prison incarcerations.

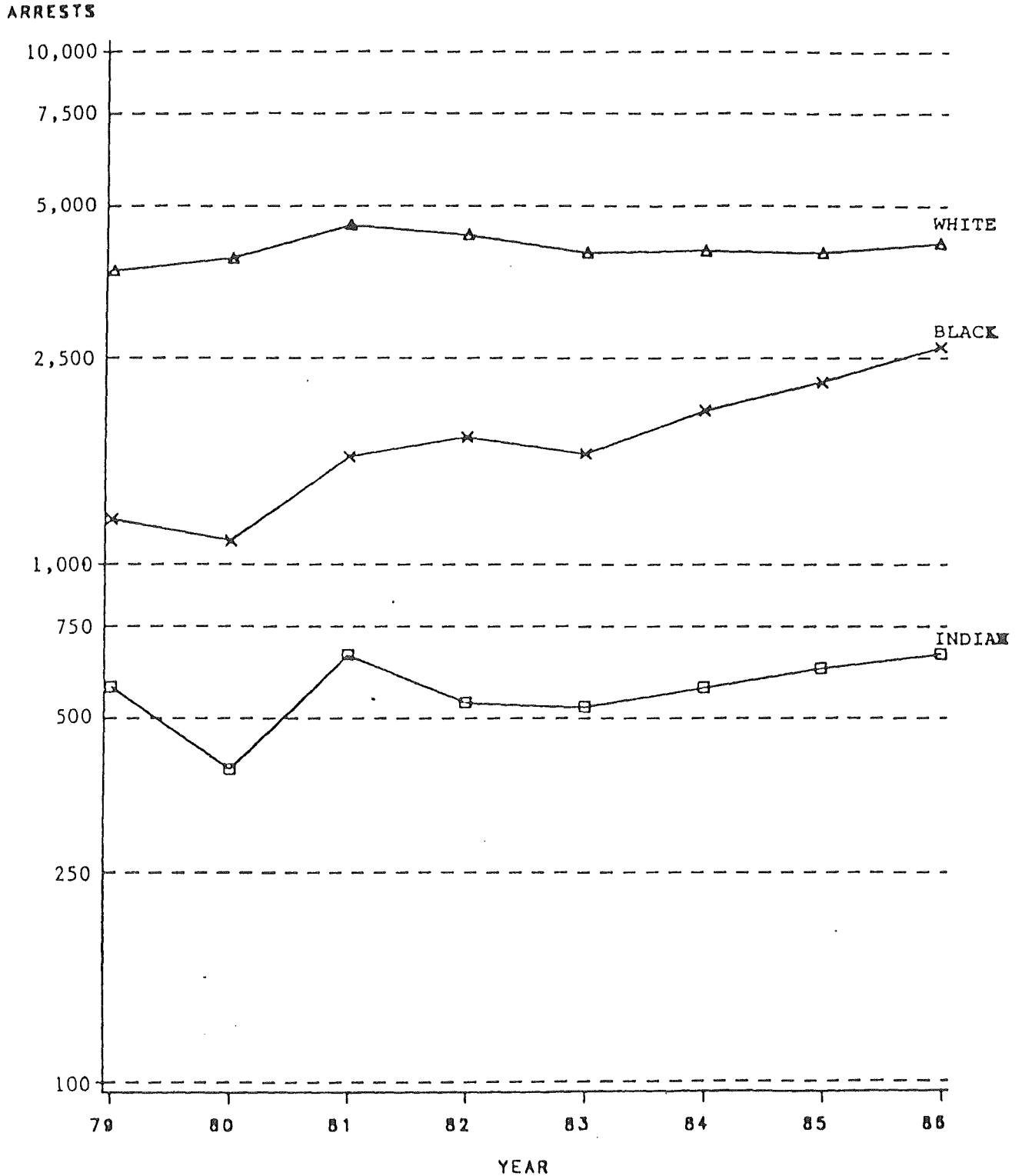


Notes: Concurrent jail and prison sentences were not included. About 210 cases or 3% are not included in the baseline or projection because they cannot be identified with any county; these cases fall according to sentence: 60 no incarceration, 90 jail, 60 prison.

FIGURE 2.08

ADULT CRIME INDEX ARRESTS BY RACE

LOG SCALE GRAPH



Observations for 1977 and 1978 are not shown because of large inconsistencies in the number of aggravated assault arrests reported for Minneapolis.

From 2010: A Projection of
Arrests and Convictions in Minnesota

Felony Conviction Rates by Crime and Race

Conviction rates for males (per 10,000 population) in 1983 vary by crime, race, and age (18 to 39 years old). The crimes are ranked by estimated strength (Rsq) of relation between conviction rate and age.

Display 19. White Males

Crime at Arrest	Average Rate	Peak Rate	Rsq	Pattern
Burglary	15.6	72	.94	curve down
Robbery	2.0	6	.92	curve down
Theft	8.8	28	.87	curve down
Aggravated Assault	3.7	8	.69	line down
Sex Assault	1.5	2	.35	line down

See notes to Display 17.

Display 20. Black Males

Crime at Arrest	Average Rate	Peak Rate	Rsq	Pattern
Burglary	127	516	.83	curve down
Robbery	127	396	.64	line down
Theft	131	295	.42	curve down
Sex Assault	33	80	.31	up-down
Aggravated Assault	38	107	.21	up-down

See notes to Display 17.

Display 21. American Indian Males

Crime at Arrest	Average Rate	Peak Rate	Rsq	Pattern
Burglary	139	580	.72	curve down
Robbery	49	160	.29	up-down
Aggravated Assault	48	140	.11	line down
Theft	50	121	.06	line down
Sex assault	16	53	ns	none

See notes to Display 17.

From 2010 - A Projection of Arrests and Convictions in Minn

Display 15. Minneapolis Arrest Projections by Race

Maximum percentage changes in arrests vary by crime type and race.

	White*		Black		American Indian	
	Max.	Year	Max.	Year	Max.	Year
Burglary	+ 13%	2000	+ 121%	2010	+ 115%	2010
	- 29%	2010				
Violent Crimes	- 29%	2010	+ 135%	2010	+ 123%	2010
All Crimes	- 28%	2010	+ 137%	2010	+ 122%	2010

*Other minority races are included with Whites.

Display 16. Proportion of Minority to Total Arrests in Minneapolis

The proportion of Blacks and American Indians among those arrested in Minneapolis is expected to increase through 2010.

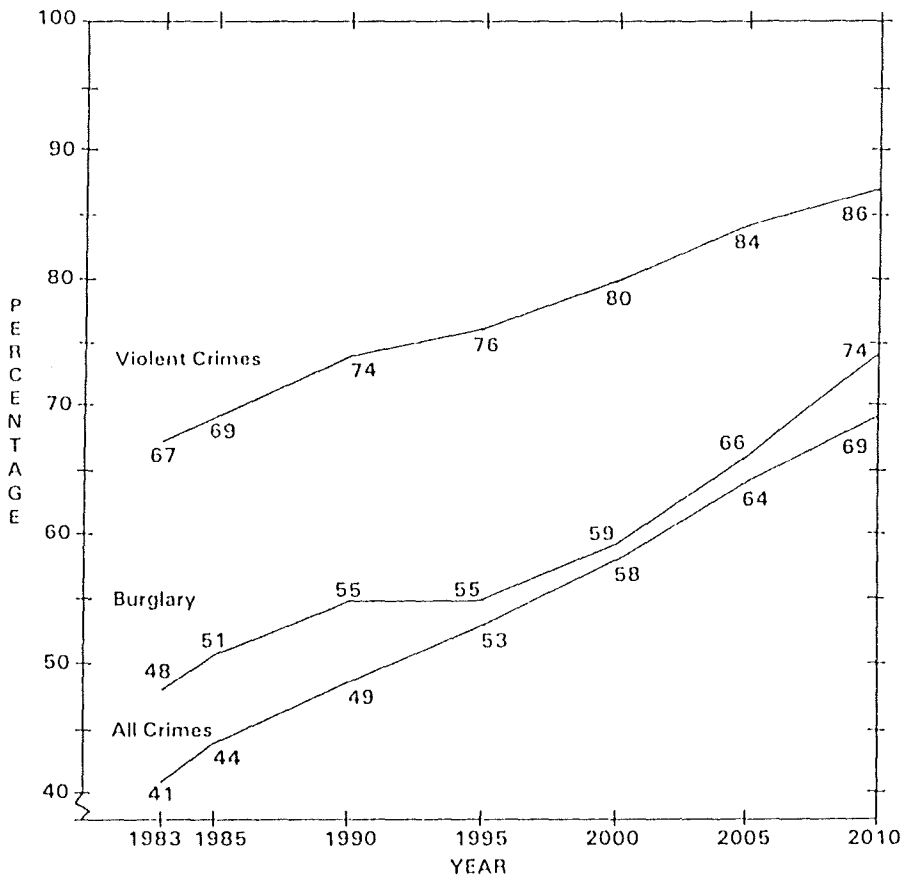


TABLE 2.6

TOTAL ARRESTS FOR CRIME INDEX OFFENSES BY RACE
HENNEPIN COUNTY 1973-1986

	W H I T E		B L A C K		I N D I A N		O T H E R		TOTAL
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1973	8,696	79%	1,549	14%	721	6%	100	1%	11,066
1974	8,008	75%	1,782	17%	796	7%	156	1%	10,742
1975	8,449	75%	1,791	16%	754	7%	248	2%	11,242
1976	7,102	75%	1,576	17%	602	6%	173	2%	9,453
1977	6,773	75%	1,496	16%	598	7%	162	2%	9,029
1978	7,866	69%	2,283	20%	957	8%	216	3%	11,322
1979	7,622	68%	2,222	20%	1,114	10%	192	2%	11,149
1980	7,490	72%	1,985	19%	756	7%	127	1%	10,358
1981	7,941	68%	2,552	22%	1,051	9%	149	1%	11,693
1982	7,418	67%	2,720	24%	893	8%	120	1%	11,151
1983	6,867	65%	2,709	25%	898	8%	162	2%	10,636
1984	6,663	60%	3,331	30%	992	9%	205	1%	11,191
1985	6,706	58%	3,573	31%	1,046	9%	235	2%	11,560
1986	7,090	56%	4,105	33%	1,252	10%	180	1%	12,627

SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

"Poverty indeed shares a role in criminal involvement. I believe that where you have a disproportionate level of poverty, a higher level of crime will occur." (Roger Head, Executive Director of Indian Affairs Council, in 2010 A Projection of Arrests and Convictions)

Forty-one percent of those in poverty in Minneapolis were American Indians in 1979.

In 1980, 56.5% of American Indians were unemployed in Minneapolis.

In 1980, 49% of American Indian youth in Minneapolis, ages 16 to 19, were not in school and did not graduate from high school.

In 1980, 81% of American Indian youth in Minneapolis, ages 16 to 19, were not working, not in school, and did not graduate from high school.

In 1980, 61.6% of all families with children in the Phillips neighborhood were headed by single parents.

In 1983, the birth rate for American Indian families was 147.1, compare to 52.5 for white families.

(Source: Minneapolis Its Persistent Poor by the Minneapolis Planning Agency, in 1985)

"Forty-eight of the 58 total inhalant abuse episodes (82.8%) involve American Indian youth."

(Source: Drug Abuse Indicators in Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Area, published in December of 1988)

Minneapolis has the largest Native American population of any metropolitan area in the north central region, including Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cleveland. The Minneapolis metropolitan area in 1980 had 15,959 Native Americans.

Only 28.1% of Native Americans live in suburban areas in the Minneapolis metropolitan area. This is a very low figure when compared to 80.4% in St. Louis, 72.6% in Detroit, and 43.3% in Chicago.

(Source: Population and Housing, U.S. Bureau of Census, 1980)

<u>School Enrollment in 1987</u>	
<u>Hennepin County</u>	<u>Minneapolis</u>
Indian .4%	Indian 7.1%
Black 2.3%	Black 28.4%
Asian 3.2%	Asian 8%
Hispanic .7%	Hispanic 1.7%
White 93.4%	White 54.8%

(Source: Racial-Ethnic Enrollment Trends in Twin Cities Area Schools, 1986-1987, by the Metropolitan Council)

From Minneapolis: Lts
Persistent Poor

ECONOMIC STATUS

Median family income among minorities is less than 60 percent of that for Whites. The lowest incomes appear among Indian families (46 percent of that for Whites), and Asian and Pacific Islander families (55 percent of that for Whites). In addition, a higher proportion of minority families reports extremely low income (under \$5,000), while a lower proportion reports incomes in excess of \$25,000.

Family Income, 1980

	<u>Median Income</u>	<u>Families Above \$25,000</u>	<u>Families Below \$5,000</u>
Black	\$12,351	20.1%	20.8%
Indian	9,435	10.1	25.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,342	19.8	26.9
Spanish origin	12,509	20.6	14.9
White	20,510	37.1	4.9

While two-thirds of minority residents are reported to live above the poverty level, compared to Whites, three times the proportion of minority residents are reported to live below the poverty level. The highest proportions of below poverty level populations — approximately 40 percent — appear among Indian and Pacific Islander residents.

Persons by Poverty Status, 1980

	<u>Above Poverty Level</u>	<u>Below Poverty Level</u>
Black	69.8%	30.2%
Indian	58.9	41.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	60.1	39.9
Spanish origin	71.8	28.2
White	89.4	10.6

HOMEOWNERSHIP

Twenty-nine percent of minority households own their homes, compared to 51 percent among Whites. The highest proportion of homeownership occurs among Blacks, the lowest among Indians. (Although the number of Black homeowning households increased 38 percent between 1970 and 1980, the number of rental households increased 100 percent. As a result, overall the proportion of Black households which owned their homes declined from 42 to 33 percent during the period.)

Tenure of Households, 1980

	<u>Households</u>	<u>Owner-Occupied</u>	<u>Renter-Occupied</u>
Black	10,308	33.3%	66.7%
Indian	2,522	16.9	83.1
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,687	26.8	73.2
Spanish origin	1,528	31.8	68.2
White	146,341	51.3	48.7

EDUCATION

Fourteen percent of minority residents age 25 or older have only an eighth grade education or less. This compares to 13 percent of White residents. In addition, 33 percent of minority residents have completed some post-secondary education, compared to 43 percent among Whites. Educational attainment varies by minority racial group. Blacks show the lowest proportion of persons with minimal attainment, while Asians display the highest proportion of post-secondary attendance.

Years of School Completed, 1980

	<u>Eighth Grade or Less</u>	<u>High School 1-3 Years</u>	<u>High School 4 years</u>	<u>Some Post- Secondary</u>
Black	12.6%	19.5%	33.8%	34.1%
Indian	18.9	28.3	36.5	16.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	18.5	5.8	22.4	53.2
Spanish origin	22.5	16.3	24.4	36.7
White	13.0	11.4	32.2	43.4

Historical minority educational attainment data is not available for all racial groups. The following illustrates change among Black residents between 1970 and 1980. The proportion of Blacks with an eighth grade education or less declined substantially from 24.8 percent, to 12.6 percent. (Because of growth in the Black population, decline in numbers of persons with minimal educational attainment was about 20 percent.) In addition, the proportion of Black high school graduates increased from 49.4 percent to 67.9 percent, while the proportion of Blacks completing some post-secondary education increased from 20.4 percent to 34.1 percent.

Display 27.
**HENNEPIN COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS
 BY RACE, AGE AND SEX**

Age	Sex	Year						
		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Black								
10-17	Male	2,648	3,180	3,633	4,662	5,845	6,587	7,346
	Female	2,685	3,060	3,436	4,379	5,491	6,195	6,913
18-24	Male	2,404	2,455	2,932	3,373	3,983	5,252	6,098
	Female	2,573	2,640	2,956	3,287	3,839	5,040	5,857
25 +	Male	7,858	10,551	13,450	16,683	20,425	24,318	29,264
	Female	7,425	10,218	13,338	16,658	20,357	24,190	29,113
American Indian								
10-17	Male	983	963	1,019	1,311	1,537	1,605	1,646
	Female	1,043	970	1,045	1,271	1,455	1,523	1,561
18-24	Male	761	819	843	816	1,035	1,250	1,354
	Female	909	981	902	885	1,035	1,246	1,351
25 +	Male	1,905	2,420	2,968	3,528	4,021	4,544	5,251
	Female	2,270	2,871	3,548	4,137	4,658	5,229	5,935

Table 10
 RACIAL-ETHNIC ENROLLMENT IN MINNEAPOLIS AND
 ST. PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1971, 1986 AND 1987

	1971	Regional Total	Percent of Regional Racial-Ethnic Enrollment	1986	Regional Total	Percent of Regional Racial-Ethnic Enrollment	1987	Regional Total	Percent of Regional Racial-Ethnic Enrollment	Percent Change Between 1986-87
<u>Minneapolis</u>										
American Indian	1,969	3,128	62.9%	2,695	4,562	59.1%	2,809	4,675	60.1%	4.2%
Black	5,814	9,098	63.9	10,656	18,909	56.4	11,347	20,085	56.5	6.5
Asian	329	1,195	27.5	2,903	13,470	21.6	3,182	14,636	21.7	9.6
Hispanic	443	2,740	16.2	605	4,388	13.8	664	4,632	14.3	9.8
Total Racial-Ethnic	8,555	16,161	52.9	16,859	41,329	40.8%	18,002	44,028	40.9%	6.8%
Total Enrollment	66,210	417,537		39,572	333,236		39,993	338,413		1.1%
<u>St. Paul</u>										
American Indian	446	3,128	14.3%	617	4,562	13.5%	619	4,675	13.2%	0.3%
Black	2,855	9,098	31.4	4,909	18,909	26.0	5,042	20,085	25.1	2.7
Asian	138	1,195	11.5	4,435	13,470	32.9	4,896	14,636	33.5	10.4
Hispanic	1,560	2,740	56.9	1,840	4,388	41.9	1,882	4,632	40.6	2.3
Total Racial-Ethnic	4,999	16,161	30.9	11,801	41,329	28.6%	12,439	44,028	28.3%	5.4%
Total Enrollment	47,301	417,537		32,140	333,236		32,981	338,413		2.6%