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How the Federal Government can Empower Tribes to Improve the Lives of Native American Children

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Education



Student Performance at Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Schools

- 2018-2019 school year:
 - Fewer than one in four Native American students in grades 3-8 and grade 11 were rated proficient in reading and writing
 - One in seven proficient in math, one in eight in science
 - North Dakota: Native students' graduation rate is 20 points lower than white students'
 - South Dakota: Graduation gap between Native students and students of all other backgrounds is 30 points

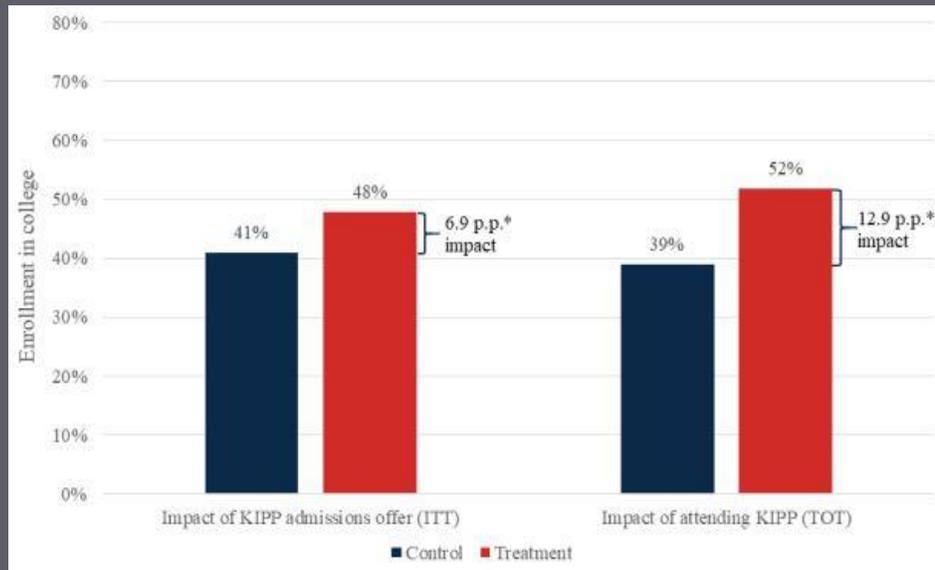
	Math Academic Performance					
	Students Tested	Participation Rate	Level 1 Has Not Yet Met Standard	Level 2 Nearly Met Standard	Level 3 Met Standard	Level 4 Exceeded Standard
All Students	21024	96%	66%	24%	9%	1%
Female	10445	97%	65%	25%	9%	1%
Male	10579	96%	67%	23%	9%	1%
American Indian	21024	96%	66%	24%	9%	1%
Students with Disabilities	4091	96%	83%	12%	3%	1%
English Learners	3737	99%	73%	21%	6%	1%
Economic Disadvantaged	21024	96%	66%	24%	9%	1%

Source: BIE Annual Report Card SY18-19



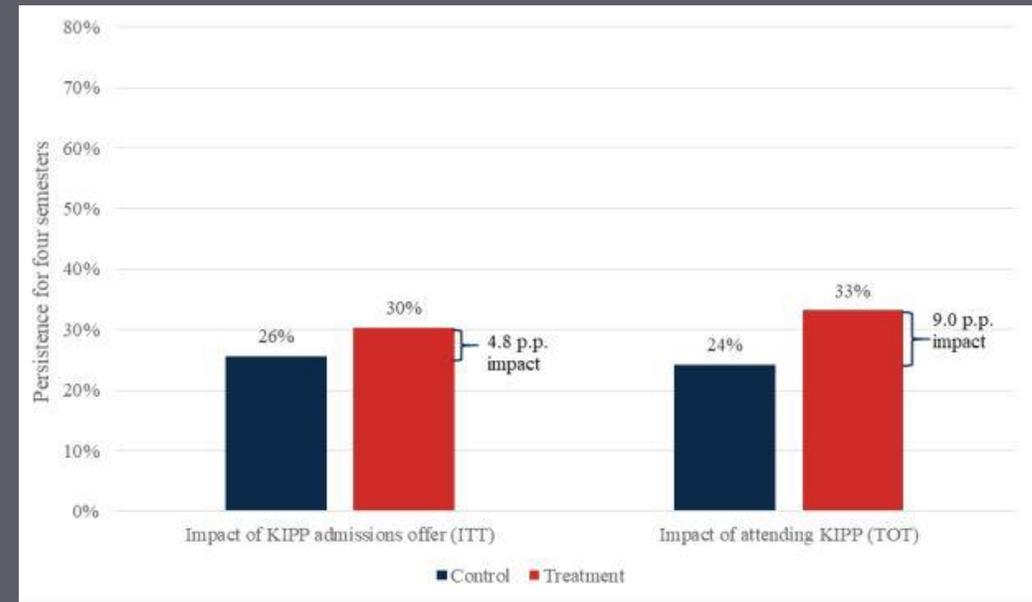
Student Performance at KIPP

Figure 1. Impact of KIPP middle schools on four-year college enrollment



Source: Mathematica, 2019

Figure 2. Impact on persistence through four semesters of a four-year college

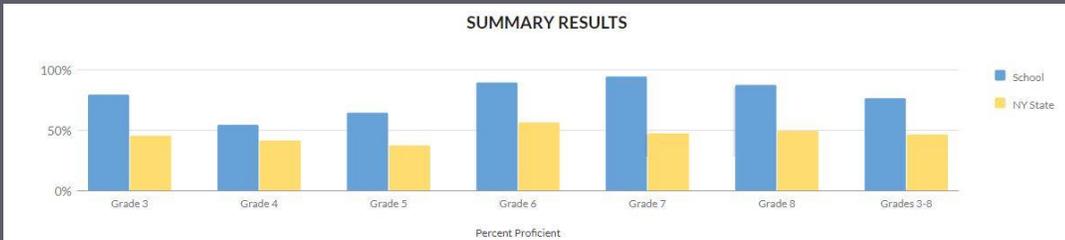


Source: Mathematica, 2019

- 12.9 percentage point increase “would be almost large enough to erase the nationwide racial disparity in college enrollment rates.”
- 52% attended four-year college within two years after high school graduation, compared to 39 percent who did not attend KIPP
- 100% minority enrollment
- 96% of students enroll in college

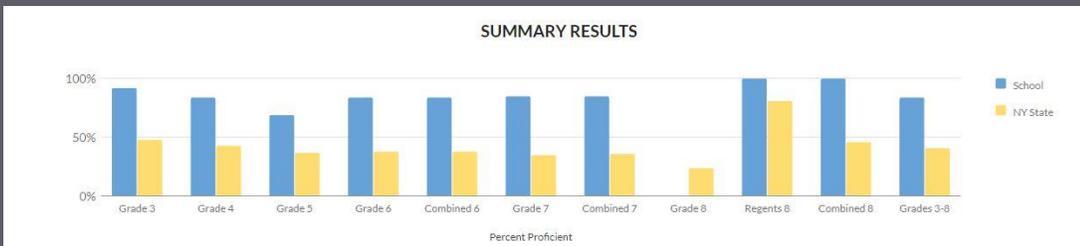
Student Performance at Success Academies

Success Academy (Harlem 1): English Language Arts (2021-2022)



Source: New York State Department of Education

Success Academy (Harlem 1): Math (2021-2022)



Source: New York State Department of Education

- 76% of students from low-income households
- 93% children of color
- 2018 state exams: 98% passed math, 91% passed ELA (more than double the state average)



BIE vs. Charter School Cost

- BIE: \$20,000/pupil (national average: \$12,400)
 - Dept. of Education spends more than \$300M/year on BIE schools
- KIPP: \$17,921/pupil
- Success Academy: \$14,903 (Success Academy Charter School-Williamsburg)
- Nationwide, charter schools average \$6,585/pupil compared to \$10,771/pupil for public schools (*Center for Education Reform*)



Barriers to Creating Charter Schools

- Three of five states that do not have charter-school laws have largest Indian populations (ND, SD, MT)
 - February 2021: Legislation allowing creation of charter schools in SD is defeated
 - “Charter schools would drain funds from the district.” – *Associated Press*
- Public Law 112-14, under “Consolidated and Furthering Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (H.R. 83):
 - “Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school(s) at a Bureau-funded school...”
 - *Included in DOI FY2021 Budget*



January 2014: Teach for America sponsors trip for community leaders and parents to visit high-performing charter schools in Denver

- Dan Nelson (facilities manager at Pine Ridge): “The system that we have been using is tired. The teachers are helpless to control their work environments. They just do what they have to rather than being active in changing things. It’s just that we are in need of a change... One thing that surprised me in Denver now is the freedom, the choice of schools they have.”
- After visiting KIPP: “The kids have a light in their eyes. That’s what impressed me... The only way for us to succeed is to start from scratch and build the school system the way we want it.”



Child Welfare



Victimization and Child Fatality Rates

Victims by Race or Ethnicity, 2020 (per 1,000 children)

American Indian/Alaska Native: 15.5
 African American: 13.2
 Multiple Race: 10.3
 Pacific Islander: 9.0
 Hispanic: 7.8
 White: 7.4
 Asian: 1.6

Child Fatalities by Race or Ethnicity, 2020

Race and Ethnicity	Child Population	Child Fatalities	Child Fatalities Percent	Child Fatalities Rate per 100,000 Children
SINGLE RACE	-	-	-	-
African-American	8,549,229	504	34.9	5.90
American Indian or Alaska Native	467,907	18	1.2	3.85
Asian	2,427,571	8	0.6	0.33
Hispanic	12,705,582	210	14.5	1.65
Pacific Islander	97,594	2	0.1	2.05
Unknown	-	64	4.4	N/A
White	29,469,031	560	38.7	1.90
MULTIPLE RACE	-	-	-	-
Two or More Races	2,447,338	80	5.5	3.27
National	56,164,252	1,446	100.0	N/A

Based on data from 44 states. Data are from the Child File. The multiple race category is defined as any combination of two or more race categories. Counts associated with specific racial groups (e.g., White) are exclusive and do not include Hispanic.

States with 30.0 percent or more of victim race or ethnicity reported as unknown or missing are excluded from this analysis. This analysis includes only those states that have both race and ethnicity population data. Dashes are inserted into cells without any data included in this analysis.

Source: Administration for Children and Families, Child Maltreatment Report, 2020

- From 2015-2019: American Indian/Alaska Native children most likely to live with a parent who misused substances (32.9 percent) – *Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2022*



Using Predictive Analytics

- Allegheny Family Screening Tool (AFST)
 - Predictive algorithm helps sort through thousands of calls about abuse or neglect yearly
 - Uses information to assign risk score to specific cases
 - April 2019 impact evaluation:
 - “Use of the tool led to an increase in the screening-in children who were subsequently determined to need further intervention or supports.”
(Allegheny County Office of Children, Youth, and Families)
 - AFST “led to reductions in disparities of case-opening rates between black and white children.”
 - Carnegie Mellon researchers:
 - “If you look at the AFST and then versus the workers, AFST actually made more accurate decisions. And this is consistent with prior work.”



“Hello Baby”

- Voluntary program in Allegheny County launched in September 2020
 - Reaches out to parents of new babies to offer them tiered set of services
 - **Universal tier:** access to resources on the website and support-line
 - **Family Support Tier:** Support from outreach workers from network of community-based resource hubs, “Family Centers.” Staff actively contact eligible families based on predictive risk modeling tool
 - **Priority Tier:** Families with complex needs contacted by family engagement specialist and social worker
 - Each family matched with peer counselor and case manager
 - Incorporates community level support and home visiting techniques

	Hello Baby Priority	Hello Baby Family Support	Hello Baby Universal
Share of the population	5.0%	24.3%	70.1%
Share of all children removed who are eligible (TPR)	54.1%	42.6%	3.3%
Prevalence of removals amongst those eligible (PPV)	20.0%	3.2%	0.0%

Notes: The total sample size in test set is 13,155, with Priority Group consisting of 662 births, Support of 3,204 births and Universal of 9,289 births.

- “Even though Hello Baby Priority only comprises 5% of the birth cohort, it accounts for over half of the children in the test data who end up being removed.⁴”



Nursing Home Visiting Services

- Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022
 - Increases federal investment over 5 years with \$100M increase in base funding starting in FY2023
 - Doubles tribal-aside from 3% to 6% starting in FY2023 (\$12M to \$30M)
- Of 339,400 American Indian/Alaska Native families who could have benefitted, only 4,177 (1.23%) were served in 2019 (*Bipartisan Policy Center, 2021*)
 - Recommendation of \$50M increase to expand serve to at least 100 tribes, total



Nurse-Family Partnership

- Three randomized control trials
 - Elmira, NY, Memphis, TN, Denver, CO
- Effectiveness:
 - “Nurse-visited children lived in homes with fewer hazards for children; they had 40% fewer injuries and ingestions and 45% fewer behavioral and parental coping problems, and they made 35% fewer visits to the emergency department.¹” (*Elmira, NY*)
 - “Women visited by nurses during pregnancy and the first two years of a child’s life had fewer health care encounter for children in which injuries or ingestions were detected.²” (*Memphis, TN*)
 - “Nurses produced significant effects on a wide range of maternal and child outcomes.³” (*Denver, CO*)
 - 18 year follow up study: improved teen outcomes, economic self-sufficiency, cost savings
- Cost:
 - \$15,000/women over three years of visits (2019 dollars)
 - RAND study: Net benefit to society of \$34,148 per higher-risk family served
- Tribal expenditures under Title IV-E (FY2021):
 - Prevention Services: \$13,104 (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)



Recommendations

- Use BIE schools to create high-performing charter schools
 - Repeal Public Law 112-14
- Use predictive analytics to better determine which children are most at risk
- Use nurse home visiting services on a widespread scale to prevent child maltreatment



References

- ¹ DL Olds et al, “Does prenatal and infancy nurse home visitation have enduring effects on qualities of parental caregiving and child health at 25 to 50 months of life?,” *Pediatrics*, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8265329/>
- ² David L Olds et al, “Effects of nurse home-visiting on maternal life course and child development: age 6 follow-up results of a randomized trial,” *Pediatrics*, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15574614/>
- ³ David L Olds et al, “Home visiting by paraprofessionals and by nurses: a randomized, controlled trial,” *Pediatrics*, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12205249/>
- ⁴ Vaithianathan, Rhema; Diana Benavides-Prado and Emily Putnam-Hornstein. Implementing the Hello Baby Prevention Program in Allegheny County. Centre for Social Data Analytics. Auckland, New Zealand. September 2020.





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