Native Education State Profiles Minnesota



Report Summary

The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) provides tribes and states an important opportunity to advance tribal sovereignty and create positive and inclusive learning environments for Native students. Schools and Native communities must collaborate to ensure students are college, career, and community ready. As the only national organization advocating for improved educational opportunities for Native students, the National Indian Education Association (NIEA) supports and builds partnerships between Native and allied stakeholders that provide opportunities for Native students to thrive in the classroom and beyond. This state profile is available to NIEA membership, tribal leadership, educators, and allies to provide important information and highlight available resources that may be of assistance in advocacy work.

State Leadership

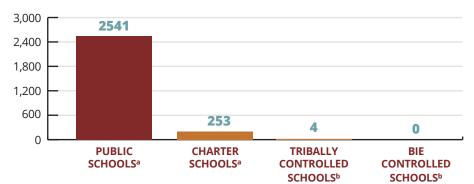
Does not appoint the Superintendent of Tim Walz Public Instruction or the State Board of Governor Education. The Superintendent of Public Instruction **Michael Rice** Superintendent of Public is appointed by the State Board of Instruction Education.

Ramona Kitto Stately Minnesota Indian Education Association, Chair

MIEA is the primary state organization for advocacy on Native education issues.

District Snapshot

Number of School Districts: 537^a



	Student Enrollment ^c	Student Enrollment ^c
Native	15,533	1.8%
Total	872,535	100%

Federally Recognized Tribes

- Bois Forte Band of Chippewa
- Fond Du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- Grand Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
- Lower Sioux Indian Community
- · Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe
- Prairie Island Indian Community
- Red Lake Band of **Chippewa Indians**
 - Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
- Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe
 Upper Sioux Community
 - White Earth Nation

Where Do Native Students Attend School?^c



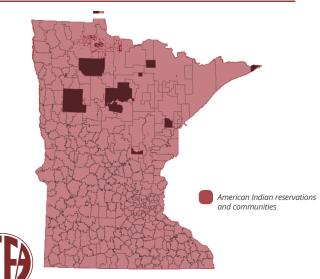


PUBLIC 14.117 students

BIE FUNDED CHARTER 452 students students

Minnesota School Districts

964



Minnesota State Native Education Legislation

1986

1988

Minnesota conducts an Indian education needs assessment. which results in a comprehensive plan.

The MN legislature adopts the Indian Education Act, which addressed the needs

of Native students.

2000

"Success for the future"

is formed from various

grants funding Native

education initiatives.

2001

The Indian Education Committee, which linked the MDE and MN tribes, is cancelled.

2016

Minnesota begins to create state plans to implement the Every Student Succeeds Act.

2016

Funding is allocated for the Grow Your Own Program, which aims to increase the number of minority teachers in the state.

Equal Opportunities

National Statistics (%)								
	AI/AN	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian			
Attend Rural Schools ^c	24	3	2	9	1			
Students with Disabilities ^d	15	15	13	12	7			
Children in Poverty ^e	31	32	26	11	11			
Full-Time Teachers ^f	0.5	7	9	79	2			
High School Graduation Rate ^g	74	80	82	89	93			

Minnesota Statistics (%)								
	AI/AN	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian			
Attend Rural Schools ^c	25	1	8	11	1			
Students with Disabilities ^d	29	18	18	13	11			
Children in Poverty ^e	38	34	22	6	16			
Full-Time Teachers ^h	0.4	1	1	96	2			
High School Graduation Rate ⁱ	51	70	70	89	88			

Engage

Language Immersion Programs

Nay Ah Shig Ojibwe Language and Culture Program Onamia, MN www.nas.k12.mn.us/

Niigaane Ojibwemowin **Immersion Program** Bena, MN www.bugonageshig.org

Wicoie Nandagikendan: Dakota-Ojibwe **Immersion Preschools** Minneapolis, MN

www.wicoinandagikendan.org/

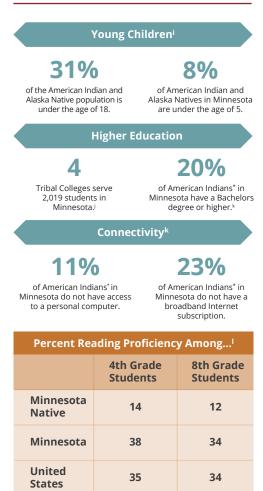
ESSA Working Groups

/niigaane

Find out more about how Minnesota is fulfilling ESSA requirements through its working committees on accountability, assessment, teacher quality, English learner, and school improvement.

> Website: education.state.mn.us/MDE/dse/ESSA/ Phone: (651) 582-8800

Minnesota Student Profile



Sources

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), "Local Education Agency (School District) Universe Survey", 2020-21 v.1a; "State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey", 2020-21 v.1a.

- b. BIE 2022, https://www.bie.edu/schools/directory.
 c. NCES, CCD, "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey", 2020-21 v.1a.
- d. US Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey (ACS), Tables US Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey (ACS), Tables B14007B, C, D, E, H, and I; US Department of Education, EDFacts Data Warehouse: "IDEA Part B Child Count and Educational Environments Collection," 2020-21. From file specifications 002 and 089. US Census Bureau, 2020 ACS, Tables B17001B, C, D E, H, and I. NCES, National Teacher and Principal Survey, "Public School Teacher Data File," 2017-18.
- g. NCES, EDFacts file 150, Data Group 695, and EDFacts file 151, Data Group
- NCES, EDFacts file 150, Data Group 655, and EDFacts file 151, Data Group 696, 2013-14 through 2018-19.
 N. Minnesota Department of Education, 2019, Biennial Minnesota Teacher Supply and Demand, https://mn.gov/pelsb/assets/2019%20Supply%20and% 20Demand%20Report_tcm1113-370206.pdf.
 U.S Census Bureau, 2020 ACS, Table B01001C.
 NCES, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2019, Table 312.50.
 V.U.S Census Bureau, 2019 ACS, Table S0201.
 U.S Census Bureau, 2019 ACS, Table S0201.

- LUS. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2019 Reading Assessment.

* Indicates the measure includes multiracial AI/ANs.