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ABSTRACT

This Michigan Kids Count data book for 1997-98 describes the condition of children in each of Michigan's 83 counties. As in previous data books, an overview of general trends in the state and developments in each major area of child well-being are presented. This year's book also displays data for counties arranged into five groups based on metropolitan status and geographic location. Following an introduction focusing on the special issues of immunization and lead poisoning, data are presented for the state and for each county in five areas: (1) economic security (child poverty, free and reduced price lunch); (2) child health (inadequate prenatal care, low birth-weight babies, infant mortality, child deaths); (3) child safety (investigations of child abuse or neglect, child abuse and neglect victims, out-of-home care); (4) adolescence (births to teens, teen deaths, index crime arrests, high school dropouts); and (5) education (special education, inadequate reading skills). Overall, the report indicates that child well-being in Michigan declined between the mid-1980s and the mid-1990s, with 13 of the 19 key indicators worsening. Of the six indicators showing improvement, the rates for infant mortality and for child death registered the most significant declines. The report concludes with data notes and sources. (EV)

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two and one half times more active

they stay that way throughout the first decade of life...

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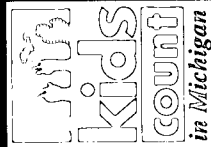
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Kids Count in Michigan

# Data Book 1997-98

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COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

026452



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*By the age of three, the brains of children  
are two and one half times more active  
than the brains of adults ...  
and they stay that way throughout  
the first decade of life.*

Rima Shore. *Rethinking the Brain: New Insights into Early Development*.  
New York, New York: Families and Work Institute. 1997, p. 21.



*Kids Count in Michigan*

# Data Book

1997-98

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts which can improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- **Michigan League for Human Services**  
A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable organizations.
- **Michigan's Children**  
A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families.

Additional copies of the 1997-98 data book are available for \$15 (plus tax) from:

  
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## Introduction

The early years shape the potential of a child's life in ways more profound and irrevocable than previously imagined. New research on brain development emphasizes the importance of the environment, both physically and emotionally, in the early years of a child's life. Findings about the "windows" of learning opportunities confirm the critical role of early intervention and prevention in the lives of children and their families. While these findings provide powerful incentive to redouble efforts targeting the state's youngest children, such emphasis should not lessen efforts to improve the lives of children at all stages of their development.

In *assessing factors that primarily affect the state's youngest children*, this year's *Kids Count in Michigan* data book highlights two issues:

1. Immunization
  2. Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
- Current county-level information is scant on these two issues, but with the state immunization registry and the new reporting requirement for lead tests, county-level data should become more available.

While much is being done to ensure that all the state's toddlers receive adequate immunizations and to address the widespread contamination of lead in Michigan's housing, too many children still remain at risk. Sustained and coordinated local and state efforts could assure a healthy future for even more children — currently 80,400 of the state's toddlers remain without adequate immunization and an estimated 38,500 children suffer from undetected lead poisoning.

This year's data book continues to monitor trends in child well-being through standard indicators used by all states in the nation, as well as additional measures available across the state's 83 counties. As in previous books, an overview of general trends in the state and developments in each major area of child well-being are presented. This year's book also displays data for counties, arranged into five groups, based on metropolitan status and geographic location. The county group averages provide another point of comparison for particular counties on specific indicators, supplementing the county ranking system.

Community efforts to address the needs of children of all ages must be redoubled as almost one in four of the state's children faces the risks and obstacles resulting from a poverty-level existence. Nationally, one in three poor children lives in a family with at least one parent working full-time all year. Almost half of Michigan's newborns in 1996 were to families with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level. One in four of the state's families with children is headed by a single parent, often the sole support of the family.

Ever more parents of very young children will be employed outside the home as real wages continue to lose ground and recent changes in public assistance policies impose stiffer work participation requirements for parents with infants over 12 weeks old. In the early months of fiscal year 1997, children ages 0-3 represented roughly 30 percent of all children in families assisted by Michigan's Family Independence Program (FIP). As more mothers join the workforce, the availability, affordability and quality of child care are essential issues to address in order to ensure the healthy development of young children. Very little information is available about child care in Michigan and its communities.

In its seventh year *Kids Count in Michigan* maintains its focus on providing and disseminating data about child well-being in the state and its counties to improve the status of children and their families through the development of public policy and community action based on the best available information. The purpose is to encourage individuals, families and communities to seek ways to promote healthy development and enhance the potential of children through addressing these issues. The data book provides an information base to those invested in shaping a better future for all our children.

## New Findings from Brain Development Research

Shadowy images from new medical imaging technology have provided many insights into the development of the human brain and the dynamics of learning in children. These findings have many implications for parents, teachers and child care providers, as well as employers and governments officials who forge policies and programs that affect children. Relevant findings include:

- **Human development hinges on interplay between nature and nurture.**  
The impact of environmental factors on the young child's brain development is dramatic and specific, influencing not only the general direction of development but the actual intricate circuitry of the brain.
- **Early care has decisive and long-lasting effects on how people develop and learn, cope with stress, and regulate emotion.**  
Warm and responsive early care helps babies thrive and plays a vital role in early development. A strong, secure attachment to a nurturing adult can have a protective biological function.
- **The human brain has remarkable capacity to change, but timing is crucial.**  
The brain experiences optimal periods when the brain is particularly efficient at particular types of learning. In the first decade of life, the brain's ability to change and compensate is especially remarkable.
- **Negative experiences or the absence of appropriate stimulation at critical periods are more likely to have serious and sustained effects.**  
Early exposure to nicotine, alcohol and drugs, and the risks associated with poverty may have more harmful effects than previously expected.

Source: Rima Shore. *Rethinking the Brain: New Insights into Early Development*. Preface (Ellen Galinsky and Michael Levine). New York, New York: Families and Work Institute. 1997. pp. xvii-xviii.

# Immunization

## 1997 Immunization Rates for Michigan and Selected Counties

County	Immunization Rate*
Michigan	79.8%
<b>Southeast Michigan</b>	
Detroit	65.0**
Macomb	81.1
Oakland	82.7
Wayne (without Detroit)	76.1
<b>Flint Metropolitan</b>	
Genesee	72.2
Lapeer/Shiawasee	83.7
<b>West Michigan</b>	
Allegan, Ionia, Montcalm, Ottawa	86.3
Kent	86.4
<b>Upper Peninsula</b>	84.5

\*\* Percent of children, ages 19-35 months, with adequate immunizations.

\*\* 1996 rate from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Immunization Survey.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health.  
Statewide Immunization Surveys, 1997.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN OFFICIAL IMMUNIZATION RECORD

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Sex   M     F    
 Birthdate \_\_\_\_\_ Soc. Sec. # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Problems \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Physician/Clinic Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parent/Guardian Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 RETAIN THIS RECORD

**I**N 1991, well under half of Michigan's toddlers (19 to 35 months of age) were fully immunized.<sup>1</sup> The state had the lowest immunization rate (61%) in the nation in 1994, according to a national survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. By December of 1997, the state immunization rate had climbed to almost 80 percent, according to the latest state survey. Among the counties surveyed in 1997, Kent led the state with more than 86 percent of its toddlers immunized while Genesee lagged behind with a rate of 72 percent.

High immunization levels, in the high 80s for most diseases, offer adequate protection against preventable diseases in a community. These diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and *haemophilus influenzae* Type b (Hib), result in unnecessary illness, expenditures on expensive health resources, disability or even death.

A concerted action, supported with federal and state funds, by the state and local health departments and health care providers, has steadily lifted the state's immunization rate over the past seven years. One key strategy involved encouraging doctors and clinics to capitalize on "lost opportunities," by immunizing children who are brought to a provider to be treated for a minor ailment.

As a cornerstone of its efforts to continue to raise the level of childhood immunizations, the Michigan Department of Community Health initiated plans for the Michigan Childhood Immunization Registry (MCIR) in 1995. With a rapidly changing health care delivery system and family mobility, ever more children obtain their immunizations from several different providers over time. Unless a parent or guardian maintains acceptable documentation of the child's immunization status, over- or under- immunization can easily occur.

The MCIR lets health providers know immediately the current immunization status of a child. Accessible to both private and public health providers, the registry will contain birth records for all the state's children born in Michigan on or after January 1, 1994. Health care providers can then update a child's record as immunizations are administered. Health providers are mandated to submit immunization information unless a parent or guardian objects.



Beginning in southeast Michigan in the spring of 1997, all six designated immunization registry regions went "on-line" by the end of the year. According to department sources, the MCIR when fully implemented will also identify individuals in need of vaccinations and generate reminder notices to parents when immunizations are due. Generally, immunizations can be completed in five visits.

Michigan is the first state in the nation to implement a comprehensive statewide immunization registry. Roughly \$2 million a year was invested in the MCIR in fiscal years 1996 and 1997, with about the same amount allocated in 1998; most of these dollars are supplied by the Healthy Michigan Fund.<sup>2</sup>

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> This rate was based on a retrospective study by the Michigan Department of Community Health. Adequate immunization reflects four doses of DTP, three doses of polio and one dose of MMR - referenced as 4:3:1. The DTP dose immunizes against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (whooping cough); the MMR prevents measles, mumps and rubella.

<sup>2</sup> Funding comes from the state tobacco tax revenue.

## Lead Poisoning (1996)

County	# of Children under age 6 Screened	% of Children Screened Confirmed	County	# of Children under age 6 Screened	% of Children Screened Confirmed
Michigan	48,367	6.8%			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>	<b>30,555</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Bay	449	0.5%	Alcona	3	0.0%
Calhoun	514	0.9%	Antrim	90	0.0%
Ingham	3,047	2.1%	Arenac	25	0.0%
Jackson	171	2.3%	Benzie	6	0.0%
Kent	10,285	2.9%	Charlevoix	204	0.0%
Washtenaw	1,351	3.9%	Clare	82	0.0%
Kalamazoo	1,942	5.7%	Crawford	3	0.0%
Saginaw	1,473	6.2%	Emmet	245	0.0%
Genesee	2,102	6.3%	Iosco	17	0.0%
Wayne	7,926	9.7%	Leelanau	4	0.0%
Berrien	986	15.2%	Mason	85	0.0%
Muskegon	309	17.2%	Missaukee	46	0.0%
			Montmorency	14	0.0%
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	Ogemaw	33	0.0%
Lapeer	43	0.0%	Otsego	104	0.0%
Livingston	22	0.0%	Presque Isle	8	0.0%
Clinton	226	0.4%	Roscommon	81	1.2%
St. Clair	111	0.9%	Lake	72	1.4%
Midland	65	1.5%	Wexford	118	1.7%
Allegan	60	1.7%	Cheboygan	100	2.0%
Eaton	145	2.1%	Grand Traverse	50	2.0%
Van Buren	583	2.6%	Gladwin	142	2.1%
Ottawa	274	3.3%	Alpena	173	2.3%
Monroe	373	4.3%	Manistee	96	3.1%
Lenawee	302	5.3%	Osceola	195	4.1%
Macomb	588	6.8%	Kalkaska	85	7.1%
Oakland	1,506	8.5%	Oscoda	14	7.1%
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Gratiot	351	0.0%	Alger	54	0.0%
Newaygo	164	0.0%	Baraga	1	0.0%
Tuscola	381	0.3%	Chippewa	52	0.0%
St. Joseph	666	0.5%	Gogebic	9	0.0%
Sanilac	216	0.5%	Houghton	0	0.0%
Shiawassee	779	0.8%	Iron	7	0.0%
Mecosta	483	1.0%	Keweenaw	1	0.0%
Oceana	98	1.0%	Mackinac	98	0.0%
Isabella	157	1.3%	Menominee	39	0.0%
Cass	136	1.5%	Ontonagon	0	0.0%
Hillsdale	366	1.6%	Schoolcraft	186	0.5%
Barry	177	1.7%	Luce	105	0.9%
Huron	234	1.7%	Delta	111	1.8%
Ionia	423	1.7%	Dickinson	31	3.2%
Montcalm	554	1.8%	Marquette	109	7.3%
Branch	625	3.0%	Unknown	4,806	25.0%

\* Confirmed means lead blood levels at over 10mcg/dL.  
 Note: Counties which test children at high risk may have a greater share of children confirmed as lead poisoned.  
 Source: Michigan Department of Community Health

## Lead Poisoning

The most common and preventable health problem among children

An estimated 38,600 of the state's children have lead poisoning that remains undetected, according to the Michigan Department of Community Health. While the amount of environmental lead across the U.S. dropped significantly with the removal of lead from gasoline, food cans and paint in the late 1970s, lead continues to endanger children.

Michigan ranks second in the nation with Illinois and Ohio, after New York, in the extent of its environmental lead hazard.<sup>1</sup> Lead poisoning has been linked to criminal behavior, reduced IQ and behavioral problems such as impulsiveness, restlessness and short attention span. Even relatively low levels of lead in the body can cause irreversible damage to the nervous system of a child.<sup>2</sup>

The very young and the unborn are the most vulnerable to lead because their immature organs enhance lead's absorption and toxic effects. Small children standing at window sills to look outside may discover the sweet-tasting chips of lead-based paint or inhale lead-laden dust. Lead's effects on behavior and cognitive development can severely impair a child's ability to learn. Efforts to improve educational and health outcomes for children must encompass a serious and targeted effort to reduce childhood lead poisoning.



## Who is at risk?

Children living in any of Michigan's 1.2 million housing units constructed before 1950 are in the most jeopardy. Of primary concern are children living in older houses with the original windows, particularly children in minimally maintained properties. Children living in older housing that is being remodeled without attention to procedures to prevent lead contamination may also be at risk. In the state's older urban and rural areas almost two of every three housing units were built before 1950 and probably contain lead-based paint.

Poverty compounds vulnerability because inadequate nutrition lowers resistance to lead. Regular meals and a diet rich in calcium and iron help protect against absorption of lead dust. The fact that so many African-American children live in older housing and chronic poverty makes them especially susceptible. National surveys suggest more than a third of young African-American urban children suffer from excessive lead.<sup>3</sup> Rural children also face higher than average risk: estimates predict as many as 20 percent with lead poisoning.

Although not nearly as susceptible as young children, older children and adults with elevated blood lead levels can suffer kidney damage, anemia, high blood pressure and aching joints. **Most lead-poisoned children, however, do not exhibit any obvious symptoms and most cases go undiagnosed.**<sup>4</sup> Some undetected children may have life-threatening lead levels. For example, in 1997 a Kent County two-year-old screened through the Women, Infant and Children (WIC) program had a blood lead level of 66 micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL), requiring immediate hospitalization to reduce the life-threatening effects of lead toxicity.<sup>5</sup>

In 1996, less than 7 percent (48,000) of the state's 839,000 children ages 1 through 5 were screened for lead, according to state records. More than 3,200 (7%) of these children were identified as lead poisoned with blood lead levels at or above 10 mcg/dL — the threshold of childhood lead poisoning set by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Over a third of those children had blood lead levels at or above 15 mcg/dL.



nation, about 4.4 percent of all young children have elevated blood lead levels, but the likelihood increases five-fold for children in poverty (21%) and six-fold for those in pre-1946 housing (27%).<sup>6</sup> The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention now encourages targeted screening of high-risk children: those in poverty and in pre-1950 housing. In Wisconsin, which has screened a much larger share of its children than Michigan, the percentage of all children with elevated blood lead levels (19%) was more than four times the national average in fiscal year 1996.<sup>7</sup>

### **What can be done to remove lead danger?**

Since older, poorly maintained houses with their original windows pose the greatest hazard, temporary and permanent removal or remediation of lead from these homes would protect many children now at risk. This strategy involves a steady campaign to educate families, particularly low-income families in rental housing, about lead hazards and recommended strategies to reduce lead exposure in housing. While "clean sweeps" with specialized vacuums and cleaning procedures and compounds can reduce the hazard at least temporarily, structural problems, particularly those caused by moisture, must sometimes be addressed to keep paint from chipping or flaking. Simply applying another layer of paint over the lead-based coat on window frames may increase the danger by making the window more difficult to open. The resulting friction could generate the even more hazardous lead dust. The vibration of window fans can also produce and spread the lethal dust.

Removing lead permanently by addressing structural damage, replacing windows or enclosing a wall or porch with siding costs approximately \$3,000 to \$30,000 per house.<sup>8</sup> In some communities such removal is done by either local contractors or resident volunteers appropriately trained to the level of work in which they are involved. Other communities may be attempting to address lead hazards but have no trained individuals to complete this work safely.

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After an analysis of the state's lead threat in 1995, the Michigan Environmental Science Board, appointed by the Governor, recommended piloting a community-based urban lead hazard reduction program similar to that the City of Baltimore has developed.<sup>9</sup> They recommended the following program components:

1. **Comprehensive lead-exposure data base**
2. **Identification/prioritization of lead problem areas**
3. **Abatement of critical lead problems**
4. **Education of resident families on home maintenance and nutrition**

**Lead Screening and Recommended Immunization Schedule\*\***

Age	Lead Screening	DTaP	Polio	Hib	MMR	MMRV	MM2	MM3	MM4
12-23 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24-35 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36-47 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48-59 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60-71 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72-83 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84-95 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96-107 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
108-119 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120-131 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
132-143 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
144-155 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
156-167 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
168-179 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
180-191 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
192-203 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
204-215 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
216-227 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
228-239 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
240-251 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
252-263 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
264-275 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
276-287 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
288-299 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
300-311 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
312-323 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
324-335 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
336-347 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
348-359 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
360-371 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
372-383 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
384-395 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
396-407 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
408-419 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
420-431 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
432-443 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
444-455 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
456-467 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
468-479 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
480-491 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
492-503 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
504-515 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
516-527 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
528-539 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
540-551 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
552-563 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
564-575 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
576-587 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
588-599 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
600-611 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
612-623 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
624-635 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
636-647 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
648-659 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
660-671 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
672-683 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
684-695 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
696-707 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
708-719 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
720-731 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
732-743 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
744-755 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
756-767 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
768-779 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
780-791 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
792-803 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
804-815 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
816-827 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
828-839 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
840-851 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
852-863 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
864-875 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
876-887 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
888-899 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
900-911 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
912-923 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
924-935 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
936-947 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
948-959 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
960-971 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
972-983 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
984-995 months	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

\* See the "Lead poisoning" section on page 17 for more information.  
\*\* See the "Recommended Immunization Schedule" section on page 17 for more information.  
† See the "Lead poisoning" section on page 17 for more information.

### **What is being done in Michigan to identify and decrease lead poisoning among children?**

The state of Michigan is about midway through a three-year grant (1996-99) of roughly \$4.9 million in federal funds; the City of Detroit and Wayne County also have about \$5 million each, for lead detection and abatement. The state has targeted eleven urban counties with relatively large populations of children in poverty and a significant share of pre-1950 housing. Only housing where lead poisoned children currently reside or housing to be occupied by families with young children qualifies for remediation or abatement. This year's state funding will cover the costs for abatement in about 36 houses in each of the eleven sites.

Currently the state is offering registration and training to contractors and lead professionals on a voluntary basis. Registration provides assurance that contractors, lead professionals and workers have proper training, credentials and experience in remediating lead hazards. Through the registration process, these contractors and workers are available to all individuals in the state.

While minimizing children's contact with lead hazards is by far the most effective strategy to prevent poisoning, efforts continue to identify lead-poisoned children as well as to target housing units for lead abatement. Annual blood lead screening is required for children ages 6 months through 6 years of age insured by Medicaid, which covered two of every five of the state's newborns in 1996.<sup>10</sup>

The numbers of children reported as screened for lead have dropped by roughly half since Medicaid enrolled children began to be served by managed care providers. In 1996, only 48,367 children in Michigan were reported as having received blood lead screening, compared to 77,000 in 1994. This dramatic drop may result from insufficient lab reporting or inadequate provider compliance in completing required screening. Wisconsin's more extensive testing program has revealed that children in the Medicaid program are about twice as likely to have elevated blood lead levels as non-Medicaid children.<sup>11</sup>

Since fall of 1997, laboratories that conduct blood lead screenings of Michigan residents have been required to report all results to the state Department of Community Health. If the screen indicates lead poisoning, the state department will then alert the local health department, which offers a range of services to lead poisoned children and their families. In 1996, a third of the 3,200 children with confirmed blood lead poisoning in Michigan could not be provided follow-up and treatment by local public health departments because of incomplete data about the county or city of residence of the lead-poisoned child.<sup>12</sup>

Once children have been identified with blood lead levels at or above 20 mcg/dL or two readings of 15-19 mcg/dL, treatment and intervention involves identifying the source of the lead in the environment. Currently local health departments in Michigan offer services that



include providing families educational materials about household lead sources, assessment of the child's health and nutritional status, home visits to identify the source — often leaded paint dust in windows, cribs or carpets — and to assist in its elimination. They also can determine if structural deterioration, renovation or remodeling is causing paint to chip or peel or creating lethal lead dust and recommend methods to minimize or eliminate the risk. In follow-up visits health department personnel ensure that the house is lead-safe and assist parents in preventing additional exposure to lead hazards.

Follow-up by health care and environmental health professionals to assess lead levels after the initial intervention has proven difficult in some areas because of the high mobility of low income families. In one county, local health department professionals estimate that rental properties in some areas experience turnover every three months. This level of mobility also makes it difficult to determine and eliminate the original source of the lead poisoning. Highly mobile families struggling desperately to meet their basic needs of food and shelter often cannot address the less well understood threat of lead.

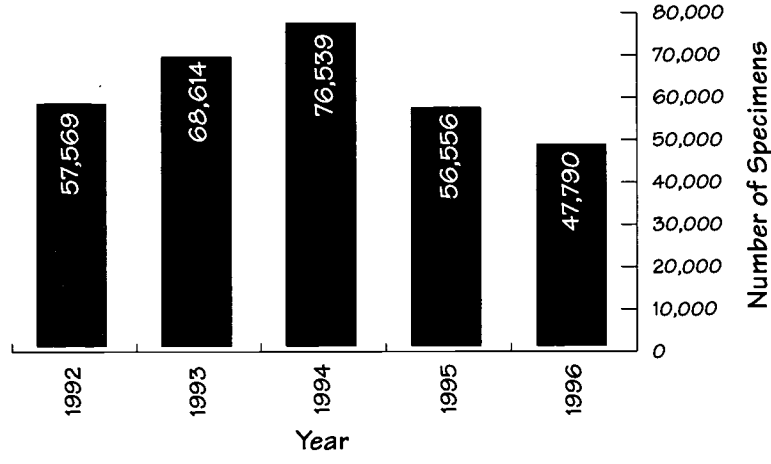
The scope of the need for lead abatement is evident from efforts in Ingham County, where in one target area of Lansing that houses most of the children identified with high blood lead levels, almost all of the 106 houses revealed some lead risk, and 45 had lead levels in the window wells above 10,000 micrograms per square foot (over 800 is considered hazardous). About half the houses required structural remedies for lead abatement while

“clean sweeps” or wet scraping, priming and repainting temporarily lowered the lead hazard sufficiently in others.

Eligibility for lead abatement with federal funds is restricted by the income level of the owner or renter. Rental properties qualify for remediation with federal funding if the household income of the renters is at or below \$24,000 for a family of three.<sup>13</sup> Upper income limits for owner-occupied units range from \$30,650 to \$38,400. A landlord's income level is not taken into consideration in determining eligibility for lead abatement in rental properties. The state has developed a formal agreement that requires a landlord to retain ownership of property remediated with public funds for at least 18 months following remediation and to keep the rental payment within low income rates and in good repair. Some counties enforce local codes to place responsibility on landlords, but no state requirements exist. For example, landlords who receive vendored rental payments could be required to have their properties tested for lead hazard. Most of their tenants, by definition, constitute the risk population: young children in extremely poor families. Counties that have appealed to landlords to take responsibility report uneven compliance. For example, one landlord in Genesee County developed a crew to superclean all his rental units while others, when faced by enforcement of local building ordinances, have simply abandoned properties.

Recent regulation could heighten awareness and knowledge about lead dangers among owners and renters. Under a new federal rule by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) issued on March 6, 1996, sellers or landlords must disclose all known information and provide available reports about lead-based paint in their housing before ratification of a rental or sale contract for residential housing built before 1978. They must also supply a copy of the pamphlet “Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home.” Sellers or landlords, however, are not required to conduct an inspection prior to sale or rental nor to correct any known lead hazards.<sup>14</sup> The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency began enforcement of this rule in the fall 1997.

The number of children screened for lead dropped to a five-year low in 1996.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health LeadTrack Database (March 1997)

## at more can be done?

1. **Contact your local health department** to find out about childhood lead poisoning prevention efforts in your local community (most health departments have a childhood lead poisoning prevention specialist)
2. **Find a way for yourself or your group to support those efforts**
3. **Contact groups active on the issue of childhood lead poisoning** to coordinate efforts, strategies and information (See "Resources.")
4. **Talk to your state legislator** about supporting legislation or policies:
  - **to require training and certification of lead abatement contractors in order to assure the availability of qualified lead abatement and inspection officials as well as the state's eligibility for federal funds to continue lead abatement in the state's housing**
  - **to devote funding from the state budget to augment federal funds to help local communities address this issue more broadly, particularly for abatement work for houses and testing high risk children**
  - **to require quality assurance measures regarding blood lead screening in well child clinics and EPSDT for managed care providers**
5. **Help spread the word** about the dangers of lead poisoning among parents of small children and landlords renting to young families
6. **Encourage parents of small children to have their children tested for lead**
7. **Encourage your family health care provider to become knowledgeable about the risk** and prevention of lead poisoning

## Endnotes

- 1 U.S. EPA Fiscal 1994. T.S.C.A. Title IV Cooperative Agreement of Guidance.
- 2 Jacobs, David E. "The Health Effects of Lead on the Human Body." *Lead Perspectives*. November/December 1996. p. 10.
- 3 In Michigan, no racial/ethnic status was reported in 1996 for two-thirds of children with elevated blood lead levels.
- 4 Jacobs, David E. "The Health Effects of Lead on the Human Body." *Lead Perspectives*. November/December 1996. p. 12 (referencing a 1991 CDC statement on preventing lead poisoning in young children (Report No. 99-2230))
- 5 reported by Childhood Lead Poisoning Program, Michigan Department of Community Health. 1997. (Blood lead levels above 45 usually require hospitalization.)
- 6 Findings from the CDC's third National Health And Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III, Phase 2). A presentation by the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, MI Department of Community Health. May 1997.
- 7 Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Activities GY 1995-1996. Madison, WI: Bureau of Public Health
- 8 Lead Hazard Remediation Program, Michigan Department of Community Health. 1997.
- 9 Bulkley, J.W., R.Y. Demers, D.T. Long, G.T. Wolff and K.G. Harrison. *The Impacts of Lead in Michigan*. Lansing, MI: Michigan Environmental Science Board. March 1995. p vii.
- 10 Lead screening is a component of the Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program required for all Medicaid children, but only a small fraction (25% in some cases) actually receive an EPSDT.
- 11 Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Activities GY 1995-1996. Madison, WI: Bureau of Public Health
- 12 New reporting formats require an address in order to be filed.
- 13 Income limits vary by county and reflect Section 8 very-low-income limits established by HUD.
- 14 Bader, Jonathan. "Federal Rule Offers Unparalleled Opportunity to Educate Families and Property Owners about Threat of Lead Poisoning." *United Parents Against Lead* [newsletter]. Chicago, IL: UPAL. Vol. 2 No. 1 Winter/Spring 1996. p. 4.

## Resources

- **Lead Prevention Coordinator** at the local health department
- **Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning**  
227 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, Suite 200  
Washington, DC 20002  
Tel: 202/543-1147 Fax: 202/543-4466
- **Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC) of Michigan**  
Eric Richards  
333 S. Washington Square, Suite 200  
Lansing, MI 48933  
Tel: 517/487-5426
- **Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program**  
Mary Scoblic  
Michigan Department of Community Health  
Tel: 517/335-8885
- **Michigan Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies Coalition**  
Paris Wilson, state chair (a list of regional chairs is available)  
Tel. 313/868-8420
- **Lead Hazard Remediation Program**  
Michigan Department of Community Health  
Wesley Priem  
Tel: 517/335-9390
- **Michigan Council for Maternal and Child Health**  
Alana Aronin  
Tel: 517/482-5807
- **Michigan Environmental Council**  
Dave Dempsey  
119 Pere Marquette Drive, Suite 2A  
Lansing, MI 48912  
Tel: 517/487-9539
- **National Lead Information Center**  
1019 19th Street, N.W., Suite #401  
Washington, D.C. 20036-5105  
Tel: 800/LEAD-FYI
- **United Parents Against Lead (UPAL) of Michigan**  
Margaret Sausser (also President of national organization)  
54127 C.R. 657, Paw Paw, MI 49079  
Tel: 616/668-8183

# Child Well-Being in Michigan: An Overview

Child well-being in Michigan declined overall between the mid-1980's and mid-1990's, with 13 of 19 key indicators worsening. The most dramatic change occurred in the rate of inadequate prenatal care, which jumped by 66 percent—the almost 9 percent of the state's mothers who gave birth to 11,600 new babies did not have minimal prenatal care, as measured by the Kessner index.<sup>1</sup> Mothers who do not obtain adequate prenatal care are not likely to have a strong connection to a health provider to obtain essential care for their infant in the critical early months and years of life.

The dramatic 36 percent increase in participation in free and reduced price school lunch between the 1989-90 and 1996-97 school years suggests child poverty has deepened in the state since the last census (1990). Almost one of every three of the state's public school students in grades K-12 participated in the program during the 1996-97 school year, compared to less than one in four at the beginning of the decade.

## Family poverty threatens a child's development in a multitude of ways. It increases the likelihood of:

- Hospitalization during childhood
- Lower quality medical care
- Low-quality child care
- Substandard schools with inadequate heating, plumbing, lighting, safety, capacity, textbooks, instructional supplies, and access to technology
- Hunger and malnutrition
- High levels of interpersonal domestic conflict
- Exposure to environmental toxins
- Neighborhood violence
- Delays in physical, cognitive, language and emotional development

The more profound and extended the poverty, the higher the likelihood of long-lasting and extensive impact.

The rate of out-of-home placement for delinquency (1.3 children per 1,000) has also increased by almost a third. Each year from 1994 through 1996, 3,100 children were placed out-of-home for delinquency, compared to 2,300 annually in 1986 through 1988.

Significant increases in investigations of child abuse and neglect, child poverty and high school dropouts affected relatively large numbers of the state's children. The rate of children in families investigated for alleged abuse or neglect climbed by 29 percent between fiscal years 1988 and 1996; 142,700 children were involved in such cases in 1996. Child poverty rose 27 percent between 1989 and 1993, with 607,000 children living in families with income levels below poverty in 1993. A total of 26,371 high school students dropped out in the 1995-96 school year—an annual rate of 6.7 percent. This rate represented a 19 percent increase since the 1991-92 school year.

On the six indicators where child well-being in Michigan improved, the rates for infant mortality and for child death registered the most significant declines. The infant mortality rate dropped by 25 percent, and the child death rate by 24 percent. While the rate of substantiated victims of abuse or neglect dropped by 18 percent, some concerns exist about Michigan's unusually low substantiation rate compared to similar states and its rising rates of investigation in the same trend period.

While the 19 percent decline in juvenile arrests for index crimes is encouraging, the 4 percent increase in juvenile arrests for violent index crimes signals that more of those arrests are for more serious offenses.<sup>2</sup> Roughly three of five juvenile index crime arrests involved larceny, often shoplifting. While eight other indicators did not show significant change over the trend period, most reflected worsening trends.

## Endnotes

- 1 The Kessner index classifies the adequacy of prenatal care by the month of pregnancy when care began, the number of prenatal visits and the length of the pregnancy, i.e. fewer visits are considered adequate for shorter pregnancies
- 2 The eight index crimes include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson. The first four are considered the violent index crimes.

## Michigan Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend period for most indicators: 1986-88 to 1994-96

Indicator	% Change in State	# Counties Ranked
<b>Changed for the Better</b>		
• Infant mortality	25.3	25
• Child deaths	23.6	20
• Substantiated victims of abuse/neglect	18.0	82
• Index crime arrests	15.0	79
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide (Ages 15-19)	13.6	15
• Students with inadequate reading skills (4th grade)	7.6	82
<b>Changed for the Worse</b>		
• Students with inadequate reading skills (7th grade)	0.6	82
• Violent index crime arrests	3.7	42
• Children in out-of-home care	6.5	82
• Out-of-home care for abuse or neglect	7.1	72
• Low birth weight	8.2	78
• Births to teens (Ages 15-17)	9.4	72
• Students in Special Education	10.8	82
• High school dropouts	18.5	78
• Child poverty (Ages 0-17)	27.1	83
• Children in investigated families	29.0	82
• Out-of-home care for delinquency	31.6	56
• Free/reduced price lunch	36.3	82
• Inadequate prenatal care	65.5	70

Note: Declines in rates are classified as "better"

Sources: U.S. Census, Michigan Departments of Community Health and Education, Michigan Family Independence Agency and State Police





## Economic Security

All indicators of economic security suggest that more of the state's children are becoming vulnerable to deprivation. Between 1989 and 1993, poverty among Michigan's school-aged children grew to roughly 21 percent from 17 percent, and from 21 to 27 percent among young children, ages 0-4, according to recent estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau. Despite a very robust economy in the state, participation in the free and reduced price lunch program, which is based on family income levels below 185 percent of poverty, jumped 37 percent between 1989 and 1996.

Although Michigan experienced long-term economic growth over the past two decades, the poorest families with children in the state experienced significant decline in their inflation-adjusted income. While the fifth of the state's families with the lowest income saw their real income plummet by almost a third, the richest fifth experienced an increase of 22 percent between the late 1970s and mid-1990s.<sup>1</sup> Michigan was one of ten states in the nation where the poorest fifth of families lost the most.

In Michigan, the gap between the richest and poorest widened by 77 percent, more than in all but ten other states.<sup>2</sup> The average income of the bottom fifth of families with children stood at \$9,257, while the income of the top fifth averaged \$117,107.

Over the past two decades, structural changes in the economy fueled such economic inequities. The percentage of poor working families with children in Michigan jumped by 152 percent between 1977 and 1995, three times as fast as the rest of the nation.<sup>3</sup> Most new jobs in the service and retail sectors pay roughly two-thirds of wages previously

garnered from low-skilled manufacturing. The decline of wages at the bottom and middle of the scale has resulted in stagnating incomes.

Such strategies as increasing the minimum wage, broadening unemployment insurance, raising cash assistance payments, and changing tax policies can offset these large income disparities. The federal minimum wage, increased to \$5.15 an hour in September 1997, still lacks the purchasing power it had between 1961 and 1984.<sup>4</sup> At its current level, annual full-time minimum wage income still falls roughly 17 percent below the 1997 poverty level. The 1997 hourly minimum wage would have to be raised to \$5.80 to regain its 1981 purchasing power.

Another strategy to reduce income inequity involves strengthening the unemployment insurance system to help workers experiencing spells of unemployment as a result of weak economic growth or seasonal employment. In 1995, only one in three unemployed workers in the nation received unemployment insurance.<sup>5</sup> Broadening the receipt of unemployment insurance could prevent the unemployed from falling into poverty or relying on welfare. For instance, the state could include the loss of child care or transportation in the list of acceptable reasons for a "voluntary quit."

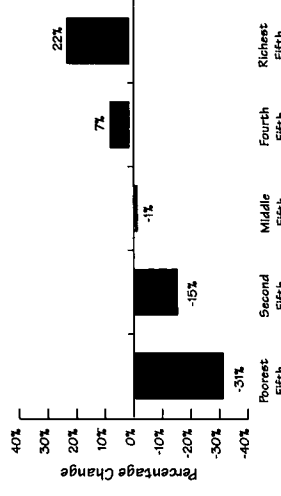
Increased income inequity has also resulted from changes in the cash assistance program where the real value of the maximum assistance payment has fallen about 34 percent between 1975 and 1997. Benefit levels have not increased in Michigan for a decade — since 1987. The 1997 maximum grant for a mother and two children was \$459 per month, which represented cash support at less than half the poverty level. Currently the entire grant, which is intended to cover all the family's basic needs other than the portion of their food which can be purchased with food stamps, does not even cover the fair market rent (\$512) on a modest two-bedroom unit in 1997.<sup>6</sup> Even under stringent work requirements, almost two-thirds of families on assistance have no other source of income. Families are considered self-sufficient by the state at income levels well below poverty: in 1997 families no longer qualified for cash assistance at gross earnings of \$775 a month — 27 percent below the poverty level.

While the federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) helps offset the disproportionate tax burden on low- and moderate-income working people and assists in the transi-

tion from welfare to work, many families remain poor even with these benefits. A state EITC would offer further relief, and offset the sales tax burden that takes a larger share of the incomes of poorer families. Michigan also is one of 22 states that taxes families with incomes below the poverty line.<sup>7</sup> Even at gross earnings at full-time year-around work, well below the poverty level, a single-parent family of three in Michigan has tax liability.<sup>8</sup>

Without the implementation of some strategies to reverse child poverty trends, the state will continue to see more children being raised in families without adequate income to meet their basic needs. High levels of deprivation for young children will further tax the systems of health, education, and child welfare. The human as well as financial loss will affect the economic and social well-being of all the state's residents.

**Michigan's poorest families lost the most ground in real income between the late 1970s and the mid-1990s.**



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

## Endnotes

- Larin, Kathryn and Elizabeth McNichol. *Pulling Apart: A State-by-State Analysis of Income Trends*. Washington, D.C.: Center of Budget and Policy Priorities. December 16, 1997. p. 7.
- Ibid.*, p. 12.
- Lazere, Edward. *The Poverty Despite Work Handbook*. Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. April 1997. p. 78.
- Larin, op. cit., p. 38.
- Lazere, op. cit., p. 39.
- This rate is for Wayne County, the county with the largest population. McNichol, Elizabeth C. and Edward Lazere. *State Income Tax Burdens on Low-Income Families in 1996: Assessing the Burden and Opportunities for Relief*. Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. April 9, 1997. p. 14. Table 2A.
- Ibid.*, p. 17. Table 3A.



In the area of health, the state's children have experienced the most dramatic improvements and also the largest declines in well-being on the available trend indicators. While the likelihood of low birth-weight increased only slightly over the trend period (1986-88 and 1994-96), mothers of newborns were 63 percent less likely to obtain adequate prenatal care. This rise in the rate of inadequate prenatal care is troubling because it suggests a serious dissociation from the health system for a significant number of the state's mothers. The state averaged 11,600 mothers with inadequate prenatal care and 10,300 low birth-weight babies each year between 1994 and 1996.

At the same time infant mortality and child deaths dropped by roughly 25 percent. Nonetheless, the state's average rate of 8.3 deaths among every 1,000 infants means that over 1,000 infants lost their lives each year between 1994 and 1996. Michigan's rate remains higher than most other states in the nation. Experts suggest the improvement in these rates has resulted mostly from improvements in medical technology. Widespread public education campaigns to prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) have also made an impact on the infant mortality rate.

While the state's immunization rate improved through a focused effort by public and private agencies, other indicators suggest decreased access to health care for children and their families. Although Michigan ranks 13th in the nation

with a relatively large share of children covered by private health insurance plans, that share dropped from 79 to 74 percent between 1987-89 and 1994-96.<sup>1</sup> Those families with children which do have private health insurance must often pay ever higher premiums, deductibles, and copayments, and often dental, vision or mental health are not included.

Lack of health insurance provides the most substantial barrier to health care access. Uninsured children are much less likely to see a doctor during the year or obtain treatment for acute or chronic conditions, such as earaches and asthma, which can cause long-term disability. When these conditions precipitate emergency treatment, they often require costly hospitalizations. Uninsured children were eight times more likely to lack a regular provider and twice as likely to lack adequate immunizations.<sup>2</sup>

Publicly provided Medicaid has been expanded to cover the ever-growing number of uninsured children. In Michigan, infants and pregnant women in families with incomes below 185 percent poverty qualify for Medicaid, as do children ages 1 through 15 in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty. Even though the state extended eligibility for Medicaid coverage for children, conservative estimates indicate that roughly 206,000 of the state's children still lacked any health insurance in 1996.<sup>3</sup> Recent survey findings indicate about half of these uninsured children in the state are income-eligible for Medicaid.<sup>4</sup>

Analysts predict changes in welfare policy will result in even more children eligible for Medicaid being uninsured unless states improve outreach and redesign Medicaid enrollment procedures. Many children in families no longer eligible for the state's cash assistance program often still qualify for Medicaid, as do children whose families have never been in the program; yet roughly one in four of the state's children with incomes between 100 and 149 percent of the federal poverty level was uninsured in 1996.<sup>5</sup>

Before the state's transfer of health care for children in Medicaid families to managed care organizations (MCOs), many families had difficulties finding providers willing to accept the low level of Medicaid reimbursements. Although in the MCO system, a "medical home" is assured, access to care still appears to be a problem. For example, health coordinators in the Head Start program, where 70 percent of children are enrolled in Medicaid, reported a

significant increase in the share of children needing medical treatment and a substantial decrease in those receiving medical or dental treatment between 1996 and 1997.

Although transition issues may be the critical factor, access to health care for children seems to have been compromised. In one region, program nurses reported many Medicaid-insured children in their program had not received vision, hearing and lead poisoning tests required in Medicaid's core preventive child health care program—Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment.

New federal dollars will expand eligibility in states' child health insurance programs (SCHIP) this year; states may expand Medicaid eligibility and/or develop a new program. Michigan has chosen to develop its *MiChild* ("my child") plan.<sup>6</sup> The federal funds, available from 1998-2002, allows the state to expand health insurance for children in families with incomes up to 200 percent of poverty. For example, children in a family of four who are ineligible for Medicaid and have family income below \$32,000 would qualify.

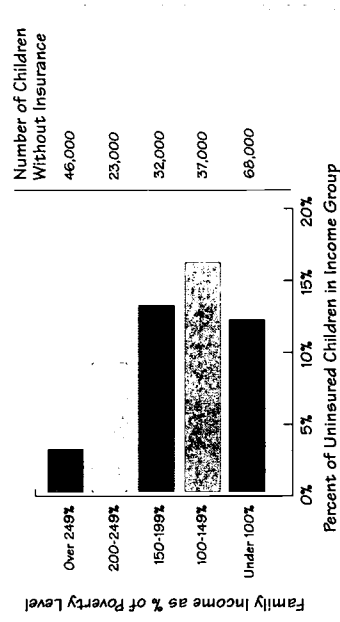
Under the proposed state plan, sustained access to a "medical home" may prove a problem for children in low income families who lose Medicaid eligibility and have to shift into the new *MiChild* program, returning to Medicaid if their parents suffer a reduction in wages or hours, a not uncommon phenomenon in such marginal families.

As health care delivery systems continue to evolve, it is vital to track their impact on children and their families, particularly since consistent and adequate health care in the critical years of a child's growth and development significantly affects his or her lifelong potential.

## Endnotes

- 1 Bureau of the Census, March 1988 through 1996 Current Population Surveys. Calculations by the Children's Defense Fund. 1997. (A rank of 1 is the best.)
- 2 *One Out of Three: Kids Without Health Insurance, 1995-1996*. Washington D.C.: Families USA Foundation. (March 1997). p. 15.
- 3 Based on the U.S. Census, March Current Population Survey, 1993-97. Created for the KIDS COUNT project at the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD. (February 15, 1998).
- 4 Health Issues Update XX. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health (May 12, 1997) p. 7.
- 5 The state's cash assistance program, called the Family Independence Program (FIP), replaced the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program at the end of 1996.
- 6 The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 created new Title XXI of the Social Security Act (the State Children Health Insurance Program—SCHIP) new sections of the Act added by Public Law No. 1-5-33, 111 Stat. 251.

## Children in Michigan's "near-poor" families were most likely to lack insurance.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March) 1993-97 Average.

The safety of most children in the state is assured by the care of loving parents or guardians, but in some cases parents are unable or unwilling to provide for their children or may actually cause them harm. In such cases, if the extended family lacks the resources to intercede, the state may become involved.

In recent years, reports of child abuse and neglect have risen as more professionals are mandated to report suspected cases, and the public has become more aware of the dangers and long-term effects of abuse or neglect. Growth in the prevalence of risk factors such as poverty, teen parenthood and substance abuse since the mid-1980s, has also contributed to increased reports. Between 1986 and 1995 the rate of children in families investigated for alleged abuse or neglect rose by 46 percent in Michigan, compared to a 37 percent increase in the nation.<sup>1</sup> Despite this trend, experts believe that a significant number of maltreated children still never come to the attention of child welfare agencies. Well over half of the children who died of abuse or neglect in the nation between 1994 and 1996 had no prior or current contact with state protective services agencies.<sup>2</sup>

The child safety indicators essentially assess the response of the state's child welfare system to the cases to which it was alerted, and the trends for key indicators seem contradictory. While more children were involved in investigations of suspected abuse or neglect in Michigan, fewer were confirmed as victims. Over the trend period between fiscal years 1988 and 1996, children were 29 percent more likely to be involved in an investigation of suspected abuse or neglect, but the likelihood of the allegation being substantiated fell by 18 percent. Even while the rate of substantiated victims fell, the rate of children removed from their families into out-of-home care rose slightly—by about 7 percent.

Michigan's 1996 substantiation rate remained inexplicably low compared to states with similar levels of reports and investigations. Michigan's rate of 8.7 confirmed victims per 1,000 children represented about half those of Illinois (17.2), and Ohio (21.7). Some suggest that the requirement of written notifications to perpetrators about their inclusion on a registry has inhibited substantiations, yet other states with significantly higher substantiation rates have similar registries and requirements for notification.<sup>3</sup>

## Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, FY 1996

\*Estimate based on number of children in investigated families.

### Children Maltreated

Unknown number of child injuries and fatalities caused by abuse or neglect.

Number  
Unknown

Many children in the state suffer chronic abuse or neglect: a review of 1995 child abuse and neglect cases revealed that more than two of every five substantiated cases had been confirmed at least once before.<sup>4</sup> In two counties, more than three of four substantiated cases had been previously substantiated. In 12 percent of the total substantiated cases in the state, abuse or neglect had been substantiated three or more times before.

Michigan is one of five states that did not report maltreatment-related fatalities for 1995. An estimated rate in Michigan, based on similar states with available data, would mean roughly 61 of the state's infant and child deaths would be related to child abuse or neglect. With the expansion of the Child Death Review Project in the state in 1998, such data may soon be available. National statistics indicate that 85 percent of all children who die from maltreatment are five years old or younger.<sup>5</sup>

**Even though the state had one of the lowest substantiation rates in the nation, its out-of-home care rate stood near the national median.<sup>6</sup> With the lowest percentage of children in long-term spells of foster care, Michigan's performance compared well in a six-state foster care study.<sup>7</sup> Roughly half of all adoptions in Michigan occur before more than two years in foster care have elapsed. Recent federal and state legislation seeks to shorten the time children spend in foster care by terminating parental rights more quickly and requiring more frequent reviews of foster placements.<sup>8</sup>**

Research has well documented the links between poverty and increased abuse and neglect of children. Pressures have increased on the child welfare system as child poverty has deepened in the state, and publicly supported family support programs, such as emergency services and cash assistance, have dwindled. The ten-year freeze in Michigan's cash assistance grant means that the three of five families without earned income in the caseload subsist on a grant that has lost roughly 30 percent of its purchas-

### Reported Abuse/Neglect

298,226\*  
children

### Investigations

142,700  
children

### Confirmed Victims

21,073  
children

ing power. In the event of an economic downturn, many more families would be adversely affected. The State Emergency Relief program instituted in 1992 restricts eligibility and limits benefits primarily to those families who can demonstrate they will not require such assistance in the future.<sup>9</sup> With this program, expenditures and the number of families served by public emergency services dropped by roughly two-thirds between 1987-91 and 1992-95.

While the recent emphasis on strengthening the state's investigative power and broadening its authority to remove children from their families protects children in dire circumstances, the safety of many children is threatened by the systemic barriers to adequate supervision and health care. The most effective strategy for the state to address child abuse and neglect is to seek ways to enhance the ability of individual families to keep their children safe.

## Endnotes

- 1 Pettit, Michael A. and Patrick A. Curtis. *Child Abuse and Neglect: A Look at the States*. Washington D.C.: CMLA Press. Table 1.1, p. 10.
- 2 *Ibid.*, p. 54.
- 3 This registry is used to investigate complaints of abuse or neglect and to screen applicants for licensed child care organizations, foster care home operators and adoptions.
- 4 *Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan: Are Children Safer? Kids Count* Lansing, Michigan: Michigan's Children. April 1997.
- 5 Pettit, *op. cit.*, Figure 2.3, p. 60.
- 6 *Ibid.*, pp. 13 and 73.
- 7 Wulczyn, Fred H.; Allen W. Harden; Robert M. Goerge. *An Update from the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive: Foster Care Dynamics 1983-1994*. The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. p. 22-23 Data from 1988 through 1994.
- 8 The federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89) does not require states to make reasonable efforts to keep families together in cases of "aggravated circumstances" (abandonment, torture, chronic abuse or sexual abuse). Except in specific circumstances, the new federal act requires states to initiate proceedings to terminate parental rights after a child has been in foster care for 15 of the previous 22 months. Michigan's PA 169 requires termination of parental rights for certain types of serious abuse and establishes time periods and deadlines on such petitions.
- 9 *Homeless in Michigan: Voices of the Children*. Lansing, MI: Michigan League for Human Services. Kids Count in Michigan. 1996. p. 20.

Three of the five key indicators measuring the well-being of the state's adolescents worsened. The most substantial change occurred in the 19 percent jump in the high school dropout rate between the 1991-92 and 1995-96 school years. This trend will result in larger numbers of Michigan's youth struggling to find good-paying jobs in a labor market that values a solid base of skills and training.

The rates of births to teens, ages 15-17, and arrests for violent index crimes also climbed, although slightly — 9 percent and 4 percent, respectively.<sup>1</sup> During the same time, two other indicators improved: rates of juvenile arrests for index crimes dropped by 15 percent, and teen deaths from accidents, homicide, and suicide declined by 14 percent between 1986-88 and 1994-96.<sup>2</sup>

For the first time, a reliable set of survey findings about behaviors that affect these key indicators of adolescent well-being can be generalized across all the state's high school students.<sup>3</sup> Although survey findings from the 1997 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey of public school students in grades 9 through 12 do not deviate dramatically from the national norms for risk behaviors, the relatively large shares of youth affected on some indicators are nonetheless troubling. For example, almost half of twelfth graders reported riding in a vehicle within the last 30 days with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and almost a third drove after drinking alcohol.<sup>4</sup> White males were almost twice as likely as their female or African-American counterparts to drive under the influence. (Only African-Americans and whites represented large enough samples to generalize findings.) Motor vehicle accidents continue to be the leading cause of death for young people, and a fatal crash is almost six times as likely when one of the drivers is reported as having been drinking.<sup>5</sup>

In general, male students were also significantly more likely to be involved in behaviors leading to intentional injury. They were three to four times more likely than female students to have carried a weapon, carried a weapon onto school property, or been involved in a physical fight. Almost a third of males in grades 9 through 12 reported carrying a weapon in the previous 30 days, and one of

## Risk Behaviors among Michigan Youth 1997

	Michigan	Male	Female	White	Black	9th	12th
<b>Injury</b>	19%	23%	14%	15%	30%	18%	23%
• Rarely or never used a seat belt as passenger	37	37	37	37	37	33	45
• Rode in vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol*	17	21	12	18	10	8	30
• Drove under influence*	19	31	7	18	19	20	15
• Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club*	36	48	25	35	39	39	29
• Were in a physical fight **	24	19	28	25	16	24	21
• Thought seriously about attempting suicide**							
<b>Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use</b>							
• Smoked cigarettes*	38	38	38	41	19	32	47
• Smoked two or more cigarettes on those days	27	28	26	29	10	21	36
• Have tried to quit smoking cigarettes	38	35	40	37	37	36	38
• Had at least one drink of alcohol *	51	52	49	54	37	44	62
• Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, within a couple of hours*	31	36	29	36	15	25	45
• Used marijuana*	28	32	24	47	53	34	61
• Ever used any other type of illegal drug, such as LAD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, or heroin	20	22	18	22	5	13	25
• Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**	36	43	30	36	33	32	35
<b>Sexual Behaviors</b>							
• Ever had sexual intercourse	49	51	47	45	67	32	65
• Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, used a condom	58	62	55	56	75	67	48
<b>Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity</b>							
• Trying to lose weight	45	27	63	46	38	42	49
• Ate fruit one or more times in previous day	62	69	67	65	46	65	60
• Regular vigorous physical exercise	59	67	51	62	48	69	52
• Played on one or more sports teams run by school**	51	56	45	54	39	55	47

\*One or more times in the previous 30 days.

\*\*One or more times in previous 12 months.

Note: An interpretative report reviewing all 84 items on the Youth Risk Behavior survey is available from the School Health Programs Unit at the Michigan Department of Education (517-373-7247).

Source: Michigan Department of Education



ness the weapon was a gun. No significant difference occurred by age or race on this indicator. Accessibility to firearms or other weapons can transform a fight into a lethal event.<sup>6</sup>

The state's African-American youth were considerably less likely to use tobacco, alcohol or other illegal drugs than white youth.<sup>7</sup> White youth were twice as likely to have smoked cigarettes within the last month (41% compared to 19% African-American) and three times as likely to have smoked more than two cigarettes a day (29% compared to 10%). Smoking is the leading cause of preventable deaths in Michigan, and 90 percent of smokers began before the age of 21.<sup>8</sup> Across all age, gender, or ethnic groups of Michigan youth, about two of five reported having tried to quit smoking.

Alcohol has a critical impact on the health of the state's youth: nationally it is a major factor in roughly half of all youth motor vehicle crashes, homicides and suicides.<sup>9</sup> Well over half of white youth in Michigan reported drinking alcohol in the previous 30 days compared to over a third (37%) of African-American youth. White youth were more

than twice as likely to indulge in binge drinking (five or more drinks in a row) – 36 percent compared to 15 percent African-American. Almost one of four white youth reported ever having sniffed glue or other substances and using illegal drugs such as LSD, PCP, etc. – two to three times the rate among African-American youth. Drug and alcohol abuse heightens the risk of injury, unprotected sex, school failure and delinquency.<sup>10</sup>

While the state's rate of suicide among youth, ages 15-19, reached a thirteen-year low in 1996, one of four of all Michigan high school students reported having seriously considered it in the previous 12 months. One in ten reported at least one attempt in that same time. Although females and whites were significantly more at risk for suicidal thought, no particular groups were at significantly more risk for actual attempts.

While rates of teen pregnancy and births in Michigan have fallen in the 1990's, almost two of every three twelfth graders in the state have had sexual intercourse at least once, and about a third of all high school students had been sexually active in the previous three months.

Of those sexually active in the previous three months, two of five did not use a condom, which considerably reduces the risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. "The major risks of early sexual activity include unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, as well as negative effects on social and psychological development."<sup>11</sup>

With information from the 1997 Michigan Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which shows such clear differences for some risk behaviors among the state's youth by gender, race and age, programs can target interventions to the most susceptible groups. Even if practicing such risky behaviors during adolescence does not lead to illness, injury or death, it can severely impede a student's chances to perform well in school, form a healthy lifestyle and make a successful transition to adulthood.

## Endnotes

- 1 Violent index crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
- 2 Index crimes include the four violent index crimes and burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- 3 The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Conducted by state and local education agencies across the U.S. since the spring of 1990, it assesses the prevalence of six categories of health risk behaviors among youth in grades 9 through 12. The 1997 Michigan YRBS, administered to 3,933 students in 71 randomly selected public high schools across the state, is the first such study where the findings can be generalized across the state.
- 4 It is important to note that the survey did not include youth who have dropped out of school and are even more likely to engage in risky behaviors, according to previous studies.
- 5 Office of Highway Safety Planning, Michigan Department of State Police. (Oct. 2, 1997). Michigan Traffic Crash Data (Available on-line at <http://www.ohsp.msp.state.mi.us/crshdata.htm>)
- 6 Rivara, F.P. (1985) Traumatic Deaths of Children in the United States: Currently Available Prevention Strategies. *Pediatrics*. Vol. 75 No. 3. pp. 456-62.
- 7 Illegal drugs other than marijuana such as LAD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, etc.
- 8 Critical Health Indicators 1997. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Community Health.
- 9 Ferrine, P., R. Peck, & J. Fell. *Epidemiological Perspectives on Drunk Driving*. In Surgeon General's Workshop on Drunk Driving: Background Papers. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1988.
- 10 *Healthy People: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Conference Edition: September 1990.
- 11 Hofferth, S.L. & C.D. Hayes (Eds.) *Risking the Future: Adolescent Sexuality, Pregnancy and Childbearing*. Panel on Adolescent Pregnancy and Childbearing, Committee on Child Development Research and Public Policy, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council. Washington D.C.: National Academy Press.



**Rates of juvenile arrests for index crimes dropped 15% and teen deaths from accidents, homicide, and suicide declined by 14% between 1986 and 1996**

Education continues to be a center of discussion in Michigan. The steady growth in the share of students in Special Education, now at 12 percent of total enrollment, has garnered much attention. A recent settlement of a long-running lawsuit resulted in roughly \$1 billion in reimbursements to local school districts for past state underpayment for special education services.

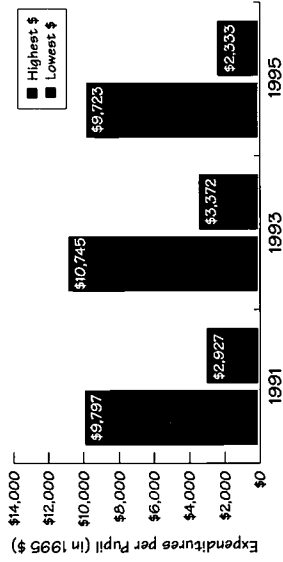
Student achievement, measured by performance on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program, is also an area of grave concern, with scores only holding steady over time and large shares of students (over half in the 4th grade, and a full 60 percent in the 7th grade) failing to score satisfactorily in the basic skill area of reading. While Michigan 8th graders improved the most in the nation on the National Assessment of Education Progress math tests, performance remained dismal. The share of Michigan students passing jumped from only 19 percent of all eighth graders in 1992 to 28 percent, still less than a third, in 1996.<sup>1</sup>

Educational success strongly affects an individual's life earnings and ability to support a family. Public education has a responsibility to provide opportunities for success that mitigate larger economic and social trends that place some youngsters at greater disadvantage. Young people who acquire good intellectual, social and emotional skills will more likely command a stable income, succeed in the job market, and successfully care for their families.

Michigan's system of public education has undergone significant changes in the last few years, and continues to be challenged by on-going revisions in governance, structure, and financing. The differences that exist in funding and opportunity should reflect the needs of children. Policies and practices that place children at risk by virtue of their disability, their color, their poverty status, or the geographic area in which they happen to live are unacceptable.

Locally elected school boards have the authority and responsibility to decide how individual school budgets will be spent. In doing so, however, they must balance multiple funding restrictions and competing priorities. Despite great variance in local circumstances, national studies show that most school districts have remarkably similar patterns of spending: roughly 60 percent for instruction, including staff support; 10 percent for administration; 10 percent for fa-

Per-pupil spending gap persisted after Proposal A.



Note: These expenditures represent only current operating expenditures.

Proposal A began to affect per-pupil state aid in 1995.

Source: K-12 Public Education in Michigan: Selected Characteristics and Services by County and School District (1997)

ilities maintenance and operation; 10 percent to transportation and food services; and 10 percent to student services such as counselors, school social workers, etc. Wealthier districts simply purchase more or higher-quality goods in the same categories.<sup>2</sup>

To provide certain students additional educational support, Michigan's school financing system includes a program to provide school districts with additional funding for pupils considered to be most at risk of school failure. The "At-Risk" program funding is calculated based on the number of students in the district who meet the income eligibility for fully subsidized or "free" school lunches. Although this targeted At-Risk funding (\$250 million in the current school year) helps serve disadvantaged students, the overall ability of some school districts to provide services to all students continues to be hampered by funding inequities that have not been eliminated nor substantially reduced with the 1993 financing changes.

Concerns persist about the adequacy of funding for those school districts with such challenges as significant numbers of disadvantaged children, older buildings, and security needs. Several recent surveys of Michigan schools show library and technology facilities to be lacking in virtually all school districts, including those able to spend larger amounts of money per pupil. Much national attention has focused on these issues. The General Accounting Office (GAO) documented that nationally, the average school

district reports needing \$1.7 million to upgrade its facilities. The financing of construction, renovation and maintenance of school facilities has been borne primarily at the local level, resulting in very poor conditions particularly in older school buildings. At least three-fourths of schools do not have the building infrastructure for modern technology like the Internet; and about 40 percent cannot meet the functional requirements of laboratory science.<sup>3</sup>

School districts vary widely in the services available. Significant differences exist in their ability to recruit and retain teachers, costs related to vandalism and security, and additional needs related to transportation or other support services. Improvements in education are even more difficult in impoverished communities, compounded by the disproportionate challenges faced by the students, families, and other institutions in these resource poor areas.<sup>4</sup>

Wide differences occur among different school buildings in the same school district. An example is the common practice of allowing the middle grades to be the "pressure valve" for school systems by putting these students in hand-me-down buildings with outdated resources. Much more detailed information is needed about how school districts divide funding among school buildings, among grade levels, and among academic programs to assess adequately the ability of individual schools to serve all of its students.

The most academically and fiscally challenged schools are those serving a concentration of students in poverty. To make on-going, informed decisions about the use of education funding, educators and other policy-makers at all levels should consider all the information available about how education budgets are spent and how resources are utilized to benefit the students in their charge.

## Endnotes

- 1 Quality Counts '98: *The Urban Challenge*. Washington, DC: Education Week in Collaboration with the Pew Charitable Trusts, Volume XVII, Number 17. January 8, 1998.
- 2 *Ibid*.
- 3 *School Facilities*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office. GAO/HEHS-96-103. June 1996.
- 4 1997 KIDS COUNT Data Book. Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1997.



Child Population in Michigan (1995)

County	# children	% of total	County	# children	% of total
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>2,509,104</b>				
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,290,262</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>		
Wayne	568,430	22.7%	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144,320</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
Kent	149,876	5.0%	Grand Traverse	18,381	0.7%
Genesee	120,174	4.8%	Wexford	8,014	0.3%
Ingham	73,639	2.9%	Alpena	7,588	0.3%
Washtenaw	68,240	2.7%	Clare	7,247	0.3%
Kalamazoo	58,788	2.3%	Emmet	7,106	0.3%
Saginaw	57,965	2.3%	Mason	7,000	0.3%
Muskegon	45,799	1.8%	Osceola	6,152	0.2%
Berrien	43,375	1.7%	Gladwin	5,983	0.2%
Jackson	38,971	1.6%	Charlevoix	5,907	0.2%
Calhoun	37,017	1.5%	Iosco	5,778	0.2%
Bay	27,987	1.1%	Cheboygan	5,499	0.2%
			Otsego	5,488	0.2%
			Ogemaw	5,115	0.2%
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>787,834</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	Manistee	5,067	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>277,519</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	Antrim	4,827	0.2%
Oakland	169,459	6.8%	Leelanau	4,679	0.2%
Macomb	62,589	2.5%	Roscommon	4,486	0.2%
Ottawa	41,594	1.7%	Kalkaska	3,957	0.2%
St. Clair	38,191	1.5%	Arenac	3,956	0.2%
Monroe	36,275	1.4%	Missaukee	3,775	0.2%
Livingston	28,453	1.1%	Presque Isle	3,415	0.1%
Allegan	26,066	1.0%	Crawford	3,413	0.1%
Lenawee	26,050	1.0%	Benzie	3,124	0.1%
Lapeer	23,004	0.9%	Lake	2,320	0.1%
Van Buren	21,068	0.8%	Alcona	2,075	0.1%
Midland	20,938	0.8%	Montmorency	2,047	0.1%
Clinton	16,626	0.7%	Oscoda	1,921	0.1%
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210,402</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,269</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Shiawassee	19,292	0.8%	Marquette	16,728	0.7%
St. Joseph	16,845	0.7%	Delta	9,691	0.4%
Ionia	16,266	0.6%	Chippewa	8,918	0.4%
Montcalm	15,806	0.6%	Houghton	8,762	0.3%
Tuscola	15,373	0.6%	Dickinson	6,793	0.3%
Isabella	15,322	0.6%	Menominee	5,958	0.2%
Barry	14,102	0.6%	Gogebic	4,004	0.2%
Cass	12,960	0.5%	Iron	2,764	0.1%
Hillsdale	12,704	0.5%	Mackinac	2,732	0.1%
Newaygo	12,600	0.5%	Alger	2,209	0.1%
Branch	11,762	0.5%	Baraga	2,100	0.1%
Sanilac	11,274	0.4%	Schoolcraft	1,943	0.1%
Gratiot	10,395	0.4%	Ontonagon	1,881	0.1%
Mcosta	9,841	0.4%	Luce	1,432	0.1%
Huron	9,159	0.4%	Keweenaw	355	0.0%
Oceana	6,703	0.3%			

Source: MI Information Center



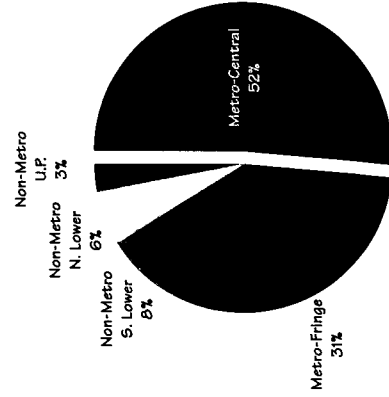
A wide variation in child population among counties makes comparisons on child well-being indicators across individual Michigan counties difficult.

## Michigan County Groups

IN Michigan, children represent about one of every four residents across the state. While the share of children remains relatively stable across the counties, the sizes of county populations vary dramatically. County child populations range from roughly half a million (568,000) in the metropolitan county of Wayne, in the state's southeastern industrial heartland, to a few hundred (350) youngsters in the non-metropolitan Upper Peninsula county of Keweenaw, jutting into Lake Superior. Twice as many children reside in Wayne County as Oakland County, which has the second largest child population.

Such wide variation in child population among Michigan counties makes comparisons across individual counties on child well-being indicators difficult. Although individual county rankings are still presented for each indicator on the county profile pages in this data book, average rates for most trend indicators are also presented for five county groups to

One of two children in Michigan lived in a Metropolitan county with a central city.



Source: Michigan Information Center (1995 Population Estimate)

de another frame of reference. County groups based on population and geographical characteristics, so individual counties can be more easily measured against similar counties.

**Counties are divided into two major groups:**

- Metropolitan
- Non-Metropolitan

In 1995 more than four of every five of the state's children lived in a metropolitan county. Twenty-five of Michigan's 83 counties are considered "metropolitan," part of a continuous urbanized area with at least one large city with a population of 50,000 or more, and a total population of at least 100,000.

**The metropolitan counties are divided into two sub-groups:**

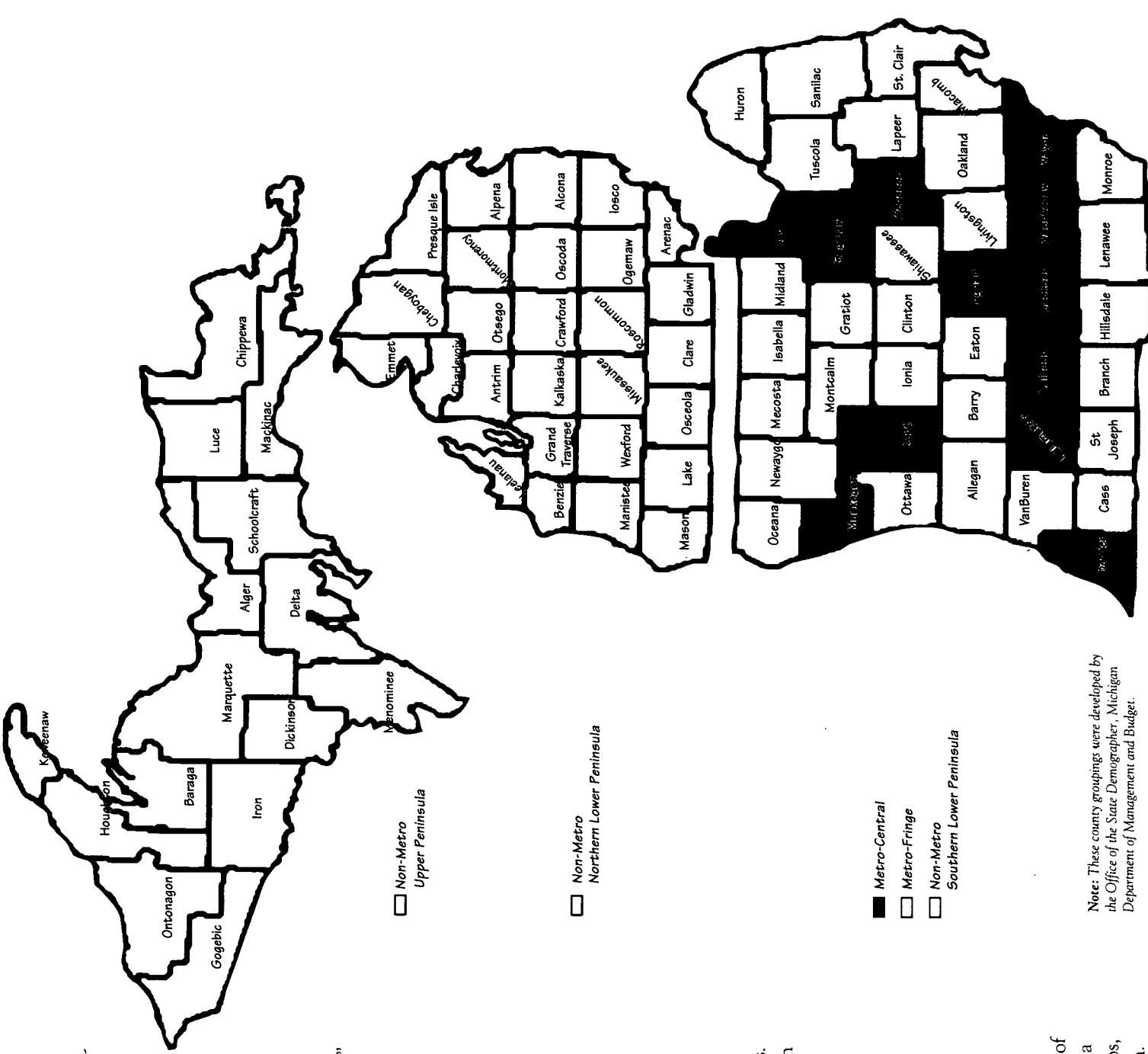
1. Metropolitan Central counties contain the most populated city of a metropolitan area.
2. Metropolitan Fringe counties are socially and economically linked to an urban nucleus.

Fully half of all the state's children reside in the twelve Metropolitan Central counties; and almost a third reside in the thirteen Metropolitan Fringe counties. All of Michigan's metropolitan counties are located in the southern lower peninsula.

**The three sub-groups of Non-Metropolitan counties are defined by their geographic location:**

3. Southern Lower Peninsula
4. Northern Lower Peninsula
5. Upper Peninsula

Among the Non-Metropolitan county groups, the Southern Lower Peninsula has the largest share (9%) of the state's children. While the Northern Lower Peninsula group includes the most counties (27) of all five groups, it contains only about 6 percent of the state's children.



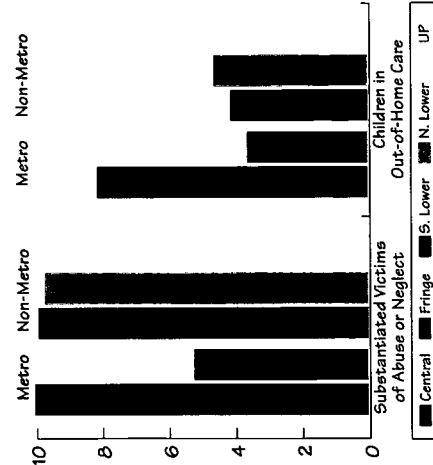
Note: These county groupings were developed by the Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

# Child Well-Being in Michigan's County Groups

Child Well-Being Indicator	Michigan	Metropolitan		Non-Metropolitan		
		Central	Fringe	S Lower Peninsula	N Lower Peninsula	Upper Peninsula
Child poverty, ages 0-17	23.6%	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	20.9%	23.0%	19.3%
Free and reduced price lunch	31.5%	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	29.5%	36.2%	32.2%
Inadequate prenatal care	8.9%	<b>11.1%</b>	5.9%	5.9%	4.9%	<b>4.1%</b>
Low birth-weight babies	7.7%	<b>8.9%</b>	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	<b>5.2%</b>
Infant mortality	8.3	<b>10.0</b>	6.1	7.3	7.5	6.8
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	26.2	28.2	<b>20.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	27.3	24.4
Children in investigated families	56.9	<b>69.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	61.9	65.0	47.0
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	8.4	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	9.9	9.7	7.1
Children in out-of-home care	6.1	<b>8.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	4.1	4.6	4.5
Births to teens, ages 15-17	30.6	<b>39.7</b>	18.7	25.0	26.7	<b>16.7</b>
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	65.0	<b>73.1</b>	<b>47.9</b>	69.6	71.2	59.8
Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	19.0	23.7	12.7	<b>12.5</b>	18.8	<b>24.2</b>
High school dropouts	6.7%	<b>8.9%</b>	3.7%	3.7%	4.7%	<b>2.4%</b>
Students in Special Education	12.1%	12.0%	12.2%	<b>13.0%</b>	11.9%	<b>11.3%</b>
Students with inadequate reading skills - 7th grade	63.0%	62.5%	<b>55.1%</b>	64.2%	<b>64.3%</b>	58.8%

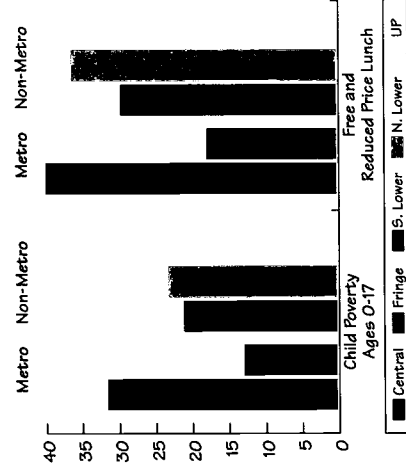
Note: The highest rates are **bold italic**; the lowest are **orange bold**. All rates are per 1,000 unless otherwise noted.

## Children in Metropolitan Central counties faced almost double the risk of out-of-home placement.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, FY 1996.

## Child poverty varied considerably among county groups.



Source: Child Poverty Estimates, Census Bureau, 1993. Michigan Department of Education, 1996-97.

Children in the Metropolitan Central counties fare worse than their counterparts in other county groupings on most child well-being indicators. These counties averaged the highest rates for the negative outcomes measured by eleven of the fifteen indicators presented regionally.

With half of the state's child population concentrated in these twelve counties, these disproportionately high rates affect significant numbers of the state's children. This finding has troubling implications for the state's social and economic future.

For some indicators such as out-of-home placement, high school dropout, and inadequate prenatal care, children in Metropolitan Central counties experienced almost double the risk of children in all other county groups. Although children in the Metropolitan Central counties had about the same likelihood of being substantiated victims of abuse and neglect as those in the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula, they were twice as likely to end up in out-of-home care. Compared to other county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties also had significantly higher rates of child poverty, infant mortality, low birth-weight babies and births to teens.

Although the highest rates for predictor indicators like low birth-weight babies and child poverty — those that signal higher risk of delayed development, lack of school readiness and low performance — occurred in the Metropolitan Central counties, these counties did not register the highest rates on education indicators. The largest shares of K-12 students participating in Special Education occurred in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern Lower Peninsula, and the Northern Lower Peninsula had the largest share of seventh graders with inadequate reading skills.

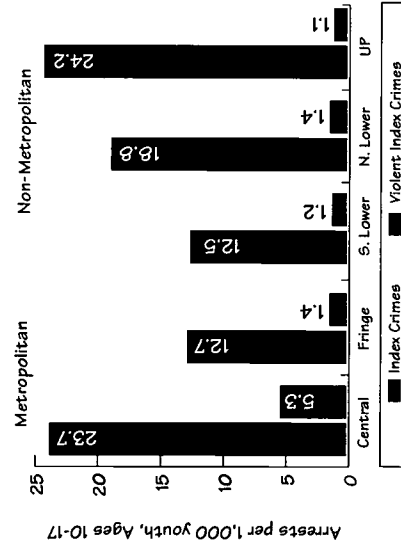
The predictor indicators varied significantly among county groups, but the education indicators showed relatively little variation. Participation in Special Education ranged from a low of 11.3 percent in the Upper Peninsula to 13.0 percent in the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula. Students in the Metropolitan Fringe counties — those counties having the best rates on almost all child well-being indicators — participated in

Education at higher rates than those in the Metropolitan counties. The availability of school resources for special education services, rather than the level of student need, may drive student participation in the program.

The share of seventh graders failing to attain satisfactory MEAP reading scores ranged from a low of 55 percent in the Metropolitan Fringe counties to a high of 64.5 percent in the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Northern Lower Peninsula. Metropolitan Central county averages on this indicator actually fell slightly below both Northern and Southern Lower Peninsula Non-Metropolitan Counties. Additional resources directed to disadvantaged student populations through the federal Title I remedial program and the state's At-Risk program may be responsible for mitigating some of the effects of poverty in certain areas.

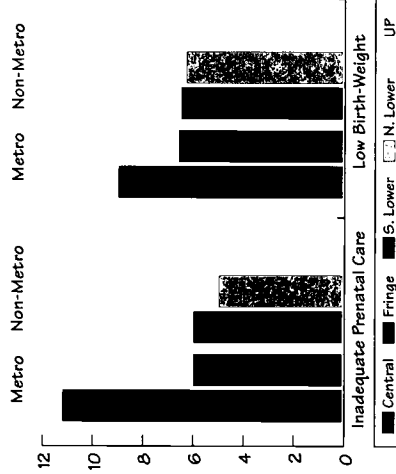
The Metropolitan Fringe counties had the lowest rates on all but six indicators—inadequate prenatal care, low birth-weight babies, teen births, juvenile index crime arrests, high school dropouts and students in Special Education. For all these indicators except juvenile arrests for index crimes, the Upper Peninsula counties reflected the lowest rates. Ironically, the Upper Peninsula represented the highest rate among the five regions for juvenile arrests

**Juvenile arrest rates for index crimes varied more among regions than for violent index crimes.**



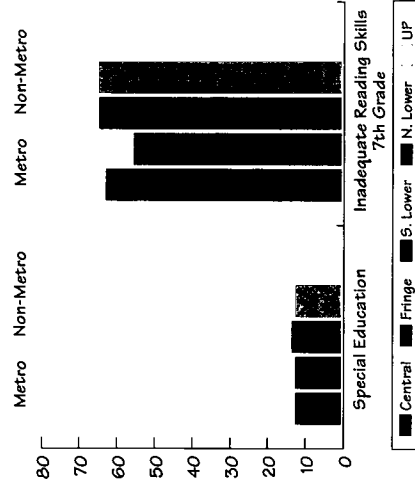
Source: Michigan State Police, 1994-96.

**Rates of inadequate prenatal care and low birth-weight were much higher in Metropolitan Central counties.**



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics, 1994-96.

**Little variation occurred among county groups on education outcomes despite significant differences in predictor measures.**



Source: Michigan Department of Education, 1995-96 and 1996-97.

for index crimes, significantly higher than that of all other county groups except the Metropolitan Central. On the other hand, the Upper Peninsula had the lowest rate among the five county groups for juvenile arrests for the four violent index crimes, while the Metropolitan Central counties had by far the highest. In general, the disparity in the rates between juvenile arrests for index and violent index offenses in the Metropolitan Fringe and Non-Metropolitan counties meant that youth in those county groups were much more likely to be arrested for property offenses, particularly larceny, than youth in the Metropolitan Central counties.

- Rates in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula almost matched the Metropolitan Central on four indicators:**
1. Children in families investigated for child abuse or neglect;
  2. Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect;
  3. Child deaths (ages 1-14)
  4. Teen deaths (ages 15-19) by accident, homicide or suicide.

On most child well-being indicators the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula had similar rates. The biggest differences occurred in the higher rates of participation in free and reduced price lunch and juvenile arrests for index crimes in the counties of the Northern Lower Peninsula.



*Resources directed to disadvantaged student populations through the federal Title I remedial program and the state's At-Risk program may be responsible for mitigating some of the effects of poverty in certain areas.*



### Children Below Poverty, Ages 0-17 (1993)

County	# Poor Children	% Poor Children	County	# Poor Children	% Poor Children
Michigan	607,192	23.6			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>	<b>407,222</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>35,218</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
TOTAL	8,742	13.5	TOTAL	2,538	13.1
Washtenaw	26,693	17.5	Grand Traverse	809	13.8
Kent	11,016	19.2	Otsego	1,053	14.3
Kalamazoo	14,995	20.9	Emmet	746	15.6
Ingham	8,336	20.9	Leelanau	986	15.7
Jackson	6,898	23.0	Charlevoix	636	19.5
Bay	10,108	26.8	Benzie	1,013	19.8
Calhoun	12,665	28.3	Antrim	752	20.5
Berrien	13,420	28.6	Presque Isle	958	22.0
Muskegon	38,822	31.2	Kalkaska	1,852	22.4
Genesee	18,929	31.2	Alpena	1,656	22.9
Saginaw	236,598	41.5	Mason	1,979	24.0
Wayne			Wexford	985	24.5
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>103,690</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	Missaukee	1,507	25.2
TOTAL	2,623	7.0	Cheboygan	1,621	25.4
Livingston	5,300	8.6	Osceola	903	25.7
Ottawa	1,807	10.1	Crawford	1,727	26.6
Clinton	3,219	11.7	Iosco	606	26.9
Eaton	20,810	11.7	Alcona	1,491	27.4
Macomb	33,913	11.8	Manistee	586	28.4
Oakland	3,182	12.9	Oscoda	656	28.8
Lapeer	5,509	13.7	Montmorency	1,304	30.0
Monroe	4,449	15.2	Arenac	1,420	30.6
Allegan	3,779	17.1	Roscommon	2,019	31.5
Midland	4,612	17.2	Gladwin	1,724	31.5
Lenawee	8,498	19.6	Ogemaw	2,701	36.7
St. Clair	5,989	27.3	Clare	990	41.1
Van Buren			Lake		
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>45,437</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>15,625</b>	<b>20.1%</b>
TOTAL	2,178	14.7	TOTAL	962	13.4
Barry	2,973	17.5	Dickinson	3,003	15.9
Ionia	3,710	17.7	Marquette	1,123	17.0
Shiawassee	3,487	19.7	Menominee	433	17.8
St. Joseph	2,585	20.0	Alger	396	19.0
Hillsdale	3,323	20.1	Ontonagon	72	19.4
Tuscola	2,324	21.2	Keweenaw	2,121	20.0
Gratiot	2,996	22.3	Delta	585	20.4
Cass	3,044	22.4	Mackinac	635	21.7
Isabella	3,696	22.4	Iron	902	22.0
Montcalm	2,183	22.6	Gogebic	1,969	23.0
Huron	2,744	22.8	Chippewa	503	23.2
Sanilac	2,929	22.9	Baraga	1,955	23.7
Newaygo	2,767	23.1	Houghton	537	24.7
Branch	2,461	27.5	Schoolcraft	429	27.1
Mecosta	2,037	28.5	Luce		
Oceana					

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### Children Below Poverty, Ages 0-17

Includes all children in households with incomes under poverty.

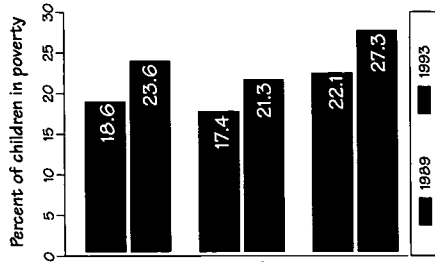
Between 1989 and 1993, poverty among the state's children climbed by 27 percent, according to recent U.S. Census Bureau estimates. (These estimates, released in January 1998, mark the first attempt of the Census Bureau to produce county-level child poverty estimates more frequently than every ten years based on the decennial census.) In 1989, roughly 19 percent of the state's children lived in families with incomes below poverty; by 1993 that share had risen to almost 24 percent.

Poverty among young children has been consistently higher than among older children. In 1989, the poverty rate for young children under the age of 5 reached 28.3 percent, more than one of every four of the state's youngest children, compared to 18.6 percent for school-aged children.<sup>2</sup> The state's largest city, Detroit, had the highest poverty rate (60.0%) for children under age three among the nation's 12 largest cities.<sup>3</sup>

A 1993 Census Bureau study determined that economic factors, such as low-wage jobs accounted for almost all the increase in child poverty over the 1980s.<sup>4</sup> Economic analysis of trends in the 1990s show that wages for the non-college educated, who represent 75 percent of the workforce in the U.S., have continued to lose value. In 1995, a young man entering the workforce with a high school diploma earned 27 percent less than his counterpart in 1979, a young woman 11 percent less.<sup>5</sup>

Among Michigan's 83 counties, Livingston County had the lowest child poverty rate with 7.0 percent, compared to 41.1 percent in Wayne County — more than two of every five children in the county. More than a third of children in the rural counties of Lake and Clare also lived in poverty. Similarly high poverty rates were experienced by children in the populous metropolitan counties of Saginaw and Genesee. In contrast, roughly one in nine children experienced poverty in Oakland and Macomb counties. Ottawa, Clinton and Eaton counties also experienced relatively low child poverty rates.

In only six counties did child poverty decline between 1989 and 1993, led by the relatively small drop of 11 percent in Keweenaw County. The largest increase, 59 percent, occurred in one of Michigan's most prosperous counties, Macomb, where the poverty rate rose from roughly 7 to



Child poverty rose in Michigan during the early 1990s.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census & 1993 Estimates

almost 12 percent of children. Several other large counties with relatively low child poverty rates, such as Kent and Oakland also suffered increases of over a third. In some counties with high child poverty, such as Wayne and Genesee counties, poverty deepened significantly.

Among the county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties had the highest child poverty in 1993 with almost 33 percent, roughly one of every three children. Their average rate was more than double that in the Metropolitan Fringe counties (13.7%), which was significantly lower than any other county group. Child poverty in the Non-Metropolitan counties ranged from roughly 20 percent in the Upper Peninsula to roughly 25 percent in the Northern Lower Peninsula.

### Endnotes

- 1 The most recent child poverty rates available for counties are estimates developed by the U.S. Census for the U.S. Department of Education to distribute Title I funds to school districts for programs to aid disadvantaged children.
- 2 The percentage for school-aged children includes only related children, that is, related to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption.
- 3 Early Childhood Poverty: A Statistical Profile. New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia School of Public Health. Poverty rates were obtained from data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). Five years of data were aggregated to increase the statistical reliability of the estimates.
- 4 Medford, MA. Statement of Key Welfare Reform Issues. The Empirical Evidence. Tufts University, Center on Hunger, Poverty and Nutrition Policy. p. 10.
- 5 Bernstein, Jared. "Growing Poverty in a Growing Economy." Poverty & Race. Washington D.C.: Poverty and Race Research Action Council. November/December 1996. Volume 5: Number 6. p.2.



## Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunches

Percentage of all children in K-12 public schools receiving free or reduced price school lunches. Students from families with incomes below 130 percent poverty income qualify for a fully subsidized lunch; those with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent poverty qualify for a reduced price lunch.<sup>1</sup>

The share of children receiving free and reduced price school lunches in Michigan has risen every year since the 1990 census. The participation rate jumped 37 percent between the 1989-90 and the 1996-97 school years. In 1989-90 roughly one in four K-12 students participated, compared to almost one of three by 1996-97. This eight-year trend suggests that income levels for more of the state's families were failing to keep up with inflation even while the unemployment levels continued to drop to record lows.<sup>2</sup> More than four of five children in the program qualify for a fully subsidized lunch.

Although free and reduced price lunches are available to all children who qualify, not all eligible children participate. The age of a child seems to play a critical role: program participation decreases dramatically at the middle grades and high school levels.<sup>3</sup> While almost four of ten elementary students receive their subsidies through this program, fewer than three of ten middle grades students do. By high school only 15 percent of students participate.

While some of this decline may be explained by a rise in family income among older families with more seniority in the labor force, the stigma attached to program participation, particularly as peers exert more pressure, also has an impact. Many schools have countered by making school lunch an attractive option to more students and employing mechanisms to mask payment methods, but overall participation rates continue to show substantial decline over the grades. The importance of the school lunch program to low-income children, however, is demonstrated by the fact that half the school lunches consumed by the state's students are fully subsidized.<sup>4</sup>

Participation rates ranged from a low of 7 percent in Livingston County schools to a high of 81 percent in Lake County schools. Rates in all other counties spread from roughly 14 to 50 percent participation.

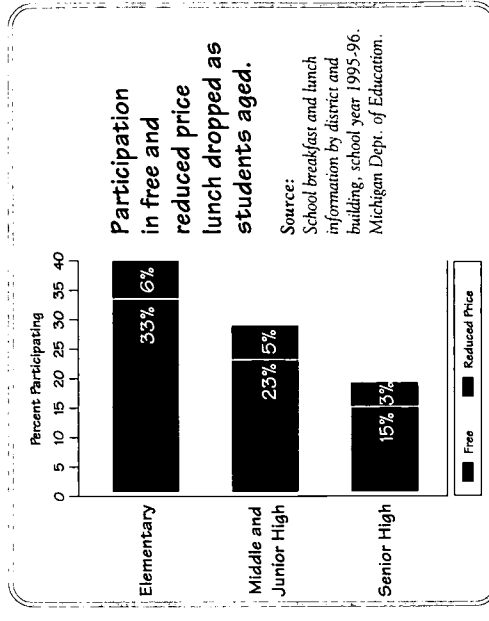
Participation in Free/Reduced Price Lunch Program (1996-97)

County	#	%	County	#	%
Michigan	516,265	31.5			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>327,692</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>38,864</b>	<b>36.2</b>
Washtenaw	8,294	20.9	Leelanau	565	20.0
Jackson	8,259	27.9	Charlevoix	1,108	26.3
Kent	27,755	29.7	Grand Traverse	3,534	27.1
Bay	5,212	30.2	Emmet	1,450	28.7
Ingham	15,031	30.5	Otsego	1,343	29.1
Kalamazoo	10,604	31.2	Alpena	1,928	33.1
Calhoun	9,069	35.4	Wexford	1,863	33.1
Genesee	29,411	36.2	Antrim	1,386	33.5
Saginaw	14,393	39.0	Gladwin	1,372	35.0
Muskegon	13,180	41.3	Presque Isle	795	35.1
Berrien	12,105	42.3	Cheboygan	1,345	35.4
Wayne	174,379	48.9	Benzie	873	36.1
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,512</b>	<b>17.7</b>	Arenac	1,197	36.8
Livingston	1,809	7.0	Mason	1,897	36.8
Clinton	1,310	13.6	Missaukee	947	38.5
Eaton	2,528	16.2	Manistee	1,436	38.8
Oakland	29,475	16.7	Ogemaw	1,136	39.7
Macomb	19,053	16.8	Kalkaska	1,211	40.8
Ottawa	5,933	16.9	Iosco	2,729	43.3
Lapeer	2,549	17.1	Alcona	466	43.8
Monroe	4,424	18.5	Osceola	2,557	43.9
Allegan	3,514	20.0	Montmorency	539	44.9
Midland	2,881	20.6	Roscommon	1,986	45.3
Lenawee	3,991	21.3	Crawford	1,092	47.2
St. Clair	6,451	25.0	Clare	2,730	48.0
Van Buren	6,594	38.0	Oscoda	715	49.7
			Lake	664	80.6
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,525</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>17,336</b>	<b>32.2</b>
Shiawasee	2,956	19.7	Dickinson	1,153	22.8
Barry	1,653	20.7	Marquette	2,593	24.6
Isabella	1,779	24.7	Delta	2,130	28.0
Branch	1,660	24.9	Alger	554	32.1
Ionia	3,191	26.3	Menominee	1,482	33.9
St. Joseph	3,208	26.8	Iron	831	35.1
Hillsdale	2,230	28.8	Houghton	2,173	36.4
Sanilac	2,550	29.8	Chippewa	2,318	37.7
Tuscola	3,623	30.0	Baraga	571	38.2
Huron	2,009	31.6	Gogebic	1,156	40.2
Montcalm	4,441	31.6	Ontonagon	564	41.0
Gratiot	2,324	32.8	Mackinac	757	41.6
Cass	2,537	34.4	Luce	530	41.7
Newaygo	3,685	38.3	Schocraft	524	44.4
Mecosta	2,713	38.7	Keweenaw	NA	NA
Oceana	1,966	47.6			

Source: MI Department of Education

Over the last eight years only nine of 82 counties<sup>5</sup> in Michigan experienced declines in participation in their free and reduced lunch program. These decreases were slight and in counties with small populations. The largest drops occurred in Houghton and Charlevoix counties, 11 and 9 percent respectively. Participation rates jumped most in the metropolitan counties of Macomb (96%) and Wayne (57%).

Children in the Metropolitan Central counties participated in the free and reduced price school lunch program at more than double the rate of the Metropolitan Fringe counties: 40 percent compared to 18 percent. The rate in the Metropolitan Fringe counties, however, was significantly lower than all the other county groups where participation stood at 30 percent or more.



## Endnotes

- 1 In 1996 family income at 130 percent of poverty was \$20,280 for a family of four; at 185 percent poverty was \$28,860.
- 2 Michigan's unemployment dropped to 4.1 percent in 1997, lower than the national average for the fourth consecutive year, and the lowest state rate since 1969. (Gongwer News Service, Inc. January 12, 1998. Michigan Report #12, p. 3)
- 3 Robotham, Michele. K-12 Public Education in Michigan: Selected Characteristics and Services by County and School District. Lansing: Michigan League for Human Services. September 1997. pp 10-11.
- 4 Ibid., p. 10.
- 5 No schools in Keweenaw County participated in the federal school lunch program.

## Inadequate Prenatal Care

The Kessner index classifies the adequacy of prenatal care by the month of pregnancy when care began, the number of prenatal visits and the length of pregnancy, i.e. fewer prenatal visits are considered adequate for shorter pregnancies. The locality reflects the mother's place of residence, not necessarily the place of the infant's birth.

The rate of inadequate prenatal care worsened by 66 percent in Michigan between 1986 and 1996, rising from roughly 5 percent of all births to almost 9 percent. In 1996 approximately 11,600 babies were born to Michigan mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care.

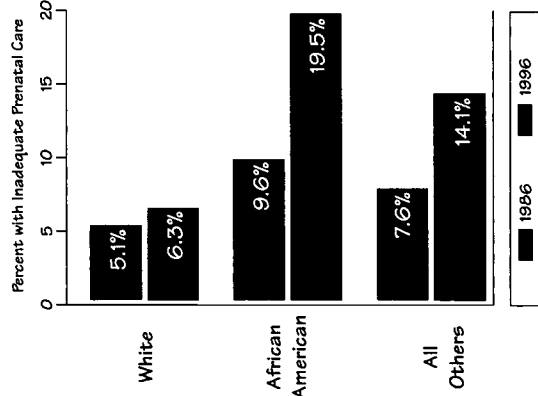
Prenatal care provides the most effective strategy for ensuring a healthy birth. Such care includes nutritional counseling and supplements to ensure the health of the mother and the optimal developments of the baby. In order to prevent complications during pregnancy and delivery, modern medical care also employs an array of tests and exams to monitor the mother's weight, uterine growth and blood pressure, as well as the baby's heart beat. Through amniocentesis, ultrasounds, fetal monitoring, and biomedical tests, doctors can get early warning of potential problems. Parents also obtain helpful education during prenatal visits about the process of pregnancy, labor, delivery, parenting and family planning.

Women with the highest rates of inadequate prenatal care, such as teens and African-American women, have the highest risk of low birth-weight and infant mortality. African-American women, who bear low birth-weight infants at roughly double the rate of any other racial or ethnic group (14% compared to 6-7%) also have the highest likelihood of obtaining no prenatal care. Roughly 26 of every 1,000 African-American women giving birth in 1996 had received no prenatal care, compared to 6 of every 1,000 white women and 10 of every 1,000 American Indian women. Over the trend period, African-American mothers also lost the most ground as the share receiving inadequate prenatal care virtually doubled.

### Inadequate Prenatal Care (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	%	County	#	%
Michigan	11,623	8.9%			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>	<b>8,055</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Bay	33	2.4%	Otsego	6	2.3%
Kalamazoo	113	3.6%	Cheboygan	7	2.6%
Genesee	254	3.9%	Charlevoix	10	3.2%
Calhoun	90	4.7%	Emmet	13	3.4%
Kent	444	5.0%	Ogemaw	9	3.7%
Saginaw	181	6.0%	Missaukee	6	3.7%
Ingham	318	8.0%	Leelanau	8	3.9%
Muskegon	200	8.7%	Roscommon	10	4.7%
Berrien	231	10.5%	Grand Traverse	43	4.9%
Jackson	347	16.6%	Iosco	14	5.2%
Wayne	5,844	17.6%	Clare	20	5.4%
Washtenaw	*	*	Wexford	22	5.7%
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	Mason	19	6.0%
Midland	21	2.0%	Osceola	17	6.2%
Ottawa	114	3.5%	Arenac	12	6.5%
Lapeer	43	3.9%	Manistee	16	6.6%
Allegan	61	4.4%	Kalkaska	13	6.7%
Monroe	90	5.0%	Antrim	17	7.1%
Clinton	41	5.1%	Benzie	11	7.3%
Oakland	899	5.6%	Oscoda	7	7.4%
Lenawee	68	5.8%	Lake	9	7.9%
Eaton	75	6.2%	Gladwin	27	9.7%
Van Buren	71	6.7%	Alcona	2	*
Macomb	726	7.4%	Alpena	5	*
St. Clair	163	7.8%	Crawford	5	*
Livingston	147	8.3%	Montmorency	2	*
			Presque Isle	4	*
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>4.1%</b>
Barry	17	2.5%	Marquette	21	2.9%
Shiawassee	30	3.3%	Houghton	12	3.1%
Gratiot	18	3.7%	Gogebic	6	3.5%
Isabella	23	3.9%	Chippewa	17	4.0%
Newaygo	28	4.6%	Delta	17	4.1%
Tuscola	34	4.7%	Dickinson	17	5.8%
Ionia	45	5.5%	Menominee	18	6.6%
St. Joseph	46	5.5%	Iron	10	8.4%
Huron	26	6.4%	Alger	2	*
Oceana	22	6.5%	Baraga	4	*
Montcalm	56	7.2%	Keweenaw	1	*
Cass	44	8.2%	Luce	2	*
Hillsdale	47	8.3%	Mackinac	4	*
Branch	45	8.7%	Ontonagon	3	*
Sanilac	48	9.2%	Schoolcraft	4	*
Mecosta	45	10.3%			

Source: MI Department of Community Health



Inadequate prenatal care increased most among African-American mothers between 1986 and 1996.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

Note: Rates for minorities other than African-American are not available for 1986.

Among Michigan counties the rate of inadequate prenatal care ranged from 2 percent in Midland to almost 18 percent in Wayne. Some of the counties with large numbers of births — Jackson, Washtenaw and Berrien — experienced the highest rates of inadequate care. As a group, the Metropolitan Central counties reflected rates that were about double all other regions. The lowest incidence of inadequate prenatal care occurred in the Upper Peninsula with an average of roughly 4 percent of all babies born to mothers who had received inadequate prenatal care.

The counties were almost evenly divided in trends over the time period — 36 counties experienced improved rates; 32 had worsening ones. Inadequate prenatal care rates climbed in the more populous counties, with rates roughly doubling in the southeastern counties of Wayne, Jackson, Livingston and St. Clair. In the northern counties of Leelanau, Chippewa, Orsego and Cheboygan the rates dropped by more than half.

## Low Birth-Weight Babies (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	%	County	#	%
Michigan	10,448	7.7%			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Washtenaw	249	6.4%	Charlevoix	13	4.2%
Bay	94	6.9%	Benzie	7	4.4%
Kalamazoo	223	7.2%	Presque Isle	6	4.0%
Jackson	151	7.2%	Grand Traverse	44	5.0%
Calhoun	141	7.4%	Oseola	14	5.2%
Muskegon	173	7.5%	Ogemaw	12	5.2%
Ingham	303	7.7%	Wexford	21	5.5%
Berrien	193	8.8%	Leelanau	11	5.5%
Genesee	609	9.4%	Antrim	14	6.0%
Saginaw	282	9.4%	Roscommon	13	6.1%
Wayne	3,424	10.3%	Cheboygan	16	6.2%
			Mason	19	6.3%
			Emmet	24	6.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	Manistee	16	6.5%
Livingston	98	5.5%	Gladwin	18	6.6%
Ottawa	186	5.7%	Kalkaska	13	6.6%
Allegan	82	5.9%	Clare	26	7.1%
Lapeer	65	5.9%	Alpena	25	7.3%
Clinton	49	6.0%	Iosco	20	7.4%
Lenawee	71	6.0%	Otsego	20	7.6%
Midland	67	6.3%	Arenac	14	7.9%
Macomb	624	6.4%	Oscoda	8	8.0%
Monroe	116	6.5%	Missaukee	14	8.0%
Eaton	82	6.8%	Lake	9	8.2%
Oakland	1,101	6.8%	Montmorency	8	8.3%
St. Clair	142	6.8%	Crawford	15	9.2%
Van Buren	77	7.2%	Alcona	5	*
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
Oceana	14	4.1%	Dickinson	13	4.4%
Mecosta	21	4.8%	Chippewa	20	4.7%
Isabella	34	5.6%	Houghton	21	5.2%
Montcalm	44	5.6%	Menominee	14	5.2%
Barry	40	5.7%	Marquette	39	5.2%
Gratiot	29	5.8%	Delta	23	5.6%
Huron	25	6.1%	Gogebic	9	5.6%
Shiawassee	58	6.4%	Baraga	5	5.7%
Ionia	53	6.5%	Schoolcraft	7	6.9%
Hillsdale	37	6.6%	Iron	9	8.2%
Tuscola	48	6.8%	Luce	6	8.5%
Branch	37	7.0%	Alger	4	*
Cass	40	7.5%	Keweenaw	1	*
Newaygo	46	7.5%	Mackinac	4	*
Sanilac	41	7.8%	Ontonagon	2	*
St. Joseph	65	7.9%			

Source: MI Department of Community Health

## Low Birth-Weight Babies

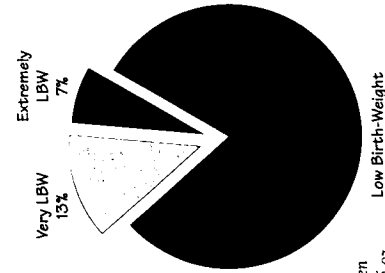
The percentage of newborns weighing under 2,500 grams (approximately five and a half pounds). The locality reflects the mother's residence, not necessarily the place of birth.

Michigan newborns in 1996 had a slightly increased risk of low birth-weight compared to 1986 — from about 7 percent of all births to almost 8 percent. Roughly 10,500 infants weighed less than five and a half pounds at birth each year between 1994 and 1996. These rates and numbers remained quite steady over those years. Low birth-weight is a major cause of illness and death for infants. Long-term outcomes include higher rates of below normal growth, adverse health conditions, and developmental problems.

Almost one of every five low birth-weight infants was classified as very or extremely low birth-weight. Very low birth-weight infants weigh between roughly three and a half pounds to slightly under two pounds. At ever lower weights, risks of disease and mortality increase. Very low birth-weight infants have 100 times the risk of cerebral palsy as average weight babies.<sup>1</sup>

The share of low birth-weight babies among the 78 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator ranged from a low of roughly 4 percent in Oceana County to over 10 percent in Wayne County. The lowest rates occurred in counties with relatively small numbers of newborns, while the large metropolitan counties, such as Saginaw and Genesee, had the highest rates.

One in five low birth-weight babies in Michigan weighed less than 3 lbs. 5 oz. in 1996.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics

\*Note: Very low birth weight is between 1,499 and 750 grams (3 lbs., 5 oz. and 1 lb., 10 oz.); extremely low birth weight is under 750 grams.

Smaller counties experienced the largest changes on this indicator in the trend period.<sup>2</sup> Only 16 Michigan counties witnessed a drop in their incidence of low birth-weight: the largest occurred in Benzie County where the rate fell by over a third. Rates worsened most dramatically for Iron County — by 73 percent. In several Northern Lower Peninsula counties, such as Otsego, Missaukee, Emmet and Iosco, rates climbed by half. Although Wayne County had the highest rate in 1996, it remained essentially unchanged over the trend period. Low birth-weight rates in other metropolitan counties, such as Ingham, Saginaw and Genesee, rose 17 to 21 percent.

Among the county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties had the highest incidence of low birth-weight babies: 8.9 percent of all newborns, compared to the lowest rate (5.2%) among the counties of the Upper Peninsula. The other county groupings shared similar rates: 6.2-6.5%.

## Endnotes

1 The Brain Quiz # 7. The Dana Alliance for Brain Initiatives. 1996. (Brain Awareness Week March 17-23, 1997).

2 Counties with small populations and relatively few incidences are more likely to sustain dramatic rate changes.

## The societal costs for babies born at low birth-weight are many ...

### Medical costs

Initial hospital care for each low birth-weight infant averages \$20,000. Total lifetime medical costs for a low birth-weight infant average \$400,000.

Brain and central nervous system disorders are the leading cause of disability for low birth-weight children, accounting for more hospitalizations and prolonged care than almost all other diseases combined.

Special education: The increased risk of developmental delay means more children in need of special support services in the school system. Specialized child care: Specialized child care services may be needed if severe disability or disease occurs.

Strained family resources: Parents may find working outside the home severely curtailed by the needs of a disabled child compounded by the scarcity and expense of specialized child care.

Infant Mortality (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	per 1,000	County	#	per 1,000
Michigan	1,122	8.3			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Bay	9	6.4	Alcona	0	*
Calhoun	12	6.5	Alpena	2	*
Washtenaw	25	6.5	Antrim	2	*
Jackson	16	7.7	Arenac	2	*
Kalamazoo	25	8.0	Benzie	2	*
Kent	73	8.2	Charlevoix	1	*
Berrien	19	8.5	Cheboygan	3	*
Saginaw	26	8.8	Clare	3	*
Ingham	35	8.8	Crawford	2	*
Muskegon	22	9.7	Emmet	1	*
Wayne	380	11.4	Gladwin	3	*
Genesee	83	12.7	Grand Traverse	5	*
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>6.1</b>	Iosco	3	*
Livingston	9	5.2	Kalkaska	1	*
Oakland	91	5.6	Lake	2	*
Lenawee	7	5.7	Leelanau	1	*
Eaton	7	5.8	Manistee	2	*
Macomb	61	6.2	Mason	1	*
Allegan	9	6.6	Missaukee	1	*
Midland	7	6.8	Montmorency	1	*
St. Clair	15	7.2	Ogemaw	2	*
Ottawa	24	7.4	Osceola	1	*
Monroe	14	7.8	Oscoda	2	*
Clinton	4	*	Otsego	3	*
Lapeer	5	*	Presque Isle	3	*
Van Buren	5	*	Roscommon	2	*
			Wexford	2	*
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6.8</b>
St. Joseph	6	6.8	Alger	1	*
Tuscola	6	8.9	Baraga	1	*
Sanilac	6	10.8	Chippewa	2	*
Barry	3	*	Delta	4	*
Branch	4	*	Dickinson	1	*
Cass	5	*	Gogebic	1	*
Gratiot	4	*	Houghton	2	*
Hillsdale	5	*	Iron	0	*
Huron	4	*	Keweenaw	0	*
Ionia	5	*	Luce	0	*
Isabella	5	*	Mackinac	1	*
Mecosta	3	*	Marquette	5	*
Montcalm	5	*	Menominee	2	*
Newaygo	5	*	Ontonagon	1	*
Oceana	2	*	Schoolcraft	2	*
Shiawassee	4	*			

Source: MI Department of Community Health

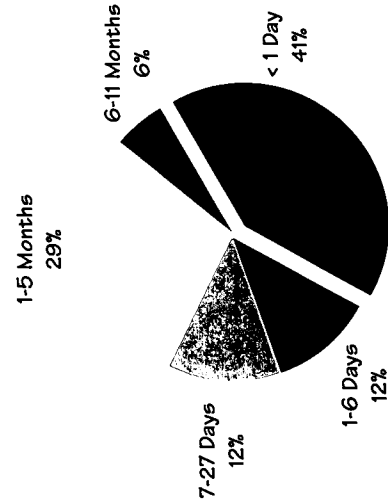
Infant Mortality

The number of infants who die before their first birthday. The locality reflects the infant's residence, not necessarily the place of death.

Michigan's infant mortality rate continued its decline into 1996, with roughly 8 of every 1,000 infants dying in their first year, compared to 11 in 1986. In the trend period the infant mortality rate improved by a substantial 25 percent.

Infant mortality is associated with a variety of factors, such as maternal health, prenatal and neonatal care, quality and access to medical care and socio-economic conditions. Communities with multiple problems, such as poverty, poor housing conditions, and unemployment tend to have higher infant mortality rates than other communities.<sup>1</sup> The African-American infant mortality rate at 17.3 deaths of every 1,000 infants is almost three times that of white infants (6.2). It is also much higher than those of other minorities, such as American Indian (8.8), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (5.3).

Two of five infant deaths in Michigan occurred in the first day.



Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics, 1996

The infant mortality rate improved by a substantial 25 percent.

Most infant deaths occur in the first week of life. Almost half of the infants who do not survive their first day suffer from disorders related to premature delivery or low birth-weight. Congenital anomalies and respiratory conditions are the major causes of infant death in the first month. Between the first and sixth month, over a third of the deaths result from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).

Among the 25 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator, Livingston County claimed the lowest infant mortality rate — roughly five of every 1,000 infants. Genesee County, with the highest rate, sustained more than double that incidence of infant death — almost 13 of every 1,000 infants. Among the county groups, the Metropolitan Central counties averaged a significantly higher infant death rate — ten of every 1,000 infants, compared to the Metropolitan Fringe counties with the lowest rate — six of every 1,000 infants.

In only two of the 25 counties, Sanilac and Muskegon, did the infant mortality rate increase over the trend period, but only slightly. The largest rate drop, by almost half, occurred in Calhoun County, where the rate went from roughly 12 deaths per 1,000 infants to 7 such deaths.

Endnotes

1 The State of the World's Children: 1997. New York: United Nations Children's Fund.



## Child Deaths (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	per 1000	County	#	per 1000
Michigan	538	26.2			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27.3</b>
Washtenaw	8	15.1	Alcona	1	*
Kalamazoo	8	16.5	Alpena	1	*
Ingham	11	19.1	Antrim	2	*
Calhoun	6	20.9	Arenac	0	*
Muskegon	10	25.3	Benzie	3	*
Saginaw	12	25.9	Charlevoix	3	*
Kent	33	26.3	Cheboygan	2	*
Jackson	9	28.1	Clare	3	*
Bay	7	30.3	Crawford	1	*
Genesee	31	31.8	Emmet	1	*
Wayne	156	33.4	Gladwin	1	*
Berrien	14	39.6	Grand Traverse	2	*
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>20.3</b>	Iosco	1	*
Monroe	6	18.0	Kalkaska	1	*
Oakland	44	19.1	Lake	2	*
Macomb	29	20.8	Leelanau	0	*
Ottawa	11	22.1	Manistee	1	*
St. Clair	9	26.3	Mason	1	*
Eaton	6	26.5	Missaukee	1	*
Van Buren	6	36.1	Montmorency	0	*
Allegan	5	*	Ogemaw	1	*
Clinton	2	*	Osceola	1	*
Lapeer	2	*	Oscoda	1	*
Lenawee	5	*	Otsego	0	*
Livingston	4	*	Presque Isle	0	*
Midland	5	*	Roscommon	1	*
			Wexford	2	*
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24.4</b>
Tuscola	7	53.1	Alger	0	*
Barry	3	*	Baraga	1	*
Branch	3	*	Chippewa	2	*
Cass	4	*	Delta	1	*
Gratiot	3	*	Dickinson	1	*
Hillsdale	4	*	Gogebic	1	*
Huron	1	*	Houghton	2	*
Ionia	2	*	Iron	1	*
Isabella	3	*	Keweenaw	0	*
Mecosta	4	*	Luce	1	*
Montcalm	4	*	Mackinac	1	*
Newaygo	2	*	Marquette	3	*
Oceana	2	*	Menominee	1	*
St. Joseph	4	*	Ontonagon	0	*
Sanilac	3	*	Schoolcraft	0	*
Shiawassee	3	*			

Source: MI Department of Community Health

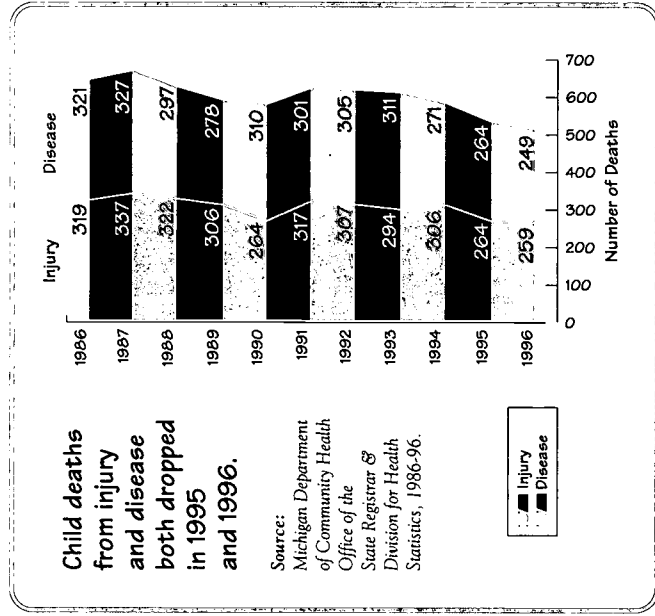
## Child Deaths, Ages 1-14

The number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children in this age group. The locality reflects the place of the child's residence, not necessarily the place of death.

Fewer children, ages 1 through 14, are dying in Michigan. Between 1986 and 1996 the child death rate dropped from 34 deaths among every 100,000 children to 26 such deaths. A total of 508 of the state's children in this age group lost their lives in 1996 from all causes, including diseases.

Over the previous decade the highest number of child deaths, a total of 664, occurred in 1987. After a decline between 1987 and 1990, in 1991 child deaths spiked to 618 but have declined again since then.

In all but two of the last ten years slightly more of the state's children have died from preventable injuries, such as accidents, homicide and suicide, than from disease. In 1996, roughly half of the state's child deaths resulted from an injury, and two of five of these deaths involved a motor vehicle.



Poverty has a profound impact on child health. The state's children who lived in poverty were two and a half times more likely to die than other children in 1986.<sup>1</sup> Three times as many poor as non-poor children died of disease.<sup>2</sup> Poor children in Michigan were seven times more likely to perish in a fire and almost four times more likely to die of homicide.<sup>3</sup>

Child deaths will receive closer scrutiny in local communities throughout the state as Child Death Review Teams expand into 39 more counties during 1998. These teams were piloted to help communities understand the causes of child death in their locality and mobilize community action for prevention. Each team includes local representatives from law enforcement, the health department and Family Independence Agency as well as the offices of the Medical Examiner and Prosecuting Attorney. In some counties, representatives from the schools, medical community and churches also participate. In the seventeen counties with these teams in 1996, several new prevention initiatives were launched.

Among the 20 counties ranked on this indicator, Washtenaw County had the lowest child death rate (15 deaths among every 100,000 children), and Tuscola County the highest with 53 such deaths. Most of the 20 counties saw their rates improve over the trend period. Washtenaw County with its lowest rate also witnessed the biggest decline, a drop of 57 percent. Only four counties — St. Clair, Bay, Berrien and Jackson — experienced an increase in their child death rate. St. Clair County led with a 26 percent jump.

The Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula counties averaged the highest child death rate at 29 deaths per 100,000 children, and the Metropolitan Fringe counties had the lowest with a rate of roughly 20 such deaths. Rates in the Metropolitan Central counties at 28 and Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula counties at 27 followed closely the high of the Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula counties.

## Endnotes

1 *Lifelines for Children: Child Mortality in Michigan Major Findings*. Lansing, MI: MI Department of Public Health, MI Department of Social Services, Office of Children and Youth Services, November 1989. (DSS Pub. 60). p. 5. (Low-income children were defined as those eligible and enrolled for Medicaid or receiving food stamps for at least one month in 1986.)

2 *Ibid.*, p. 7.

3 *Ibid.*, p. 5.



### Children in Investigated Families (FY1996)

County	#	per 1,000	County	#	per 1,000
Michigan	142,700	56.9			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,596</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>9,375</b>	<b>65.0</b>
Bay	787	28.1	Leelanau	110	23.5
Kent	4,422	29.5	Grand Traverse	456	24.8
Washtenaw	2,914	42.7	Benzie	106	33.9
Muskegon	2,324	50.7	Osceola	212	34.5
Saginaw	3,518	60.7	Emmet	337	47.4
Ingham	4,507	61.2	Presque Isle	171	50.1
Kalamazoo	3,604	61.3	Iosco	333	57.6
Jackson	2,536	65.1	Charlevoix	351	59.4
Genesee	8,128	67.6	Missaukee	232	61.5
Berrien	3,713	85.6	Antrim	320	66.3
Calhoun	3,197	86.4	Gladwin	408	68.2
Wayne	49,946	87.9	Clare	525	72.4
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,118</b>	<b>34.4</b>	Alpena	557	73.4
Livingston	870	24.0	Otsego	412	75.1
Oakland	7,310	26.3	Arenac	303	76.6
Eaton	827	31.7	Ogemaw	393	76.8
Clinton	535	32.2	Alcona	160	77.1
Macomb	5,536	32.7	Mason	548	78.3
Monroe	1,256	32.9	Wexford	629	78.5
Ottawa	2,074	33.1	Manistee	418	82.5
Lenawee	991	38.0	Cheboygan	477	86.7
Lapeer	878	38.2	Roscommon	432	96.3
Allegan	1,365	48.0	Montmorency	202	98.7
Midland	1,040	49.7	Kalkaska	392	99.1
St. Clair	2,744	66.0	Crawford	355	104.0
Van Buren	1,692	80.3	Lake	247	106.5
			Oscoda	289	150.4
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,023</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Montcalm	467	29.5	Houghton	190	21.7
Gratiot	497	47.8	Alger	54	24.4
Isabella	755	49.3	Menominee	205	34.4
Shiawassee	951	49.3	Marquette	634	37.9
Ionia	873	53.7	Ontonagon	81	43.1
Barry	801	56.8	Schoolcraft	92	47.4
St. Joseph	967	57.4	Delta	501	51.7
Oceana	416	62.1	Dickinson	362	53.3
Tuscola	961	62.5	Chippewa	500	56.1
Huron	608	66.4	Baraga	118	56.2
Sanilac	765	67.9	Luce	81	56.6
Mecosta	681	69.2	Gogebic	258	64.4
Cass	911	70.3	Mackinaw	177	64.8
Branch	880	74.8	Iron	334	120.8
Newaygo	1,117	88.7	Keweenaw	1	*
Hillsdale	1,373	108.1			

Source: MI Family Independence Agency

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### Children in Investigated Families

Children in families investigated for suspected abuse or neglect represent a duplicated count; families may be investigated for more than one incident in a given year.

An investigation involves an intense time-limited process of gathering and evaluating information to assess the safety of the child and determine whether the complaint is substantiated or unsubstantiated.

Almost 143,000 of the state's children lived in a family where allegations of abuse or neglect were investigated in 1996. Roughly half of the reports alleging abuse or neglect that were filed with the Michigan Family Independence Agency (FIA) — mostly by parents and relatives, school staff or social workers — were accepted for investigation that year.<sup>1</sup>

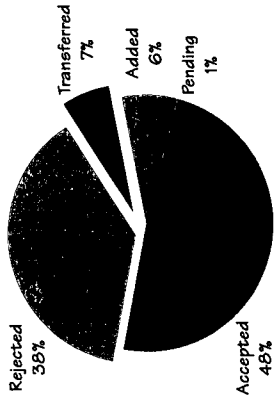
Between 1988 and 1996, the rate of children involved in investigations of suspected child abuse and neglect in Michigan increased by 29 percent. Some of this growth may result from the 1989 mandate that additional human services professionals report suspected abuse or neglect. Recent state legislation now requires FIA investigative staff to conduct preliminary investigations on all reports from mandated reporters, such as social workers, teachers and doctors. In addition, they must provide feedback to the person who reported the incident about the result of the investigation.

Evaluations of the Child Protective Services Division of Michigan's Family Independence Agency have questioned the intake process that allows caseworkers to reject complaints from mandated reporters and other credible sources without further inquiry. *The most common reasons for rejecting complaints were: 1. the reported incident did not fit the legal definition of abuse or neglect; 2. the reported abuse or neglect was not current; or 3. the report did not give reasonable cause to suspect abuse or neglect.*<sup>2</sup>

Acceptance of cases for investigation may vary from worker to worker, and county to county, according to the 1996 report of the Binsfeld Children's Commission. A 1997 follow-up study of rejected complaints by the state's Auditor General estimated that in almost one of four rejected cases the children remained at risk of abuse or neglect. New policies and procedures for determining when Child Protective Services should initiate a full investigation were developed in the fall of 1997 and are slated for implementation in spring of 1998.

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Roughly one of two reports of abuse or neglect was accepted for investigation or added to an open or pending case in 1996.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Among Michigan's counties the rate per 1,000 children under the age of 18 whose families were involved in an investigation of child abuse and neglect in fiscal year 1996 ranged from 22 children per 1,000 in Houghton County to 150 in Oscoda County. The four other counties with over a hundred children per 1,000 involved in an investigation included Iron, Hillsdale, Lake, and Crawford. The four counties with the lowest rates — fewer than 26 children per 1,000 — included Leelanau, Livingston, Alger and Grand Traverse counties.

Over the trend period between 1988 and 1996, most Michigan counties experienced an increase in the rate of children in families investigated for abuse or neglect. Oscoda County's highest rate also exhibited by far the most dramatic increase — a fivefold jump. Rates more than doubled in five other counties: Montmorency, Baraga, Alcona, Hillsdale and Iron. In the 27 counties with decreased rates, rates fell less steeply. The biggest decrease of 43 percent occurred in Osceola County. Clare, Grand Traverse and Bay counties experienced similar declines.

Children in Metropolitan Central counties had the greatest likelihood of living in a family investigated for abuse or neglect — roughly 69 of every 1,000 children. Rates in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Northern and Southern Lower Peninsula were almost as high, 65 and 62 respectively. 34 of every 1,000 children in the Metropolitan Fringe counties were likely to be involved in such an investigation.

### Endnotes

- 1 Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan: Are Children Safer? Kids Count in Michigan: A Closer Look at the Issues Facing Michigan's Children. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan's Children. April 1997, page 2.
- 2 Ibid., p. 3.

### Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect (FY1996)

County	#	Per 1000	County	#	Per 1000
Michigan	21,073	8.4			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,911</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Washtenaw	285	4.2	Grand Traverse	54	2.9
Kent	661	4.4	Presque Isle	12	3.5
Bay	128	4.6	Leelanau	21	4.5
Muskegon	386	8.4	Osceola	31	5.0
Ingham	689	9.4	Manistee	27	5.3
Genesee	1,243	10.3	Charlevoix	32	5.4
Jackson	421	10.8	Otsego	34	6.2
Wayne	6,387	11.2	Antrim	31	6.4
Calhoun	419	11.3	Benzie	22	7.0
Kalamazoo	698	11.9	Missaukee	28	7.4
Saginaw	758	13.1	Alpena	61	8.0
Berrien	836	19.3	Montmorency	17	8.3
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>5.2</b>	Emmet	67	9.4
Livingston	63	1.7	Gladwin	57	9.5
Oakland	1,178	4.2	Wexford	77	9.6
Ottawa	284	4.5	Clare	71	9.8
Monroe	174	4.6	Kalkaska	47	11.9
Eaton	129	4.9	Crawford	41	12.0
Macomb	839	5.0	Mason	89	12.7
Lapeer	131	5.7	Lake	30	12.9
Allegan	202	7.1	Oscoda	31	16.1
Clinton	121	7.3	Alcona	35	16.9
Lenawee	200	7.7	Cheboygan	96	17.5
St. Clair	340	8.2	Iosco	106	18.3
Midland	176	8.4	Roscommon	84	18.7
Van Buren	290	13.8	Arenac	79	20.0
			Ogemaw	122	23.9
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Montcalm	44	2.8	Houghton	9	1.0
Mecosta	46	4.7	Ontonagon	6	3.2
Gratiot	51	4.9	Menominee	28	4.7
Ionia	91	5.6	Delta	57	5.9
Shiawassee	126	6.5	Marquette	104	6.2
Oceana	46	6.9	Schoolcraft	13	6.7
Isabella	116	7.6	Iron	24	8.7
Huron	72	7.9	Alger	20	9.1
Barry	118	8.4	Gogebic	38	9.5
Tuscola	146	9.5	Chippewa	90	10.1
Newaygo	140	11.1	Dickinson	69	10.2
Sanilac	140	12.4	Luce	16	11.2
Branch	158	13.4	Mackinac	36	13.2
St. Joseph	251	14.9	Baraga	33	15.7
Cass	273	21.1	Keweenaw	0	*
Hillsdale	272	21.4			

Source: MI Family Independence Agency

### Substantiated Victims of Abuse and Neglect An unduplicated count of children who were confirmed as victims of abuse and neglect after an investigation was conducted.

Once a report of abuse or neglect has been accepted for investigation, the investigative staff must assess whether the allegation is substantiated or unsubstantiated. In 1996, a total of 21,073 children were confirmed victims of abuse or neglect—roughly 9 of every 1,000 children in the state. The youngest children, ages 0-4, are the most likely victims of abuse or neglect although the numbers have fallen in each of the last two years. This age group comprised over a third of confirmed victims in 1996.

The 1996 rate represented a decrease of about 18 percent compared to fiscal year 1988, when the rate was about 10. While investigations of child abuse and neglect have increased in the state over the trend period, the rate of victims of abuse or neglect substantiated by such investigations has fallen. The share of cases substantiated after an investigation reached a sixteen-year low in 1996: 20.5 percent.

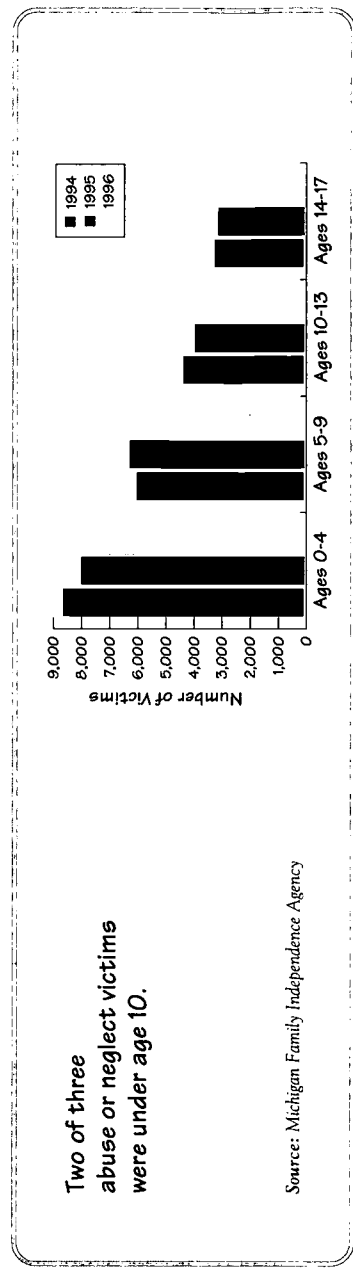
Although physical or sexual abuse often elicit the most attention and concern, most substantiated cases involve neglect: almost seven of ten. Neglect is often rooted in poverty, compounded by substance abuse, and a lack of support services to low-income families.

The Family Independence Agency (FIA) does not provide services to families where abuse or neglect is unsubstantiated. In the current fiscal year \$7 million are being distributed to Multi Purpose Collaborative Bodies in Michigan counties for programs targeting children in families where abuse or neglect was unsubstantiated after an investigation or substantiated but classified as "low risk."

Substantiation rates vary dramatically among counties. Children in counties with the highest rates were ten times as likely to be confirmed a victim of abuse or neglect as those in the counties with the lowest rates. Michigan counties with less than two substantiated victims per 1,000 children included Keweenaw, Houghton and Livingston counties. Arenac, Cass, Hillsdale and Ogemaw counties experienced rates of 20 or more confirmed victims per 1,000 children in 1996. To establish a more uniform system of ascertaining child abuse and neglect, the FIA began piloting a safety assessment protocol in ten counties in July 1997. The assessment outlines fourteen factors to be considered in the investigative process.

Most Michigan counties (62) witnessed decreased rates of substantiated child abuse and neglect in the trend period. Clare County led with a drop of 77 percent in its rate, from 43 to 10 victims per 1,000 children. Montcalm and Oceana counties experienced similar changes. In Alcona, Oscoda, and Arenac counties rates worsened the most, more than doubling previous levels.

Although the Metropolitan Central counties averaged the highest rates of substantiated abuse and neglect with 10 children of every 1,000 a confirmed victim, rates were almost as high in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Southern and Northern Lower Peninsula with 9.9 and 9.7 victims respectively. The lowest regional rate occurred among the Metropolitan Fringe counties with about half the highest rate of child victims, roughly 5 of every 1,000. Regional rates for substantiation reflect the patterns of investigation, that is, those regions with the highest or lowest rates of investigation also have the highest or lowest rates of substantiated victims of abuse or neglect.



## Children in Out-of-Home Care

A count of children removed from their homes because of abuse, neglect or delinquency and placed in foster or institutional care under the supervision of the Family Independence Agency.

Children are placed in out-of-home care for reasons of neglect, abuse or delinquency. Overall the rate of children living in out-of-home care in the state has increased only slightly (6 percent) between 1988 and 1996. Roughly 15,200 children were living in out-of-home care in fiscal year 1996 compared to 14,000 in 1988. Approximately two of every three children living in out-of-home care were removed for neglect or abuse — 10,118 children. Roughly seven of ten of those children were removed for neglect, predominantly physical neglect.<sup>1</sup> About 60 percent of the state's entire abuse and neglect caseload in 1996 resided in "out-of-home care" at any given time, and another 4,255 children, not included in this category, had been placed with relatives.

Most children who are removed from their homes for abuse or neglect are placed in foster care families, and roughly two of every three return to their birth families. A study of the child welfare caseload revealed that children in foster care in Michigan averaged first placement stays of about a year or less, but children from Wayne County, African-American children, and infants experienced longer stays.<sup>2</sup>

Approximately 18 percent of the state's children in foster care leave by adoption, a significantly higher proportion than in other large states, according to a multistate study of the foster care system.<sup>3</sup> In 1996, a total of 2,189 children were adopted from the state's foster care caseload, but another 3,028 children whose plan included adoption remained without a permanent home at the end of the year. An increased share of state ward children are adopted by relatives, doubling in the trend period from 14 percent in 1988 to 30 percent in 1996.

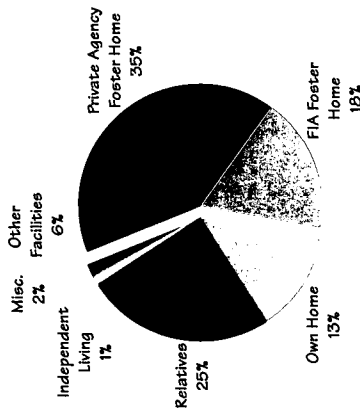
The rate of children in out-of-home care ranged from 1 of every 1,000 children in Livingston County to 12 in Wayne County. Wayne County's rate was significantly higher than other counties. Lake County with the next highest rate had 10 of every 1,000 children in out-of-home care. Wayne County's rate was roughly double that of Calhoun County—the county with next highest rate among the Metropolitan Central counties.

## Children in Out-of-Home Care (FY1996)

County	#	per 1000	County	#	per 1000
Michigan	15,204	6.1			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>	<b>10,447</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Kent	514	3.4	Montmorency	4	1.8
Saginaw	234	4.0	Gladwin	11	1.8
Bay	115	4.1	Oscoda	4	2.1
Washtenaw	283	4.1	Alcona	5	2.4
Berrien	214	4.9	Emmet	18	2.6
Genesee	632	5.3	Grand Traverse	50	2.7
Jackson	224	5.8	Missaukee	10	2.7
Muskegon	269	5.9	Charlevoix	16	2.8
Kalamazoo	370	6.3	Presque Isle	12	3.5
Ingham	475	6.5	Roscommon	17	3.7
Calhoun	245	6.6	Otsego	22	4.1
Wayne	6,873	12.1	Alpena	32	4.2
			Arenac	17	4.4
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>3.6</b>	Manistee	22	4.4
Livingston	45	1.2	Osceola	27	4.4
Lapeer	37	1.6	Crawford	15	4.5
Ottawa	160	2.6	Leelanau	21	4.5
Eaton	70	2.7	Benzie	14	4.6
Monroe	106	2.8	Mason	37	5.3
Clinton	52	3.1	Wexford	45	5.6
Oakland	875	3.2	Antrim	31	6.3
Macomb	635	3.7	Iosco	37	6.4
Midland	105	5.0	Kalkaska	26	6.4
St. Clair	264	6.3	Clare	53	7.3
Van Buren	141	6.7	Ogemaw	43	8.3
Lenawee	177	6.8	Cheboygan	53	9.7
Allegan	206	7.2	Lake	23	9.8
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>4.5</b>
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Barry	28	2.0	Ontonagon	5	2.4
Oceana	17	2.5	Gogebic	11	2.7
Gratiot	29	2.8	Delta	35	3.6
Shiawassee	56	2.9	Dickinson	26	3.8
Ionia	51	3.1	Alger	9	3.8
Huron	30	3.2	Houghton	35	4.0
Sanilac	39	3.5	Marquette	67	4.0
Branch	46	3.9	Iron	14	5.1
Montcalm	61	3.9	Chippewa	48	5.4
Hillsdale	55	4.3	Luce	8	5.4
Isabella	67	4.4	Menominee	41	6.8
Tuscola	79	5.1	Mackinac	20	7.2
St. Joseph	87	5.1	Baraga	15	7.3
Mecosta	53	5.3	Schoolcraft	15	7.6
Newaygo	76	6.0	Keweenaw	*	*
Cass	102	7.9			

Source: MI Family Independence Agency

Roughly six of ten children in the foster care caseload were in "out-of-home" care at any given time.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, CYO-91, January 1996

Over the trend period the rate of out-of-home placement dropped in the majority (57) of the state's 83 counties. Charlevoix, Montmorency and Emmet counties led with decreases of at least 75 percent. On the other extreme, Menominee, Macomb and Iosco counties sustained a doubling of their rates during the same period. Among the large metropolitan counties Macomb and Washtenaw experienced the most severe worsening while in Jackson, Kent and Saginaw counties, rates dropped the most.

Children in Metropolitan Central counties were about twice as likely to be placed in out-of-home care as their counterparts in other county groups—roughly 8 of every 1,000 children compared to 4 or 5 of every 1,000 children. The Metropolitan Fringe counties had the lowest rate, with fewer than 4 of every 1,000 children in care. The regional patterns in rates of out-of-home care are not consistent with those in investigations and substantiations of child abuse and neglect.

## Endnotes

- Physical neglect means the "failure to provide or attempt to provide the child with food, clothing, or shelter necessary to sustain the life or health of the child, excluding those situations solely attributable to poverty."
- Wulczyn, Fred H.; Allen W. Harden; Robert M. Goerge. *An Update from the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive: Foster Care Dynamics 1983-1994*. The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. p. 22-23 Data from 1988 through 1994.
- Adoptions represent roughly 11 percent of discharges from foster care for the other large states: California, Illinois, Missouri, New York and Texas. *Ibid.*, p. 39.



**Births to Teens, Ages 15-17 (Avg. 1994-96)**

County	#	Per 1,000	County	#	Per 1,000
Michigan	6,121	30.5			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,098</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>26.7</b>
Washtenaw	95	16.3	Emmet	9	16.1
Bay	59	24.6	Otsego	7	16.7
Kalamazoo	138	25.9	Manistee	8	18.6
Ingham	195	27.3	Grand Traverse	28	19.7
Kent	396	37.6	Alpena	15	22.6
Jackson	124	41.0	Ogemaw	10	25.7
Saginaw	199	41.2	Missaukee	8	27.9
Genesee	408	42.6	Arenac	9	28.1
Calhoun	136	46.0	Benzie	6	28.2
Wayne	2,010	46.4	Antrim	11	28.2
Muskegon	159	46.5	Roscommon	10	29.0
Berrien	179	51.0	Charlevoix	13	29.3
			Oshtemo	14	29.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>18.7</b>	Clare	16	29.8
Livingston	26	9.8	Cheboygan	14	30.0
Midland	20	11.8	Gladwin	15	31.5
Macomb	199	15.4	Wexford	19	33.1
Clinton	21	15.8	Mason	20	34.6
Oakland	351	16.7	Iosco	14	34.9
Lapeer	34	17.7	Crawford	10	40.9
Ottawa	93	19.4	Oscoda	6	42.3
Eaton	43	19.6	Kalkaska	14	44.1
Lenawee	52	23.2	Lake	9	47.6
Monroe	79	24.6	Alcona	3	*
St. Clair	83	25.6	Leelanau	3	*
Allegan	66	31.3	Montmorency	4	*
Van Buren	67	40.3	Presque Isle	5	*
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Isabella	20	10.6	Houghton	7	9.1
Huron	10	14.1	Marquette	21	14.1
Sanilac	15	15.2	Dickinson	9	15.5
Mecosta	19	18.5	Delta	14	15.7
Tuscola	31	22.6	Gogebic	6	18.7
Shiawassee	39	22.8	Menominee	11	20.7
Branch	21	25.2	Chippewa	18	23.8
Gratiot	24	25.8	Mackinac	6	26.8
Hillsdale	29	27.1	Alger	1	*
Barry	31	27.5	Baraga	5	*
Ionia	40	31.7	Iron	5	*
Montcalm	41	33.2	Keweenaw	0	*
St. Joseph	48	36.4	Luce	5	*
Newaygo	34	37.5	Ontonagon	3	*
Oceana	23	40.7	Schoolcraft	5	*
Cass	47	43.1			

Source: MI Department of Community Health

**Births to Teens, Ages 15-17**

Rates of births to teens, ages 15 to 17, reflect the number of births per 1,000 girls in that age group in a locality. The locality reflects the mother's residence rather than the place of the birth.

**I**N 1996 the 5,910 babies born to mothers between 15 and 17 years of age represented 4 percent of all newborns in the state and over a third of all those born to all teen mothers. These children will experience increased levels of risk on all levels because of their mother's youth and lack of education and work experience.

In Michigan, the 1996 rate of births to teens, ages 15-17, declined for the sixth straight year, but it still remained roughly 9 percent higher than it was in 1986. In 1996 approximately 29 such teens of every 1,000 gave birth, compared to 28 in 1986.

This drop in teen births also reflects declining pregnancy rates among the state's teenagers. Between 1990 and 1996, the pregnancy rate among teens in this age group dipped from 100 pregnancies per 1,000 teens to 87.

Michigan reflects nationwide trends: all states recorded this steady downturn in teen pregnancies and births between 1991 and 1995.<sup>1</sup> Analysts speculate that a combination of demographic and behavioral factors may be affecting the rates. Recent survey results showed that in comparison to teenagers in 1988, the share of teenagers "who are sexually experienced has stabilized and declined."<sup>2</sup> In recent years, teens are also more likely to use contraceptives, particularly condoms.<sup>3</sup>

Even with the decline, too many babies and their young mothers, are reflected in current teen birth statistics. These young mothers, many without partners in parenting, will also be at high risk of poverty. Their children are more likely to be born with little or late

prenatal care, prematurely and at low birth-weight; to suffer poor health, abuse or neglect; to become run-aways, foster children, teen parents themselves or delinquents; and to perform less well at school and in the workplace. Although some of these circumstances would not change even if these same mothers had waited until their twenties to bear children, delaying motherhood beyond the age of 18 would benefit all these mothers and their children.

Among 72 Michigan counties with statistically valid rates in the trend period (1986-88 and 1994-96), Houghton had the lowest rate of teen births with roughly 9 of every 1,000 teens, ages 15-17, giving birth. Although the highest teen birth rate of 51 of every 1,000 teens in this age group was reported by Berrien County, four other counties also had rates above 45.

A total of 48 Michigan counties experienced higher teen birth rates in the 1994-96 years compared to 1986-88. The largest jump occurred in Cheboygan County where the teen birth rate doubled, from 15 births per 1,000 female teens, ages 15-17, to 30 such births. Among the 20 counties with declining rates, Isabella County witnessed the biggest drop — roughly 38 percent.

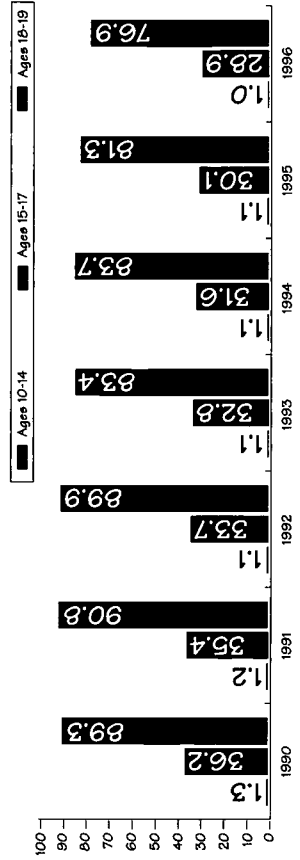
The Non-Metropolitan counties in the Upper Peninsula averaged the lowest rate for teen births in the state with roughly 18 of every 1,000 teens in this age group giving birth. The Metropolitan Fringe counties had a rate only slightly higher (roughly 19). Metropolitan Central counties averaged a rate more than twice as high with 40 such births.

**Endnotes**

- 1 Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995, Washington D.C.: National Center for Health Statistics, June 1997.
- 2 National Surveys of Family Growth cited in Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995.
- 3 Report of Final Natality Statistics, 1995, op. cit.

**Teen birth rates fall in the 1990s.**

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar and Division for Health Statistics





## Deaths by Accident, Homicide or Suicide (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	Per 100,000	County	#	Per 100,000
<b>Michigan</b>	440	65.0			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>			<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>71.2</b>
Ingham	9	32.2	Alcona	0	*
Washtenaw	8	34.5	Alpena	1	*
Kalamazoo	7	39.5	Antrim	1	*
Muskegon	7	61.1	Arenac	1	*
Saginaw	11	66.5	Benzie	1	*
Kent	24	69.8	Charlevoix	2	*
Genesee	24	76.0	Cheboygan	1	*
Calhoun	8	78.2	Clare	2	*
Berrien	11	94.7	Crawford	1	*
Wayne	136	95.3	Emmet	1	*
Bay	3	*	Gladwin	3	*
Jackson	5	*	Grand Traverse	3	*
			Iosco	2	*
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>			Kalkaska	2	*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>47.9</b>	Lake	1	*
Oakland	29	41.9	Leelanau	1	*
Macomb	20	46.8	Manistee	1	*
St. Clair	6	55.2	Mason	1	*
Eaton	6	78.0	Missaukee	0	*
Allegan	7	106.6	Montmorency	0	*
Clinton	2	*	Ogemaw	2	*
Lapeer	3	*	Osceola	0	*
Lenawee	4	*	Oscoda	0	*
Livingston	4	*	Otsego	0	*
Midland	4	*	Presque Isle	0	*
Monroe	5	*	Roscommon	1	*
Ottawa	4	*	Washtenaw	1	*
Van Buren	4	*			
			<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>		
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>59.8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>69.6</b>	Alger	0	*
Barry	2	*	Baraga	1	*
Branch	1	*	Chippewa	3	*
Cass	3	*	Delta	1	*
Gratiot	3	*	Dickinson	1	*
Hillsdale	3	*	Gogebic	1	*
Huron	3	*	Houghton	1	*
Ionia	3	*	Iron	0	*
Isabella	2	*	Keweenaw	0	*
Mecosta	1	*	Luce	0	*
Montcalm	3	*	Mackinac	1	*
Newaygo	3	*	Marquette	3	*
Oceana	2	*	Menominee	2	*
St. Joseph	4	*	Ontonagon	0	*
Sanilac	2	*	Schoolcraft	0	*
Shiawassee	4	*			
Tuscola	5	*			

Source: MI Department of Community Health

## Deaths by accident, homicide or suicide, Ages 15-19

The number and rate of teen deaths, per 100,000 youth in this age group. The locality reflects the place of residence, not necessarily the place of death.

An average of 440 Michigan youth died from an accident, homicide or suicide each year between 1994 and 1996. Roughly half of these deaths resulted from an accident, and nine of ten of those accidents involved a motor vehicle.

The rate of youth death by accident, homicide or suicide in Michigan declined by roughly 17 percent between 1986 and 1996, dropping from 75 of every 100,000 youth, ages 15-19, to 65. While deaths by each cause have declined in the trend period, accidental deaths started to climb again after a low in 1992 and 1993. The emphasis on safe driving practices for teens and increased restrictions on young drivers may result in fewer motor vehicle deaths among this age group.

The number of youth losing their lives through homicide also continued a decline. Youth homicide deaths peaked in 1990 with 179 such deaths. Between 1994 and 1996, the number fell from 151 to 99. The number of suicides in this age group reached its lowest in 17 years in 1996, dropping to 60 such deaths. While the number declined, the rate still exceeded those of the early 1980s.

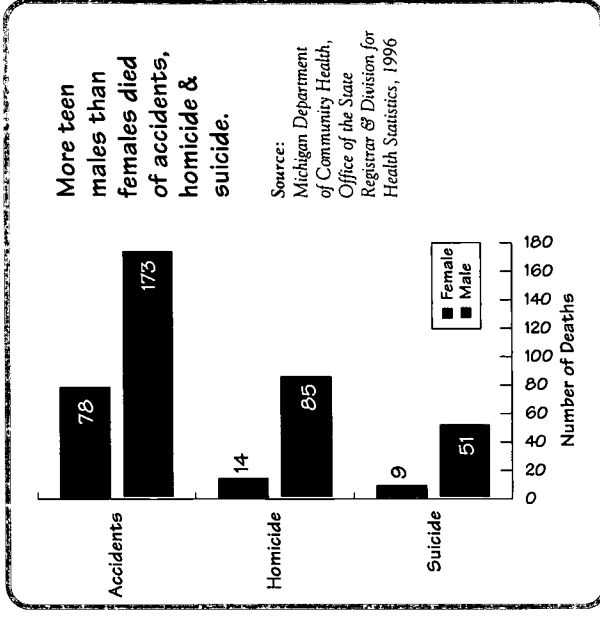
Young men are three to seven times as likely to die from an accident, homicide or suicide as young women. Females represented less than a third of the 251 accidental deaths in 1996, and about 14 percent of homicides and suicides. Young males are more likely to have a driver's license, and they tend to clock more miles on a vehicle during a year than their female counterparts — almost 8,000 miles compared to roughly 6,000 for females.<sup>1</sup> Gender also seems to play a powerful role in the possession and use of lethal weapons.

Of the 15 Michigan counties ranked on this indicator, Ingham had the lowest rate with 32 deaths per 100,000 teens, ages 15 through 19. Washtenaw and Kalamazoo counties also had low rates—in the 30s.

Allegan County had the highest rate, roughly 107 deaths per 100,000 teens although Berrien and Wayne counties also had rates above 90.

Of the twelve counties with a percentage change in their teen death rates, only three experienced an increase.<sup>2</sup> Kent County's rates worsened the most: its 1996 rate was almost a third higher than its 1986 one. Muskegon and Berrien counties also saw increased rates, but less severe. The biggest rate declines, by roughly 25 percent, occurred in Kalamazoo, St. Clair and Saginaw counties.

While the Metropolitan Central counties had the highest rate of teen death from accidents, homicide and suicide, their average was only slightly higher than those of the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Northern and Southern Lower Peninsula, 73 compared to 71 and 70. The Metropolitan Fringe counties averaged the lowest rate with 48 such deaths among every 100,000 youth.



## Endnotes

- 1 *Portrait of a Young Driver*, Dearborn, MI: AAA of Michigan, p. 2. (Average annual mileage was estimated from the 1990 National Personal Transportation Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.)
- 2 Rates were only calculated for counties with incidences of more than 5. When incidences are combined for regional analysis, an overall rate can be calculated.

## Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes (Ages 10-17)

The number of arrests of youths, ages 10 through 17, for the eight index crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson.<sup>1</sup> The locality represents the place where the arrest occurred, not necessarily the residence of the juvenile.

**I**n the trend period, juvenile arrests for index crimes in Michigan dropped by roughly 15 percent, from 22 of every 1,000 youth to 19. Although juvenile arrest rates for every crime dropped, the steepest declines occurred in arrests for burglaries and rapes. In 1996, roughly 21,200 arrests occurred among juveniles, ages 10 through 17, for index offenses. The majority of these arrests (three of five) involved larceny, often shoplifting.

Fewer than one of five juvenile arrests for an index crime in the state involved a violent offense in 1996. Of the juvenile index arrests, the share of those categorized as violent was the same as in 1986. Aggravated assault accounted for the majority (59%) of the state's juvenile arrests for violent offenses. In only seven counties did the share of arrests involving a violent crime exceed the state average (19%).

Arrest rates reflect local policies as well as the actual incidence of crime. For example, in some counties all youth arrests are processed in the formal system and are reflected in the arrest statistics, rather than being directed into diversion programs for less serious offenses, such as shoplifting.

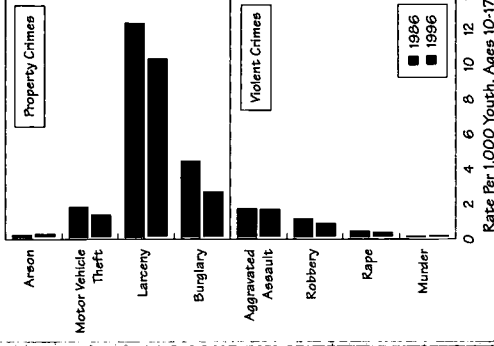
The rate of juvenile arrests for index crimes ranged from 4 for every 1,000 youth in Cass County to 47 in Lake County. Fourteen counties had juvenile index crime arrest rates below 10 of every 1,000 youth; at the other extreme, nine had rates of 30 or more such arrests.

Eaton County experienced the biggest decline in arrest rates — by over 79 percent, dropping from 30 arrests for index crimes among every 1,000 youth to 6. Similar declines occurred in the populous counties of Calhoun and Jackson where rates dropped by over 70 percent in the trend period. In Calhoun County the rate dropped from 25 such arrests per 1,000 youth to 6. In four counties, arrest rates at least doubled in the trend period. Sanilac County suffered the largest increase with the rate climbing from 6 to 13 arrests per 1,000 youth.

Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes (Avg. 1994-96)

County	#	Per 1,000	County	#	Per 1,000
Michigan	21,246	18.0			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Calhoun	97	5.7	Antrim	13	5.7
Jackson	105	6.0	Arenac	15	7.7
Saginaw	189	7.1	Charlevoix	28	10.6
Wayne	4,690	20.6	Cheboygan	31	11.2
Washtenaw	572	20.6	Kalkaska	26	13.0
Genesee	1,138	20.0	Clare	47	14.0
Bay	332	25.0	Benzie	20	14.2
Ingham	932	29.4	Crawford	23	14.9
Muskegon	600	29.6	Oscoda	49	16.4
Berrien	720	36.5	Missaukee	32	17.3
Kalamazoo	982	38.3	Montmorency	20	18.6
Kent	2,745	43.7	Grand Traverse	173	19.9
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>12.7</b>	Oscoda	18	19.9
Midland	58	6.1	Mason	68	20.1
Eaton	80	6.4	Ogemaw	52	20.4
Lapeer	80	7.0	Gladwin	64	21.8
Monroe	164	9.2	Emmet	75	22.8
Allegan	139	10.5	Iosco	65	24.8
Macomb	790	10.7	Alpena	106	27.8
St. Clair	221	11.6	Roscommon	63	28.9
Clinton	107	13.4	Manistee	74	29.3
Oakland	1,743	14.3	Otsego	79	30.7
Livingston	263	15.5	Wexford	137	36.8
Lenawee	197	15.5	Lake	54	47.1
Van Buren	165	16.6	Alcona	5	*
Ottawa	605	22.1	Leelanau	3	*
			Presque Isle	3	*
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Cass	25	3.0	Schoolcraft	11	10.5
Tuscola	37	4.9	Gogebic	22	11.3
Oceana	21	6.5	Baraga	12	11.6
Ionia	68	8.6	Houghton	68	16.3
Shiawassee	90	9.5	Ontonagon	17	17.7
Montcalm	83	10.9	Iron	27	18.8
Sanilac	62	11.2	Menominee	61	19.3
Branch	62	12.0	Delta	114	22.7
Mecosta	59	13.1	Chippewa	100	24.6
Gratiot	70	13.8	Alger	29	24.9
Huron	61	14.0	Luce	19	25.2
Barry	98	14.4	Dickinson	96	28.7
St. Joseph	137	17.1	Mackinac	46	34.7
Isabella	131	19.3	Marquette	290	34.9
Hillsdale	123	20.5	Keweenaw	2	*
Newaygo	128	21.8			

Source: Michigan State Police



Source: Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report

The Non-Metropolitan Counties of the Upper Peninsula averaged the highest juvenile arrest rate for index crimes, but only slightly higher than the Metropolitan Central Counties, 24.2 arrests per 1,000 youth compared to 23.7. The other counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula, those designated as Metropolitan Fringe and Non-Metropolitan, reflected arrest rates roughly half as high.

While the Metropolitan Central and Upper Peninsula counties groups shared almost the same juvenile index crime arrest rates, the share of arrests for violent index crimes varied dramatically. In the Upper Peninsula violent crime arrests in most counties represented less than 7 percent of the total index crime arrests compared to over 16 percent in most Metropolitan Central counties.

Over the trend period, the state's juvenile arrest rate for violent crimes increased slightly — by about 4 percent — rising from 3.2 to 3.4 per 1,000 youth. Lapeer and Eaton counties had fewer than one of every 1,000 youth arrested for a violent offense in 1996, compared to a rate of almost seven in Kent County, which also experienced the sharpest rise in its rate.

### Endnotes

1 The first four of these crimes are considered "violent." The incidence by county for arrests for violent crimes for the trend years is also available on the county profiles.

## High School Dropouts (1995-96)

County	#	%	County	#	%
Michigan	26,371	6.7%			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
Kalamazoo	171	2.1%	Kalkaska	7	0.9%
Kent	779	3.8%	Missaukee	9	1.3%
Muskegon	320	4.2%	Cheboygan	18	1.6%
Washtenaw	462	4.6%	Grand Traverse	64	1.7%
Bay	246	4.9%	Otsego	24	1.9%
Ingham	618	5.1%	Leelanau	15	2.1%
Genesee	1,119	5.7%	Manistee	36	3.6%
Jackson	335	5.7%	Iosco	56	3.7%
Saginaw	545	5.9%	Oscoda	13	3.9%
Calhoun	390	6.6%	Emmet	57	4.1%
Berrien	520	7.4%	Mason	60	4.1%
Wayne	12,455	17.4%	Charlevoix	53	4.4%
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>5,132</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	Antrim	51	4.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	Presque Isle	46	5.6%
Livingston	103	2.4%	Clare	74	5.8%
Eaton	103	2.4%	Ogemaw	50	5.9%
Clinton	74	2.5%	Benzie	40	6.4%
Macomb	937	3.1%	Arenac	59	6.6%
Ottawa	327	3.5%	Roscommon	73	6.9%
Lapeer	154	3.8%	Gladwin	79	7.3%
Oakland	1,785	4.0%	Alcona	23	8.0%
Monroe	286	4.3%	Osceola	131	8.5%
St. Clair	298	4.3%	Wexford	127	8.6%
Midland	178	4.5%	Alpena	151	8.8%
Allegan	211	4.6%	Crawford	75	13.5%
Lenawee	260	5.1%	Lake	30	18.5%
Van Buren	387	9.2%	Montmorency	3	*
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
Gratiot	14	0.6%	Houghton	6	0.3%
Huron	15	0.7%	Dickinson	27	1.7%
Mecosta	29	1.7%	Delta	46	1.9%
Barry	68	3.2%	Gogebic	21	2.3%
Sanilac	87	3.6%	Marquette	87	2.6%
Montcalm	139	3.8%	Menominee	43	3.1%
St. Joseph	123	4.1%	Alger	18	3.3%
Newaygo	100	4.3%	Chippewa	59	4.0%
Isabella	71	4.3%	Baraga	20	4.1%
Branch	80	4.8%	Luce	15	4.5%
Tuscola	182	5.1%	Mackinac	26	5.1%
Ionia	196	6.1%	Ontonagon	26	5.9%
Hillsdale	148	7.2%	Iron	2	*
Cass	132	7.3%	Keweenaw	2	*
Oceana	76	7.6%	Schoolcraft	2	*
Shiawassee	*	*			

Source: Michigan Department of Education

## High School Dropouts

The annual number of dropouts is based on the number of students in grades 9 through 12 in a given year minus the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 the next year, adjusted for graduates and transfers. The population base used to calculate the dropout rate is the adjusted high school enrollment for the prior year.

**I**n the 1995-96 school year, roughly 26,000 of the state's high school students dropped out. The state's dropout rate worsened by almost 19 percent between 1990-91 and 1995-96, rising from 5.6 percent of enrollment to 6.7.

The cumulative impact of the annual dropout rate means that more than one in five of the state's high school students who began high school will not graduate within the four-year period. Some of these students may get a diploma or General Educational Development (GED). Access to such options through adult education classes has been limited by changes in that program's eligibility criteria and funding structure. Between 1994 and 1995, overall enrollment in adult education programs dropped by almost 40 percent in Michigan, from 187,000 to roughly 114,000 individuals. The steepest declines — more than 50 percent — occurred among African-American youth.

Since those who do not complete high school are also likely to lack the skills necessary to obtain employment that will provide a living wage for themselves, much less a family, these trends do not bode well for the state's economic future. Even with a high school diploma, many young people cannot secure good jobs

with a living wage and minimal benefits. In 1996, workers with a high school diploma or less who were employed in jobs with short-term on-the-job training earned nearly 30 percent less than the average for all full-time wage and salary workers.<sup>1</sup> Often these positions provide little opportunity for advancement and further training. Employment projections for 1996 to 2006 predict greater growth in jobs requiring at least an associate's degree compared to those where less training is needed.<sup>2</sup>

Dropout rates in Michigan's counties ranged from less than one percent in four counties—Houghton, Gratiot, Huron and Kalkaska—to a high of almost 19 percent annually in Lake County. Wayne and Crawford counties also had significantly higher dropout rates than other counties with roughly 17 and 14 percent, respectively. The cumulative effect of such annual dropout rates would result in less than half of all high school students graduating with a high school diploma over a four-year period. Most of the counties with the lowest rates represented small counties.

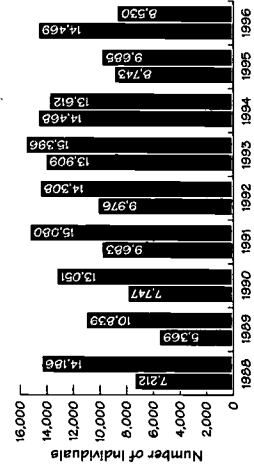
Of the 77 counties where a percentage change could be calculated, 48 experienced higher dropout rates in the 1995-96 school year compared to 1990-91. Dropout rates at least doubled in eleven counties, with Ontonagon and Crawford counties sustaining the largest increases. In Ontonagon County the dropout rate climbed from about 1 percent to almost 6 percent. Houghton County saw the largest downturn in its dropout rate—dropping from almost 3 percent to under 1 percent, but Gratiot and Kalkaska counties also experienced significant improvement.

The Metropolitan Central counties had the highest average annual dropout rate of almost 9 percent. This rate was more than three times that in the Non-Metropolitan counties of the Upper Peninsula which had the lowest rate of about 2 percent. The other county groups averaged annual dropout rates of roughly 4 and 5 percent. Rates for the counties within county groups vary substantially more than among county groups.

## Endnotes

- 1 Silvestri, George T. Occupational employment projections to 2006. Monthly Labor Review. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Vol. 120. No. 11. November 1997. p. 81.
- 2 Ibid., p. 58.

High school completions through adult education dropped in 1995 and 1996 after changes in program funding and eligibility.



Source: Michigan Department of Education, Office of Extended Learning Services



## Students In Special Education (1996-97)

County	#	%	County	#	%
Michigan	198,751	12.1%			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>	<b>97,997</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>12,708</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
Kalamazo	3,341	9.8%	Presque Isle	177	7.7%
Wayne	37,355	10.7%	Emmet	403	7.9%
Genesee	9,587	11.6%	Leelanaw	219	8.5%
Bay	1,965	11.7%	Benzie	209	8.7%
Berrien	3,469	11.8%	Missaukee	229	9.6%
Calhoun	3,180	12.8%	Antrim	400	9.7%
Washtenaw	5,420	13.3%	Arenac	331	10.1%
Ingham	6,857	13.9%	Ogemaw	295	10.2%
Saginaw	5,101	14.0%	Wexford	620	10.6%
Jackson	3,542	14.2%	Cheboygan	431	10.9%
Kent	13,325	14.2%	Alpena	642	11.1%
Muskegon	4,855	15.0%	Kalkaska	341	11.1%
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>	<b>62,658</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	Osceola	637	11.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	Montmorency	141	11.2%
VanBuren	1,817	10.4%	Gladwin	456	11.4%
Allegan	1,567	10.6%	Charlevoix	523	11.9%
Lapeer	4,057	11.3%	Otsego	542	12.2%
Ottawa	20,376	11.4%	Crawford	282	12.5%
Oakland	1,181	12.2%	Roscommon	556	13.3%
Clinton	3,377	12.4%	Oscoda	187	13.4%
Livingston	2,949	12.9%	Mason	705	13.7%
Macomb	15,242	13.1%	Grand Traverse	1,794	14.0%
Eaton	2,225	13.5%	Alcona	146	14.1%
Lenawee	2,508	13.7%	Manistee	540	14.3%
Midland	1,955	13.9%	Iosco	927	15.1%
Monroe	3,664	15.0%	Clare	836	15.3%
			Lake	139	17.1%
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>19,164</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>6,224</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
Barry	858	8.4%	Baraga	137	6.3%
Sanilac	930	10.6%	Mackinac	123	6.5%
Huron	747	11.6%	Houghton	518	8.5%
Shiawassee	1,702	11.6%	Chippewa	589	10.1%
Cass	910	11.9%	Alger	160	10.4%
St. Joseph	1,510	12.7%	Ontonagon	156	10.4%
Hillsdale	1,047	13.2%	Iron	255	11.1%
Tuscola	1,642	13.4%	Gogebic	340	11.7%
Branch	927	13.5%	Delta	910	11.8%
Ionia	1,649	13.6%	Dickinson	632	12.4%
Montcalm	1,909	14.1%	Luce	160	12.5%
Newaygo	1,395	14.7%	Menominee	556	12.6%
Isabella	992	14.8%	Marquette	1,489	13.4%
Mecosta	992	15.0%	Schoolcraft	199	15.5%
Gratiot	1,310	15.6%	Keweenaw	0	*
Oceana	644	15.6%			

Source: Michigan Department of Education

## Students in Special Education

Those students identified and diagnosed with learning disabilities, emotional or physical impairments, and other special needs receive additional educational services mandated by federal and state laws.

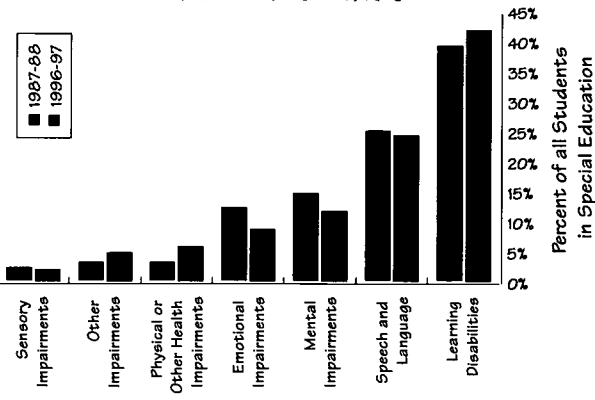
Nearly 200,000 Michigan students received special education services from their local or intermediate school districts in the 1996-97 school year. Michigan law includes guidelines for ten different types of impairment, but diagnoses vary by local school districts and can be driven by many factors, including available staff or services.

The types of educational barriers faced by children in Special Education have implications for the supports that they need within a classroom. Although some of these students need physical adaptations, most require assistance with learning, speech and emotional difficulties.

Between 1988 and 1997, the percent of students served by special education programs increased from 11 percent to roughly 12 percent of total enrollment, continuing a trend of steady increases that tracks back to 1975. The growth has been mainly in the area of learning disabilities, but also represents an increase in students with multiple impairments or physical or other health impairments.<sup>1</sup>

While the share of local school district revenues going to regular education is declining nationally, the percent of school budgets allocated to special education is rising, according to a recently released report by the Economic Policy Institute. The National Center for the Future of Children estimates the cost of special education to be about 2.3 times that of regular education, and this cost is borne primarily by local and intermediate school districts. The share of special education support from the state and federal governments decreased significantly in the late 1970s, prompting a lawsuit against the State of Michigan by 84 local school districts. The final court ruling and subsequent legislative activity resulted in a financial settlement to all local districts in 1997 and a change in the share of special education costs to be borne by the state in future years.

Among Michigan counties, the share of K-12 enrollment that was receiving special education services in the 1996-97 school year ranged from 17.1 percent in



Source: Michigan Department of Education

Lake County to 6.3 percent in Baraga County. Nine counties averaged special education populations of at least 15 percent of total enrollment: Lake, Gratiot, Oceana, Schoolcraft, Clare, Iosco, Monroe, Muskegon, and Mecosta. Most of the twelve counties that average less than ten percent of their school population in special education are very small, rural counties.

Participation in Special Education varied only slightly among the five county groups. While the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula experienced the highest average participation in Special Education programs (13.0%), Upper Peninsula counties with the lowest participation averaged 11.9 percent. Participation also grew the most in Non-Metropolitan counties in the Southern Lower Peninsula, up by 20 percent over the trend period, while the communities in the Metropolitan Fringe had the lowest average increase — less than 5 percent.

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> The Physical or Other Impairments category includes most children diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder and Attention Hyperactivity Deficit Disorder, the increased attention to those two problems in recent years at least partially explains its increase.



## High Graders with Inadequate Reading Skills (1996-97)

Co.-nty	#	%	Co.-nty	#	%
Michigan	69,966	60.3			
<b>Metropolitan Central</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,717</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Northern Lower Peninsula</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>64.5</b>
Kent	3,403	53.3	Leelanaw	78	41.9
Ingham	1,807	54.6	Emmet	209	51.6
Kalamazoo	2,717	55.8	Charlevoix	199	59.5
Washtenaw	1,712	58.1	Manistee	160	59.6
Saginaw	1,411	60.1	Grand Traverse	596	60.3
Genesee	3,558	62.7	Missaukee	107	60.7
Bay	823	63.9	Oscoda	79	62.8
Muskegon	1,494	64.4	Osego	201	63.0
Berrien	1,446	66.7	Presque Isle	112	63.3
Wayne	15,066	67.0	Roscommon	196	63.5
Calhoun	1,121	67.3	Gladwin	187	64.0
Jackson	1,162	68.4	Antrim	227	64.2
<b>Metropolitan Fringe</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,384</b>	<b>55.1</b>	Alpena	304	64.5
Livingston	824	47.2	Wexford	291	64.9
Oakland	6,339	49.9	Osceola	338	66.0
Monroe	948	53.8	Clare	189	66.3
Ottawa	1,435	54.9	Ogemaw	129	66.8
Macomb	4,581	55.1	Benzie	115	67.1
Midland	568	57.6	Cheboygan	219	67.6
Eaton	745	61.3	Alcona	58	68.2
Clinton	458	61.5	Iosco	336	69.8
Allegan	801	62.2	Mason	123	70.0
St. Clair	1,217	62.9	Crawford	128	73.6
Lapeer	712	65.3	Montmorency	67	76.4
Lenawee	903	66.3	Kalkaska	163	80.8
VanBuren	855	68.0	Arenac	210	81.6
			Lake	42	84.0
<b>Non-Metropolitan Southern Lower Peninsula</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>Non-Metropolitan Upper Peninsula</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>57.9</b>
Huron	247	53.0	Alger	54	49.4
Isabella	251	57.4	Dickinson	184	49.7
Tuscola	519	61.8	Marquette	398	50.9
Gratiot	361	63.3	Houghton	256	54.5
Ionia	583	63.5	Menominee	186	56.2
Oceana	185	63.5	Iron	89	57.6
Mecosta	297	63.5	Ontonagon	65	59.9
Barry	357	63.7	Schoolcraft	55	60.4
Montcalm	599	64.1	Delta	341	61.5
Cass	324	64.1	Gogebic	142	64.3
Shiawassee	674	64.4	Chippewa	315	66.3
Newaygo	416	65.3	Mackinac	94	68.9
Sanilac	400	65.4	Luce	72	73.5
Hillsdale	363	65.8	Baraga	40	75.5
St. Joseph	582	69.7	Keweenaw	-	-
Branch	353	75.3			

Source: Michigan Department of Education

## Students with Inadequate Reading Skills

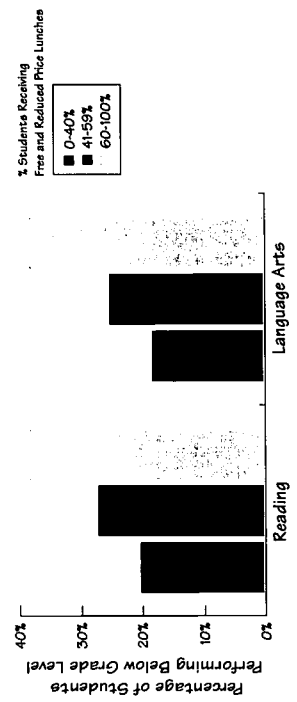
These skills are measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP). The MEAP is a state-wide testing program intended to measure student performance in the fourth and seventh grade for reading and mathematics, and fifth and eighth grade science and writing. Fourth and seventh grade students who fail to obtain a satisfactory score on the reading tests have not met a state-determined standard on both the story and informational sections.

Student success in reading plays a paramount role in later academic and life success. In the fourth grade, and certainly by the seventh grade, students must use their reading and writing skills as a tool for learning about other subjects, such as science, math and social studies. In Michigan, less than half of all fourth graders scored satisfactorily on the reading portions of the MEAP tests, and in the seventh grade just less than 40 percent attained that reading score. Over time there has been an improvement in the share of fourth graders scoring adequately; however, the share of seventh graders passing the reading tests has not improved.

Michigan schools with larger shares of poor children maintain fewer books in their school libraries, have lower annual budgets for library books or journals, and cannot support the same budgets for other instructional materials as those in areas with fewer poor children. Schools in these poorer areas are also more likely to use their school libraries as classroom space.<sup>1</sup> It is not surprising then, that these students are less likely to have success in reading than their counterparts in less impoverished areas. Administrators in Michigan's middle schools with large shares of low-income students reported larger shares of their students performing below grade level.<sup>2</sup>

### Larger shares of children performed below grade level in schools with more low-income students.

Source: 1996-97 Survey of Middle Start Schools in Michigan  
Note: Most students participating in the free and reduced price lunch program live in families with incomes below 130 percent poverty.



The share of children failing to achieve a satisfactory score on the MEAP tests varies substantially by school district and county in Michigan. Only one county (Schoolcraft) averaged less than one-third of students failing to achieve a satisfactory score. In seven counties more than two-thirds of the fourth graders did not receive a satisfactory score.

In the seventh grade, however, half the students did not score satisfactorily in 77 counties, with more than three-quarters of the students failing to pass the tests in six counties. These differences are magnified at the school district level. In some school districts, less than ten percent of seventh grade students passed the reading portions of the tests, while in others nearly all students performed satisfactorily.

Over the trend period, despite the state average improvement of nearly 8 percent, in 29 counties the share of fourth graders unsuccessful with the reading portions of the tests increased. Three other counties improved by over one-third. In 50 counties the share of seventh graders failing to meet the satisfactory standard of the tests increased, with 11 county averages rising at least 15 percent.

The seventh grade averages did not vary significantly among the state's county groups. Smaller shares of seventh graders in the counties in the Upper Peninsula and Metropolitan Fringe obtained unsatisfactory scores: 55 and 58 percent, respectively. Roughly 64 percent of the seventh graders in the Non-Metropolitan counties in the Northern and Southern Lower Peninsula failed to meet the standard.

## Endnotes

- 1 Unpublished data from The Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois, which conducted a survey of roughly 200 middle-level schools in Michigan in the 1994-95 and 1996-97 school years through the Middle Start Initiative of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.
- 2 Ibid.

# A Day\* in the Lives of Children in Michigan

## Every day in Michigan ...

- **365 babies are born**
  - 17 children are born to young teen mothers, ages 15-17
  - 32 children are born who have received inadequate prenatal care
  - 169 children are born into families with an income below 185 percent of the poverty level<sup>1</sup>
- **3 infants die before their first birthday**
- **1 child, ages 1-14, dies**
- **1 youth, ages 15-19, dies from an accident, homicide, or suicide**
- **391 children live in families investigated for abuse or neglect**
  - 58 children are confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect
  - 28 children are placed in foster care
- **147 youth drop out of high school<sup>2</sup>**
- **48 juvenile arrests, ages 10-17, occur for property index crimes**
- **10 juvenile arrests, ages 10-17, occur for violent index crimes**
- **607,192 children live in poverty (1 of every 4)<sup>3</sup>**
  - 434,375 children are in families that receive food stamps (1 of every 6)<sup>4</sup>
  - 299,682 children are assisted by the Family Independence Program (1 of every 8)<sup>5</sup>

\*

Most data reflect 1996.

1 In 1996, 185% of the poverty level for a family of four was \$28,060.

2 For the 180 days of the school year.

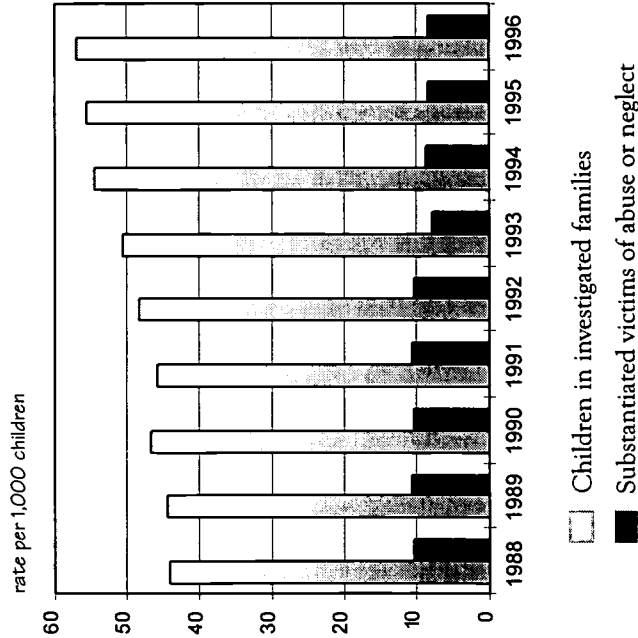
3 U.S. Census Bureau, 1995 child poverty estimates.

4 Michigan Family Independence Agency (FIA), monthly average for 1996.

5 FIA, total for May, 1997.



Child Abuse and Neglect  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	9,549,353	9,963,788	4.3%
• Total child population	2,519,455	2,548,520	1.2%
—Ages 0-4	682,697	656,616	-3.8%
—Ages 5-9	711,924	697,989	-2.0%
—Ages 10-14	705,346	744,743	5.6%
—Ages 15-17	419,488	449,172	7.1%
—White	2,004,551	1,950,499	-2.7%
—African American	453,868	524,765	15.6%
—American Indian	21,414	22,935	7.1%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	39,621	50,322	27.0%

• Total births (1996) 133,231

Income and Poverty (1996)

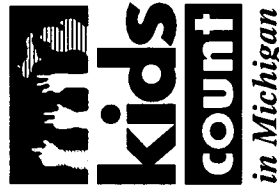
- Unemployment rate 4.9%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 46.3%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$23,959

Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 336,597
- Children in publicly subsidized care 44,016
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$93.92
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,817,242

Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

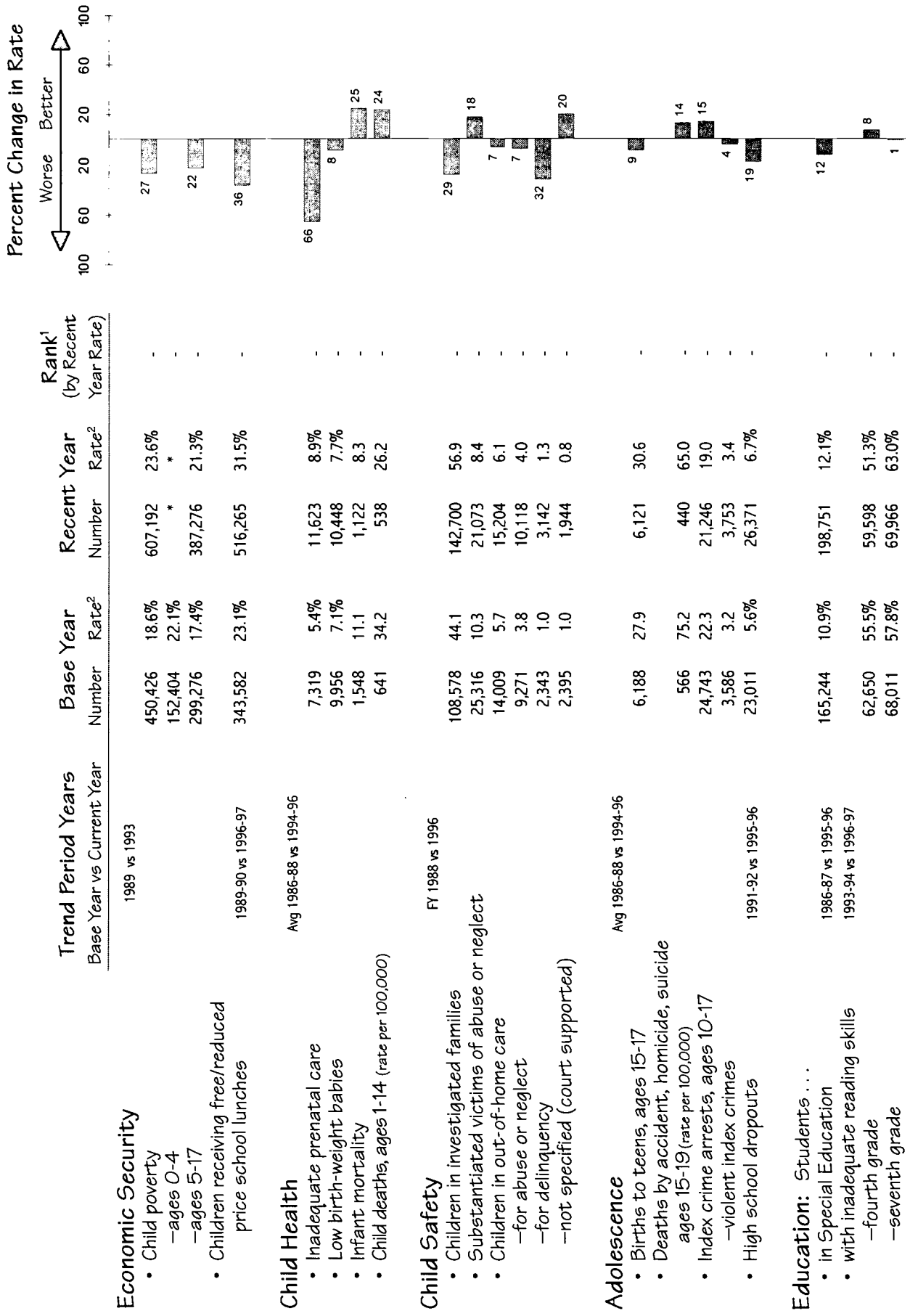
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	434,375	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	299,682	12%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

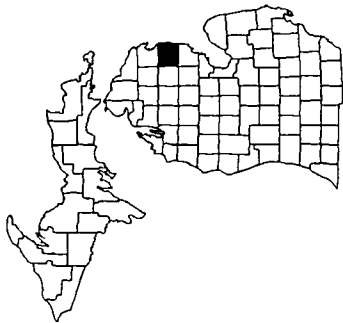


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

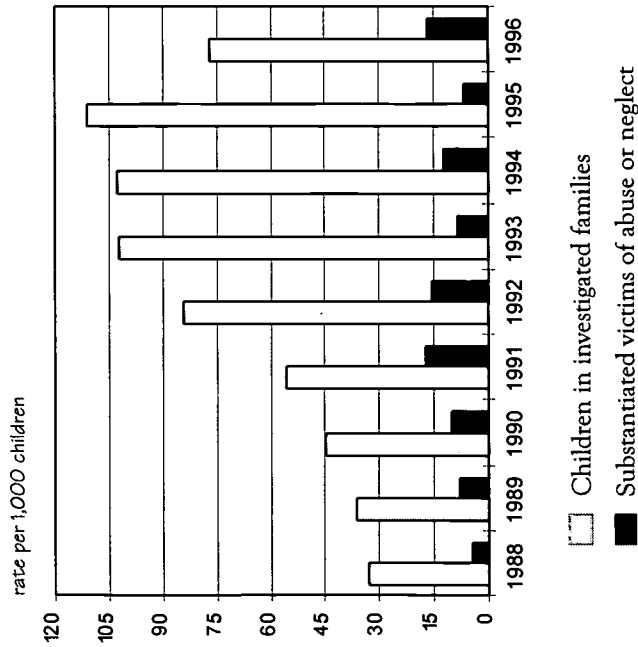
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	10,587	10,753	1.6%
• Total child population	2,129	1,868	-12.2%
–Ages 0-4	507	459	-9.5%
–Ages 5-9	544	497	-8.6%
–Ages 10-14	656	578	-11.9%
–Ages 15-17	422	334	-20.8%
–White	2,101	1,835	-12.7%
–African American	6	7	19.7%
–American Indian	12	13	2.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	10	14	45.5%

• Total births (1996) 93

## Income and Poverty (1996)

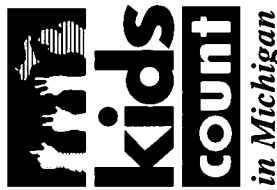
- Unemployment rate 9.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 54.8%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,588

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 254
- Children in publicly subsidized care 95
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$73.08
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,421

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	389	19%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	168	8%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
1989 vs 1993							
<b>Economic Security</b>	580	27.2%	606	26.9%	65	1	
• Child poverty	173	33.7%	*	*	-		
-ages 0-4	377	23.5%	423	25.1%	64	7	
-ages 5-17							
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	375	33.6%	466	43.8%	72	31	
1989-90 vs 1996-97							
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
<b>Child Health</b>	2	*	2	*	-		
• Inadequate prenatal care	8	7.2%	5	*	-		
• Low birth-weight babies	2	*	0	*	-		
• Infant mortality	0	*	1	*	-		
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)							
FY 1988 vs 1996							
<b>Child Safety</b>	71	33.2	160	77.1	65	133	
• Children in investigated families	9	4.2	35	16.9	74	301	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	5	2.5	5	2.4	8		2
• Children in out-of-home care	1	*	2	*	-		
-for abuse or neglect	3	*	3	*	-		
-for delinquency	2	*	1	*	-		
-not specified (court supported)							
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
<b>Adolescence</b>	4	*	3	*	-		
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	0	*	0	*	-		
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	14	12.5	5	*	-		
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	0	*	0	*	-		
-violent index crimes	16	4.6%	23	8.0%	71	75	
• High school dropouts							
1986-87 vs 1995-96							
1993-94 vs 1996-97							
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>	132	12.9%	146	14.1%	68	10	
• in Special Education	40	62.5%	46	59.0%	54	6	
• with inadequate reading skills	48	56.5%	58	68.2%	69	21	
-fourth grade							
-seventh grade							

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

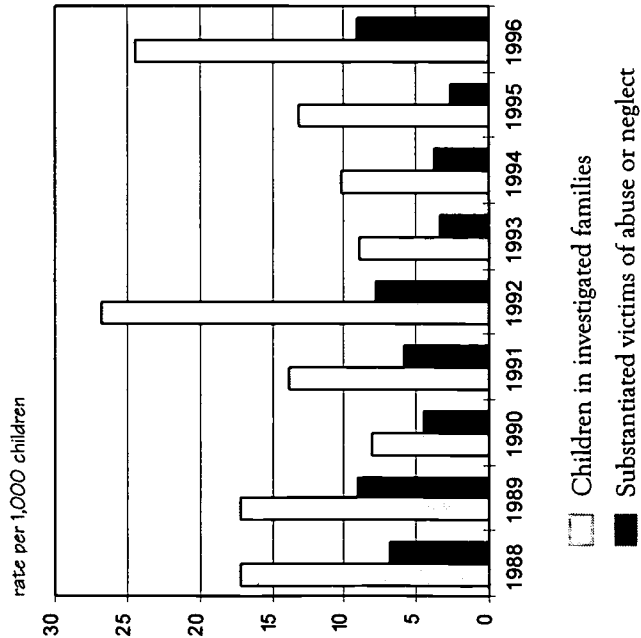
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	9,846	10,009	1.7%
• Total child population	2,261	2,147	-5.0%
–Ages 0-4	535	619	15.7%
–Ages 5-9	547	564	3.2%
–Ages 10-14	686	590	-13.9%
–Ages 15-17	494	374	-24.2%
• White	2,097	1,986	-5.3%
• African American	8	18	114.2%
• American Indian	147	136	-7.5%
• Asian/Pacific Islander	8	7	-13.0%

• Total births (1996) 93

## Income and Poverty (1996)

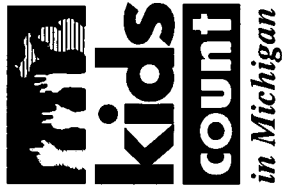
- Unemployment rate 7.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 41.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,438

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 211
- Children in publicly subsidized care 34
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$93.12
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,474

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

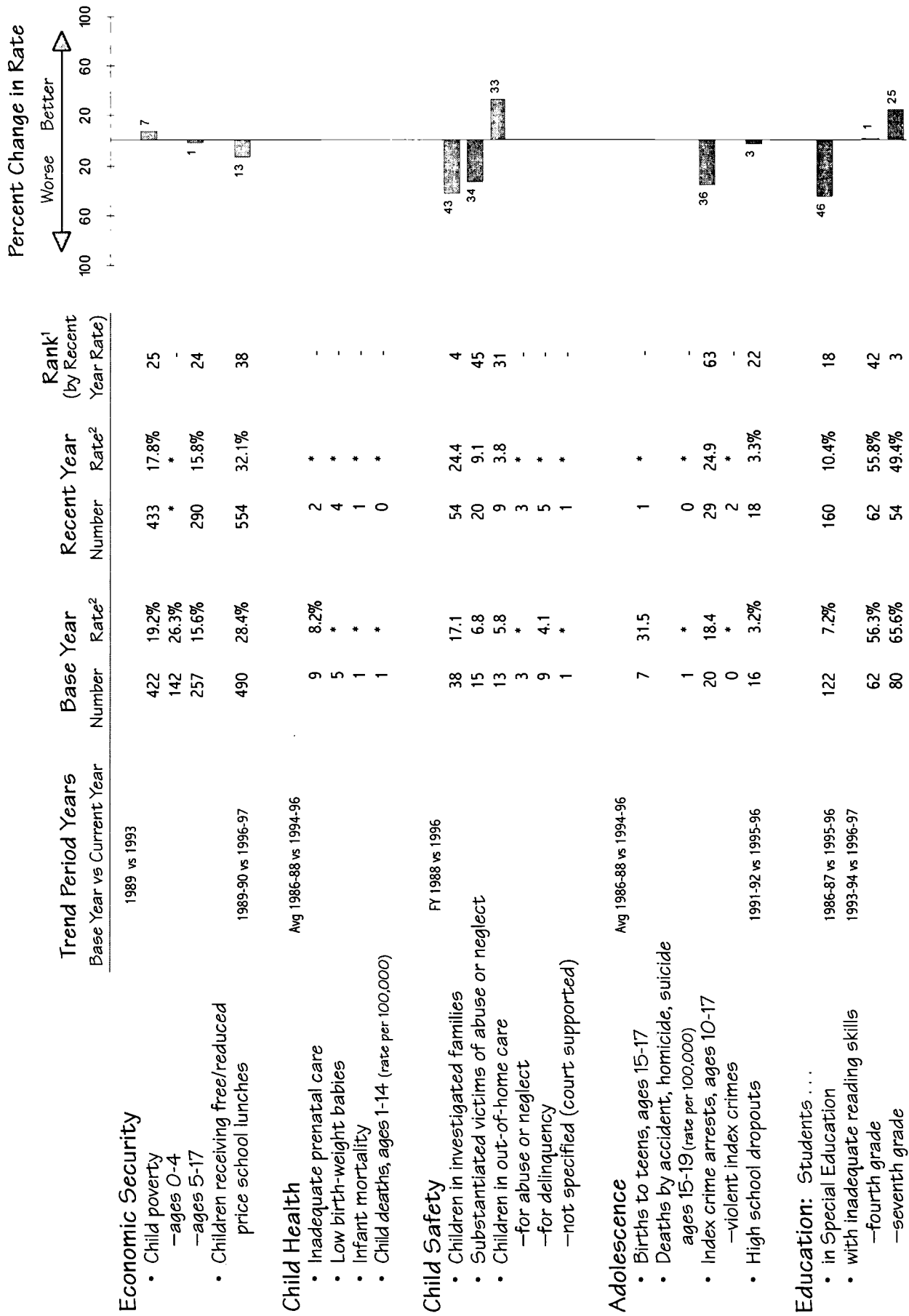
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	235	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	124	6%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

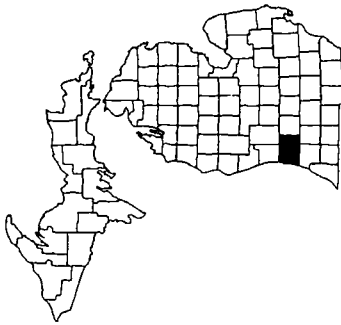


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

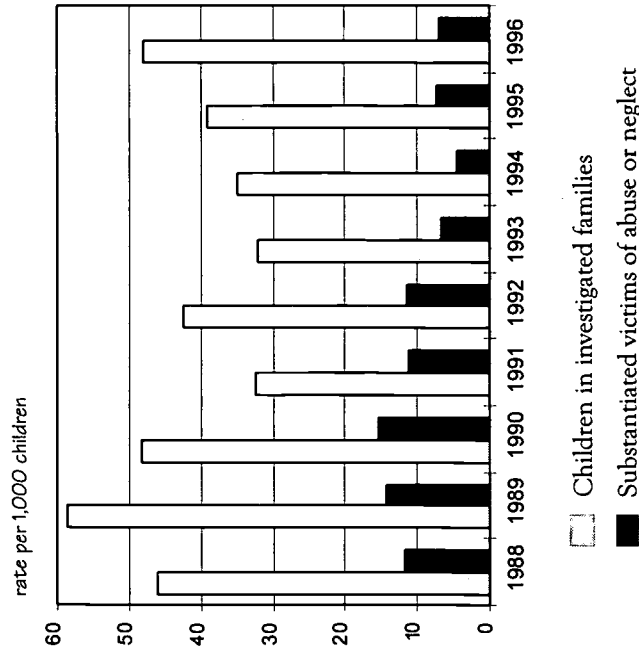
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	97,692	107,133	9.7%
• Total child population	29,022	28,861	-0.6%
--Ages 0-4	6,997	7,275	4.0%
--Ages 5-9	8,278	7,718	-6.8%
--Ages 10-14	8,848	8,676	-1.9%
--Ages 15-17	4,898	5,192	6.0%
--White	28,166	28,062	-0.4%
--African American	403	397	-1.6%
--American Indian	215	137	-36.0%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	238	265	11.4%

• Total births (1996) 1,413

## Income and Poverty (1996)

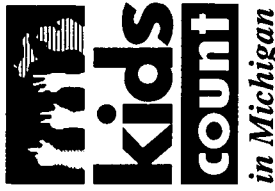
- Unemployment rate 3.7%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 27.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$21,055

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 2,892
- Children in publicly subsidized care 453
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$90.69
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 20,614

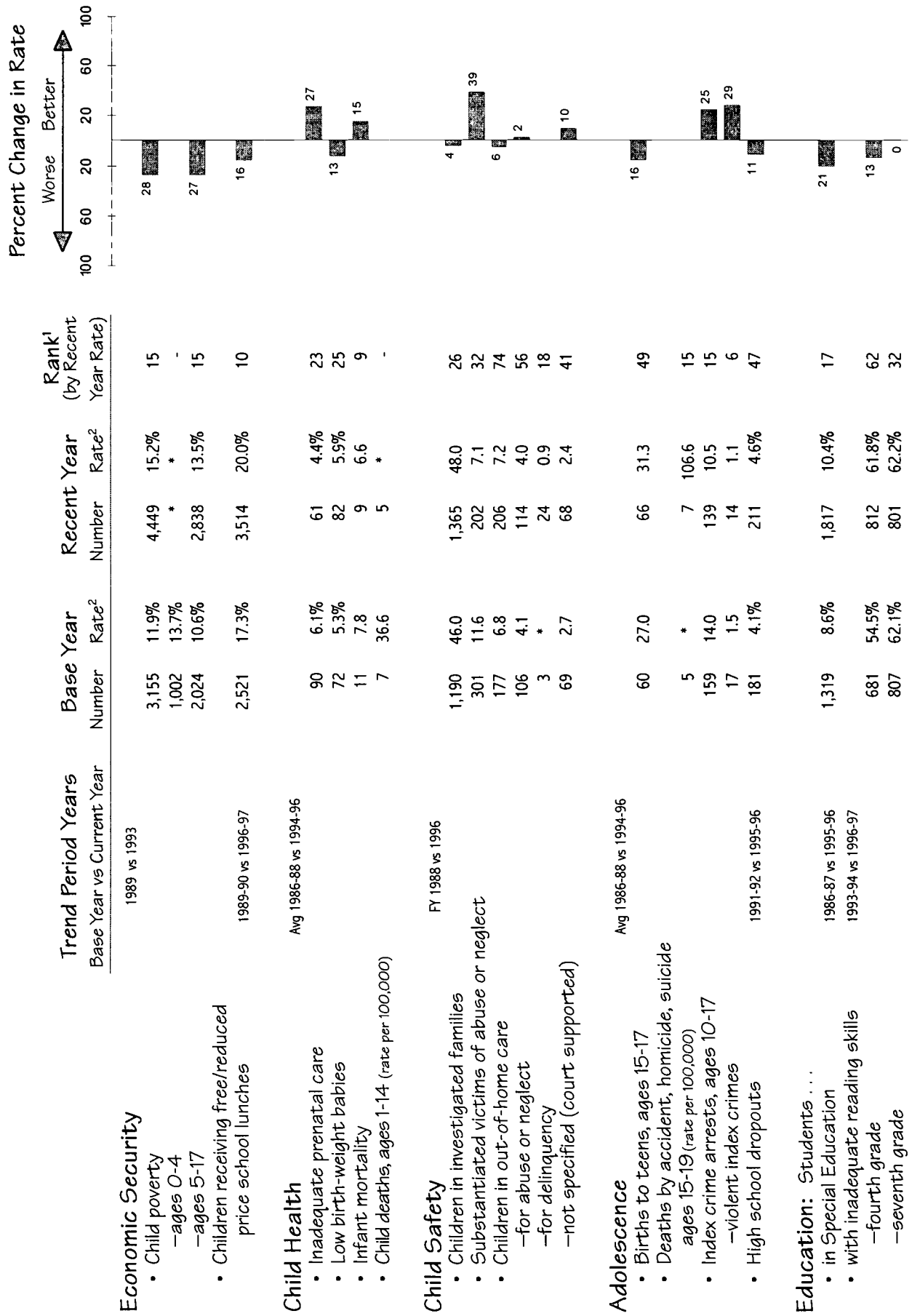
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 2,114 7%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 1,064 4%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



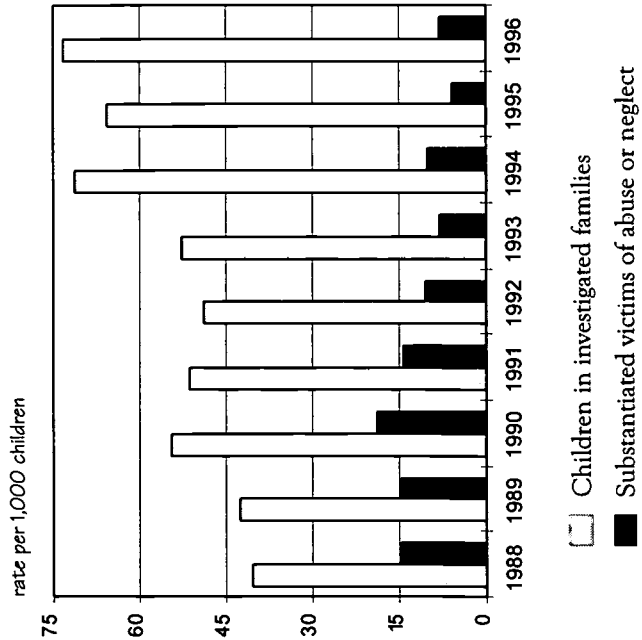
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

92

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	30,841	30,410	-1.4%
• Total child population	7,734	6,771	-12.5%
–Ages 0-4	1,857	1,805	-2.8%
–Ages 5-9	1,981	1,814	-8.4%
–Ages 10-14	2,397	1,983	-17.3%
–Ages 15-17	1,499	1,169	-22.0%
–White	7,660	6,680	-12.8%
–African American	7	6	-10.8%
–American Indian	32	42	30.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	35	42	21.0%

• Total births (1996) 293

## Income and Poverty (1996)

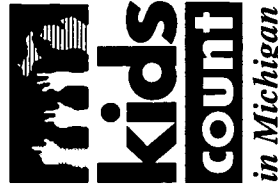
- Unemployment rate 9.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 43.0%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$19,444

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,082
- Children in publicly subsidized care 210
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$88.41
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 5,317

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,239 16%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 562 7%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	1,361	17.0%	1,852	22.4%	45	31
–ages 0-4	397	19.9%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17	1,067	17.9%	1,252	20.2%	46	13
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,587	27.4%	1,928	32.2%	39	17
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	10	1.2%	5	*	-	
• Low birth-weight babies	23	6.0%	25	7.3%	57	23
• Infant mortality	4	*	2	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	1	*	-	
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	328	40.5	557	73.4	60	81
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	120	14.8	61	8.0	38	46
• Children in out-of-home care	43	5.2	32	4.2	40	21
–for abuse or neglect	17	2.1	19	2.5	31	19
–for delinquency	15	1.8	12	1.5	35	15
–not specified (court supported)	11	1.4	1	*	-	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	12	15.0	15	22.6	24	51
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	123	31.1	106	27.8	66	10
–violent index crimes	2	*	7	1.8	26	
• High school dropouts	124	7.1%	151	8.8%	74	24
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
<b>Education: Students ...</b>						
• in Special Education	492	8.7%	642	11.1%	24	27
• with inadequate reading skills	232	54.8%	195	50.6%	24	8
–fourth grade	244	53.9%	304	64.5%	52	20
–seventh grade						

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

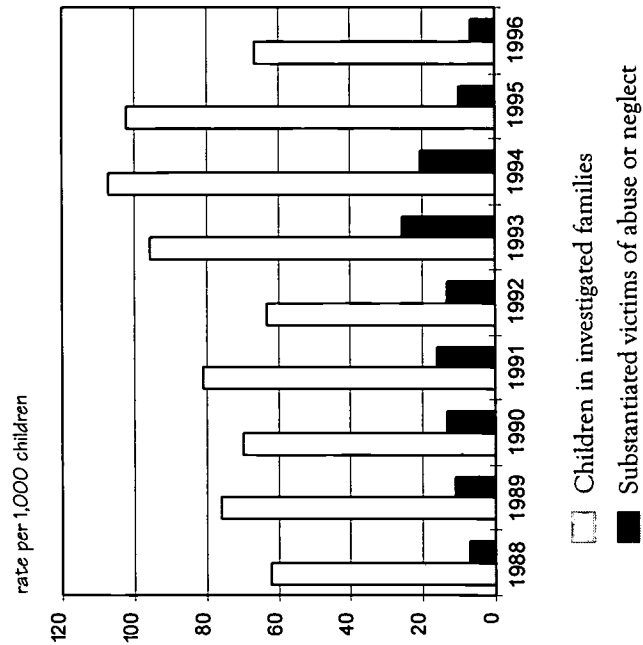
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.







**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

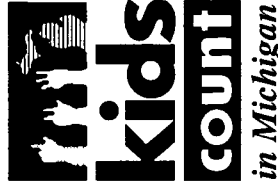
- Total population
- Total child population
  - Ages 0-4
  - Ages 5-9
  - Ages 10-14
  - Ages 15-17
- White
- African American
- American Indian
- Asian/Pacific Islander

	1995	2005	Percent Change
Total population	20,257	23,187	14.5%
Total child population	4,947	4,938	-0.2%
–Ages 0-4	1,250	1,276	2.1%
–Ages 5-9	1,352	1,345	-0.5%
–Ages 10-14	1,443	1,472	2.0%
–Ages 15-17	901	845	-6.1%
–White	4,843	4,830	-0.3%
–African American	9	7	-22.9%
–American Indian	87	92	6.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	9	10	10.3%

- Total births (1996) 223

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 7.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 46.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,863



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 863
- Children in publicly subsidized care 225
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$87.96
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 3,438

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

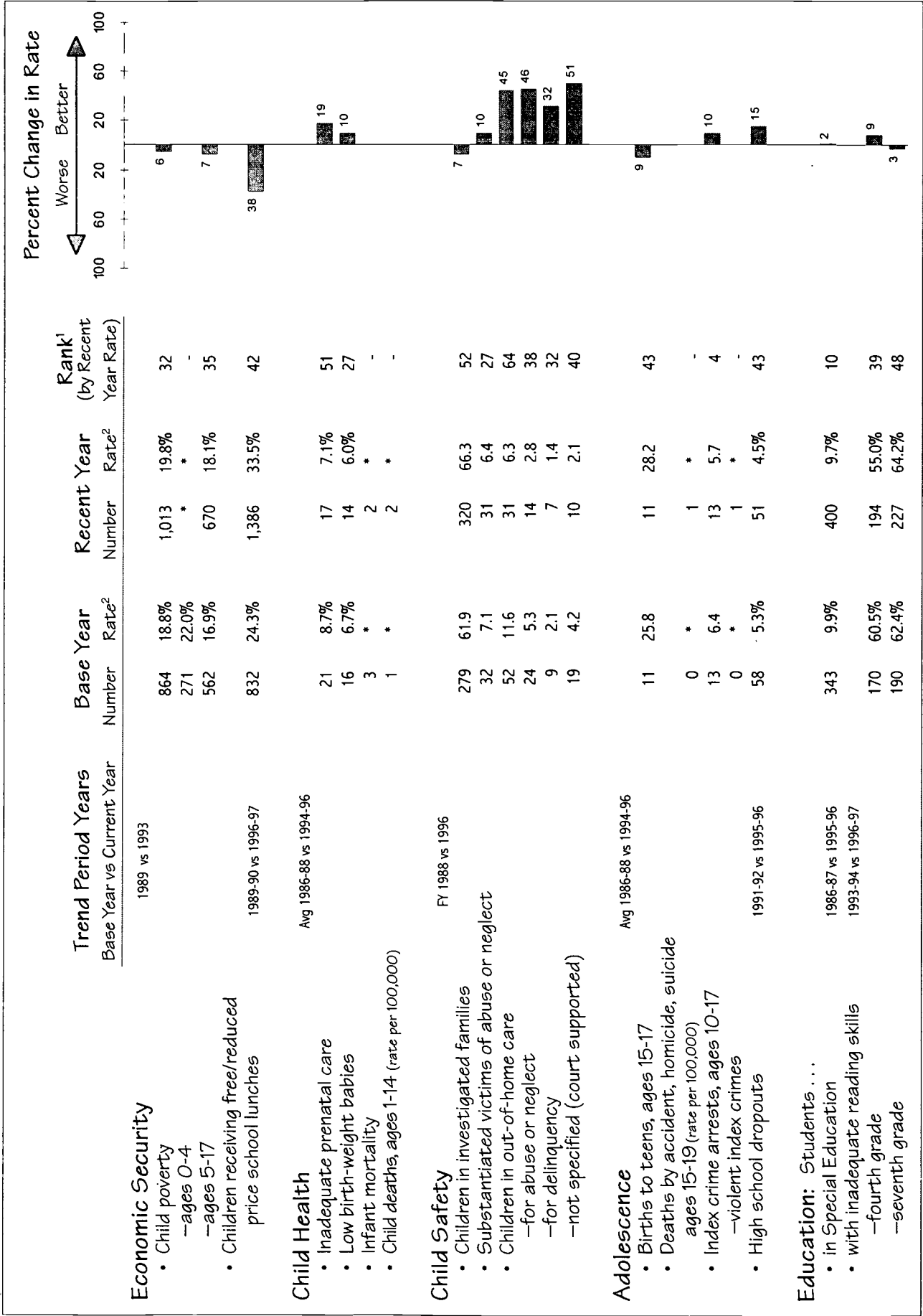
- Children receiving food stamps 560
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 228

	Number	Percent of all Children
Children receiving food stamps	560	12%
Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	228	5%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

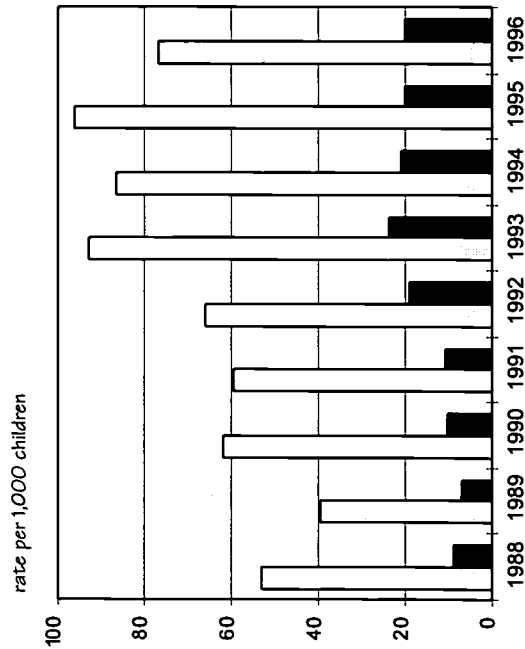
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families  
 ■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

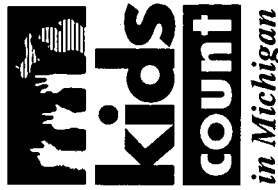
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	16,151	17,451	8.0%
• Total child population	4,036	4,034	-0.1%
–Ages 0-4	1,013	1,122	10.7%
–Ages 5-9	999	1,085	8.6%
–Ages 10-14	1,244	1,181	-5.1%
–Ages 15-17	780	646	-17.2%
–White	3,957	3,954	-0.1%
–African American	6	1	*
–American Indian	55	66	20.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	18	12	-32.9%

• Total births (1996) 172

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 9.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 50.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,333



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 443
- Children in publicly subsidized care 158
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$85.67
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 2,772

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	871	22%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	447	11%

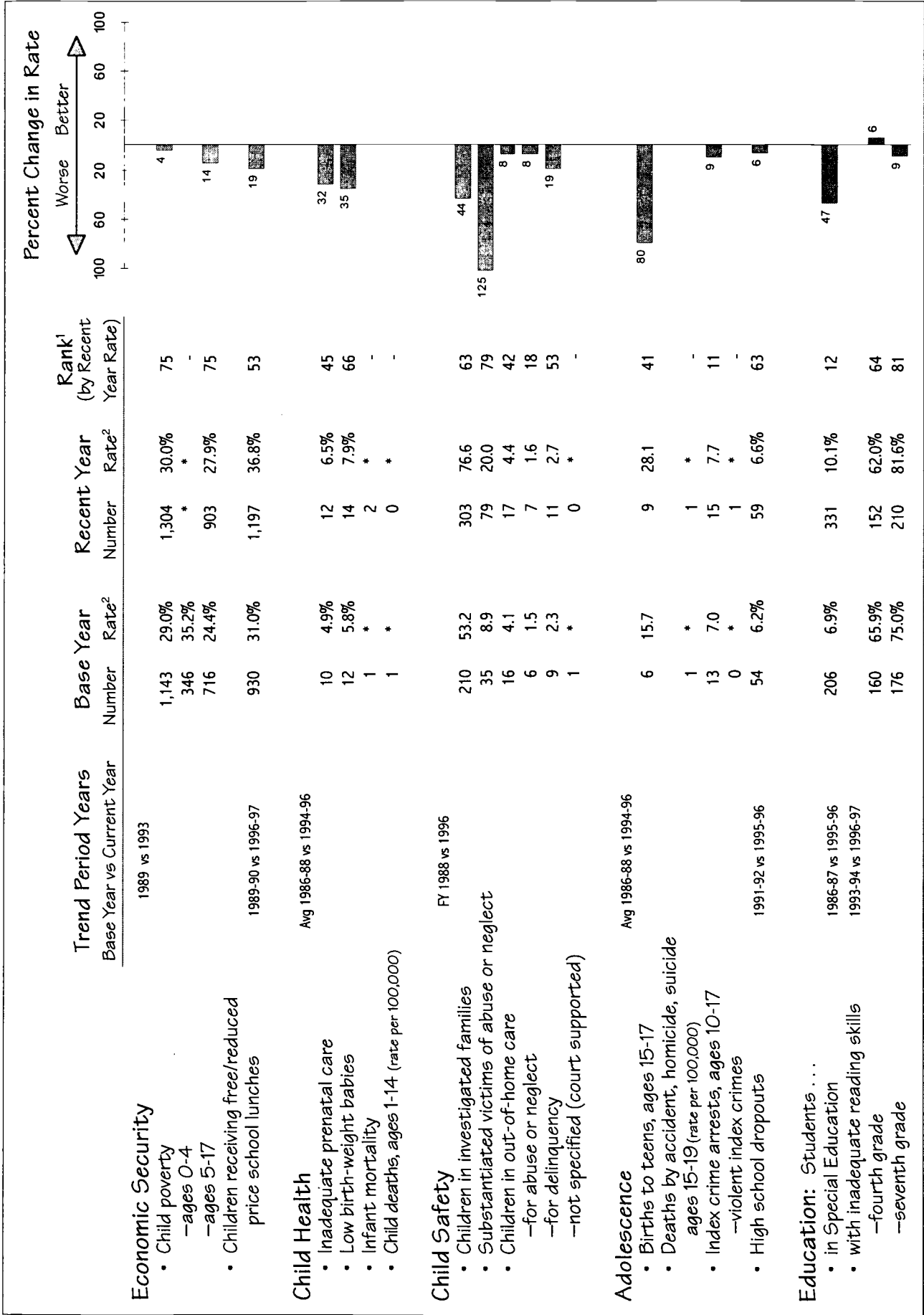
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

# Arenac County

## Trends in Child Well-Being

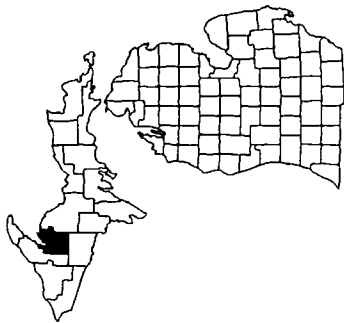


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

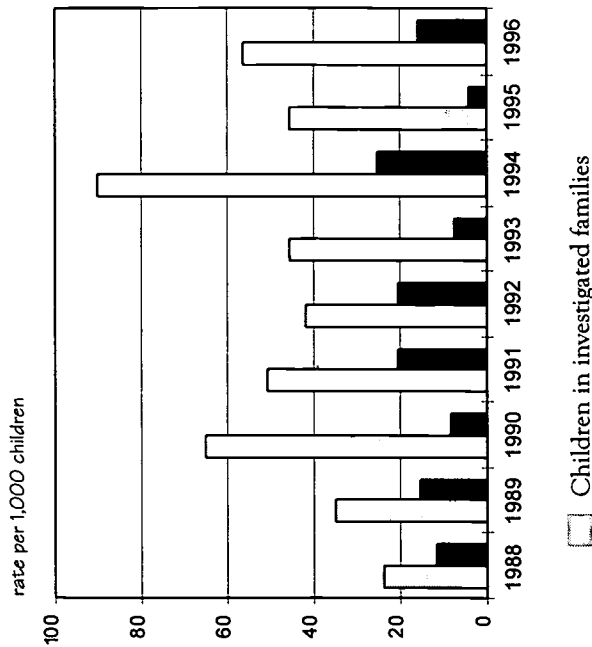
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



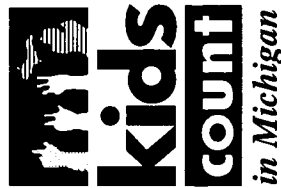
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,493	8,225	-3.2%
• Total child population	2,113	1,997	-5.5%
—Ages 0-4	521	495	-5.0%
—Ages 5-9	588	545	-7.3%
—Ages 10-14	606	600	-1.0%
—Ages 15-17	397	357	-10.2%
—White	1,679	1,516	-9.7%
—African American	5	1	*
—American Indian	425	478	12.5%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	*

• Total births (1996) 82

### Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 9.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 40.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,772



### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 93
- Children in publicly subsidized care 50
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$101.25
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,468

### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 379 18%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 193 9%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

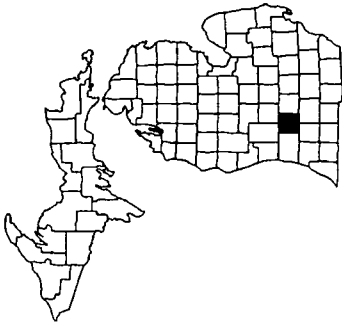
Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	467	22.4%	503	23.2%	55	4
–ages 0-4	161	30.4%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17	264	17.0%	342	21.3%	54	25
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	583	37.1%	571	38.2%	57	3
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	11	11.8%	4	*	-	
• Low birth-weight babies	4	*	5	5.7%	23	
• Infant mortality	2	*	1	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	1	*	-	
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	51	23.9	118	56.2	36	135
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	25	11.7	33	15.7	72	34
• Children in out-of-home care	31	14.3	15	7.3	75	49
–for abuse or neglect	27	12.4	14	6.7	71	46
–for delinquency	3	*	1	*	-	
–not specified (court supported)	1	*	0	*	-	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	6	31.2	5	*	-	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	1	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	19	18.4	12	11.6	23	37
–violent index crimes	1	*	1	*	-	
• High school dropouts	15	3.4%	20	4.1%	35	20
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
<b>Education: Students ...</b>						
• in Special Education	104	6.6%	137	6.3%	1	4
• with inadequate reading skills						
–fourth grade	53	58.7%	41	71.2%	81	21
–seventh grade	82	64.4%	40	75.5%	78	17

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

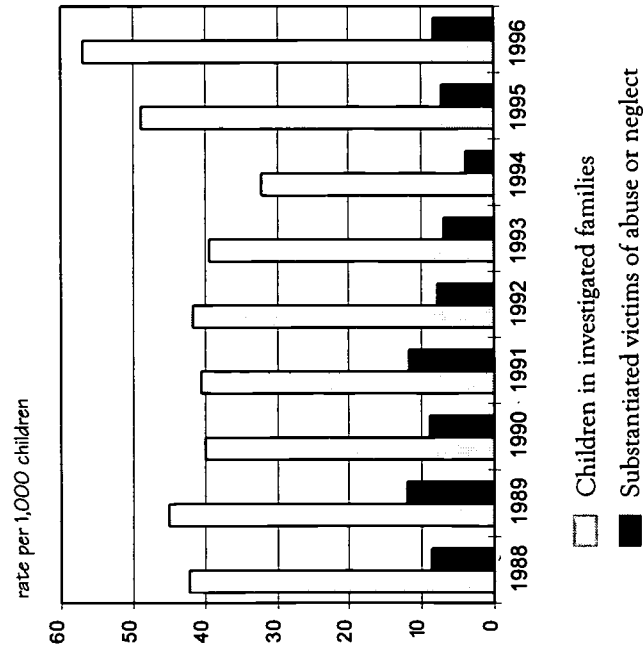
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	52,643	56,287	6.9%
• Total child population	14,338	13,880	-3.2%
--Ages 0-4	3,403	3,438	1.0%
--Ages 5-9	3,984	3,708	-6.9%
--Ages 10-14	4,356	4,195	-3.7%
--Ages 15-17	2,594	2,539	-2.1%
• --White	14,199	13,754	-3.1%
• --African American	31	24	-22.3%
• --American Indian	53	50	-6.3%
• --Asian/Pacific Islander	55	53	-4.4%

• Total births (1996) 714

## Income and Poverty (1996)

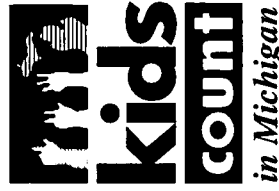
- Unemployment rate 3.9%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 27.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$20,475

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,441
- Children in publicly subsidized care 239
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$90.35
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 10,040

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,217	9%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	597	4%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	1,610	11.7%	2,178	14.7%	14	26
–ages 0-4	462	12.7%	*	*	-	16
–ages 5-17	1,173	11.6%	1,449	13.4%	14	16
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,008	14.1%	1,653	20.7%	13	47
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	17	2.6%	17	2.5%	4	5
• Low birth-weight babies	33	4.8%	40	5.7%	21	17
• Infant mortality	7	10.8	3	*	-	17
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	*	3	*	-	5
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	584	42.1	801	56.8	38	35
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	120	8.6	118	8.4	41	3
• Children in out-of-home care	51	3.6	28	2.0	5	45
–for abuse or neglect	26	1.8	13	0.9	4	49
–for delinquency	4	*	3	*	-	44
–not specified (court supported)	21	1.5	12	0.9	18	44
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	24	19.0	31	27.5	39	45
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	2	*	-	7
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	86	13.5	98	14.4	34	7
–violent index crimes	2	*	7	1.0	3	19
• High school dropouts	80	4.0%	68	3.2%	21	19
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
<b>Education: Students ...</b>						
• in Special Education	566	7.9%	858	8.4%	5	7
• with inadequate reading skills	319	61.0%	310	52.3%	28	14
–fourth grade	342	59.3%	357	63.7%	43	7
–seventh grade						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

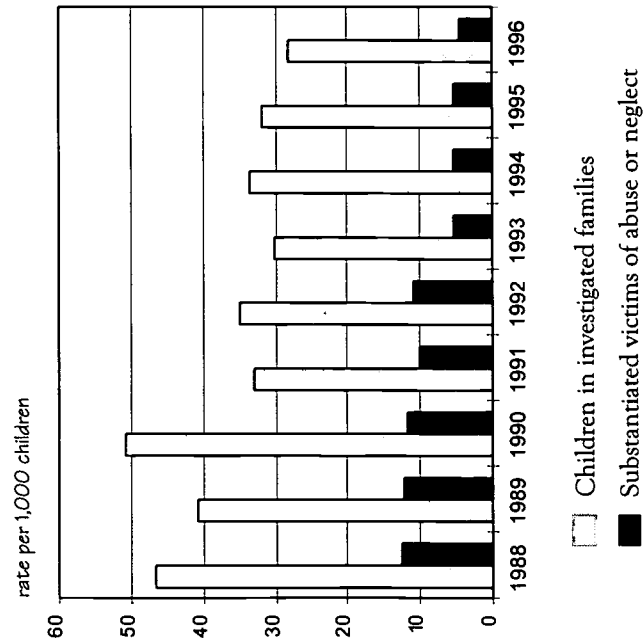






## Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

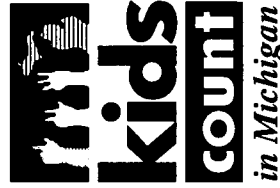
	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	111,529	110,695	-0.7%
• Total child population	28,373	26,048	-8.2%
--Ages 0-4	7,334	6,734	-8.2%
--Ages 5-9	7,765	7,064	-9.0%
--Ages 10-14	8,089	7,703	-4.8%
--Ages 15-17	5,185	4,547	-12.3%
--White	27,271	24,707	-9.4%
--African American	584	823	40.8%
--American Indian	263	256	-2.3%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	256	262	2.3%

• Total births (1996)

1,347

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate: 5.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup>: 44.8%
- Per person annual income (1995): \$21,889



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots: 4,145
- Children in publicly subsidized care: 737
- Average weekly cost (full-time): \$93.73
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995): 19,894

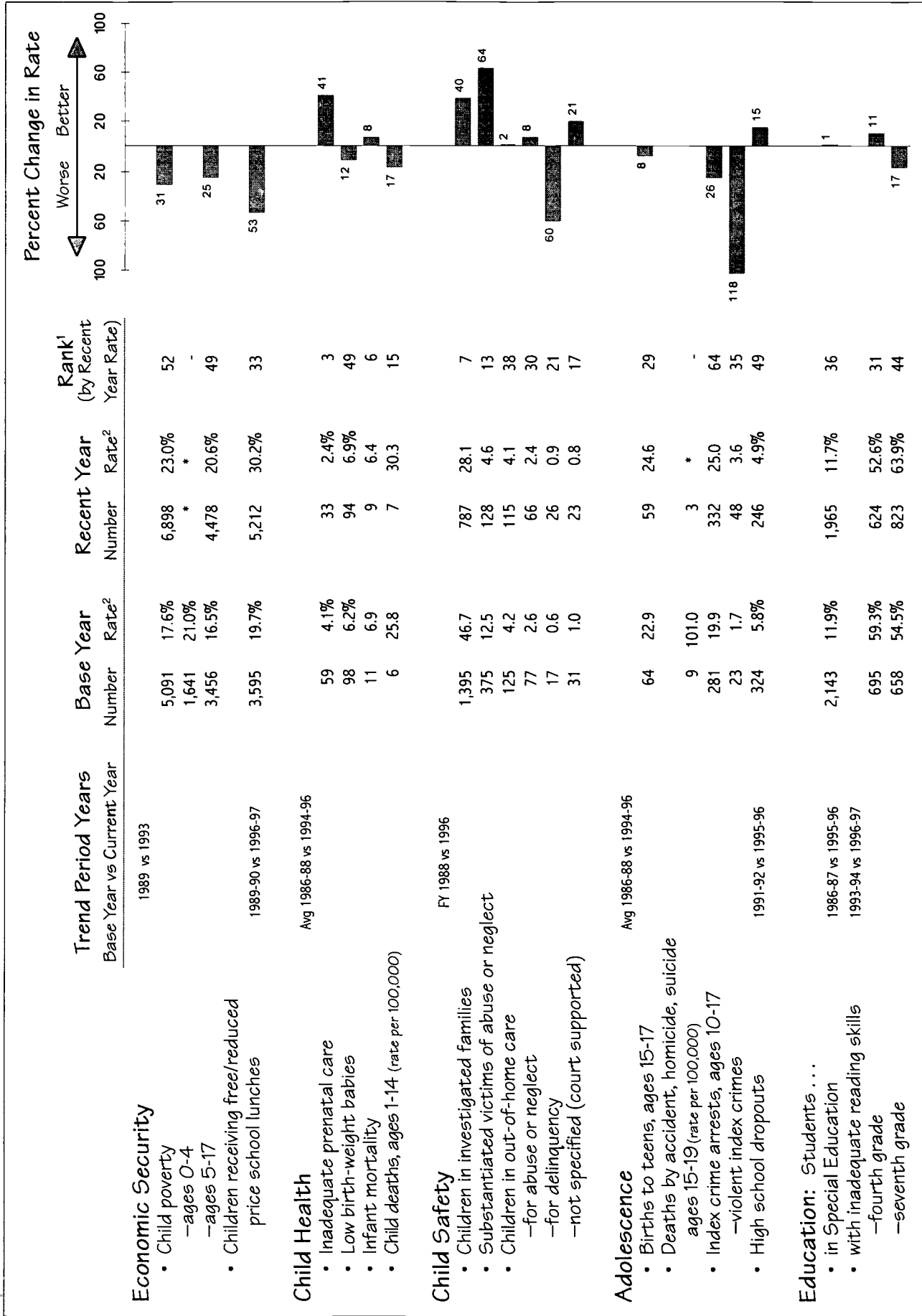
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	4,957	18%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	2,888	10%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



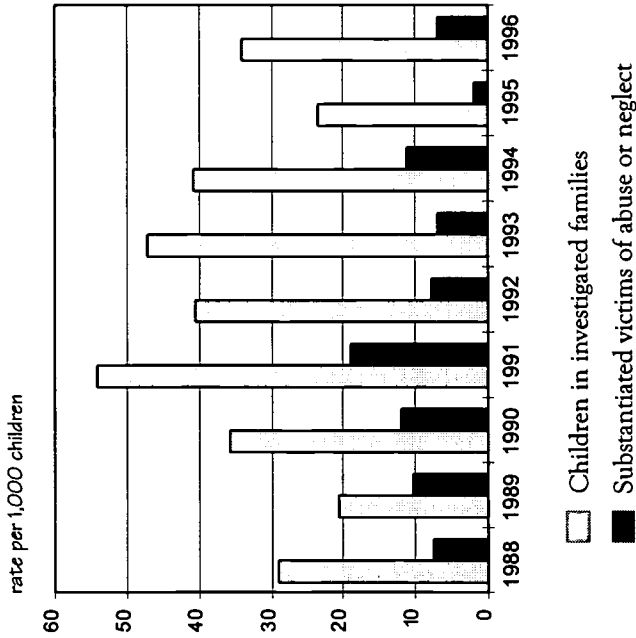
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency



## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,660	15,349	12.4%
• Total child population	3,180	3,100	-2.5%
–Ages 0-4	854	812	-4.9%
–Ages 5-9	869	838	-3.6%
–Ages 10-14	919	930	1.2%
–Ages 15-17	539	520	-3.4%
–White	3,043	2,936	-3.5%
–African American	13	9	-29.7%
–American Indian	106	135	27.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	18	19	9.8%

• Total births (1996) 135

## Income and Poverty (1996)

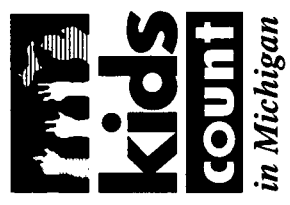
- Unemployment rate 7.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 51.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,218

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 666
- Children in publicly subsidized care 164
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$84.10
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 2,271

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

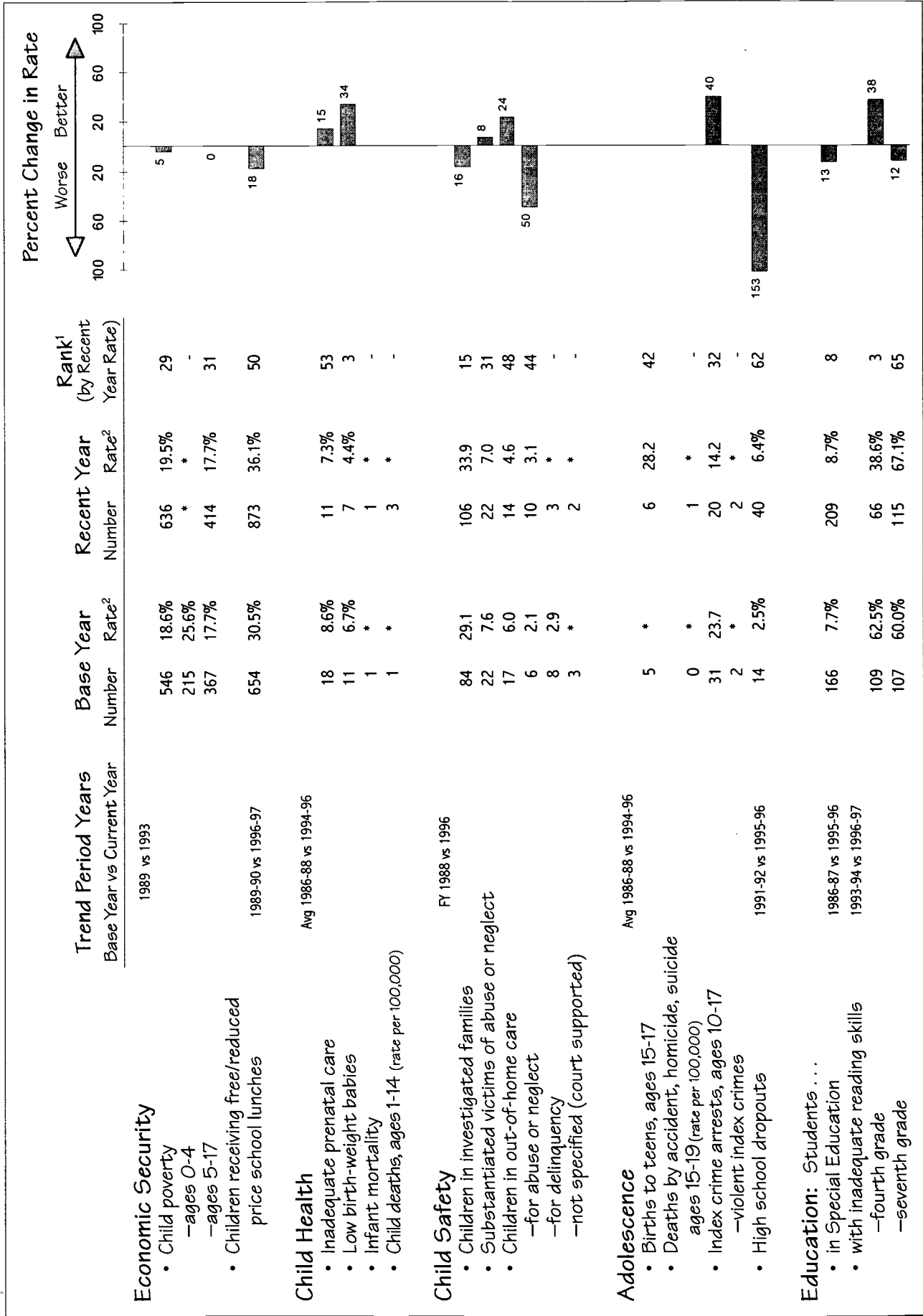
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	396	13%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	123	4%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

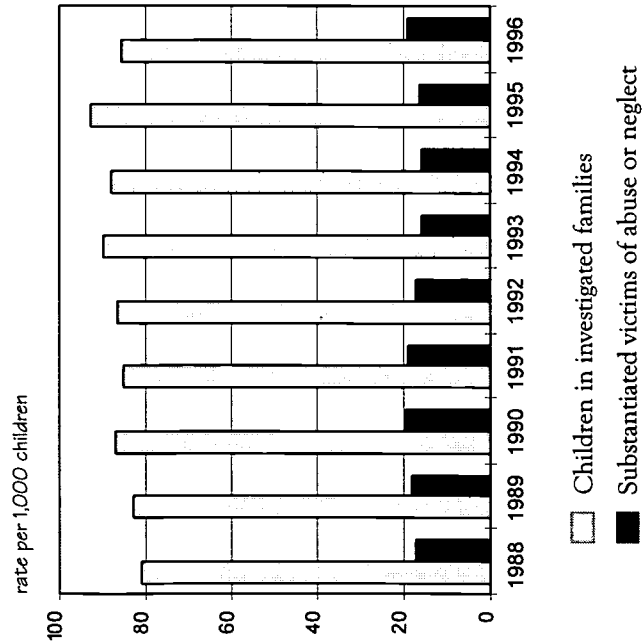
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

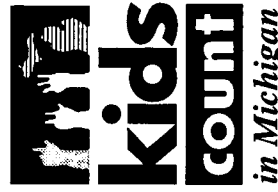
	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	162,623	161,761	-0.5%
• Total child population	43,846	43,157	-1.6%
–Ages 0-4	12,157	11,628	-4.3%
–Ages 5-9	11,908	11,996	0.7%
–Ages 10-14	12,316	12,625	2.5%
–Ages 15-17	7,465	6,908	-7.5%
• White	32,147	29,463	-8.4%
• African American	10,913	12,487	14.4%
• American Indian	192	163	-15.4%
• Asian/Pacific Islander	594	1,044	75.8%

• Total births (1996)

2,262

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate: 6.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup>: 48.3%
- Per person annual income (1995): \$21,284



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots: 5,221
- Children in publicly subsidized care: 594
- Average weekly cost (full-time): \$81.13
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995): 31,462

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

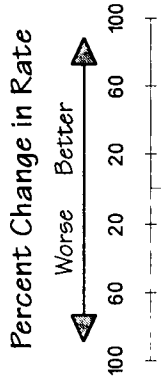
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	9,330	22%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	6,399	15%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

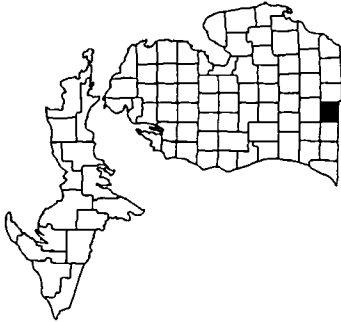
## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	9,840	23.0%	12,665	28.3%	70	23
–ages 0-4	3,267	27.7%	*	*	-	19
–ages 5-17	6,785	22.0%	8,355	26.1%	70	17
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	9,733	36.2%	12,105	42.3%	70	37
<b>Child Health</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Inadequate prenatal care	201	7.7%	231	10.5%	68	12
• Low birth-weight babies	200	7.8%	193	8.8%	74	26
• Infant mortality	29	11.5	19	8.5	18	6
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	13	37.3	14	39.6	19	6
<b>Child Safety</b>						
FY 1988 vs 1996						
• Children in investigated families	3,570	80.7	3,713	85.6	70	6
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	760	17.2	836	19.3	78	12
• Children in out-of-home care	189	4.3	214	4.9	49	16
–for abuse or neglect	85	1.9	113	2.6	35	36
–for delinquency	46	1.0	46	1.0	25	0
–not specified (court supported)	58	1.3	56	1.3	33	2
<b>Adolescence</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	188	45.4	179	51.0	72	13
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	12	87.7	11	94.7	13	8
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	613	30.2	720	36.5	75	21
–violent index crimes	43	2.1	87	4.4	37	108
• High school dropouts	576	7.5%	520	7.4%	69	1
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
• in Special Education	3,100	10.6%	3,469	11.8%	37	12
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
• with inadequate reading skills	1,220	60.2%	1,060	53.9%	35	11
–fourth grade	1,453	67.6%	1,446	66.7%	62	1
–seventh grade						

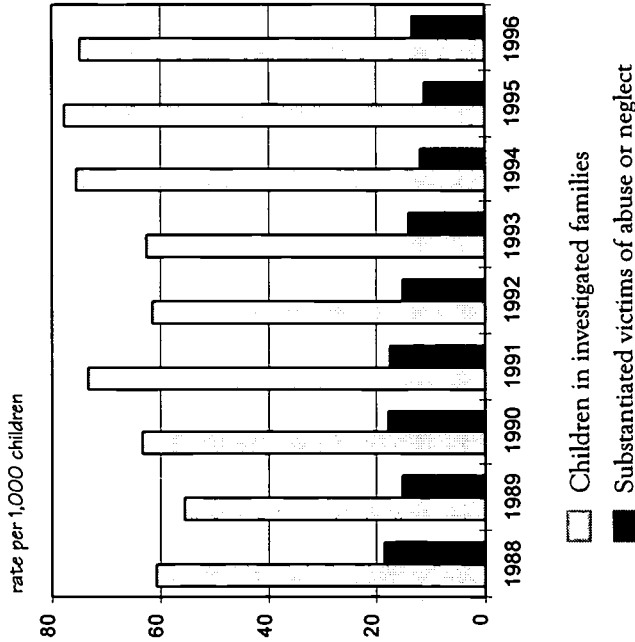


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	44,738	44,928	5.1%
• Total child population	11,953	11,949	0.0%
–Ages 0-4	3,131	3,234	3.3%
–Ages 5-9	3,305	3,312	0.2%
–Ages 10-14	3,533	3,461	-2.0%
–Ages 15-17	1,984	1,942	-2.1%
–White	11,695	11,532	-1.4%
–African American	133	320	140.1%
–American Indian	72	50	-30.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	52	47	-9.6%

• Total births (1996) 525

## Income and Poverty (1996)

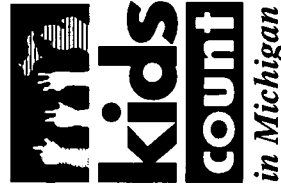
- Unemployment rate 5.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 33.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,072

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,545
- Children in publicly subsidized care 272
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$72.49
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 8,583

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

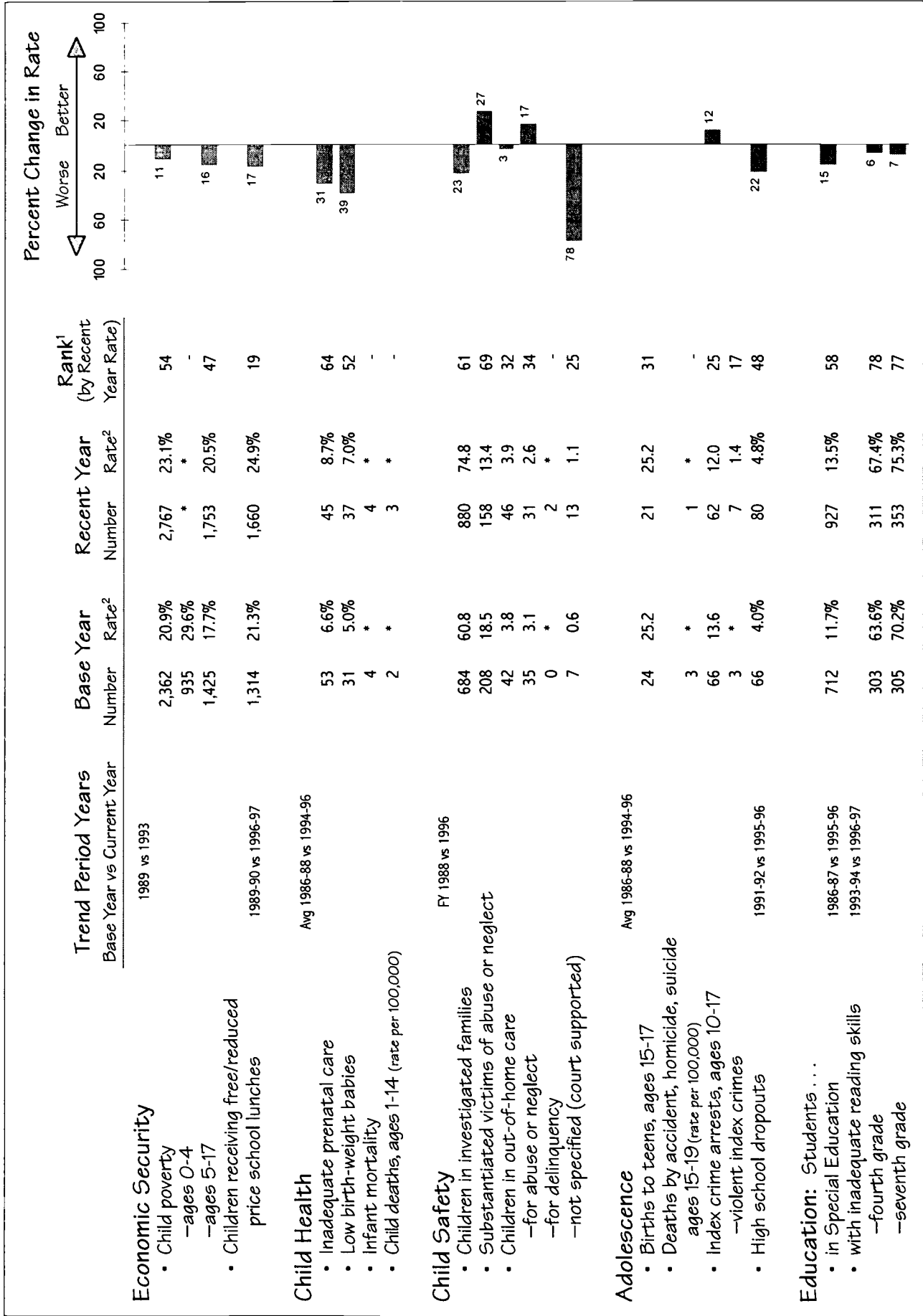
- Children receiving food stamps 1,334 11%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 675 6%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

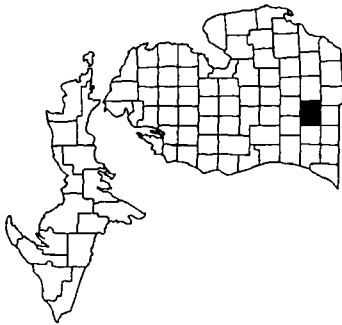


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

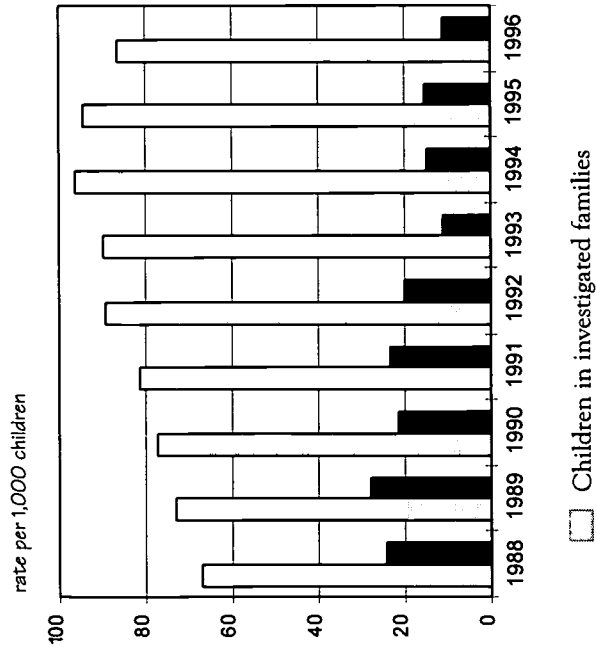
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	140,689	144,357	2.6%
• Total child population	37,264	37,284	0.1%
–Ages 0-4	10,123	9,968	-1.5%
–Ages 5-9	10,187	10,195	0.1%
–Ages 10-14	10,557	10,773	2.0%
–Ages 15-17	6,397	6,348	-0.8%
–White	30,867	29,858	-3.3%
–African American	5,706	6,578	15.3%
–American Indian	239	209	-12.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	452	639	41.5%

• Total births (1996) 1,834

## Income and Poverty (1996)

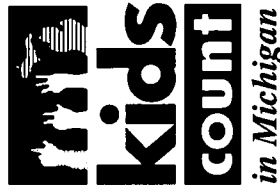
- Unemployment rate 4.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 42.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$20,995

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 5,789
- Children in publicly subsidized care 866
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$81.76
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 26,606

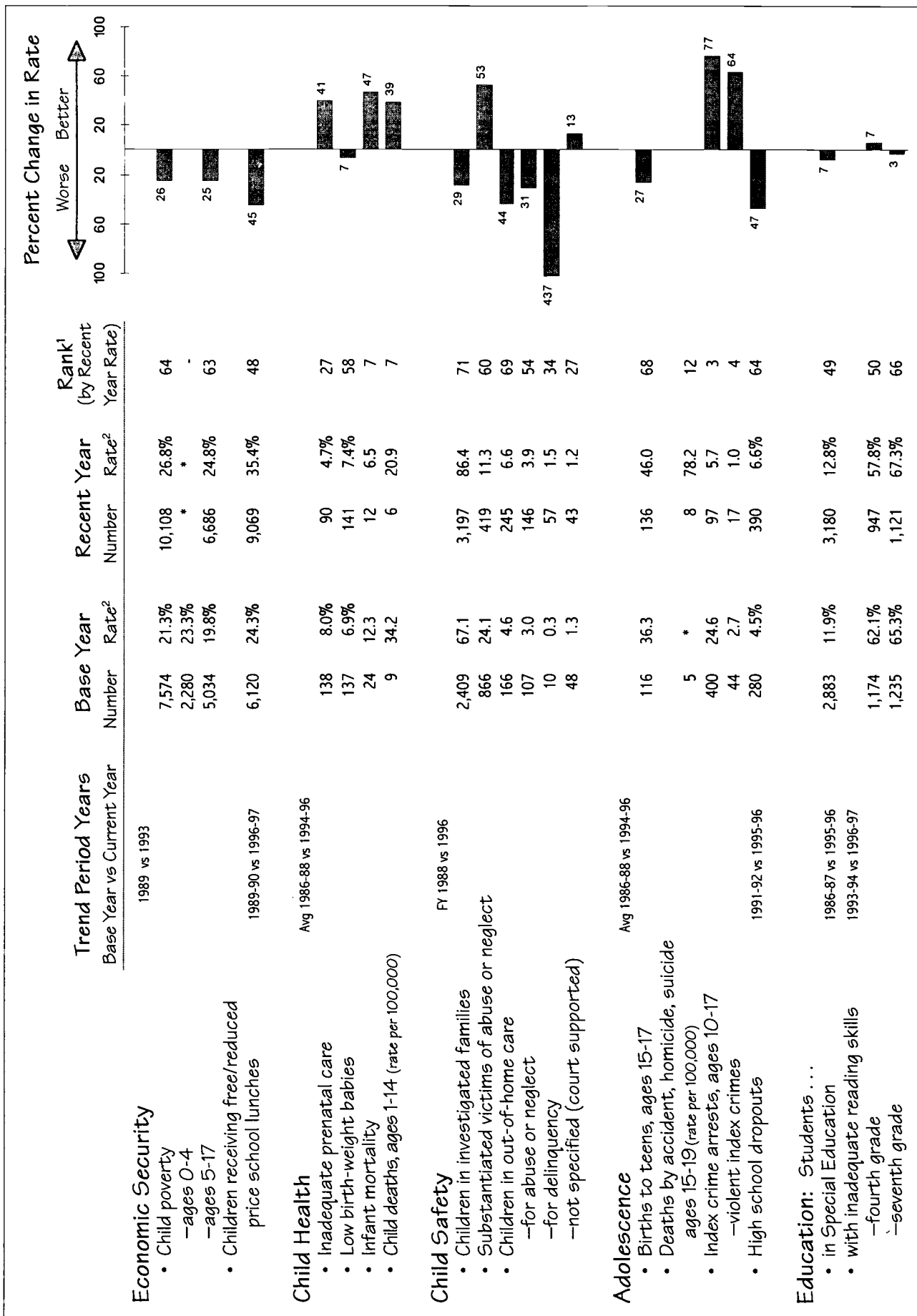
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 6,991 19%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 4,142 11%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

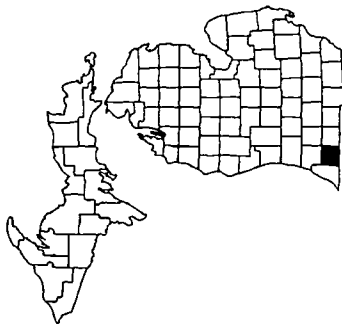


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

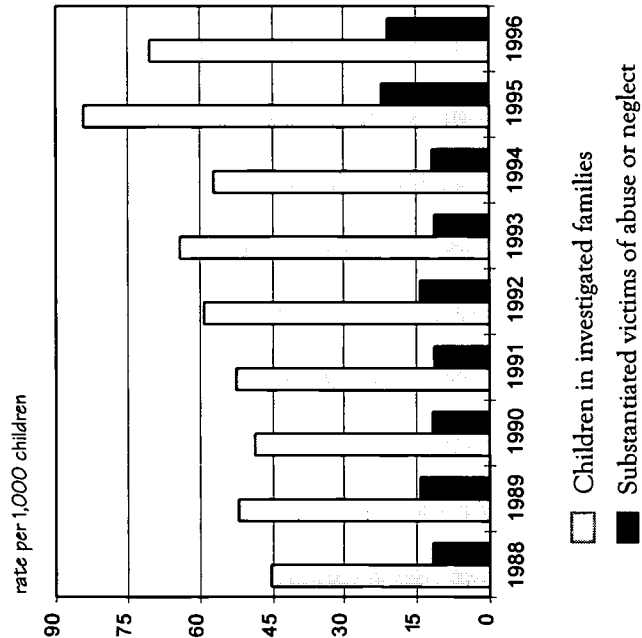
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	49,603	50,214	1.2%
• Total child population	13,125	12,516	-4.6%
--Ages 0-4	3,217	3,148	-2.2%
--Ages 5-9	3,709	3,442	-7.2%
--Ages 10-14	3,868	3,731	-3.6%
--Ages 15-17	2,330	2,195	-5.8%
--White	11,618	10,879	-6.4%
--African American	1,259	1,376	9.3%
--American Indian	173	191	10.5%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	75	70	-6.2%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

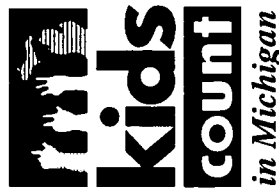
- Total births (1996) 578
- Unemployment rate 5.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 47.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,766

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,021
- Children in publicly subsidized care 213
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$77.24
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 9,296

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,930	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	1,269	10%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
1989 vs 1993							
<b>Economic Security</b>							
• Child poverty	2,305	17.8%	2,996	22.3%	44	25	
–ages 0-4	775	22.9%	*	*	-		
–ages 5-17	1,563	16.6%	1,915	19.7%	42	19	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,911	30.3%	2,537	34.4%	44	13	
1989-90 vs 1996-97							
<b>Child Health</b>							
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
• Inadequate prenatal care	51	8.1%	44	8.2%	59	1	
• Low birth-weight babies	47	7.6%	40	7.5%	61	1	
• Infant mortality	6	9.6	5	*	-		
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	4	*	4	*	-		
<b>Child Safety</b>							
FY 1988 vs 1996							
• Children in investigated families	601	45.2	911	70.3	58	56	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	155	11.7	273	21.1	80	81	
• Children in out-of-home care	64	4.8	102	7.9	78	64	
–for abuse or neglect	53	4.0	66	5.1	66	27	
–for delinquency	2	*	22	1.7	36	71	
–not specified (court supported)	9	0.7	15	1.2	26		
<b>Adolescence</b>							
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	30	24.3	47	43.1	66	78	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	3	*	-		
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	53	8.6	25	4.0	1	53	
–violent index crimes	5	*	3	*	-		
• High school dropouts	134	7.6%	132	7.3%	67	4	
1991-92 vs 1995-96							
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>							
Avg 1986-87 vs 1995-96							
• in Special Education	746	10.4%	910	11.9%	40	15	
Avg 1993-94 vs 1996-97							
• with inadequate reading skills	310	60.5%	270	56.2%	43	7	
–fourth grade	333	65.3%	324	64.1%	47	2	
–seventh grade							

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

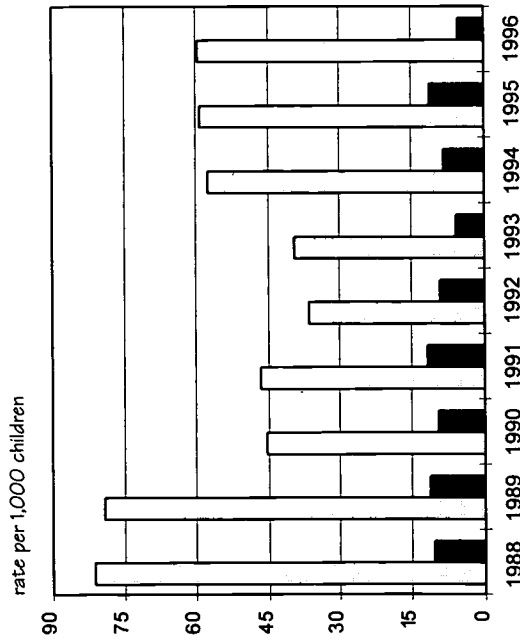
\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	23,052	26,232	13.8%
• Total child population	6,051	6,186	2.2%
–Ages 0-4	1,628	1,693	4.0%
–Ages 5-9	1,637	1,714	4.7%
–Ages 10-14	1,734	1,796	3.6%
–Ages 15-17	1,052	983	-6.5%
–White	5,863	5,956	1.6%
–African American	11	14	27.1%
–American Indian	159	194	21.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	18	23	25.0%

## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

- Total births (1996) 345

## Income and Poverty (1996)

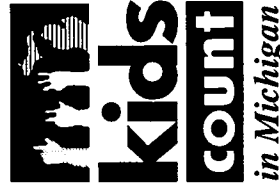
- Unemployment rate 6.9%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 35.7%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$21,277

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,027
- Children in publicly subsidized care 253
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$84.69
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,313

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup>

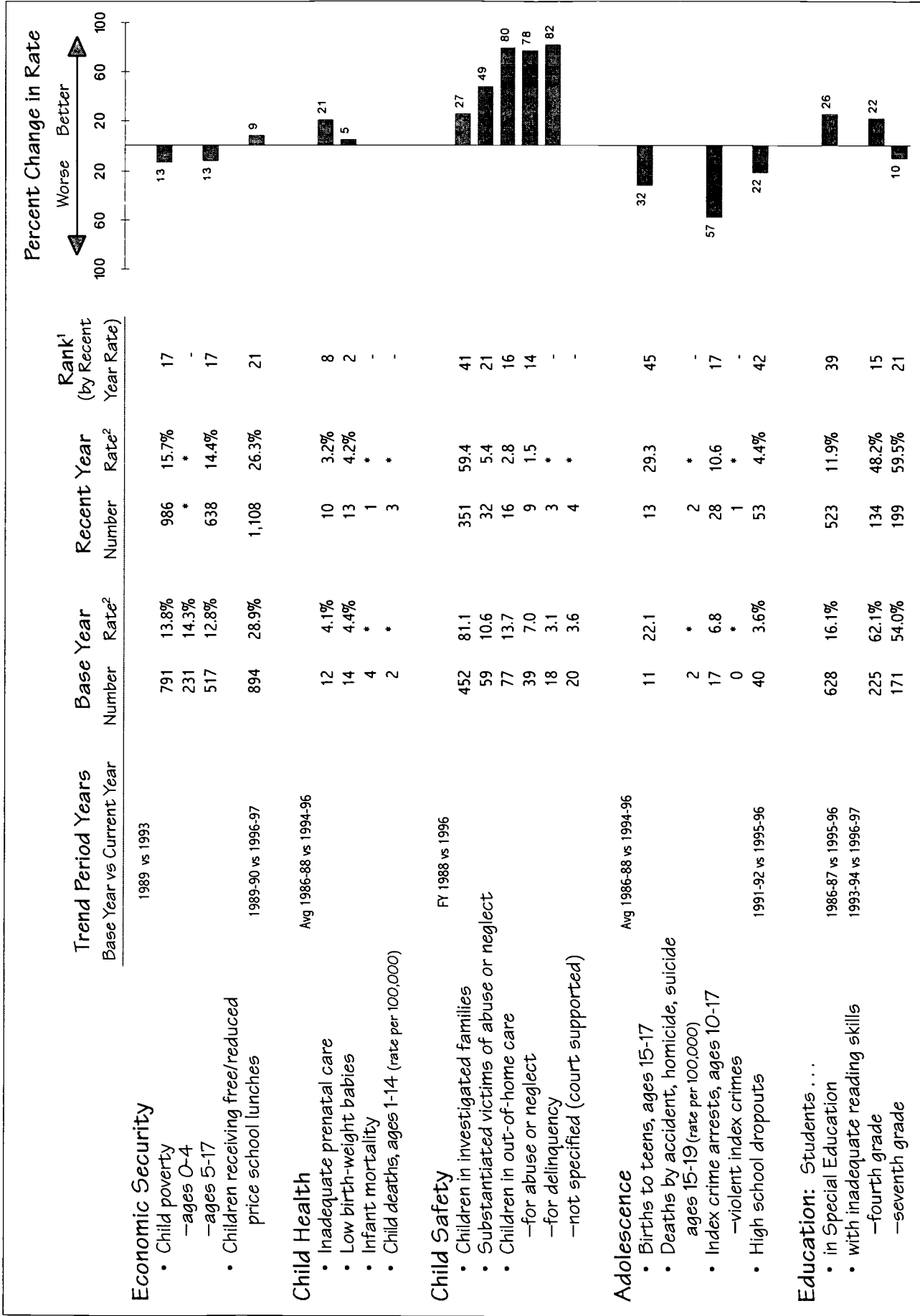


Number	Percent of all Children
571	10%
228	4%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



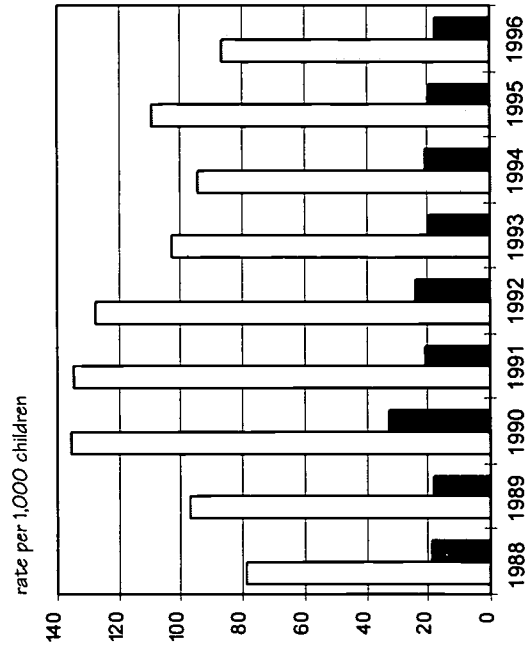
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

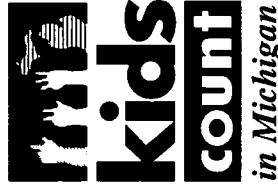
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	22,854	24,409	6.8%
• Total child population	5,640	5,173	-8.3%
–Ages 0-4	1,350	1,435	6.3%
–Ages 5-9	1,479	1,400	-5.3%
–Ages 10-14	1,743	1,460	-16.2%
–Ages 15-17	1,068	878	-17.8%
–White	5,420	4,839	-10.7%
–African American	4	6	*
–American Indian	191	303	59.0%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	25	25	-2.6%

• Total births (1996) 255

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 11.1%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 52.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,538



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 958
- Children in publicly subsidized care 230
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$84.69
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 3,848

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 971 18%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 366 7%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	1,172	21.2%	1,507	25.2%	60	19
–ages 0-4	411	29.0%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17	877	21.4%	1,001	22.8%	59	7
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,051	29.5%	1,345	35.4%	49	20
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	17	5.7%	7	2.6%	5	53
• Low birth-weight babies	19	6.6%	16	6.2%	32	7
• Infant mortality	3	*	3	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	2	*	-	
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	432	79.1	477	86.7	72	10
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	102	18.7	96	17.5	75	7
• Children in out-of-home care	32	5.9	53	9.7	80	65
–for abuse or neglect	18	3.3	36	6.6	70	97
–for delinquency	3	*	13	2.4	49	
–not specified (court supported)	11	2.0	4	*	-	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	8	15.0	14	30.0	48	101
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	1	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	41	16.0	31	11.2	21	30
–violent index crimes	1	*	4	*	-	
• High school dropouts	27	2.4%	18	1.6%	6	32
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
<b>Education: Students...</b>						
• in Special Education	341	10.0%	431	10.9%	23	9
• with inadequate reading skills	182	62.8%	132	53.8%	34	14
–fourth grade	200	60.7%	219	67.6%	67	12
–seventh grade						

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.







Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	36,859	41,883	13.6%
• Total child population	8,736	10,195	16.7%
–Ages 0-4	2,154	2,400	11.4%
–Ages 5-9	2,490	2,803	12.6%
–Ages 10-14	2,591	2,974	14.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,502	2,018	34.4%
–White	6,802	7,898	16.1%
–African American	49	85	73.9%
–American Indian	1,857	2,184	17.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	28	28	0.7%

• Total births (1996) 459

### Income and Poverty (1996)

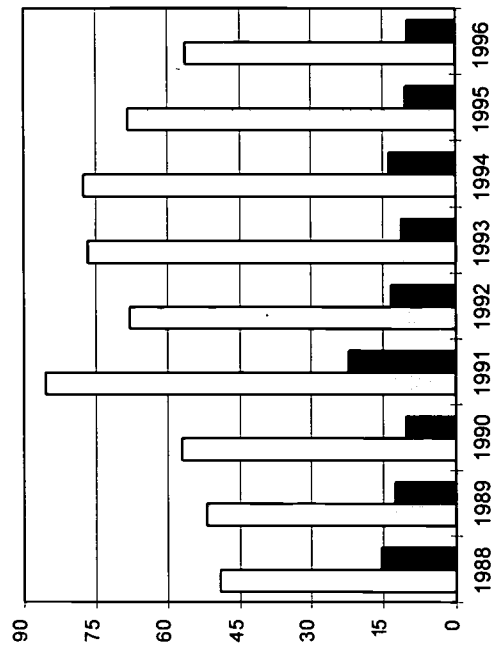
- Unemployment rate 8.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 46.8%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,713

### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 967
- Children in publicly subsidized care 374
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$89.17
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 6,219

### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

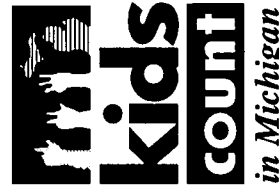
- Children receiving food stamps 1,248 14%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 601 7%



□ Children in investigated families

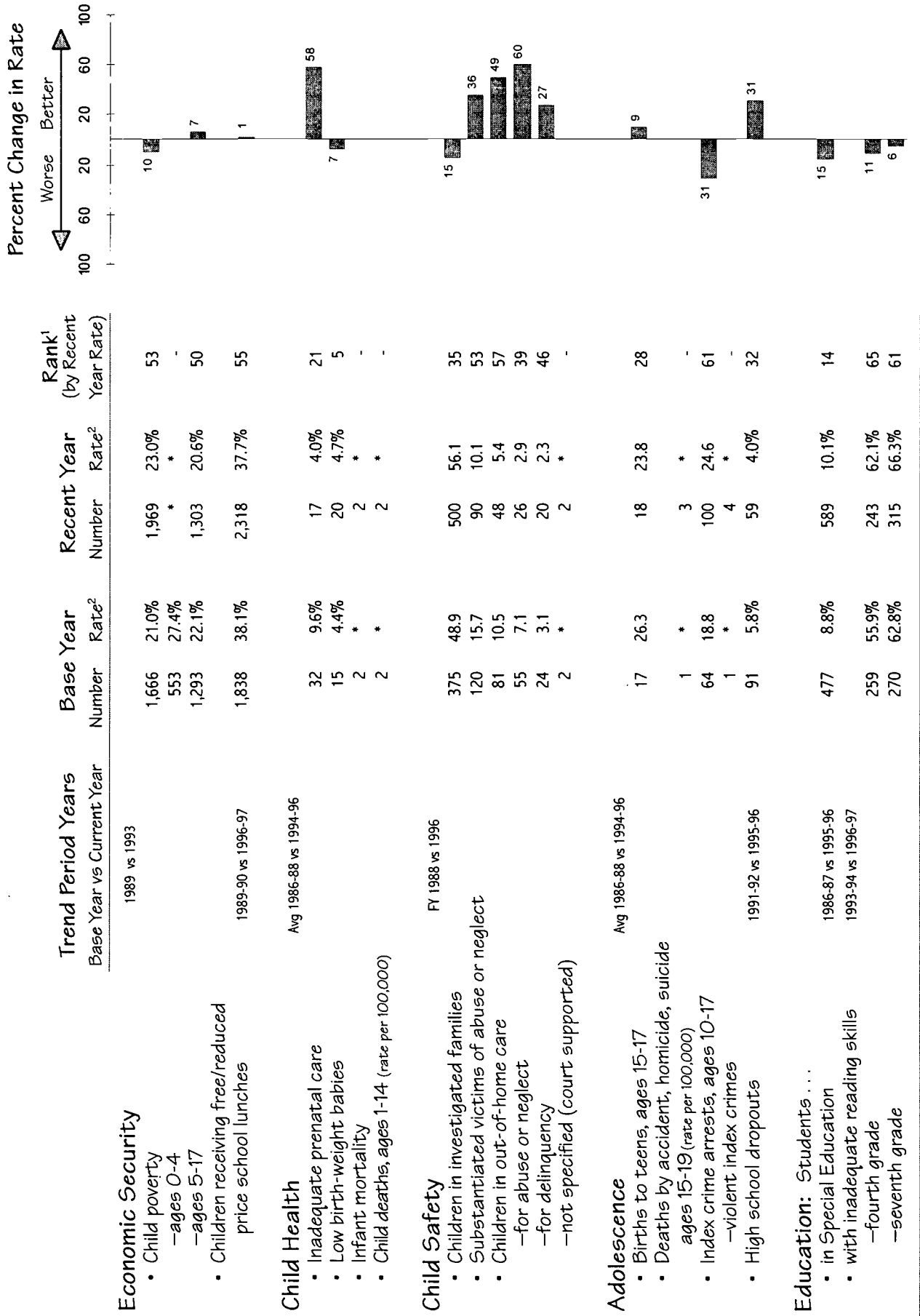
■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

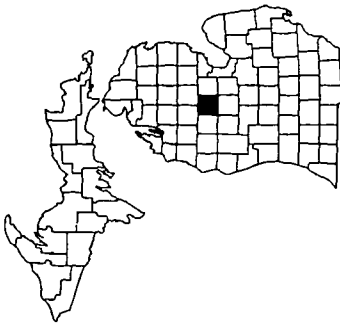
## Trends in Child Well-Being



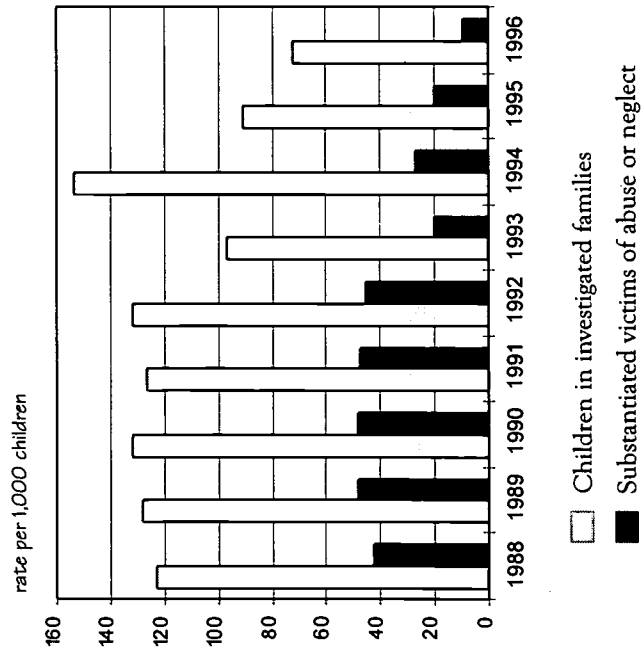
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

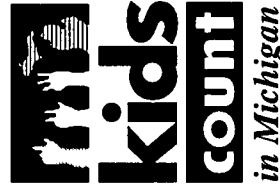
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	28,078	31,379	11.8%
• Total child population	7,415	7,855	5.9%
–Ages 0-4	2,010	2,125	5.7%
–Ages 5-9	1,992	2,120	6.4%
–Ages 10-14	2,138	2,348	9.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,275	1,262	-1.0%
–White	7,320	7,759	6.0%
–African American	18	13	-25.7%
–American Indian	52	55	5.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	25	28	12.1%

• Total births (1996) 361

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 9.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 49.3%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,703



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 785
- Children in publicly subsidized care 275
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$83.71
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 5,296

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,903 26%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 1,099 15%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

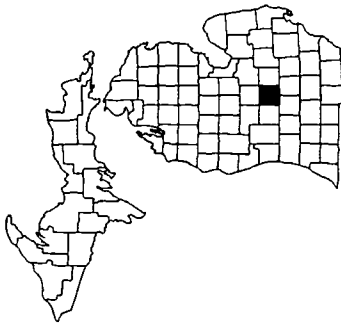
	Trend Period Years		Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year vs Current Year	1989 vs 1993	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
<b>Economic Security</b>									
• Child poverty			2,285	36.0%	2,701	36.7%	81	2	
–ages 0-4			728	41.0%	*	*	-		
–ages 5-17			1,476	32.6%	1,859	35.4%	81	9	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97		2,019	41.2%	2,730	48.0%	79	16	
<b>Child Health</b>									
• Inadequate prenatal care	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96		23	5.0%	20	5.4%	33	9	
• Low birth-weight babies			23	6.7%	26	7.1%	53	5	
• Infant mortality			3	*	3	*	-		
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)			1	*	3	*	-		
<b>Child Safety</b>									
• Children in investigated families	FY 1988 vs 1996		782	123.0	525	72.4	59	41	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect			271	42.6	71	9.8	52	77	
• Children in out-of-home care			42	6.5	53	7.3	76	13	
–for abuse or neglect			32	5.1	47	6.5	69	27	
–for delinquency			5	*	7	0.9	20		
–not specified (court supported)			4	*	0	*	-		
<b>Adolescence</b>									
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96		21	35.9	16	29.8	47	17	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)			2	*	2	*	-		
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17			89	30.6	47	14.0	31	54	
–violent index crimes			2	*	2	*	-		
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96		123	9.5%	74	5.8%	57	39	
<b>Education: Students...</b>									
• in Special Education	1986-87 vs 1995-96		763	16.6%	836	15.3%	78	8	
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97		256	65.4%	169	63.6%	67	3	
–fourth grade			264	70.9%	189	66.3%	59	7	
–seventh grade									

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

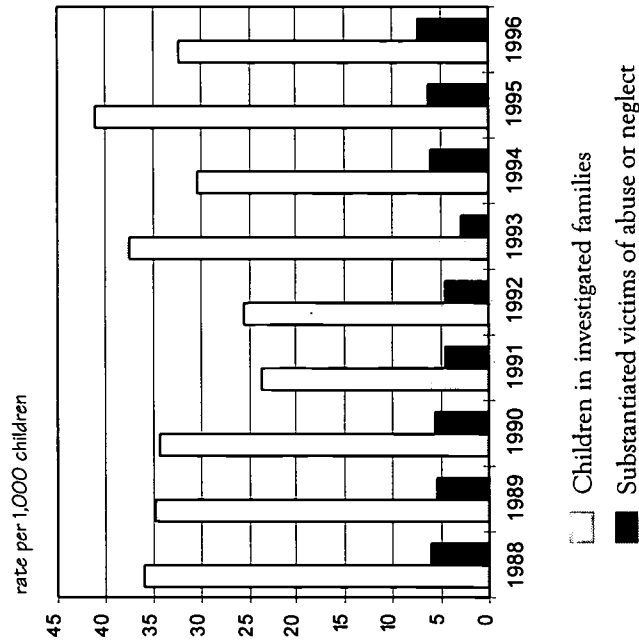
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	61,657	64,680	4.9%
• Total child population	16,936	15,779	-6.8%
–Ages 0-4	4,046	3,932	-2.8%
–Ages 5-9	4,683	4,308	-8.0%
–Ages 10-14	5,092	4,732	-7.1%
–Ages 15-17	3,115	2,807	-9.9%
–White	16,699	15,581	-6.7%
–African American	61	72	19.3%
–American Indian	94	63	-33.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	83	63	-23.9%

• Total births (1996) 789

## Income and Poverty (1996)

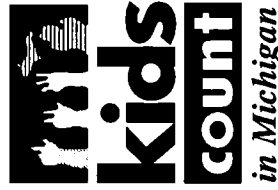
- Unemployment rate 3.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 24.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$20,658

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 2,323
- Children in publicly subsidized care 153
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$92.26
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 11,780

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,024 6%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 502 3%

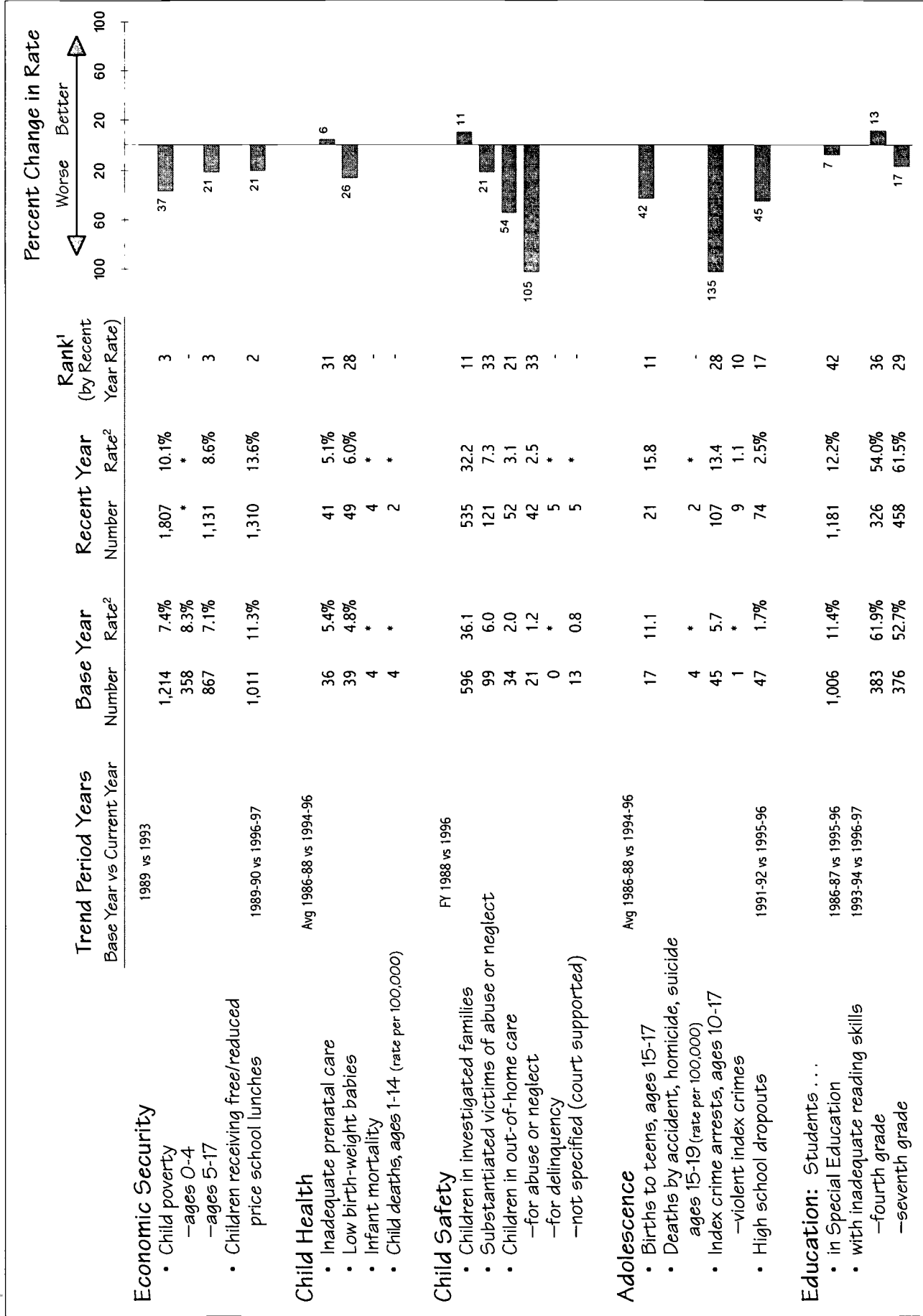


<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being



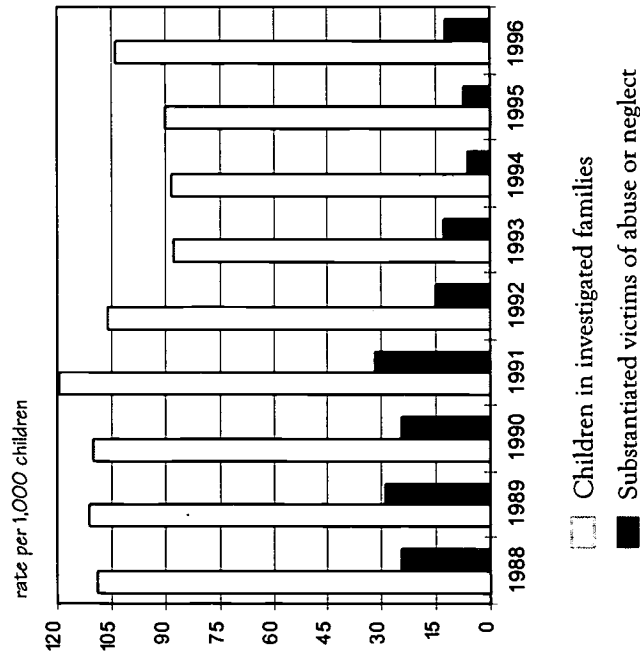
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,523	16,257	20.2%
• Total child population	3,466	3,624	4.6%
–Ages 0-4	932	960	3.0%
–Ages 5-9	895	969	8.2%
–Ages 10-14	1,039	1,071	3.1%
–Ages 15-17	600	624	4.1%
• White	3,406	3,536	3.8%
• African American	6	17	174.5%
• American Indian	43	48	11.2%
• Asian/Pacific Islander	11	23	103.5%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

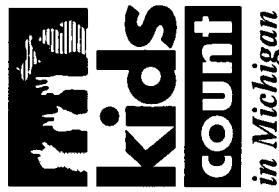
- Total births (1996) 170
- Unemployment rate 7.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 57.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,098

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 381
- Children in publicly subsidized care 194
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$81.13
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 2,426

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

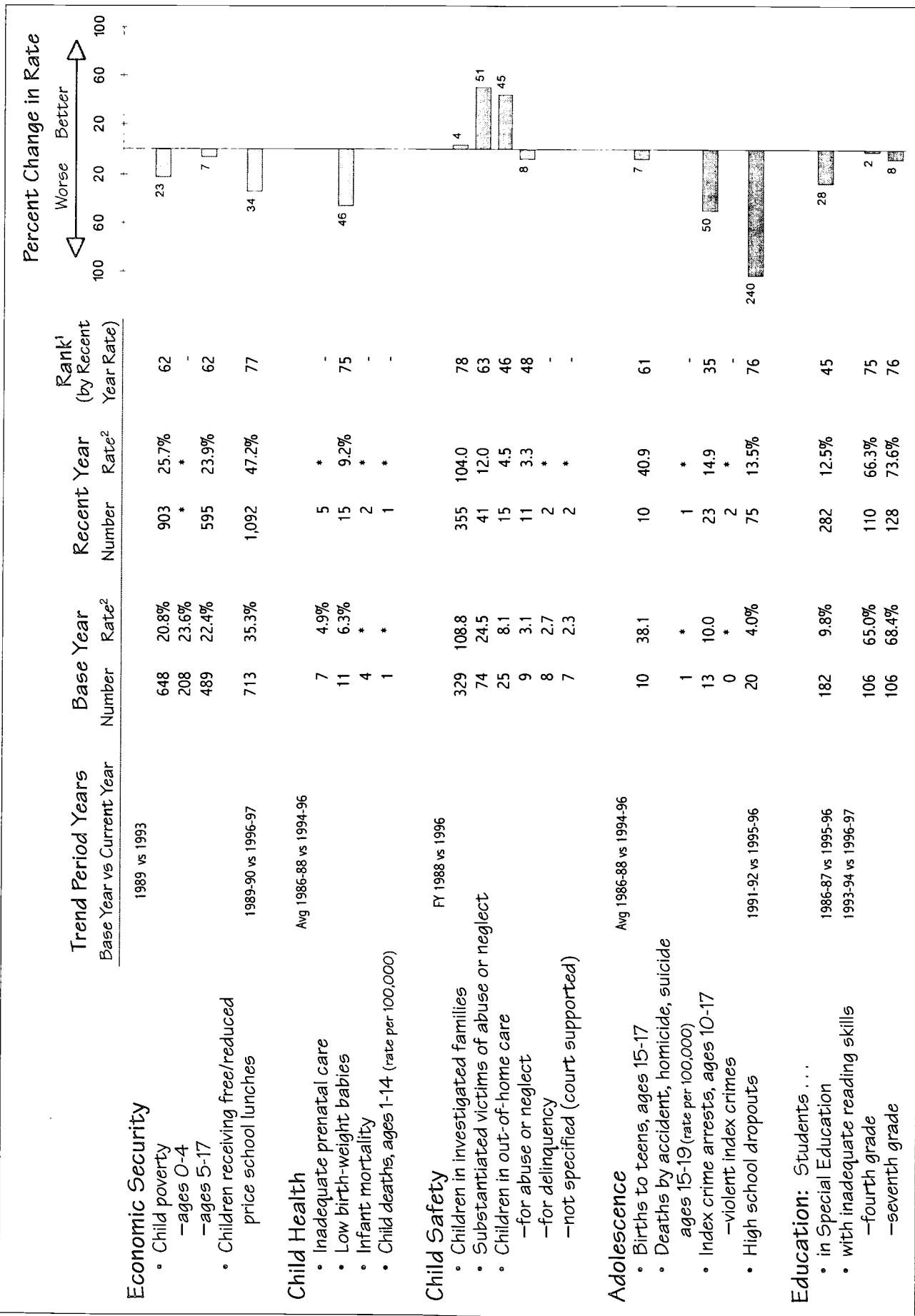
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	794	23%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	372	11%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

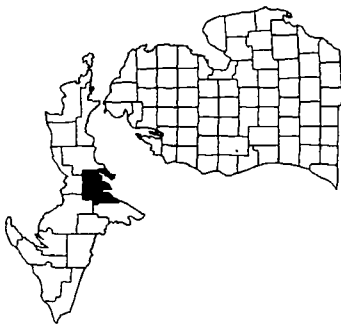
## Trends in Child Well-Being



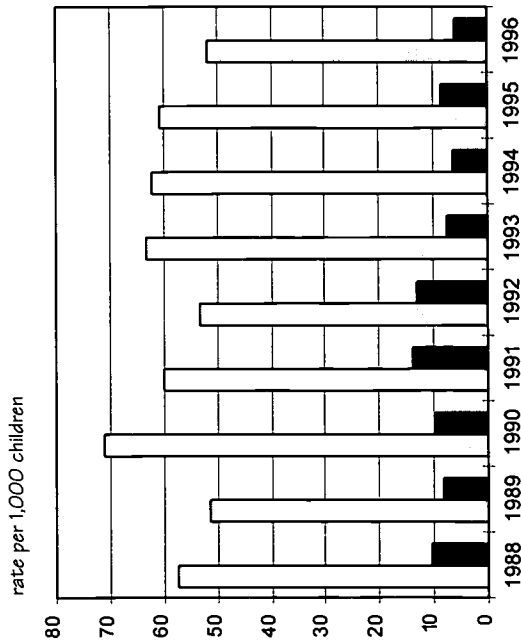
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## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

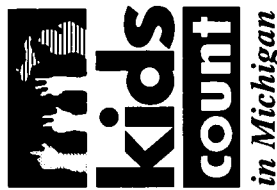
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	38,655	38,906	0.6%
• Total child population	9,883	8,762	-11.3%
--Ages 0-4	2,290	2,272	-0.8%
--Ages 5-9	2,530	2,297	-9.2%
--Ages 10-14	3,064	2,572	-16.1%
--Ages 15-17	1,998	1,621	-18.9%
--White	9,372	8,066	-13.9%
--African American	6	5	*
--American Indian	460	652	41.8%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	45	40	-11.6%

• Total births (1996) 404

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 8.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 44.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,589



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,012
- Children in publicly subsidized care 255
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$90.73
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 6,638

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

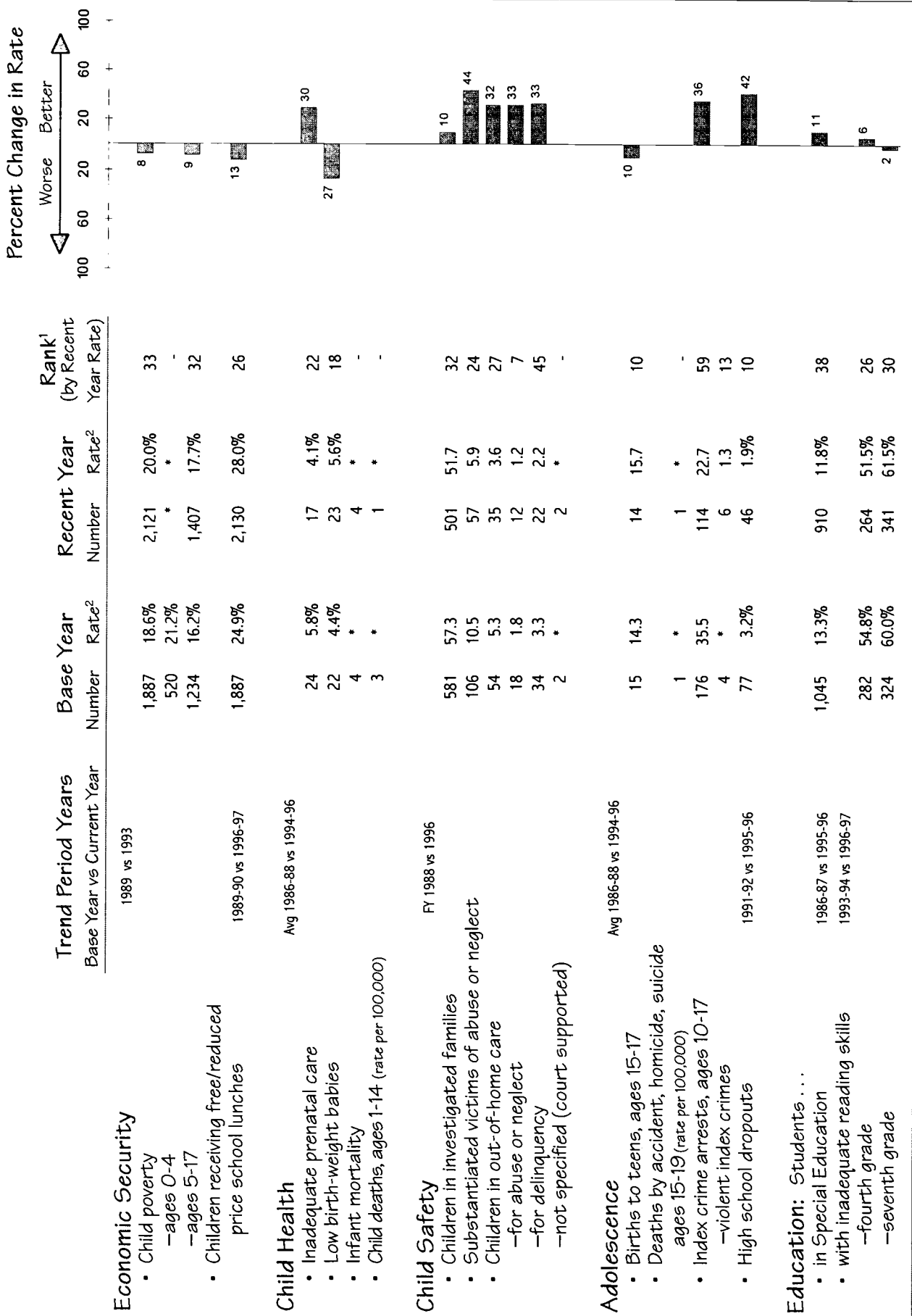
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,503	16%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	841	9%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

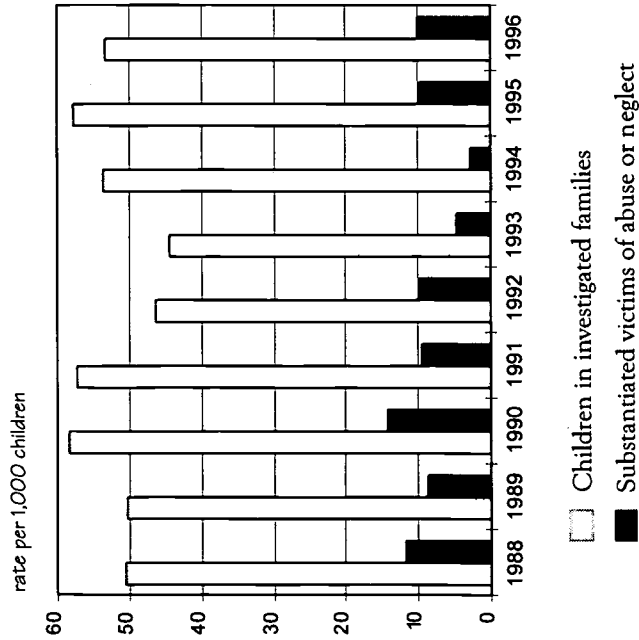
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	27,176	27,547	1.4%
• Total child population	7,003	6,183	-11.7%
–Ages 0-4	1,617	1,562	-3.4%
–Ages 5-9	1,867	1,620	-13.2%
–Ages 10-14	2,184	1,860	-14.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,334	1,141	-14.4%
–White	6,878	6,085	-11.5%
–African American	9	7	-29.2%
–American Indian	52	45	-13.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	63	47	-25.2%

• Total births (1996) 304

### Income and Poverty (1996)

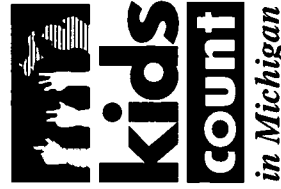
- Unemployment rate 5.7%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 30.3%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$20,422

### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 876
- Children in publicly subsidized care 105
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$95.63
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,839

### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 655 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 396 6%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	843	12.3%	962	13.4%	9	9
–ages 0-4	290	16.2%	*	*	-	20
–ages 5-17	507	10.0%	633	12.0%	9	33
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	905	17.1%	1,153	22.8%	16	45
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	10	4.0%	17	5.8%	38	10
• Low birth-weight babies	13	4.0%	13	4.4%	4	6
• Infant mortality	2	*	1	*	-	14
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	-	24
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	336	50.4	362	53.3	33	21
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	79	11.9	69	10.2	54	13
• Children in out-of-home care	33	4.9	26	3.8	30	19
–for abuse or neglect	21	3.2	13	2.0	23	49
–for delinquency	8	1.1	9	1.4	30	22
–not specified (court supported)	4	*	3	*	-	14
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	11	17.9	9	15.5	9	17
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	*	1	*	-	14
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	73	24.1	96	28.7	67	19
–violent index crimes	0	*	2	*	-	27
• High school dropouts	16	1.2%	27	1.7%	8	17
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>						
• in Special Education	459	10.1%	632	12.4%	43	14
• with inadequate reading skills	198	55.9%	162	47.9%	14	17
–fourth grade	204	59.5%	184	49.7%	4	17
–seventh grade						

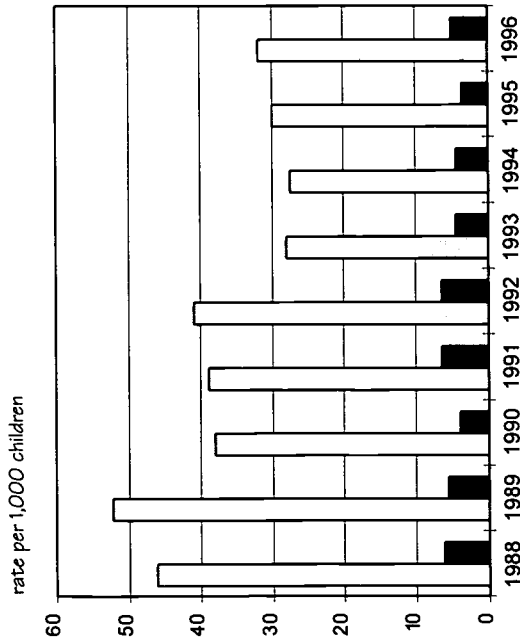
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

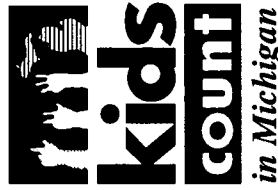
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	98,087	105,912	8.0%
• Total child population	26,413	26,445	0.1%
–Ages 0-4	6,197	6,404	3.3%
–Ages 5-9	7,393	7,122	-3.7%
–Ages 10-14	8,070	8,054	-0.2%
–Ages 15-17	4,753	4,865	2.4%
–White	24,434	23,417	-4.2%
–African American	1,606	2,633	64.0%
–American Indian	137	108	-20.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	237	287	20.9%

• Total births (1996) 1,243

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 3.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 23.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$21,443



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 4,397
- Children in publicly subsidized care 457
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$89.17
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 18,378

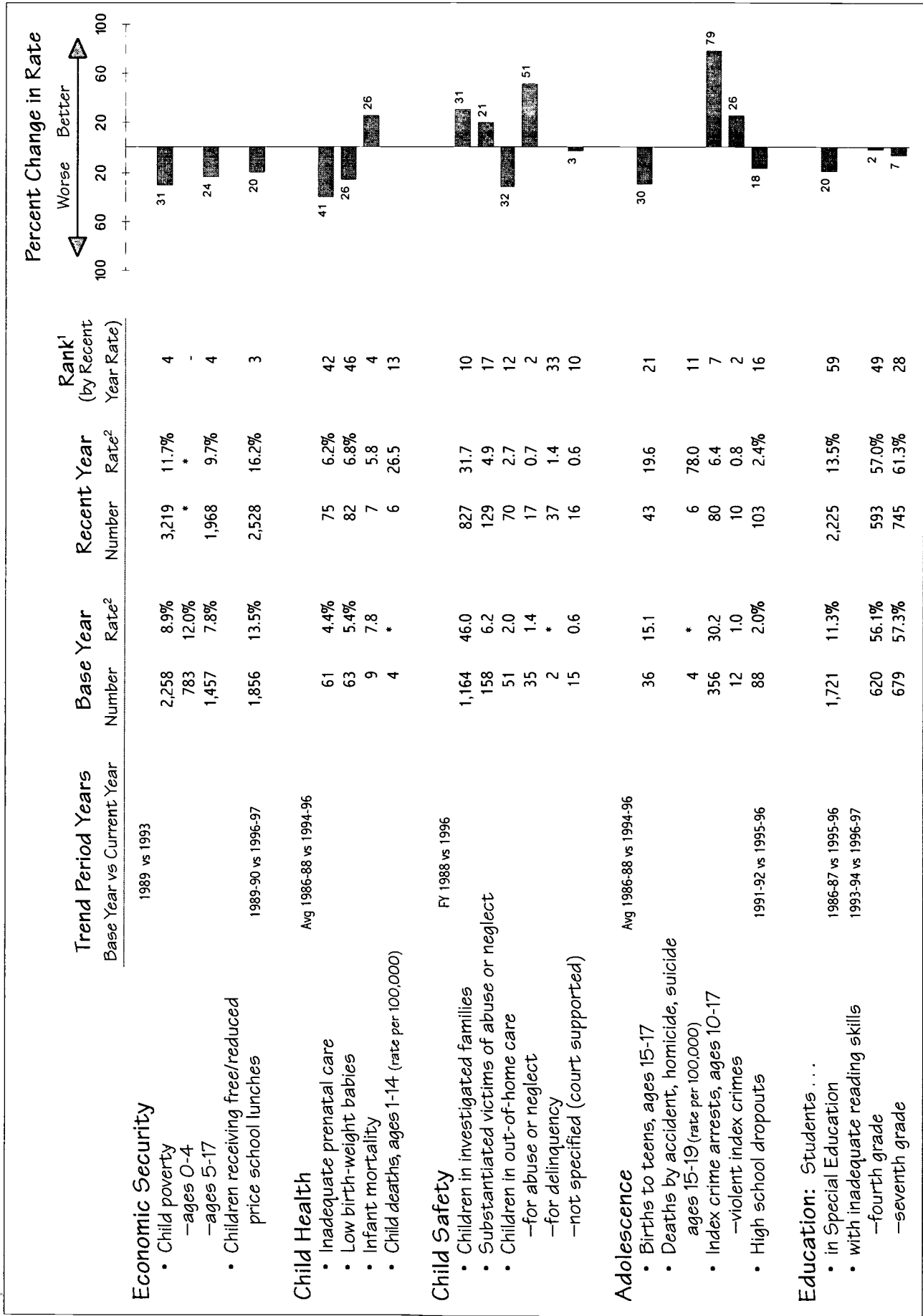
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,914	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	1,093	4%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

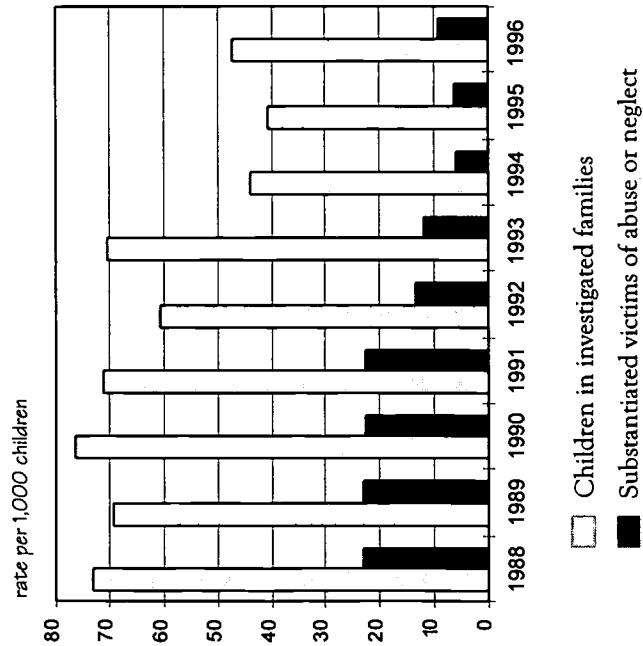
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	27,352	30,117	10.1%
• Total child population	7,226	7,153	-1.0%
–Ages 0-4	1,805	1,753	-2.9%
–Ages 5-9	2,044	1,877	-8.2%
–Ages 10-14	2,186	2,225	1.8%
–Ages 15-17	1,192	1,298	8.9%
• White	6,885	6,673	-3.1%
• African American	23	21	-7.7%
• American Indian	293	434	47.8%
• Asian/Pacific Islander	26	25	-4.0%

• Total births (1996) 372

## Income and Poverty (1996)

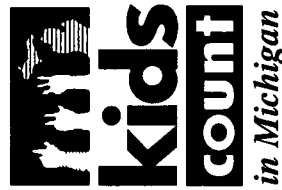
- Unemployment rate 9.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 32.0%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$23,844

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,431
- Children in publicly subsidized care 246
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$82.13
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 5,159

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	638	9%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	213	3%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

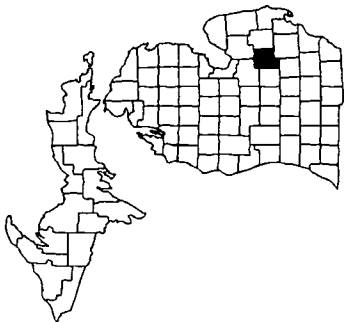
	Trend Period Years		Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year vs Current Year	1989 vs 1993	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
<b>Economic Security</b>									
• Child poverty			680	10.3%	1,053	14.3%	13	39	
–ages 0-4			231	12.3%	*	*	-		
–ages 5-17			574	12.2%	671	12.8%	12	5	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches		1989-90 vs 1996-97	885	23.1%	1,450	28.7%	27	24	
<b>Child Health</b>		Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
• Inadequate prenatal care			14	2.2%	13	3.4%	10	51	
• Low birth-weight babies			15	4.0%	24	6.3%	35	60	
• Infant mortality			3	*	1	*	-		
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)			1	*	1	*	-		
<b>Child Safety</b>		FY 1988 vs 1996							
• Children in investigated families			474	73.1	337	47.4	24	35	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect			149	23.0	67	9.4	47	59	
• Children in out-of-home care			65	10.1	18	2.6	11	74	
–for abuse or neglect			44	6.8	11	1.5	12	78	
–for delinquency			12	1.9	4	*	-		
–not specified (court supported)			9	1.4	4	*	-		
<b>Adolescence</b>		Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
• Births to teens, ages 15-17			10	18.3	9	16.1	12	12	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)			1	*	1	*	-		
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17			76	26.5	75	22.8	60	14	
–violent index crimes			0	*	10	2.9	34		
• High school dropouts		1991-92 vs 1995-96	60	4.4%	57	4.1%	33	8	
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>									
• in Special Education		1986-87 vs 1995-96	275	6.5%	403	7.9%	4	21	
• with inadequate reading skills		1993-94 vs 1996-97	216	53.8%	178	48.8%	20	9	
–fourth grade			199	55.7%	209	51.6%	7	7	
–seventh grade									

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

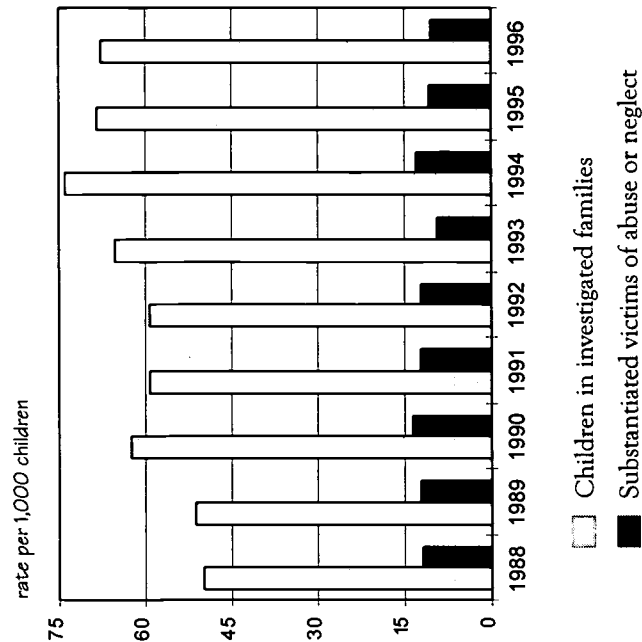
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	436,381	435,549	-0.2%
• Total child population	121,457	118,337	-2.6%
–Ages 0-4	33,814	31,219	-7.7%
–Ages 5-9	33,293	32,781	-1.5%
–Ages 10-14	33,790	35,142	4.0%
–Ages 15-17	20,560	19,195	-6.6%
–White	86,026	78,987	-8.2%
–African American	32,868	36,238	10.3%
–American Indian	1,412	1,517	7.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	1,150	1,594	38.6%

• Total births (1996) 6,434

## Income and Poverty (1996)

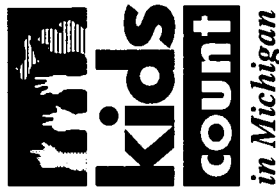
- Unemployment rate 6.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 77.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$22,815

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 13,190
- Children in publicly subsidized care 2,623
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$93.50
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 87,228

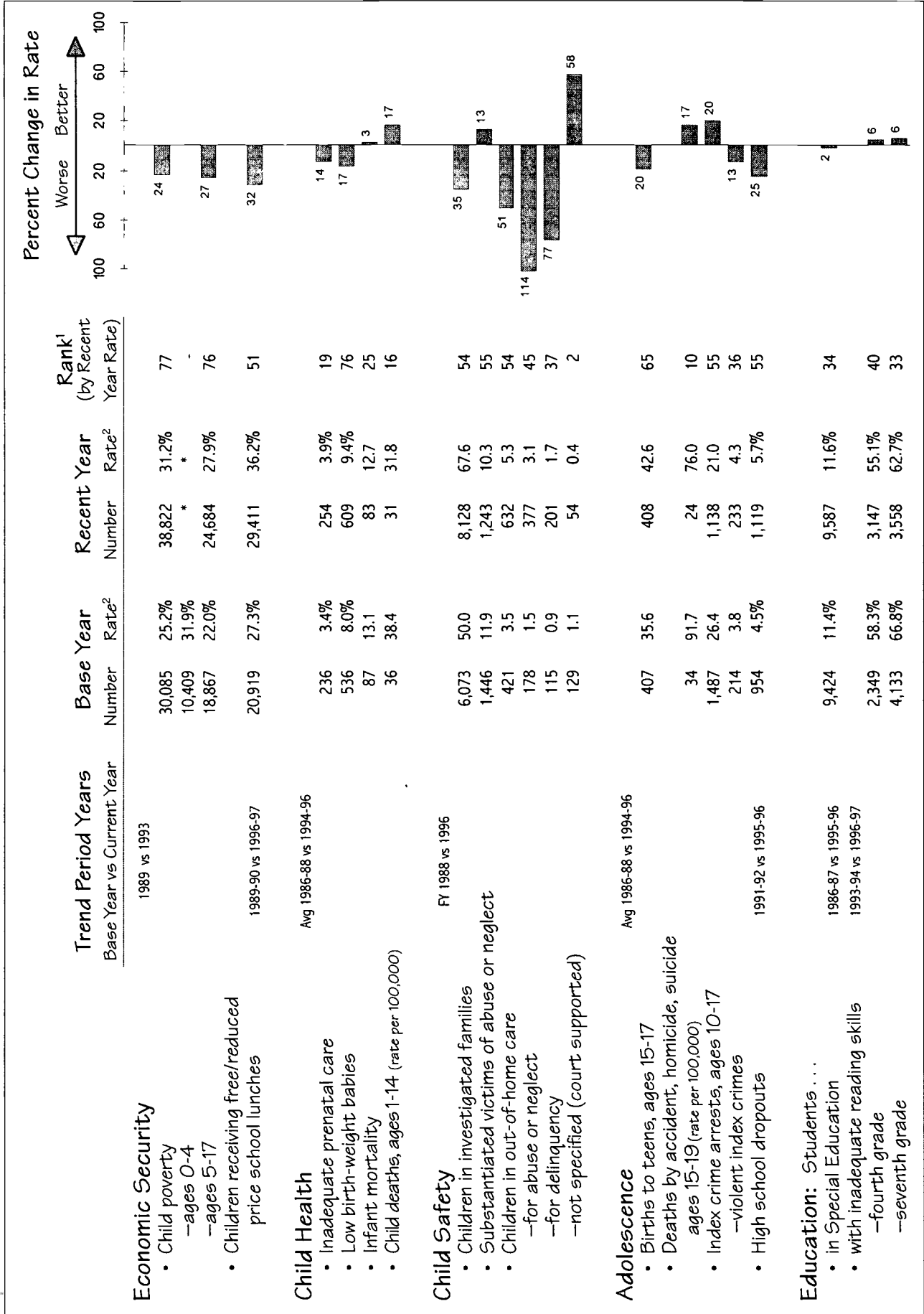
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	32,226	27%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	23,035	19%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

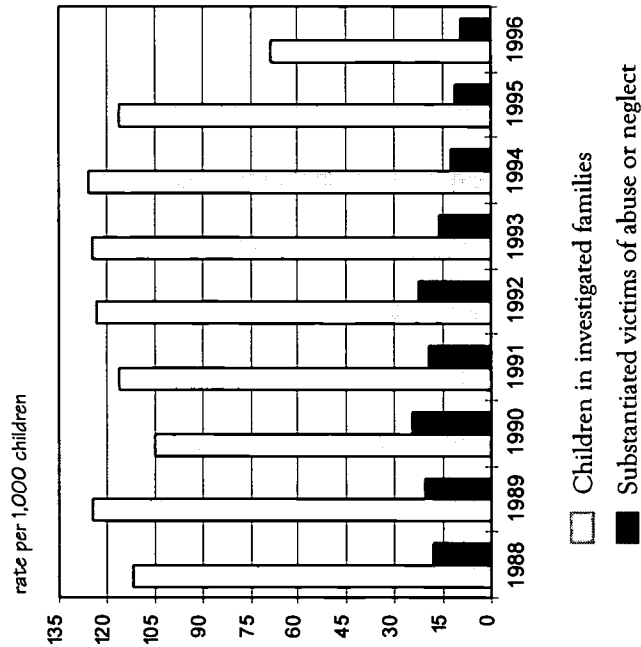
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



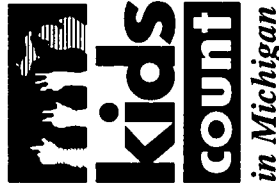
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	24,304	27,111	11.5%
• Total child population	6,121	5,915	-3.4%
–Ages 0-4	1,448	1,503	3.8%
–Ages 5-9	1,690	1,554	-8.0%
–Ages 10-14	1,850	1,765	-4.6%
–Ages 15-17	1,134	1,093	-3.6%
–White	6,060	5,840	-3.6%
–African American	8	10	27.0%
–American Indian	34	46	35.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	19	19	1.0%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Total births (1996) 285
- Unemployment rate 8.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 38.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$15,803



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 462
- Children in publicly subsidized care 164
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$79.98
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,254

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,186	20%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	614	10%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
1989 vs 1993							
<b>Economic Security</b>							
• Child poverty	1,888	33.2%	2,019	31.5%	79	5	
–ages 0-4	634	40.8%	*	*	-	16	
–ages 5-17	1,055	25.7%	1,381	29.7%	79	24	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	959	28.1%	1,372	35.0%	45	1	
1989-90 vs 1996-97							
<b>Child Health</b>							
• Inadequate prenatal care	30	9.8%	27	9.7%	66	18	
• Low birth-weight babies	16	5.5%	18	6.6%	43	1	
• Infant mortality	2	*	3	*	-	39	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	-	48	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
<b>Child Safety</b>							
• Children in investigated families	618	111.8	408	68.2	56	59	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	101	18.3	57	9.5	50	46	
• Children in out-of-home care	25	4.5	11	1.8	4	43	
–for abuse or neglect	17	3.0	10	1.6	17	36	
–for delinquency	6	1.1	1	*	-	99	
–not specified (court supported)	2	*	0	*	-	47	
FY 1988 vs 1996							
<b>Adolescence</b>							
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	11	22.1	15	31.5	50	12	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	3	*	-	1	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	41	16.0	64	21.8	56	46	
–violent index crimes	1	*	6	1.9	27	46	
• High school dropouts	38	3.6%	79	7.3%	68	1	
1991-92 vs 1995-96							
<b>Education: Students...</b>							
• in Special Education	276	7.8%	456	11.4%	30	47	
• with inadequate reading skills	167	58.9%	159	65.9%	71	12	
–fourth grade	168	63.5%	187	64.0%	45	1	
–seventh grade							
1986-87 vs 1995-96							
1993-94 vs 1996-97							

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

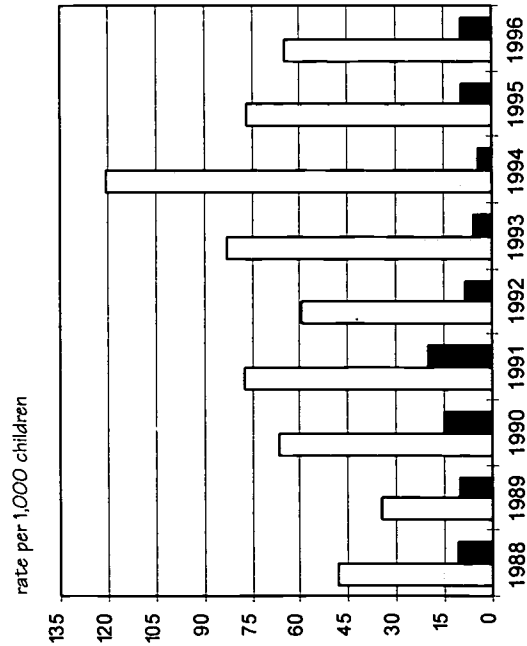
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.







## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	17,894	15,860	-11.4%
• Total child population	4,016	3,336	-16.9%
—Ages 0-4	914	762	-16.7%
—Ages 5-9	1,092	858	-21.4%
—Ages 10-14	1,285	1,022	-20.4%
—Ages 15-17	726	694	-4.4%
—White	3,887	3,200	-17.7%
—African American	5	22	*
—American Indian	114	106	-7.1%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	11	8	-24.8%

• Total births (1996)

159

## Income and Poverty (1996)

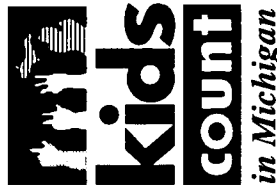
- Unemployment rate 11.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 45.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,536

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 416
- Children in publicly subsidized care 98
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$83.90
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 2,752

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 731 18%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 444 11%



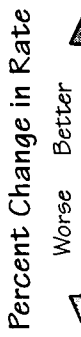
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<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	790	19.5%	902	22.0%	42	13
–ages 0-4	255	25.1%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17	659	21.9%	610	19.9%	45	9
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,187	41.1%	1,156	40.2%	64	2
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	14	3.8%	6	3.5%	12	6
• Low birth-weight babies	15	7.7%	9	5.6%	19	27
• Infant mortality	2	*	1	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	1	*	-	
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	199	48.1	258	64.4	48	34
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	44	10.6	38	9.5	48	11
• Children in out-of-home care	22	5.2	11	2.7	13	48
–for abuse or neglect	6	1.5	2	*	-	
–for delinquency	12	3.0	8	1.9	42	35
–not specified (court supported)	3	*	1	*	-	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	10	23.8	6	18.7	19	21
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	21	10.5	22	11.3	22	7
–violent index crimes	1	*	1	*	-	
• High school dropouts	19	2.0%	21	2.3%	15	12
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>						
• in Special Education	316	11.0%	340	11.7%	35	7
• with inadequate reading skills	110	52.4%	107	60.0%	55	15
–fourth grade	141	60.2%	142	64.3%	49	7
–seventh grade						

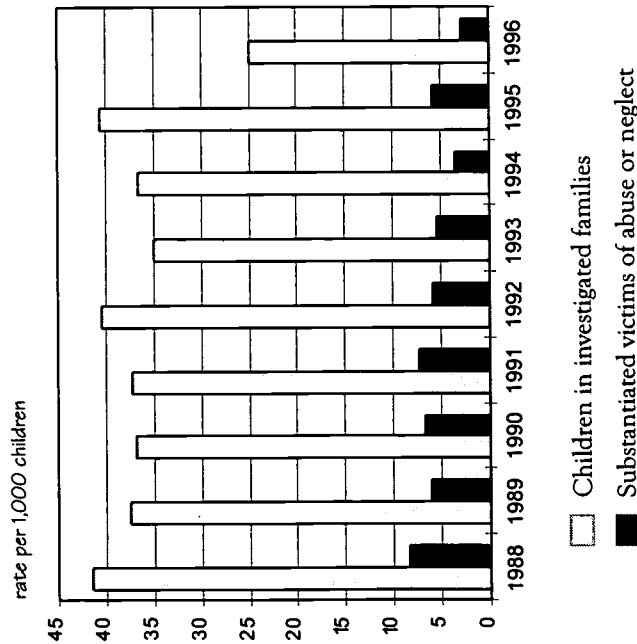


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	70,869	81,797	15.4%
• Total child population	18,503	18,261	-1.3%
–Ages 0-4	4,343	4,427	1.9%
–Ages 5-9	5,232	4,729	-9.6%
–Ages 10-14	5,795	5,447	-6.0%
–Ages 15-17	3,132	3,658	16.8%
–White	18,102	17,715	-2.1%
–African American	53	56	5.9%
–American Indian	200	235	17.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	148	256	72.8%

• Total births (1996) 877

**Income and Poverty (1996)**

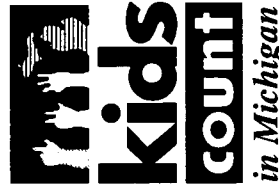
- Unemployment rate 4.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 37.7%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$22,899

**Child Care (1996)**

- Regulated slots 5,015
- Children in publicly subsidized care 706
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$88.47
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 13,108

**Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)**

- Children receiving food stamps 1,291 7%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 466 3%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

# Grand Traverse County

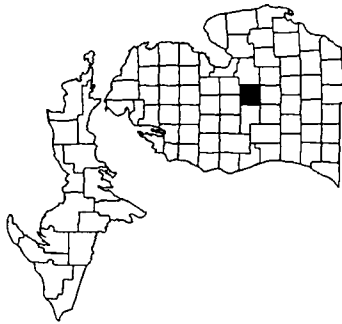
## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	1,939	11.2%	2,538	13.1%	8	17
–ages 0-4	561	11.6%	*	*	-	23
–ages 5-17	1,198	9.7%	1,648	11.9%	8	21
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	2,387	22.4%	3,534	27.1%	24	46
<b>Child Health</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Inadequate prenatal care	99	9.1%	43	4.9%	28	13
• Low birth-weight babies	42	4.4%	44	5.0%	8	40
• Infant mortality	7	7.7	5	*	-	18
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	2	*	-	34
<b>Child Safety</b>						
FY 1988 vs 1996						
• Children in investigated families	709	41.4	456	24.8	5	65
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	144	8.4	54	2.9	4	31
• Children in out-of-home care	57	3.3	50	2.7	14	18
–for abuse or neglect	19	1.1	27	1.5	11	34
–for delinquency	17	1.0	12	0.6	11	51
–not specified (court supported)	21	1.2	11	0.6	9	29
<b>Adolescence</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	22	15.3	28	19.7	22	18
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	3	*	3	*	-	71
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	178	24.3	173	19.9	49	10
–violent index crimes	5	*	11	1.3	14	3
• High school dropouts	*	*	64	1.7%	7	3
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
• in Special Education	912	8.2%	1,794	14.0%	66	71
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
• with inadequate reading skills	467	47.8%	451	52.6%	30	10
–fourth grade	544	58.7%	596	60.3%	25	3
–seventh grade						

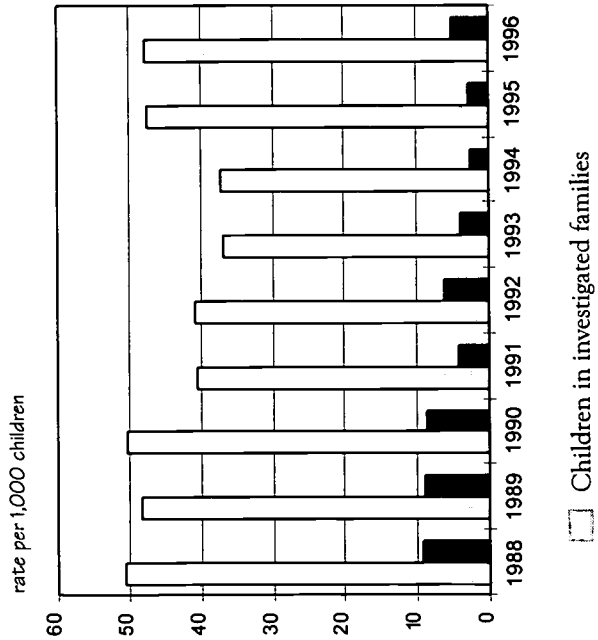
Percent Change in Rate  
Worse ← 20 60 100 Better →

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	39,973	40,129	0.4%
• Total child population	10,306	9,924	-3.7%
--Ages 0-4	2,630	2,643	0.5%
--Ages 5-9	2,696	2,673	-0.8%
--Ages 10-14	3,033	2,810	-7.4%
--Ages 15-17	1,948	1,798	-7.7%
--White	10,204	9,815	-3.8%
--African American	30	46	52.2%
--American Indian	43	35	-20.2%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	29	29	1.3%

• Total births (1996) 470

## Income and Poverty (1996)

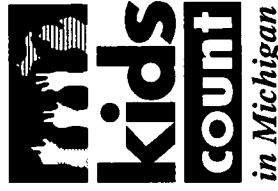
- Unemployment rate 6.7%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 36.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,631

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,672
- Children in publicly subsidized care 261
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$80.18
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 7,160

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

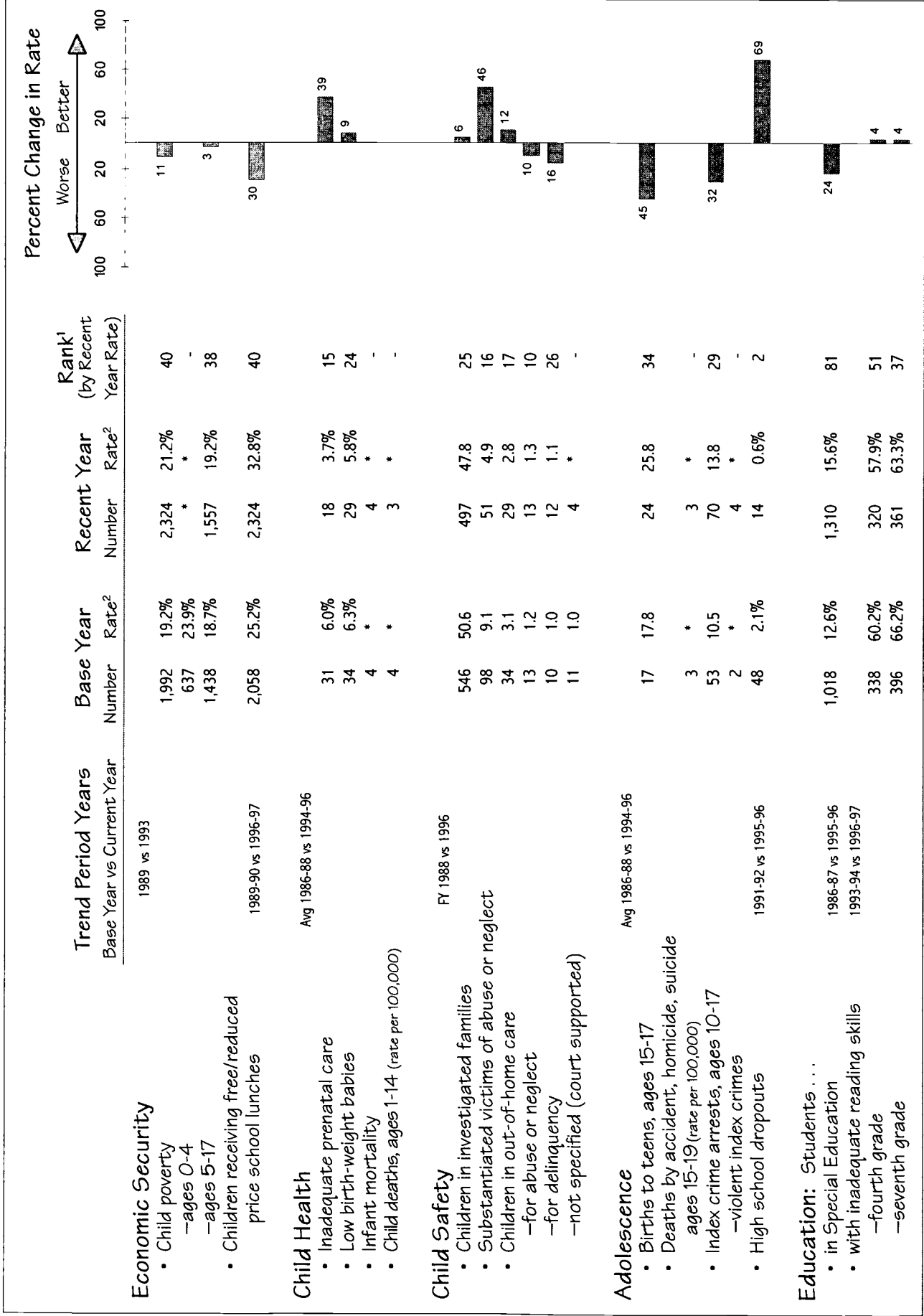
- Children receiving food stamps 1,540 15%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 767 7%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

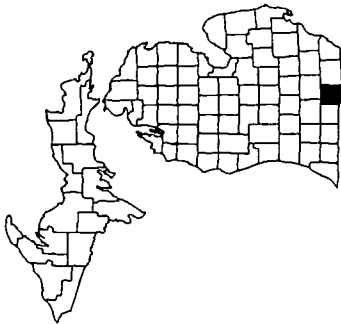


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

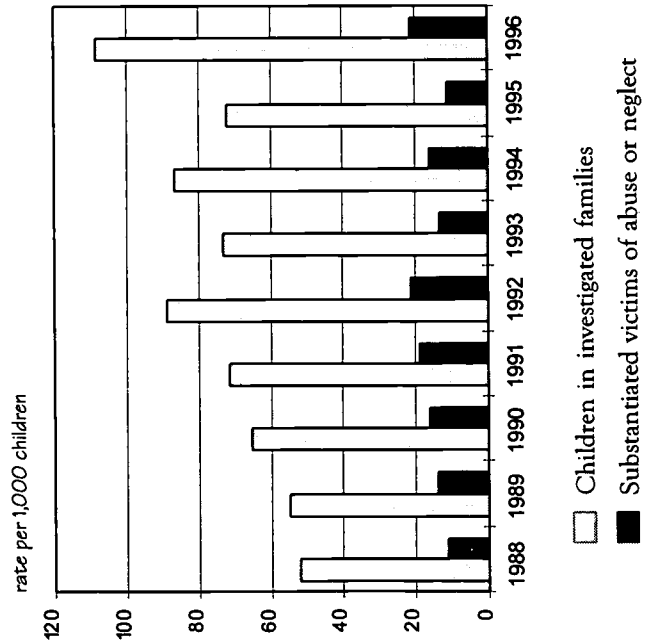
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	45,224	47,926	6.0%
• Total child population	12,745	12,981	1.9%
–Ages 0-4	3,145	3,295	4.8%
–Ages 5-9	3,565	3,466	-2.8%
–Ages 10-14	3,745	3,785	1.1%
–Ages 15-17	2,290	2,435	6.4%
–White	12,613	12,838	1.8%
–African American	39	44	12.9%
–American Indian	54	46	-15.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	39	53	37.5%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

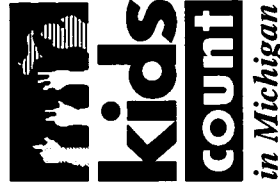
- Total births (1996) 562
- Unemployment rate 4.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 34.0%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,049

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,051
- Children in publicly subsidized care 278
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$69.75
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 8,970

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

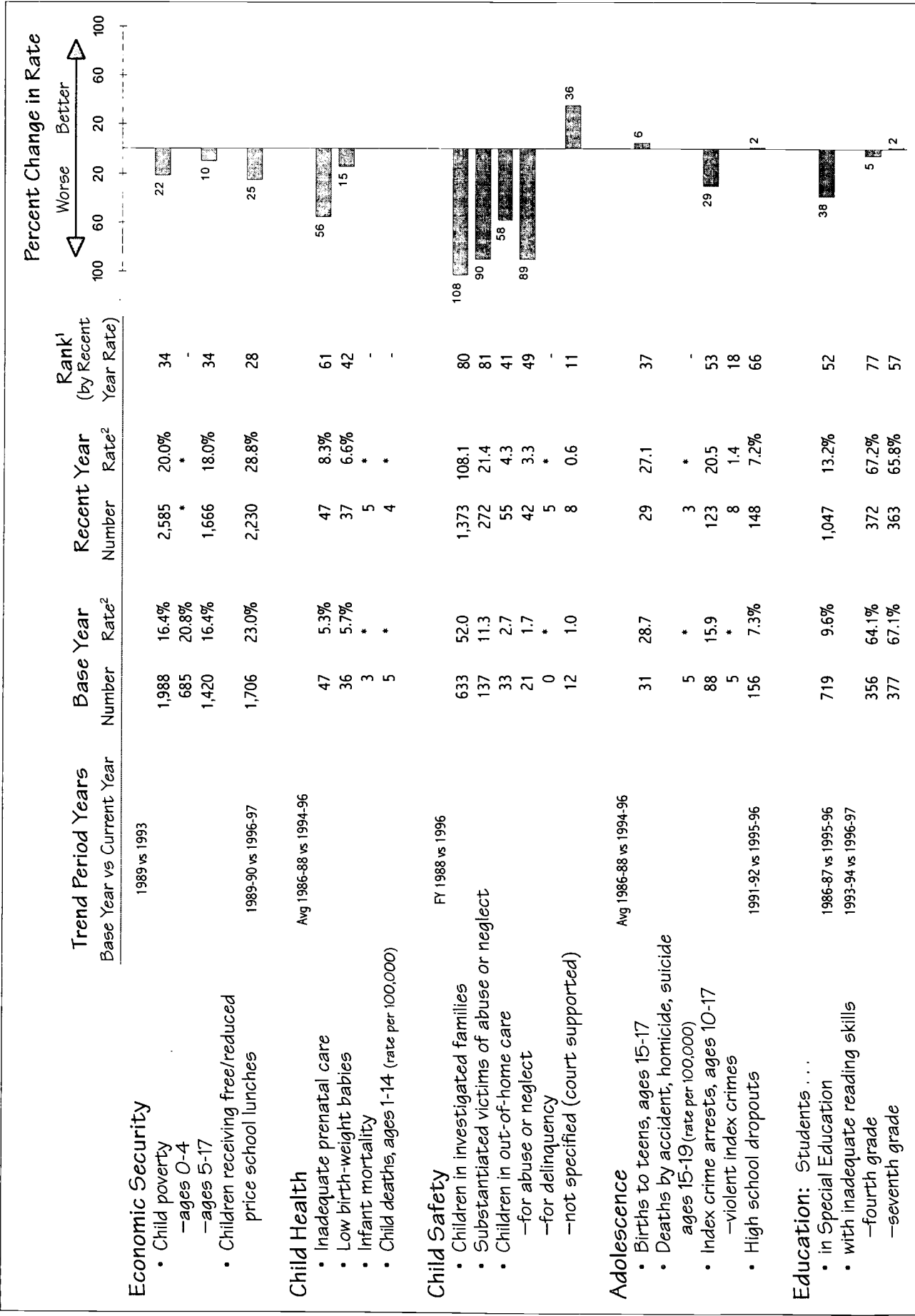
- Children receiving food stamps 1,159 9%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 623 5%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

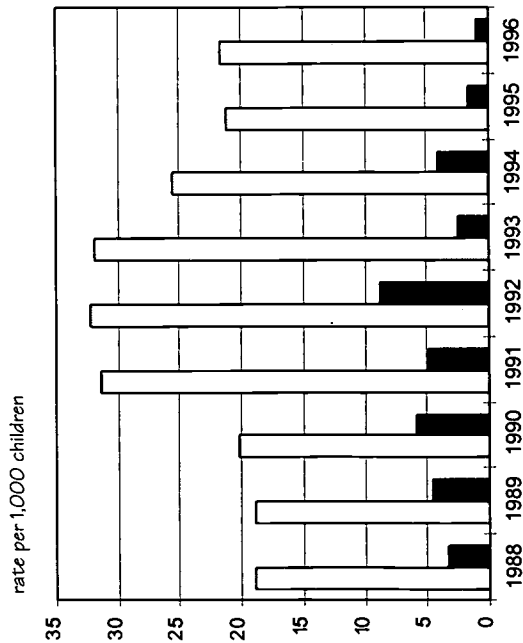
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

200

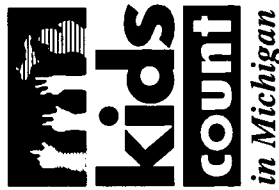
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	36,140	36,941	2.2%
• Total child population	8,071	8,773	8.7%
–Ages 0-4	2,121	2,267	6.9%
–Ages 5-9	2,026	2,113	4.3%
–Ages 10-14	2,315	2,099	-9.3%
–Ages 15-17	1,608	2,294	42.6%
–White	7,780	8,298	6.7%
–African American	40	*	*
–American Indian	54	64	17.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	196	*	*

• Total births (1996) 379

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 6.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 40.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$15,891



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 997
- Children in publicly subsidized care 142
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$94.19
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 5,528

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

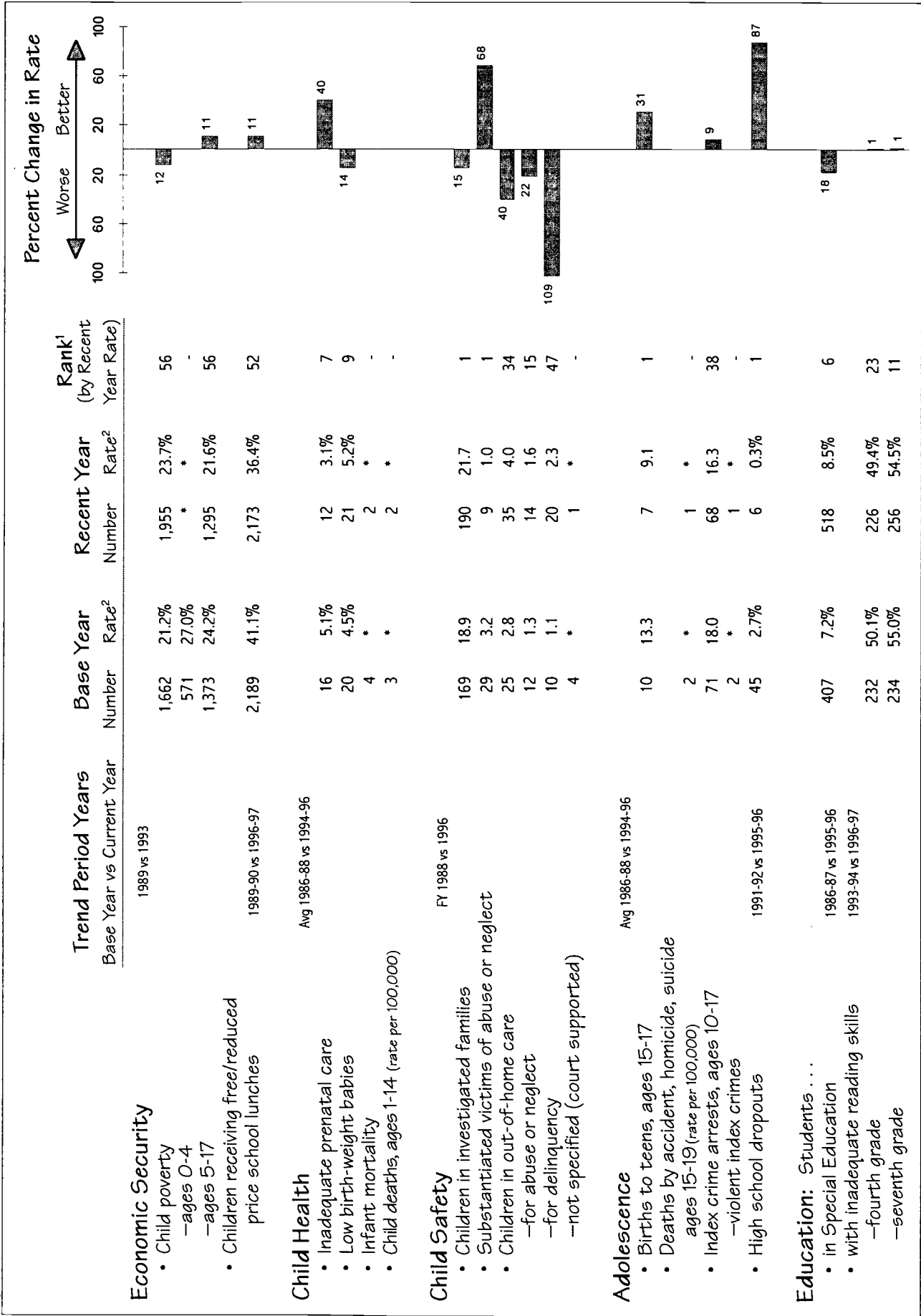
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,280	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	624	7%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



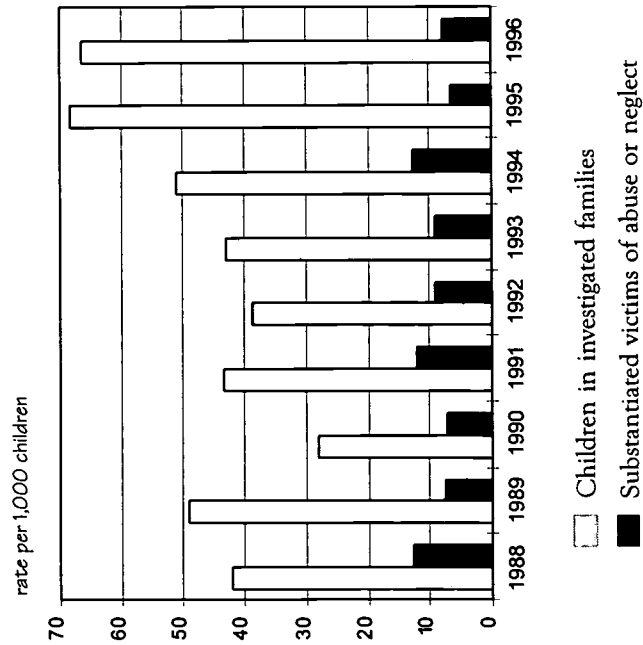
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	35,224	34,775	-1.3%
• Total child population	9,377	8,460	-9.8%
–Ages 0-4	2,434	2,159	-11.3%
–Ages 5-9	2,442	2,300	-5.8%
–Ages 10-14	2,801	2,614	-6.7%
–Ages 15-17	1,700	1,387	-18.4%
–White	9,325	8,419	-9.7%
–African American	8	2	*
–American Indian	24	21	-9.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	21	17	-18.1%

• Total births (1996) 394

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 6.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 30.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$21,475

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 902
- Children in publicly subsidized care 201
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$77.68
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 6,559

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,124	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	438	5%



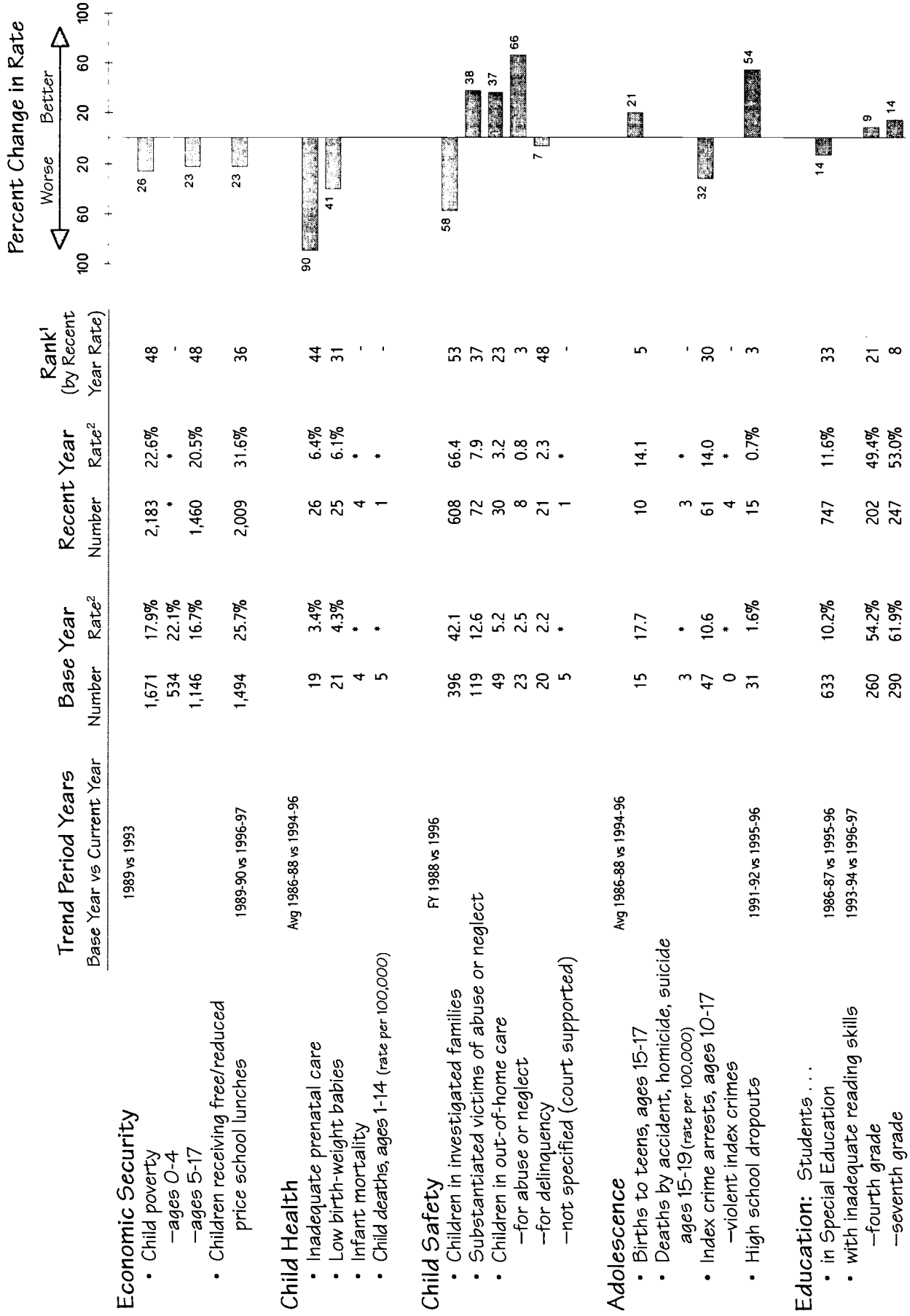
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



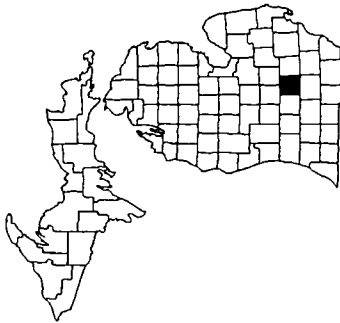
## Trends in Child Well-Being



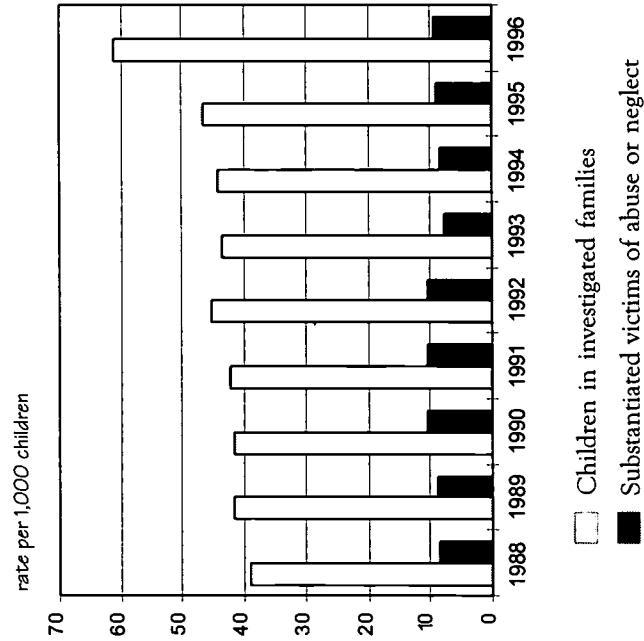
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## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



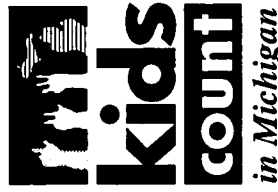
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	277,889	280,455	0.9%
• Total child population	69,109	72,372	4.7%
–Ages 0-4	19,379	18,268	-5.7%
–Ages 5-9	19,112	18,468	-3.4%
–Ages 10-14	18,560	18,182	-2.0%
–Ages 15-17	12,059	17,454	44.7%
–White	54,575	54,885	0.6%
–African American	10,741	13,162	22.5%
–American Indian	752	796	5.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3,041	3,529	16.1%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Total births (1996) 3,952
- Unemployment rate 3.9%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 61.3%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$22,040



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 13,954
- Children in publicly subsidized care 1,112
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$94.29
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 49,817

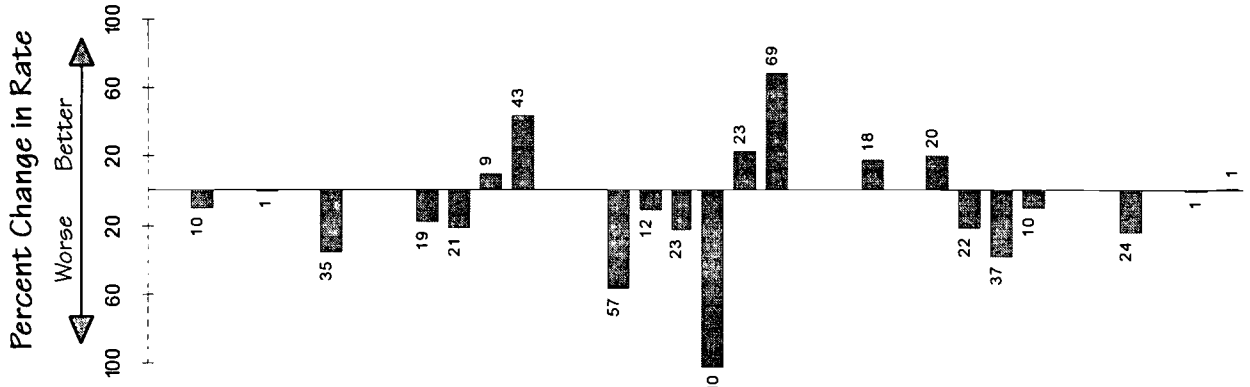
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	12,421	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	8,469	12%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1989 vs 1993	12,782	18.9%	14,995	20.9%	38
	4,551	22.4%	*	*	-
	9,062	19.4%	9,680	19.6%	40
1989-90 vs 1996-97	10,277	22.6%	15,031	30.5%	34
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	293	6.8%	318	8.0%	58
	283	6.3%	303	7.7%	64
	43	9.7	35	8.8	20
	18	33.7	11	19.1	4
FY 1988 vs 1996	2,887	39.0	4,507	61.2	43
	621	8.4	689	9.4	46
	389	5.3	475	6.5	68
	181	2.4	379	5.1	67
	72	1.0	55	0.7	13
	136	1.8	42	0.6	6
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	192	33.1	195	27.3	38
	11	40.3	9	32.2	1
	735	24.2	932	29.4	70
	116	3.8	164	5.2	38
	566	4.7%	618	5.1%	52
1986-87 vs 1995-96	5,397	11.2%	6,857	13.9%	64
1993-94 vs 1996-97	1,652	48.4%	1,644	48.8%	19
	1,923	55.4%	1,807	54.6%	12

### Economic Security

- Child poverty
  - ages 0-4
  - ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

### Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care
  - for abuse or neglect
  - for delinquency
  - not specified (court supported)

### Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17
  - violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

### Education: Students . . .

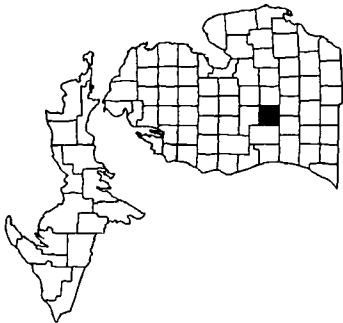
- in Special Education
  - with inadequate reading skills
  - fourth grade
  - seventh grade

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

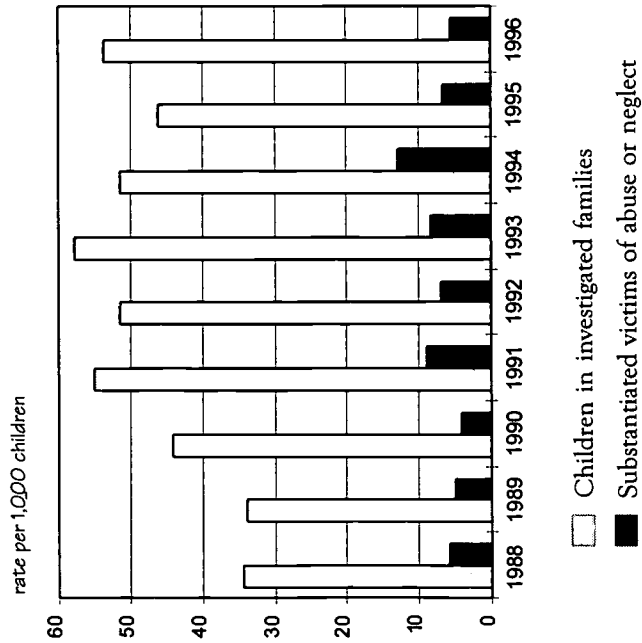
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	59,846	62,532	4.5%
• Total child population	16,388	15,497	-5.4%
–Ages 0-4	3,907	4,091	4.7%
–Ages 5-9	4,458	4,046	-9.2%
–Ages 10-14	4,923	4,262	-13.4%
–Ages 15-17	3,100	3,098	-0.1%
–White	16,160	15,067	-6.8%
–African American	109	316	191.1%
–American Indian	74	75	1.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	46	39	-15.3%

• Total births (1996) 820

## Income and Poverty (1996)

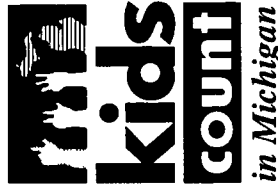
- Unemployment rate 6.1%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 31.3%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,443

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,857
- Children in publicly subsidized care 243
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$86.01
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 11,265

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

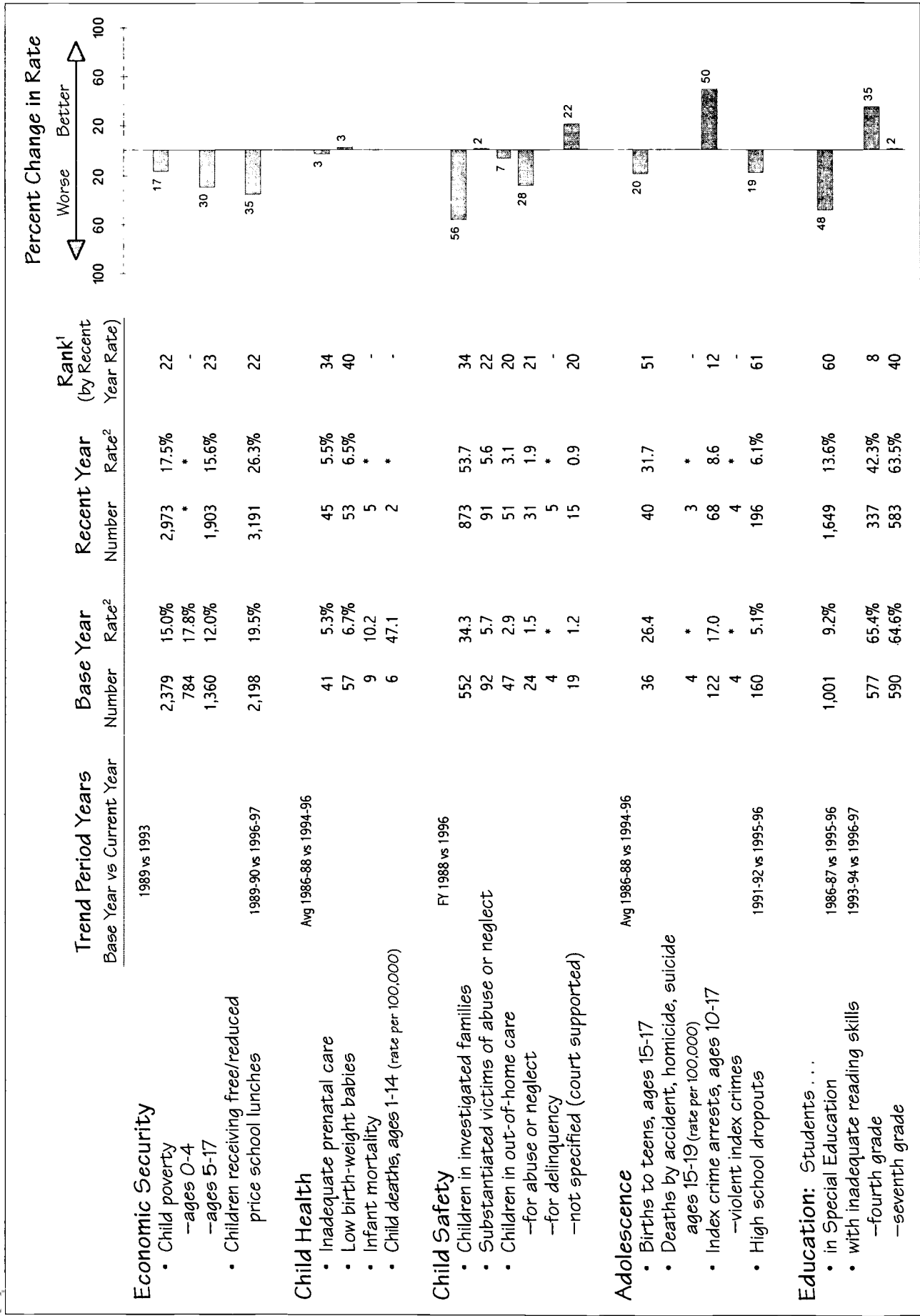
- Children receiving food stamps 1,664 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 965 6%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



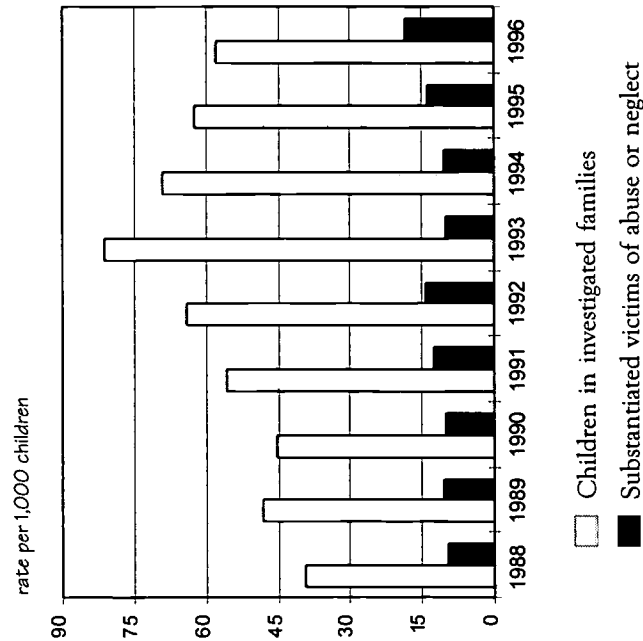
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<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

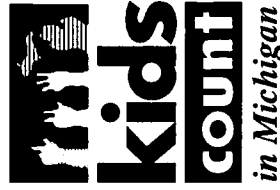
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	24,482	25,071	2.4%
• Total child population	5,880	6,250	6.3%
–Ages 0-4	1,413	1,787	26.4%
–Ages 5-9	1,770	1,716	-3.1%
–Ages 10-14	1,740	1,784	2.5%
–Ages 15-17	956	963	0.7%
–White	5,784	*	*
–African American	16	*	*
–American Indian	59	*	*
–Asian/Pacific Islander	20	*	*

• Total births (1996) 270

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 8.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 45.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,453



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 952
- Children in publicly subsidized care 248
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$83.87
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,257

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	993	17%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	487	8%

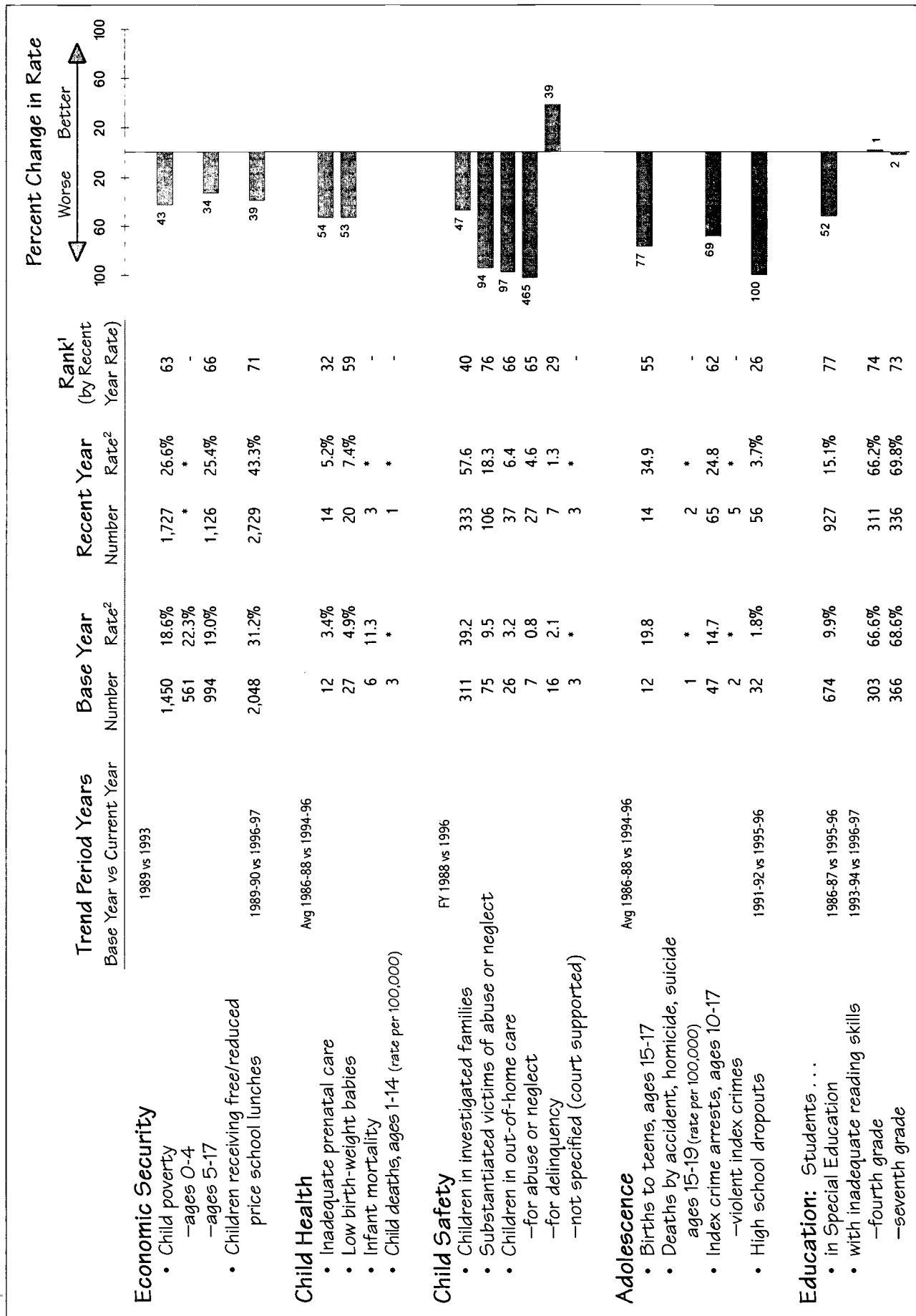
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

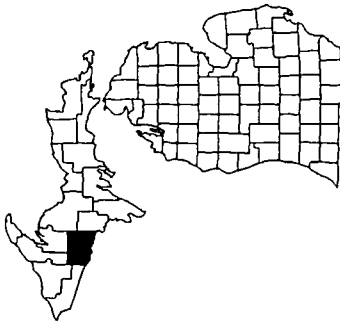


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

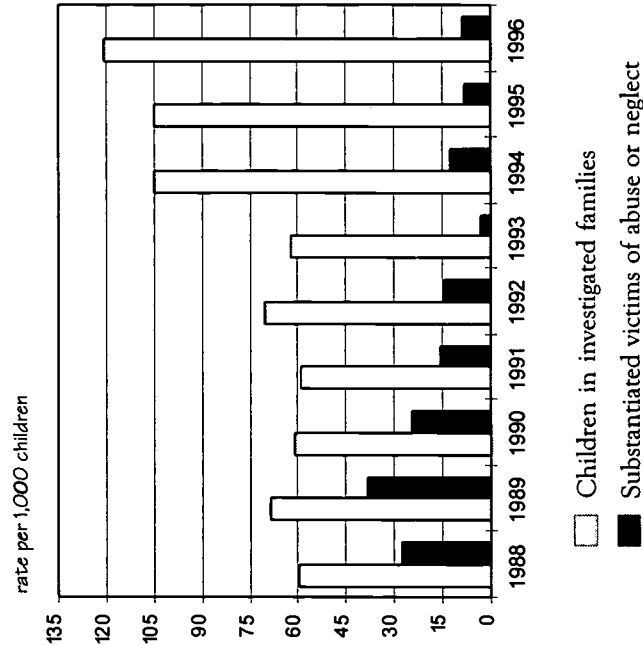
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,177	12,257	-7.0%
• Total child population	2,860	2,361	-17.5%
–Ages 0-4	650	600	-7.7%
–Ages 5-9	696	602	-13.6%
–Ages 10-14	905	730	-19.3%
–Ages 15-17	609	429	-29.6%
–White	2,812	2,323	-17.4%
–African American	2	2	*
–American Indian	31	26	-17.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	15	10	-30.6%

• Total births (1996) 97

## Income and Poverty (1996)

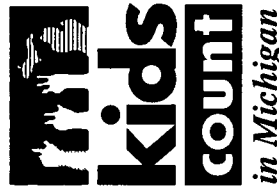
- Unemployment rate 8.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 46.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,000

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 319
- Children in publicly subsidized care 65
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$87.59
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,885

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 413 15%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 240 9%



\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

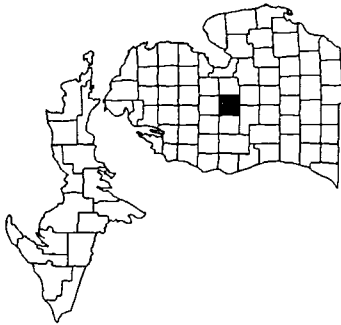
## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
1989 vs 1993							
<b>Economic Security</b>							
• Child poverty	675	23.3%	635	21.7%	41		7
–ages 0-4	209	30.0%	*	*	-		
–ages 5-17	412	18.8%	440	19.8%	43		5
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	656	30.6%	831	35.1%	47		15
1989-90 vs 1996-97							
<b>Child Health</b>							
• Inadequate prenatal care	6	4.5%	10	8.4%	62	87	
• Low birth-weight babies	6	4.8%	9	8.2%	71	73	
• Infant mortality	0	*	0	*	-		
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	-		
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
<b>Child Safety</b>							
• Children in investigated families	172	59.7	334	120.8	81		
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	79	27.4	24	8.7	44		6
• Children in out-of-home care	16	5.4	14	5.1	51		
–for abuse or neglect	7	2.3	4	*	-		
–for delinquency	7	2.3	7	2.4	51		4
–not specified (court supported)	2	*	3	*	-		
FY 1988 vs 1996							
<b>Adolescence</b>							
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	7	22.5	5	*	-		
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	0	*	-		
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	21	14.7	27	18.8	45		28
–violent index crimes	0	*	1	*	-		
• High school dropouts	4	*	2	*	-		
1991-92 vs 1995-96							
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>							
• in Special Education	164	7.7%	255	11.1%	26		44
• with inadequate reading skills	71	47.9%	68	47.6%	12		1
–fourth grade	92	61.1%	89	57.6%	18		6
–seventh grade							
1986-87 vs 1995-96 1993-94 vs 1996-97							

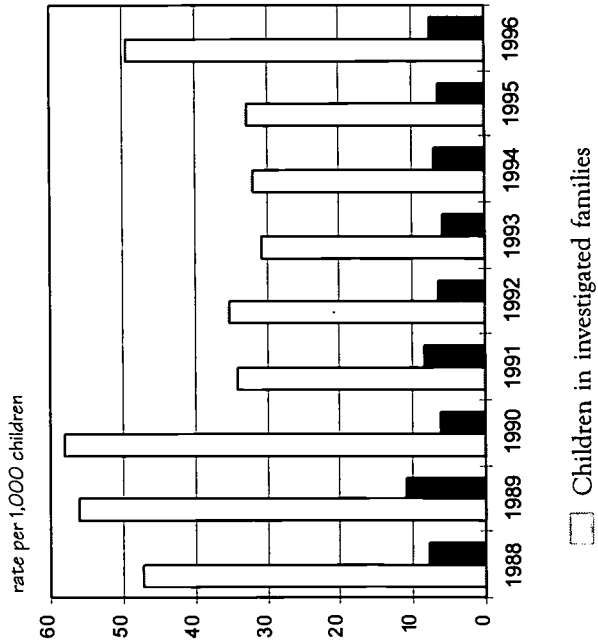
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

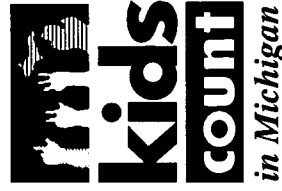
224

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	56,213	59,022	5.0%
• Total child population	13,367	15,440	15.5%
–Ages 0-4	3,502	3,501	0.0%
–Ages 5-9	3,572	3,541	-0.9%
–Ages 10-14	3,651	3,617	-0.9%
–Ages 15-17	2,642	4,781	81.0%
–White	12,530	14,256	13.8%
–African American	152	*	*
–American Indian	492	595	20.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	193	*	*

• Total births (1996) 614

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 3.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 30.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,301



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 2,172
- Children in publicly subsidized care 367
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$81.50
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 9,286

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,678 11%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 929 6%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

# Trends in Child Well-Being

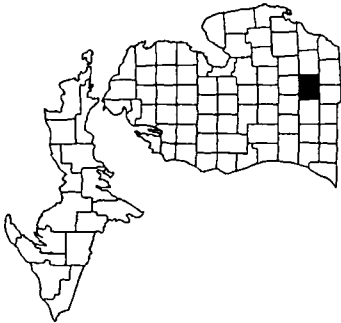
# Isabella County

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	2,620	21.3%	3,044	22.4%	46	5
–ages 0-4	836	24.2%	*	*	-	7
–ages 5-17	1,939	22.1%	2,002	20.6%	51	8
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,335	22.8%	1,779	24.7%	18	35
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	43	6.0%	23	3.9%	17	35
• Low birth-weight babies	27	4.1%	34	5.6%	17	5
• Infant mortality	2	*	5	*	-	17
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	3	*	3	*	-	16
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	686	47.1	755	49.3	27	5
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	115	7.9	116	7.6	35	4
• Children in out-of-home care	54	3.7	67	4.4	43	17
–for abuse or neglect	42	2.9	52	3.4	51	16
–for delinquency	11	0.8	12	0.8	17	6
–not specified (court supported)	1	*	3	*	-	35
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	19	17.1	20	10.6	3	38
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	5	*	2	*	-	5
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	110	18.3	131	19.3	46	5
–violent index crimes	3	*	10	1.4	19	33
• High school dropouts	54	3.2%	71	4.3%	39	42
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>						
• in Special Education	633	10.4%	992	14.8%	73	3
• with inadequate reading skills	257	59.9%	278	58.2%	53	13
–fourth grade	263	58.3%	251	57.4%	17	1
–seventh grade						

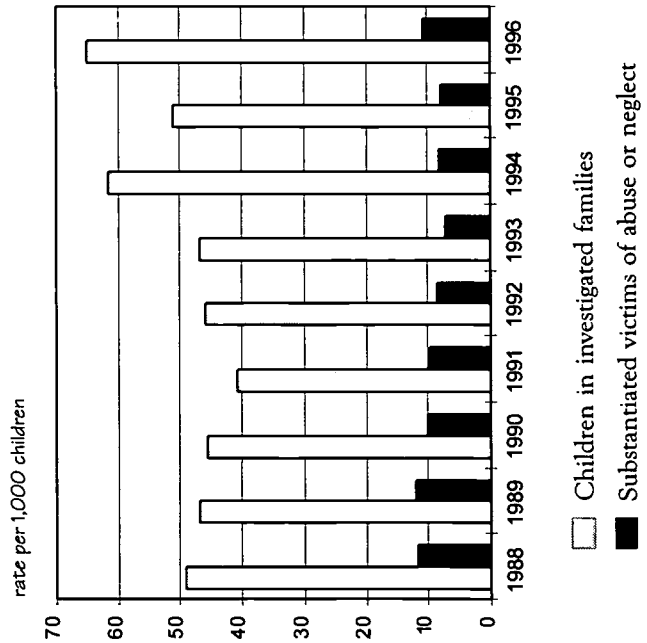
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	154,010	158,675	3.0%
• Total child population	39,419	38,555	-2.2%
–Ages 0-4	10,472	10,104	-3.5%
–Ages 5-9	11,176	10,536	-5.7%
–Ages 10-14	11,100	11,320	2.0%
–Ages 15-17	6,671	6,595	-1.1%
–White	35,592	33,949	-4.6%
–African American	3,378	4,133	22.3%
–American Indian	210	170	-19.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	239	304	27.2%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

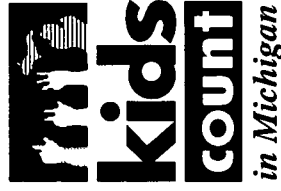
- Total births (1996) 2,058
- Unemployment rate 5.1%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 50.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$19,913

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 5,367
- Children in publicly subsidized care 684
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$77.93
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 28,306

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

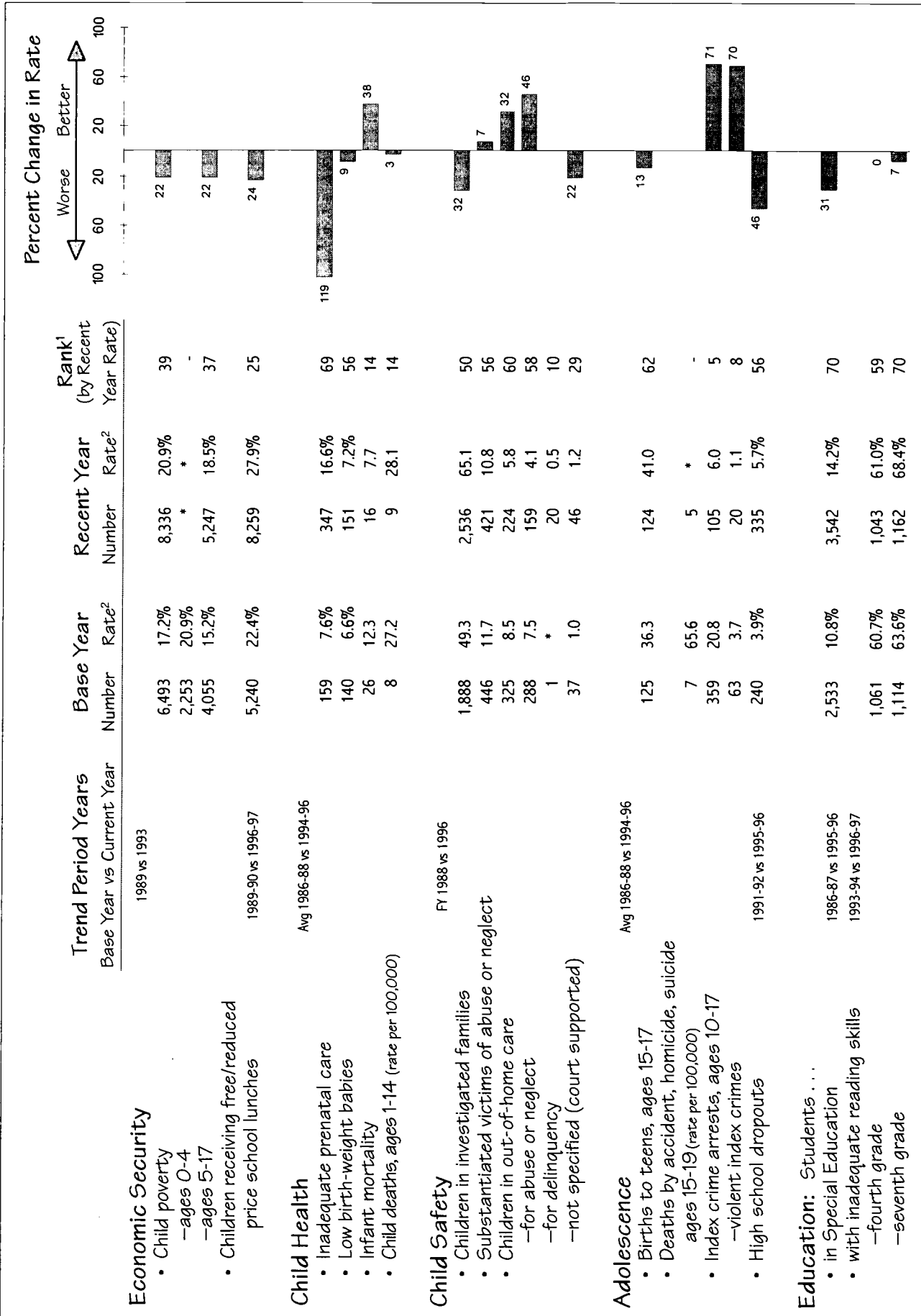
- Children receiving food stamps 6,109 16%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 4,052 10%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being



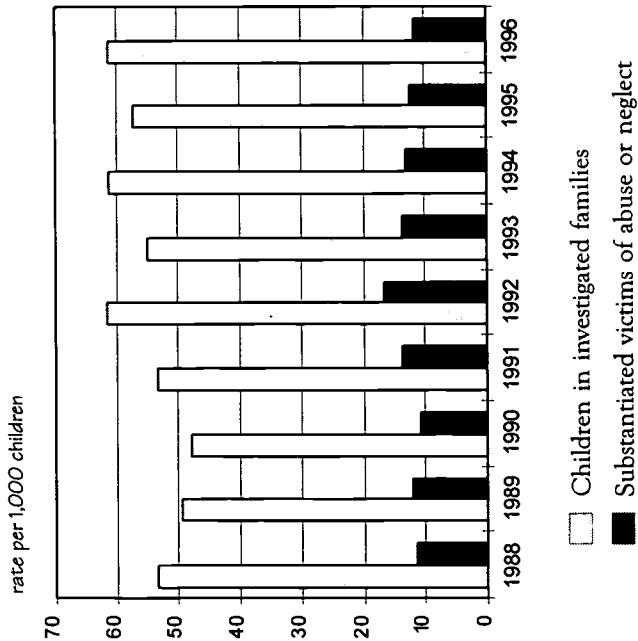
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

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\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	227,973	237,904	4.4%
• Total child population	56,854	60,053	5.6%
—Ages 0-4	15,404	14,968	-2.8%
—Ages 5-9	16,095	15,764	-2.1%
—Ages 10-14	15,698	16,249	3.5%
—Ages 15-17	9,656	13,072	35.4%
—White	46,798	47,557	1.6%
—African American	8,525	10,350	21.4%
—American Indian	325	312	-4.1%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	1,205	1,833	52.1%

• Total births (1996) 3,125

## Income and Poverty (1996)

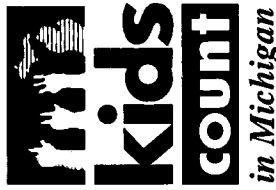
- Unemployment rate 3.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 49.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$24,331

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 10,172
- Children in publicly subsidized care 1,319
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$91.84
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 40,972

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

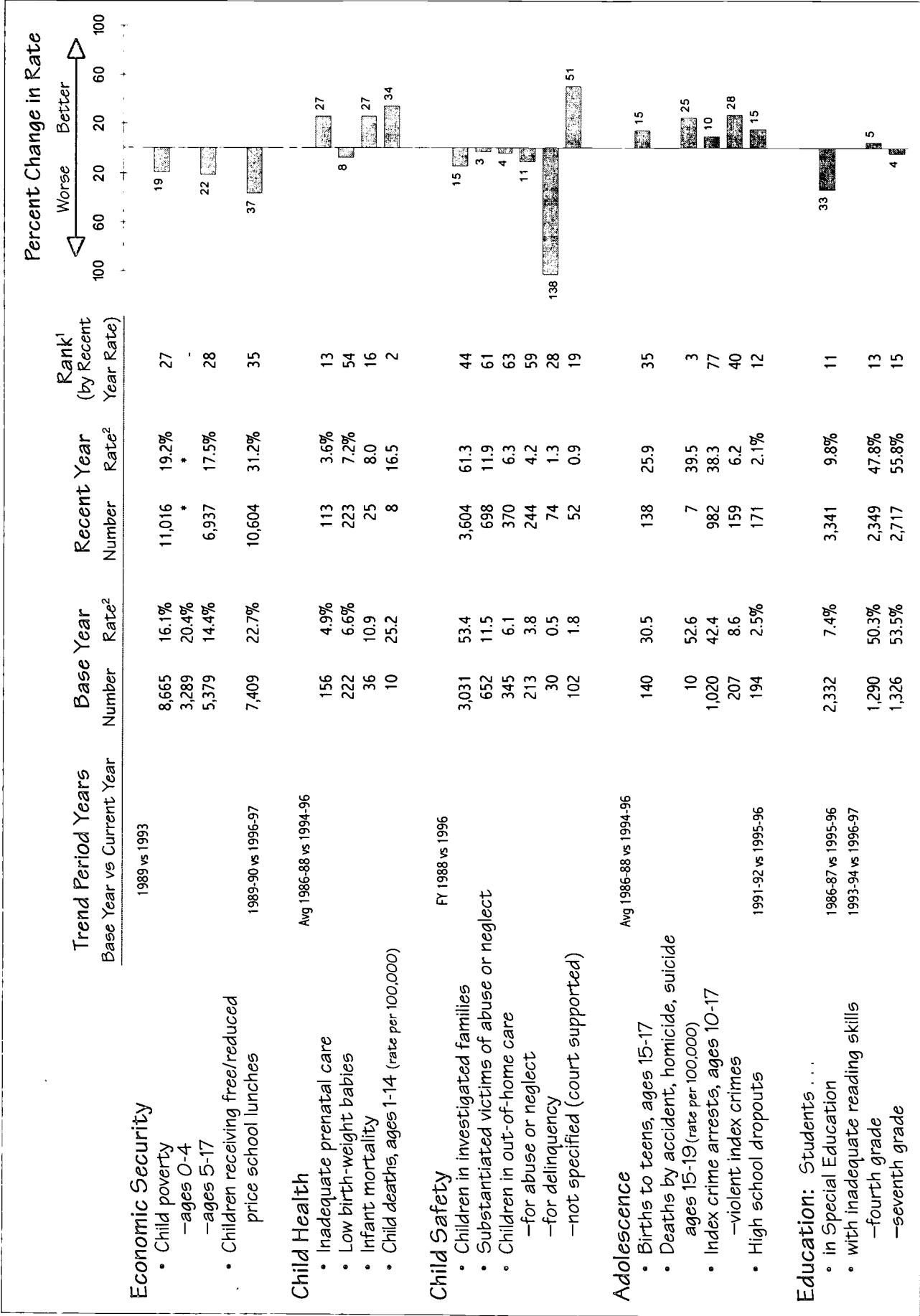
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	8,232	14%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	5,657	10%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

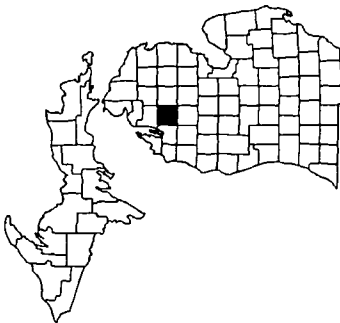


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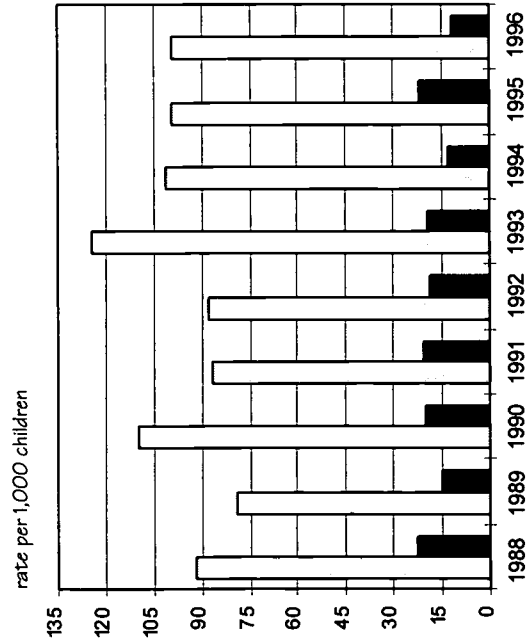
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families  
 ■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

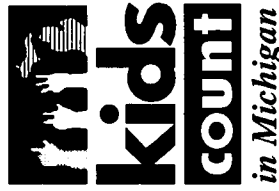
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	14,696	17,120	16.5%
• Total child population	4,055	4,008	-1.2%
--Ages 0-4	983	1,110	12.9%
--Ages 5-9	1,049	1,071	2.1%
--Ages 10-14	1,240	1,151	-7.2%
--Ages 15-17	783	676	-13.7%
--White	4,006	3,951	-1.4%
--African American	2	1	*
--American Indian	36	40	12.4%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	12	15	28.3%

• Total births (1996) 196

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 8.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 56.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,286



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 571
- Children in publicly subsidized care 205
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$82.68
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 2,765

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

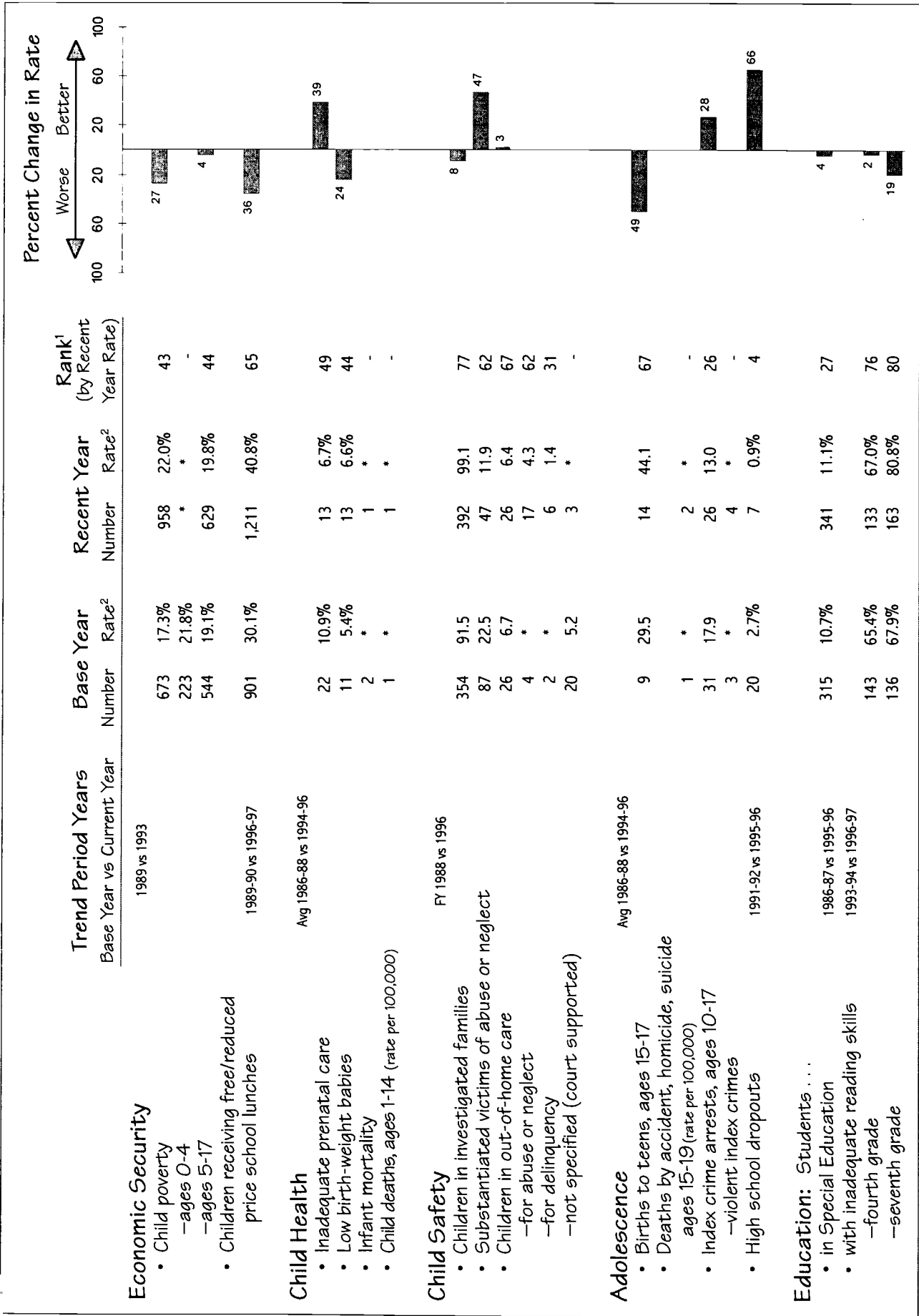
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	586	15%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	201	5%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



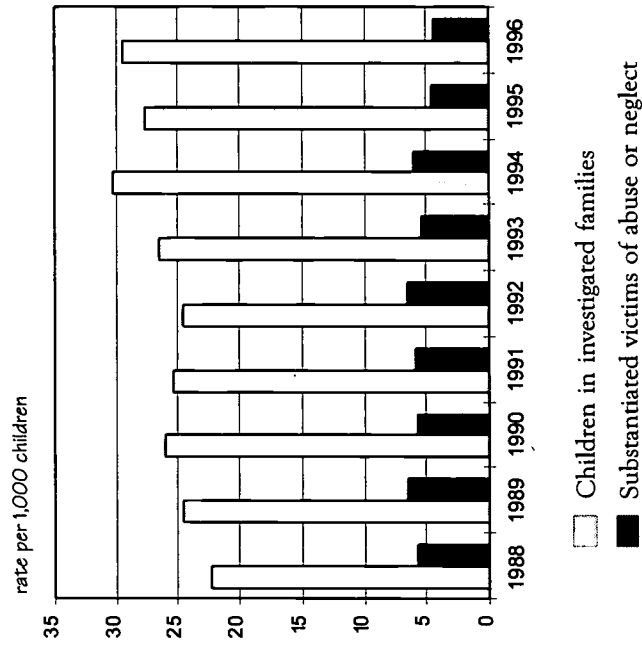
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

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**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



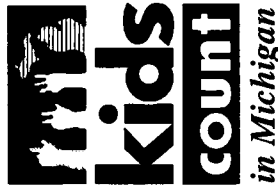
Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	525,355	579,821	10.4%
• Total child population	150,389	159,132	5.8%
–Ages 0-4	42,423	43,003	1.4%
–Ages 5-9	42,998	43,686	1.6%
–Ages 10-14	42,260	45,412	7.5%
–Ages 15-17	22,707	27,031	19.0%
–White	127,907	130,186	1.8%
–African American	18,548	23,758	28.1%
–American Indian	1,263	1,205	-4.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	2,671	3,983	49.1%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Total births (1996) 8,972
- Unemployment rate 4.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 27.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$24,651



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 25,328
- Children in publicly subsidized care 3,037
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$94.86
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 111,267

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	16,825	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	10,127	7%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
1989 vs 1993							
<b>Economic Security</b>							
• Child poverty	17,382	12.4%	26,693	17.5%	23	41	
–ages 0-4	6,179	14.3%	*	*	-		
–ages 5-17	11,441	11.9%	16,881	16.1%	25	35	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	17,951	23.8%	27,755	29.7%	30	25	
1989-90 vs 1996-97							
<b>Child Health</b>							
• Inadequate prenatal care	365	4.1%	444	5.0%	29	20	
• Low birth-weight babies	534	6.0%	613	6.9%	50	14	
• Infant mortality	87	9.9	73	8.2	17	17	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	38	36.4	33	26.3	11	28	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
<b>Child Safety</b>							
• Children in investigated families	3,067	22.3	4,422	29.5	8	33	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	790	5.7	661	4.4	9	23	
• Children in out-of-home care	555	4.0	514	3.4	24	15	
–for abuse or neglect	366	2.7	346	2.3	28	13	
–for delinquency	65	0.5	58	0.4	6	18	
–not specified (court supported)	124	0.9	110	0.7	13	18	
FY 1988 vs 1996							
<b>Adolescence</b>							
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	349	32.3	396	37.6	58	16	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	20	52.6	24	69.8	9	33	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	2,061	36.5	2,745	43.7	78	20	
–violent index crimes	171	3.0	424	6.8	42	123	
• High school dropouts	599	3.2%	779	3.8%	27	19	
1991-92 vs 1995-96							
<b>Education: Students ...</b>							
• in Special Education	9,404	13.2%	13,325	14.2%	69	7	
• with inadequate reading skills	3,053	48.0%	2,608	41.3%	6	14	
–fourth grade	3,177	53.7%	3,403	53.3%	9	1	
–seventh grade							

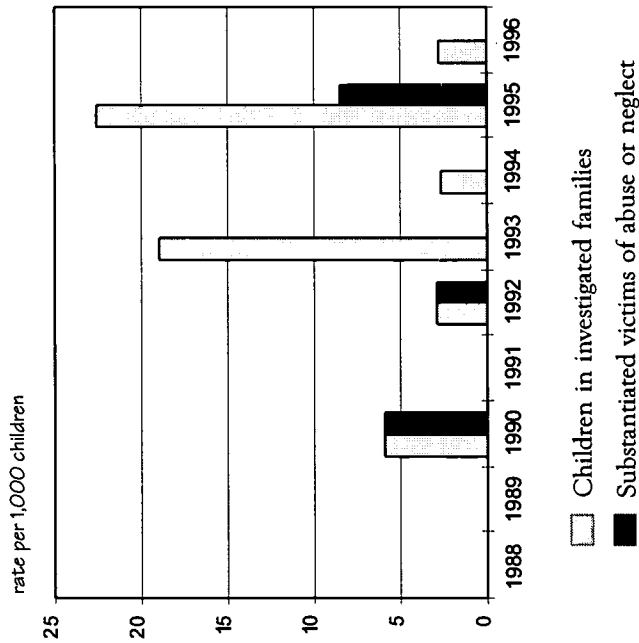
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

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**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

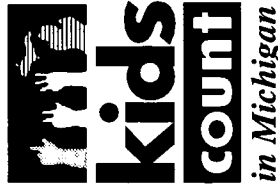
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	1,967	1,822	-7.4%
• Total child population	365	285	-21.9%
–Ages 0-4	85	78	*
–Ages 5-9	94	73	-22.0%
–Ages 10-14	107	84	-21.7%
–Ages 15-17	79	50	-36.2%
–White	362	284	-21.7%
–African American	0	0	*
–American Indian	0	0	*
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	*

• Total births (1996) 17

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 12.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 23.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$15,592



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 6
- Children in publicly subsidized care 5
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$101.25
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 242

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	41	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	14	4%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1989 vs 1993	72	21.9%	72	19.4%	28
	24	30.4%	*	*	-
	42	16.8%	50	17.6%	29
1989-90 vs 1996-97	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	1	*	1	*	-
	0	*	1	*	-
	0	*	0	*	-
	0	*	0	*	-
FY 1988 vs 1996	0	0.0	1	*	-
	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
	*	*	*	0.0	-
	*	*	*	*	-
	*	*	*	*	-
	*	*	*	*	-
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	0	*	0	*	-
	0	*	0	*	-
	6	34.0	2	*	-
	0	*	1	*	-
	*	*	*	*	-
1986-87 vs 1995-96	0	*	0	*	-
1993-94 vs 1996-97	*	*	*	*	-
	*	*	*	*	-

### Economic Security

- Child poverty  
—ages 0-4
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

### Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care  
—for abuse or neglect  
—for delinquency  
—not specified (court supported)

### Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17  
—violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

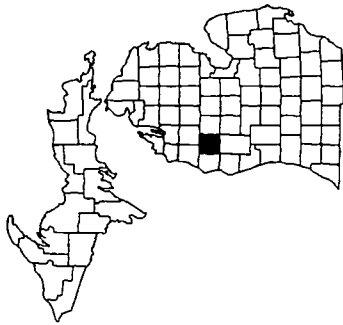
### Education: Students . . .

- in Special Education
- with inadequate reading skills  
—fourth grade  
—seventh grade

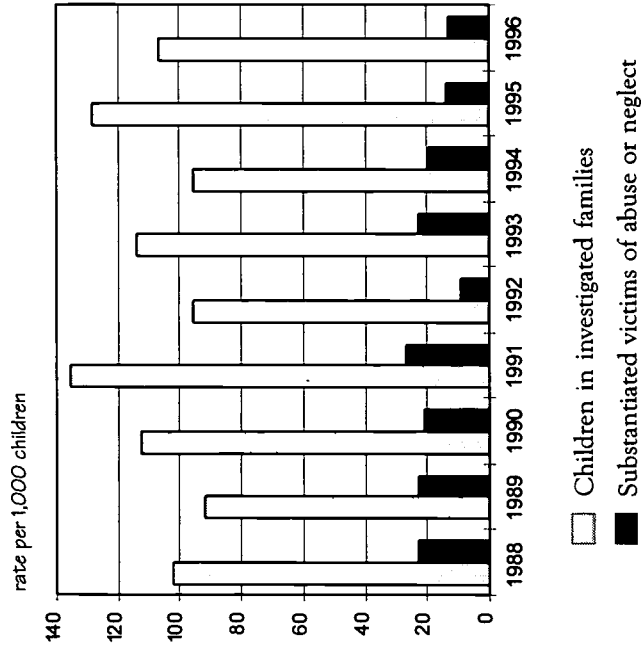
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	9,664	10,725	11.0%
• Total child population	2,384	2,270	-4.8%
–Ages 0-4	537	590	9.8%
–Ages 5-9	624	575	-7.9%
–Ages 10-14	775	684	-11.8%
–Ages 15-17	447	421	-5.9%
–White	2,005	1,912	-4.6%
–African American	349	330	-5.4%
–American Indian	25	27	6.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0	*

• Total births (1996) 108

## Income and Poverty (1996)

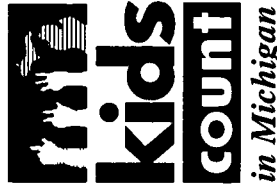
- Unemployment rate 11.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 54.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,091

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 245
- Children in publicly subsidized care 119
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$81.21
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,615

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 738 32%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 451 19%

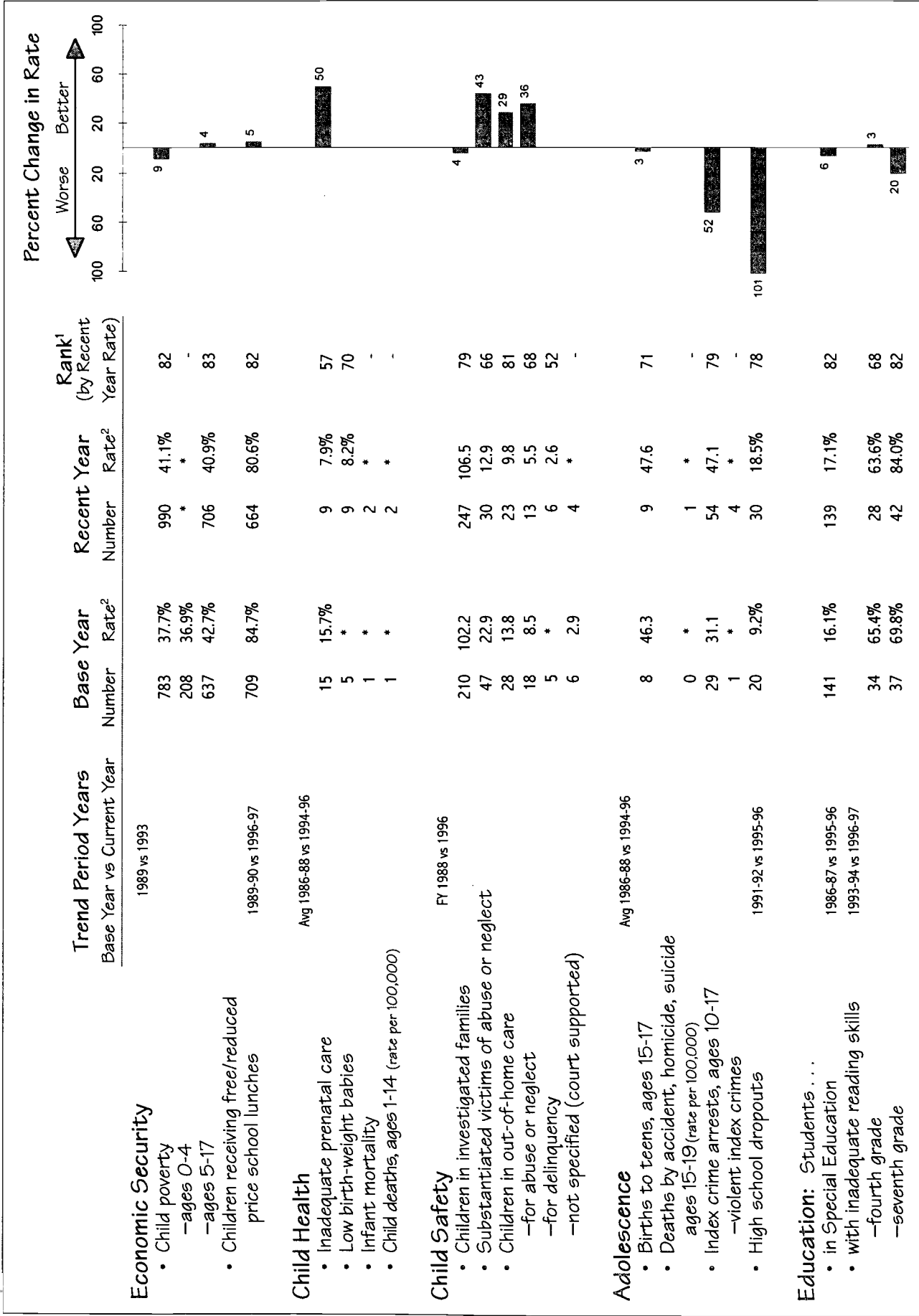


\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

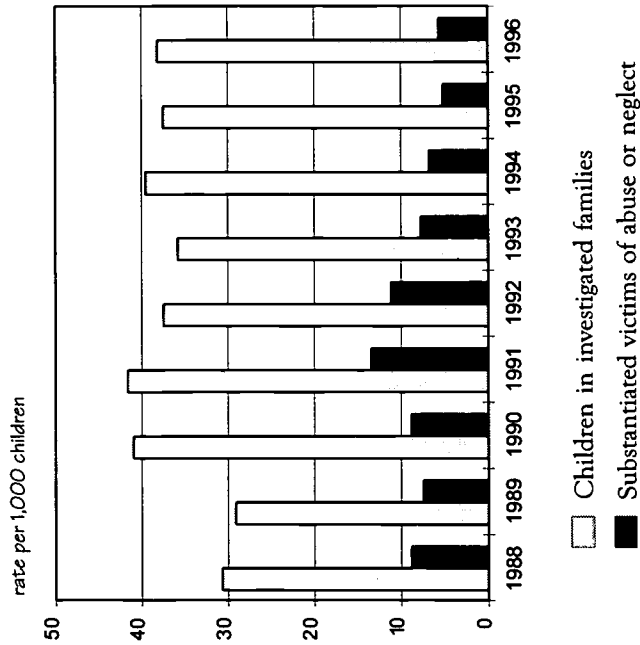
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	83,854	95,392	13.8%
• Total child population	23,372	24,278	3.9%
–Ages 0-4	5,494	6,257	13.9%
–Ages 5-9	6,409	6,803	6.1%
–Ages 10-14	7,172	7,134	-0.5%
–Ages 15-17	4,297	4,084	-4.9%
–White	23,103	24,078	4.2%
–African American	39	58	49.0%
–American Indian	95	61	-35.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	135	81	-39.9%

• Total births (1996) 1,097

### Income and Poverty (1996)

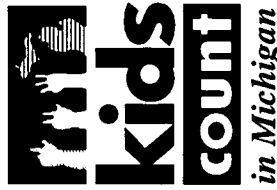
- Unemployment rate 5.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 24.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$21,074

### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,925
- Children in publicly subsidized care 322
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$95.03
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 16,214

### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,506 7%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 768 3%

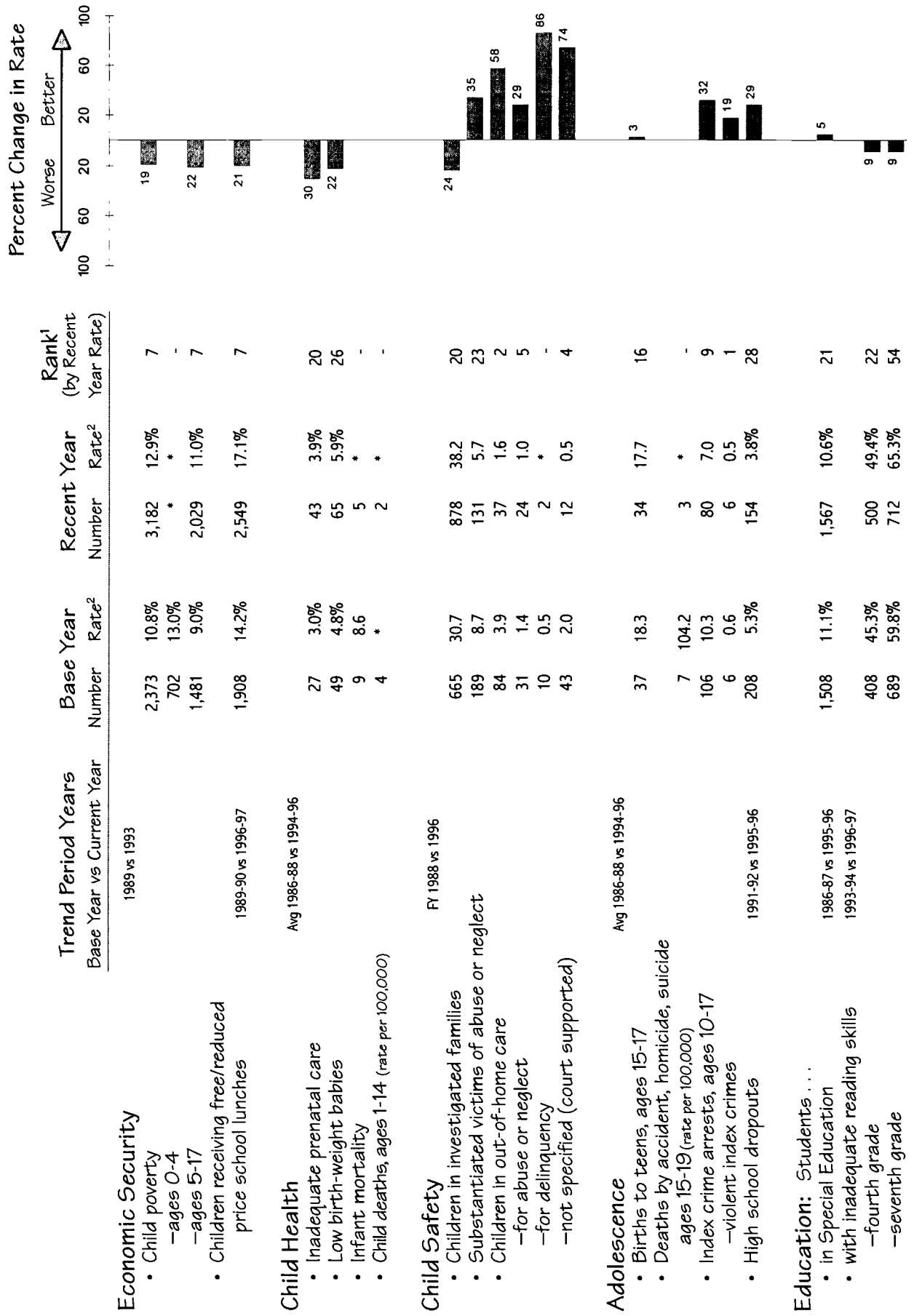


<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being



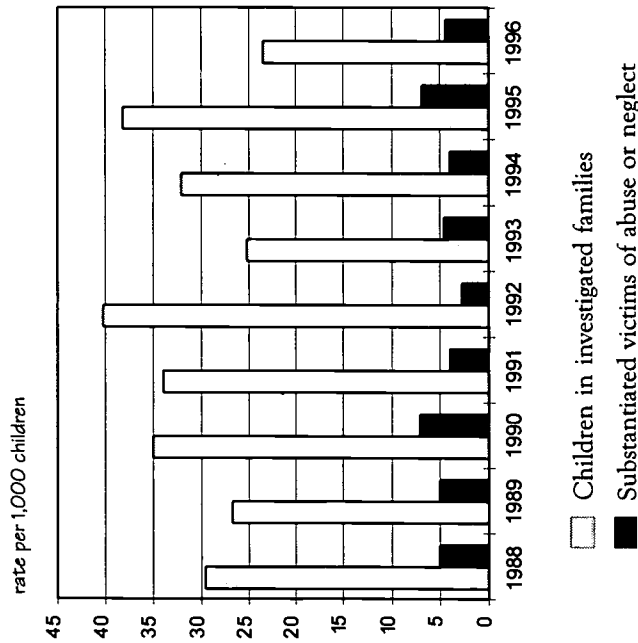
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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## Demographics

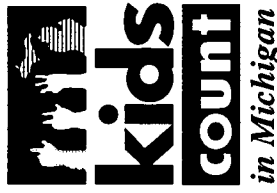
	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	18,502	19,991	8.0%
• Total child population	4,763	4,381	-8.0%
–Ages 0-4	1,070	985	-7.9%
–Ages 5-9	1,411	1,110	-21.3%
–Ages 10-14	1,500	1,374	-8.4%
–Ages 15-17	782	912	16.6%
–White	4,510	4,031	-10.6%
–African American	10	9	-16.7%
–American Indian	216	321	48.9%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	27	20	-26.1%

• Total births (1996)

215

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 4.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 34.0%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$23,235



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,091
- Children in publicly subsidized care 177
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$88.83
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 3,388

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 361 8%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 87 2%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

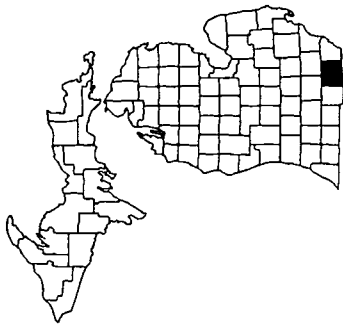
# Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
1989 vs 1993							
<b>Economic Security</b>							
• Child poverty	553	12.8%	746	15.6%	16	22	
–ages 0-4	154	12.4%	*	*	-		
–ages 5-17	402	13.2%	494	14.7%	19	11	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	440	20.2%	565	20.0%	11	1	
1989-90 vs 1996-97							
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
<b>Child Health</b>							
• Inadequate prenatal care	29	11.8%	8	3.9%	18	25	67
• Low birth-weight babies	10	4.4%	11	5.5%	16		
• Infant mortality	3	*	1	*	-		
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	0	*	0	*	-		
FY 1988 vs 1996							
<b>Child Safety</b>							
• Children in investigated families	122	29.6	110	23.5	2	21	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	21	5.1	21	4.5	10	12	
• Children in out-of-home care	16	3.8	21	4.5	47	19	
–for abuse or neglect	8	1.9	10	2.1	25	11	
–for delinquency	2	*	4	*	-		
–not specified (court supported)	6	1.5	8	1.7	37	18	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96							
<b>Adolescence</b>							
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	5	*	3	*	-		
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	*	1	*	-		
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	8	4.4	3	*	-		
–violent index crimes	0	*	1	*	-		
• High school dropouts	8	1.4%	15	2.1%	13	52	
1991-92 vs 1995-96							
1986-87 vs 1995-96							
1993-94 vs 1996-97							
<b>Education: Students ...</b>							
• in Special Education	129	6.8%	219	8.5%	7	26	
• with inadequate reading skills							
–fourth grade	97	52.8%	72	40.6%	5	23	
–seventh grade	86	45.7%	78	41.9%	1	8	

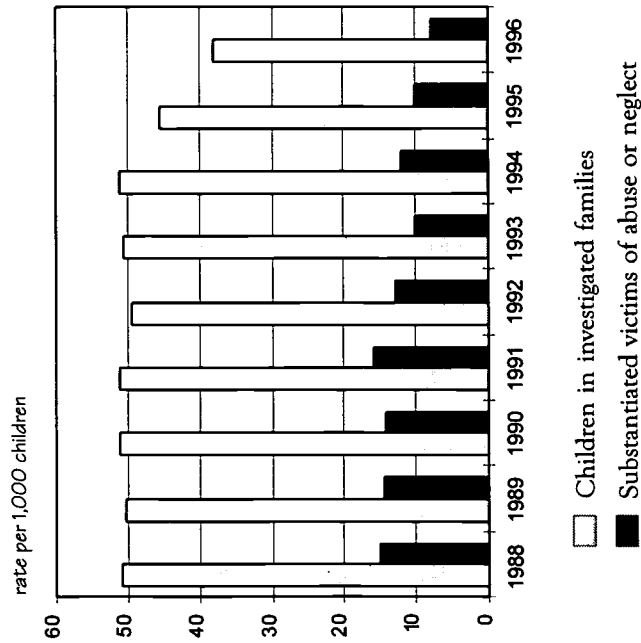
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	96,706	102,309	5.8%
• Total child population	26,336	27,219	3.4%
–Ages 0-4	6,728	7,205	7.1%
–Ages 5-9	7,104	7,524	5.9%
–Ages 10-14	7,560	7,767	2.7%
–Ages 15-17	4,945	4,723	-4.5%
–White	25,495	26,302	3.2%
–African American	524	566	8.1%
–American Indian	102	81	-21.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	215	269	25.2%

• Total births (1996) 1,143

## Income and Poverty (1996)

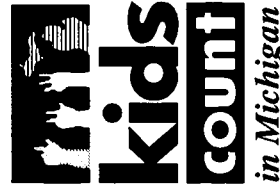
- Unemployment rate 4.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 30.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$21,422

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 3,031
- Children in publicly subsidized care 549
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$81.52
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 18,377

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

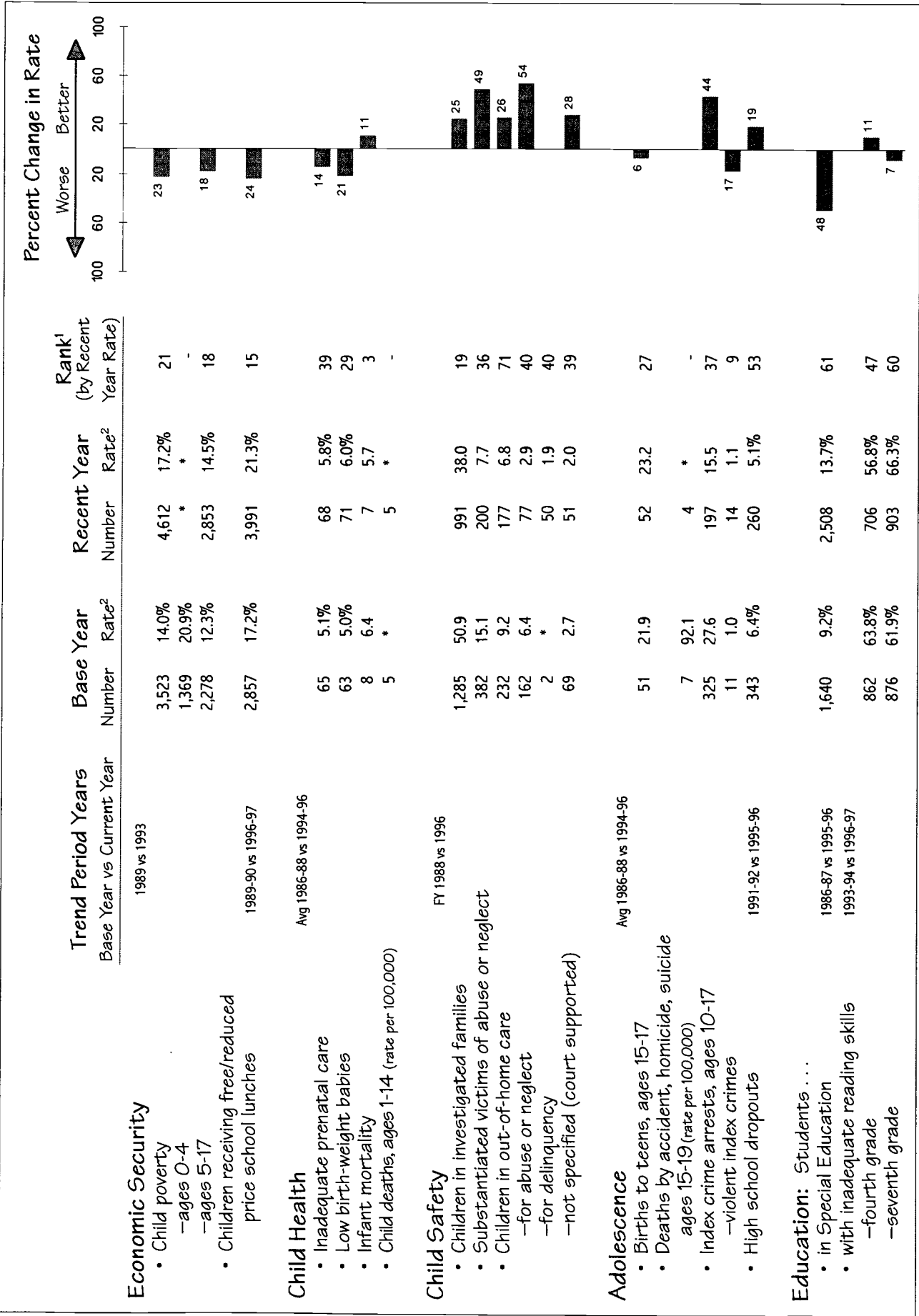
- Children receiving food stamps 2,709 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 1,788 7%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

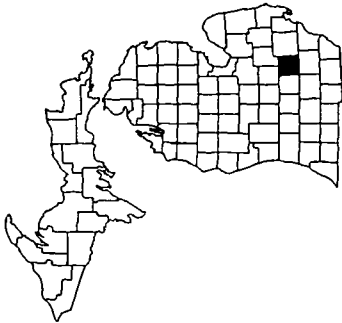
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

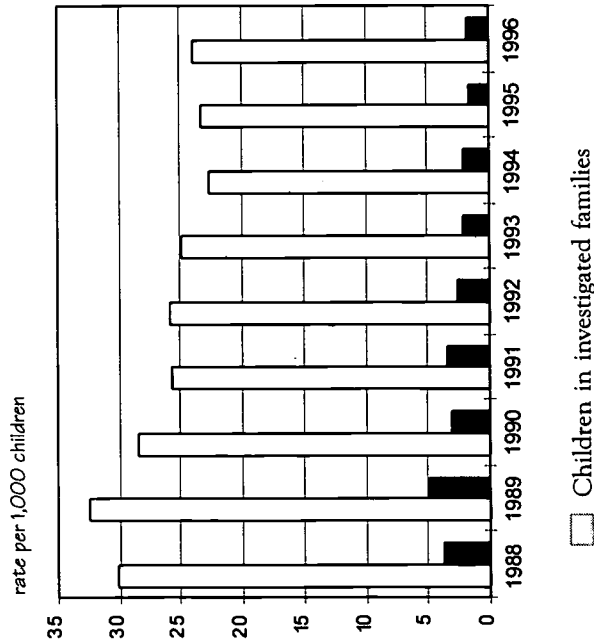


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	133,601	163,652	22.5%
• Total child population	36,974	40,996	10.9%
--Ages 0-4	8,437	9,358	10.9%
--Ages 5-9	10,897	11,079	1.7%
--Ages 10-14	11,221	12,864	14.6%
--Ages 15-17	6,418	7,695	19.9%
--White	36,164	40,303	11.4%
--African American	317	252	-20.5%
--American Indian	274	215	-21.8%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	218	226	3.7%

• Total births (1996) 1,811

**Income and Poverty (1996)**

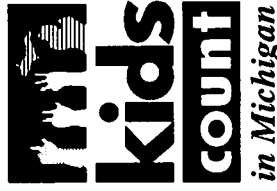
- Unemployment rate 3.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 13.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$27,030

**Child Care (1996)**

- Regulated slots 4,922
- Children in publicly subsidized care 244
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$110.70
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 26,074

**Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)**

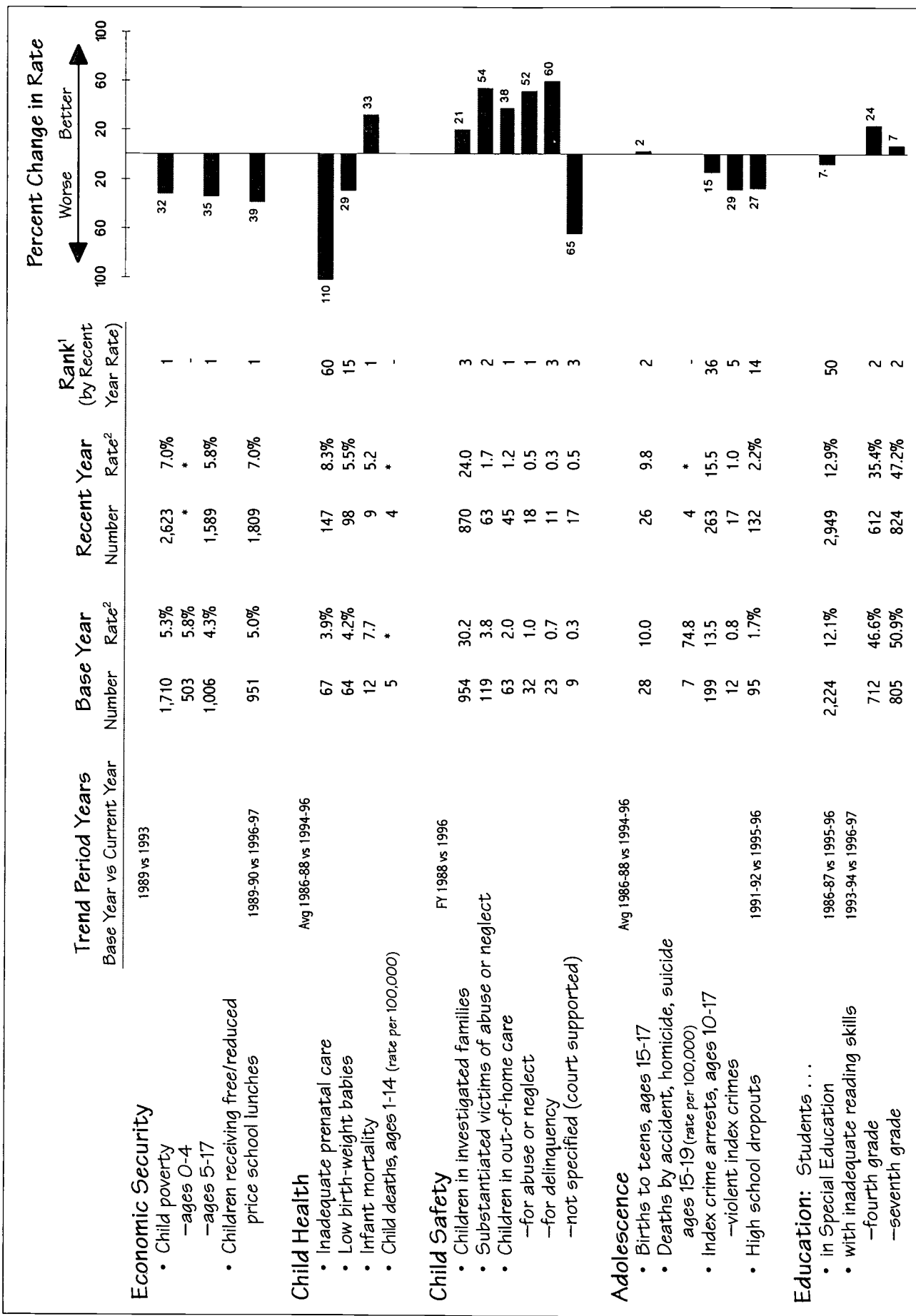
- Children receiving food stamps 1,064 3%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 543 1%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

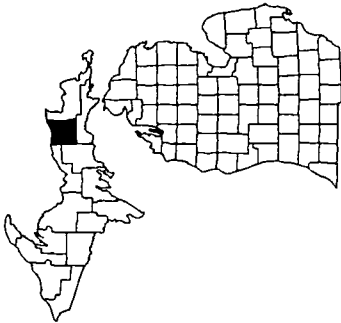


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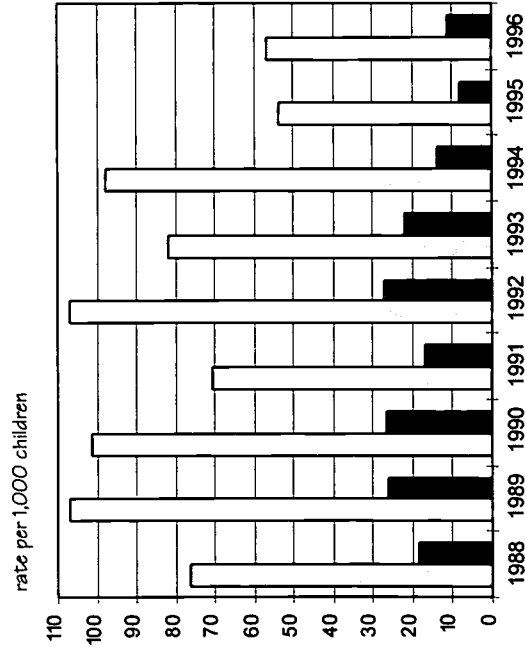
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families  
 ■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

### Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	5,599	5,579	-0.4%
• Total child population	1,495	1,310	-12.4%
--Ages 0-4	352	375	6.6%
--Ages 5-9	377	357	-5.3%
--Ages 10-14	427	360	-15.8%
--Ages 15-17	339	218	-35.7%
--White	1,361	1,211	-11.0%
--African American	1	1	*
--American Indian	132	97	-26.3%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	*

• Total births (1996) 68

### Income and Poverty (1996)

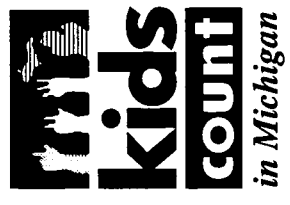
- Unemployment rate 7.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 57.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$19,101

### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 194
- Children in publicly subsidized care 61
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$83.26
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 981

### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	348	24%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	178	12%

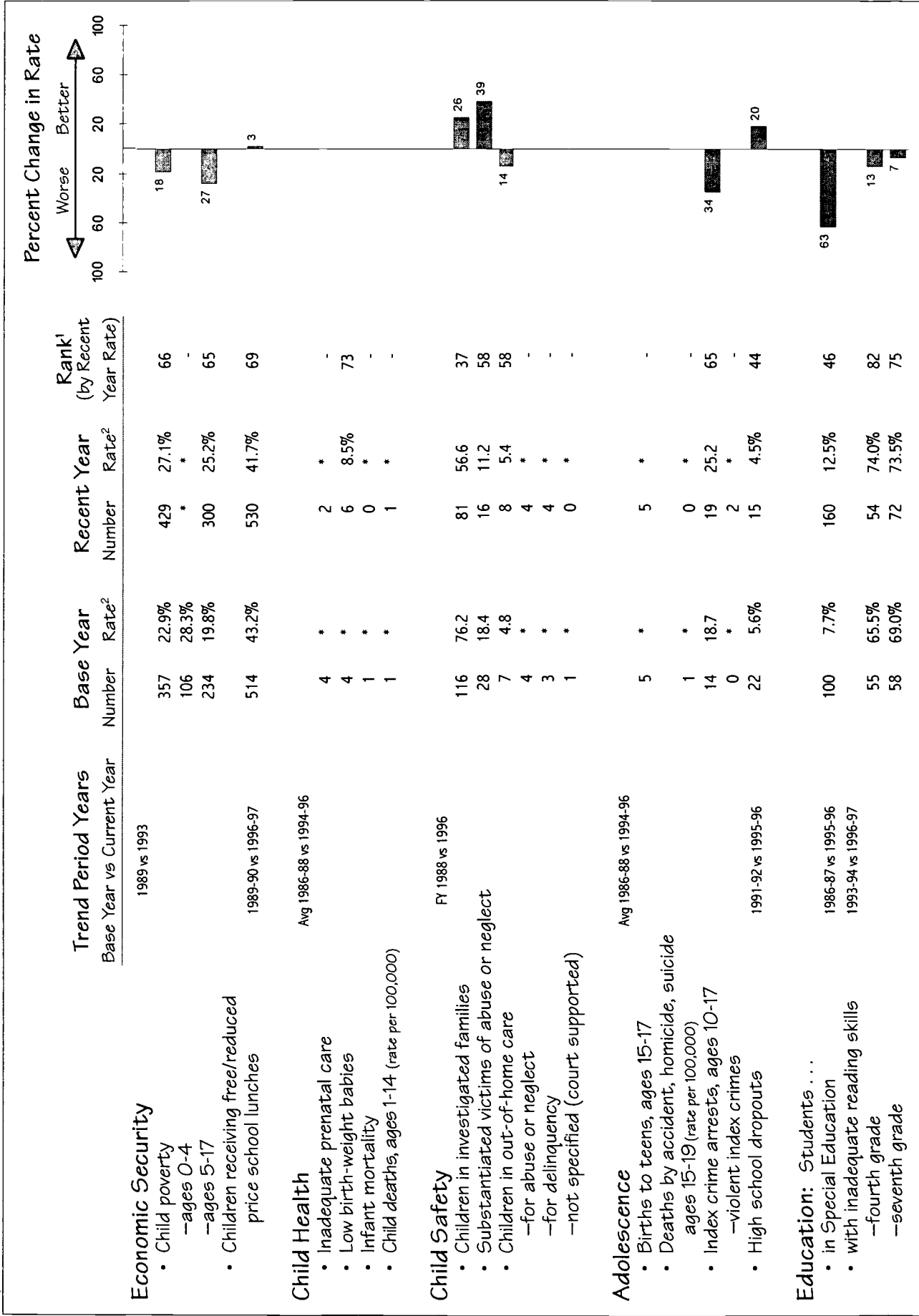


\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

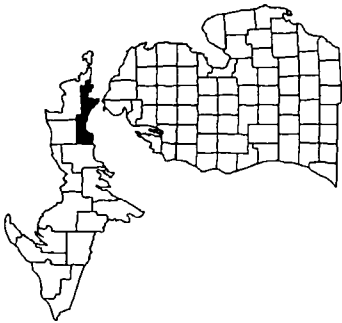


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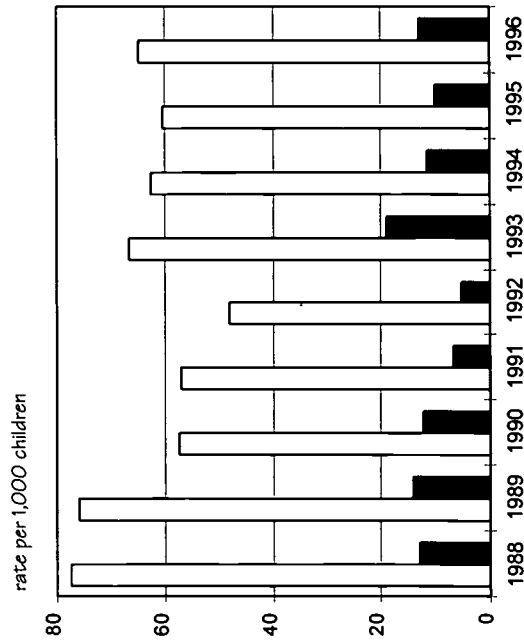
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## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families  
■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

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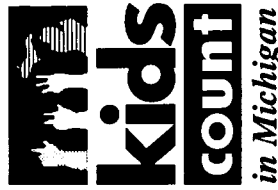
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	10,978	11,867	8.1%
• Total child population	2,837	2,805	-1.1%
–Ages 0-4	695	688	-1.0%
–Ages 5-9	773	729	-5.7%
–Ages 10-14	792	849	7.2%
–Ages 15-17	577	539	-6.6%
–White	1,887	1,504	-20.3%
–African American	4	7	*
–American Indian	940	1,286	36.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	6	7	19.6%

• Total births (1996) 127

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 10.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 44.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$19,790



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 364
- Children in publicly subsidized care 50
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$89.04
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,935

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

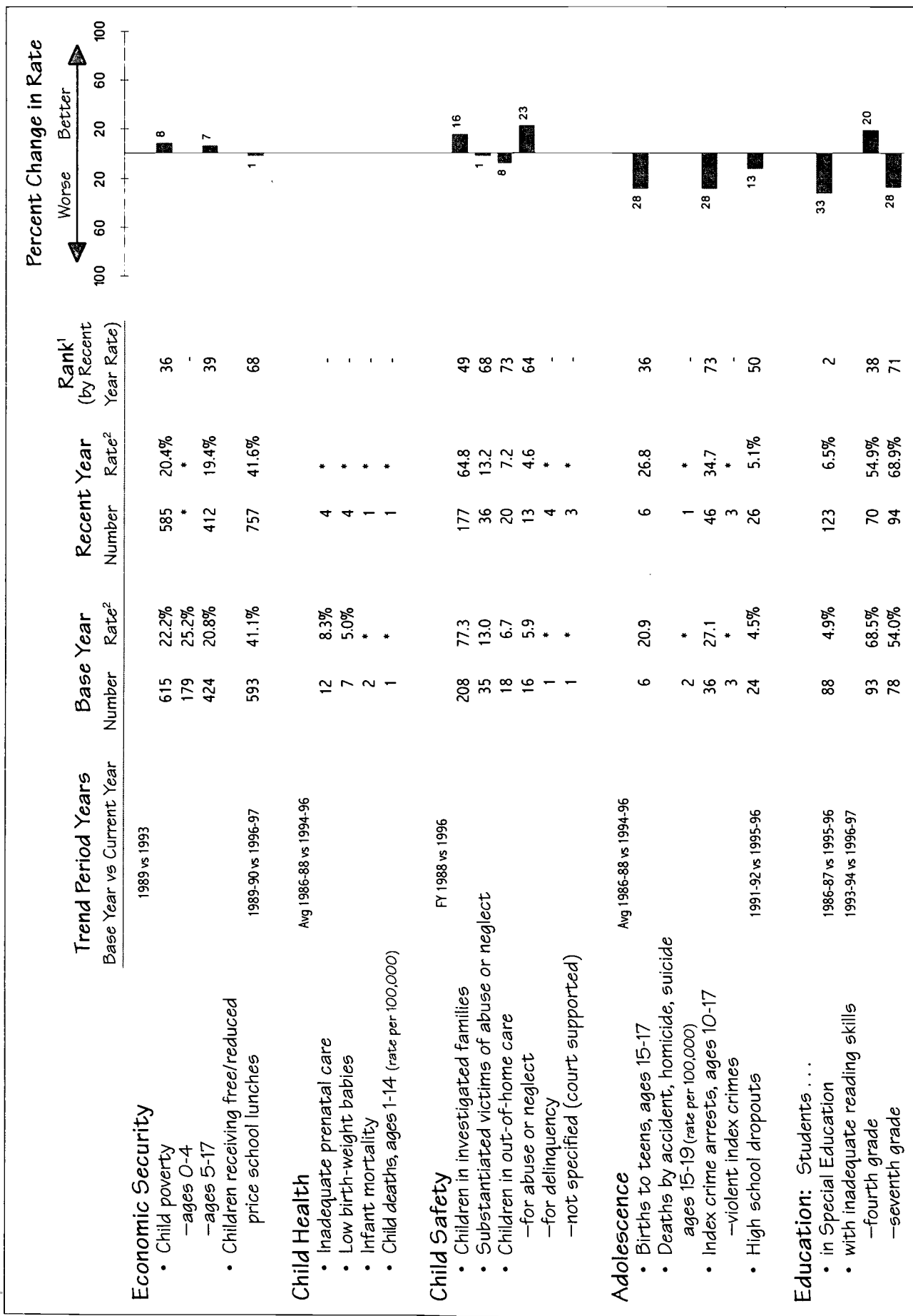
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	277	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	109	4%

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



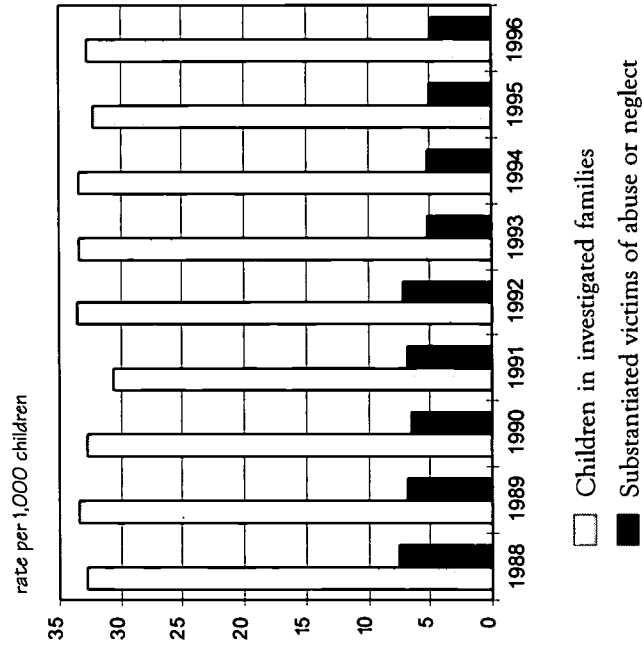
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

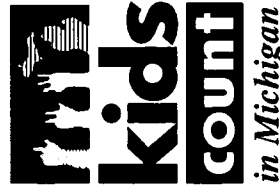
	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	733,607	768,450	4.7%
• Total child population	170,910	167,323	-2.1%
–Ages 0-4	46,528	40,992	-11.9%
–Ages 5-9	48,729	46,490	-4.6%
–Ages 10-14	48,013	50,949	6.1%
–Ages 15-17	27,639	28,892	4.5%
–White	163,202	158,052	-3.2%
–African American	3,539	3,963	12.0%
–American Indian	856	920	7.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3,312	4,388	32.5%

• Total births (1996)

9,885

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate: 4.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup>: 22.8%
- Per person annual income (1995): \$26,311



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots: 23,536
- Children in publicly subsidized care: 1,159
- Average weekly cost (full-time): \$109.82
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995): 123,837

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

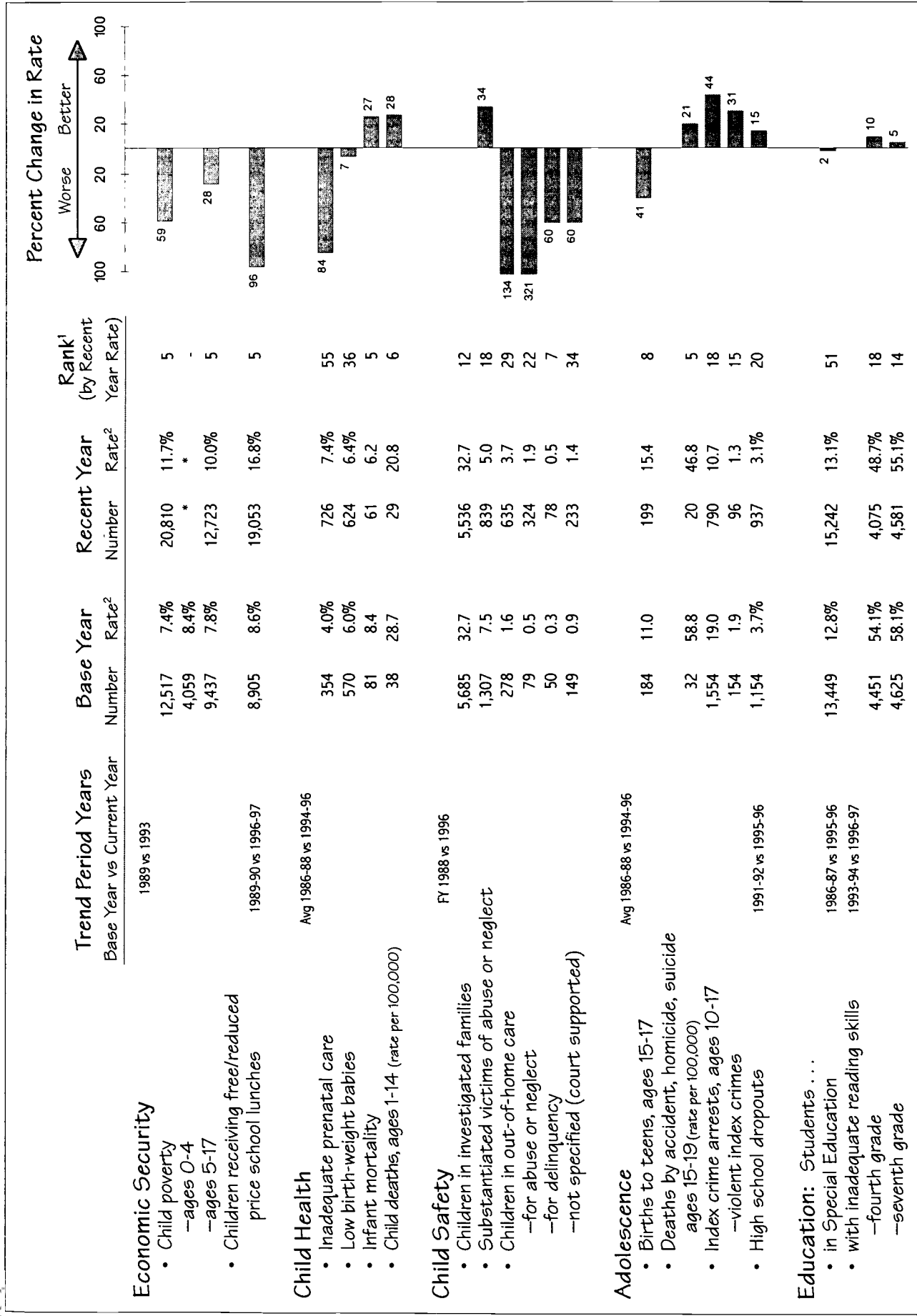
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	11,784	7%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	7,753	5%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

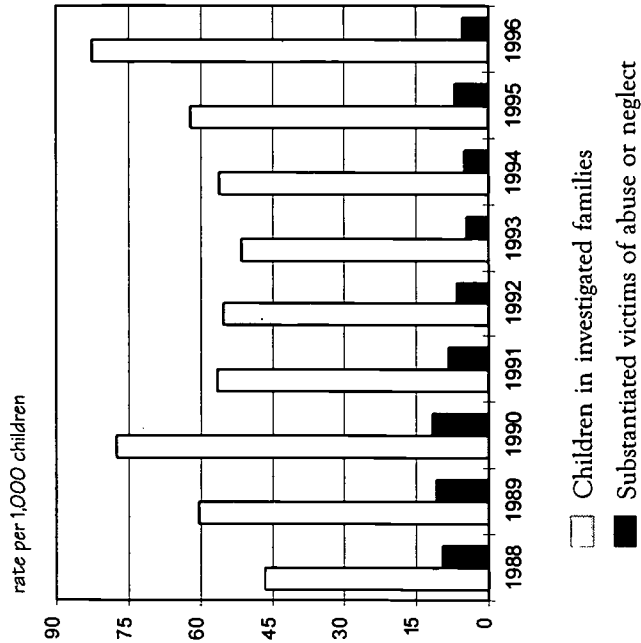


## Trends in Child Well-Being





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

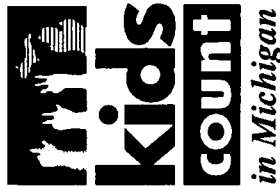
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	22,915	22,987	0.3%
• Total child population	5,174	4,719	-8.8%
–Ages 0-4	1,189	1,249	5.1%
–Ages 5-9	1,397	1,266	-9.4%
–Ages 10-14	1,568	1,351	-13.9%
–Ages 15-17	1,020	853	-16.4%
–White	5,059	4,591	-9.3%
–African American	20	21	8.3%
–American Indian	69	78	12.7%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	26	29	9.6%

• Total births (1996) 208

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 10.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 50.0%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,878



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 835
- Children in publicly subsidized care 235
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$87.34
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 3,504

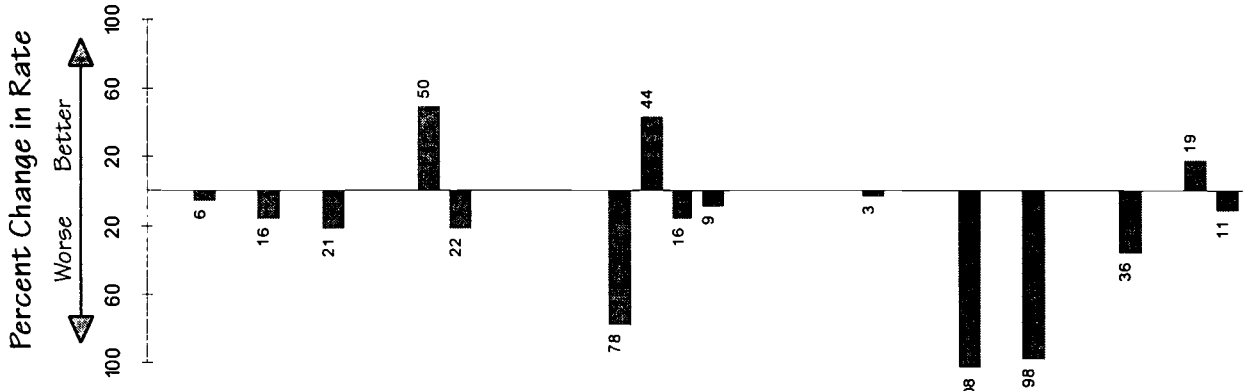
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,102	22%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	512	10%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



Trend Period Years	Base Year	Recent Year	Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	
Base Year vs Current Year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>

### Economic Security

- Child poverty  
—ages 0-4
- ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

### Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care  
—for abuse or neglect  
—for delinquency  
—not specified (court supported)

### Adolescence

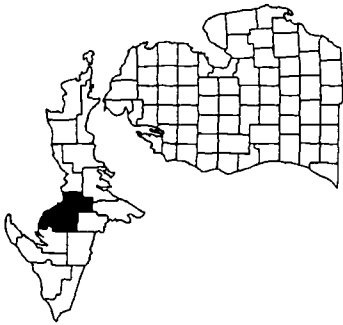
- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17  
—violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

### Education: Students . . .

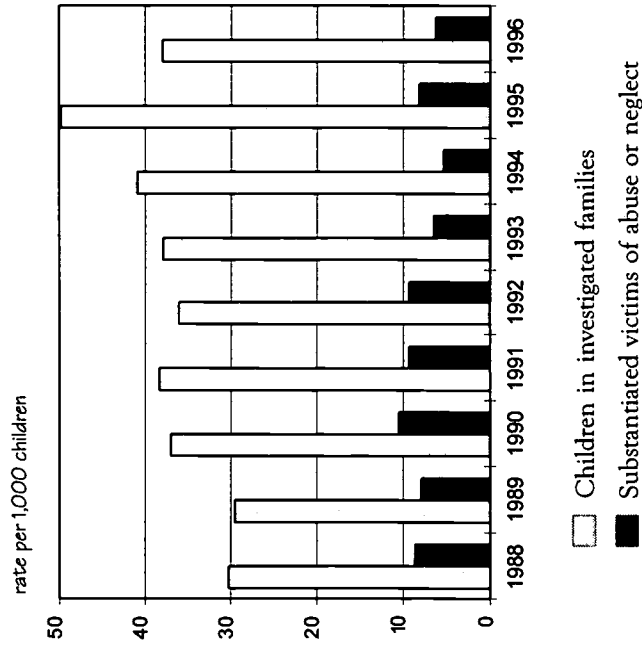
- in Special Education
- with inadequate reading skills  
—fourth grade  
—seventh grade

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency 284

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	65,442	68,916	5.3%
• Total child population	16,386	16,583	1.2%
–Ages 0-4	3,755	4,531	20.7%
–Ages 5-9	4,784	4,490	-6.1%
–Ages 10-14	5,090	4,385	-13.9%
–Ages 15-17	2,758	3,177	15.2%
–White	15,878	*	*
–African American	62	*	*
–American Indian	341	*	*
–Asian/Pacific Islander	105	*	*

• Total births (1996) 650

## Income and Poverty (1996)

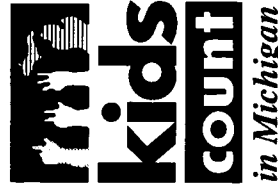
- Unemployment rate 6.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 34.3%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,699

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 2,072
- Children in publicly subsidized care 375
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$98.81
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 11,630

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,727 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 1,007 6%

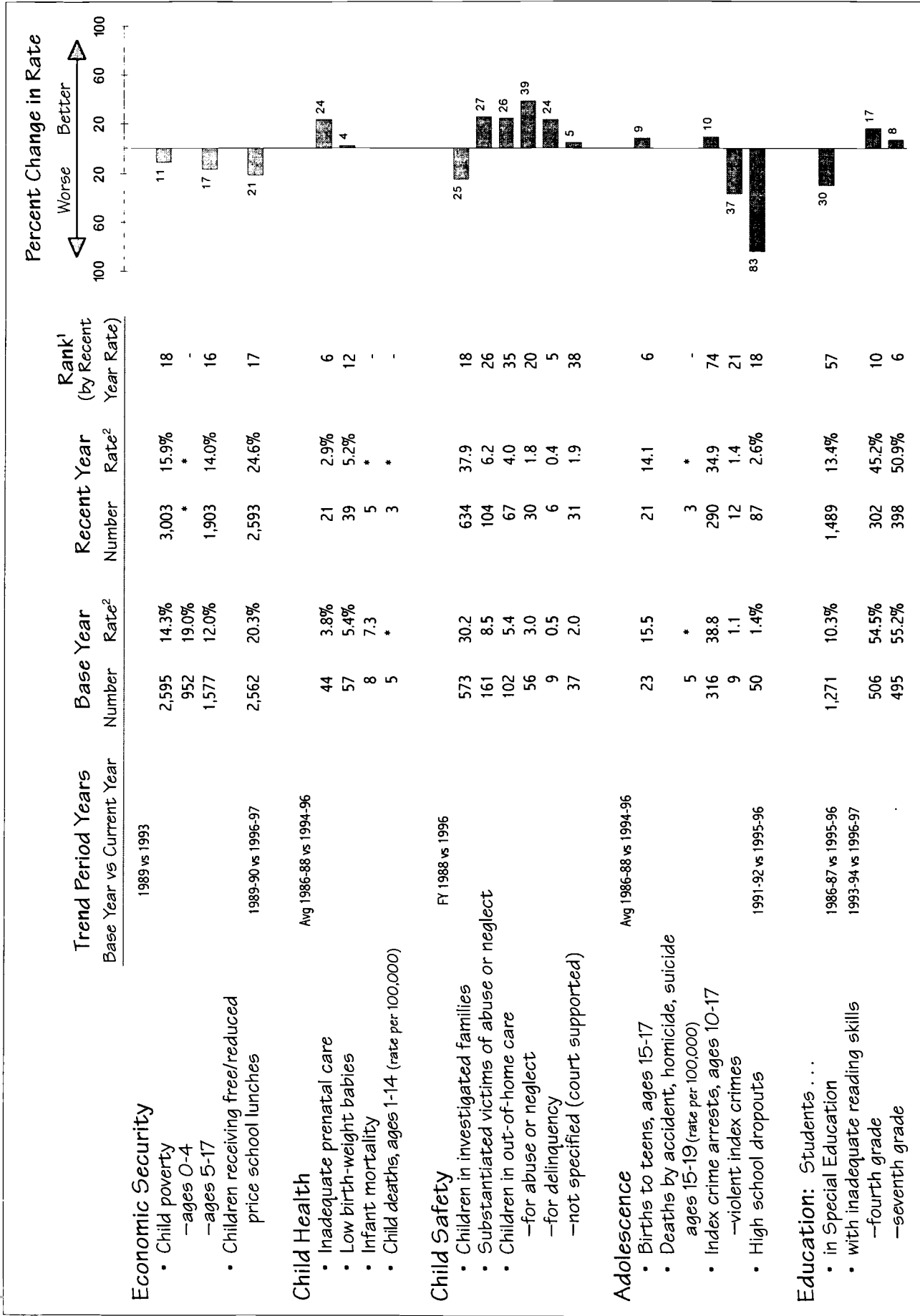


\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

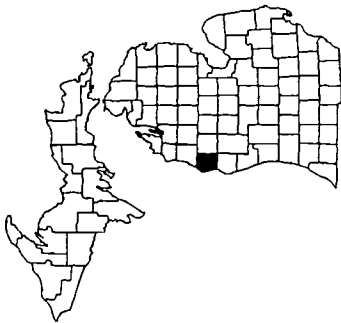


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

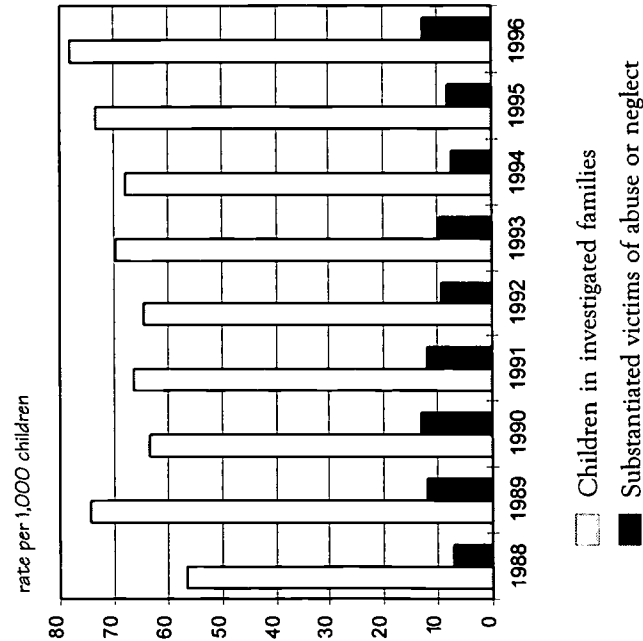
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	27,487	27,514	0.1%
• Total child population	7,131	6,753	-5.3%
–Ages 0-4	1,814	1,913	5.4%
–Ages 5-9	1,867	1,811	-3.0%
–Ages 10-14	2,087	1,893	-9.3%
–Ages 15-17	1,362	1,136	-16.6%
–White	6,974	6,568	-5.8%
–African American	49	68	38.2%
–American Indian	82	83	0.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	26	34	31.7%

• Total births (1996) 281

## Income and Poverty (1996)

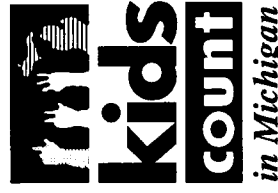
- Unemployment rate 8.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 47.0%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,367

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,114
- Children in publicly subsidized care 333
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$82.82
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,923

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

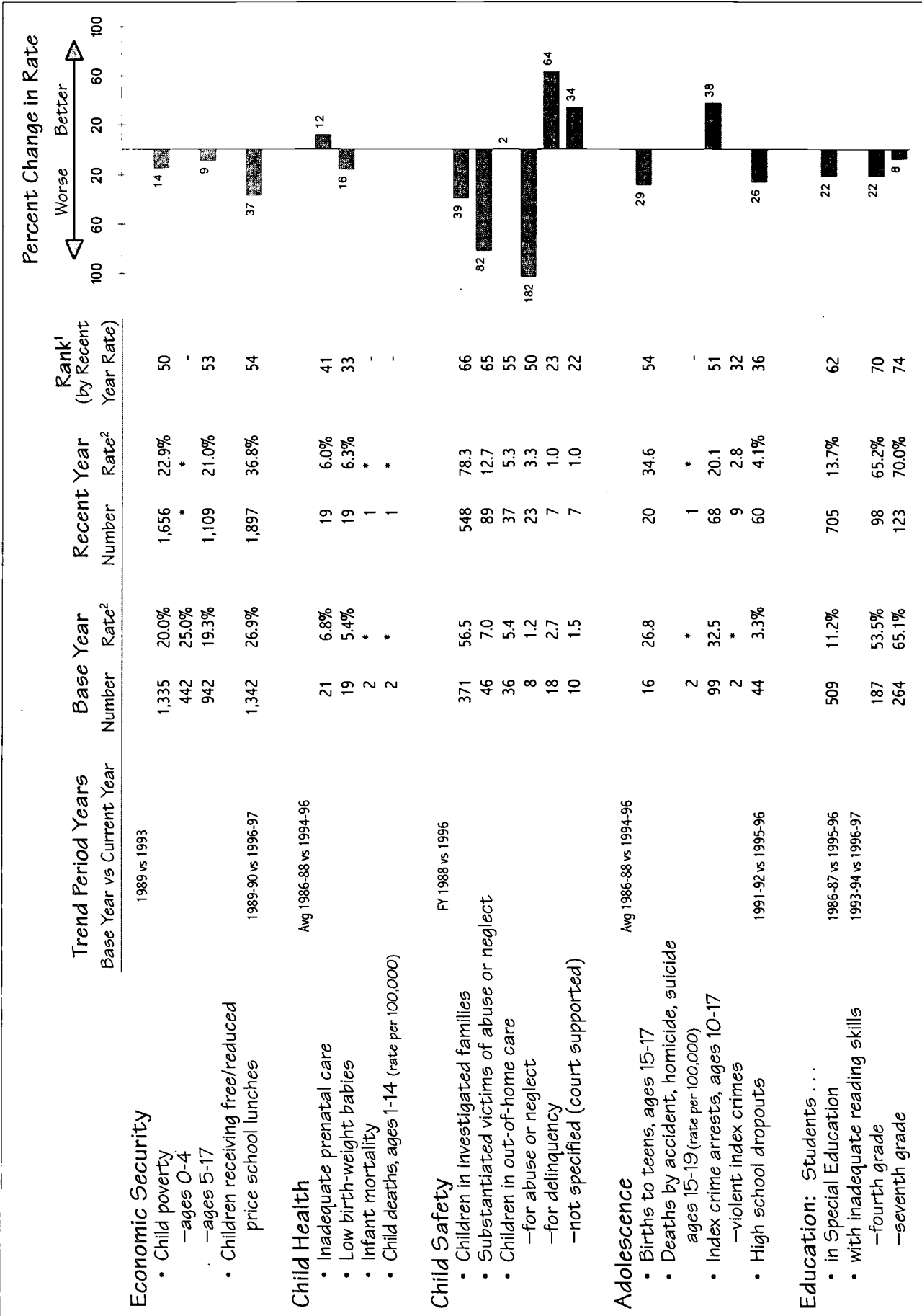
- Children receiving food stamps 1,185 17%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 468 7%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



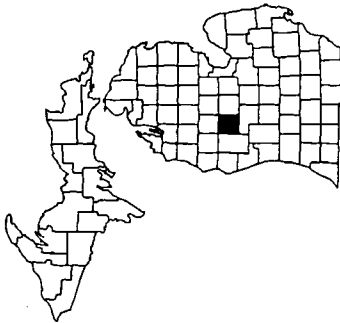
## Trends in Child Well-Being



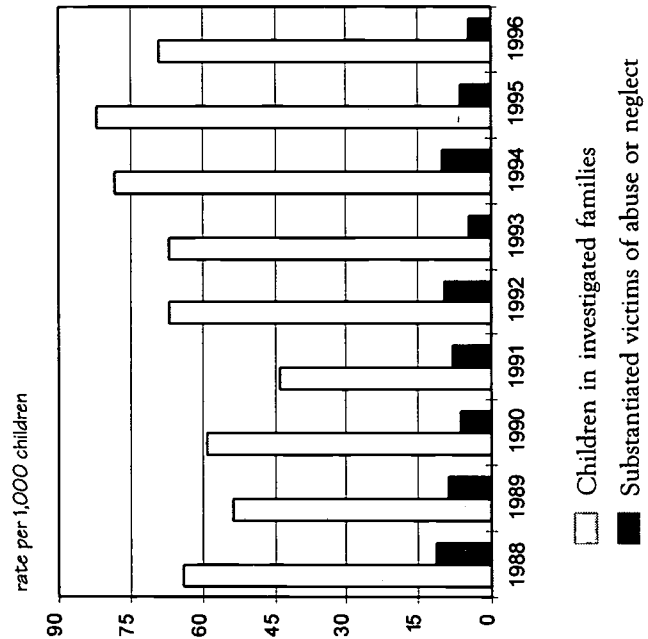
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	37,725	39,127	3.7%
• Total child population	8,825	10,112	14.6%
—Ages 0-4	2,418	2,390	-1.2%
—Ages 5-9	2,365	2,264	-4.3%
—Ages 10-14	2,377	2,258	-5.0%
—Ages 15-17	1,665	3,200	92.2%
—White	8,329	9,116	9.5%
—African American	333	*	*
—American Indian	86	92	8.0%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	78	*	*

• Total births (1996) 448

## Income and Poverty (1996)

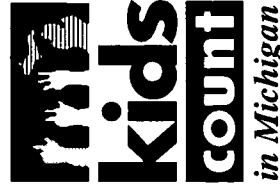
- Unemployment rate 5.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 44.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$15,794

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,363
- Children in publicly subsidized care 366
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$76.90
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 6,196

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,649 17%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 840 9%

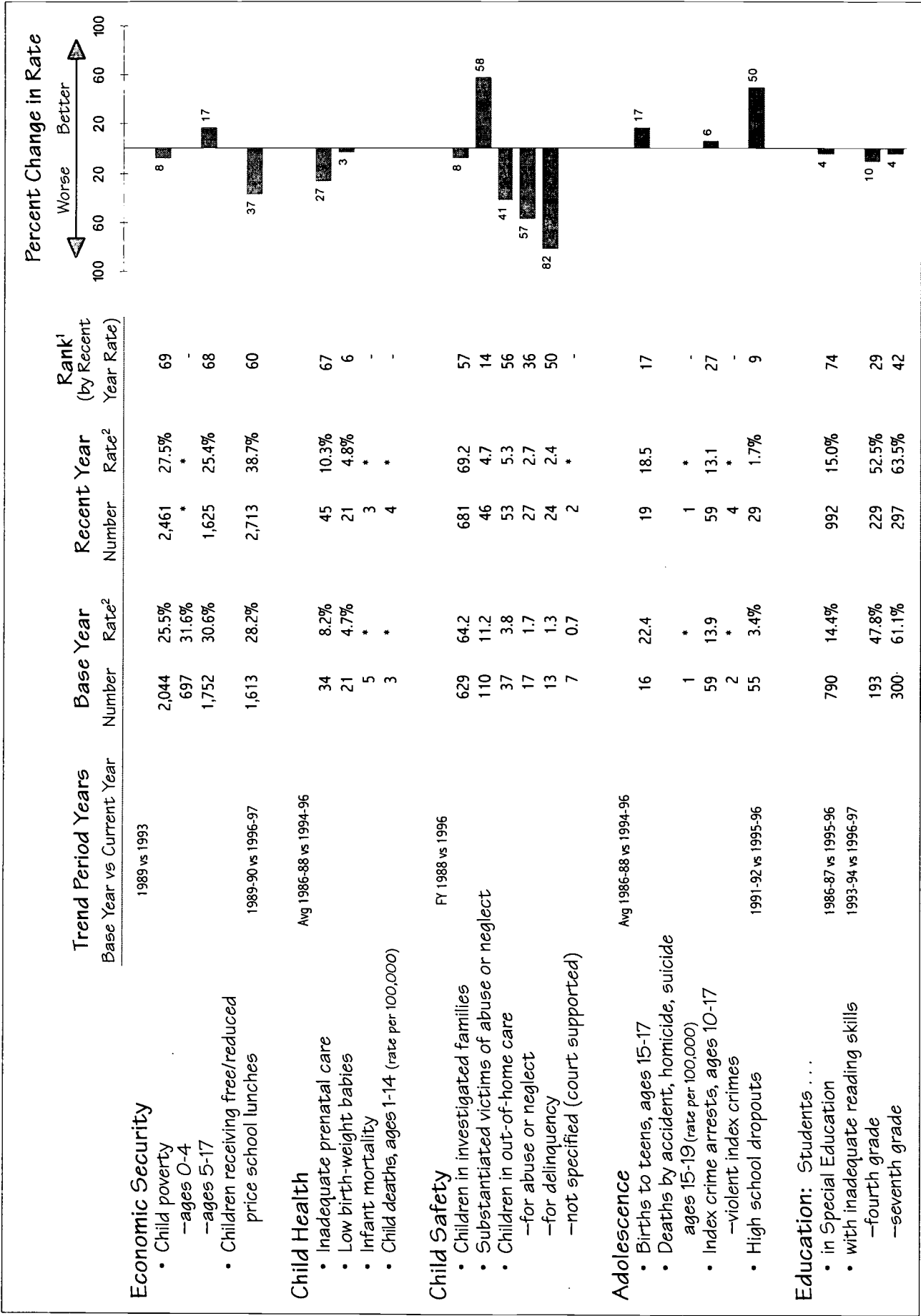


\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

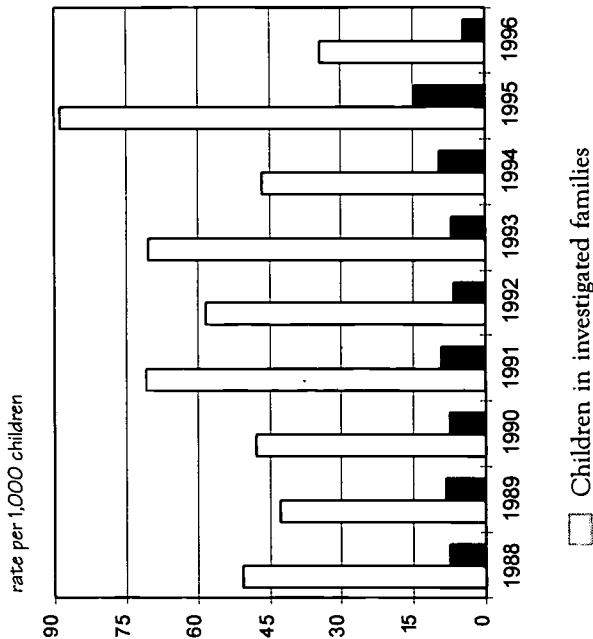


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	24,569	22,518	-8.3%
• Total child population	6,121	4,346	-29.0%
–Ages 0-4	1,174	955	-18.7%
–Ages 5-9	1,691	1,102	-34.8%
–Ages 10-14	1,968	1,329	-32.5%
–Ages 15-17	1,287	960	-25.4%
–White	5,929	4,151	-30.0%
–African American	2	0	*
–American Indian	162	171	6.0%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	29	23	-19.0%

• Total births (1996) 292

## Income and Poverty (1996)

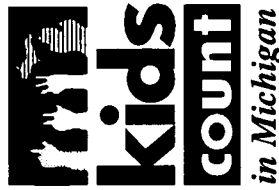
- Unemployment rate 6.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 19.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$19,170

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 547
- Children in publicly subsidized care 231
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$80.77
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,079

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 622 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 308 5%



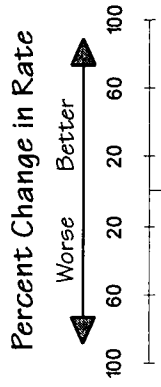
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

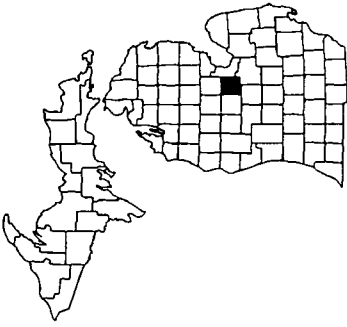
## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
1989 vs 1993						
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty	926	14.1%	1,123	17.0%	19	21
–ages 0-4	266	17.1%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17	590	11.8%	755	15.2%	21	29
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,176	26.2%	1,482	33.9%	43	29
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
<b>Child Health</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Inadequate prenatal care	17	3.5%	18	6.6%	47	85
• Low birth-weight babies	21	6.3%	14	5.2%	10	17
• Infant mortality	4	*	2	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	-	
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	342	50.8	205	34.4	16	32
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	51	7.6	28	4.7	15	38
• Children in out-of-home care	17	2.5	41	6.8	72	177
–for abuse or neglect	6	0.9	26	4.3	63	406
–for delinquency	11	1.6	11	1.8	39	13
–not specified (court supported)	0	*	4	*	-	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	8	13.4	11	20.7	23	55
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	2	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	56	17.4	61	19.3	47	11
–violent index crimes	0	*	3	*	-	
• High school dropouts	32	2.7%	43	3.1%	19	15
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
<b>Education: Students ...</b>						
• in Special Education	445	10.4%	556	12.6%	47	21
• with inadequate reading skills	174	54.5%	132	45.2%	11	17
–fourth grade	219	64.0%	186	56.2%	16	12
–seventh grade						

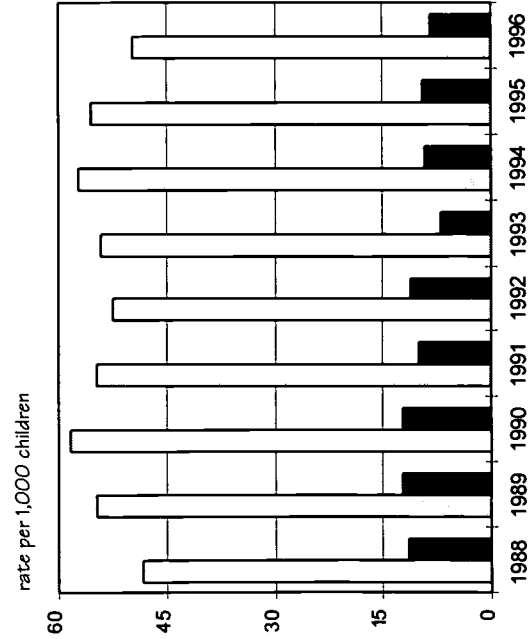


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families  
 ■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	79,748	85,691	7.5%
• Total child population	21,117	21,148	0.2%
--Ages 0-4	5,684	5,573	-2.0%
--Ages 5-9	5,777	5,831	0.9%
--Ages 10-14	5,989	6,169	3.0%
--Ages 15-17	3,667	3,575	-2.5%
--White	20,459	20,392	-0.3%
--African American	278	388	39.6%
--American Indian	105	65	-37.8%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	275	304	10.5%

• Total births (1996) 1,036

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 4.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 25.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$26,885

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 3,706
- Children in publicly subsidized care 183
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$103.15
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 14,972

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

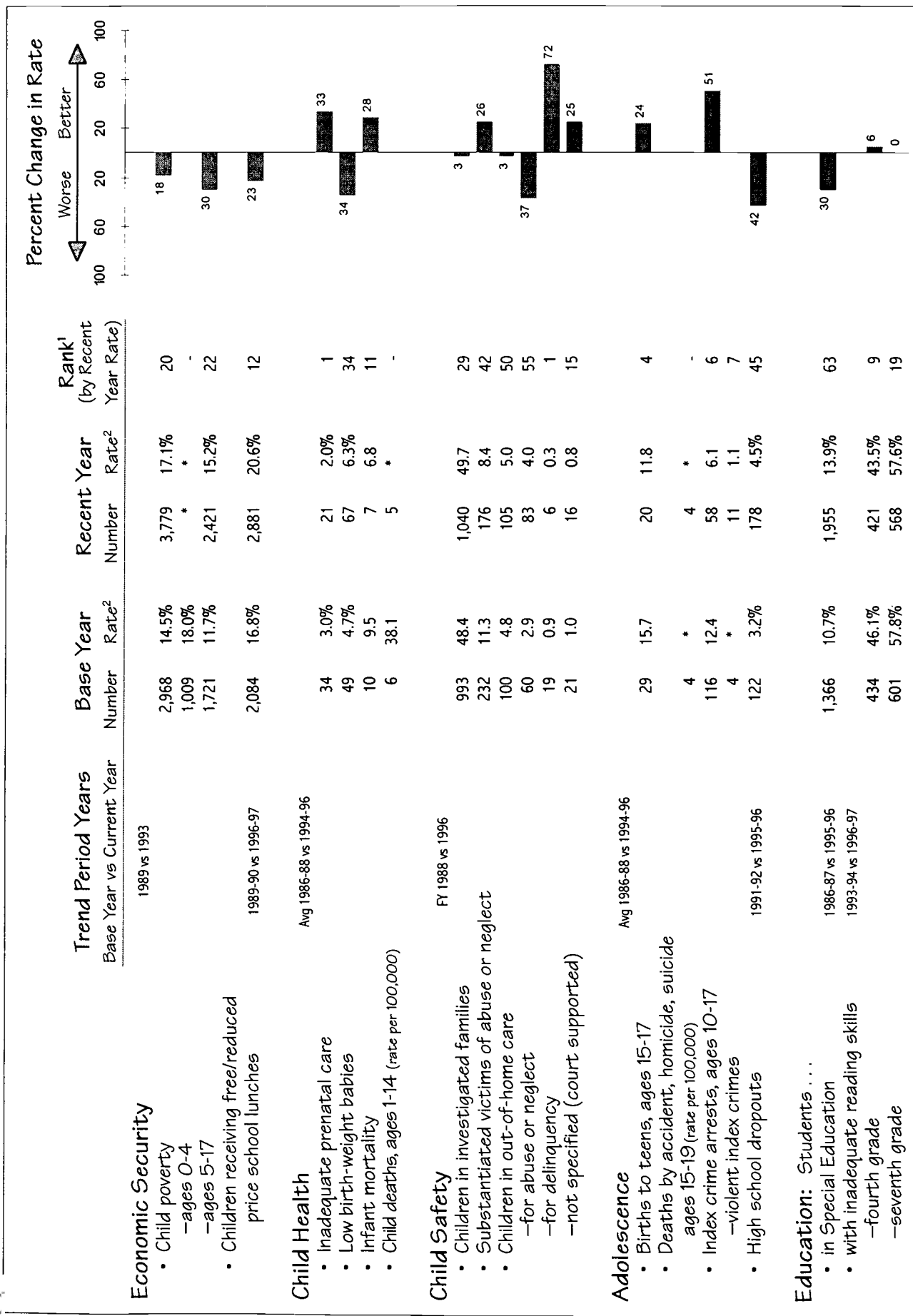
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	2,478	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	1,237	6%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

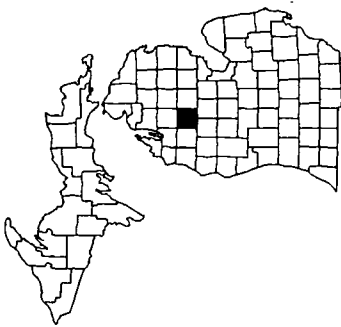


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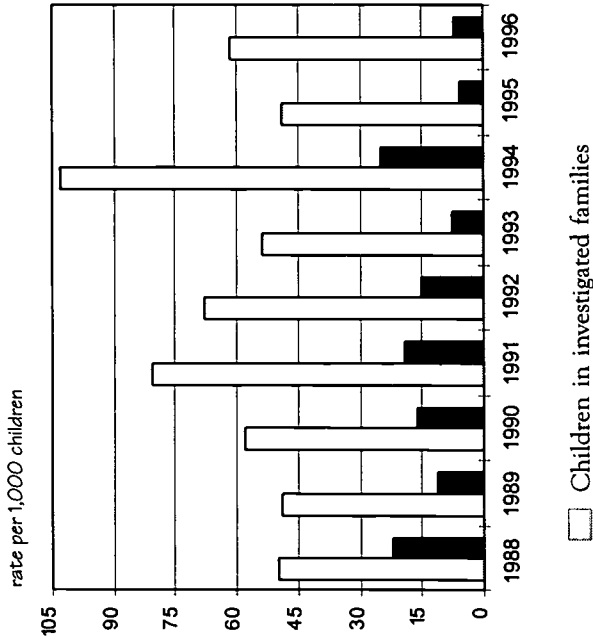
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	13,522	15,360	13.6%
• Total child population	3,884	3,674	-5.4%
–Ages 0-4	883	993	12.5%
–Ages 5-9	1,008	966	-4.2%
–Ages 10-14	1,291	1,075	-16.8%
–Ages 15-17	702	640	-8.8%
–White	3,841	3,613	-5.9%
–African American	0	0	*
–American Indian	32	39	20.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	11	21	96.3%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

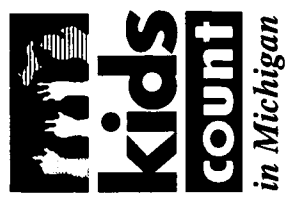
- Total births (1996) 160
- Unemployment rate 7.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 37.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,813

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 481
- Children in publicly subsidized care 153
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$80.25
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 2,707

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	622	16%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	316	8%

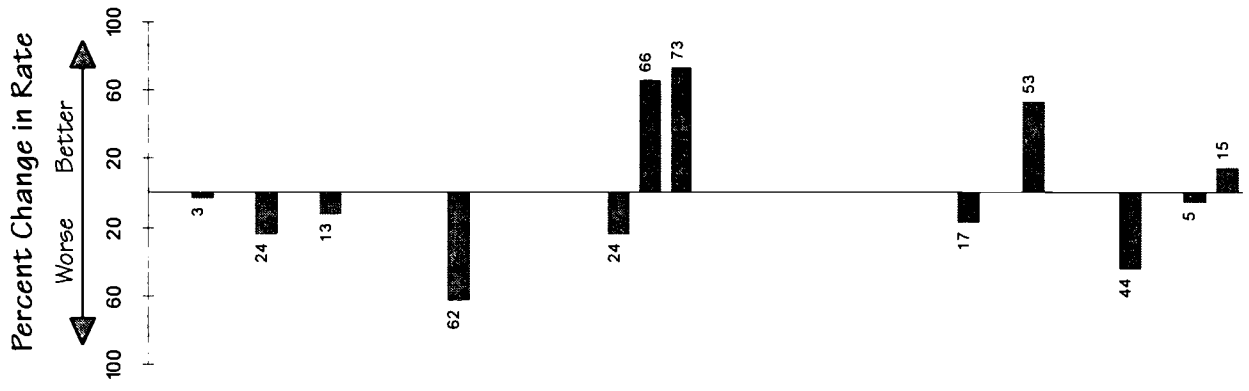


\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



Trend Period Years	Base Year	Recent Year	Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	
Base Year vs Current Year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>

### Economic Security

- Child poverty  
—ages 0-4
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

### Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care  
—for abuse or neglect  
—for delinquency  
—not specified (court supported)

### Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17  
—violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

### Education: Students . . .

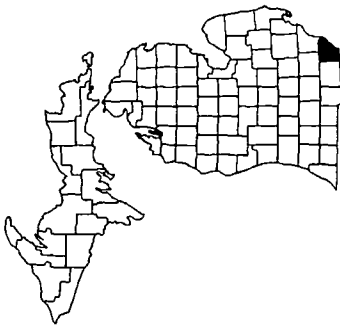
- in Special Education
- with inadequate reading skills  
—fourth grade  
—seventh grade

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

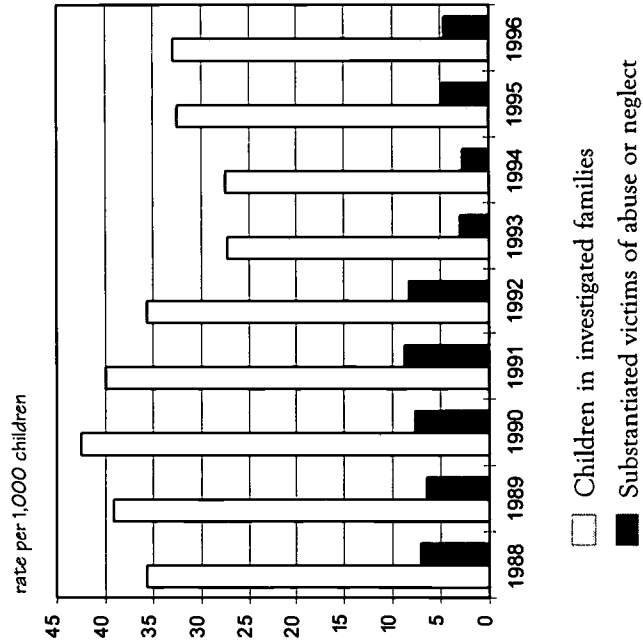
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





### Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

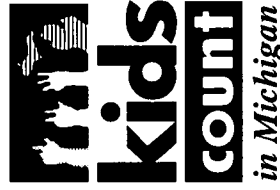
### Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	139,550	145,704	4.4%
• Total child population	38,724	38,150	-1.5%
–Ages 0-4	9,595	9,674	0.8%
–Ages 5-9	11,325	10,682	-5.7%
–Ages 10-14	10,927	11,154	2.1%
–Ages 15-17	6,877	6,640	-3.5%
–White	37,372	36,711	-1.8%
–African American	889	920	3.5%
–American Indian	172	148	-14.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	291	371	27.4%

• Total births (1996) 1,798

### Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 4.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 25.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$23,073



### Child Care (1996)

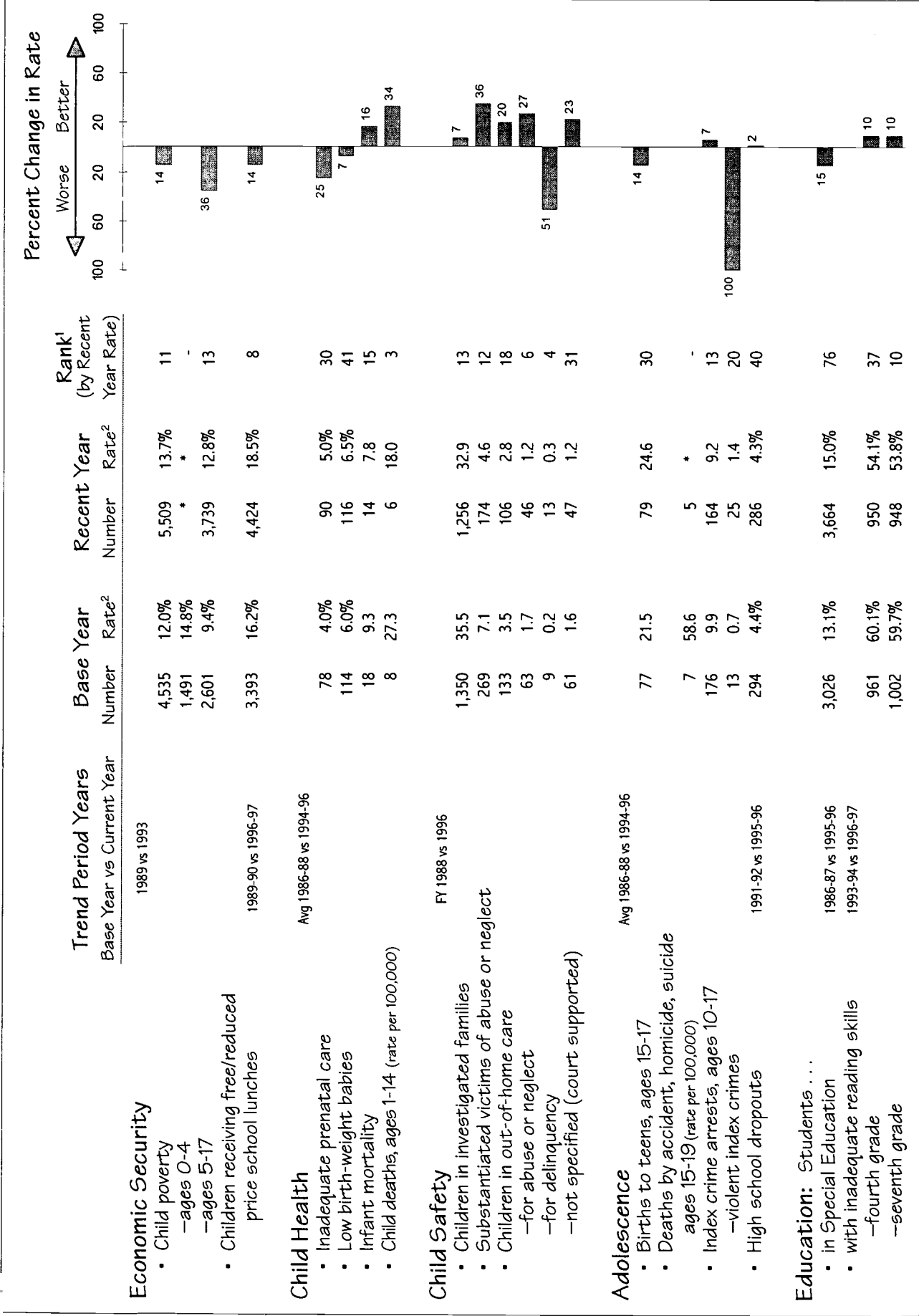
- Regulated slots 3,062
- Children in publicly subsidized care 264
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$97.02
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 27,434

### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	3,703	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	2,298	6%

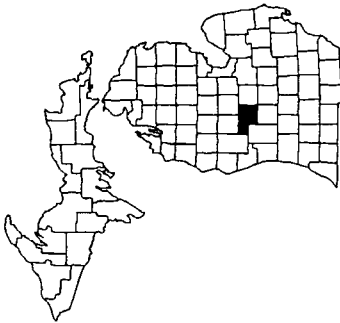
<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

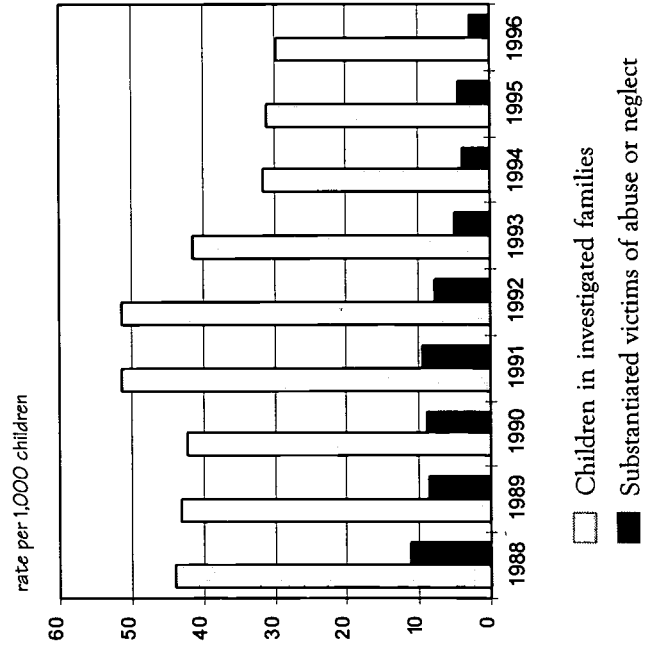


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency **312**

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	57,866	62,933	8.8%
• Total child population	16,090	16,530	2.7%
–Ages 0-4	4,053	4,423	9.1%
–Ages 5-9	4,396	4,487	2.1%
–Ages 10-14	4,795	4,801	0.1%
–Ages 15-17	2,846	2,819	-0.9%
–White	15,819	16,222	2.5%
–African American	33	47	40.2%
–American Indian	156	195	24.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	82	66	-18.9%

• Total births (1996) 787

## Income and Poverty (1996)

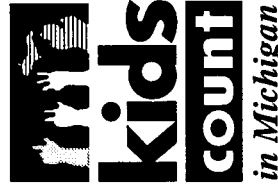
- Unemployment rate 8.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 38.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$15,847

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,725
- Children in publicly subsidized care 363
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$83.48
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 11,377

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 2,227 14%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 1,192 8%

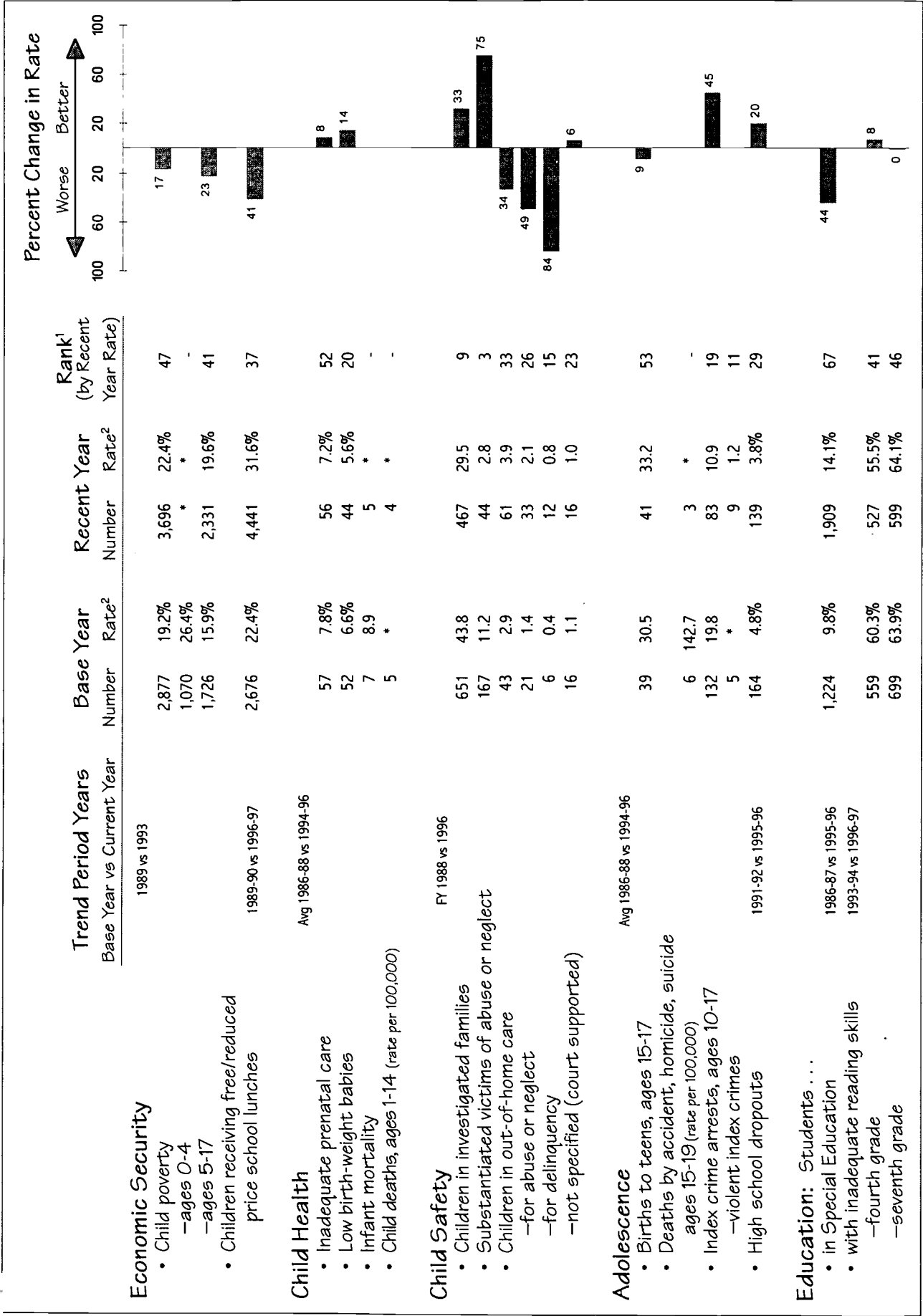


<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being



### Economic Security

- Child poverty
  - ages 0-4
  - ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

### Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care
  - for abuse or neglect
  - for delinquency
  - not specified (court supported)

### Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17
  - violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

### Education: Students . . .

- in Special Education
- with inadequate reading skills
  - fourth grade
  - seventh grade

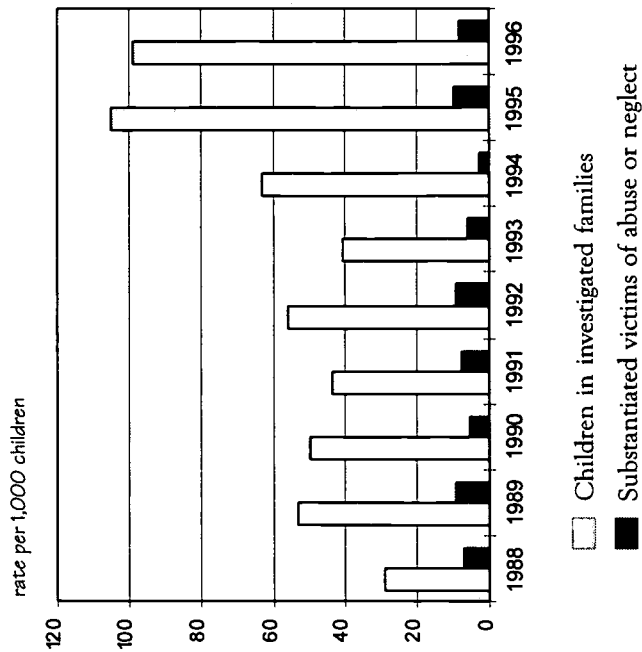
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

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\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	9,683	11,948	23.4%
• Total child population	2,099	2,105	0.3%
–Ages 0-4	472	552	16.9%
–Ages 5-9	543	555	2.3%
–Ages 10-14	663	618	-6.7%
–Ages 15-17	421	380	-9.6%
–White	2,078	2,071	-0.3%
–African American	0	0	*
–American Indian	16	25	55.4%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	4	10	*

• Total births (1996) 107

## Income and Poverty (1996)

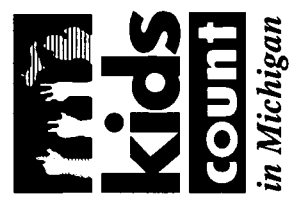
- Unemployment rate 12.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 41.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$14,405

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 222
- Children in publicly subsidized care 32
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$79.11
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,419

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	430	21%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	217	11%

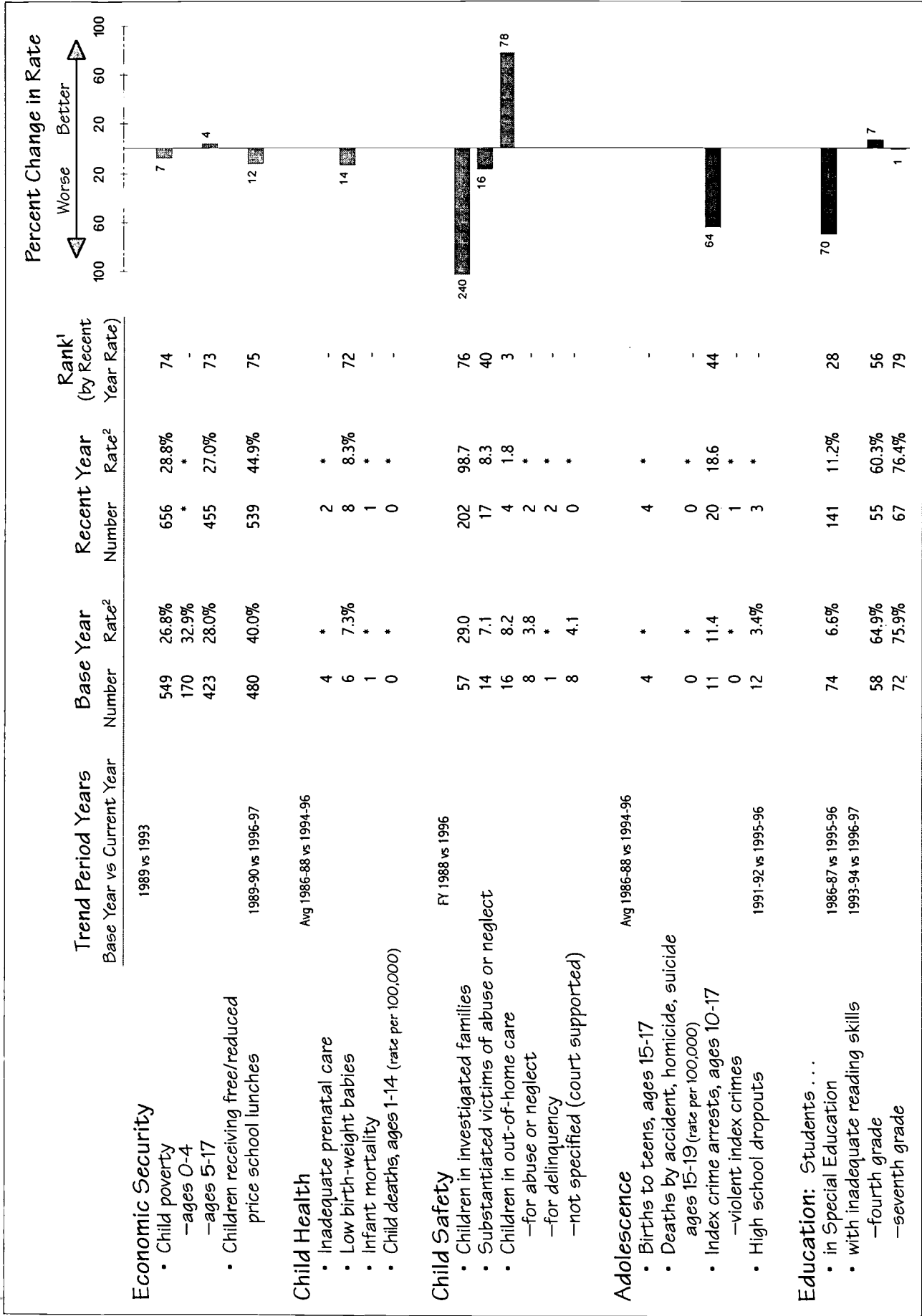


\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

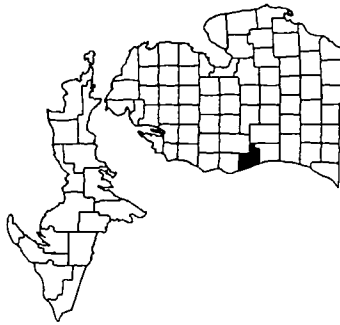
## Trends in Child Well-Being



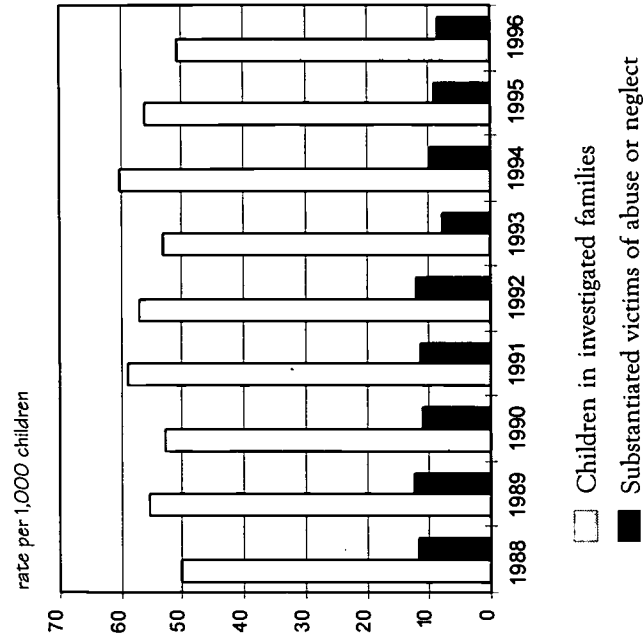
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	164,459	167,645	1.9%
• Total child population	46,271	45,730	-1.2%
–Ages 0-4	12,331	12,315	-0.1%
–Ages 5-9	13,121	12,479	-4.9%
–Ages 10-14	13,224	13,206	-0.1%
–Ages 15-17	7,594	7,730	1.8%
–White	36,613	34,281	-6.4%
–African American	8,833	10,622	20.2%
–American Indian	533	461	-13.5%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	291	366	25.8%

• Total births (1996) 2,350

## Income and Poverty (1996)

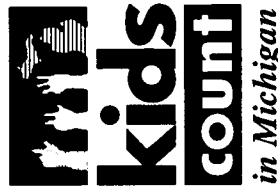
- Unemployment rate 6.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 76.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,581

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 5,384
- Children in publicly subsidized care 891
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$86.93
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 33,377

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 9,392 21%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 6,346 14%

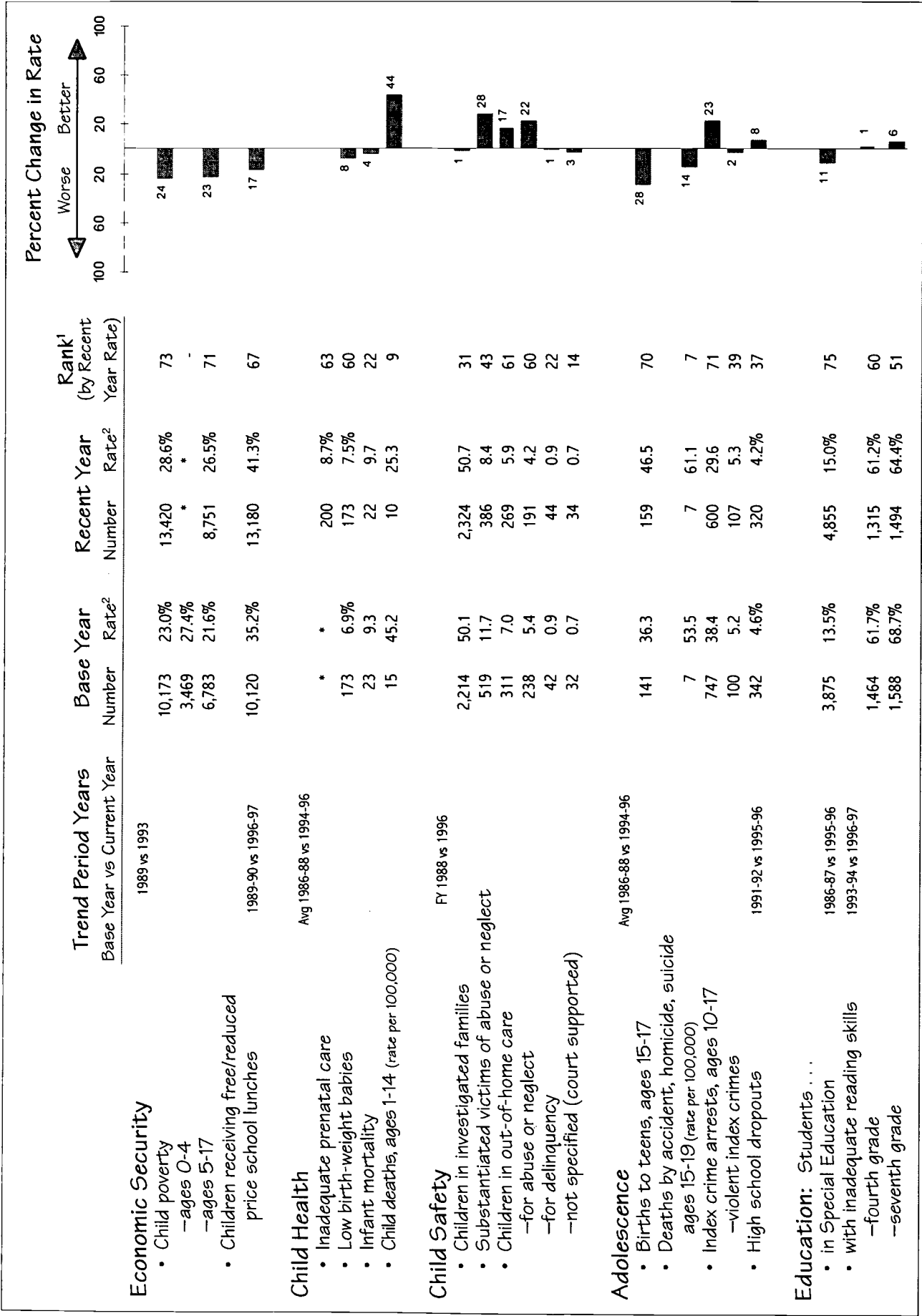


<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

# Muskegon County

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

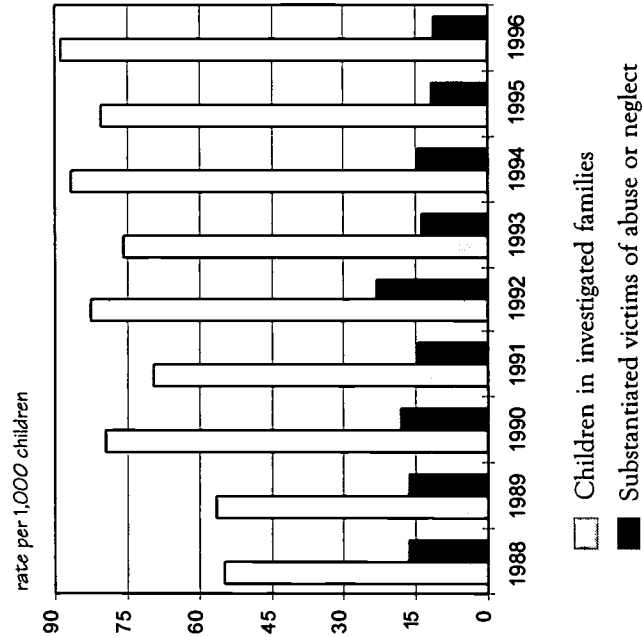
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	43,587	49,724	14.1%
• Total child population	12,891	13,436	4.2%
--Ages 0-4	3,095	3,478	12.4%
--Ages 5-9	3,712	3,597	-3.1%
--Ages 10-14	3,880	3,988	2.8%
--Ages 15-17	2,204	2,373	7.7%
--White	12,588	13,194	4.8%
--African American	137	124	-10.0%
--American Indian	110	74	-32.8%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	56	45	-20.0%

• Total births (1996) 637

## Income and Poverty (1996)

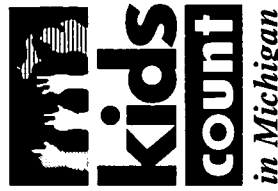
- Unemployment rate 9.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 39.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,006

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,518
- Children in publicly subsidized care 273
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$81.02
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 9,088

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

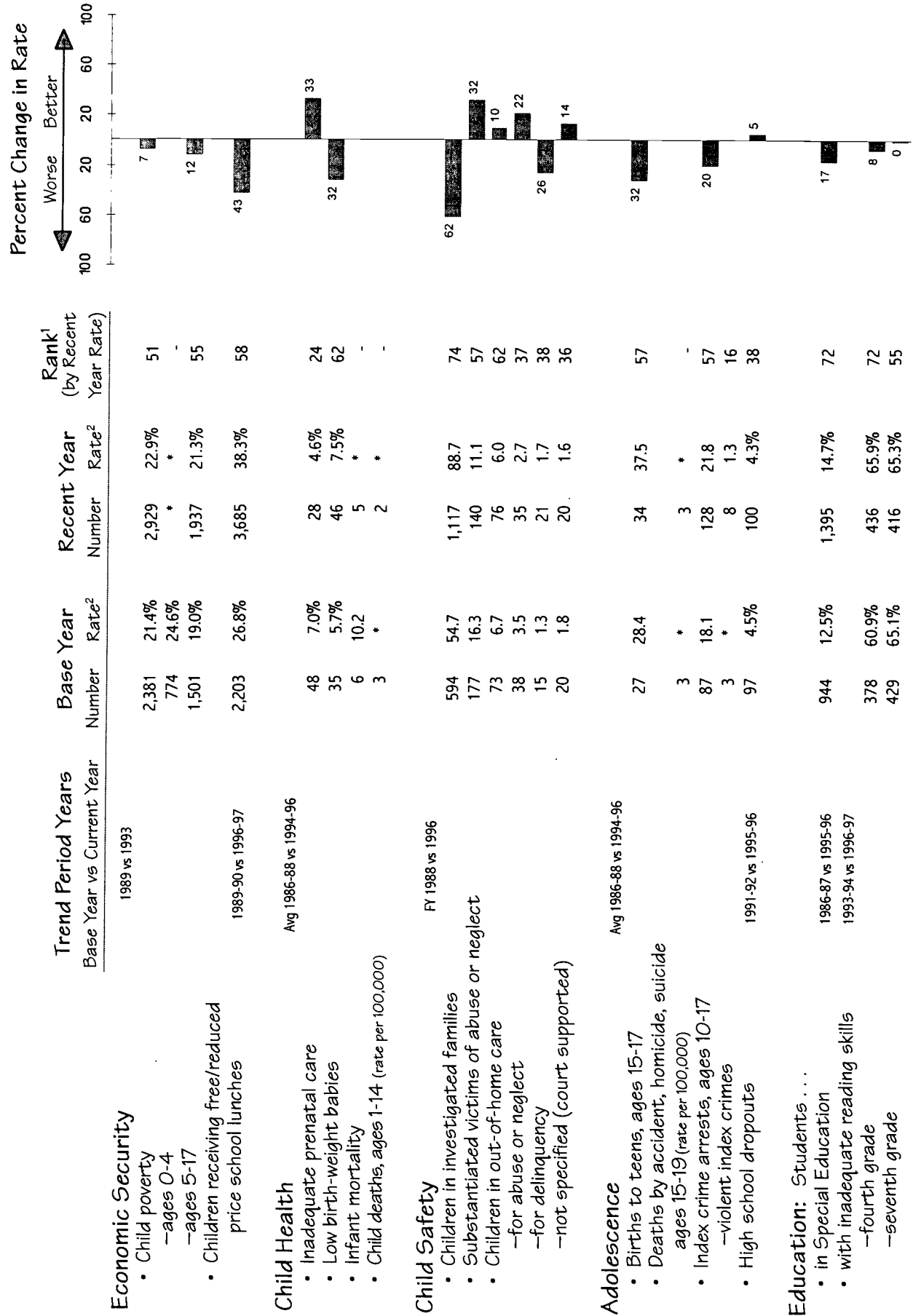
- Children receiving food stamps 1,702 14%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 872 7%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

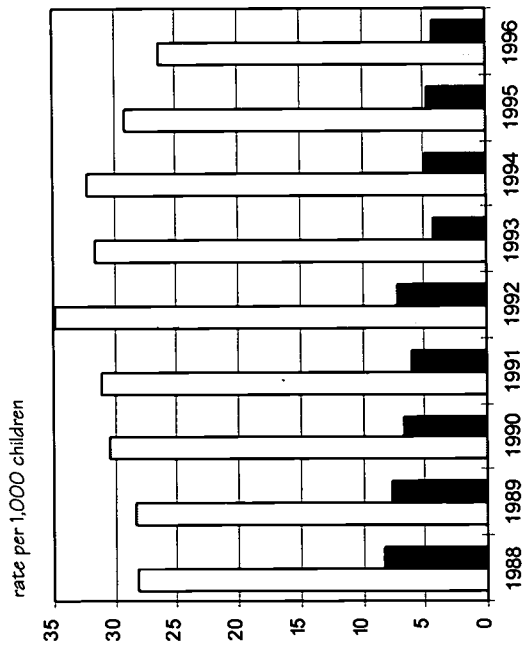


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	1,153,461	1,276,009	10.6%
• Total child population	281,301	291,315	3.6%
--Ages 0-4	75,198	72,292	-3.9%
--Ages 5-9	81,551	80,646	-1.1%
--Ages 10-14	78,445	87,197	11.2%
--Ages 15-17	46,107	51,180	11.0%
--White	242,005	240,017	-0.8%
--African American	29,067	40,740	40.2%
--American Indian	1,287	1,317	2.4%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	8,942	9,241	3.3%

• Total births (1996) 16,088

## Income and Poverty (1996)

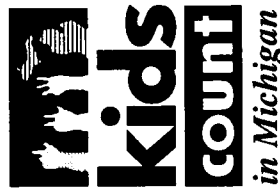
- Unemployment rate 3.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 24.0%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$35,869

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 44,601
- Children in publicly subsidized care 1,788
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$118.11
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 203,786

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

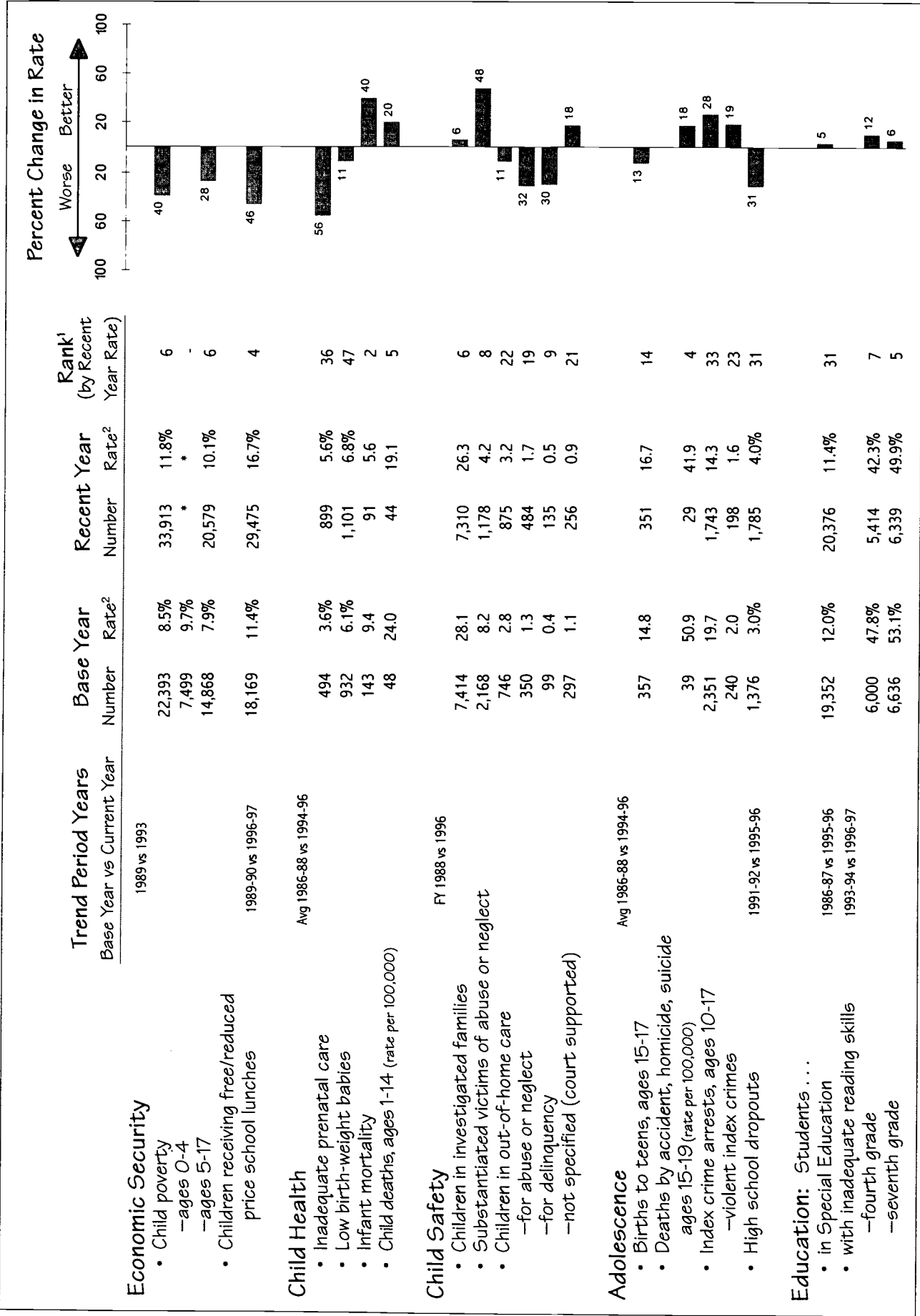
- Children receiving food stamps 20,591 7%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 14,548 5%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

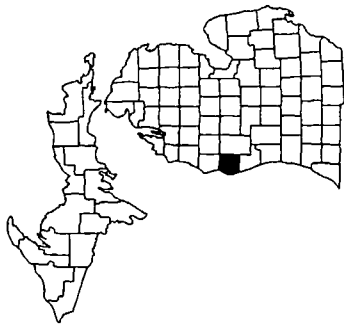
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

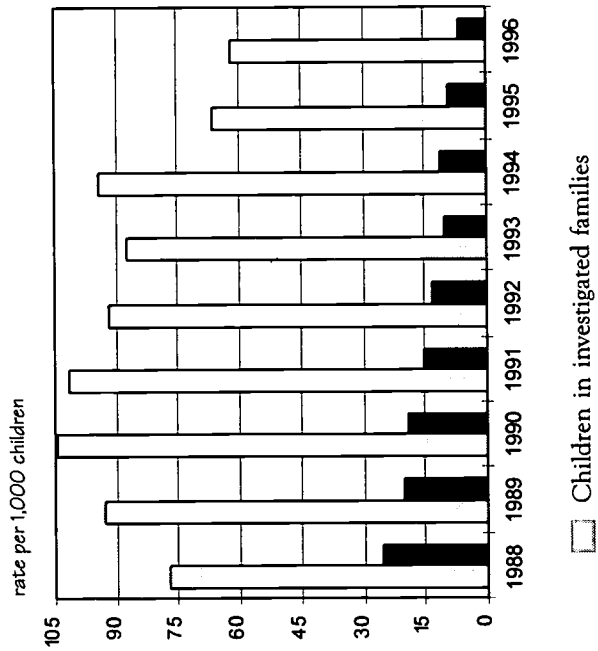


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	23,875	24,681	3.4%
• Total child population	6,898	6,425	-6.9%
–Ages 0-4	1,679	1,788	6.5%
–Ages 5-9	1,815	1,710	-5.8%
–Ages 10-14	2,092	1,842	-12.0%
–Ages 15-17	1,311	1,085	-17.3%
–White	6,753	6,307	-6.6%
–African American	18	18	-3.8%
–American Indian	96	75	-21.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	31	25	-19.9%

• Total births (1996) 355

## Income and Poverty (1996)

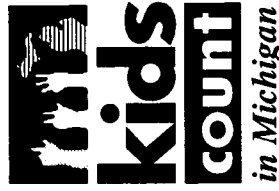
- Unemployment rate 10.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 60.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,791

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 881
- Children in publicly subsidized care 419
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$80.69
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,801

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,561	23%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	637	10%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Economic Security	Trend Period Years		Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Base Year vs Current Year	Base Year	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child poverty                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—ages 0-4</li> <li>—ages 5-17</li> </ul> </li> <li>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</li> </ul>	1989 vs 1993	1,615	24.6%	2,037	28.5%	72	16	
		519	29.9%	*	*	-	6	
		1,192	24.9%	1,377	26.5%	72	6	
		1,237	34.0%	1,966	47.6%	78	40	
<b>Child Health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate prenatal care</li> <li>Low birth-weight babies</li> <li>Infant mortality</li> <li>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</li> </ul>	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	48	11.9%	22	6.5%	46	45	
		19	5.5%	14	4.1%	1	26	
		4	*	2	*	-	-	
		2	*	2	*	-	-	
<b>Child Safety</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children in investigated families</li> <li>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</li> <li>Children in out-of-home care                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—for abuse or neglect</li> <li>—for delinquency</li> <li>—not specified (court supported)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	FY 1988 vs 1996	502	77.4	416	62.1	46	20	
		166	25.6	46	6.9	30	73	
		27	4.2	17	2.5	9	41	
		19	3.0	8	1.2	8	59	
	5	*	5	*	-	-		
	3	*	3	*	-	-		
<b>Adolescence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Births to teens, ages 15-17</li> <li>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</li> <li>Index crime arrests, ages 10-17                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—violent index crimes</li> </ul> </li> <li>High school dropouts</li> </ul>	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	16	26.1	23	40.7	60	56	
		1	*	2	*	-	-	
		36	11.9	21	6.5	8	46	
		2	*	3	*	-	-	
	26	2.8%	76	7.6%	70	171		
<b>Education: Students . . .</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in Special Education</li> <li>with inadequate reading skills                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—fourth grade</li> <li>—seventh grade</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	1986-87 vs 1995-96	351	9.8%	644	15.6%	80	59	
		173	60.2%	173	68.8%	80	14	
		180	64.0%	185	63.5%	41	1	

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

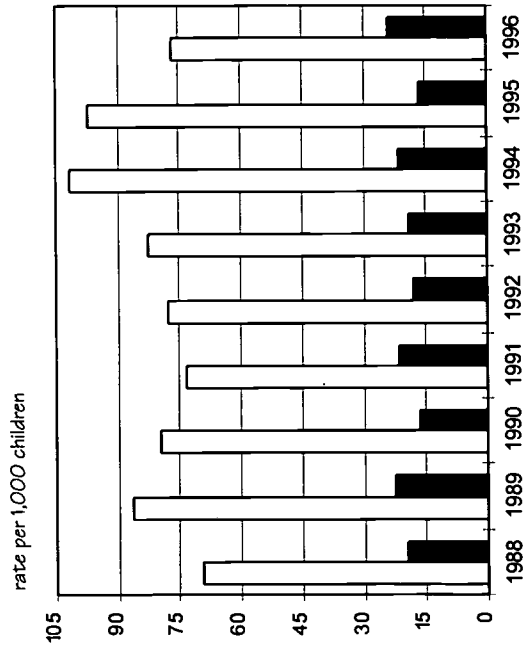
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	20,559	24,354	18.5%
• Total child population	5,233	5,376	2.7%
–Ages 0-4	1,318	1,401	6.3%
–Ages 5-9	1,314	1,435	9.2%
–Ages 10-14	1,634	1,635	0.1%
–Ages 15-17	967	905	-6.4%
–White	5,180	5,319	2.7%
–African American	12	8	-33.0%
–American Indian	38	39	2.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3	11	*

• Total births (1996) 221

## Income and Poverty (1996)

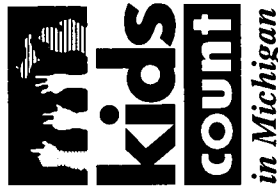
- Unemployment rate 9.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 45.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$13,803

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 645
- Children in publicly subsidized care 173
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$78.75
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 3,615

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,307 26%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 655 13%



\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

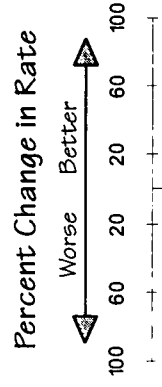
<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Economic Security</b>						
• Child poverty -ages 0-4 -ages 5-17	1,498	30.5%	1,724	31.5%	80	3
	394	31.7%	*	*	-	16
	947	26.0%	1,219	30.2%	80	2
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1,035	39.1%	1,136	39.7%	63	2
<b>Child Health</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Inadequate prenatal care	7	1.9%	9	3.7%	14	89
• Low birth-weight babies	15	6.0%	12	5.2%	13	13
• Infant mortality	1	*	2	*	-	1
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	2	*	1	*	-	43
<b>Child Safety</b>						
FY 1988 vs 1996						
• Children in investigated families	329	69.3	393	76.8	64	11
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	93	19.6	122	23.9	82	22
• Children in out-of-home care	40	8.4	43	8.3	79	1
-for abuse or neglect	21	4.4	21	4.1	57	7
-for delinquency	10	2.2	16	3.1	55	43
-not specified (court supported)	9	1.9	6	1.2	28	38
<b>Adolescence</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	10	22.9	10	25.7	33	12
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	2	*	-	7
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	48	22.0	52	20.4	52	7
-violent index crimes	3	*	6	2.2	30	3
• High school dropouts	24	3.1%	50	5.9%	58	89
<b>Education: Students . . .</b>						
1986-87 vs 1995-96						
• in Special Education	240	9.3%	295	10.2%	15	10
1993-94 vs 1996-97						
• with inadequate reading skills	108	62.4%	138	61.9%	63	1
-fourth grade	119	53.4%	129	66.8%	63	25

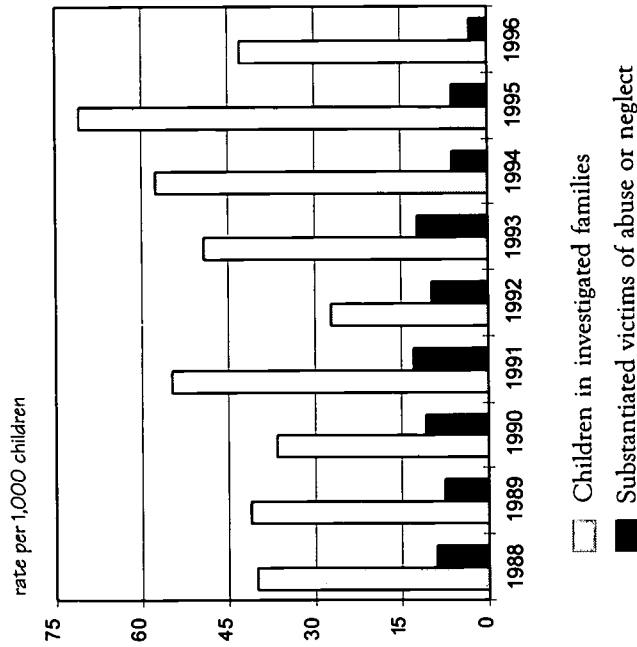


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,639	8,043	-6.9%
• Total child population	1,950	1,649	-15.4%
--Ages 0-4	479	422	-11.9%
--Ages 5-9	528	449	-14.9%
--Ages 10-14	542	493	-9.1%
--Ages 15-17	401	285	-28.9%
--White	1,904	1,614	-15.2%
--African American	1	0	*
--American Indian	38	33	-13.8%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	7	2	*

• Total births (1996) 72

**Income and Poverty (1996)**

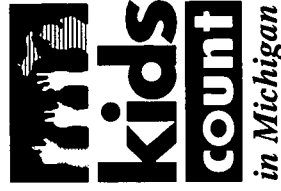
- Unemployment rate 16.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 51.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,971

**Child Care (1996)**

- Regulated slots 196
- Children in publicly subsidized care 52
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$90.53
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,326

**Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)**

- Children receiving food stamps 269 14%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 151 8%



\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.  
<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

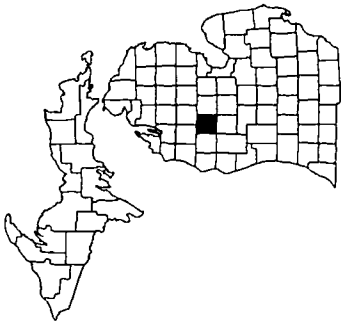
## Trends in Child Well-Being

Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Economic Security</b>						
1989 vs 1993						
• Child poverty	348	16.5%	396	19.0%	26	15
–ages 0-4	114	21.4%	*	*	-	
–ages 5-17	271	17.3%	267	17.3%	27	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	439	28.6%	564	41.0%	66	44
1989-90 vs 1996-97						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Child Health</b>						
• Inadequate prenatal care	6	9.9%	3	*	-	
• Low birth-weight babies	8	8.4%	2	*	-	
• Infant mortality	2	*	1	*	-	
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	1	*	0	*	-	
FY 1988 vs 1996						
<b>Child Safety</b>						
• Children in investigated families	85	40.3	81	43.1	22	7
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	19	9.0	6	3.2	5	65
• Children in out-of-home care	5	2.1	5	2.4	7	12
–for abuse or neglect	3	*	1	*	-	
–for delinquency	2	*	4	*	-	
–not specified (court supported)	0	*	0	*	-	
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96						
<b>Adolescence</b>						
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	4	*	3	*	-	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	0	*	0	*	-	
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	31	28.2	17	17.7	43	37
–violent index crimes	0	*	1	*	-	
• High school dropouts	6	1.2%	26	5.9%	59	410
1991-92 vs 1995-96						
<b>Education: Students ...</b>						
• in Special Education	113	6.9%	156	10.4%	16	52
• with inadequate reading skills	67	57.2%	49	51.2%	25	10
–fourth grade	76	61.2%	65	59.9%	23	2
–seventh grade						

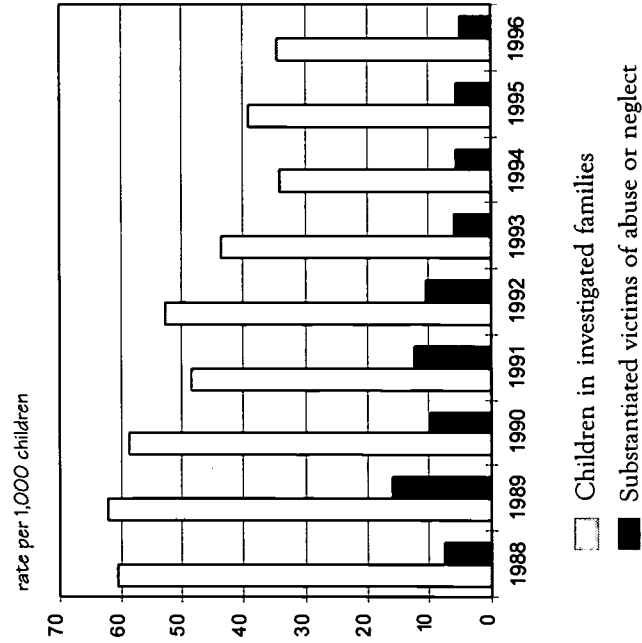
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency 344

### Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	21,756	23,013	5.8%
• Total child population	6,326	6,041	-4.5%
–Ages 0-4	1,525	1,572	3.1%
–Ages 5-9	1,644	1,616	-1.7%
–Ages 10-14	1,960	1,814	-7.4%
–Ages 15-17	1,197	1,039	-13.2%
–White	6,231	5,956	-4.4%
–African American	29	24	-19.6%
–American Indian	39	40	1.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	27	22	-19.1%

• Total births (1996) 276

### Income and Poverty (1996)

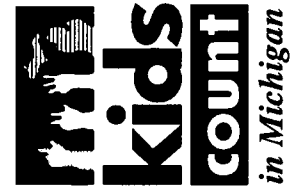
- Unemployment rate 6.9%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 40.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$16,104

### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 938
- Children in publicly subsidized care 242
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$87.44
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 4,343

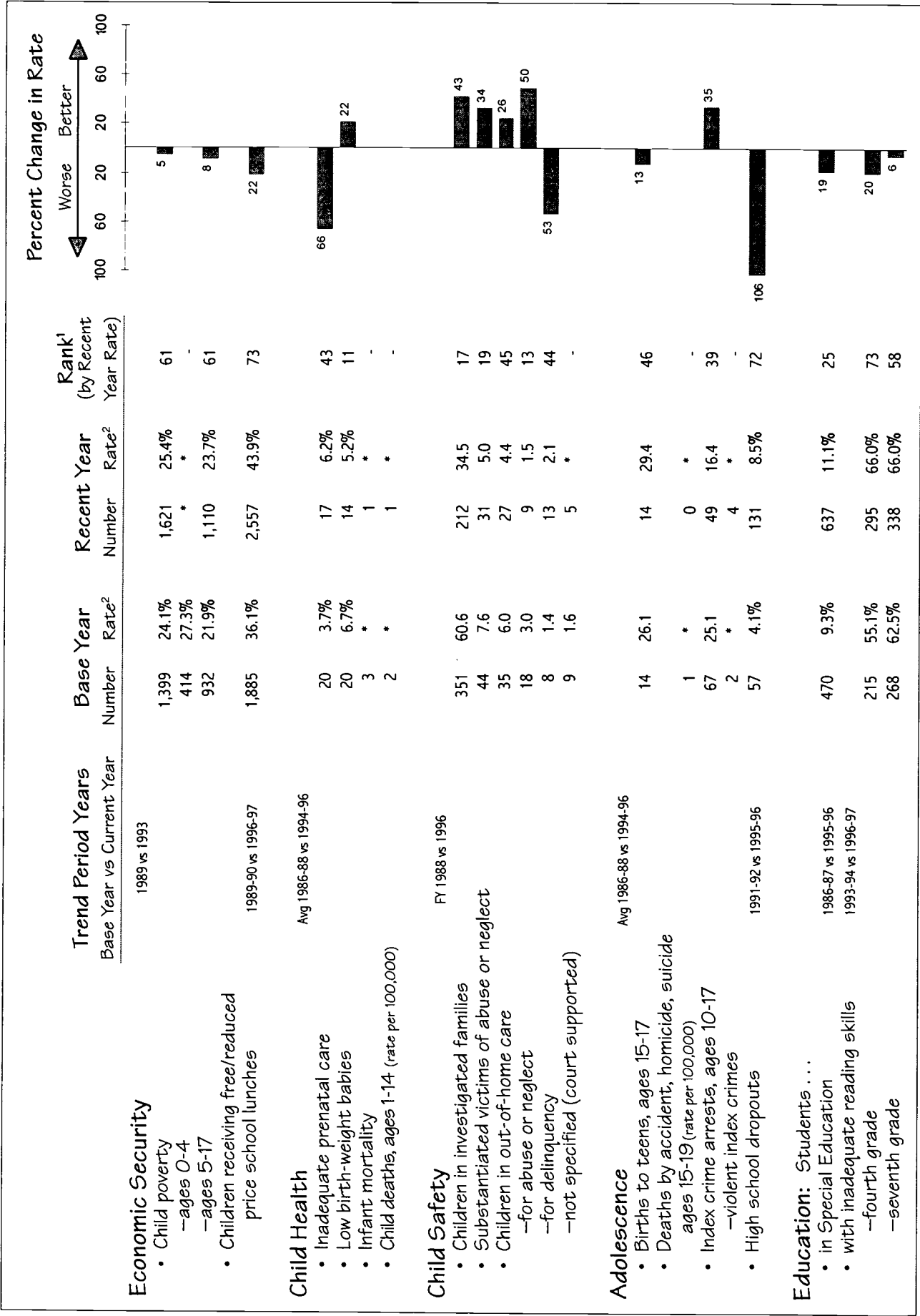
### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,113	18%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	586	10%



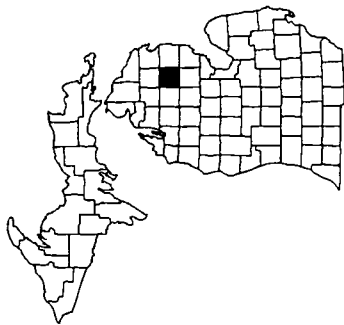
<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

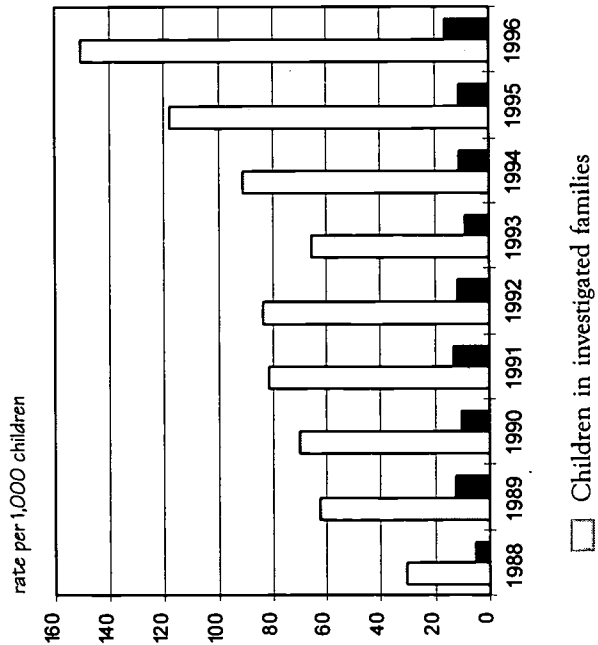


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,682	10,306	18.7%
• Total child population	1,951	1,801	-7.7%
–Ages 0-4	478	475	-0.6%
–Ages 5-9	525	454	-13.5%
–Ages 10-14	622	534	-14.2%
–Ages 15-17	326	338	3.9%
–White	1,931	1,781	-7.8%
–African American	0	0	*
–American Indian	17	18	6.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2	*

• Total births (1996) 89

## Income and Poverty (1996)

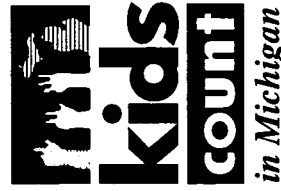
- Unemployment rate 9.8%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 49.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$13,728

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 200
- Children in publicly subsidized care 57
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$80.69
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 1,374

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 442 23%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 230 12%



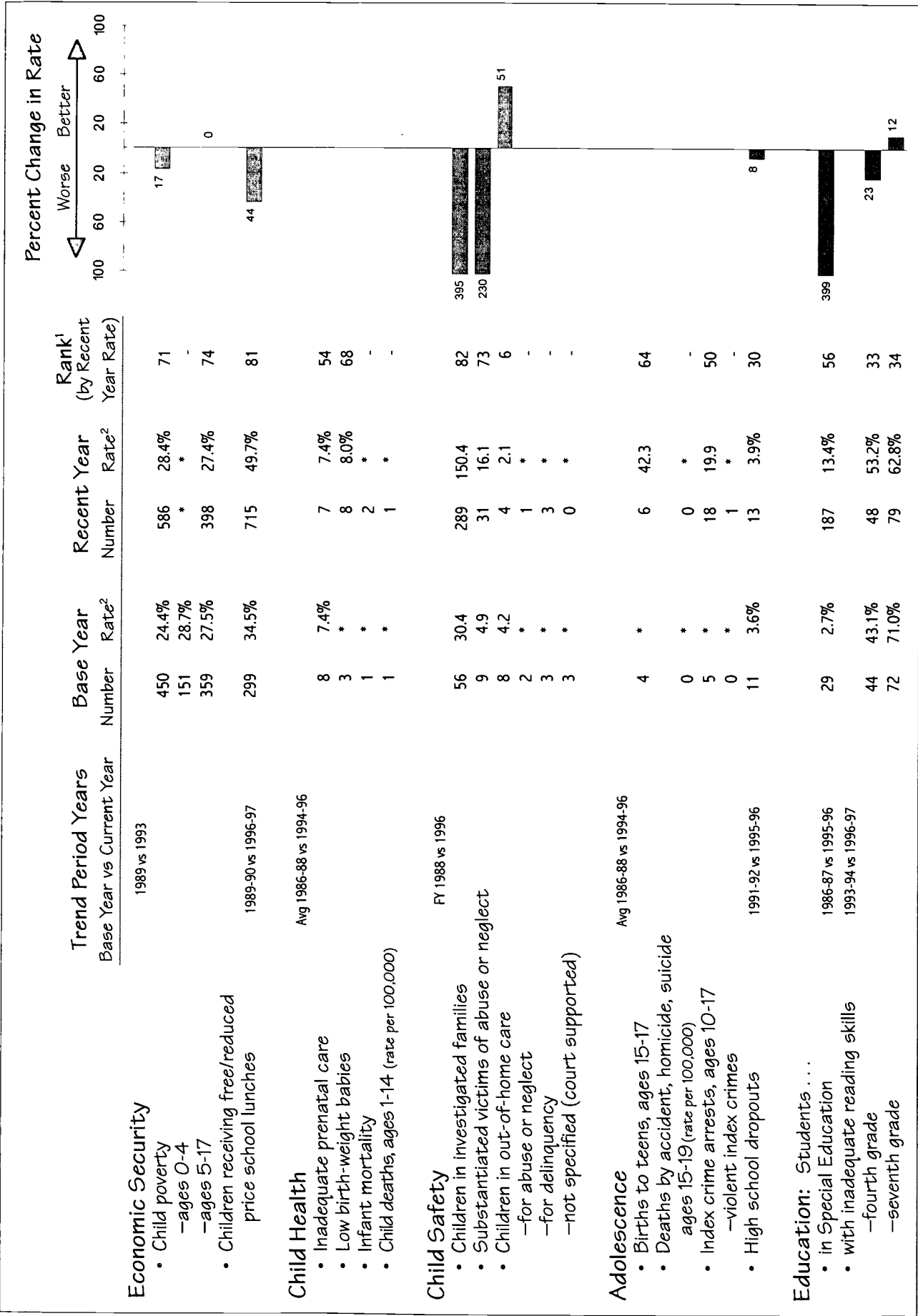
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

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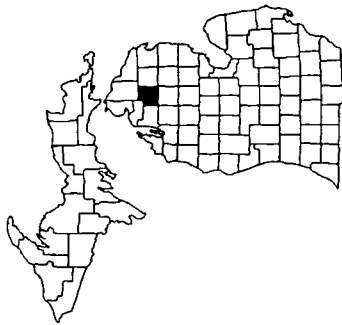


## Trends in Child Well-Being

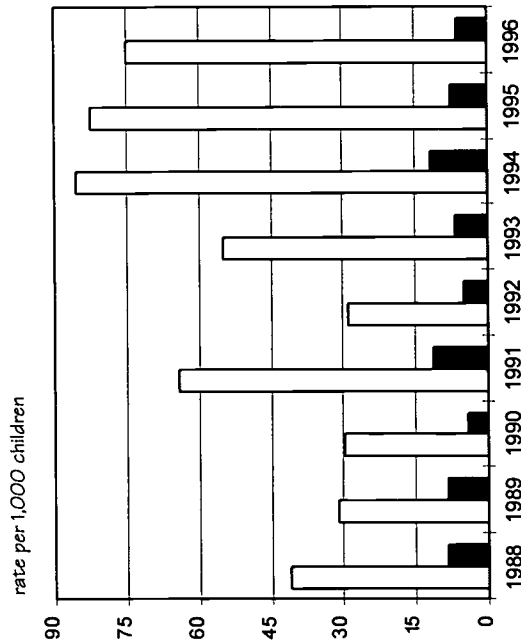


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families  
 ■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

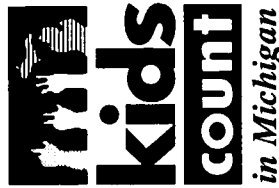
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	20,762	25,762	24.1%
• Total child population	5,599	5,921	5.7%
–Ages 0-4	1,343	1,516	12.9%
–Ages 5-9	1,551	1,618	4.3%
–Ages 10-14	1,746	1,773	1.6%
–Ages 15-17	960	1,014	5.7%
–White	5,529	5,842	5.6%
–African American	7	6	-7.9%
–American Indian	36	45	25.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	27	28	2.7%

• Total births (1996) 263

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 5.1%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 36.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$19,079



## Child Care (1996)

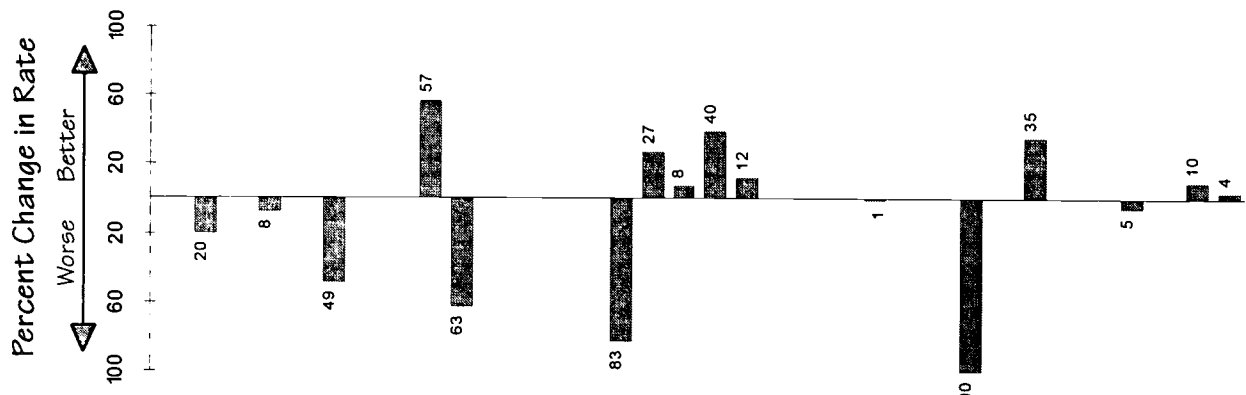
- Regulated slots 1,090
- Children in publicly subsidized care 333
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$85.77
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 3,966

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	526	10%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	219	4%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

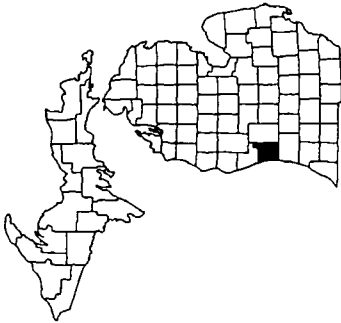
## Trends in Child Well-Being



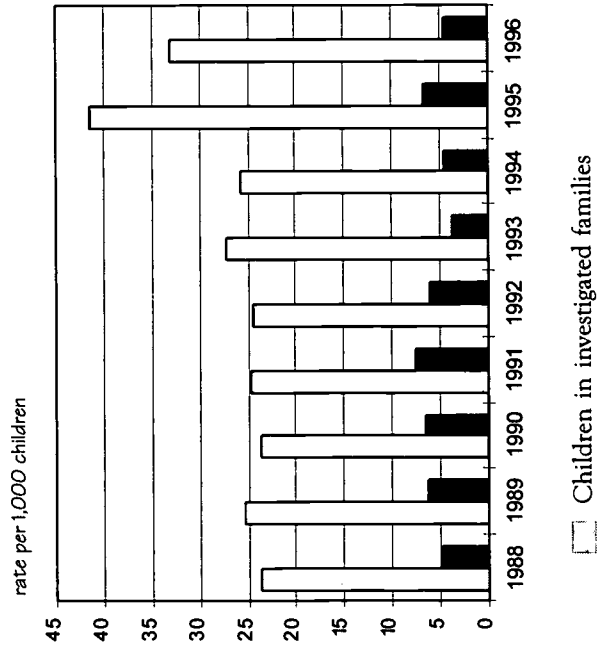
Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1989 vs 1993					
<b>Economic Security</b>					
• Child poverty	577	11.5%	809	13.8%	12
–ages 0-4	201	14.7%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17	415	11.3%	522	12.2%	10
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	788	19.5%	1,343	29.1%	29
1989-90 vs 1996-97					
<b>Child Health</b>					
• Inadequate prenatal care	20	5.3%	6	2.3%	2
• Low birth-weight babies	12	4.7%	20	7.6%	63
• Infant mortality	2	*	3	*	-
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	0	*	0	*	-
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
<b>Child Safety</b>					
• Children in investigated families	198	41.1	412	75.1	62
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	41	8.5	34	6.2	25
• Children in out-of-home care	21	4.4	22	4.1	37
–for abuse or neglect	13	2.6	9	1.6	16
–for delinquency	7	1.3	7	1.2	27
–not specified (court supported)	2	*	7	1.3	32
FY 1988 vs 1996					
<b>Adolescence</b>					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	7	16.6	7	16.7	15
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide	0	*	0	*	-
ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	33	15.3	79	30.7	72
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	2	*	3	*	-
–violent index crimes	31	3.0%	24	1.9%	11
• High school dropouts					
1991-92 vs 1995-96					
<b>Education: Students ...</b>					
• in Special Education	417	11.6%	542	12.2%	41
• with inadequate reading skills					
–fourth grade	195	64.5%	181	58.0%	52
–seventh grade	195	65.7%	201	63.0%	36
1986-87 vs 1995-96					
1993-94 vs 1996-97					

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

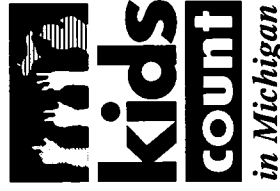
	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	210,389	249,012	18.4%
• Total child population	62,203	69,693	12.0%
--Ages 0-4	15,687	17,094	9.0%
--Ages 5-9	18,133	18,688	3.1%
--Ages 10-14	18,394	20,431	11.1%
--Ages 15-17	9,990	13,480	34.9%
--White	60,225	67,149	11.5%
--African American	426	767	80.2%
--American Indian	198	190	-4.1%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	1,355	1,586	17.1%

• Total births (1996)

3,367

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 3.2%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 16.8%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$23,999



## Child Care (1996)

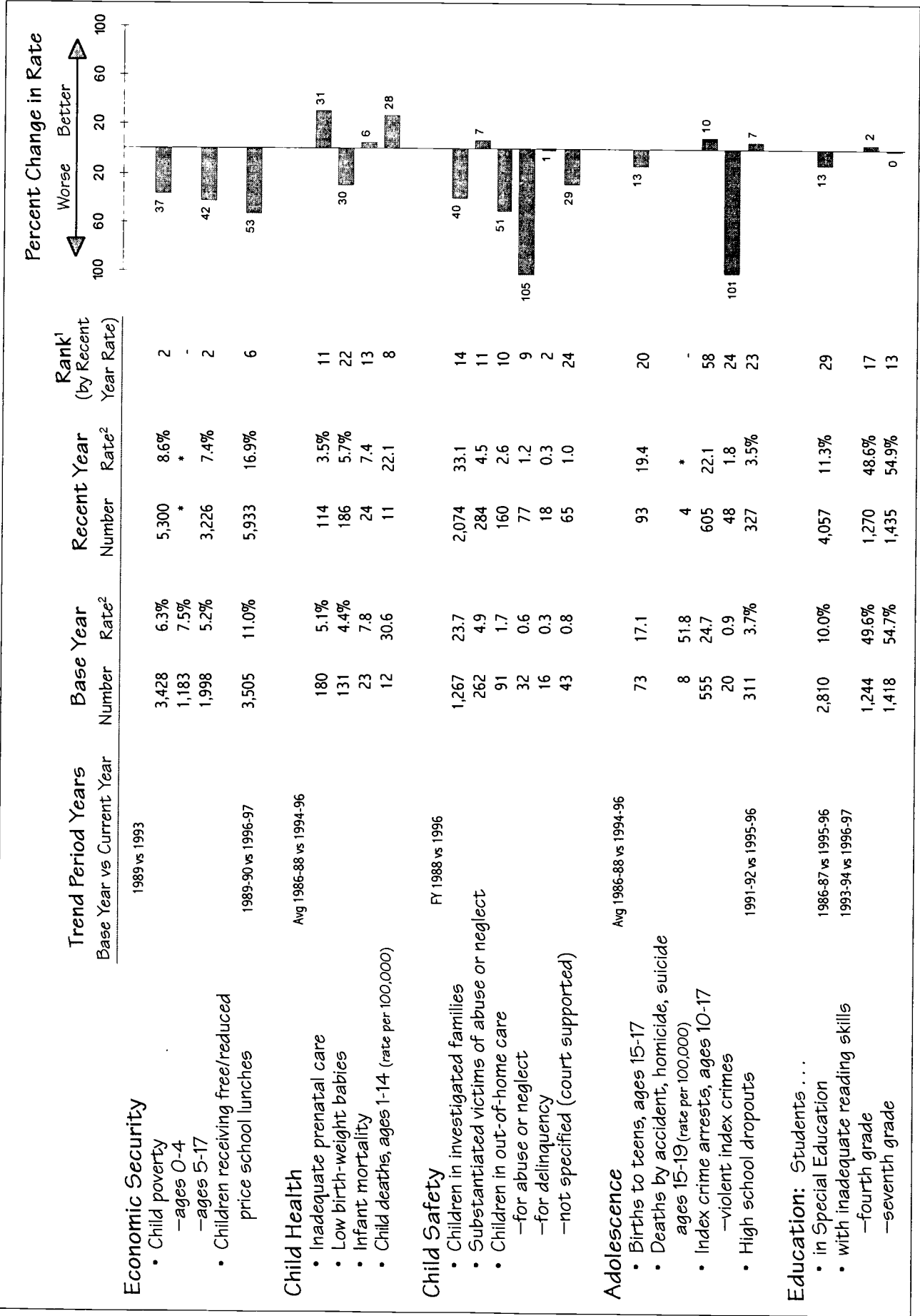
- Regulated slots 11,009
- Children in publicly subsidized care 945
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$95.80
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 45,012

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

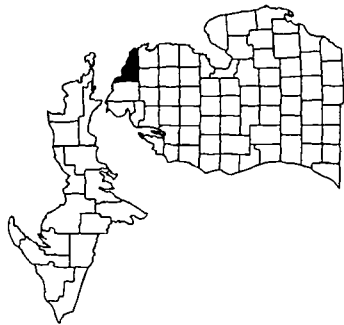
	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	2,317	4%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	888	1%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

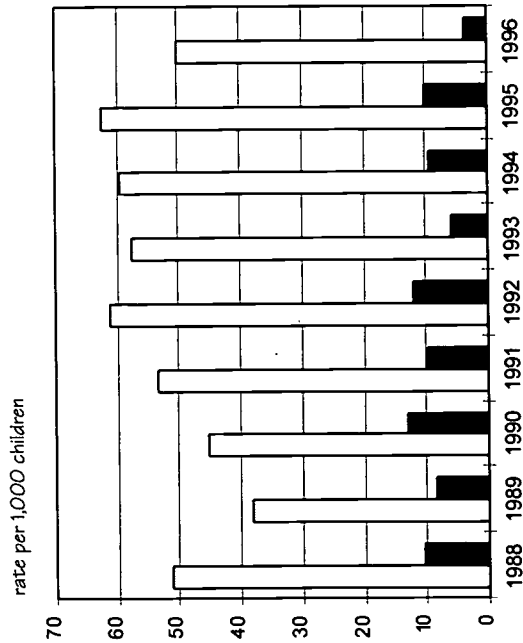
## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
<sup>\*</sup>Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Children in investigated families

Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	14,242	14,628	2.7%
• Total child population	3,514	3,241	-7.8%
–Ages 0-4	891	878	-1.4%
–Ages 5-9	860	883	2.7%
–Ages 10-14	1,060	970	-8.5%
–Ages 15-17	703	510	-27.5%
–White	3,491	3,215	-7.9%
–African American	1	0	*
–American Indian	16	13	-19.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	7	13	91.2%

• Total births (1996) 143

## Income and Poverty (1996)

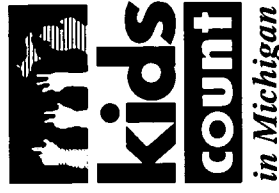
- Unemployment rate 13.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 40.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$15,420

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 320
- Children in publicly subsidized care 97
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$82.39
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 2,387

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 409 12%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 143 4%



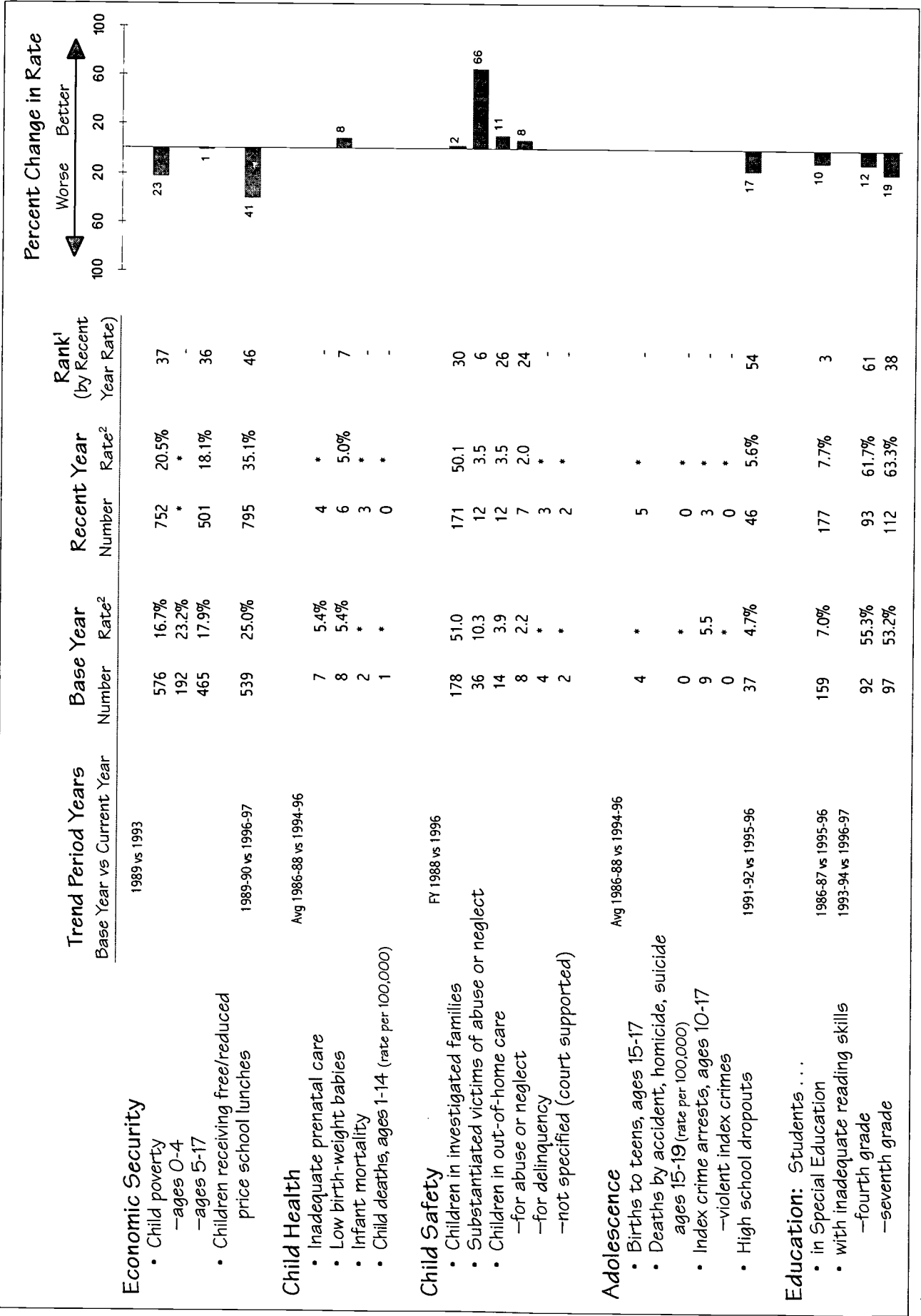
\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being

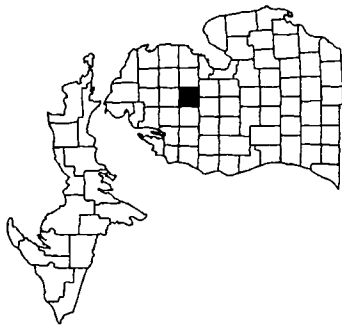


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

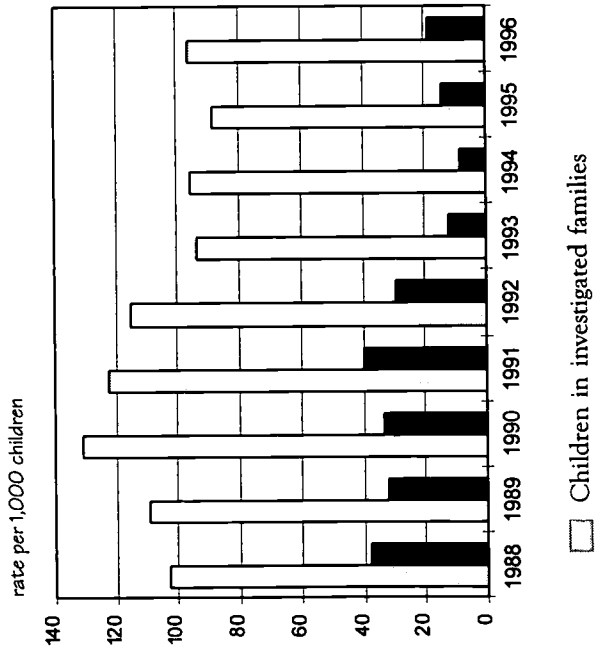
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	22,593	26,490	17.2%
• Total child population	4,604	4,629	0.5%
–Ages 0-4	1,167	1,233	5.6%
–Ages 5-9	1,138	1,193	4.9%
–Ages 10-14	1,417	1,398	-1.4%
–Ages 15-17	882	805	-8.7%
–White	4,558	4,568	0.2%
–African American	10	20	103.6%
–American Indian	28	33	16.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	8	8	6.2%

• Total births (1996) 208

### Income and Poverty (1996)

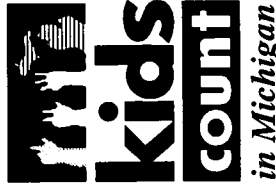
- Unemployment rate 9.4%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 53.4%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,082

### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 495
- Children in publicly subsidized care 167
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$88.89
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 3,163

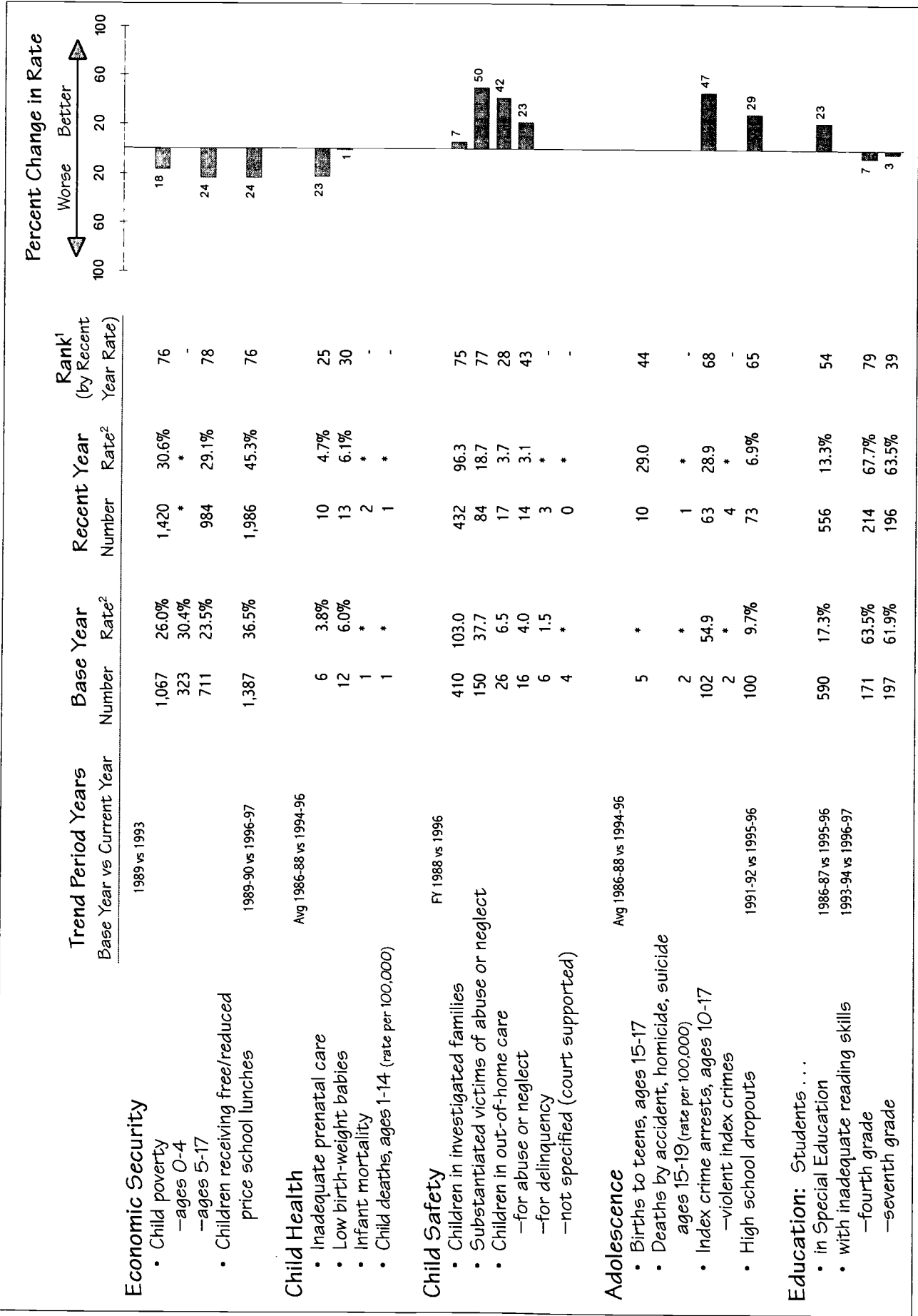
### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,294	29%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	781	17%

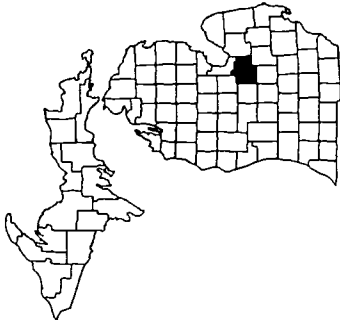


<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

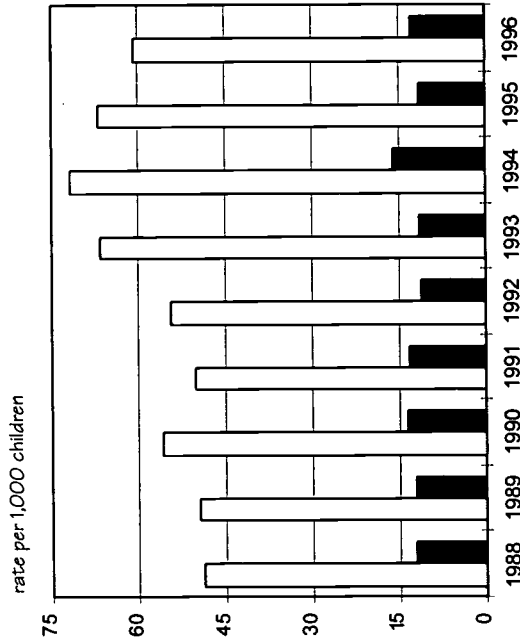
## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Children in investigated families  
Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	212,295	213,714	0.7%
• Total child population	58,640	58,254	-0.7%
–Ages 0-4	16,221	15,479	-4.6%
–Ages 5-9	16,074	16,176	0.6%
–Ages 10-14	16,100	17,093	6.2%
–Ages 15-17	10,245	9,506	-7.2%
–White	42,249	39,231	-7.1%
–African American	15,469	17,911	15.8%
–American Indian	395	404	2.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	526	708	34.4%

• Total births (1996)

2,782

## Income and Poverty (1996)

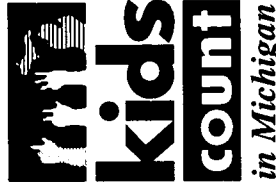
- Unemployment rate: 5.1%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup>: 67.7%
- Per person annual income (1995): \$20,871

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots: 7,770
- Children in publicly subsidized care: 1,257
- Average weekly cost (full-time): \$92.22
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995): 41,868

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

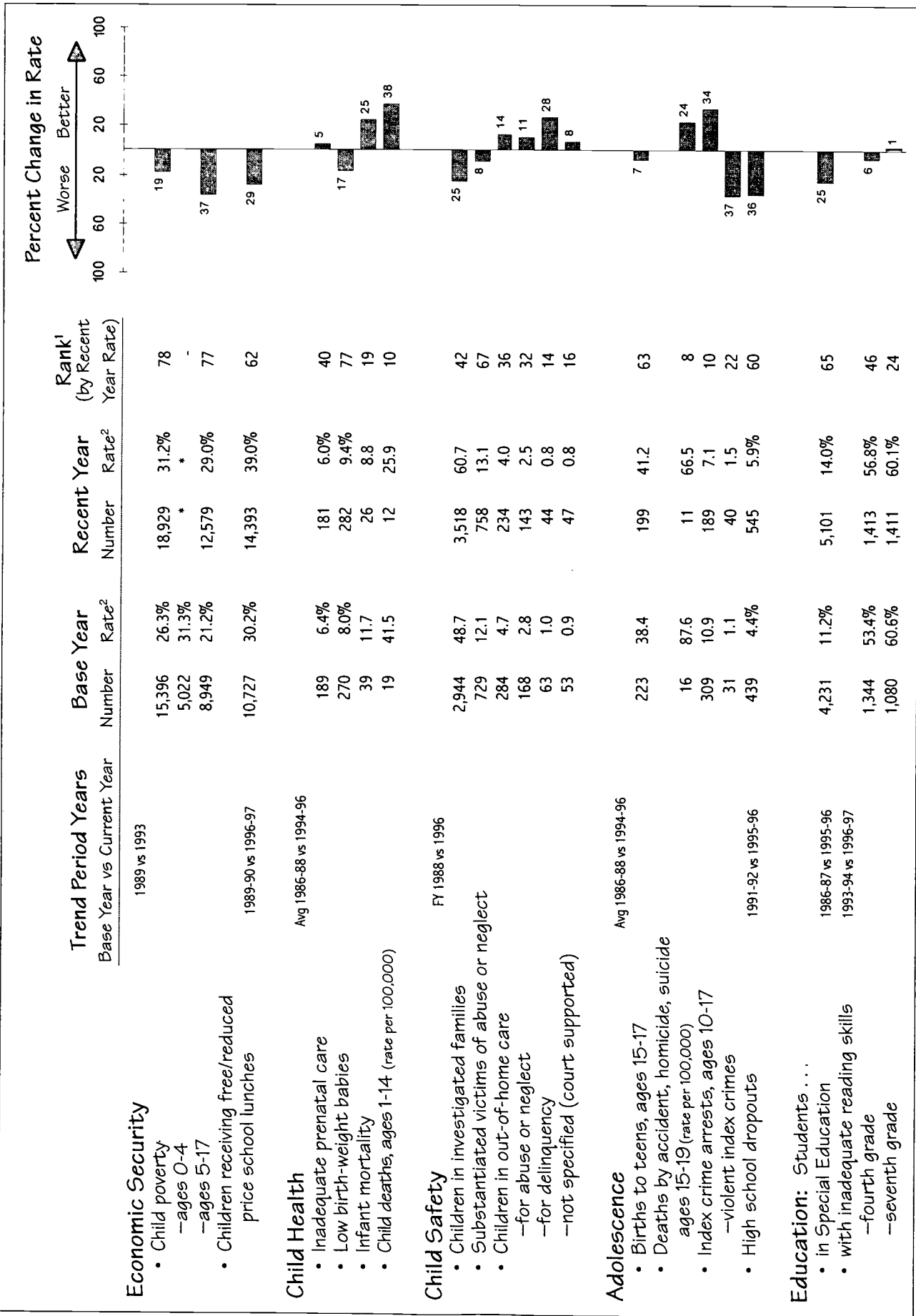
- Children receiving food stamps: 15,513 (27%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup>: 10,991 (19%)



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

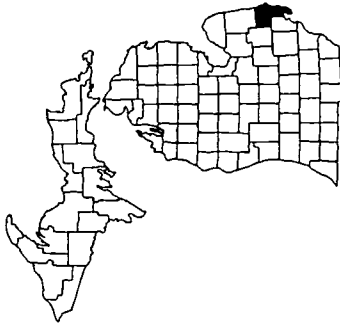
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

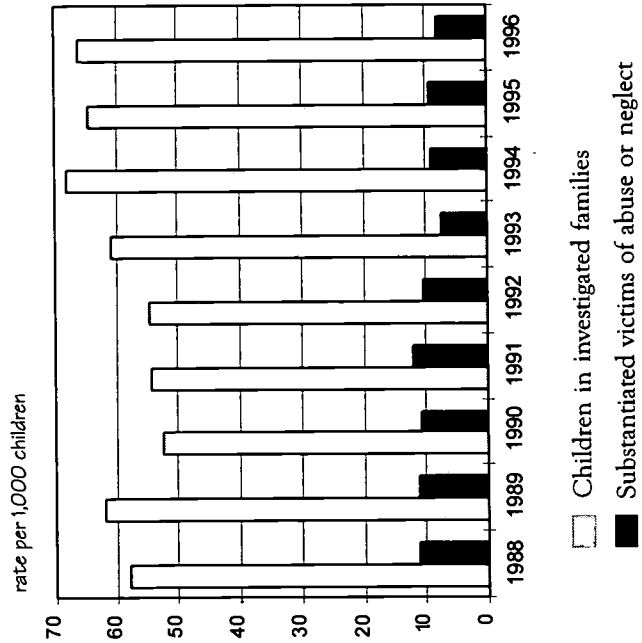


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





**Child Abuse and Neglect**  
Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency 372

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	154,231	168,367	9.2%
• Total child population	42,128	43,485	3.2%
--Ages 0-4	10,504	10,880	3.6%
--Ages 5-9	12,267	12,057	-1.7%
--Ages 10-14	12,271	12,944	5.5%
--Ages 15-17	7,086	7,604	7.3%
--White	40,453	41,560	2.7%
--African American	1,112	1,258	13.1%
--American Indian	326	351	7.8%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	238	316	32.7%

• Total births (1996) 2,064

**Income and Poverty (1996)**

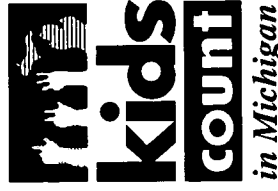
- Unemployment rate 5.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 28.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$21,413

**Child Care (1996)**

- Regulated slots 4,511
- Children in publicly subsidized care 1,027
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$98.33
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 30,066

**Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)**

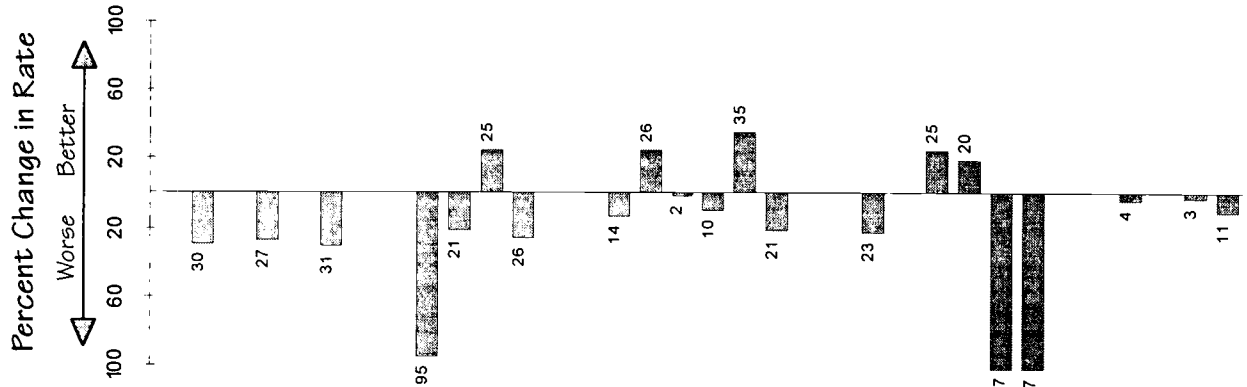
- Children receiving food stamps 4,359 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 2,505 6%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being



Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty	6,042	15.1%	8,498	19.6%	30
—ages 0-4	2,108	19.3%	*	*	-
—ages 5-17	3,795	13.1%	5,204	16.7%	26
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	4,828	19.1%	6,451	25.0%	20
1989-90 vs 1996-97					
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care	85	4.0%	163	7.8%	56
• Low birth-weight babies	116	5.6%	142	6.8%	48
• Infant mortality	20	9.6	15	7.2	12
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	6	20.9	9	26.3	12
FY 1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families	2,296	57.9	2,744	66.0	51
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	435	11.0	340	8.2	39
• Children in out-of-home care	247	6.2	264	6.3	65
—for abuse or neglect	152	3.8	176	4.2	61
—for delinquency	55	1.4	37	0.9	19
—not specified (court supported)	40	1.0	51	1.2	30
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	75	20.8	83	25.6	32
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide					
ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	9	73.3	6	55.2	6
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	264	14.5	221	11.6	24
—violent index crimes	17	0.9	37	1.9	28
• High school dropouts	138	2.0%	298	4.3%	41
1991-92 vs 1995-96					
1986-87 vs 1995-96					
1993-94 vs 1996-97					
• in Special Education	2,979	12.0%	3,377	12.4%	44
• with inadequate reading skills					
—fourth grade	1,158	58.6%	1,217	60.4%	57
—seventh grade	1,037	56.9%	1,217	62.9%	35

### Economic Security

- Child poverty
- ages 0-4
- ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

### Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care
- for abuse or neglect
- for delinquency
- not specified (court supported)

### Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide
- ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17
- violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

### Education: Students . . .

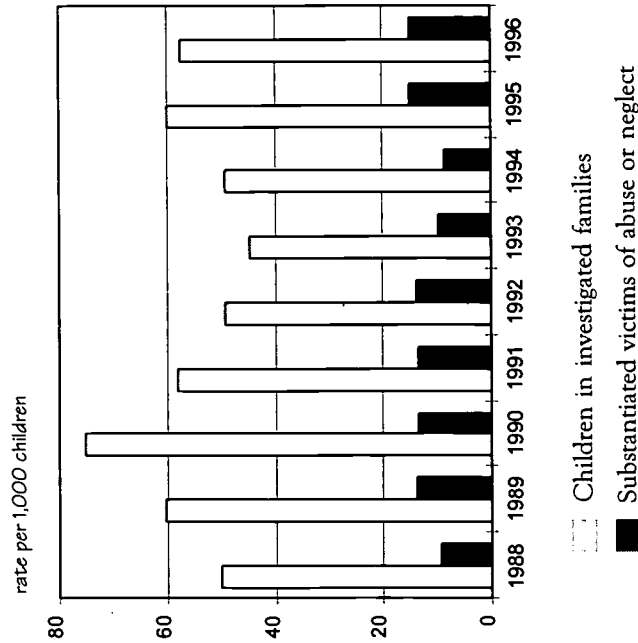
- in Special Education
- with inadequate reading skills
- fourth grade
- seventh grade

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, 1996

## Demographics

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	60,684	62,528	3.0%
• Total child population	17,127	16,034	-6.4%
–Ages 0-4	4,162	4,158	-0.1%
–Ages 5-9	4,836	4,302	-11.0%
–Ages 10-14	5,125	4,677	-8.7%
–Ages 15-17	3,004	2,897	-3.6%
–White	16,356	15,256	-6.7%
–African American	607	605	-0.3%
–American Indian	57	63	11.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	107	110	2.6%

• Total births (1996) 873

## Income and Poverty (1996)

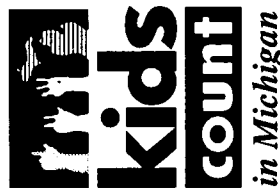
- Unemployment rate 4.7%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 36.1%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$20,167

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 2,321
- Children in publicly subsidized care 298
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$72.57
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 12,044

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

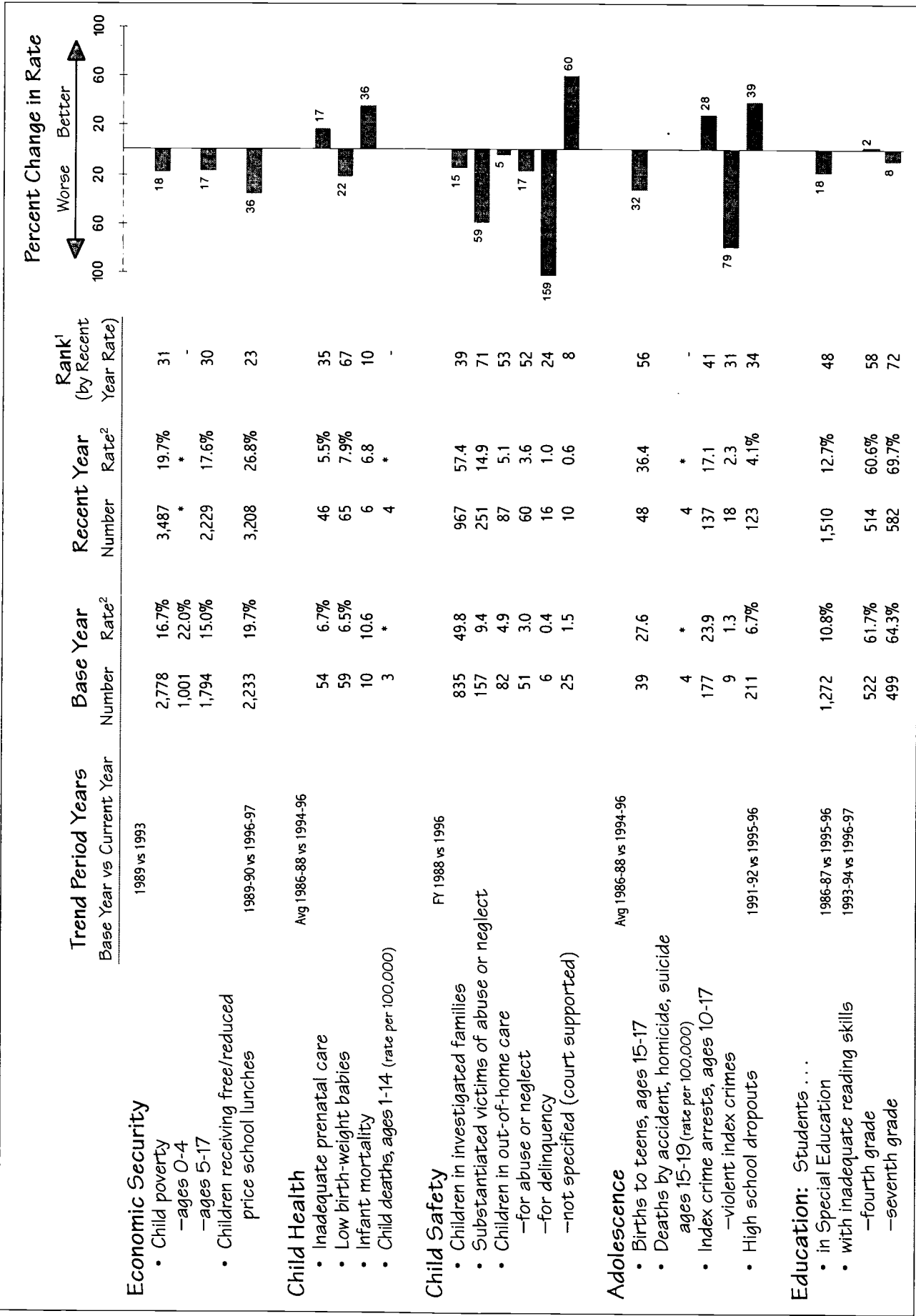
Category	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,893	11%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	1,255	7%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

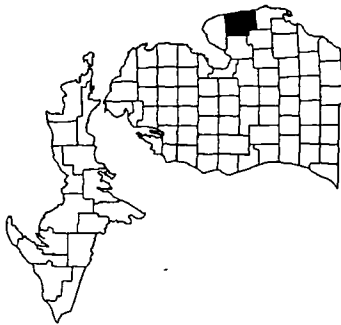


<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

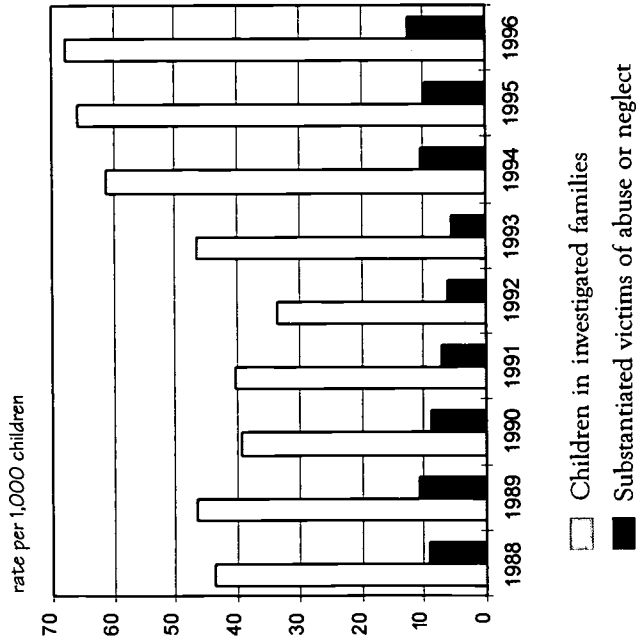
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\*Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

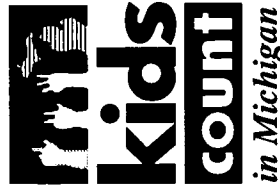
## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	42,203	43,546	3.2%
• Total child population	11,597	10,887	-6.1%
--Ages 0-4	2,782	3,047	9.5%
--Ages 5-9	3,092	2,924	-5.4%
--Ages 10-14	3,433	3,060	-10.9%
--Ages 15-17	2,290	1,856	-19.0%
--White	11,485	10,787	-6.1%
--African American	15	11	-29.0%
--American Indian	68	66	-2.9%
--Asian/Pacific Islander	28	23	-18.8%

• Total births (1996) 514

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 7.0%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 33.3%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,989



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,148
- Children in publicly subsidized care 250
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$78.65
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 7,890

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,415	13%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	614	5%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

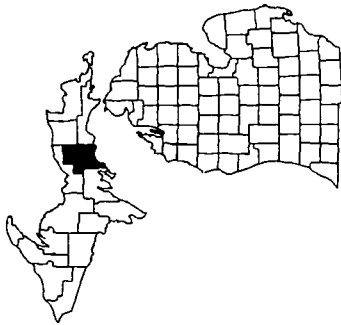
Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Economic Security</b>						
1989 vs 1993	2,098	18.7%	2,744	22.8%	49	22
	629	21.4%	*	*	-	
	1,504	18.4%	1,822	20.7%	52	13
	1,874	24.7%	2,550	29.8%	31	21
<b>Child Health</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	38	7.3%	48	9.2%	65	26
	30	5.2%	41	7.8%	65	49
	6	10.0	6	10.8	23	8
	3	*	3	*	-	
<b>Child Safety</b>						
FY 1988 vs 1996	484	43.6	765	67.9	55	56
	101	9.1	140	12.4	64	37
	25	2.3	39	3.5	25	54
	11	1.0	26	2.3	29	130
	8	0.7	9	0.8	16	11
	6	0.5	4	*	-	
<b>Adolescence</b>						
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	19	18.3	15	15.2	7	17
	4	*	2	*	-	
	24	4.5	62	11.2	20	148
	2	*	7	1.2	12	
<b>Education: Students ...</b>						
1991-92 vs 1995-96	57	2.4%	87	3.6%	25	50
	813	10.0%	930	10.6%	19	6
	409	54.5%	373	56.6%	45	4
1986-87 vs 1995-96 1993-94 vs 1996-97	336	57.1%	400	65.4%	56	15

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

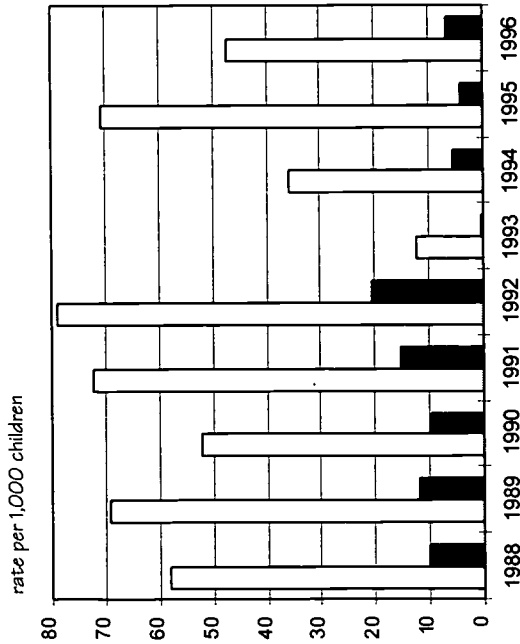
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



□ Children in investigated families

■ Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

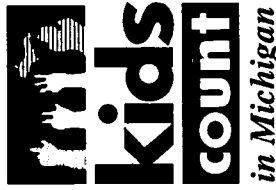
Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	8,700	8,861	1.9%
• Total child population	1,992	1,583	-15.5%
–Ages 0-4	433	450	4.0%
–Ages 5-9	488	442	-9.5%
–Ages 10-14	654	483	-26.2%
–Ages 15-17	417	308	-26.1%
–White	1,763	1,472	-16.5%
–African American	4	1	*
–American Indian	221	210	-5.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1	*

• Total births (1996)

88

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate: 11.7%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup>: 51.1%
- Per person annual income (1995): \$16,940



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots: 143
- Children in publicly subsidized care: 29
- Average weekly cost (full-time): \$89.65
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995): 1,305

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps: 446 (23%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup>: 258 (13%)

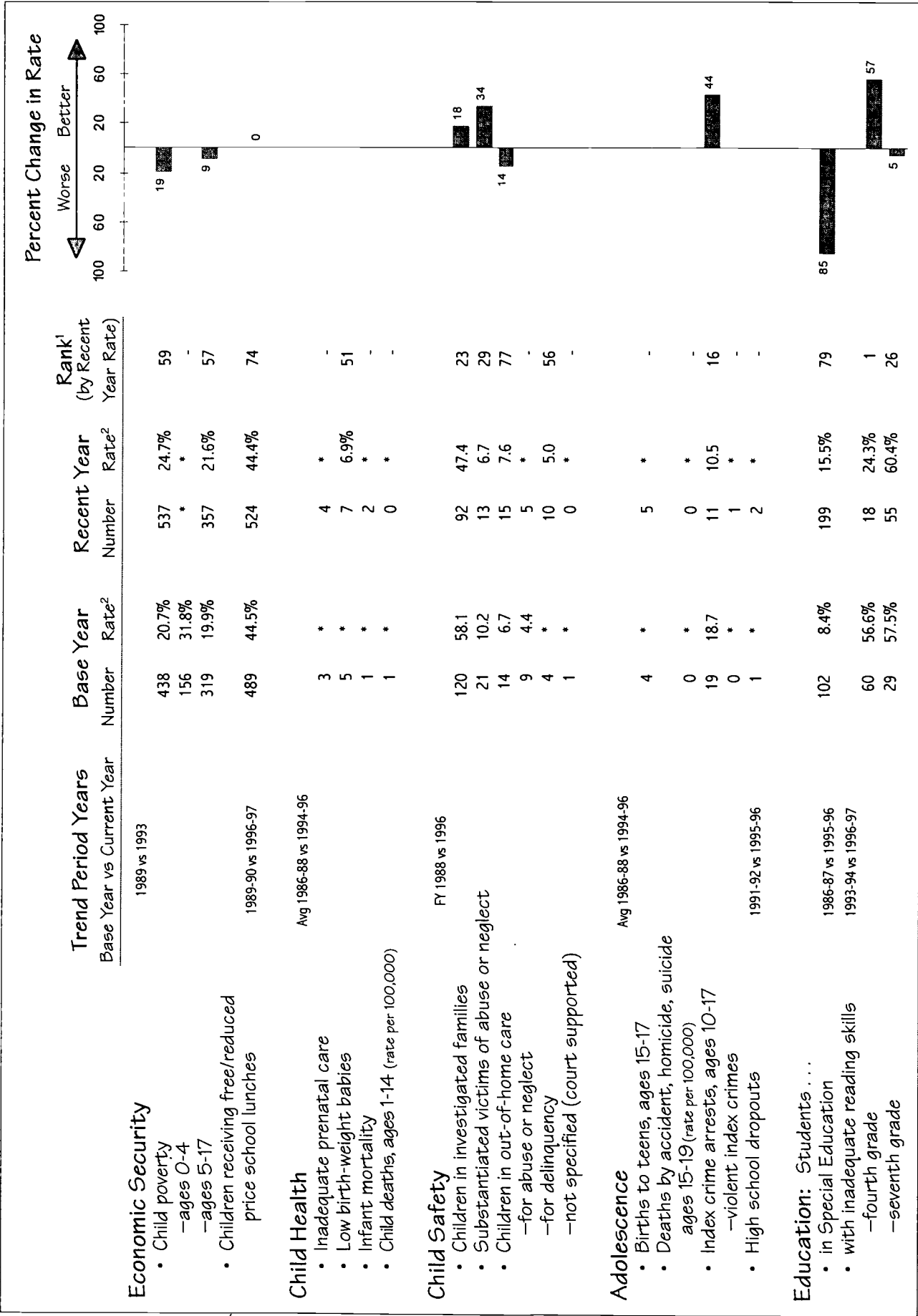
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.

<sup>1</sup> Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

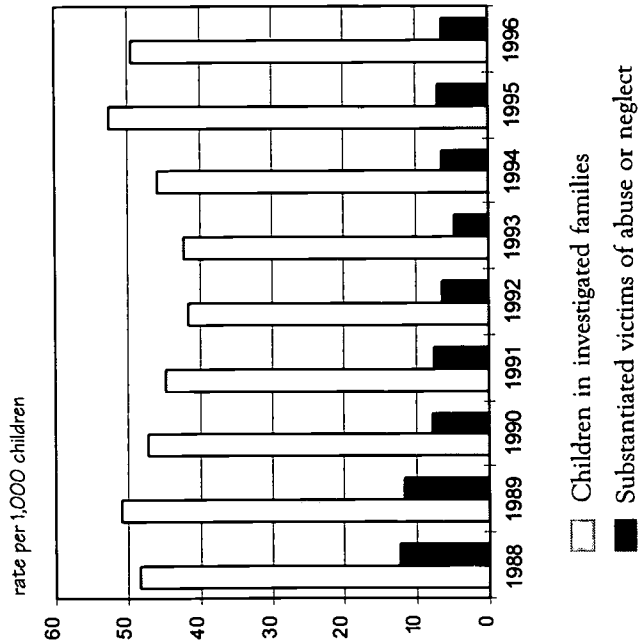
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency 388

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	72,079	73,259	1.6%
• Total child population	19,567	18,544	-5.2%
–Ages 0-4	5,037	4,999	-0.8%
–Ages 5-9	5,175	5,144	-0.6%
–Ages 10-14	5,639	5,350	-5.1%
–Ages 15-17	3,717	3,051	-17.9%
–White	19,320	18,295	-5.3%
–African American	31	37	18.5%
–American Indian	130	126	-3.1%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	86	86	0.6%

• Total births (1996) 885

### Income and Poverty (1996)

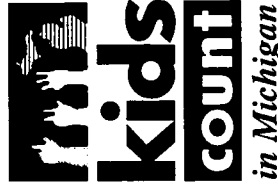
- Unemployment rate 6.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 32.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$19,524

### Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,775
- Children in publicly subsidized care 447
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$87.96
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 13,607

### Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,999 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 1,056 5%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

	Trend Period Years		Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year vs Current Year	Current Year	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
<b>Economic Security</b>	1989 vs 1993								
• Child poverty			2,854	14.5%	3,710	17.7%	24	22	
–ages 0-4			1,062	20.7%	*	*	-		
–ages 5-17			1,797	12.5%	2,334	15.1%	20	21	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	1989-90 vs 1996-97		2,738	20.3%	2,956	19.7%	9	3	
<b>Child Health</b>	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96								
• Inadequate prenatal care			47	4.5%	30	3.3%	9	27	
• Low birth-weight babies			60	6.0%	58	6.4%	37	7	
• Infant mortality			9	8.7	4	*	-		
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)			5	*	3	*	-		
<b>Child Safety</b>	FY 1988 vs 1996								
• Children in investigated families			973	48.2	951	49.3	28	2	
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect			246	12.2	126	6.5	28	46	
• Children in out-of-home care			44	2.2	56	2.9	19	34	
–for abuse or neglect			20	1.0	41	2.1	27	120	
–for delinquency			11	0.6	4	*	-		
–not specified (court supported)			13	0.6	11	0.6	5	12	
<b>Adolescence</b>	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96								
• Births to teens, ages 15-17			45	23.4	39	22.8	26	3	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)			4	*	4	*	-		
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17			71	7.4	90	9.5	14	29	
–violent index crimes			2	*	17	1.8	25		
• High school dropouts	1991-92 vs 1995-96		121	2.9%	*	*	-		
<b>Education: Students ...</b>	1986-87 vs 1995-96								
• in Special Education			1,526	10.2%	1,702	11.6%	32	13	
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97		612	59.8%	460	48.5%	16	19	
–fourth grade			643	60.0%	674	64.4%	50	7	
–seventh grade									

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

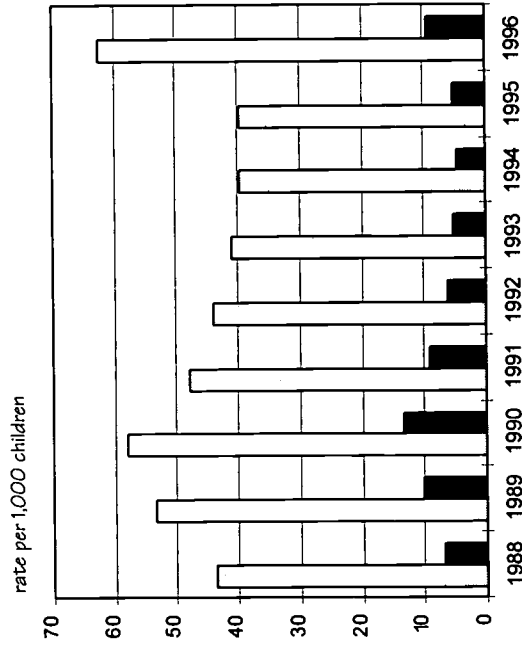
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	57,491	59,307	3.2%
• Total child population	15,671	14,719	-6.1%
–Ages 0-4	3,773	3,884	3.0%
–Ages 5-9	4,165	3,995	-4.1%
–Ages 10-14	4,685	4,288	-8.5%
–Ages 15-17	3,048	2,552	-16.3%
–White	15,366	14,414	-6.2%
–African American	97	98	0.6%
–American Indian	138	140	1.3%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	69	67	-2.5%

• Total births (1996) 700

## Income and Poverty (1996)

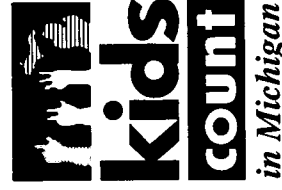
- Unemployment rate 6.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 40.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$18,447

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,278
- Children in publicly subsidized care 195
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$84.97
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 10,722

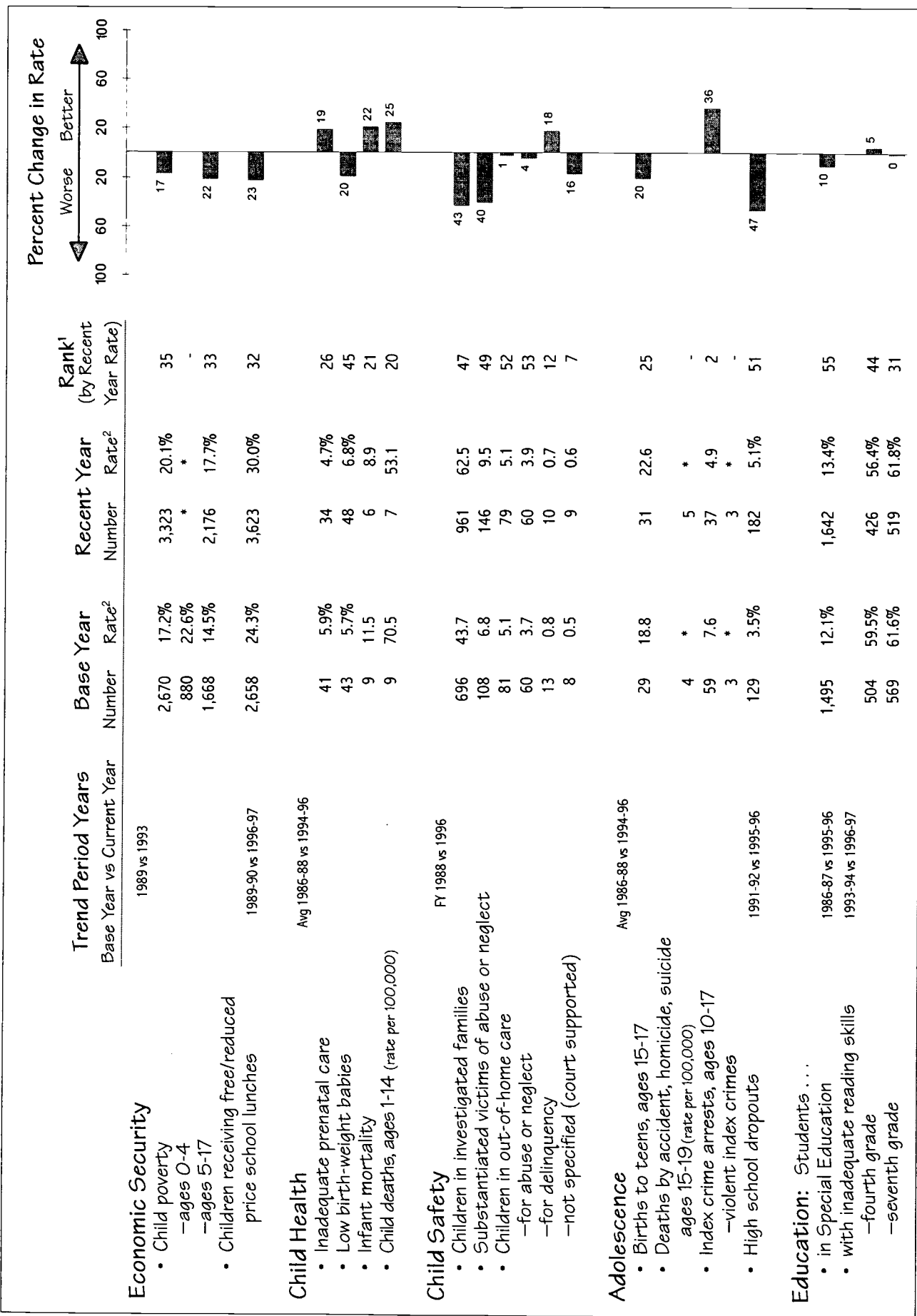
## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

	Number	Percent of all Children
• Children receiving food stamps	1,796	12%
• Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997) <sup>2</sup>	786	5%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

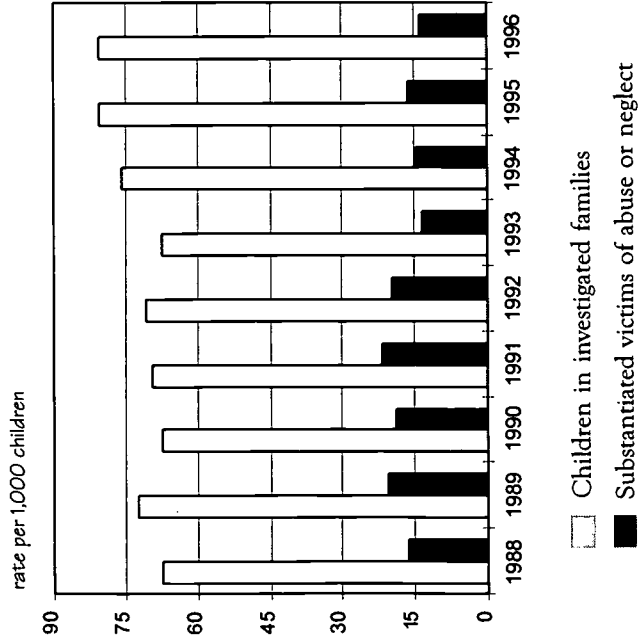
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

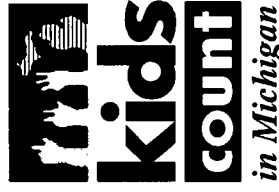
	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	74,591	82,828	11.0%
• Total child population	21,471	22,614	5.3%
—Ages 0-4	5,526	6,137	11.1%
—Ages 5-9	5,804	6,255	7.8%
—Ages 10-14	6,383	6,612	3.6%
—Ages 15-17	3,759	3,610	-4.0%
—White	19,346	20,400	5.4%
—African American	1,755	1,890	7.7%
—American Indian	280	265	-5.3%
—Asian/Pacific Islander	91	58	-35.8%

• Total births (1996)

1,027

## Income and Poverty (1996)

- Unemployment rate 6.6%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 45.2%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,952



## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 2,248
- Children in publicly subsidized care 496
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$88.35
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 15,148

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

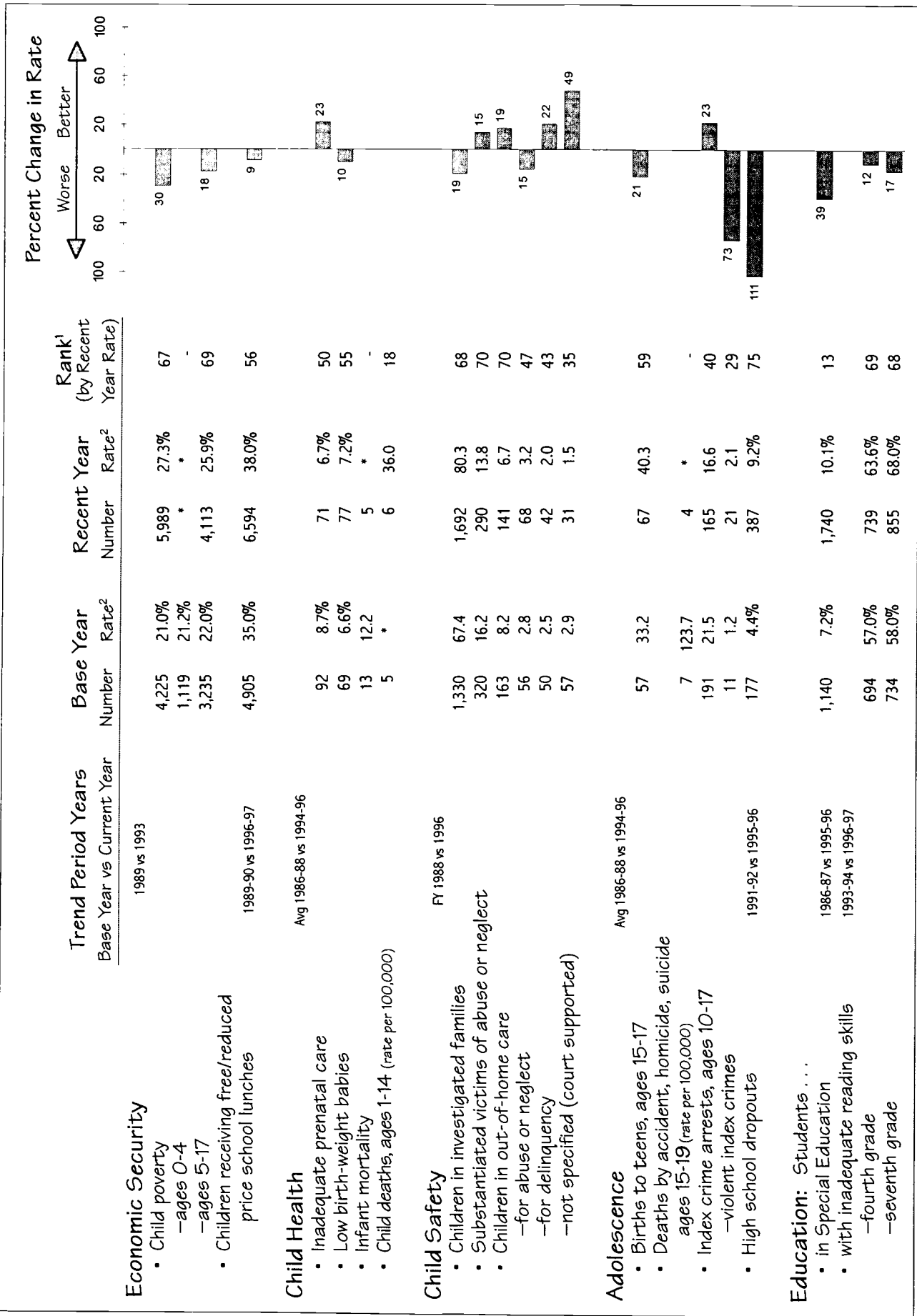
- Children receiving food stamps 3,977 19%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 1,992 9%

<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

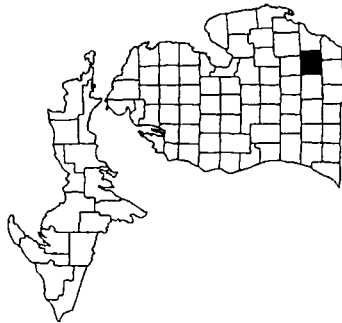
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)



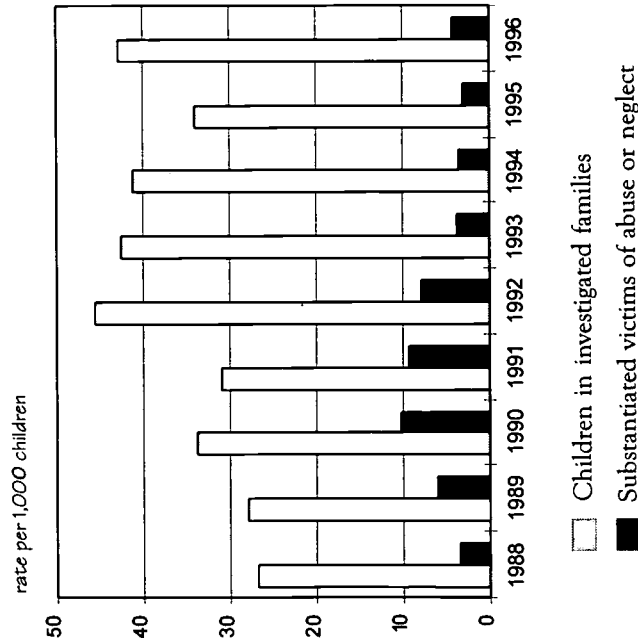
## Trends in Child Well-Being



<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.  
<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.  
 \* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

Demographics	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	292,609	318,420	8.8%
• Total child population	63,712	73,729	15.7%
–Ages 0-4	18,759	19,560	4.3%
–Ages 5-9	18,186	19,184	5.5%
–Ages 10-14	16,900	18,462	9.2%
–Ages 15-17	9,867	16,523	67.5%
–White	50,355	56,395	12.0%
–African American	9,820	11,588	18.0%
–American Indian	309	475	53.6%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	3,228	5,271	63.3%

• Total births (1996) 3,749

## Income and Poverty (1996)

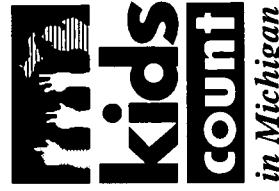
- Unemployment rate 2.3%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 27.5%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$30,311

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 14,738
- Children in publicly subsidized care 966
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$115.00
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 47,065

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

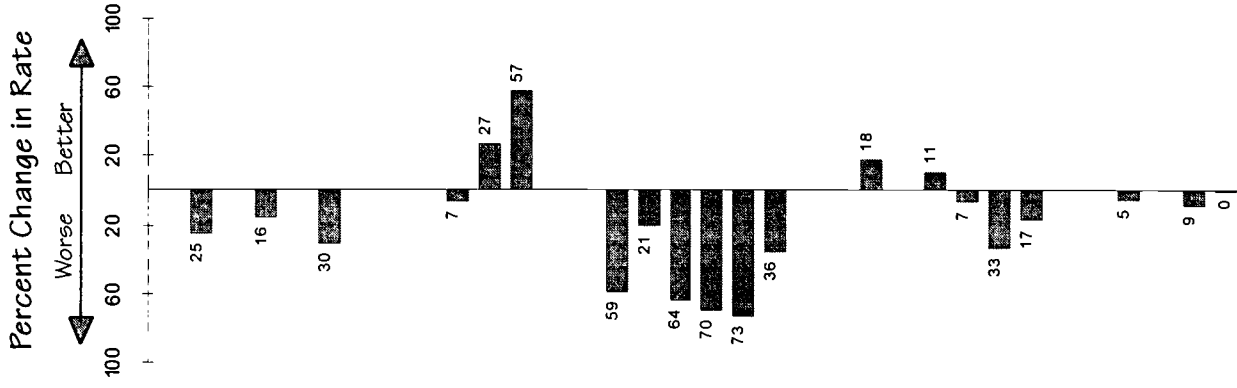
- Children receiving food stamps 5,959
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 4,207



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

# Trends in Child Well-Being

# Washtenaw County



Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1989 vs 1993					
• Child poverty	6,468	10.8%	8,742	13.5%	10
–ages 0-4	2,353	12.6%	*	*	-
–ages 5-17	4,369	10.7%	5,472	12.4%	11
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	5,390	16.0%	8,294	20.9%	14
1989-90 vs 1996-97					
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Inadequate prenatal care	132	3.0%	*	*	-
• Low birth-weight babies	232	6.0%	249	6.4%	38
• Infant mortality	35	9.0	25	6.5	8
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	16	35.5	8	15.1	1
1988 vs 1996					
• Children in investigated families	1,731	26.8	2,914	42.7	21
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	224	3.5	285	4.2	7
• Children in out-of-home care	163	2.5	283	4.1	39
–for abuse or neglect	116	1.8	207	3.0	42
–for delinquency	18	0.3	33	0.5	8
–not specified (court supported)	30	0.5	43	0.6	12
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96					
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	98	19.8	95	16.3	13
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	10	38.7	8	34.5	2
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	506	19.2	572	20.6	54
–violent index crimes	58	2.2	80	2.9	33
• High school dropouts	388	3.9%	462	4.6%	46
1991-92 vs 1995-96					
1986-87 vs 1995-96					
1993-94 vs 1996-97					
• Students in Special Education	4,582	12.6%	5,420	13.3%	53
• with inadequate reading skills	1,441	48.9%	1,573	53.2%	32
–fourth grade	1,597	57.9%	1,712	58.1%	20
–seventh grade					0

## Economic Security

- Child poverty
- ages 0-4
- ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

## Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

## Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care
- for abuse or neglect
- for delinquency
- not specified (court supported)

## Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17
- violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

## Education: Students . . .

- in Special Education
- with inadequate reading skills
- fourth grade
- seventh grade

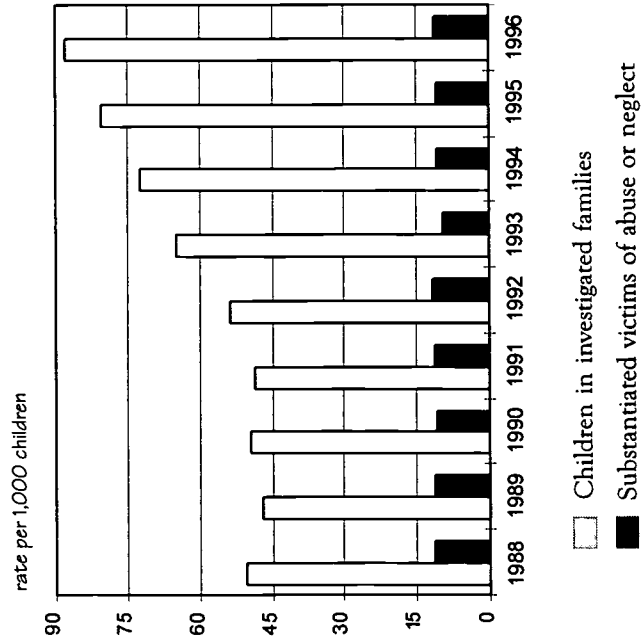
<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



## Child Abuse and Neglect Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	2,055,500	1,970,327	-4.1%
• Total child population	573,639	575,196	0.3%
–Ages 0-4	171,408	150,578	-12.2%
–Ages 5-9	166,125	162,253	-2.3%
–Ages 10-14	148,258	172,136	16.1%
–Ages 15-17	87,848	90,229	2.7%
–White	278,382	244,429	-12.2%
–African American	284,549	317,678	11.6%
–American Indian	2,543	2,497	-1.8%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	8,164	10,591	29.7%

## Income and Poverty (1996)

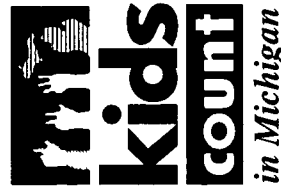
- Total births (1996) 31,685
- Unemployment rate 5.5%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 75.6%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$22,957

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 57,357
- Children in publicly subsidized care 9,458
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$93.94
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 425,643

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

- Children receiving food stamps 187,567 33%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 146,463 26%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.  
<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being

Category	Trend Period Years		Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)	Percent Change in Rate	
	Base Year vs Current Year		Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>		Worse	Better
<b>Economic Security</b>	1989 vs 1993								
• Child poverty	171,663	30.6%	236,598	41.5%			83	36	
–ages 0-4	58,742	35.1%	*	*			-		
–ages 5-17	115,112	29.4%	149,494	38.2%			82	30	
• Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches	103,334	31.2%	174,379	48.9%			80	57	
<b>Child Health</b>	1989-90 vs 1996-97								
• Inadequate prenatal care	2,373	7.5%	5,844	17.6%			70	136	1
• Low birth-weight babies	3,590	10.2%	3,424	10.3%			78		26
• Infant mortality	545	15.5	380	11.4			24		15
• Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)	174	39.5	156	33.4			17		
<b>Child Safety</b>	FY 1988 vs 1996								
• Children in investigated families	29,027	50.4	49,946	87.9			73	74	1
• Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect	6,564	11.4	6,387	11.2			59		11
• Children in out-of-home care	6,246	10.8	6,873	12.1			82		5
–for abuse or neglect	4,921	8.5	5,091	9.0			72		48
–for delinquency	1,057	1.8	1,546	2.7			54		11
–not specified (court supported)	268	0.5	236	0.4			1		
<b>Adolescence</b>	Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96								
• Births to teens, ages 15-17	2,250	42.1	2,010	46.4			69	10	
• Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)	182	105.0	136	95.3			14		9
• Index crime arrests, ages 10-17	6,335	24.5	4,690	19.6			48		20
–violent index crimes	1,886	7.3	1,579	6.6			41		10
• High school dropouts	11,176	13.4%	12,455	17.4%			77	29	
<b>Education: Students ...</b>	1986-87 vs 1995-96								
• in Special Education	33,273	9.8%	37,355	10.7%			22		9
• with inadequate reading skills	1993-94 vs 1996-97								
–fourth grade	14,534	59.9%	12,806	51.8%			27		14
–seventh grade	14,635	63.2%	15,066	67.0%			64		6

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup>Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

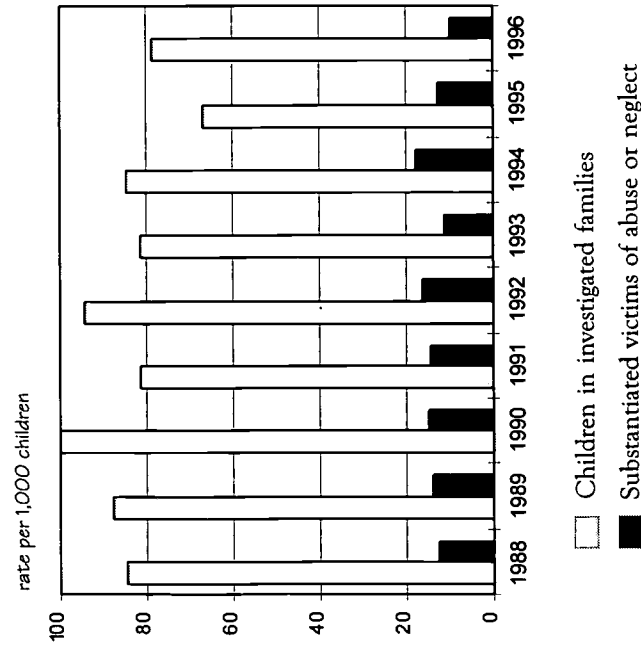
\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.





## Child Abuse and Neglect

Fiscal Year 1996



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency

## Demographics

	1995	2005	Percent Change
• Total population	28,686	29,453	2.7%
• Total child population	8,180	7,572	-7.4%
–Ages 0-4	2,026	1,943	-4.1%
–Ages 5-9	2,262	2,038	-9.9%
–Ages 10-14	2,507	2,278	-9.2%
–Ages 15-17	1,384	1,313	-5.1%
–White	8,058	7,429	-7.8%
–African American	20	9	-52.3%
–American Indian	64	81	27.2%
–Asian/Pacific Islander	38	53	38.0%

• Total births (1996) 378

## Income and Poverty (1996)

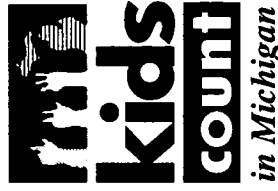
- Unemployment rate 9.1%
- Percent Medicaid births<sup>1</sup> 38.9%
- Per person annual income (1995) \$17,849

## Child Care (1996)

- Regulated slots 1,370
- Children in publicly subsidized care 331
- Average weekly cost (full-time) \$79.80
- Child population, ages 0-12 (1995) 5,810

## Family Support (Average per month-FY 1996)

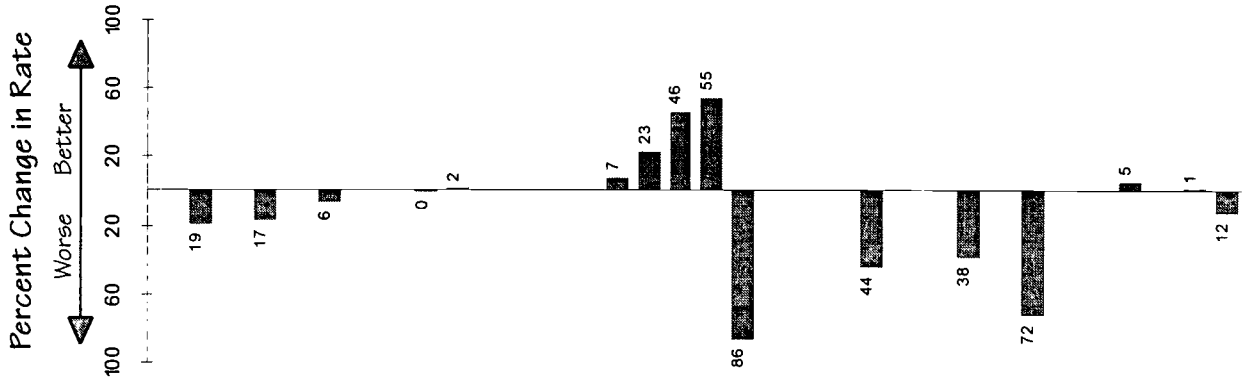
- Children receiving food stamps 1,333 17%
- Children receiving FIP assistance (May 1997)<sup>2</sup> 685 9%



<sup>1</sup>Medicaid covers births for families with incomes below 185% poverty, \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996.

<sup>2</sup>Family Independence Program, formerly AFDC. (Roughly four of every five of these children are under age 13.)

## Trends in Child Well-Being



Trend Period Years	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank <sup>1</sup> (by Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>	
1989 vs 1993	1,508	20.1%	1,979	24.0%	57
	471	23.1%	*	*	-
	1,031	19.1%	1,327	22.4%	58
1989-90 vs 1996-97	1,525	31.1%	1,863	33.1%	41
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	19	5.7%	22	5.7%	37
	22	5.5%	21	5.5%	14
	3	*	2	*	-
	3	*	2	*	-
FY 1988 vs 1996	620	84.6	629	78.5	67
	91	12.4	77	9.6	51
	76	10.4	45	5.6	59
	52	7.1	26	3.2	46
	8	1.0	15	1.9	41
	17	2.3	4	*	-
Avg 1986-88 vs 1994-96	15	23.0	19	33.1	52
	3	*	1	*	-
	85	26.7	137	36.8	76
	2	*	5	*	-
	71	5.0%	127	8.6%	73
1986-87 vs 1995-96	555	11.2%	620	10.6%	20
1993-94 vs 1996-97	270	64.0%	248	63.2%	66
	261	58.1%	291	64.9%	53

### Economic Security

- Child poverty
- ages 0-4
- ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

### Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care
- for abuse or neglect
- for delinquency
- not specified (court supported)

### Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Index crime arrests, ages 10-17
- violent index crimes
- High school dropouts

### Education: Students . . .

- in Special Education
- with inadequate reading skills
- fourth grade
- seventh grade

<sup>1</sup> A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

<sup>2</sup> Rates not expressed in percent are "per 1,000" children except where noted. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.

\* Data were not available or statistically reliable rates could not be calculated.



# Data Notes & Sources

## DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES OF INDICATORS

### Definition of Terms

**Fiscal Years** begin on the previous October 1 and end on September 30. For example, Fiscal Year 1996 spanned October 1, 1995, through September 30, 1996. Data from the Family Independence Agency are reported in fiscal years.

**Percentage Change** is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate)/base rate. Rising rates indicated worsening conditions for children under most Kids Count indicators. Percentage change is calculated using unrounded rates so calculations with the published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing the trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

**Rank** is assigned a county indicator based on the **rate** of the most recent year, often the average of the three most recent years. A rank of "1" is the "best" rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year could be ranked on a given indicator.

**Rates** are calculated when the average number of events for a county exceeds 5: rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. All rates based on population groups, such as teen births or arrests, were based on the appropriate year of population estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer. (See "Total Population" note.) The only exception was the 1996 data, where 1995 population estimates were used because 1996 estimates were not yet available.

**Standard measures are used for the various indicators:**

- **Percentages** for child poverty, participation in free or reduced price lunch, low birth-weight babies, high school dropout, inadequate prenatal care, students in Special Education and students with inadequate reading skills
- **Per 1,000** for infant mortality, children in investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse or neglect, children in out-of-home care, births to teens, juvenile index crime arrests, juvenile violent index crime arrests
- **Per 100,000** for child deaths and teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide
- **Three-year averages** are presented for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several health indicators and small population bases.

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### Background Indicators

Listed in order of appearance on the county profile pages

### Total Population/ Total Child Population/ Age and Race of Children

The population estimates for 1995 (released February 1997) are consistent with each county's projected age/race/sex distribution, as well as with the Census Bureau's 1995 estimates of each county's total population and of the state's age distribution. The population projections for the year 2005 (released January 1996) were prepared by applying projected birth, migration and mortality rates by age, race and sex to each county's population based on the 1990 U.S. Census. The 1990 U.S. Census included five recognized racial groups: White, Black, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other. Race estimates use only the four major racial categories, called the Modified Age, Race and Sex (MARS) files. (Population identified as "Other" in the decennial census was reclassified into the four major categories.)

Source: Office of the State Demographer, a division of the Michigan Information Center in the Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

### Total Births

Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are based on place of residence of the mother. Births occurring to nonresidents of the United States or to citizens outside the U.S. are excluded.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics. 1996.

### Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate reflects the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force, which includes employed and unemployed persons.

Persons ages 16 and older, are classified as unemployed if they were:

1. not working during the reference week;
2. looking for work during the prior four weeks; and
3. available to accept a job.

**loyment Rate - continued**

cluded as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Persons working part time are considered employed, regardless of whether they are only working a few hours a week, or working part time only because they cannot find full-time employment. Unemployment data from counties may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Source: Area Labor Statistics, Michigan Employment Security Agency, Detroit, MI, MESA Form 3103. (August 19, 1997).

**Percent Medicaid Births**

Families with newborns qualifying for Medicaid would have incomes below 185 percent of poverty — \$24,013 for a family of three in 1996. The percent is based on an estimate that includes additional health maintenance organization (HMO) births covered by Medicaid; such births were apportioned to counties based on the level of their Medicaid enrollment in HMOs as of December 1996.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of the State Registrar & Division for Health Statistics.

**Per Person Annual Income**

The average income per each man, woman and child in a particular locality. It is derived from dividing the total income for the state or county by the total population in that area, including families without children and those not living in family settings. This average reflects both the highest and lowest incomes in the entire population and includes people receiving income from public assistance and persons working less than full time or full year.

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1997.

**Child Care Regulated Slots**

Each slot accommodates one child in a licensed or regulated Child Care Center, group family day care or family day care home. This count is inflated because it includes slots with an estimated 20 percent of providers who are inactive or no longer in business because of the high turnover as well as part-day programs that do not provide full-day care. (Approximately 30 percent of centers were part-day programs according to a 1995 survey by the regional Community Coordinated Child Care organizations.)

Source: Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated Aug. 1997. Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Department of Consumer and Industry Services.

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**Children in Publicly Subsidized Care**

This number represents the average monthly number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a subsidy payment from the state in Fiscal Year 1996. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Assistance Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 150% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care, such as relatives or in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of an appropriate rate determined by the agency based on previous surveys.

Source: Program Statistics, Fiscal Year 1996, State of Michigan, Family Independence Agency. (FIA Pub 170)

**Average Weekly Cost**

The average cost of full-time child care (45 hours a week) as reported by providers in child care centers, group family day care, and family day care homes for all ages of children — infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school-age children. The cost of infant care or toddler care may well be higher than the average. In general, the cost of care in child care centers also tends to be higher.

Source: Provider files from an April 1997 survey of the regional Community Coordinated Child Care by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

**Child Population, ages 0-12**

This age group constitutes those children considered in need of child care. The population estimates for 1995 (released February 1997) are consistent with each county's projected age distribution, as well as with the Census Bureau's 1995 estimates of each county's total population and of the state's age distribution.

Source: Office of the State Demographer, a division of the Michigan Information Center in the Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

**Children Receiving Food Stamps**

This federally funded program is designed to provide low-income households with sufficient food purchasing power to sustain a nutritionally adequate diet, based on the "Thrifty Food Plan." The monthly average number of children receiving food stamps in fiscal year 1996 is based on the average monthly number of persons receiving food stamp benefits in that year. Children in families receiving other forms of public assistance are included, as well as those receiving no income assistance. The percent is based on the 1995 child population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Source: Policy Analysis Division, Family Independence Agency, Publication Program Statistics Fiscal Year 1996, Table 34, FIA Publication 170. (Fiscal Year 1996, Special Run).

**Children Receiving FIP Assistance**

The Family Independence Program (FIP) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as a cash assistance program to needy families in Michigan. The maximum monthly payment for a family of three is \$459 in 1997, not including food stamps. The monthly average was derived from a point-in-time count by age group. The percent is based on the 1995 child population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Source: Assistance Payment Statistics (September 1996, Table 5), Family Independence Agency.



## Trend Indicators

Listed in order of appearance on the county profile pages

### Child Poverty, Ages 0-4 and Ages 5-17

The child poverty rate includes all children while child poverty by age groups includes only "related" children, that is "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The 1993 estimates for child poverty mark the first attempt by the Census Bureau to produce county-level poverty estimates more frequently than those released every ten years based on the U.S. decennial census. The county-level estimates are based on combining results of the 1994 March Current Population Survey and data derived from federal income tax returns, food stamp participation and 1990 decennial census figures.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF4 special runs and calculations.* (1990).

### Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunches

This indicator includes the percentage of all public school students receiving free or reduced price school lunches in school years 1989-90 and 1996-97. Students from families reporting income below 185 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or free meal. The percentage receiving free or reduced price meals may thus exceed the percentage of children at 100 percent poverty. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced price school meals do not apply. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

Source: *Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1989-1996).*

## Inadequate Prenatal Care

As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received or if care began during the third trimester, or if care began during the first or second trimester but fewer than five visits occurred, when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. (When the length of gestation was less than 34 weeks, the number of visits depends on the actual weeks of gestation.) The percentage of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care represents the share of all mothers giving live births during that year. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-96 for the most recent year. This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and inadequate prenatal care per se does not cause poor birth outcomes.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996).*

## Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies of low birth-weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. Low birth-weight percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births per 100 resident live births. Each year a rate is determined. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-96 for the most recent year.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996).*

## Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-96 for the most recent year. Although infants who died in a given year, such as 1996, may have been born in the previous year, death rates are based on the number of live births in the year of death. Because of the relatively small numbers at the county level, a small change in the actual number may result in a relatively large percentage change for the trend period. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: *Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996).*

## Definitions of Child Abuse & Neglect

### *Child Abuse:*

Harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher's aide<sup>1</sup> that occurs through nonaccidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment.

### *Child Neglect:*

Harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

1. Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care, or
2. Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to the child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate the risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.

<sup>1</sup> Cases of alleged abuse or neglect by teachers or their aides are referred to law enforcement by the department.

### *Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14*

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14. Each year a rate is determined using population estimates. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1994-1996 for the most recent year. Because of the relatively small numbers at the county level, a small change in the actual number may result in a relatively large percentage change for the trend period. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

*Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).*

### *Children in Investigated Families*

These children are in families where a preliminary or field investigation was conducted after a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect was received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count.

*Source: Report PS-315, Referrals Studied, Children's Protective Services (Fiscal Years 1988 and 1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988 and 1995).*

### *Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect*

These victims reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. The legal definitions for child abuse, child neglect, and child sexual abuse are found in SMI 711 and are narrowly defined based on the language of PA 238 of 1975 as amended.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 divided by the children under age 18 using annual population estimates.

*Source: Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988 and 1995).*

### *Children in Out-of-Home Care*

Children in out-of-home care includes a count of all children in facilities or placements supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) and the courts. Children receiving aftercare services in their own homes or those placed with a relative or guardian are not included. Data for four quarters are used to calculate an annual average. The three sub-categories of out-of-home care include: foster care for child victims of abuse or neglect; children adjudicated delinquent; and court-supported neglect or delinquency care. Court-supported care is derived by taking the total paid days for the year and dividing by 365 to get an average daily count at the end of each fiscal year. (Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.)

*Source: Report PS-315, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Family Independence Agency (Fiscal Years 1988-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1988 and 1995).*

### *Births to Teens, Ages 15-17*

Rates are based on population estimates for an incidence per 1,000 women in this age group. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers represent an average of three-year periods, 1986-88 and 1994-96.

*Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).*



## Deaths by Accident, Homicide or Suicide of Teens, Ages 15-19

Death rates from accidents, homicides and suicides of teens, ages 15 through 19, are calculated for every 100,000 youth. The calculation involves dividing the number of youth deaths from these causes by the total number of youth in this age group based on population estimates. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Percentages and numbers represent an average of the three-year periods 1986-88 and 1994-1996, respectively. Because of the relatively small numbers at the county level, a small change in the actual number may result in a relatively large percentage change for the trend period. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1994). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).

## Index Crime Arrests and Violent Index Crime Arrests of Juveniles, Ages 10-17

The Uniform Crime Reports of the Michigan State Police tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four are considered violent index offenses. The arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not youth; repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses are counted each time. Although seventeen year-olds are not classified as juveniles in Michigan, they are included in this indicator because they are part of the national juvenile indicator. The rate is based on the number of index crime arrests per 1,000 children ages 10-17. Not all jurisdictions in all counties report each year. In 1996, 68 agencies representing 7.8 percent of the state's population did not report. Numbers for 1996 may vary somewhat in later reports because counties have two years to complete their reports.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police (1986-1996). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center (1986-88 and 1994-95).

## High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year. This difference, which reflects the students who left school and did not return during the following school year, is then adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of the district or the state. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. These dropout rates are based on the 1991-92 and 1995-96 adjusted high school enrollments respectively. The number of dropouts is calculated for every school district, then the county totals are computed. Rates for counties with more than 15 percent of their high school population affected by incomplete or missing data were not included. These data represent the "new" report issued December 1997. (In this report 51 districts still posted negative rates.)

Source: Retention/Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1991-92 and 1995-1996 school year).

## Students in Special Education

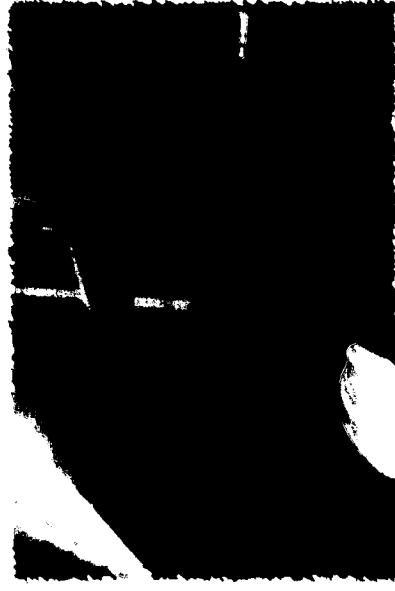
This figure represents the percent of the enrolled public school students who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

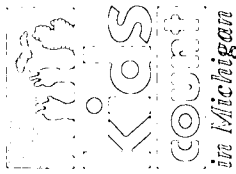
Source: Students by Diagnostic Category Source Form SE-4568- School Years 1986-87 and 1995-96, Michigan Department of Education.

## Students with Inadequate Reading Skills

Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a less than satisfactory level (moderate or low scores) on the initial Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) reading tests. This percentage represents the share of all students in that grade in that county taking the initial test. Scores are rated as satisfactory, moderate and low. The MEAP is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. In grades 4 and 7, MEAP tests are administered to measure selected essential performance objectives in reading and mathematics. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.)

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (School years 1993-94 and 1996-97).





**Kids Count  
in Michigan**

1997-98

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Rodney Sumpter

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*Kids Count in Michigan collects and disseminates data*

*as a basis for public policy development and*

*community action.*







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