Kids Count in MI

Child Well-Being in MI, its Counties and the City of Detroit

House Committee for Families, Children and Seniors– April 29, 2015

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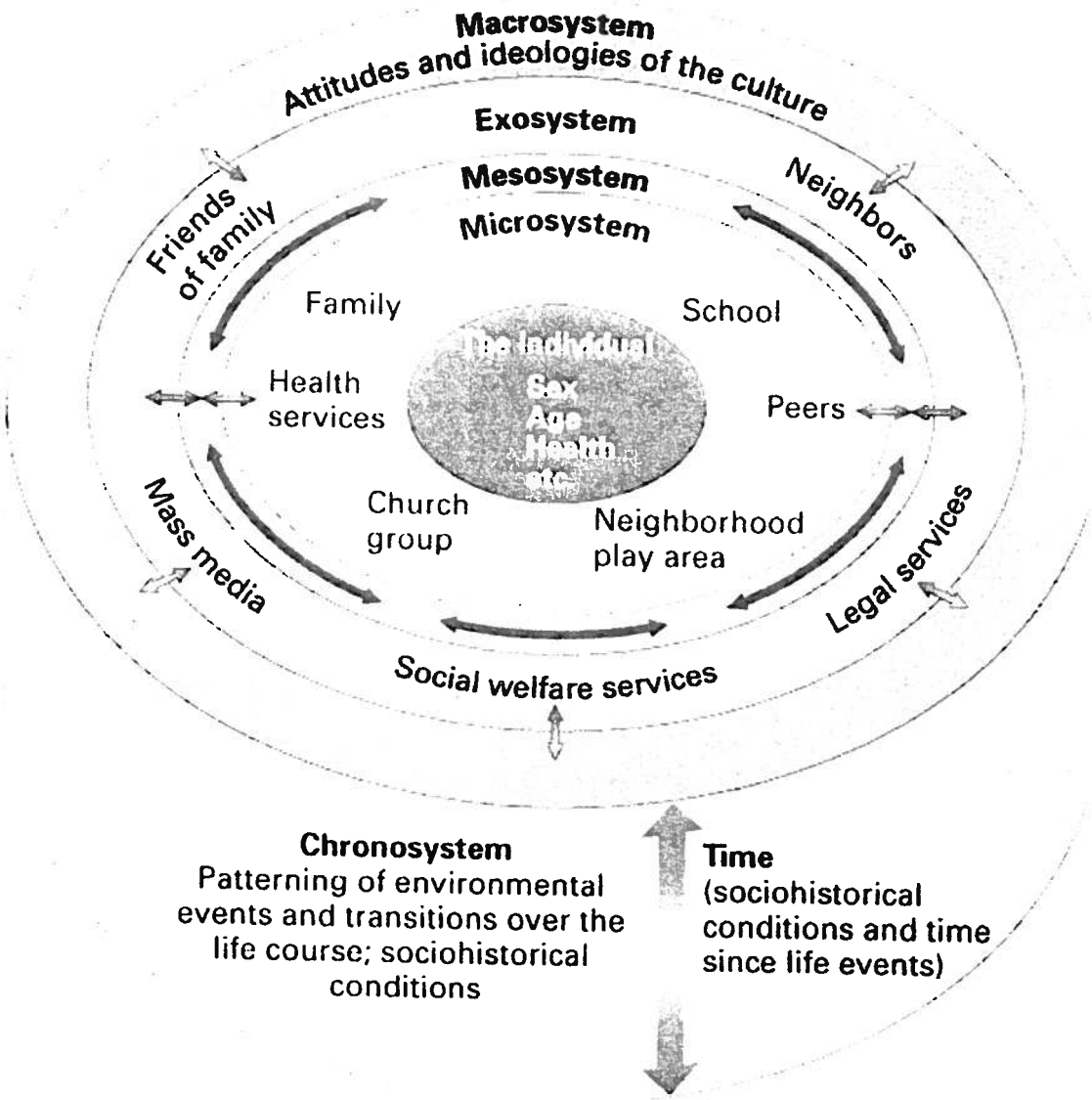
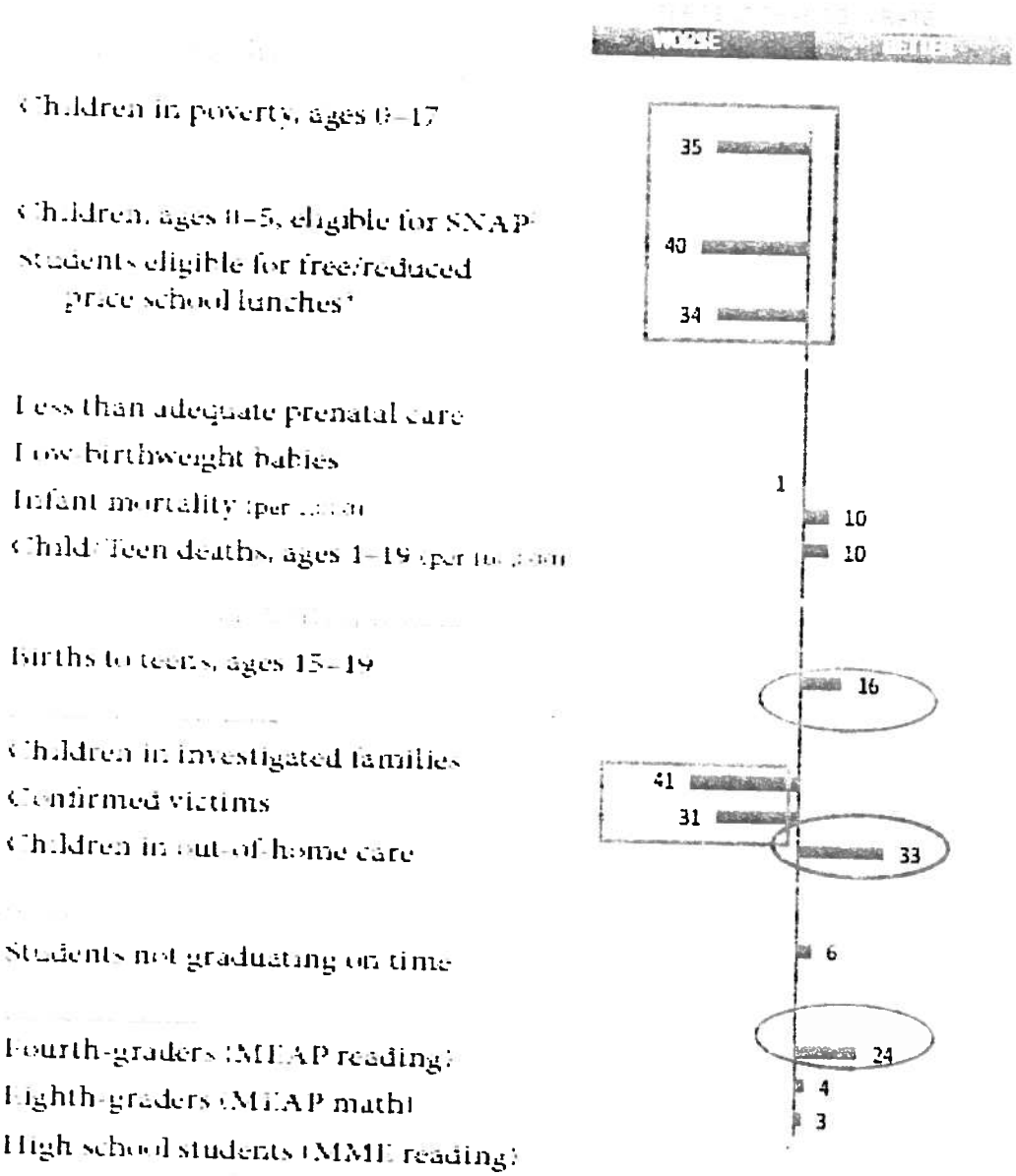
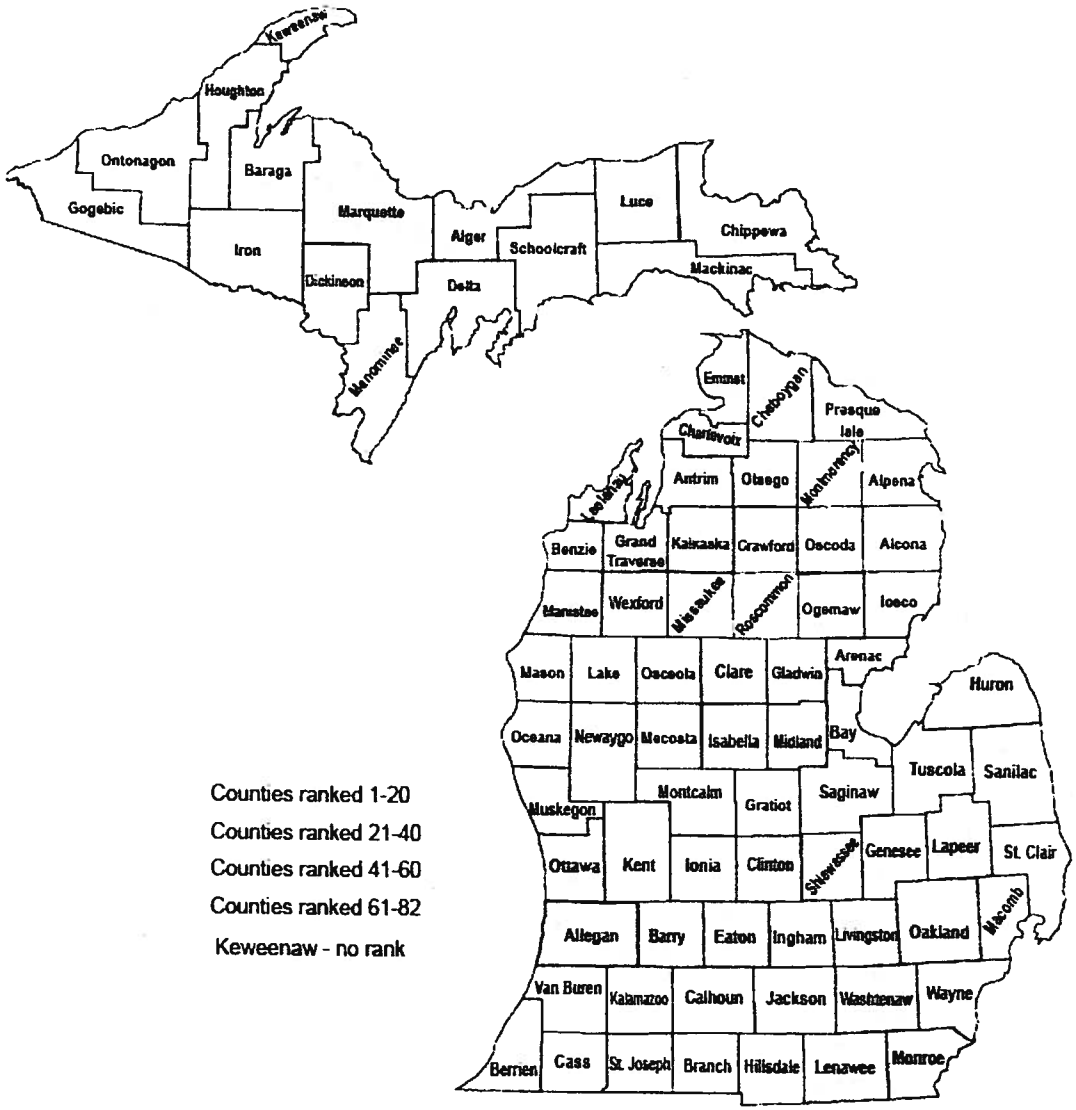
For county and community pdf's from Kids Count in Michigan data book
www.mlpp.org
For more extensive data by county, cities and townships, and Congressional districts: http://datacenter.kidscount.org


Macrosystem
Attitudes and ideologies of the culture
Exosystem
Mesosystem
Microsystem
Friends of family
Neighbors
Family
School
The individual
Sex
Age
Health
etc.
Health services
Peers
Church group
Neighborhood play area
Mass media
Legal services
Social welfare services
Chronosystem
Patterning of environmental events and transitions over the life course; sociohistorical conditions
Time
(sociohistorical conditions and time since life events)

Trends in well-being for children in Michigan

2006-2012/13





Counties ranked 1-20

Counties ranked 21-40

Counties ranked 41-60

Counties ranked 61-82

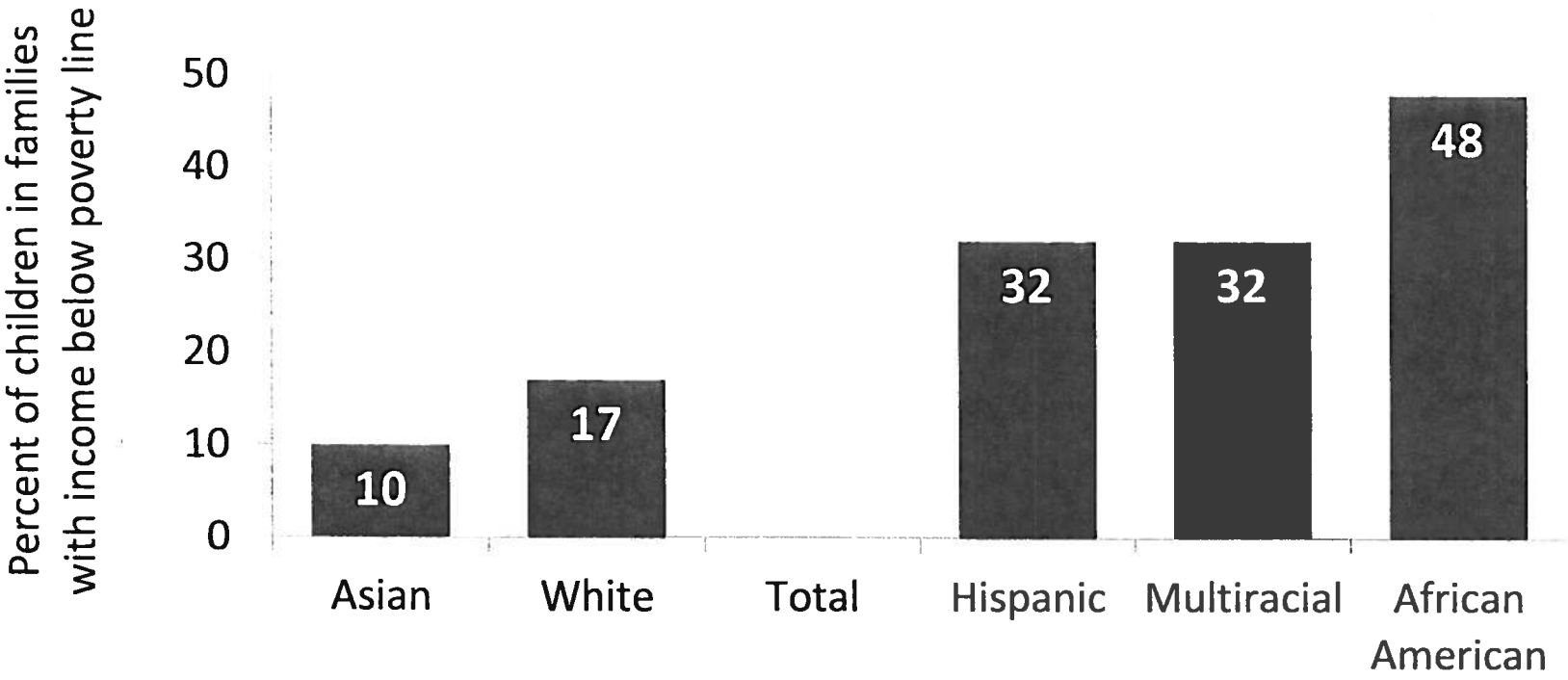
Keweenaw - no rank

1. Livingston
1. Ottawa
3. Clinton
4. Midland
5. Oakland
6. Emmet
7. Washtenaw
8. Houghton
9. Grand Traverse
10. Marquette
11. Huron
12. Leelanau
13. Allegan
14. Barry
15. Lenawee
16. Lapeer
17. Eaton
18. Alger
19. Charlevoix
20. Monroe
21. Macomb
22. Dickinson
23. Delta
24. Benzie
25. Sanilac
26. Kent
27. Saint.Clair
28. Chippewa
29. Isabella
30. Ionia
31. Iron
32. Bay
33. Otsego
34. Menominee
35. Presquelsle
36. Antrim
37. Missaukee
38. Tuscola
39. Shiawassee
40. Gogebic
41. Mackinac
42. Alpena
43. VanBuren
44. Gratiot
45. Montcalm
46. Mecosta
47. Mason
48. Cass
49. Ingham
50. Oscoda
51. Alcona
52. Kalamazoo
53. Ogemaw
54. Baraga
55. Cheboygan
56. Schoolcraft
57. Ontonagon
58. Branch
59. Saginaw
60. Crawford
61. Manistee
62. Kalkaska
63. Montmorency
64. Saint Joseph
65. Newaygo
66. Arenac
67. Gladwin
68. Hillsdale
69. Jackson
70. Wexford
71. Berrien
72. Oceana
73. Genesee
74. Wayne
75. Roscommon
76. Osceola
77. Calhoun
78. Iosco
79. Muskegon
80. Luce
81. Clare
82. Lake

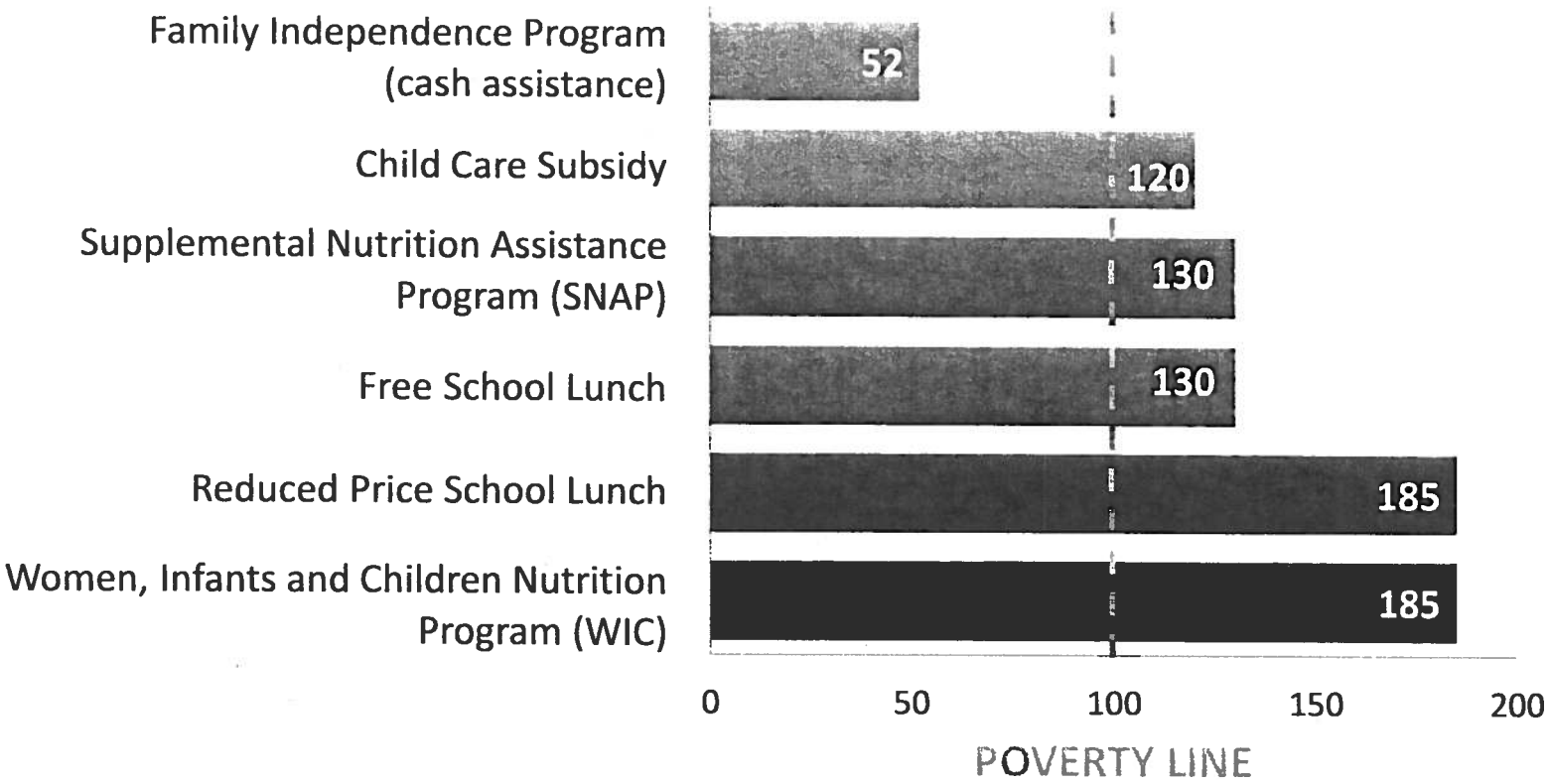
Economic
Security

Poverty in Michigan deepened and persisted during the economic recovery.

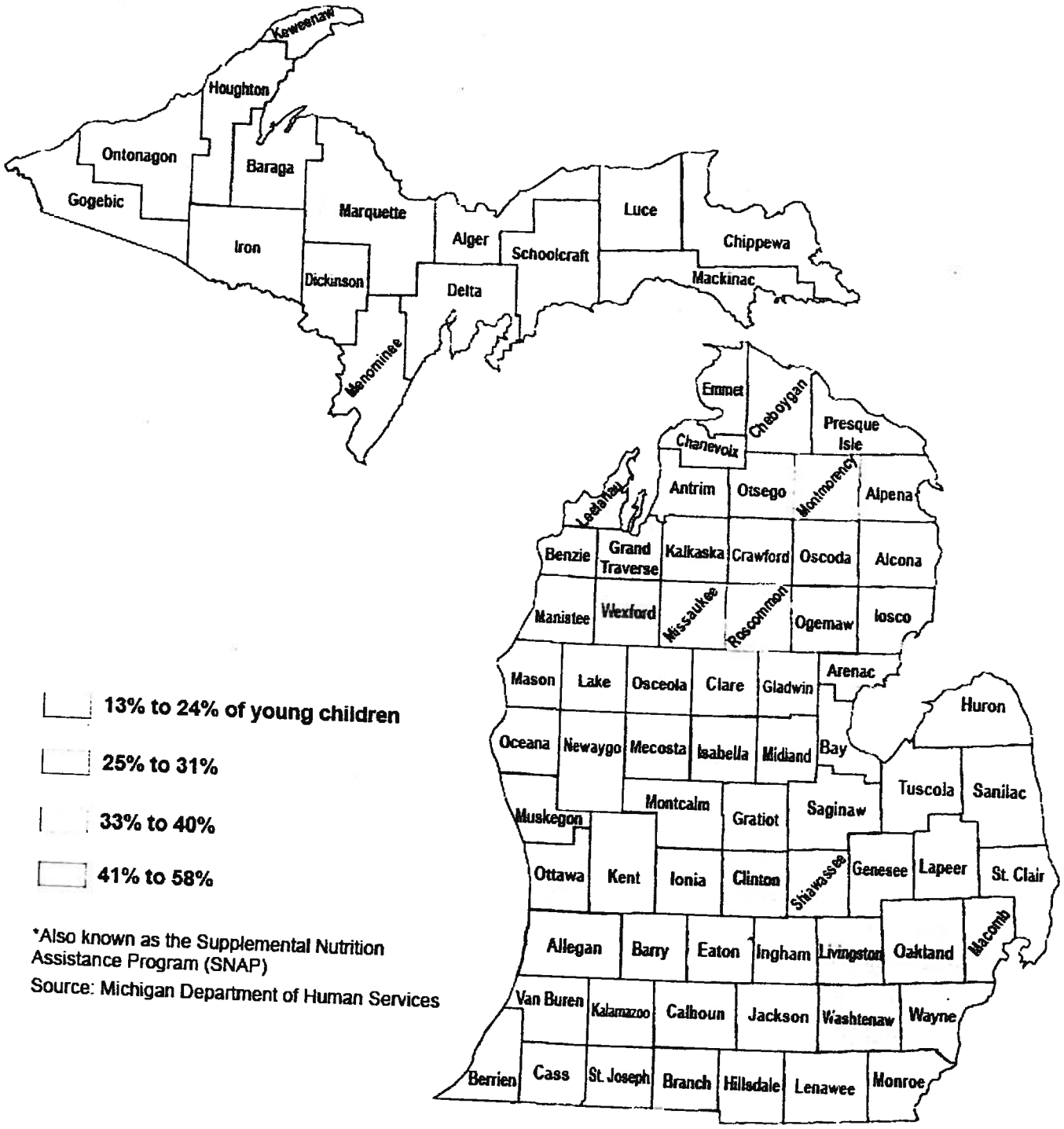
Child poverty in Michigan varies by race and ethnicity



[illegible] programs have eligibility [illegible] poverty line (100%)

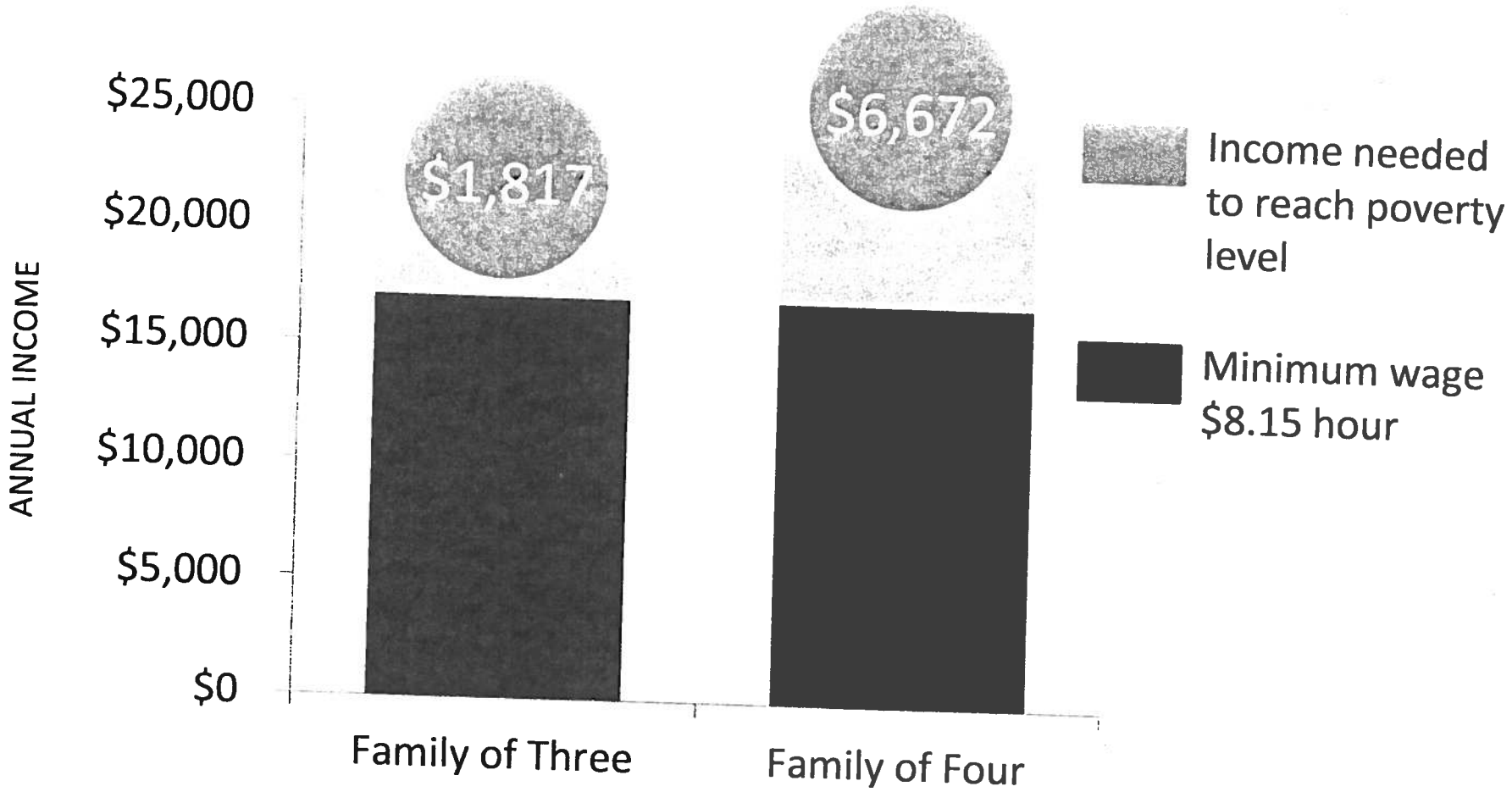


Percent of young children ages 0-5
40
30
20
10
0
23
11
35
4
SNAP
Subsidized Child Care
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013



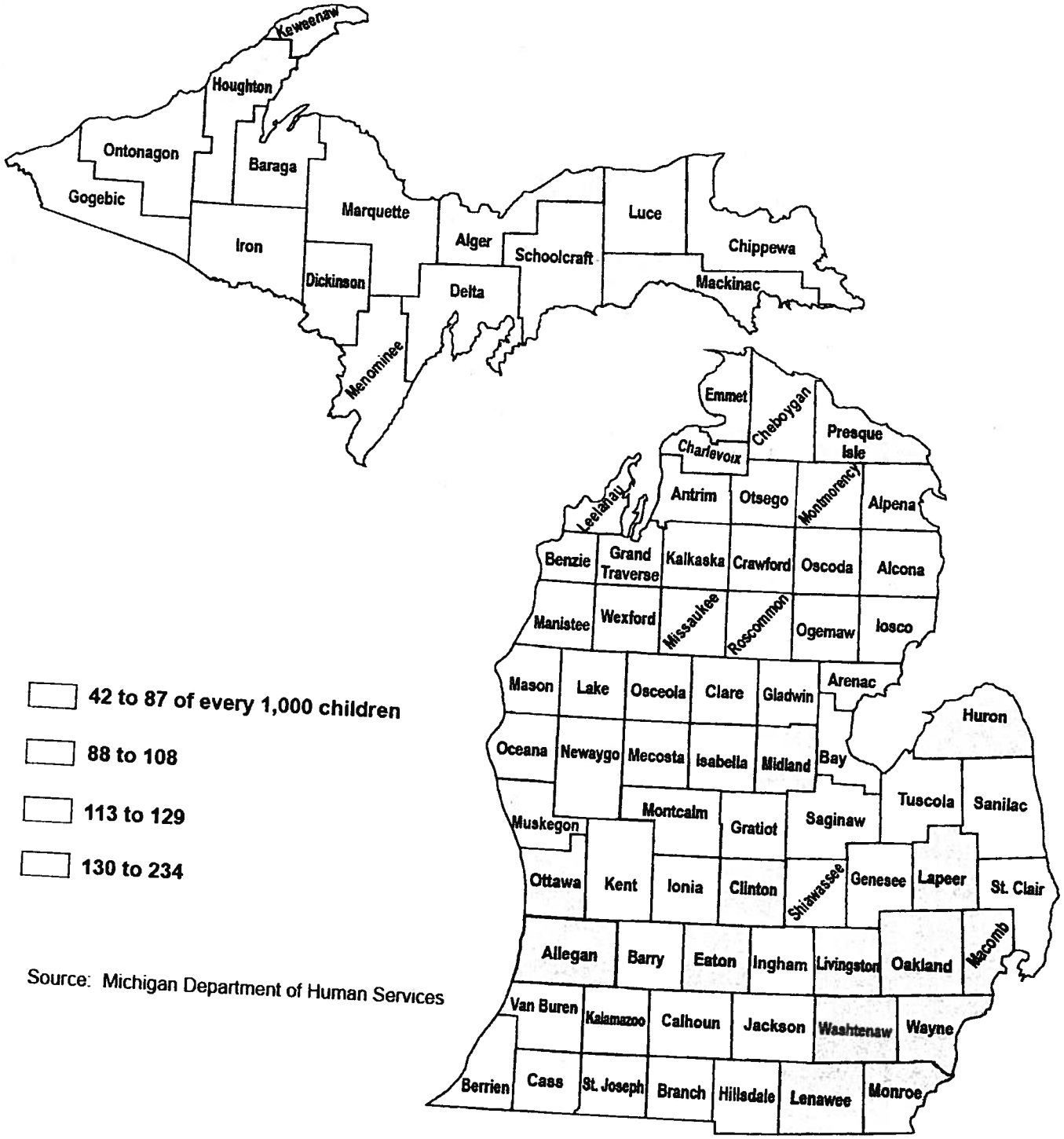
*Also known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services

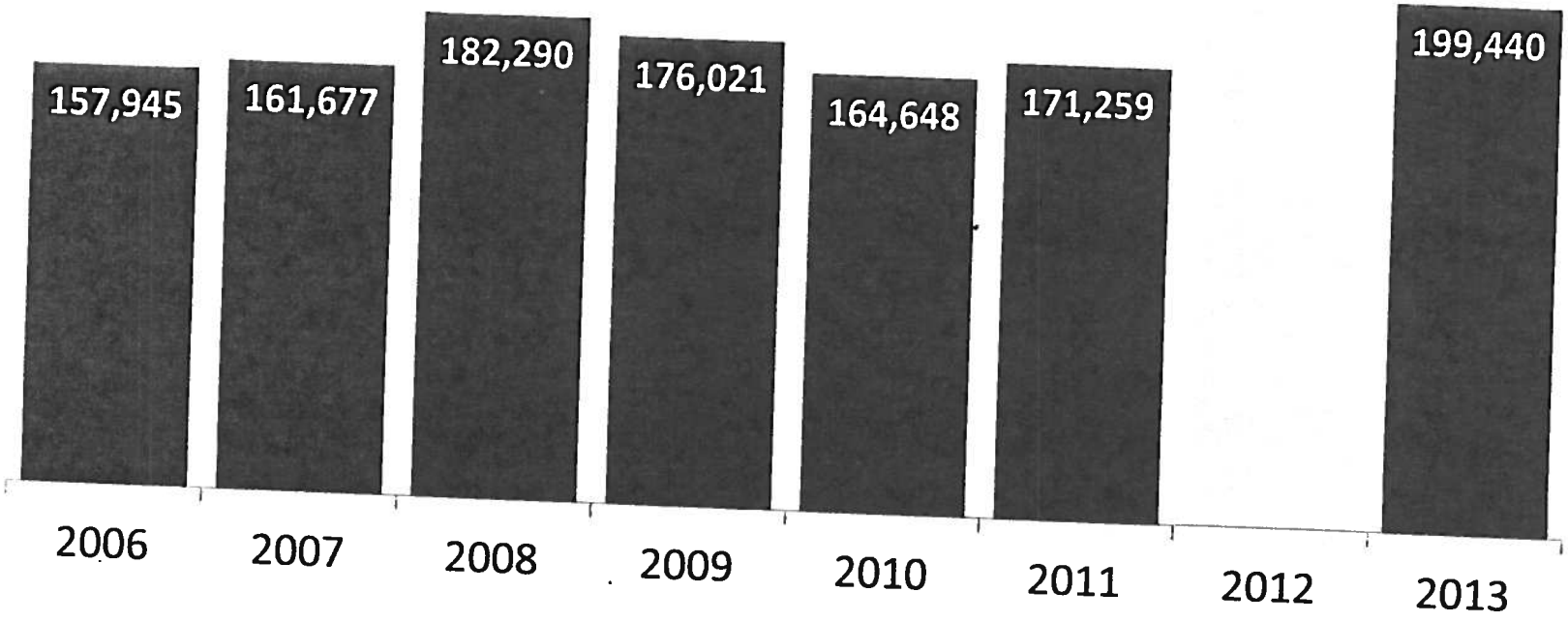

ANNUAL INCOME
$25,000
$20,000
$15,000
$10,000
$5,000
$0
$1,817
$6,672
Family of Three
Family of Four
Income needed to reach poverty level
Minimum wage $8.15 hour

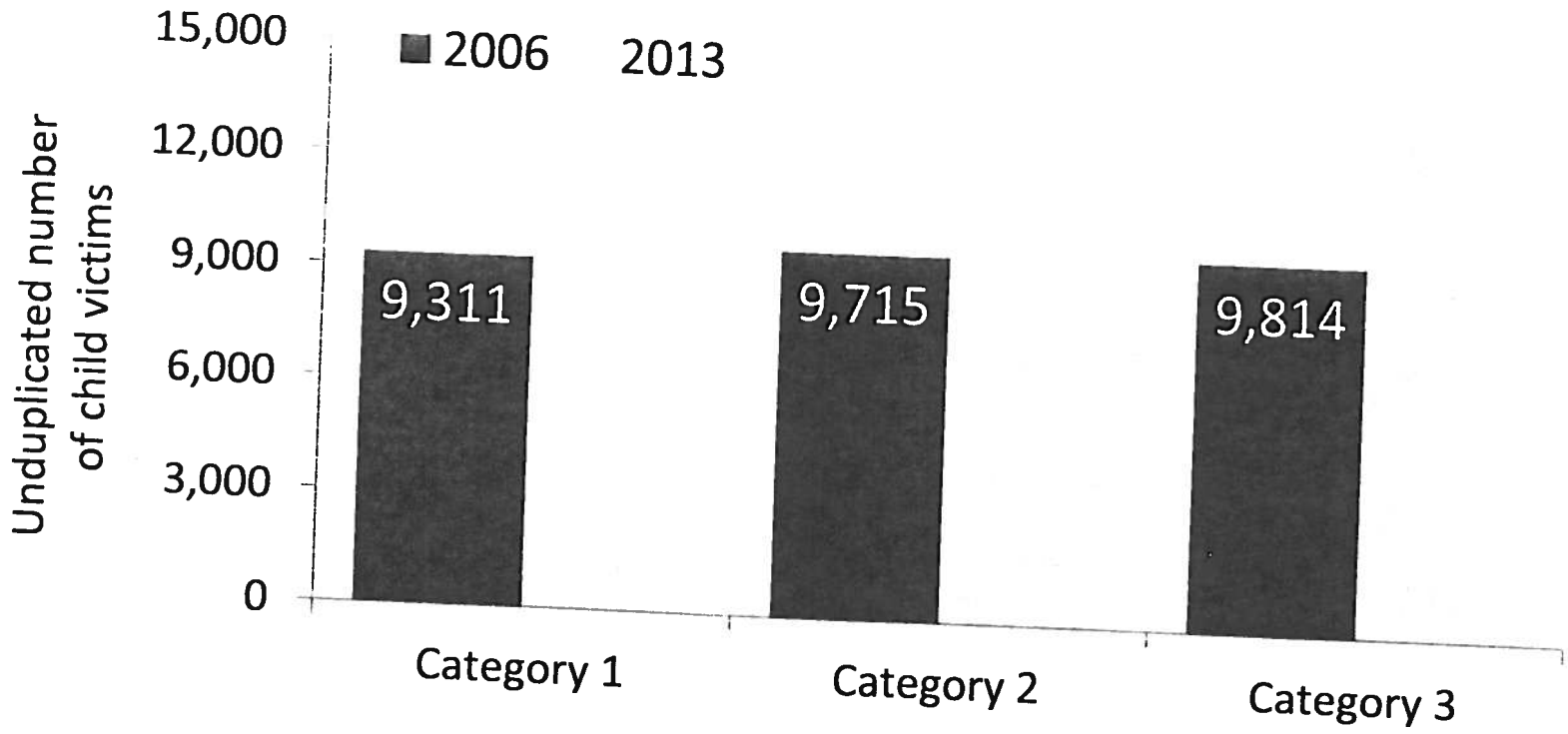
- **Strengthen safety net programs** such as SNAP, unemployment insurance and cash assistance.
- **Increase access to safe, high-quality child care** to improve opportunities for parental employment and enhanced child development.
- **Restore the state Earned Income Tax Credit** to 20% of the federal EITC.

Family's
Comfort



Source: Michigan Department of Human Services


157,945
161,677
182,290
176,021
164,648
171,259
199,440
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013

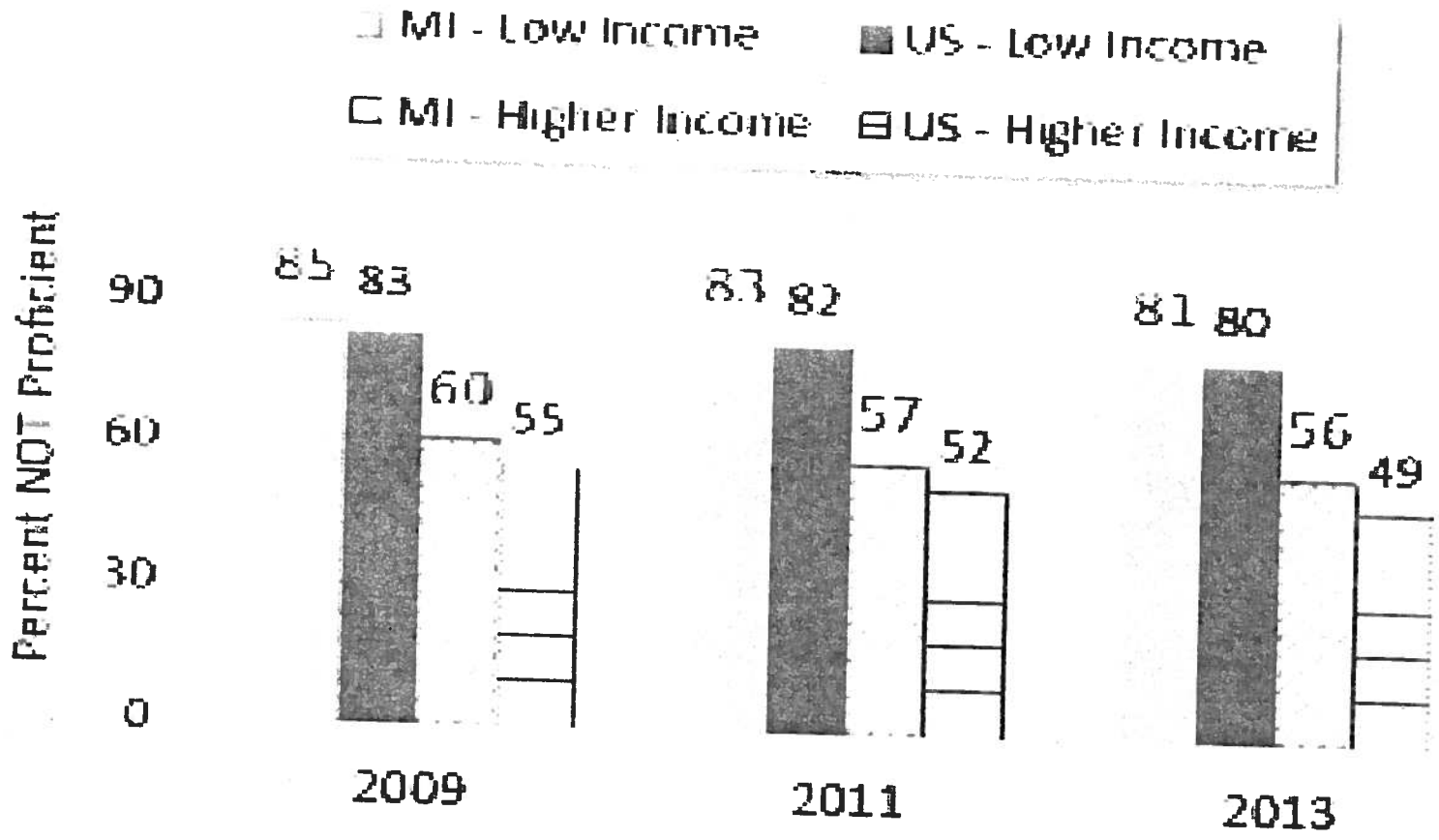

15,000
12,000
9,000
6,000
3,000
0
Unduplicated number of child victims
2006
2013
9,311
9,715
9,814
Category 1
Category 2
Category 3

Per 1,000 children in age group
15
12
9
6
3
0
13
12
4
3
2
4
3
2
FY 2006
FY 2007
FY 2008
FY 2009
FY 2010
FY 2011
FY 2012
Infants
Age 1-5
Age 11-15
Age 6-10

Improved Community Care

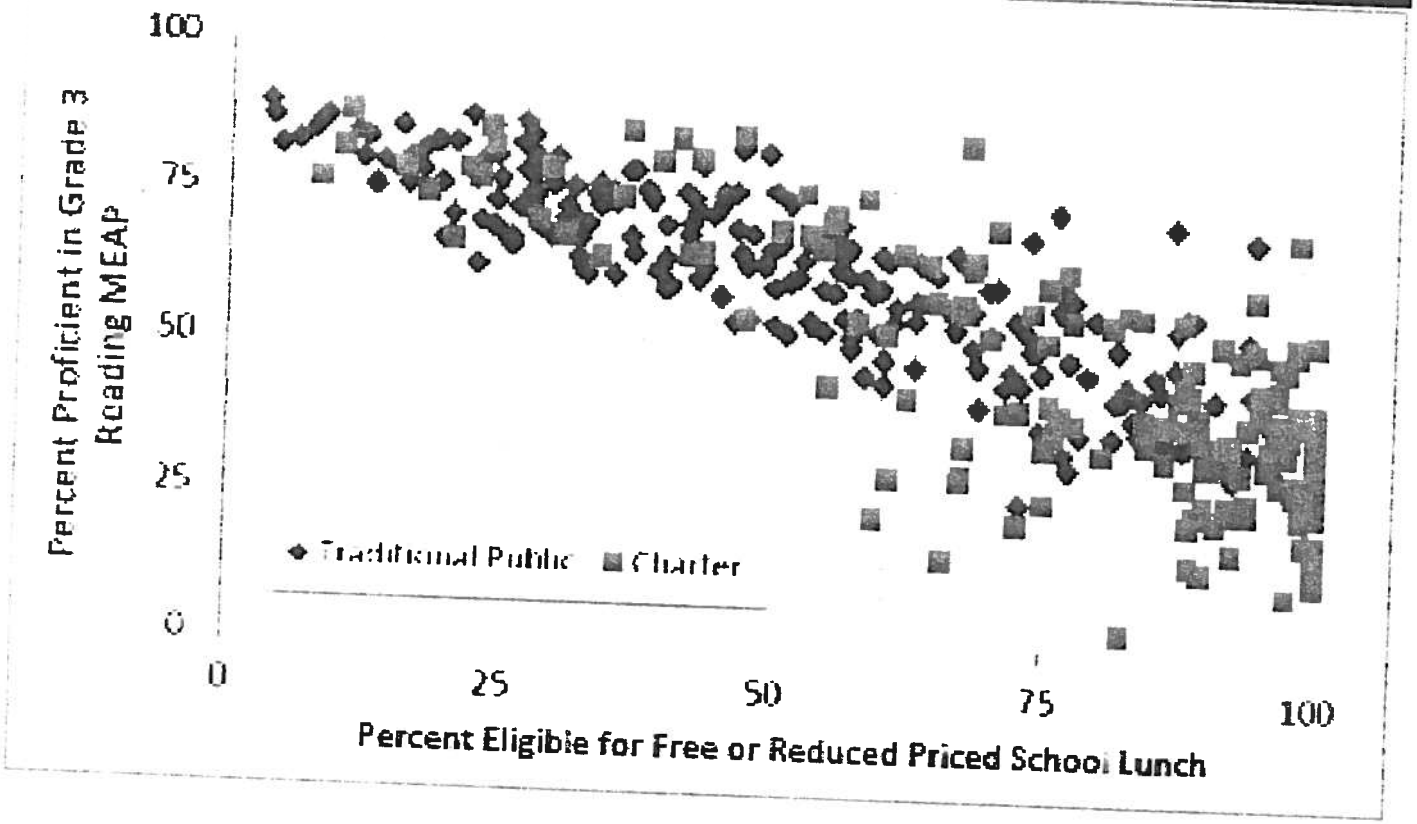
- Maintain and expand strategies to prevent **teen pregnancy**.
- Increase **services in local communities** to prevent child abuse or neglect.
- **Target services to families with infants** since infants are at highest risk of confirmed abuse or neglect and placement in out-of home care.

Reading proficiency differs dramatically by income among fourth-graders in the state and the nation.

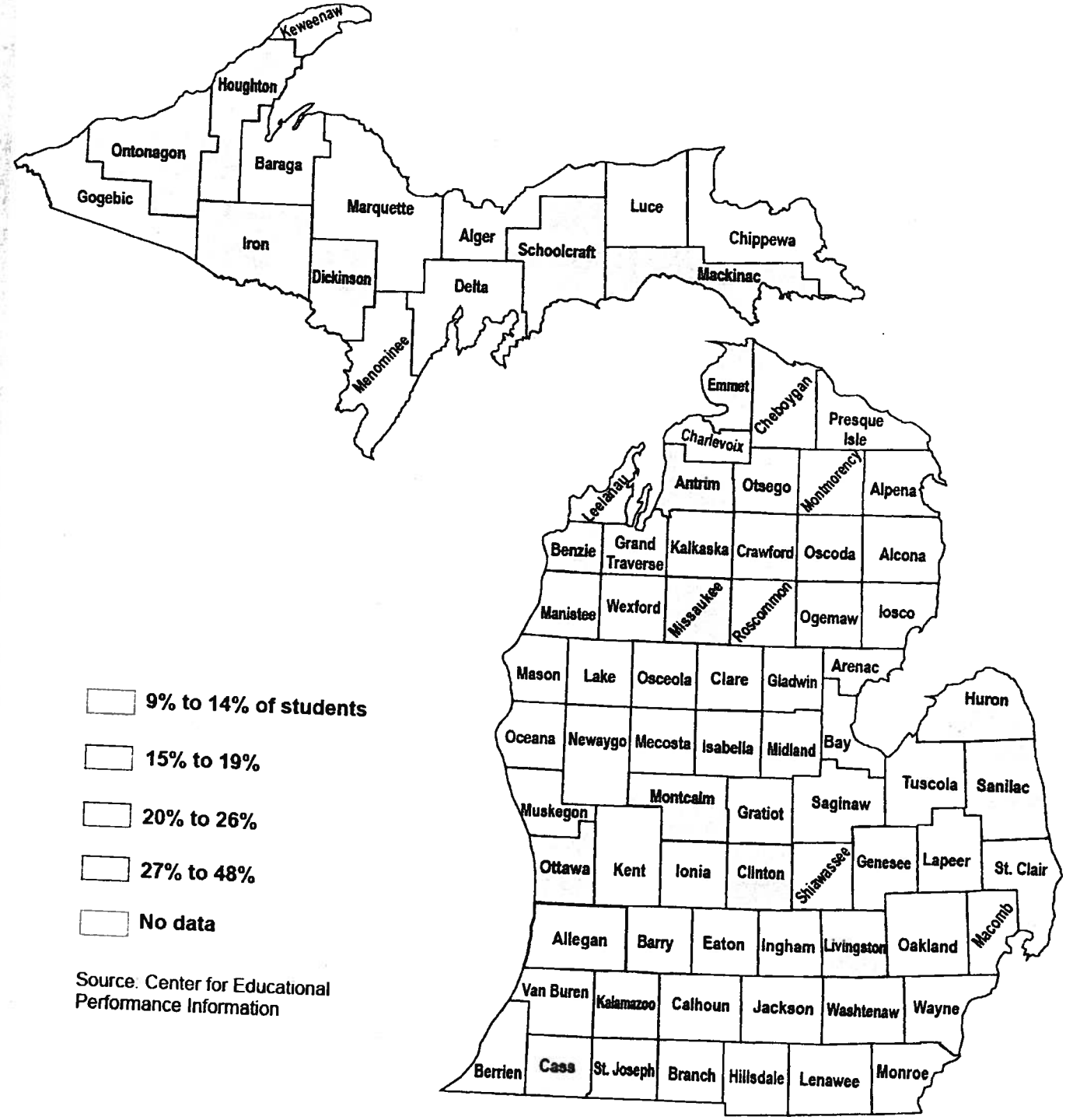


Source: Kids Count Data Center - Grade 4 Reading NAEP Proficiency by Family Income

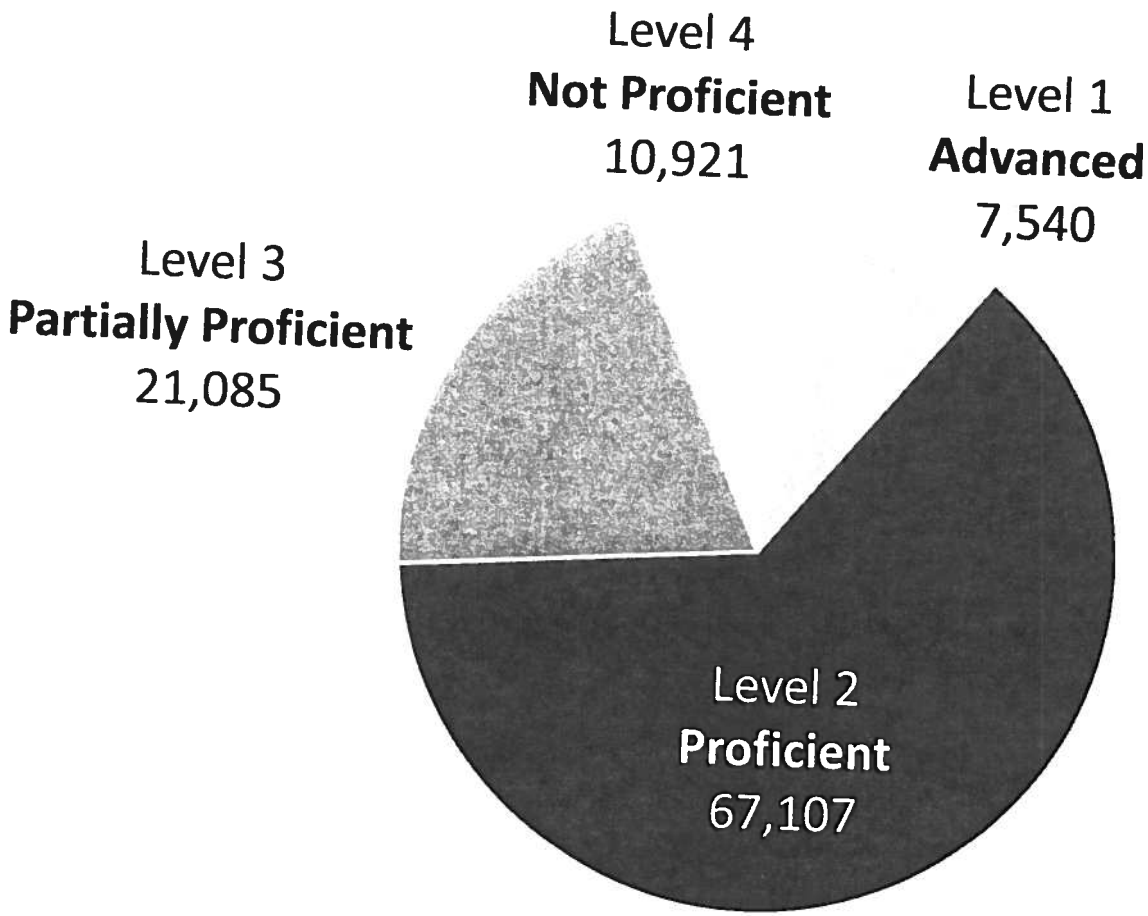
Districts with small percentages of low-income students are more likely to have large percentages of students proficient in reading. (2013-14 data from Michigan's largest 15 counties)



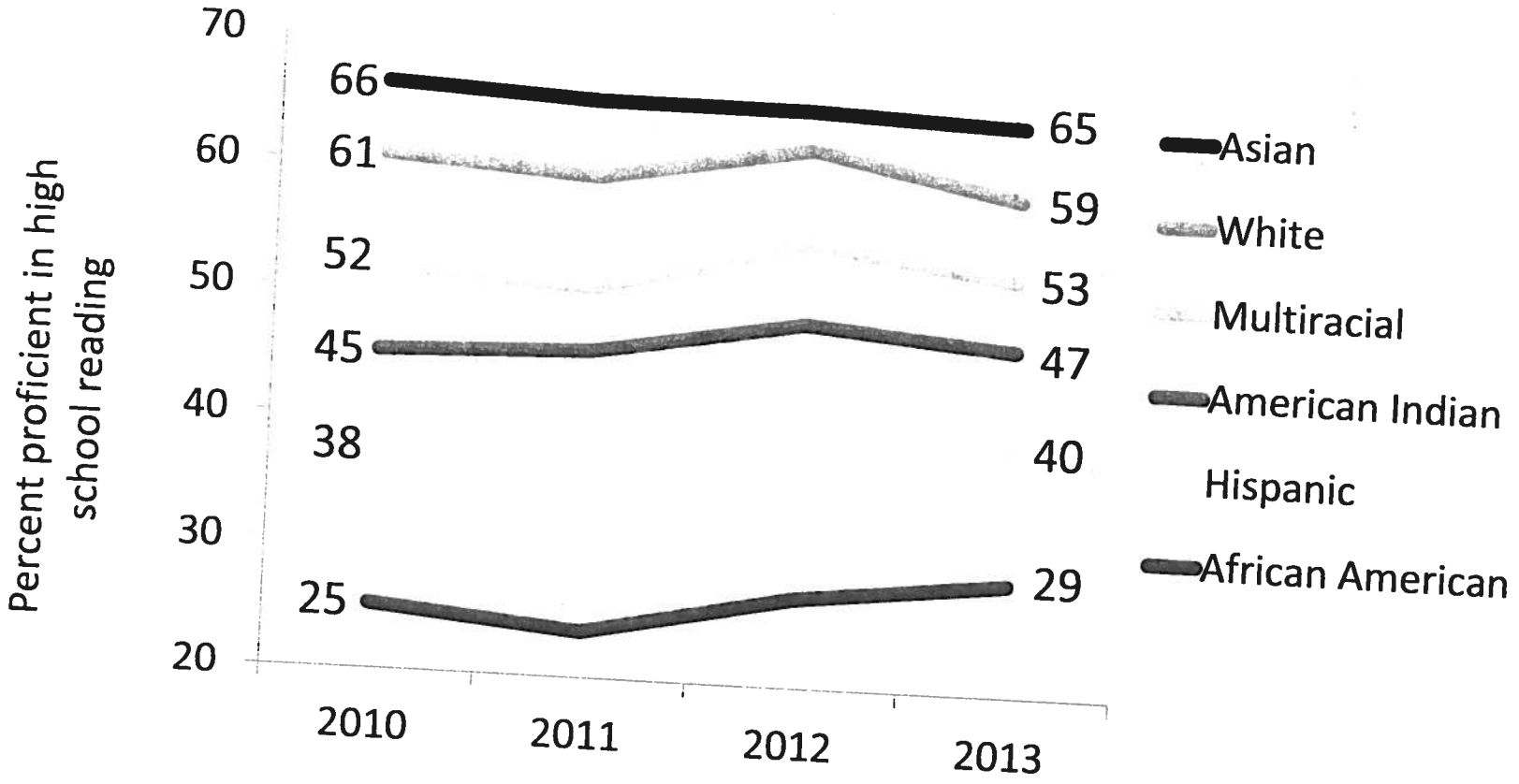
Source: Michigan Department of Education



Source: Center for Educational Performance Information


Level 4
Not Proficient
10,921
Level 1
Advanced
7,540
Level 3
Partially Proficient
21,085
Level 2
Proficient
67,107

[illegible] racial/ethnic groups made [illegible] in high school reading, [illegible] substantial gaps persist.



- **Fund programs** to find and help young children with developmental delays or disabilities and their families.
- Enroll **low-income 3-year-olds** in preschool.
- Adequately **fund public schools**.
- Provide more **financial aid for low-income college students**.

Data Decision Making

Data do not, of themselves, change the world. They make change possible – by identifying needs, supporting advocacy, and gauging progress. –

See more at: http://data.unicef.org/#sthash.oNFbi4GV.dpuf