

BACKGROUND INDICATORS

(In order of appearance on profiles)

Healthy Children and Youth 2010

Average Wage Per Job (2005): The Bureau of Economic Analysis based its 2005 estimates on a job count, not a person count. People holding more than one job were counted in the employment estimates for each job they held.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Accounts Data, Table CA34* (<http://www.bea.gov/region/reis/>).

Average Cost of Full-Time Child Care (monthly): The monthly average costs in 2007 for one child full-time in a regulated child care facility reflected those cared for by family providers and group family providers or in centers. Infant and toddler care and center-provided care tend to cost more than the average.

Source: Provider data from a March 2007 survey of regional Community Coordinated Child Care agencies by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

(Child Care Costs as a) Percent of Average Wage Per Job: Monthly child care costs are calculated as a percentage of the average monthly wage per job for the year 2005.

Unemployment: The average annual unemployment rate was calculated from the monthly unemployment numbers for 2006. This rate has not been seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Local Area Unemployment Statistics* (<http://data.bls.gov/servletmap.servlet.MapToolServlet?survey=la>).

Preterm Births (less than 37 weeks gestation): The numbers reflect live births with less than 37 weeks of gestation. The average number for the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–2005 reflect a one year average rather than a total. The percentages are based on average total live births during those periods.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.

Teen Pregnancy, Ages 15–17: The numbers reflect the annual averages of live births, abortions and estimated miscarriages for teen females aged 15–17 during the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–2005. The rates are based on estimated populations of females aged 15–17 for those periods.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.

Child Health

Lead Poisoning in Children, ages 1–6

• **Tested:** The number and percent of Michigan children, ages 1–6, tested reflect blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health. The percent tested is based on the estimated total number of children ages 1–6 during the three-year periods 1998–2000 and 2003–05.

• **Poisoned (% of tested):** This number is based on the children who had 10 or more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL). The percent with lead poisoning is based on the number of children ages 1–6 who were tested, excluding those with elevated capillary tests that were not confirmed by venous blood tests.

Note: CLIKS data for lead testing and poisoning are for ages 1–2.
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, *Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2006*.

Children, ages 0–4, Hospitalized for Asthma (rate per 10,000): This number represents the Michigan hospital discharges of children ages 0–4 with asthma recorded as the primary diagnosis. Data are reported by the county of residence of the patient. The number reflects the three-year total for Michigan and all counties (the Detroit number is an annual average), and the rate indicates the annual average incidents per 10,000 children ages 0–4 during the three-year periods 1998–2000 and 2003–05. Rates, calculated by the Bureau of Epidemiology, use 2000 census populations for the 1998–2000 period and 2004 American Community Survey population estimates for the 2003–05 period. Rates are provided only for counties with a three-year total number of 20 or more asthma discharges among children.

Note: CLIKS data for asthma are for ages 1–14.
Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division of Epidemiology Services.

Children, Ages 0–18, Insured by:

• **Medicaid:** The numbers reflect a point in time enrollment in Medicaid during a single month (December) in 2000 and 2006. All children covered by Medicaid are included in these totals; children qualify through several different programs. The percentages are based on estimated populations of children ages 0–18 in 2000 and 2005.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, *Special Run for December 2006*.

• **MiChild:** This program provides health insurance to children, ages 0–18, in families with income between 150–200 percent of the federal poverty line, with some restrictions. The numbers are the average of the monthly counts of children insured during 2000 and 2006. The percentages are based on the estimated populations of children ages 0–18 in 2000 and 2005.

Source: MAXIMUS, *MiChild Monthly Executive Summaries*.

Percent of Children Immunized, Ages 19–35 Months: The number reflects children ages 19–35 months who had completed the vaccination 4:3:1:3:3 Series Coverage as of December 2006. The series reflects required minimal doses for kindergarten or preschool entry in Michigan: four injections of DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis) vaccine; three of poliovirus vaccine; one measles-containing vaccine; three of influenza; and three of Hepatitis B. Note: the immunization data for Michigan and its counties on the Kids Count website (www.kidscount.org) reflect the Michigan standard, the 4:3:1:3:3:1 series, which also includes one varicella

Population Estimates: Rates for non-census years are based on population estimates available from the Census Bureau; the 2005 estimates were the latest available when rates were calculated for this publication.

(chickenpox). All of these vaccinations are scheduled to be completed by age 19 months. The percentage is based on the total population of children ages 19–35 months. While rates from the Michigan Care Improvement Registry are reliable for most counties, counties in southeast Michigan are affected by reporting bias because provider participation is lagging.

Source: Michigan Care Improvement Registry (http://mcir.org/res_library_html#reg_admin) for county data. Statewide and Detroit data are from the National Immunization Survey covering the period of July 2005–June 2006 (to compensate for reporting bias for southeastern Michigan in the MCIR).

Background

Total Live Births: The number of births reflects the annual average of live births in the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–2005. The location is based on the residence of the mother, regardless of where the birth occurred.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.

Diversity of Children: The numbers reflect estimated populations for 2000 and 2005 of children ages 0–17, classified as Hispanic (any race) or non-Hispanic white, African American, Native American, or other. The estimates are calculated on the numbers of people living in an area as of July 1. The calculation uses a model that incorporates information on natural changes such as births and deaths and net migration that has occurred in an area since the 2000 Census. The percentages are based on the estimated total populations of children ages 0–17 for 2000 and 2005.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Population Estimates*.

Total Child Population: The 2000 and 2005 estimated populations of children ages 0–17 are calculated on the numbers of people living in an area as of July 1. The calculation uses a model that incorporates information on natural changes such as births and deaths and net migration that has occurred in an area since the 2000 Census.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *State and County Population Estimates*.

Economic Security

Children Receiving Subsidized Child Care, ages 0–12: This number reflects children, ages 0–12, in child care whose parents received a subsidy payment from the state in December 2006. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family eligibility and participation in the Family Independence Program (cash assistance) or earnings below qualifying levels (roughly 150% of the poverty level in 2006). The percentage is based on the estimated population for children ages 0–12 in 2005.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, *Child Development and Care Program, Assistance Payments Statistics, December 2006, Table 26.*

Children Receiving FIP Cash Assistance: The number reflects child recipients in a single month (December 2006). The Family Independence Program (FIP) supplies cash assistance (maximum \$489 per month for a three-person family) to needy families with children ages 0–18. Families with assets less than \$3,000 qualify for assistance at gross monthly income below \$810 (or \$1,177 for Jobs Education Training Program participants). The percentage is based on the estimated population of children ages 0–18 in 2005.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, *Assistance Payments Statistics (Table 12: Total Federal FIP: Children and Adults by Program) December 2006.*

Children Receiving Food Assistance (Food Stamps): The number reflects child recipients ages 0–18 in a single month (December 2006). The number of children participating in the Food Assistance Program (also known as the Food Stamp Program) includes those whose families receive cash assistance and other families who qualify due to incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level. The percentage is based on the estimated population of children ages 0–18 in 2005.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, *Special Run for December 2006.*

Children with Child Support Owed: All children ages 0–19 who were owed child support for at least one month during Fiscal Year 2006 are counted. The percent with support owed is based on the estimated population for ages 0–19 in 2005. The county represents the location of the court rather than the child's residence.

Source: Michigan Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES) *Special Run.*

Children Owed Support Who Received None: The number reflects children who received none of the support payments that were owed during Fiscal Year 2006. The percent is based on the number of children with support owed for at least one month during Fiscal Year 2006.

Source: Michigan Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES) *Special Run.*

Children Receiving Less Than 70% of Support Amount: The number reflects all children who received less than 70 percent of total support amount owed for Fiscal Year 2006 (including those who received none). The percent is based on the number of children with support owed for at least one month during Fiscal Year 2006.

Source: Michigan Child Support Enforcement System (MiCSES) *Special Run.*



Children with Special Needs

Students in Special Education (2006–07 school year): This figure represents the percentage of the enrolled public school students diagnosed with a mental or physical condition that qualified them for special education services. The number includes all individuals receiving special education services, ages 0 through 26, except those in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, and Human Services. The rate is based on the percent of school enrollment for K–12 in October 2006 as reported by the Michigan Department of Education.

Source: Michigan Department of Education, *Office of Special Education & Early Intervention Services, Special Education Count By County and By Type Of Disability (December 1, 2006).*

Children Receiving Supplemental Security Income (rate per 1,000): The number reflects child recipients as of a single month (December 2006). Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a program of cash and medical assistance for disabled children of the federal Social Security Administration. Low-income children under age 18 are eligible if they have special health care needs under SSI criteria, require institutional care but can be cared for at home for less cost, are "Department wards," that is, receiving foster care or for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement (Title IV-E). The rate is per 1,000 children ages 0–17 in 2005.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, *Special Run for December 2006.*

Infants Born with a Birth Defect (2002–2004 avg.): The number reflects the annual average number of infants reported with a birth defect over the three-year period of 2002–04. Only infants under one year of age who are identified with at least one of over 800 types of defects and within their first year are counted. The percentage is based on all live births. Location is based on the residence of the mother. A recent analysis of the Birth Defects Registry Database suggests that differences in the reporting of ambulatory cases in clinics or physicians' offices after babies leave the hospital may explain much of the variation in county rates.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, *Michigan Birth Defects Registry.*

TREND INDICATORS

(In order of their appearance on state/county profiles)

Child Health

Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care: The number represents the mothers who received less than adequate prenatal care as defined by the Kessner Index, which measures adequate care by the month it began, the number of prenatal visits, and the length of the pregnancy. Included in the measure are some cases where data are unknown or missing. The number is an annual average for the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–05. The percent is calculated on total resident live births, based on the mother's county of residence.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, *Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.*

Low-Birthweight Babies: The number, which includes those babies who weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth, is an annual average for the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–05. The percentage is calculated on total resident live births in the mother's county of residence.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, *Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.*

Infant Mortality (per 1,000): The number, which includes infants who died before their first birthday, is an annual average for the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–05. The rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 births during the reference periods in the mother's county of residence. Since an infant death may occur in the calendar year following the birth year, some amount of error is introduced into the rate.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, *Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.*

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14 (per 100,000): The number of child deaths includes deaths from all causes. It is an annual average for the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–05. The rate is the number of child deaths per 100,000 children, ages 1–14, during the reference periods in the child's county of residence.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, *Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.*



Adolescence

Births to Teens, Ages 15–19 (per 1,000): The total number of births to teens between ages 15–19 is an annual average for the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–05. The rate of teen births is based on the number of live births per 1,000 females, ages 15–19 for those periods by county of residence.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.

Teen Deaths (per 100,000): The number, which includes deaths from all causes to teens, ages 15–19, is an annual average for the three-year periods of 1998–2000 and 2003–05. The rate is based on the number of deaths per 100,000 teens in this age group for those periods in their county of residence.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.

Economic Security

Children in Poverty, Ages 0–17 and Ages 5–17: The percentages for child poverty are based on the total number of children ages 0–17 in poverty in the years 2000 and 2004, and the percentages for school-aged child poverty are based on the number of related children ages 5–17 in 2000 and 2004. Estimated numbers and rates for both years are taken directly from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). “Related” children include only those related to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption. A calculation of child poverty among infants and young children (0–4) by county cannot be presented due to the way the Census Bureau calculates the SAIPE estimate. SAIPE are the only current source of child poverty data updated for all Michigan counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) (<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe.html>).

Students Receiving Free/Reduced Priced School Lunches: Students from families with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free or reduced prices in the federal School Lunch Program. Students from families reporting income below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or “free” meal while children from families with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced priced meals. The percentages are based on total enrollments of K–12 public school students for school years 2000–01 and 2006–07, including “charter” schools (officially called public school academies).

Source: Michigan Department of Education, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition (<http://www.mich.gov/cepi>).

Child Safety

Children in Investigated Families: These children reside in families where an investigation of abuse or neglect was conducted in fiscal years 2000 and 2006. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, and their children would be counted each time. The number reflects the total for the year. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children ages 0–17 in their county of residence. Data

are merged for three sets of counties: Missaukee/Wexford, Grand Traverse/Leelanau and Mecosta/Osceola.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, Health and Welfare Data Center, Children’s Protective Service Management Information, Report PS–31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect (Fiscal Years 2000 and 2006).

Confirmed Victims of Abuse or Neglect: These numbers reflect an unduplicated count of children confirmed to be victims of abuse or neglect following an investigation in fiscal years 2000 and 2006. The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the Services Manual of the Department of Human Services. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children ages 0–17 in their county of residence. Data are merged for three sets of counties: Missaukee/Wexford, Grand Traverse/Leelanau and Mecosta/Osceola.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, Health and Welfare Data Center, Children’s Protective Service Management Information, Report PS–31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect (Fiscal Years 2000 and 2006).

Children in Out-of-Home Care: The total number includes children in facilities or in other out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Human Services, its agents or the courts, including children placed with a relative or guardian during fiscal years 2000 and 2006. The county represents the location of the court rather than the child’s residence. The total includes court placements that are not designated by cause. The number of Wayne County children placed out-of-home for delinquency in 2006 was provided by the county’s Department of Community Justice, which has jurisdiction over delinquency services for Wayne County youth. Children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Departments of Mental Health or Corrections are not included. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0–17. Point in time data are from a single month—September—in the reference years.

Source: Michigan Department of Human Services, Children’s Services Management Information System, Report CY–091, Part G, Legal Status by Living Arrangement and Sex (Report Period September 2000 and 2006) and Wayne County Department of Community Justice, Juvenile Justice Services Division Information System, JAIS (Juvenile Agency Information System) for September 2006.

Education (percentage not meeting math standards)

Fourth Graders: The numbers reflect fourth graders whose performances on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) math test did not meet the standard; they scored at Level 4 (Apprentice) or Level 3 (Basic) in 2002 and 2006. These performance levels are defined by a panel of educators and other stakeholders who use detailed descriptions of what students should know and be able to do at each level. The Michigan Board of Education approves the final cut scores and performance ranges. The percentages are based on the numbers of fourth graders whose math test scores were included in the report.

Source: Center for Educational Performance Information (<http://www.mich.gov/cepi>).

Rates are calculated when incidents total more than five. Three-years of data are used to calculate an average annual rate for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted than the numbers for a single year; this three-year averaging also allows rates to be calculated for many counties with small populations. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact.

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 indicate worsening conditions for children for most indicators. Changes on some indicators such as victims of abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or staffing levels. The calculation is based on unrounded rates so calculations using rounded rates may not reflect the same change.

Rank is assigned to a county indicator based on the rounded rate of the most recent year or the annual average of a three-year period. A rank of 1 is the “best” rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year are ranked on a given indicator.

Eighth Graders: The numbers reflect eighth graders whose performances on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) math test did not meet the standard; they scored at Level 4 (Apprentice) or Level 3 (Basic) in 2002 and 2006. These performance levels are defined by a panel of educators and other stakeholders who use detailed descriptions of what students should know and be able to do at each level. The Michigan Board of Education approves the final cut scores and performance ranges. The percentages are based on the numbers of eighth graders whose math test scores were included in the report.

Source: Center for Educational Performance Information (<http://www.mich.gov/cepi>).

High School Seniors (Class of 2002 vs. 2006): The numbers reflect seniors in the graduating classes of 2002 and 2006 whose performances on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) math test did not meet the standard; they scored at Level 4 (Apprentice) or Level 3 (Basic). These performance levels are defined by a panel of educators and other stakeholders who use detailed descriptions of what students should know and be able to do at each level. The Michigan Board of Education approves the final cut scores and performance ranges. The percentages are based on the numbers in the graduating classes whose math test scores were included in the report.

Source: Center for Educational Performance Information (<http://www.mich.gov/cepi>).