

Focus on Young Children



Live Births

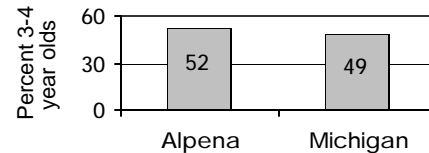
	1990	1996	2002
	370	293	290

	Number	Percent	Michigan
No listed paternity (2002)	25	8.6%	13.6%
Birth defects (1999-2001)	17	5.0%	6.3%
Lead poisoning in toddlers, ages 1-2			
– tested	149	21.7%	19.2%
– poisoned (% of tested)	3	2.0%	3.3%

Child Care & Early Education

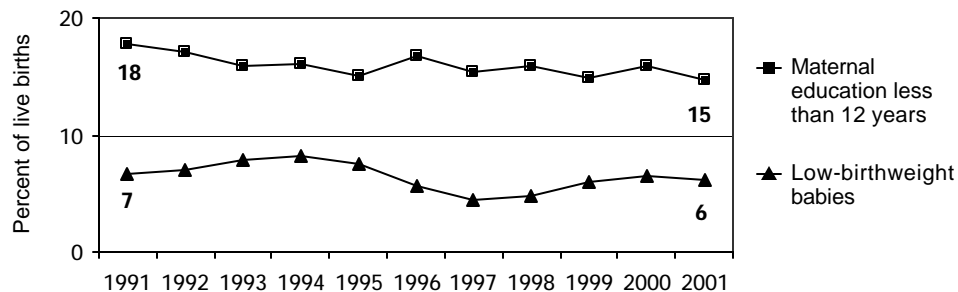
	Infants	Toddlers	Preschool	School-age
Monthly costs (full-time/one child - 2004)	\$466	\$445	\$440	\$425
– percent average wage per job	20.6%	19.7%	19.4%	18.8%
Children in subsidized child care				
– ages 0-30 mos.	274			
– ages 31 mos.-5 yrs.	412			
– ages 6-12	366			
Total (includes children over age 12)	1,058			

Children in Preschool



Source: U.S. Census 2000

Infants at Risk: 1990-2002 (three-year rolling averages)



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

Background

Population

	2000	2003
Total population	31,291	30,781
Child population		
– ages 0-17	7,306	6,785
– ages 0-4	1,686	1,624
– ages 5-9	1,900	1,753
– ages 10-14	2,272	2,037
– ages 15-19	2,356	2,203

Economic Climate

Average wage per job (2002)	\$27,160
Unemployment	9.3%
Percent change in Food Assistance Program Participation (2001 vs. 2003)	43.2%

Economic Security

	Number	Rate ¹	Michigan ¹
Children with child support order (April 04)	3,200	45.8%	38.5%
– average amount received per child	\$176	—	\$180
– percent non-custodial parents making no payment in previous six months	—	46.1%	51.5%
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	301	4.1%	6.0%
Children in Food Assistance Program ³	1,309	17.7%	14.8%

Children with Special Needs

Students in Special Education	638	12.5%	14.3%
Children receiving Supplemental Security Income (rate per 1,000)	82	11.3	12.7

Health Care

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
– Medicaid	2,550	34.5%	27.5%
– MICHild	152	2.1%	1.3%
Children, ages 1-14, hospitalized for asthma ⁴ (rate per 10,000)	11	22.2	25.4

Juvenile Justice — 2002

Ages 10-17 (rates per 1,000)

Violent crime arrests	24	6.8	3.3
Property crime arrests	170	47.8	19.9

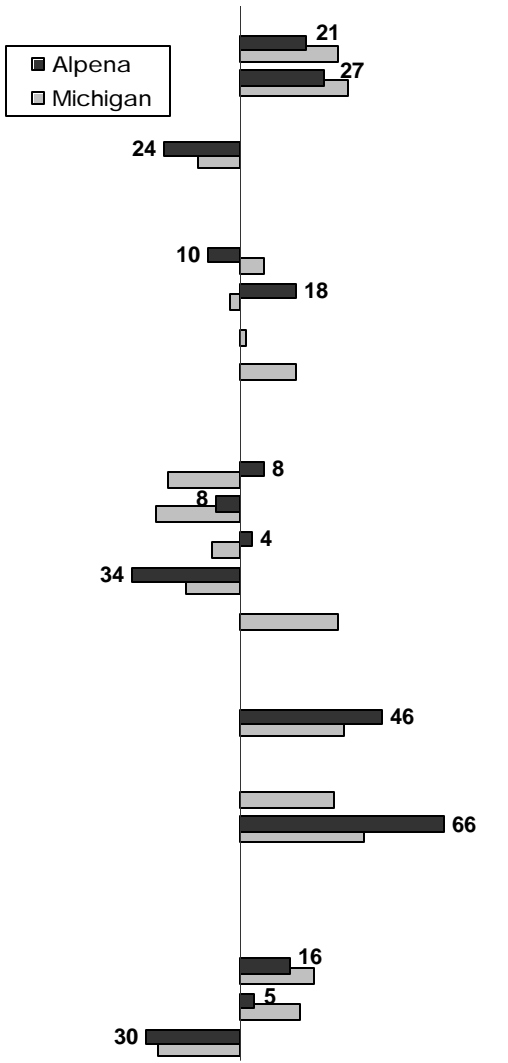
¹ All percentages are percent of all children except for Students in Special Education.² Family Independence Program.³ Federal Food Stamp Program.⁴ Rate is reported for the three-year period 2000-2002 only for counties with a total number over 19.

* Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Note: All data are from 2003 unless otherwise noted.

Trends in Child Well-Being

	Percent Change in Rate						Base year		Recent year			
	Worse			Better			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rank ¹	
	80	60	40	20	0	20	40	60	80			
Economic Security 1995 vs. 2000												
Children in poverty.												
– ages 0-17							1,579	19.3%	1,125	15.8%	48 of 83	
– ages 5-17							1,027	16.7%	720	12.6%	41 of 83	
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches (1995-96 vs. 2003-04)							1,870	31.3%	1,967	38.8%	38 of 82	
Child Health Avg 1994-96 vs. 2000-02												
Less than adequate prenatal care							33	10.3%	37	11.3%	5 of 82	
Low-birthweight babies							25	7.5%	20	6.2%	26 of 83	
Infant mortality (per 1,000)							2	*	1	*	* of 55	
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)							1	*	1	*	* of 40	
Child Safety (per 1,000) FY1995 vs. FY2003												
Children in investigated families							498	63.3	407	58.3	26 of 83	
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect							46	5.8	44	6.3	15 of 82	
Children in out-of-home care							41	5.2	35	5.0	30 of 80	
– abuse or neglect							26	3.3	31	4.4	35 of 79	
– delinquency							15	1.9	4	*	* of 51	
Adolescence Avg 1994-96 vs. 2000-02												
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)							15	21.3	8	11.6	17 of 81	
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)							1	*	2	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts (1995-96 vs. 2001-02)							151	8.1%	44	2.7%	37 of 79	
Education 2001-02 vs. 2003-04 (Students not meeting proficiency standards in math)												
Fourth graders							140	39.0%	108	32.7%	72 of 82	
Eighth graders							141	34.1%	142	32.6%	35 of 82	
Class of 2001 vs. class of 2003							86	22.5%	105	29.2%	14 of 82	



¹ A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated. Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

* Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.