

Focus on Young Children



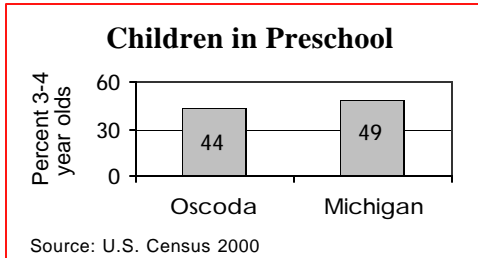
Live Births

	1990	1996	2002
	119	89	91

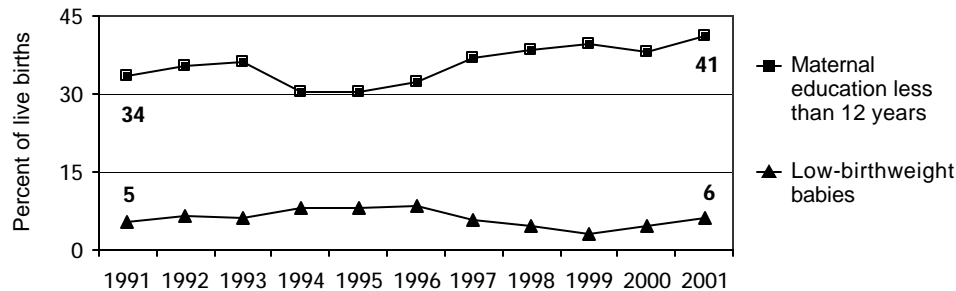
	Number	Percent	Michigan
No listed paternity (2002)	10	11.0%	13.6%
Birth defects (1999-2001)	4	4.8%	6.3%
Lead poisoning in toddlers, ages 1-2			
– tested	20	10.5%	19.2%
– poisoned (% of tested)	0	0.0%	3.3%

Child Care & Early Education

	Infants	Toddlers	Preschool	School-age
Monthly costs (full-time/one child - 2004)	\$389	\$383	\$377	\$361
– percent average wage per job	21.6%	21.2%	20.9%	20.0%
Children in subsidized child care				
– ages 0-30 mos.	70			
– ages 31 mos.-5 yrs.	91			
– ages 6-12	122			
Total (includes children over age 12)	284			



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	9,421	9,461
Child population		
– ages 0-17	2,174	2,003
– ages 0-4	479	414
– ages 5-9	579	540
– ages 10-14	658	634
– ages 15-19	665	688

Economic Climate

Average wage per job (2002)	\$21,632
Unemployment	13.6%
Percent change in Food Assistance Program Participation (2001 vs. 2003)	26.7%

Economic Security

	Number	Rate ¹	Michigan ¹
Children with child support order (April 04)	661	31.6%	38.5%
– average amount received per child	\$133	—	\$180
– percent non-custodial parents making no payment in previous six months	—	49.2%	51.5%
Children receiving FIP cash assistance ²	105	5.0%	6.0%
Children in Food Assistance Program ³	417	18.6%	14.8%

Children with Special Needs

Students in Special Education	233	18.3%	14.3%
Children receiving Supplemental Security Income (rate per 1,000)	30	14.2	12.7

Health Care

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
– Medicaid	844	37.7%	27.5%
– MICHild	42	1.9%	1.3%
Children, ages 1-14, hospitalized for asthma ⁴ (rate per 10,000)	n/a	*	25.4

Juvenile Justice — 2002

Ages 10-17 (rates per 1,000)

Violent crime arrests	4	*	3.3
Property crime arrests	14	13.0	19.9

n/a=not available

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		0	Better		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rank ¹	
	80	60	40	20	0	20	40	60	80		
Economic Security 1995 vs. 2000											
Children in poverty.						555	26.7%	477	22.3%	79 of 83	
– ages 0-17						13	398	26.9%	343	20.1%	82 of 83
– ages 5-17						20	706	50.4%	639	53.4%	80 of 82
Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches (1995-96 vs. 2003-04)	6										
Child Health Avg 1994-96 vs. 2000-02											
Less than adequate prenatal care	12					29	32.6%	32	36.3%	82 of 82	
Low-birthweight babies						8	8.1%	5	6.0%	22 of 83	
Infant mortality (per 1,000)						1	*	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						226	104.5	205	97.9	71 of 83	
Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect						21	9.7	8	3.8	3 of 82	
Children in out-of-home care						3	*	22	10.5	70 of 80	
– abuse or neglect						1	*	11	5.3	46 of 79	
– delinquency						2	*	11	5.3	50 of 51	
Adolescence Avg 1994-96 vs. 2000-02											
Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)						6	30.2	4	16.4	40 of 81	
Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)						0	*	1	*	* of 43	
High school dropouts (1995-96 vs. 2001-02)	14					13	3.7%	17	4.2%	61 of 79	
Education 2001-02 vs. 2003-04 (Students not meeting proficiency standards in math)											
Fourth graders						22	30.6%	24	28.6%	57 of 82	
Eighth graders						29	29.9%	35	33.7%	43 of 82	
Class of 2001 vs. class of 2003	51					25	28.7%	39	43.3%	64 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.