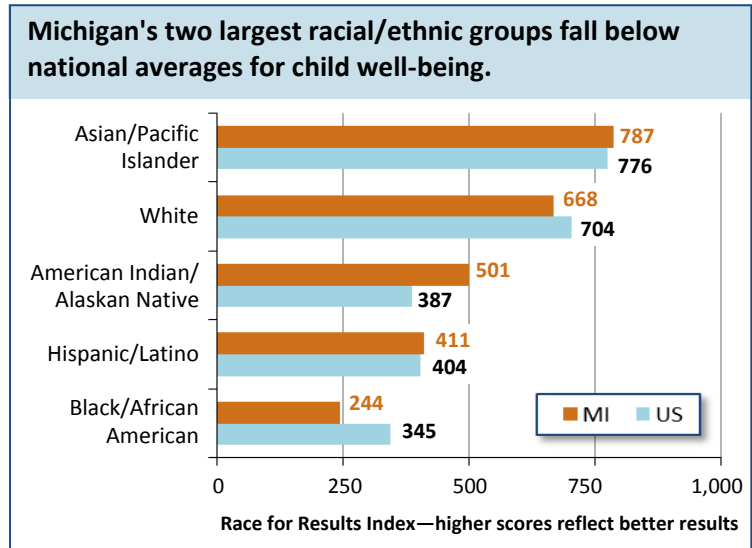
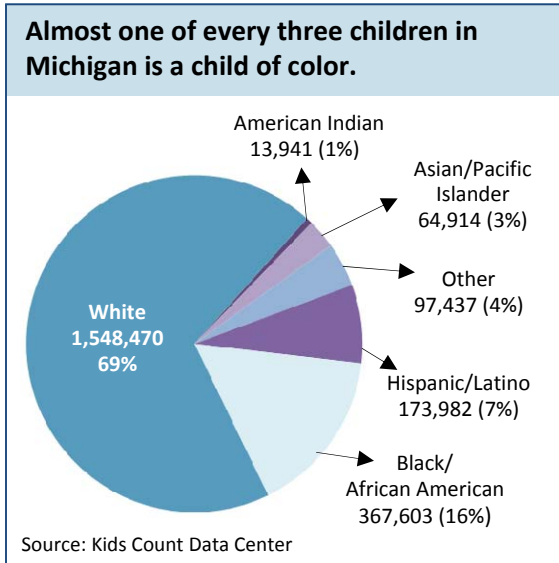




Race for Results: Michigan Overview

The Race for Results Index is based on 12 indicators spanning birth to adulthood and across the domains of early childhood, education and work experiences, family support and neighborhood context.



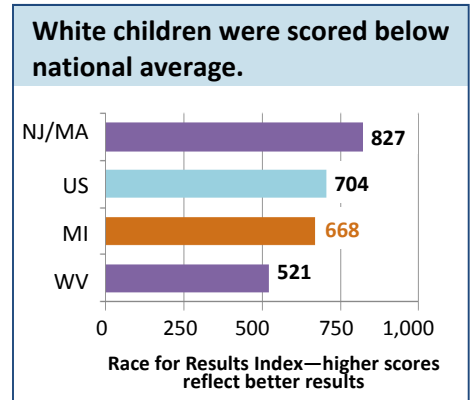
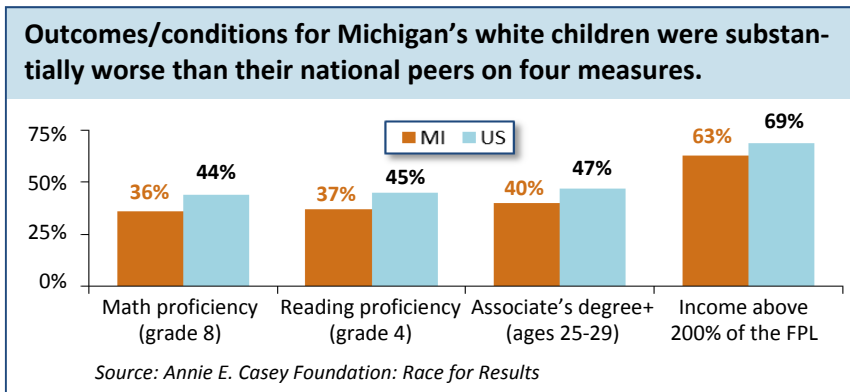
Michigan has a much larger white child population than the national average (69% vs. 53% US) and a much smaller Hispanic/Latino population (7% vs. 24% US).

Note: Racial and Hispanic origin categories are mutually exclusive.

Building a path to opportunity for all children

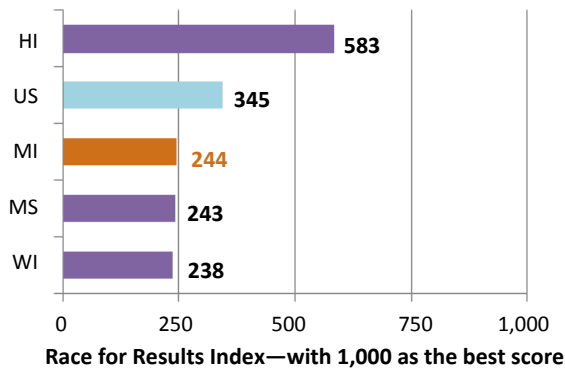
White Children (69% of the child population — 1.5 million)

On none of the indicators were white children in Michigan substantially better off than their national peers.

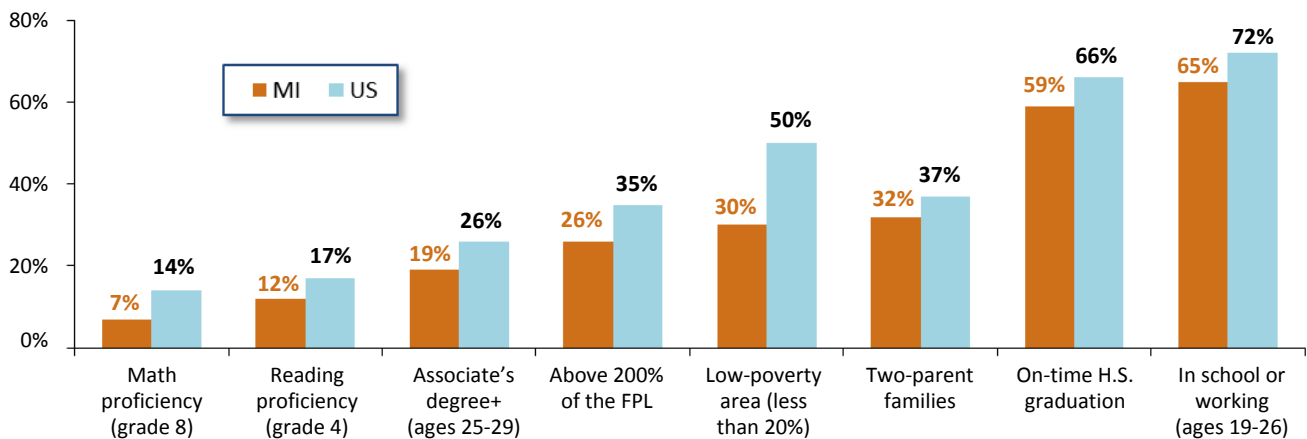


African American Children (16% of child population — 368,000)

African American children in Michigan were worse off than children in every state but Mississippi and Wisconsin.

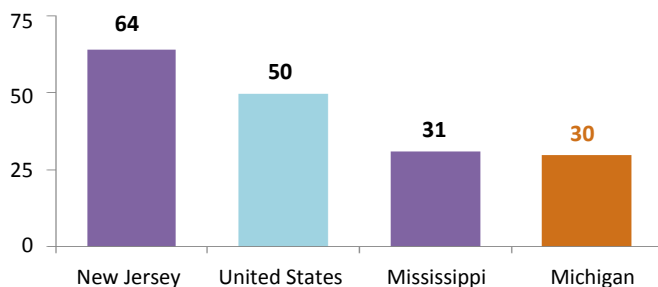


African American children in Michigan have substantially worse outcomes/conditions than their national peers on 8 (of 12) key indicators.



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation: Race for Results

African-American children in Michigan were less likely to live in a low-poverty neighborhood than those in any other state.



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation: Race for Results

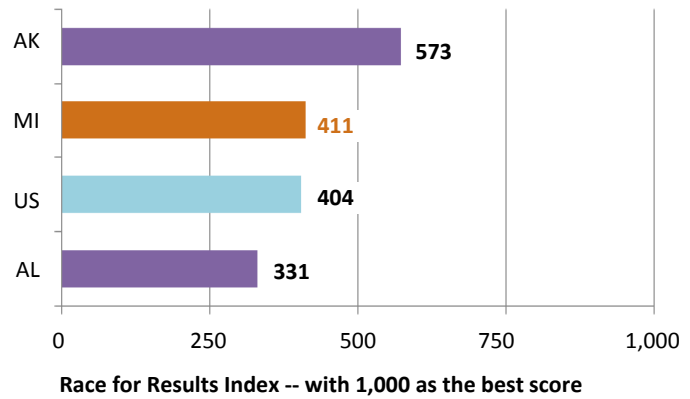
Many children of color are growing up in communities where unemployment and crime are higher; schools are poorer; access to capital, fresh produce, transit and health care is more limited; exposure to environmental toxins is greater; and family supports and services are fewer.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation: Race for Results

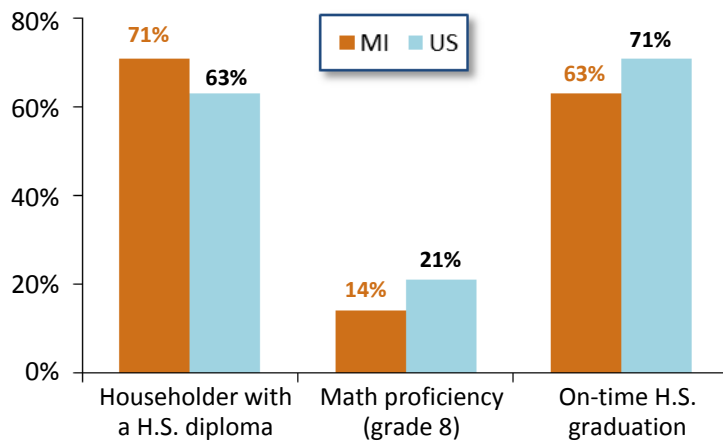
Hispanic/Latino Children (7% of child population — 174,000)



Overall, Hispanic/Latino children in Michigan were slightly better off than their national peers.



Conditions/outcomes for Michigan Hispanic/Latino children differ substantially from national averages on three measures.



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation: Race for Results

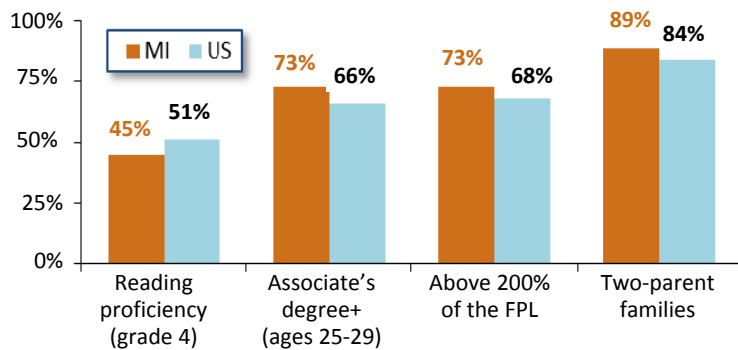
On two indicators Hispanic/Latino children in Michigan had worse or lower percentages than the national averages.

The public systems designed to help children and families have functioned in ways that denied opportunity to people of color—and even worked to push them down the ladder. Throughout much of our history, laws severely restricted access to jobs, health care and education.

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation: Race for Results

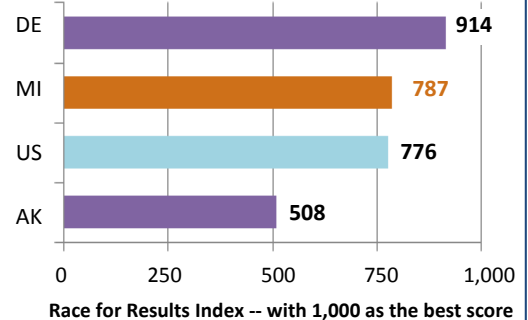
Asian Children (3% of child population — 65,000)

Asian children surpassed their national peers substantially on three of the four indicators.



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation: Race for Results

Asian children in Michigan were slightly better off than their national peers.



American Indian Children (1% of the child population — 14,000)

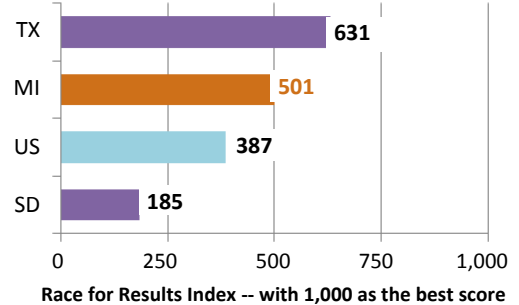
American Indian children in Michigan had better outcomes/conditions than their national counterparts on five indicators.

- ◆ Living in families with income above 200% of the federal poverty level (roughly \$37,000 for a family of three and \$47,000 for a family of four) – (46% vs. 36% US)

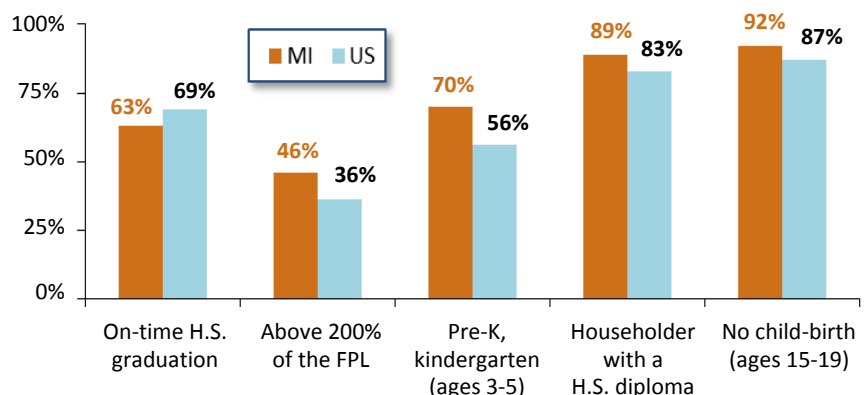
They were substantially worse than the national average on only one measure: High School students graduating on time (63% vs. 69% US).

Note: On three of the 12 measures the numbers were too small in Michigan for statistical reliability.

American Indian children in Michigan were dramatically better off than their national peers.



American Indian children in Michigan fare substantially better than their national peers on four indicators.



Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation: Race for Results