

ENHANCING CHILD WELL-BEING IN MICHIGAN

A Guide to Improving KIDS COUNT Outcomes and Rankings

INTRODUCTION

Report after report has shown Michigan lagging behind nationally in outcomes for all kids. The 2017 KIDS COUNT Data Book ranks Michigan 32nd in overall child well-being, which places the state last in the Midwest region. Particularly in areas related to economic security and education, children in Michigan are being left behind compared to their peers in other states. Due to structural and institutional barriers, kids and families of color experience disparate outcomes compared with their White peers.

While policymakers have recognized these standings and have begun to make the necessary investments in areas such as child care and support for schools with high rates of students living in poverty, more needs to be done using both a two-generation approach—helping parents while helping their children—and a racial and ethnic equity lens. Policymakers have the opportunity to create a prosperous state where regardless of zip code or skin color, parents have access to family-supporting jobs, children are healthy and receive a high-quality education, and communities are strong and safe.

This latest Kids Count in Michigan special report aims to outline where the state is doing relatively well in child well-being as well as areas of opportunity to target strategies



and investments to improve outcomes for kids. The goal is to make Michigan a top-ranked state and leader and ensure that our children no longer lag behind nationally. The report lays out specific targets and measures for state leaders to strive toward in small increments of one rank improvement, but also what it would take to become No. 1 in the country on various benchmarks of child well-being.

Our hope is that policymakers will use the recommended solutions along with this report and data to set goals for improvements in child poverty, employment for parents, high-poverty neighborhoods and proficiency in reading and math.

We are grateful for the support of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to produce this special Kids Count in Michigan policy report.

Kids Count in Michigan project funders include: Annie E. Casey Foundation, The Skillman Foundation, The Max M. and Marjorie S. Fisher Foundation, Steelcase Foundation, Michigan Education Association, American Federation of Teachers Michigan, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan Foundation, United Way for Southeastern Michigan, DTE Energy Foundation, Ford Motor Company Fund, Battle Creek Community Foundation, The Fetzer Institute and Kalamazoo Community Foundation.



A KIDS COUNT Special Report

By Alicia Guevara Warren
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METHODOLOGY

The data obtained for this report was collected by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and analyzed by the Michigan League for Public Policy. The national KIDS COUNT project collects national data on child well-being and publishes annual state rankings in overall child well-being and on 16 different indicators organized by economic well-being, education, health and family, and community. Rankings are provided for each indicator and domain, which are used to create overall child well-being rankings. Please note that while states cannot tie on the overall rankings, states can tie on the indicator rankings.

This report estimates the amount Michigan would need to improve on each indicator of child well-being to move up from the 2017 rank to achieve a rank of one or more places above the current rank, three or more places above and to a rank of No. 1 in the country. These measurements were calculated by using the outcome data on each indicator of the state with the goal rank as the base. Michigan's indicator population was then used to calculate the number of children and rate change to achieve the goal rank. If states were tied on an indicator, the lowest possible rate to reach that rank was chosen.

Additional Data Notes: Total populations unavailable in these data sets are estimated using other methods, in order to calculate the target populations to reach the goal rankings.

- ▶ **Fourth-Grade Reading and Eighth-Grade Math:** For these indicators Michigan's population of total children enrolled in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) for 2015 was obtained from the U.S. Department of Education's National Assessment of Educational Progress. The NAEP population is calculated from a sample size and rounded to the nearest thousand.
- ▶ **Teens Who Abused Alcohol or Drugs in the Past Year:** For this indicator Michigan's total teen population ages 12 to 17 was calculated using the percent and number of teens ages 12 to 17 who abused alcohol or drugs in the past year published in the KIDS COUNT Data Book.
- ▶ **Percent of High School Students Not Graduating on Time:** For this indicator the Michigan 2015 student cohort (enrolled in 2011) was calculated with data obtained from the Michigan Department of Education.

**Visit the
KIDS COUNT Data Center
for additional state and local data:
www.datacenter.kidscount.org**

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

While the data in this report are aggregated, outcomes vary significantly by race/ethnicity, place and income. Therefore, policies and strategies should be targeted in areas with the greatest need to reduce disparities. The following were identified as areas where the state could improve its national standings:

Children living in poverty: More than 1 in 5 kids in Michigan lives in poverty, ranking the state 34th in the nation and worst in the Midwest. The impacts of poverty on health, education and overall well-being long into adulthood are undeniable. Michigan can continue to invest in improvements to the child care system, expand investments in adult education and workforce development for parents, and restore the state's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to pre-2011 levels (20% of the federal EITC) to allow working families to keep more of what they earn.

Teens not in school or not working: If Michigan ensured that 10,701 fewer teens were not working or in school, the state would be in the top five in the country. Some of improving this outcome is predicated on a strong, comprehensive prenatal through career approach, which includes adequately supporting public schools. Other policies related to juvenile justice also impact whether a young person has access to educational, job training and/or other career development opportunities, along with need-based financial assistance. One policy to consider is raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 17 to 18 years old. Michigan is one of five states that automatically charges 17-year-old kids as adults in the criminal justice system, which results in the lifelong consequences of an adult record and presents numerous barriers to future education, employment, housing and other opportunities that lead to a path of economic security and productivity.

Young children not in school: While Michigan has a state-funded 4-year-old preschool, it does not afford the same opportunity for 3-year-olds to access high-quality early learning programs, which have been shown to be of benefit. If the state could enroll just under 4,000 young children in preschool either by increasing slots for the state's 4-year-old preschool program, Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP), or establishing a program for 3-year-olds, Michigan could improve its national ranking from 20th to 14th. Investment in high-quality early childhood programs has shown long-term educational and other benefits.

Fourth-graders not proficient in reading: The rate of fourth-graders not proficient in reading is the state's worst ranking, at 43rd. While it would take a 30% reduction in rates of fourth-graders not proficient to reach 1st in the nation, smaller improvements could move Michigan closer to the middle. Much attention has been focused on reading by the end of third grade with the state's new "Third-Grade Reading Law," which must be adequately funded to allow it to work. Two other investments earlier in life could also positively impact reading proficiency: expansion of home visitation programs and state investment in the Early On Program.

Low-birthweight babies: Michigan ranks 32nd in the rate of babies born too small and the rate has remained fairly steady around 8.5% of births. Of the nearly 114,000 births each year, if the state could reduce the number of babies born too small by just over 3,000, or about one-third of current low birthweights, Michigan could be 1st in the country. Increasing access to adequate prenatal care and supporting mothers to carry to full-term while also addressing basic needs like nutrition, housing and preconception health are important to improving this indicator. Expanding home visitation programs could assist with these factors. Reducing the rate of low birthweights in babies would also have the effect of lowering infant mortalities as well.

Household head lacks a high school diploma: Michigan currently ranks 20th with 10% of children living in homes where the household head does not have a high school diploma. By reducing the number of children in this situation by 3,624, Michigan would rank 15th. This could be done through investments in adult education and the restoration of the Part-Time Independent Student Grant program. Increasing the number of adults benefiting from education and training programs will also have positive impacts on other areas, such as the rate of children whose parents do not have secure employment; Michigan currently ranks 39th in this indicator.

Children living in high-poverty areas: The state's second-worst ranking is the rate of children living in neighborhoods where the poverty rate is 30% or higher. To improve slightly from 41st to 38th in the country, Michigan would have to reduce the number of children living in high-poverty areas by 3%, or just over 12,000 kids. An almost 10% drop would move the state into 36th. Investing in and supporting local communities is critical for children and families to thrive. Revenue sharing must be fully funded.

DEFINITIONS

Economic Well-Being

Children in Poverty

Children (ages 0-17) living in families with incomes below \$24,036 for a family of two adults and two children
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015

Children in Families Without Secure Employment

Children (ages 0-17) living in families where no parent had full-time, year-round employment
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015

Children Living in Households with High Housing Cost Burdens

Children (ages 0-17) in households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015

Teens Not in School and Not Working

Teens (ages 16-19) not attending school and not working
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015

Education

Young Children Not in School

Young children (ages 3 and 4) who were not enrolled in school (e.g., nursery school, preschool or kindergarten)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2015

Fourth-Graders Not Proficient in Reading

Fourth-graders scoring below proficient in reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2015

Eighth-Graders Not Proficient in Math

Eighth-graders scoring below proficient in math on the National Assessment of Educational Progress
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 2015

High School Students Not Graduating on Time

Members of a freshman class not graduating in four years according to the Adjusted Cohort Graduate Rate; this measure is not the same as the percentage of students who actually drop out
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), 2015

Health

Low-Birthweight Babies

Babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics Reports, 2015

Children Without Health Insurance

Percent of children (ages 0-17) without health insurance
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015

Child and Teen Deaths

Child and teen death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-19)
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Causes of Death Public Use Files for 2015

Teen Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Teens (ages 12-17) who reported abusing alcohol or drugs in the past year
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013-2014

Family and Community

Children in Single-Parent Families

Children (ages 0-17) in single-parent families
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015

Children in Families Where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma

Children (ages 0-17) in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma or equivalent
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015

Children Living in High-Poverty Areas

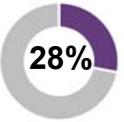
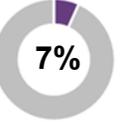
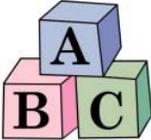
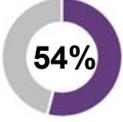
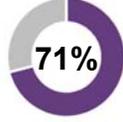
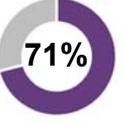
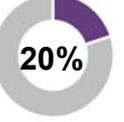
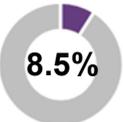
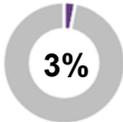
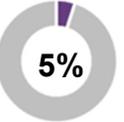
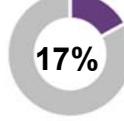
Children (ages 0-17) living in high-poverty areas, which are defined as census tracts with poverty rates equal to or greater than 30%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015

Teen Birth Rate

Teen births per 1,000 females (ages 15-19)
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics birth data, 2015

Michigan KIDS COUNT Profile

Overall Rank (2017): 32nd

Domains	Indicators of child well-being			
 <p>Economic Well-Being</p> <p>Domain Rank: 31st</p>	<p>Children at or below the poverty level</p>  <p>485,920 children (2015)</p> <p>Improved since 2014 (23%) Worse than US average (21%)</p>	<p>Children whose parents lack secure employment</p>  <p>696,600 children (2015)</p> <p>Unchanged since 2014 (32%) Worse than US average (29%)</p>	<p>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</p>  <p>622,440 children (2015)</p> <p>Improved since 2014 (30%) Better than US average (33%)</p>	<p>Teens (16-19) not in school and not working</p>  <p>40,435 children (2015)</p> <p>Worsened since 2014 (6%) Same as US average (7%)</p>
 <p>Education</p> <p>Domain Rank: 41st</p>	<p>Young children not in school</p>  <p>126,756 children (2013-2015)</p> <p>Worsened since 2012-2014 (53%) Worse than US average (53%)</p>	<p>Fourth-graders not proficient in reading</p>  <p>111,000 children (2016)</p> <p>Worsened since 2013 (69%) Worse than US average (66%)</p>	<p>Eighth-graders not proficient in math</p>  <p>107,000 children (2016)</p> <p>Worsened since 2013 (69%) Worse than US average (66%)</p>	<p>High school students not graduating on time</p>  <p>122,544 children (2015)</p> <p>Improved since 2014 (21%) Worse than US average (17%)</p>
 <p>Health</p> <p>Domain Rank: 17th</p>	<p>Low-birthweight babies</p>  <p>9,612 children (2015)</p> <p>Worsened since 2014 (8.4%) Worse than US average (8.1%)</p>	<p>Children without health insurance</p>  <p>68,076 children (2015)</p> <p>Improved since 2014 (4%) Better than US average (5%)</p>	<p>Child (1-14) and teen (15-19) death rates (per 100,000)</p>  <p>641 children (2015)</p> <p>Worsened since 2014 (24) Worse than US average (25)</p>	<p>Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs</p>  <p>38,000 children (2013-2014)</p> <p>Worsened since 2012-2013 (6%) Same as US average (5%)</p>
 <p>Family and Community</p> <p>Domain Rank: 29th</p>	<p>Children in single-parent families</p>  <p>733,659 children (2015)</p> <p>Improved since 2014 (36%) Same as US average (35%)</p>	<p>Children in families where household head lacks high school diploma</p>  <p>212,540 children (2015)</p> <p>Worsened since 2014 (9%) Better than US average (14%)</p>	<p>Children living in high-poverty areas</p>  <p>379,704 children (2011-2015)</p> <p>Unchanged since 2010-2014 (17%) Worse than US average (14%)</p>	<p>Teen (15-19) birth rate (per 1,000)</p>  <p>6,356 children (2015)</p> <p>Improved since 2014 (21) Better than US average (22)</p>



Economic Well-Being

INDICATOR: Children Living in Poverty*

2017 indicator ranking



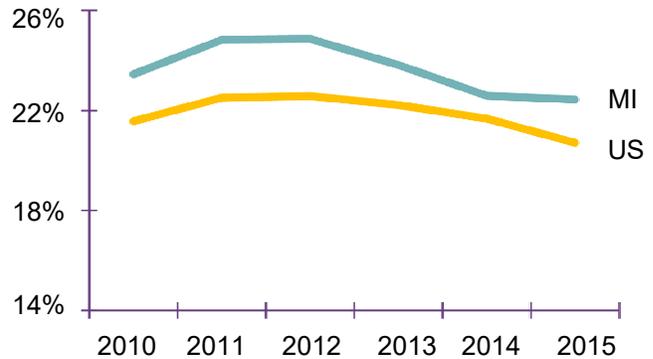
Number of children in poverty

485,920

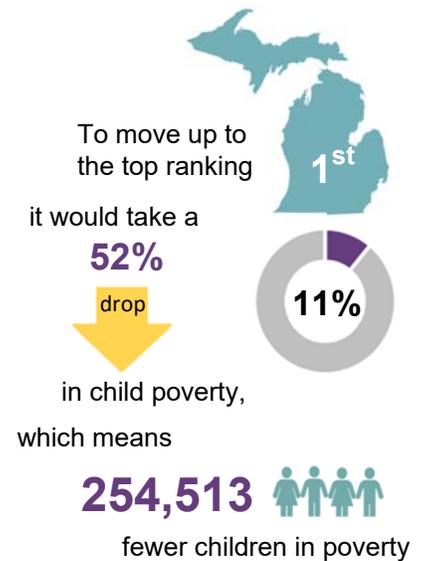
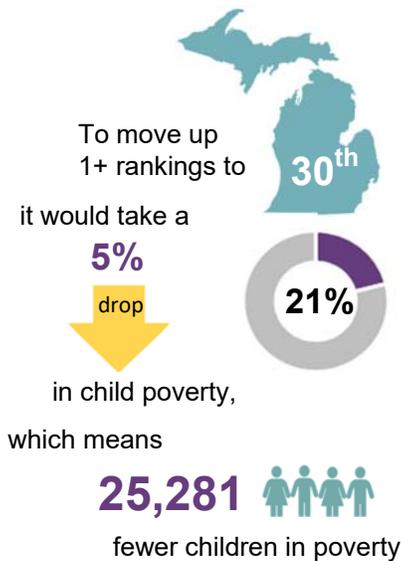
Percent of children in poverty



Children living in poverty



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Remove barriers that weaken the safety net, such as the asset test on the state Food Assistance Program (FAP) and sanctions on families for truancy
- ▶ Restore the state's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to 20% of the federal EITC from the current level of 6%
- ▶ Support improvements to the child care subsidy program, including raising eligibility for families, increasing provider rates, reforming the reimbursement structure and implementing a community eligibility provision
- ▶ Expand home visiting programs to support families with young children in areas of health, education, well-being and economic security

*Children living in families with incomes below \$24,036 for a family of two adults and two children, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





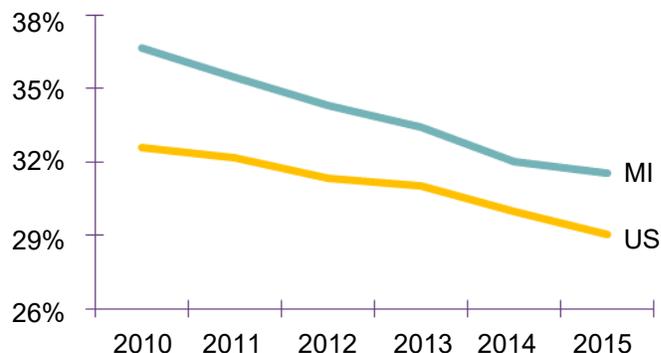
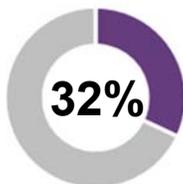
Economic Well-Being

INDICATOR: Children in Families Without Secure Employment*

2017 indicator ranking

Percent of children in families without secure employment

Trends in children in families without secure employment

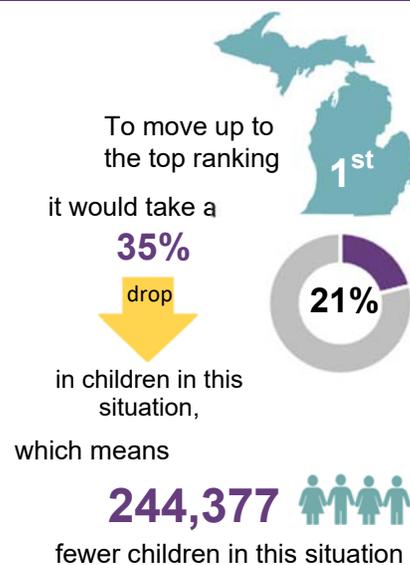
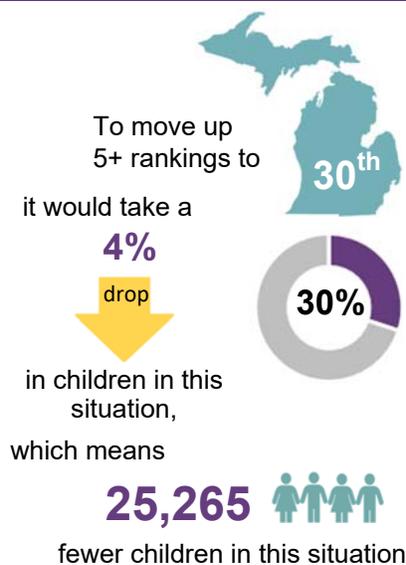
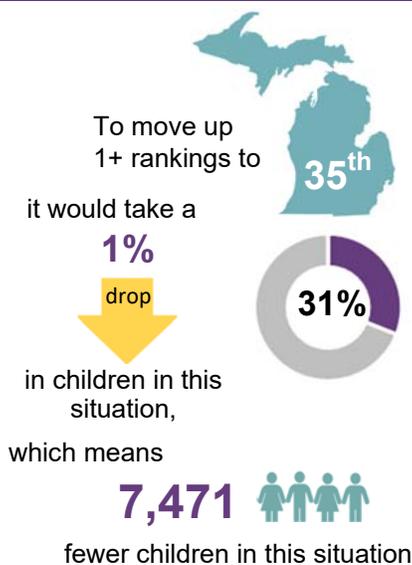


Number of children in families without secure employment

696,600



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Invest in adult education and workforce development
- ▶ Support improvements to the child care subsidy program, including raising eligibility for families, increasing provider rates, reforming the reimbursement structure and implementing a community eligibility provision
- ▶ Remove barriers to work, such as transportation, unpredictable and nonstandard work hours and lack of earned paid leave time
- ▶ Restore funding for the Part-Time Independent Grant program to target need-based aid for non traditional students

*Children (ages 0-17) living in families where no parent had full-time, year-round employment, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





Economic Well-Being

INDICATOR: Children Living in Households with High Housing Cost Burdens*

2017 indicator ranking

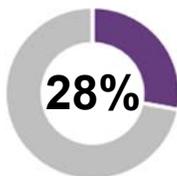


Number of children living in households with high housing cost burdens

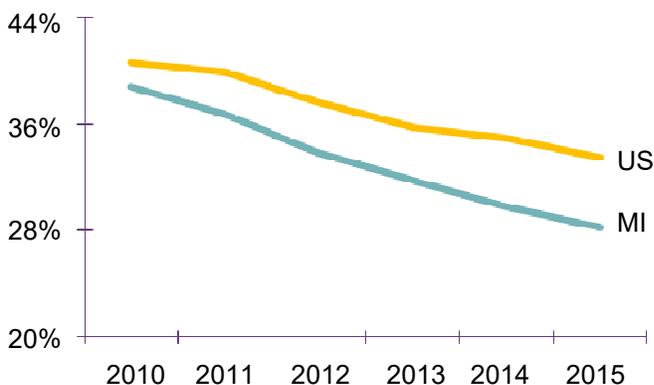
622,440



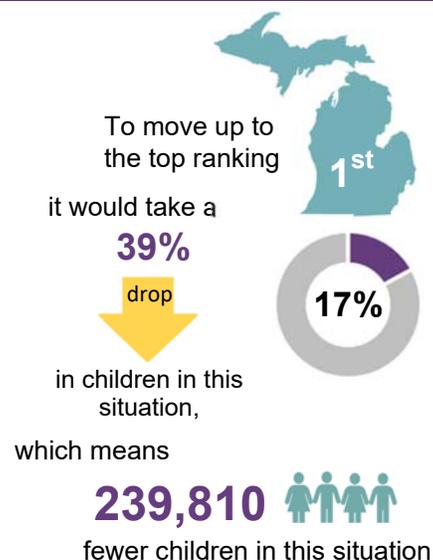
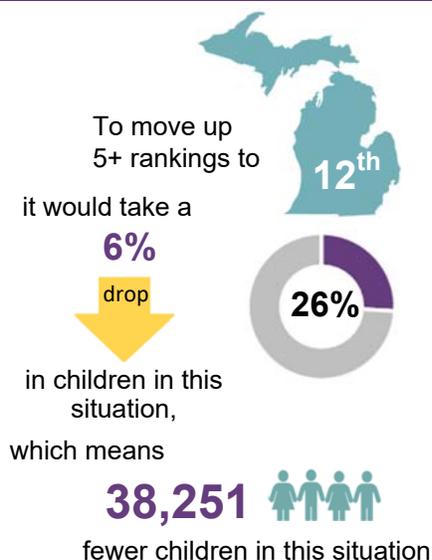
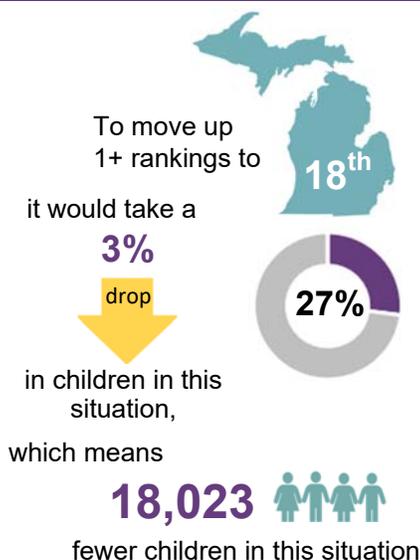
Percent of children living in households with high housing cost burdens



Trends in children living in households with high housing cost burdens



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Increase the availability of safe, affordable, well-placed housing
- ▶ Restore the state's Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to 20% of the federal EITC from the current level of 6%
- ▶ Remove barriers that weaken the safety net, such as the asset test on the state Food Assistance Program (FAP) and sanctions on families for truancy
- ▶ Support improvements to the child care subsidy program, including raising eligibility for families, increasing provider rates, reforming the reimbursement structure and implementing a community eligibility provision

*Children (ages 0-17) in households that spend more than 30% of their income on housing, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





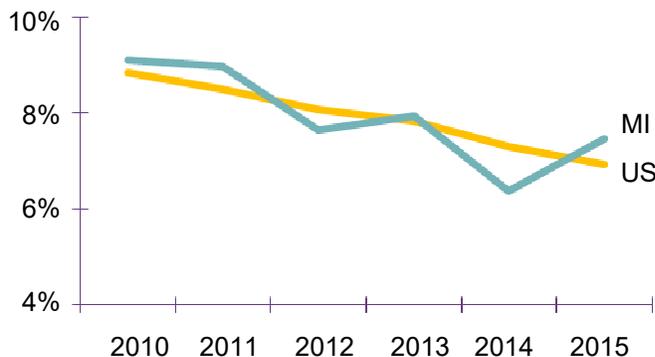
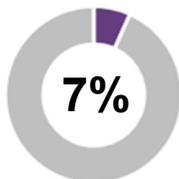
Economic Well-Being

INDICATOR: Teens Not in School and Not Working*

2017 indicator ranking

Percent of teens not in school and not working

Trends in teens not in school and not working

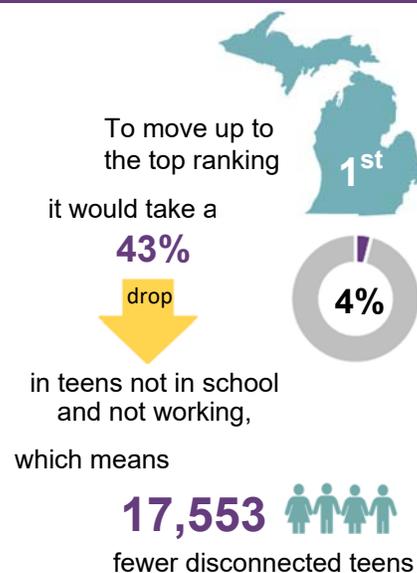
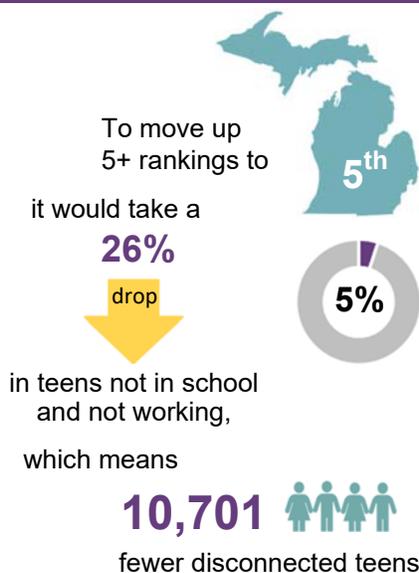
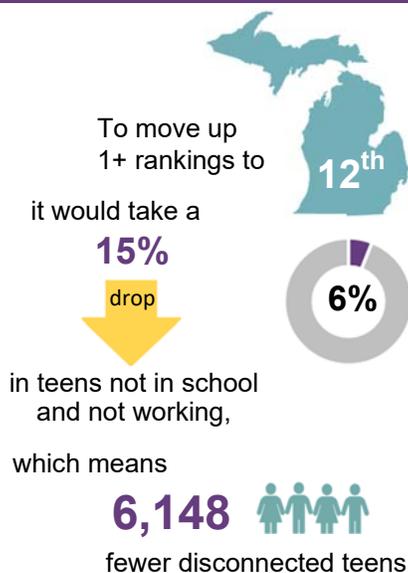


Number of teens not in school and not working

40,435



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Expand need-based financial aid to increase access to postsecondary training and education
- ▶ Support programs that provide multiple pathways to graduation and opportunities to receive postsecondary training or education during high school
- ▶ Eliminate policies that create barriers to future training and education, like raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 17 to 18 years old

*Teens (ages 16-19) not attending school and not working, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





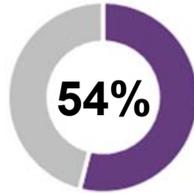
Education

INDICATOR: Young Children Not in School*

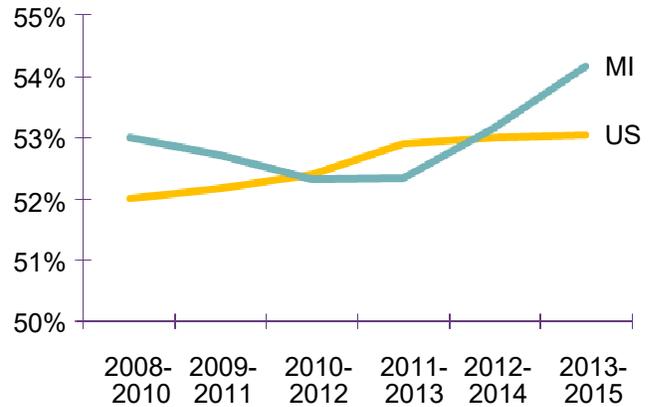
2017 indicator ranking



Percent of young children not in school



Trends in young children not in school



Number of young children not in school

126,756



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**

To move up 1+ rankings to **18th** it would take a **2%** drop in young children not in school, which means **2,724** fewer young children not in school

To move up 5+ rankings to **14th** it would take a **3%** drop in young children not in school, which means **3,954** fewer young children not in school

To move up to the top ranking **1st** it would take a **34%** drop in young children not in school, which means **42,481** fewer young children not in school

WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Invest in the Early On program to identify developmental delays early in life
- ▶ Consider a state-funded 3-year-old preschool program
- ▶ Support investments to improve the quality of Michigan's early learning centers, including capital investments
- ▶ Promote coordination between early learning and K-12 institutions

*Young children (ages 3 and 4) who were not enrolled in school (e.g., nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten), 2013-2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





Education

INDICATOR: Fourth-Graders Scoring Below Proficient in Reading*

2017 indicator ranking

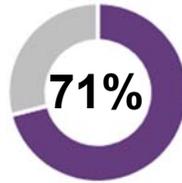


Number of fourth-graders scoring below proficient in reading

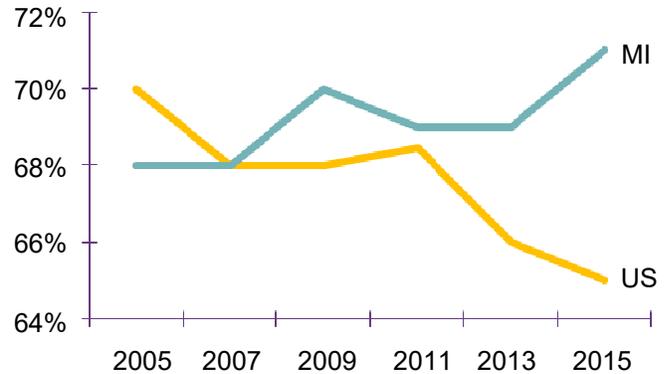
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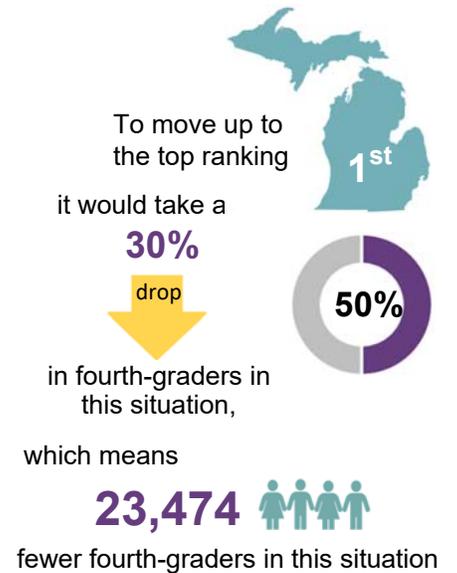
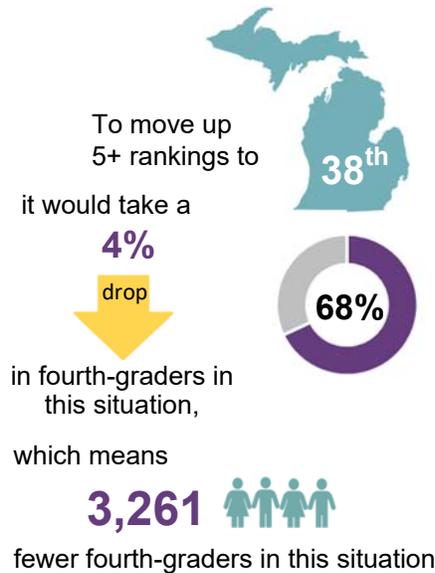
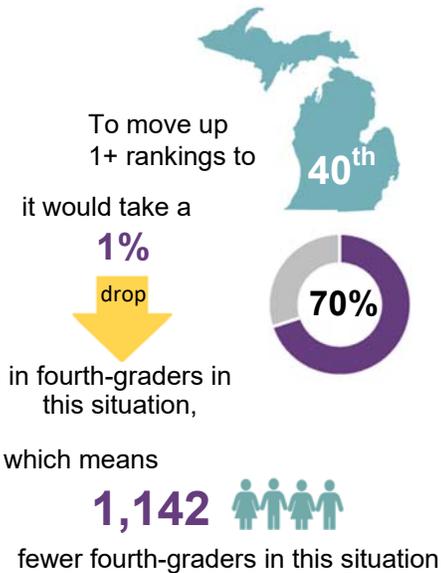
Percent of fourth-graders scoring below proficient in reading



Trends in fourth-graders scoring below proficient in reading



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Expand home visiting programs to support families with young children in areas of health, education, well-being and economic security
- ▶ Support investments to improve the quality of Michigan's early learning centers
- ▶ Adequately fund Michigan's schools to implement the "Third-Grade Reading Law"
- ▶ Continue to invest to reach full funding of the At-Risk program to support schools with high rates of poverty
- ▶ Expand Pathways to Potential into additional schools with need
- ▶ Support policies that increase parental and community engagement in schools

*Fourth-graders scoring below proficient in reading on the National Assessment of Education Progress, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





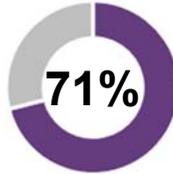
Education

INDICATOR: Eighth-Graders Scoring Below Proficient in Math*

2017 indicator ranking



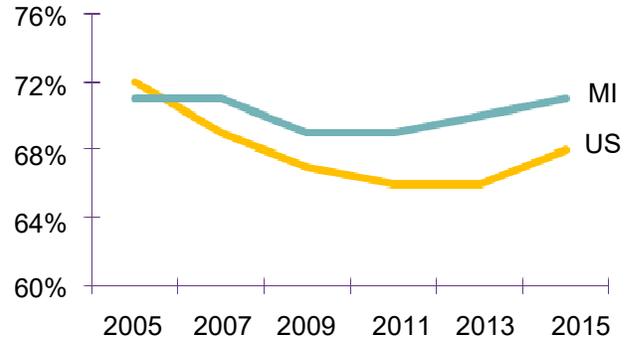
Percent of eighth-graders scoring below proficient in math



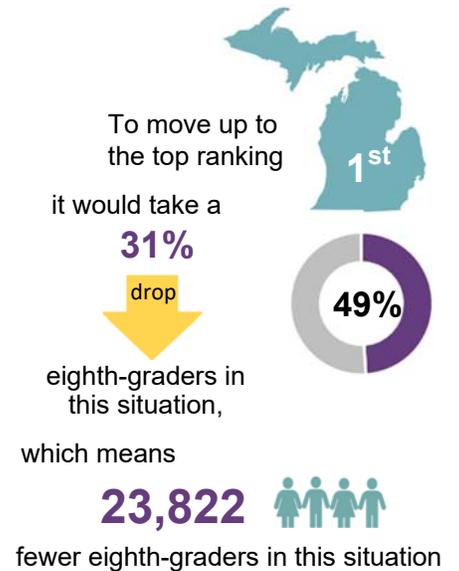
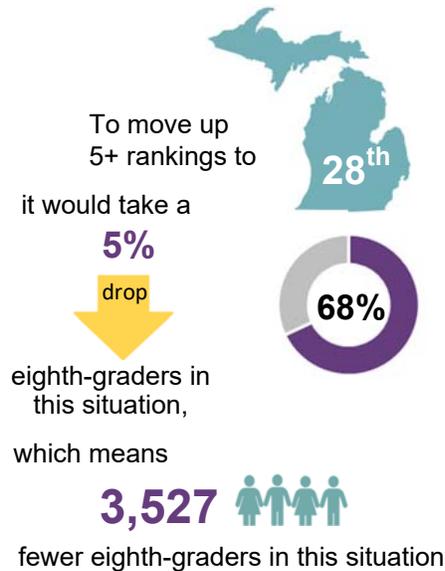
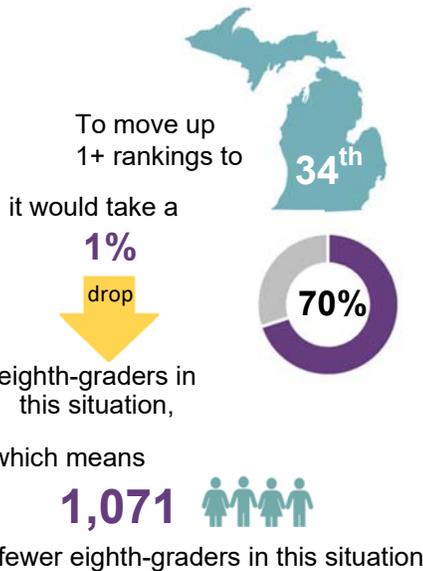
Number of eighth-graders scoring below proficient in math

107,000

Trends in eighth-graders scoring below proficient in math



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



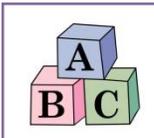
WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Support investments to improve the quality of Michigan's early learning centers
- ▶ Continued investment to reach full funding of the At-Risk program to support schools with high rates of poverty
- ▶ Invest in before- and after-school programming and opportunities to support learning
- ▶ Expand Pathways to Potential into additional schools with need
- ▶ Support policies that increase parental and community engagement in schools

*Eighth-graders scoring below proficient in math on the National Assessment of Education Progress, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





Education

INDICATOR: High School Students Not Graduating on Time*

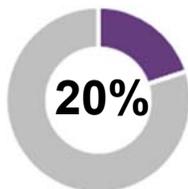
2017 indicator ranking

Percent of high school students not graduating on time

Trends in high school students not graduating on time*

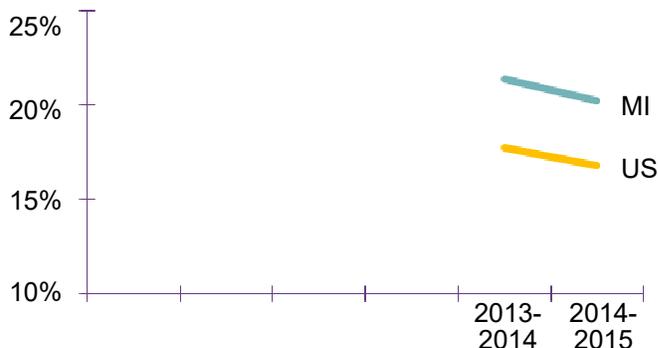


35th



Number of high school students not graduating on time

122,544



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**

To move up 1+ rankings to **34th** it would take a **4%** drop in students in this situation, which means **1,103** fewer students in this situation

To move up 5+ rankings to **30th** it would take a **9%** drop in students in this situation, which means **2,206** fewer students in this situation

To move up to the top ranking **1st** it would take a **54%** drop in students in this situation, which means **13,480** fewer students in this situation

WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Support investments to improve the quality of Michigan's early learning centers
- ▶ Continue to invest to reach full funding of the At-Risk program to support schools with high rates of poverty
- ▶ Support multiple pathways to graduation and evidence-based dropout prevention and recovery
- ▶ Expand Pathways to Potential into additional schools with need
- ▶ Support policies that increase parental and community engagement in schools

*Members of a freshman class not graduating in four years according to the Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate; this measure is not the same as the percentage of students who actually drop out, 2015. Changes in the data calculation prevents comparisons pre-2013.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





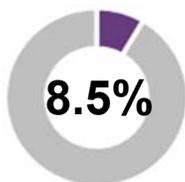
Health

INDICATOR: Low-Birthweight Babies*

2017 indicator ranking



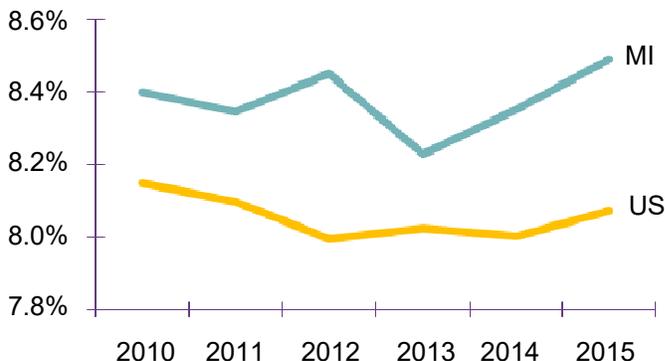
Percent of low-birthweight babies



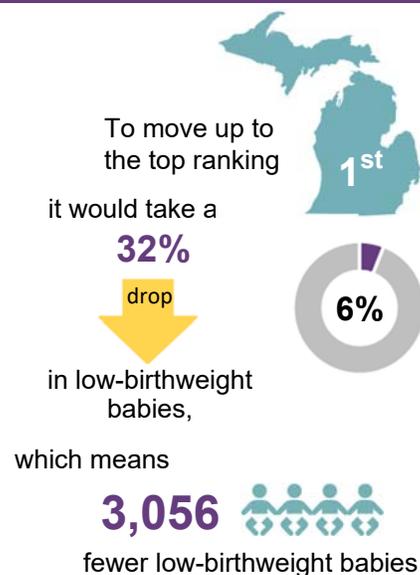
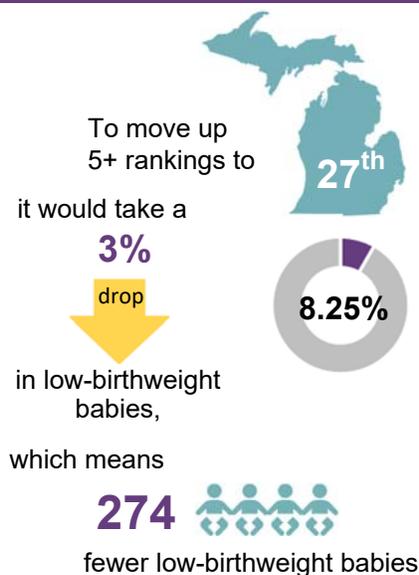
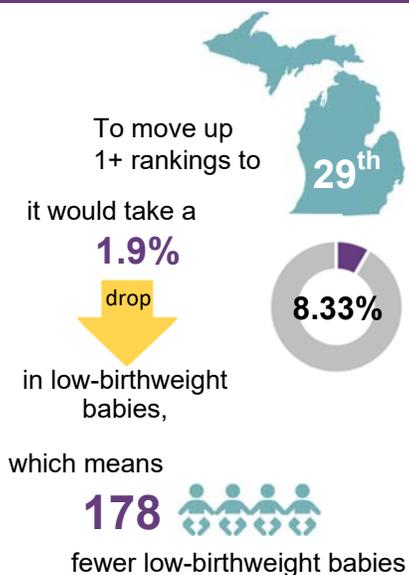
Number of low-birthweight babies



Trends in low-birthweight babies



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Increase funding for evidence-based prenatal smoking prevention and cessation programs and services
- ▶ Expand home visiting programs to support families with young children in areas of health, education, well-being and economic security
- ▶ Increase access to adequate prenatal care and improve preconception health
- ▶ Support and promote programs that increase access to fresh foods and reduce food insecurity

*Babies born weighing less than 5.5 pounds, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





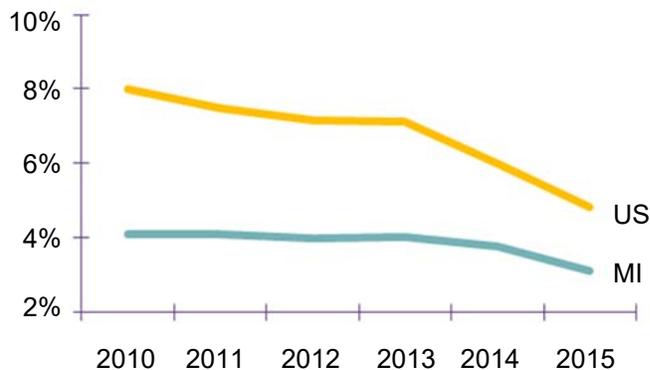
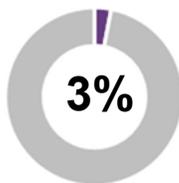
Health

INDICATOR: Children Without Health Insurance*

2017 indicator ranking

Percent of children without health insurance

Trends in children without health insurance

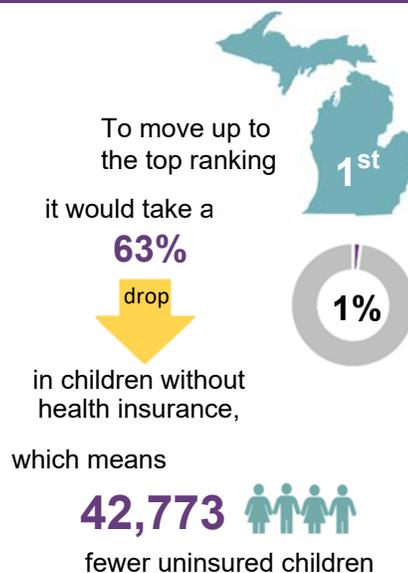
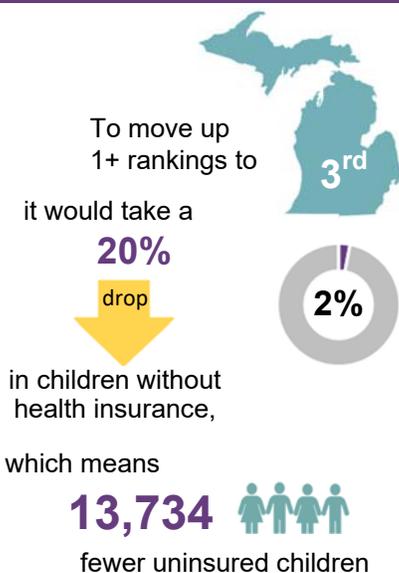


Number of children without health insurance

68,076



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Expand nonemergency medical transportation
- ▶ Maintain policies that encourage immunizations in children
- ▶ Support school-based and school-linked adolescent health centers
- ▶ Protect the Affordable Care Act and the Healthy Michigan Plan

*Percent of children without health insurance, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





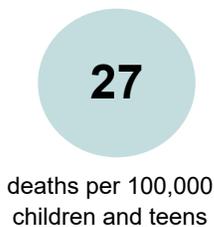
Health

INDICATOR: Child and Teen Deaths*

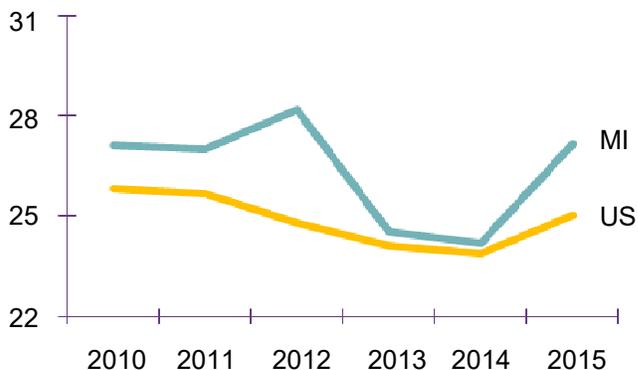
2017 indicator ranking



Child and teen death rate



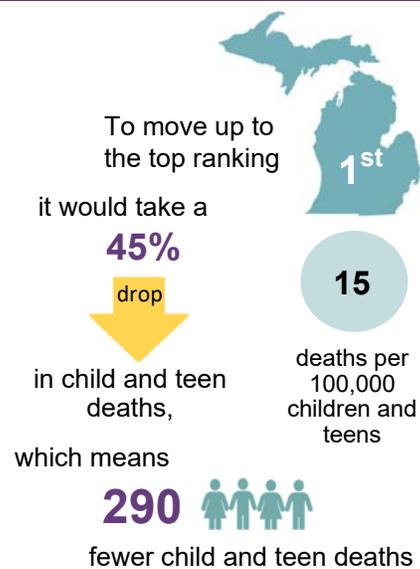
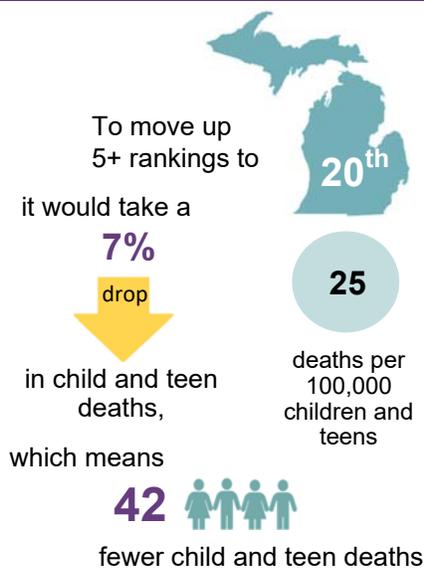
Trends in child and teen death rate



Number of child and teen deaths



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Promote policies to prevent unintentional childhood injuries
- ▶ Support school-based and school-linked adolescent health centers
- ▶ Ensure access to mental healthcare services

*Child and teen deaths rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 to 19) 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





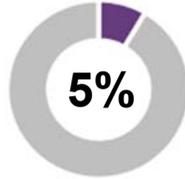
Health

INDICATOR: Teen Alcohol and Drug Abuse*

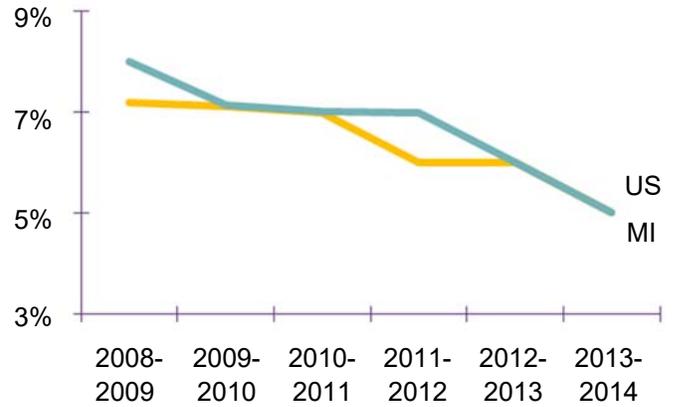
2017 indicator ranking



Percent of teens abusing alcohol and drugs



Trends in teen alcohol and drug abuse

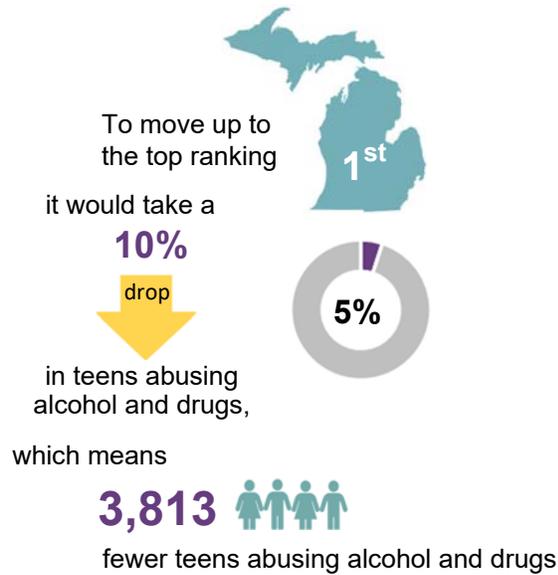


Number of teens abusing alcohol and drugs

38,000



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Support school-based and school-linked adolescent health centers
- ▶ Ensure access to mental healthcare services

*Teens (ages 12 to 17) who reported abusing alcohol or drugs in the past year, 2013-2014.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





Family and Community

INDICATOR: Children in Single-Parent Families*

2017 indicator ranking



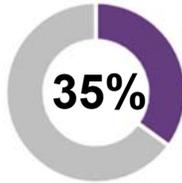
25th

Number of children in single-parent families

733,659

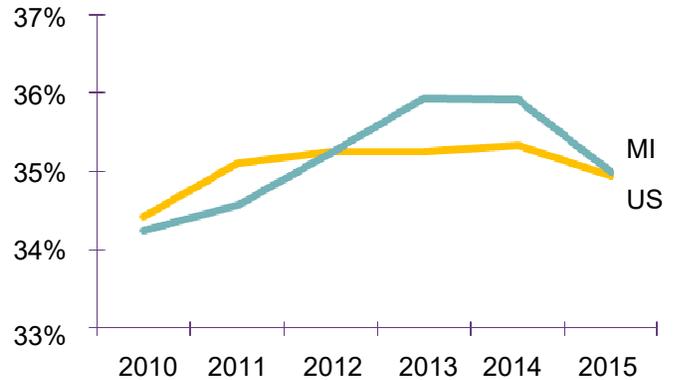


Percent of children in single-parent families

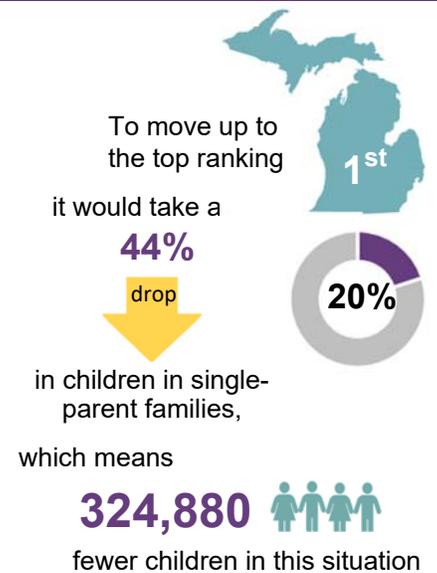
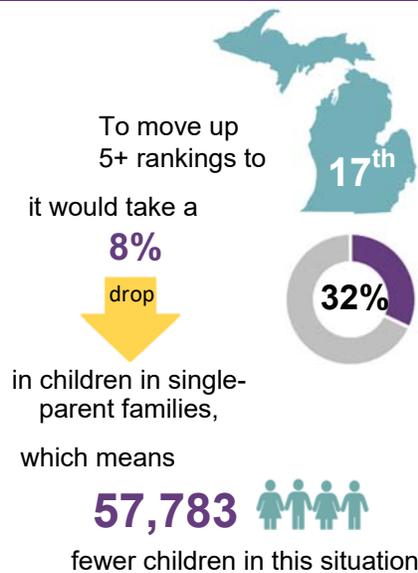
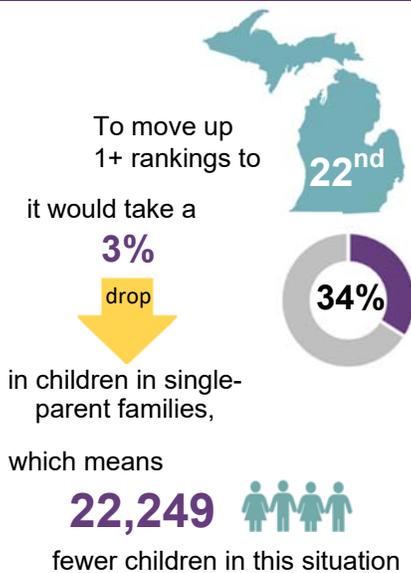


35%

Trends in children in single-parent families



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Support all family structures through evidence-based programs, such as home visitation
- ▶ Promote family planning to reduce unintended pregnancies
- ▶ Maintain evidence-based programs that prevent teen pregnancies

*Children (ages 0-17) in single-parent families, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





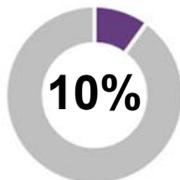
Family and Community

INDICATOR: Children in Families where Household Head Lacks High School Diploma*

2017 indicator ranking



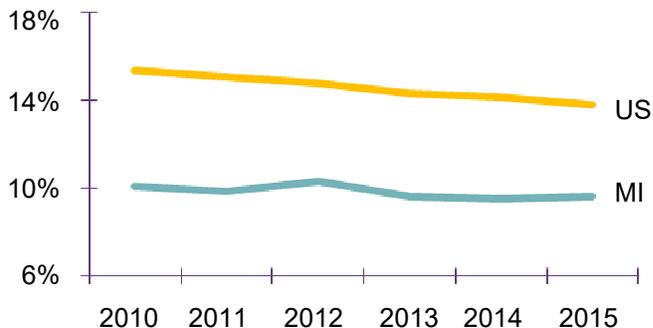
Percent of children in families where household head lacks high school diploma



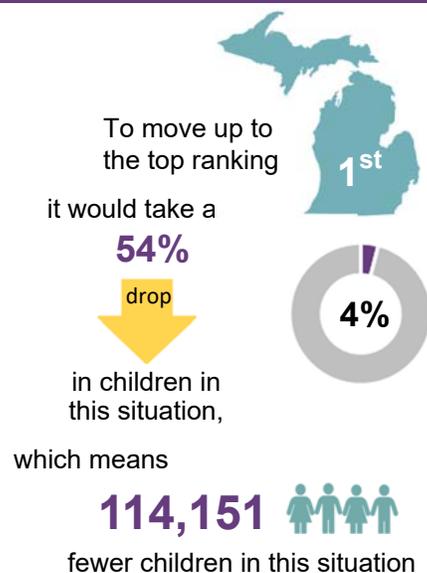
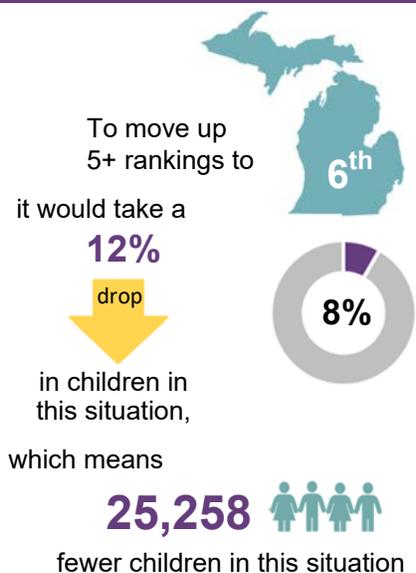
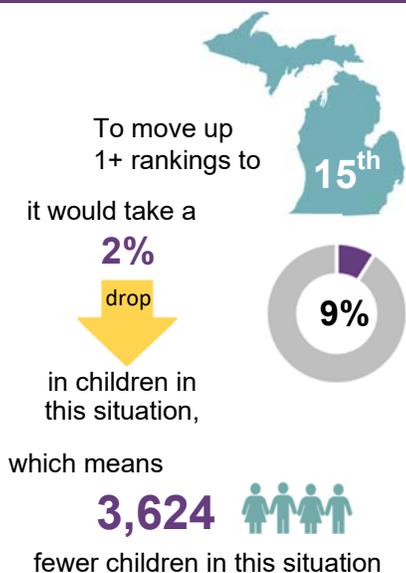
Number of children in families where household head lacks high school diploma

212,540

Trends in children in families where household head lacks high school diploma



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Invest in adult education and workforce development
- ▶ Promote multiple pathways to graduation and evidence-based dropout prevention and recovery
- ▶ Support programs that provide opportunities to receive postsecondary training or education during high school

*Children (ages 0-17) in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma or equivalent, 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





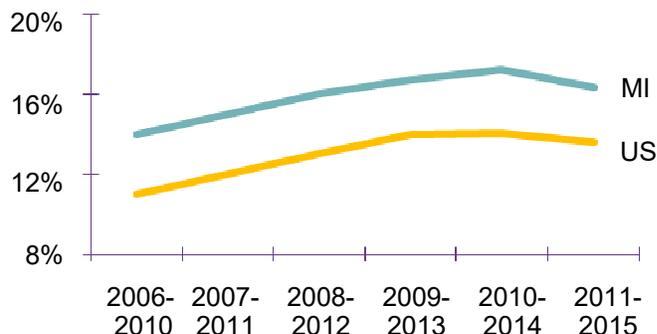
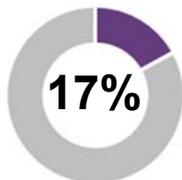
Family and Community

INDICATOR: Children Living in High-Poverty Areas*

2017 indicator ranking

Percent of children living in high-poverty areas

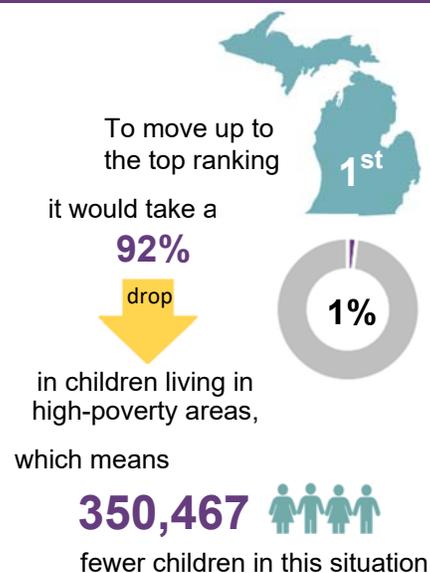
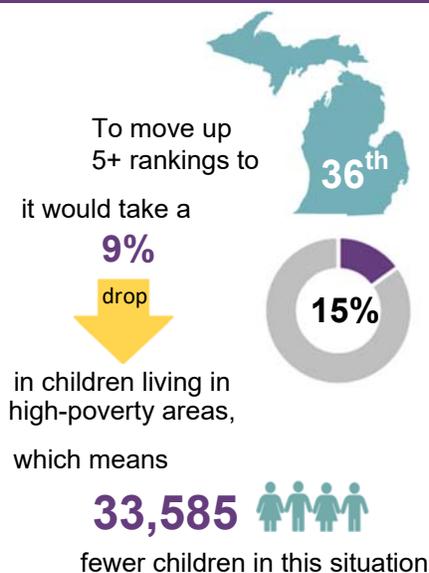
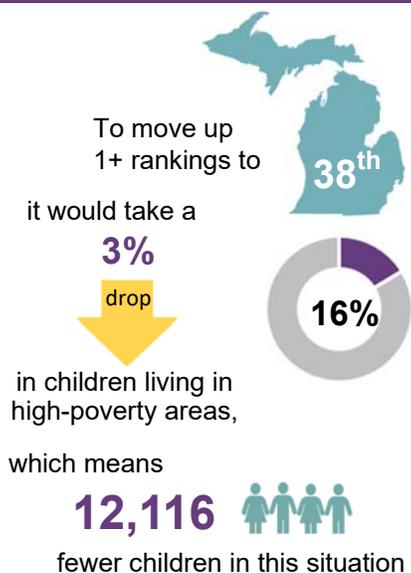
Trends in children living in high-poverty areas



Number of children living in high-poverty areas

379,704

WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Fully fund revenue sharing to give local communities the ability to create and maintain a high-quality standard of living
- ▶ Support policies that reduce the impact of vacancies and blight in neighborhoods
- ▶ Promote policies that encourage partnerships between state agencies, local schools and other organizations to ensure access to services, resources and ultimately opportunities to thrive

*Children (ages 0-17) living in high-poverty areas, which are defined as census tracts with poverty rates equal to or greater than 30%, 2011-2015.
 **Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.





Family and Community

INDICATOR: Teen Birth Rate*

2017 indicator ranking



Teen birth rate

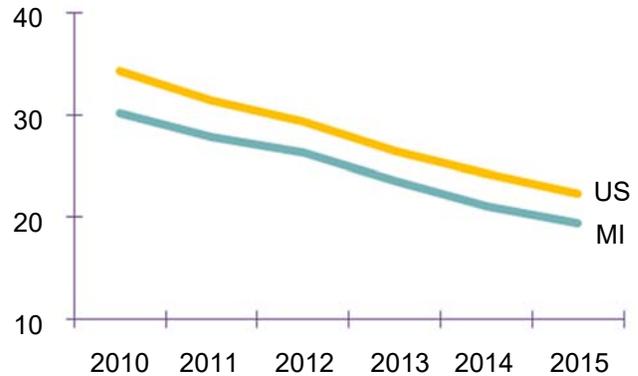


births per 1,000 female teens

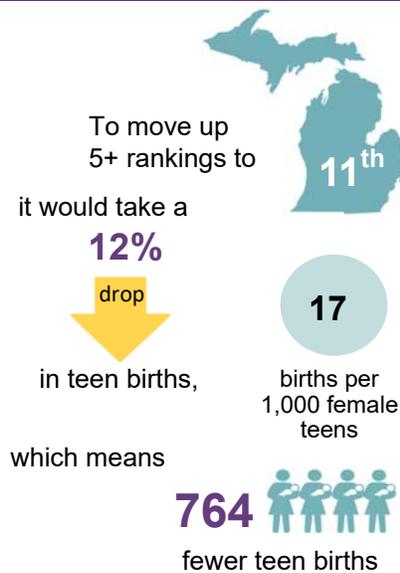
Number of teen births



Trends in teen birth rates



WHAT IT WOULD TAKE TO IMPROVE OUTCOMES**



WHAT MICHIGAN CAN DO

- ▶ Maintain evidence-based programs that prevent teen pregnancies
- ▶ Promote family planning to reduce unintended pregnancies
- ▶ Support the inclusion of teen pregnancy prevention as a high school graduation strategy

*Teen births per 1,000 females (ages 15 to 19), 2015.

**Ranking improvement estimates are based on point-in-time data reported in 2017; changes in other states' outcomes can also influence Michigan's future rankings.

