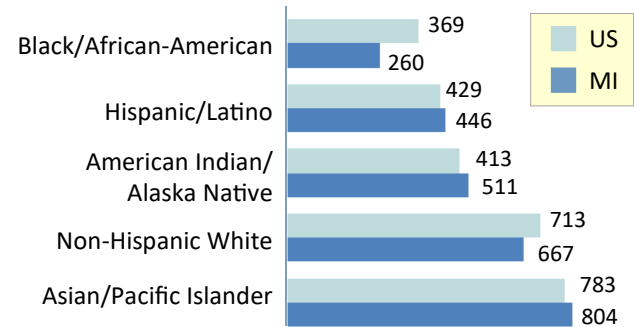


## Race for Results: Michigan Overview

The **Race for Results Index** is compiled by the Annie E. Casey Foundation from 12 indicators across the areas of early childhood, education and work experiences, and family support and neighborhood conditions. This report centers on the effects of structural inequalities among children of different races living across the United States and in the state of Michigan, and aims to exhibit how our country's treatment of people of color throughout its history has led to the deep divides in opportunity among children today.

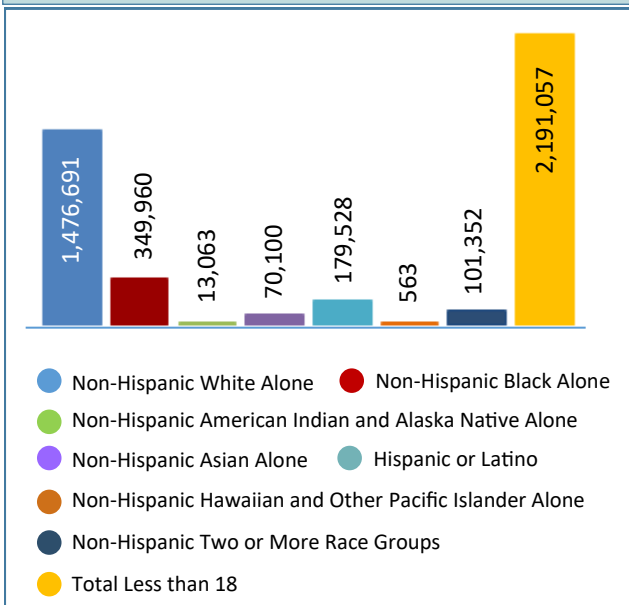
Note: Keep in mind that comparisons between the 2014 and 2017 index scores will not be accurate due to a change in the way high school graduation rates are calculated.

Index scores for White and African-American children in Michigan fall below the national average for their peers



Scores are on a scale from 1 to 1,000, with 1,000 being best.

In 2016, almost one-third of Michigan's children were children of color



Our country's history contains numerous examples of mistreatment of people of color that helped form the roots of the deep differences in opportunity among children today.

— Annie E. Casey Foundation,  
*Race for Results* report

Source for all data: National KIDS COUNT

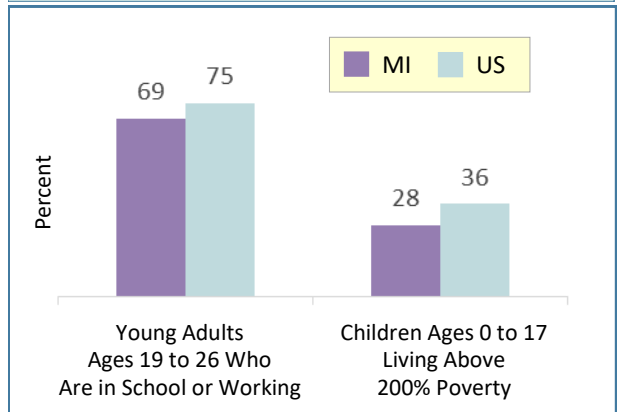
## Black or African-American Children

**Index Score: 260**

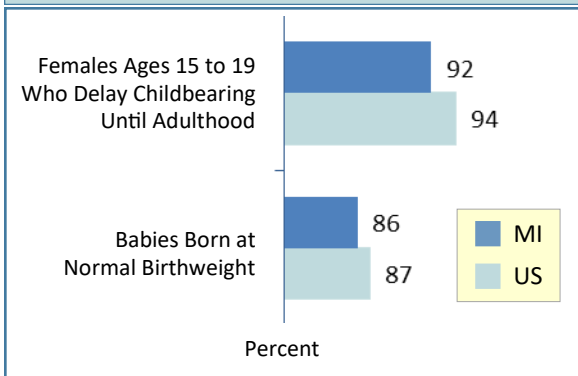
**African-American children have been historically underserved within the United States**, and the legacy of slavery and segregation continues to disadvantage African-American families and children. Dehumanization of African-Americans began with the transatlantic slave trade and Jim Crow and continues today with mass incarceration, police brutality and systematic discrimination from housing and economic opportunities.

**African-American children in Michigan** are 15% less likely to live in low-poverty neighborhoods than the U.S. average. Michigan and the District of Columbia are two areas with the worst rates of African-American children living in low-poverty neighborhoods.

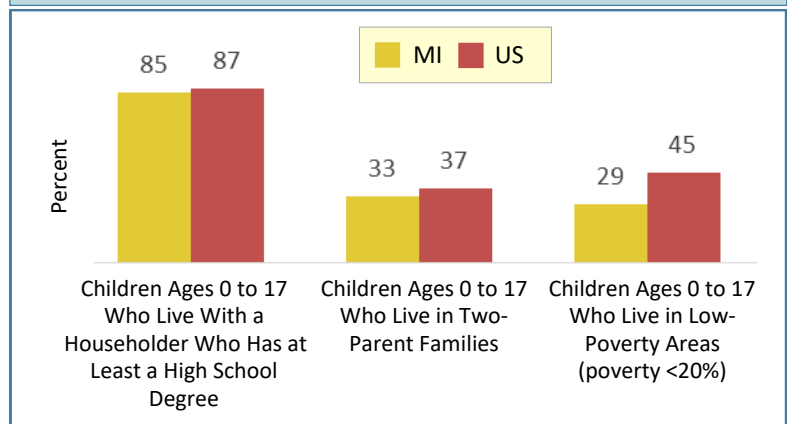
**Economic Well-Being:** More than 70% of African-American kids live in families with low incomes



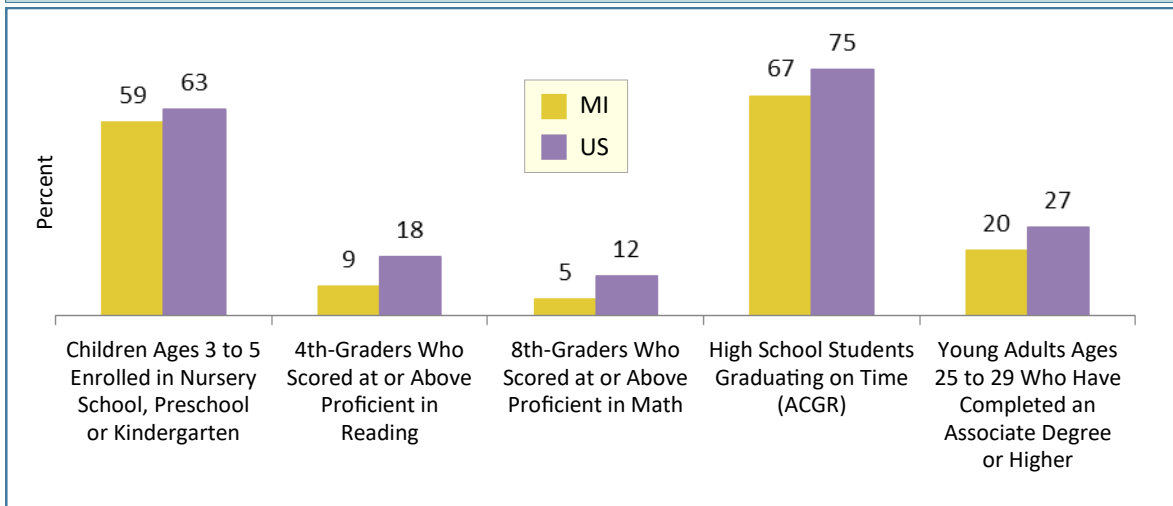
**Health:** More than 9 in 10 African-American teen girls delay childbearing until adulthood



**Family and Community:** Only 29% of African-American kids live in low-poverty neighborhoods



**Education:** Only 9% of Michigan African-American fourth-graders are proficient in reading, the lowest rate in the country



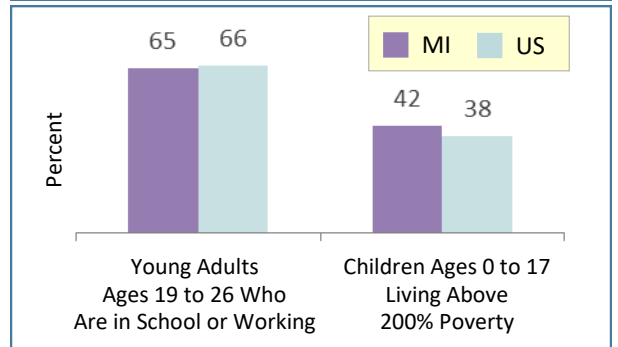
# American Indian/Alaska Native Children

## Index Score: 511

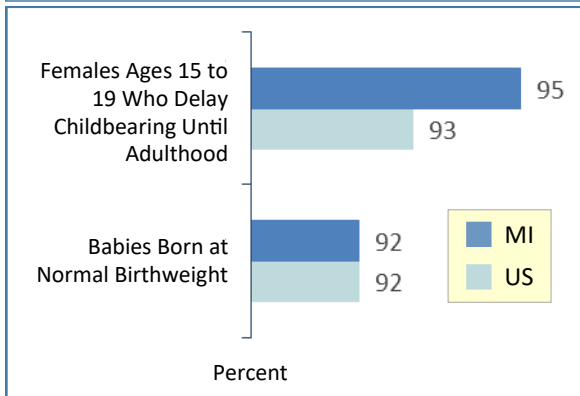
Since the continent was first settled, European colonizers engaged in genocide of indigenous peoples and theft of native land and resources, trapping American Indians on reservations with limited access to infrastructure and no sovereignty. Today, policies continue to disenfranchise and divest in American Indian communities while simultaneously pumping money into harmful pipelines and other projects that threaten water supplies and tribal autonomy.

American Indian/Alaska Native children in Michigan scored better than the national average in all indicators except those having to do with education.

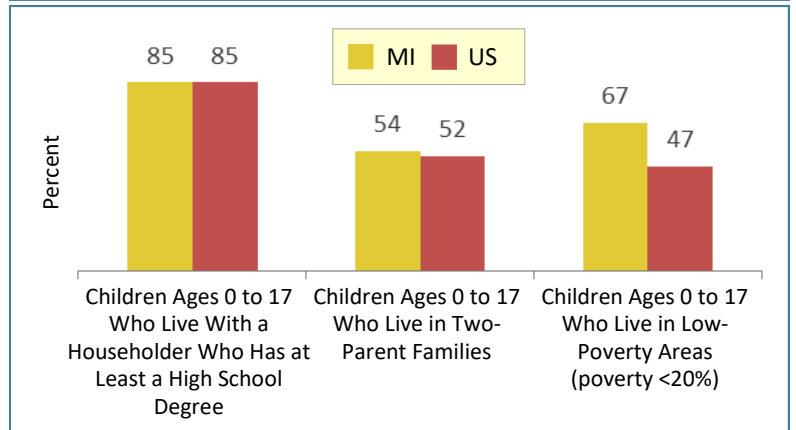
**Economic Well-Being:** More than half of Michigan American Indian/Alaska Native children live in families with low incomes



**Health:** A higher rate of Michigan American Indian/Alaska Native teen girls delay childbearing than nationally

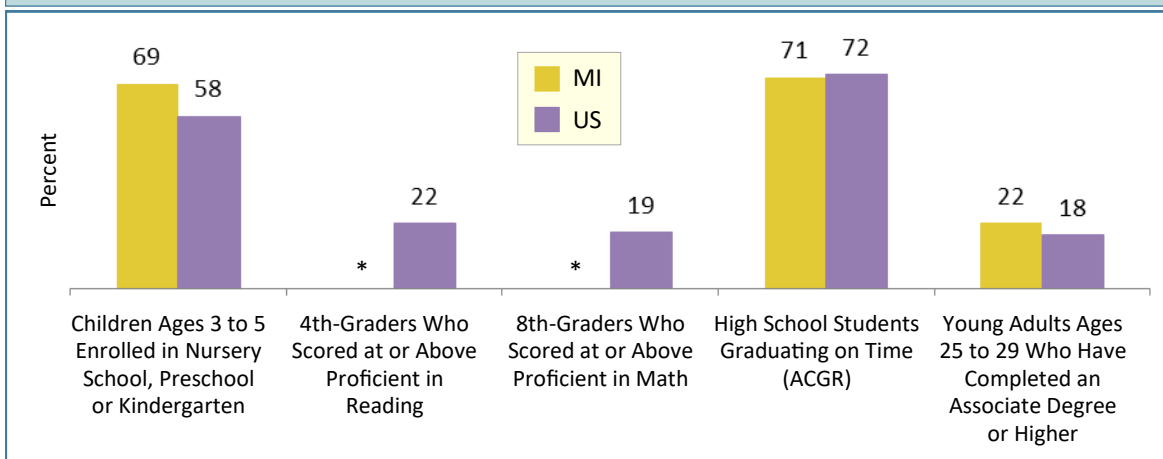


**Family and Community:** American Indian/Alaska Native children in Michigan less likely than national peers to live in concentrated poverty



Nationwide, American Indian/Alaska Native children are the least likely to attend early childhood programs and the least likely to graduate from high school on time.

**Education:** More young Michigan American Indian/Alaska Native children enrolled in preschool compared nationally



\*Data unavailable

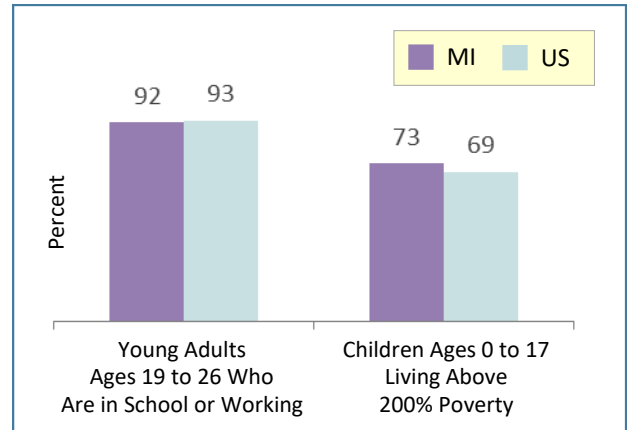
## Asian and Pacific Islander Children

**Index Score: 804**

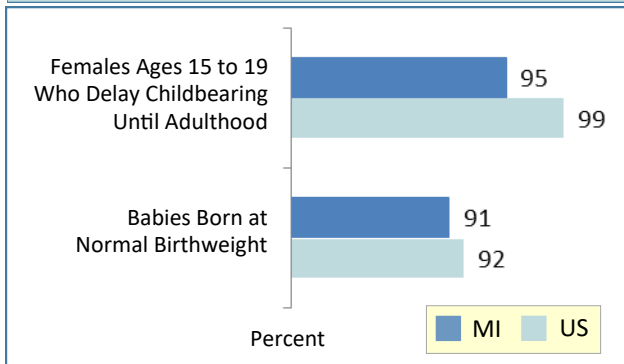
**Asian and Pacific Islander children and families** have faced racism, discrimination, and violence throughout the history of the United States. During World War II, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, which forced Japanese families in the U.S. out of their homes and into internment camps. Historically Asians have also been discriminated against in immigration policy, including the Chinese Exclusion acts of the late 1800s.

**Asian and Pacific Islander children living in Michigan** score higher on two educational indicators than their peers nationally, as they are more likely to be proficient in math in eighth grade and more likely to have completed at least an associate degree by ages 25 to 29. They also score higher in most educational indicators than children of other races within the state of Michigan. However, not all communities fare the same within this large group.

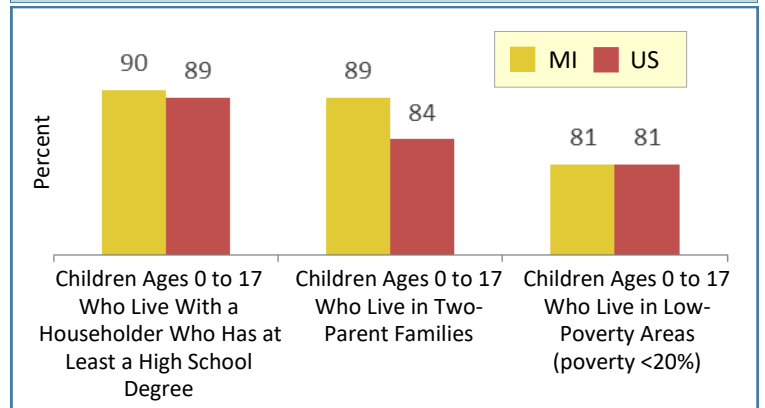
**Economic Well-Being:** Over 90% of Asian and Pacific Islander young adults in Michigan are working or in school



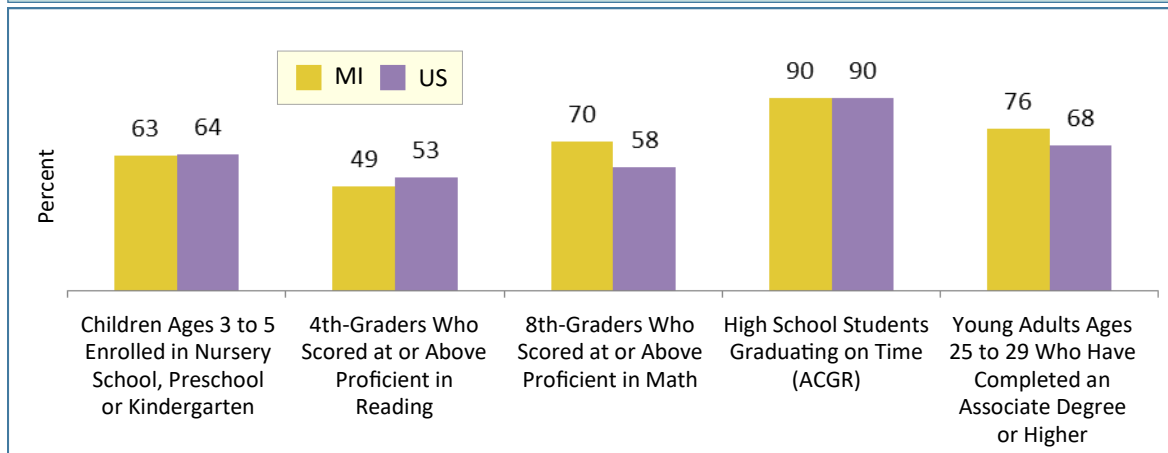
**Health:** Although 95% of Asian and Pacific Islander teen girls in Michigan delay childbearing, that's lower than national average



**Family and Community:** Asian and Pacific Islander children in Michigan more likely to live in two-parent households



**Education:** Other than preschool enrollment and fourth-grade reading Asian and Pacific Islander children in Michigan fare better than their peers nationally



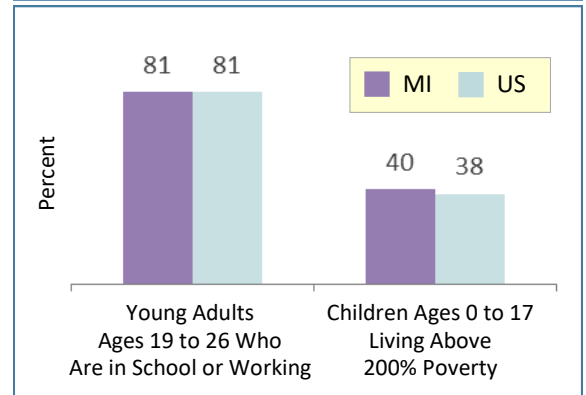
## Hispanic or Latino Children

**Index Score: 446**

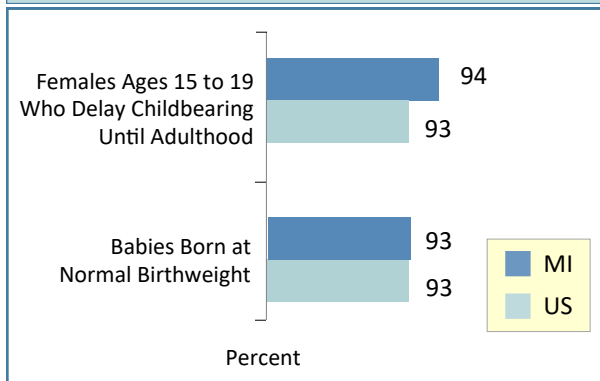
**Hispanic or Latino children** often face difficulties in education due to language barriers in schooling, as well as stereotypes that lead to harmful policies. The Bracero program introduced in the 1940's recruited agricultural workers from Mexico to work and live in the United States part-time, with the understanding that they had no citizenship and were to return to their homes in Mexico when the harvest season was over. Since then, immigration policies have unfairly targeted Hispanic and Latino families, making it hard for them to attain permanence and stability within the United States.

**Hispanic and Latino children** disproportionately face challenges of immigration and citizenship within the United States as compared to other racial groups. In fact, 54% of all immigrant children in America are Latino and the majority of their families immigrate from Mexico and Central America.

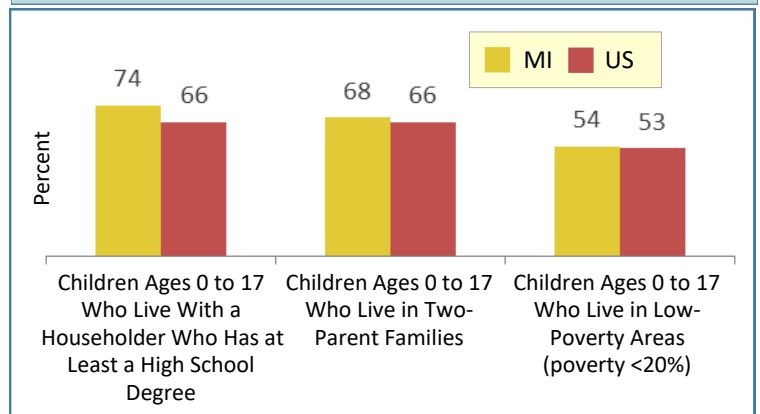
**Economic Well-Being:** About 60% of Latino children in Michigan live in families with low incomes



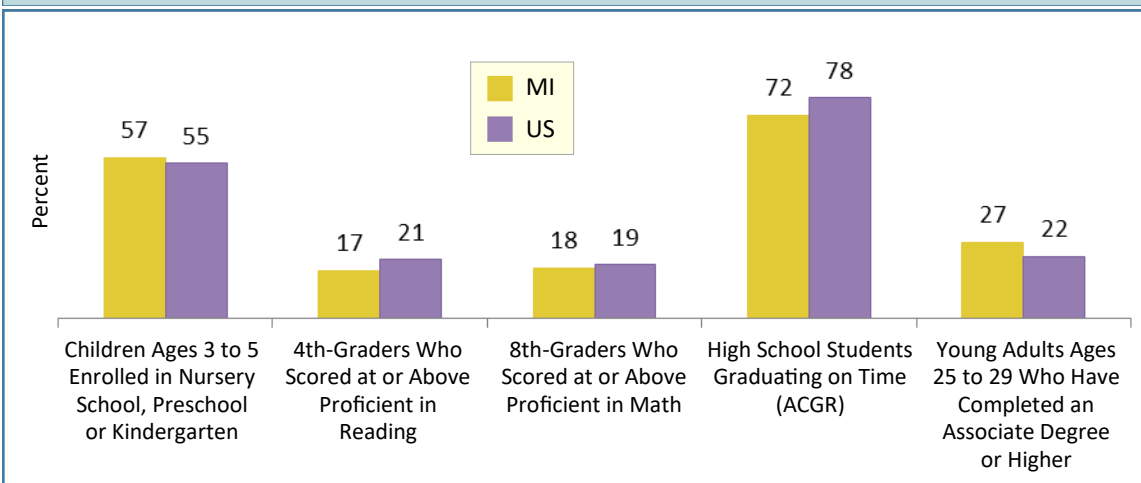
**Health:** More Latina teen girls in Michigan delay childbearing than peers nationally



**Family and Community:** About 1 in 4 Latino children in Michigan live with a householder without at least a high school diploma



**Education:** On standardized tests and high school graduation rates, Latino children in Michigan fare worse than national counterparts

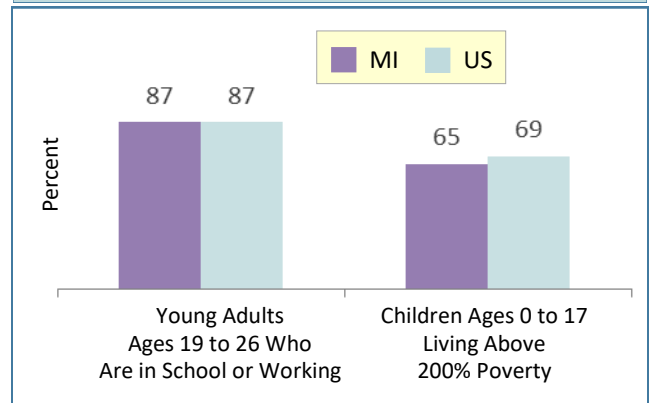


## Non-Hispanic White Children

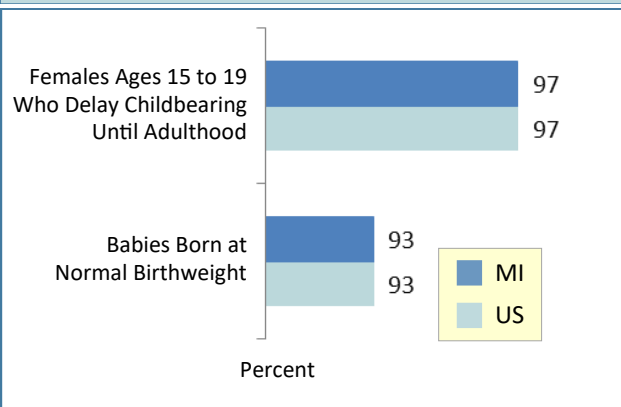
**Index Score: 667**

Nationwide, White children consistently have the highest index scores due to structural systems such as redlining, school district funding and job discrimination which work to maintain a system of racial hierarchy. However, White children living in Michigan do not score higher than their White peers across the United States on any of the indicators.

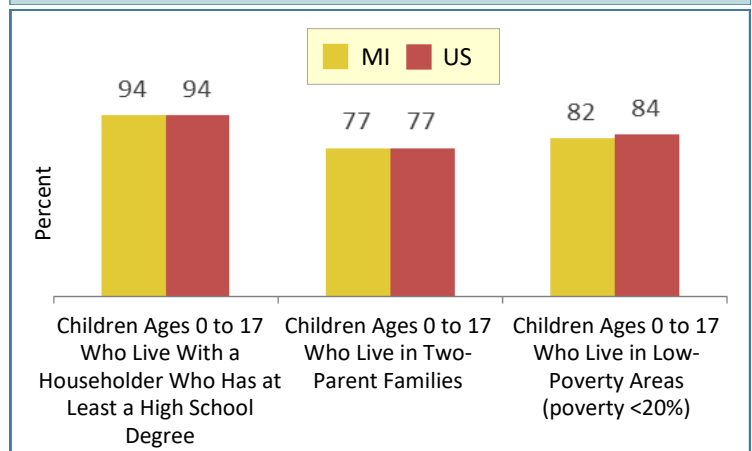
**Economic Well-Being:** Higher rate of White children in Michigan live in families with low incomes compared nationally



**Health:** High rate of 97% of White teen girls across the country delay childbearing



**Family and Community:** Fewer White children in Michigan live in low-income areas compared nationally



**Education:** Other than preschool enrollment, White children in Michigan fare worse than their peers nationally

