Overall Child Well-Being in Michigan

Each domain below includes four key indicators. Find more information and the definitions and data sources for indicators at: datacenter.kidscount.org/databook/2012.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Family economic success provides a critical foundation

for healthy child development, which, in turn, promotes

and hardship can negatively affect children's physical

and mental health, academic achievement and social-

emotional well-being.

success in adulthood. Ongoing exposure to economic stress

Trends for Child Well-Being Indicators in Michigan

DOMAIN RANK

36





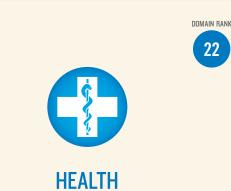
DOMAIN RANK

DOMAIN RANK



EDUCATION

Establishing the conditions that promote successful educational achievement for children begins before birth and continues into the early elementary school years. With a strong and healthy beginning, it is much easier to keep children on track to stay in school and graduate, pursue postsecondary education and training and successfully transition to young adulthood.



Children's health is the foundation for their overall development, and ensuring that they are born healthy is the first step toward increasing the life chances of disadvantaged children. Poverty, poor nutrition, lack of preventive health care, substance abuse, maternal depression and family violence can put children's health at risk, affecting later outcomes.



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

When children are nurtured and well cared for during their first five years, they have better social-emotional, language and learning outcomes. These lead to more positive behavior and academic achievement in their later years. But when families and neighborhoods lack sufficient human and social resources, children's well-being can suffer.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation | aecf.org



Overall Child Well-Being in Michigan

Find more state and community-level data at the KIDS COUNT Data Center: datacenter.kidscount.org/MI.

| PERCENT CHANGE OVER TIME | (|
|-----------------------------|---|
| | |

GETTING GETTING BETTER WORSE

T<mark>ing no</mark> RSE change

| | WELL- | BEING | I | domain Rank |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State | Trend |
| Children in poverty | 2010 2005 | 22% 19% | <u>23%</u> 19% | 21% |
| Children whose parents lack secure employment | 2010 2008 | 33% 27% | 37% 31% | 19% |
| Children living in households with a high housing cost burden | 2010 2005 | <u>41%</u> 37% | <u>39%</u> 36% | 8% |
| Teens not in school and not working | 2010 2008 | <mark>9%</mark> 8% | <mark>9%</mark> 8% | 13% |

| EDUCATION | | | D | OMAIN RANK |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State T | rend |
| Children not attending preschool | 2008–10 2005–07 | 53% 56% | 54% 56% | -4% |
| Fourth graders not proficient in reading | 2011 2005 | <u>68%</u> 70% | <u>69%</u> 68% | 1% |
| Eighth graders not proficient in math | 2011 2005 | <u>66%</u> 72% | <u>69%</u> 71% | -3% |
| High school students not graduating on time | 2008/09 2005/06 | 24% 27% | 25% 28% | -11% |

| HEALTH | | | | DOMAIN RANK |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State | Trend |
| Low-birthweight babies | 2009 2005 | 8.2% 8.2% | 8.4% 8.3 % | 1% |
| Children without health insurance | 2010 2008 | <u>8%</u> 10% | <u>4%</u> 5% | -20% |
| Child and teen deaths per 100,000 | 2009 2005 | <u>27</u> 32 | <u>29</u> 31 | -6% |
| Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs | 2008–09 2005–06 | | <u>8%</u> 7% | 14% |

| FAMILY ANI | D COMN | MUNIT | | DOMAIN RANK |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Key Indicators | | National Trend | State | Trend |
| Children in single-parent families | 2010 2005 | 34% 32% | 34% 31% | 10% |
| Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma | 2010 2005 | <u>15%</u> 16% | <u>10%</u> 12% | -17% |
| Children living in high-poverty areas | 2006–10 2000 | <u>11%</u> 9% | <u>14%</u> 8% | 75% |
| Teen births per 1,000 | 2009 2005 | <u>39</u> 40 | 33 32 | 3% |