This Kids Count data book for 2000 examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Michigan's children. The statistical portrait is based on indicators of well-being in the areas of: (1) economic security; (2) child health; (3) child safety; (4) adolescence; and (5) education. Part 1 of the data book reviews Michigan's progress on a selected group of child well-being indicators included in the national Healthy People 2000, noting that the state is not close to achieving most of them. Most achievements have been made among the adolescent measures, particularly in reducing violence and pregnancies. Trends in maternal and child health have either been flat throughout the decade or show stalled improvement. Measures for children showed mixed results. Part 2 of the data book features an in-depth discussion of childhood asthma, its effects on children, risk factors for the disease, the scope of the problem in Michigan, initiatives to control and combat asthma, and recommendations for further action. Part 3 summarizes findings of children's well-being compared to other states and summarizes trends represented in the state profile. This part notes that in the past decade, Michigan has shown the most extensive improvements in education and in mortality rates. However, access to health care and economic security worsened between 1988 and 1998. Part 4, comprising the bulk of the
data book, presents profiles of child well-being statewide and for each county. The report concludes with data notes and sources. (KB)
COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING
The Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2000 was developed by Jane Zehnder-Merrell of the Michigan League for Human Services (MLHS).

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Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts to improve the lives of children. The partners in the Michigan project include:

- **Michigan League for Human Services**
  A statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy, and support services to the state's charitable associations. (For further information, call 517/487-5436 or toll free 800/837-5436)

- **Michigan's Children**
  A statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families. (To contact the Community Advocacy project, call 517/485-3500 or toll free 800/330-8674.)

The 2000 data book is available for $15 plus tax (shipping and handling – $3)

For copies of the book, further information or presentations, contact:

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Suggested Citation
The year 2000, marking the end of a decade and of a millennium, provides a pivotal point for assessing the state's progress in child well-being. At the beginning of the decade, national health experts outlined over 300 national objectives to be met by the year 2000 to improve the health status of the American people. Healthy People 2000 was released in September 1990 by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and presented a national blueprint for improving the health of the American people focused on three broad goals:

- increasing the span of a healthy life
- reducing health disparities
- achieving access to preventive services for everyone

Because Michigan mirrors national rates and trends closely on many child well-being indicators, the national objectives provide an appropriate yardstick for assessing state progress on child well-being. While some of the national measures such as infant mortality and low birth-weight have been regularly examined by Kids Count, several others such as asthma hospitalizations, substance use and teen pregnancy, have not been previously assessed.

This Kids Count report reviews Michigan's progress on a selected group of 16 child well-being indicators included in the national Healthy People 2000 with the sub-objectives for specific minorities, where possible. Michigan has focused on three priority areas: health risk behaviors; improving survival of the African American male; and, strengthening the health care system. Among the state's current 2000 goals and objectives, only the following six objectives focused on children:

- increase the immunization rate for children under age three to 90 percent
- reduce the pregnancy rate among teens, ages 15-19, to 63 per 1,000 teen females
- reduce the infant mortality rate to 7.5 per 1,000 live births
- reduce the African American infant mortality rate to 14 per 1,000 live births
- reduce preventable mortality among children, ages 1-5
- increase access to primary care for children and adolescents, ages 0-14

It is also important to note that only in the realm of health have objectives been articulated, although clearly other factors like the levels of child poverty play a significant role in the well-being of children.

This Kids Count report uses the broader goals of the national Healthy People 2000 and focuses on objectives in the area of maternal and infant health, as well as those specific for children and adolescents in other areas such as tobacco, substance abuse, violent and abusive behavior, and unintentional injuries. “Sub-objectives” for minorities, which were established to address increased risk or
Michigan's Status on the Healthy People Goals 2000 for Children

Maternal and Infant Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1998 Actual</th>
<th>2000 Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All pregnant women</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American women</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic women</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian women</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking during pregnancy</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All babies</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American babies</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality [per 1,000 infants]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All babies</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American babies</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian babies</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

Deaths among young children, ages 0-4 [per 100,000 children] |
from drowning                        | 3.4 | 2.3 |
from fire                            | 3.4 | 3.3 |
Child deaths, ages 1-14 [per 100,000 children] | 26  | 28  |
Hospitalizations for asthma among children, ages 1-14 [per 10,000 children] | 33  | 23  |

Adolescents

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daily physical education [of high school students]</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current substance use among youth, ages 12-17*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alcohol</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigarettes</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marijuana</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent heavy drinking among high school seniors**</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUICIDE DEATHS AMONG YOUTH, AGES 15-17 [PER 100,000 YOUTH]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical fighting [avg. monthly incidence]</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrying weapons [avg. daily incidence, prior 30 days]</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide deaths, ages 15-19 [per 100,000 youth]</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy, ages 15-17 [per 1,000 females]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Shaded indicators reflect recent rates achieving 2000 goal.
* Current is defined as within the 30 days prior to the survey.
** Heavy drinking is defined as five or more alcoholic drinks within a few hours.
△ 1999 data

This year's book also features an in-depth discussion of childhood asthma, including a broad overview of the scope of the problem in the state, as well as local and state responses. Asthma is the number one cause of preventable hospitalizations for children. County profile pages this year include the asthma hospitalization rate for male and female children, ages 1-14.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.
Maternal and Infant Health

Maternal and infant health form the bedrock of community health. Healthy women have healthy infants. Infants who lack a healthy start have their futures compromised at birth. Prospective mothers should have ready access to prenatal care that begins in the first trimester. Yet the uninsurance rates in Michigan are highest (16 percent) for individuals, ages 18-34, in the prime child-bearing years. Low-income uninsured women qualify for public health insurance (Medicaid) only after they become pregnant and are covered only until shortly after delivery.

On the four measures of maternal and infant health reviewed for this report, Michigan made little progress toward the 2000 goals, particularly in recent years. These trends are particularly puzzling in context of a dramatic drop in births to teens who represent a high risk group for late or no receipt of prenatal care, low birth-weight, and infant mortality.

Early Prenatal Care

The share of Michigan mothers starting prenatal care in the first trimester has increased only slightly in the 1990s, leveling off well below the 2000 goal of 90 percent. Between 1990 and 1995, the percentage expanded from 78 to 81 percent where it has remained through 1998. Among Michigan mothers from minority groups, the share of mothers starting prenatal care beginning in the first trimester was significantly lower, and negligible improvement occurred over the 1990s. Less than two-thirds (63%) of African American mothers received care in the first trimester in 1993, and by 1998, this share had grown by only two percentage points. Similarly among Hispanic mothers, the percentage rose by only one point—from 68 to 69 percent. American Indian mothers registered the biggest gain, six percentage points—from 68 to 74 percent of mothers starting prenatal care in the first trimester.

Maternal smoking during pregnancy has declined slowly in Michigan, leveling in recent years at rates above goal.

Smoking During Pregnancy

Maternal smoking during pregnancy dropped by 22 percent in Michigan between 1990 and 1998, falling to fewer than one in five mothers smoking (17%). Despite this drop, it is unlikely Michigan will attain the 2000 goal of 10 percent of mothers smoking during pregnancy. Over the decade, the percentage has dropped by roughly one point each year, and between 1996 and 1998 it essentially lodged at 17 percent. Unfortunately, the overall decline in smoking during pregnancy in Michigan masks a steady increase of smoking among teen pregnant women (under age 20) since 1993. Almost one of four (24%) of new mothers in this age group smoked during pregnancy in 1998.

Maternal smoking during pregnancy compromises the health of both mother and baby. The mother puts her own health at risk, and the baby is more likely to be born at low birth-weight, thereby heightening susceptibility to disease and disability, such as asthma.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.
Low Birth-Weight Babies

Trends in low birth-weight suggest Michigan will not reach the goal of 5 percent of births being low birth-weight in 2000. The percent of low birth-weight babies in Michigan has hovered just below 8 percent of all births over the 1990s. Roughly 10,000 infants are born in the state each year at a weight below five and a half pounds.

The percentage of those born at “very low birth-weight” (under three and a half pounds) has also remained quite steady over the 1990s—around 1.5 percent of all births, compared to the 2000 goal of 1 percent of all births. These fragile infants face much higher risk of complications, including short, as well as long-term disability, disease and even death.

While low birth-weight among Michigan’s African American infants dropped from almost 15 percent of births in 1990 to roughly 14 percent in 1998, the share still remains well above the goal of 9 percent. The share of very low birth-weight African American infants persisted above 3 percent, not attaining the goal of 2 percent.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.
Infant Mortality

Significant progress occurred in the 25 percent decline in Michigan’s infant mortality rate between 1990 and 1996. Between 1996 and 1998, the rate essentially stalled. At 8.2 deaths per 1,000 infants in 1998, the rate is unlikely to reach the 2000 goal level of 7. Roughly a thousand infants die each year in Michigan before their first birthday.

Among African American infants in Michigan the infant mortality rate declined 22 percent between 1990 and 1998, when it reached its lowest level in the decade. Roughly 17 of every 1,000 African American infants perished during their first year of life, compared to almost 22 in 1990. Despite this trend, the drop has not been steep enough to assure the likelihood of attaining the African American infant mortality 2000 goal rate of 11.

While the American Indian infant mortality rate in Michigan attained the national goal in 1998, it also started the decade below the goal level. These rates in Michigan reflect relatively small numbers—between 6 and 11 deaths each year. Because of the relatively small numbers, one death can shift the rate dramatically, so care should be taken in drawing inferences from these rates.

Infant mortality rates among Michigan’s American Indians dropped below goal level in 1990 and in 1998.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
No goal was set for Hispanic infants.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.
Of the four indicators measuring child well-being during early and late childhood, three reflected mortality trends. (Unfortunately, other than mortality rates, few indicators track the status of children in this age group.) All three showed improvement over the first eight years of the decade, but the rate of asthma hospitalizations for children, ages 1-14, has remained basically flat over the eight-year period. (A special section on childhood asthma follows this review of 2000 goals.)

**Fire and Drowning Deaths Among Young Children**

In Michigan the goal death rates for children, ages 0-4, from fire and drowning could feasibly be attained in the year 2000. Both rates dropped below the year 2000 goal rates in 1996 and 1997, but rose above the goal level in 1998. The goal of 2.3 drowning deaths among every 100,000 children, ages 0-4, was reached three times over the trend period. In 1998, a total of 13 children of these ages died by drowning.

The goal rate of 3.3 deaths by fire among every 100,000 children in this age group was slightly exceeded in 1998 with a rate of 3.4. A total of 15 of the state’s children in this age group died by fire in 1998.
Child deaths from disease increased in Michigan between 1997 and 1998, while injury deaths continued to decline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Injury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child Deaths
Child death rates in Michigan achieved the 2000 national goal (28 deaths among every 100,000 children, ages 1-14) midway through the decade and have remained below goal through 1998. Between 1990 and 1997, the year when the rate reached its lowest point (25), the state’s child death rate dropped by 17 percent.

In 1998, the number of child deaths (516) rose slightly. Deaths from disease increased for the first time since 1993, but deaths from injury continued a five-year decline.

Hospitalizations for Asthma among Children
Asthma causes more preventable hospitalizations among children, ages 1-14, than any other disease. “Preventable” is the key word. Most children who suffer from asthma never visit the hospital because they have received appropriate, consistent medical treatment or been able to avoid those conditions or substances that exacerbate their symptoms. A sizeable share of Michigan children remain uninsured, roughly 8 percent. The high rates of hospitalization for asthma and low levels of young children tested for lead poisoning suggest access to preventive care may be a problem even for those with insurance.

While the Michigan rate of child hospitalizations for asthma remained relatively level (above 30) over the eight-year period, it actually dropped below the 2000 goal of 23 hospitalizations per 100,000 children for one year (22 in 1994).

Although no national goals were set for asthma hospitalization for African American children, it is important to note their hospitalization rates in Michigan rose precipitously after 1994 and maintained levels triple those of white children.

Rates for asthma hospitalizations among children, ages 1-14, in Michigan climbed in recent years after dropping below goal in 1994.

Source: Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

No goal was set for African American children.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.
Adolescents

During their adolescent years, youth form habits and attitudes that shape their adult opportunities and limitations. Of particular concern in recent years are the increasing levels of physical inactivity among youth, the incidence of violence, and the use of substances such as alcohol, marijuana and tobacco. Teen pregnancy and birth rates among young women in their high school years have also been a focus of concern in this era. High school completion and post-secondary skills are critical in order to earn a "living" wage in today's labor market.

Daily Physical Education

Participation in daily physical education (PE) classes among Michigan's high school students (27%) represents about half the national goal of 50 percent. Participation varies significantly by gender and grade, according to findings from Michigan's 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Almost a third (31%) of male students attended PE every day, compared to less than a quarter (23%) of female students. Michigan's male high school students were also more likely to participate in "vigorous" physical activities and do stretching or toning exercises three or more days a week. Michigan's ninth graders (48%) were more than twice as likely to be attending PE daily than high school students in any other grade. No significant differences, however, occurred between white and African American students (the only minority youth with a large enough sample in Michigan for comparison).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>Goal 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Household Survey on Drugs
"Current" is defined as within the 30 days prior to the survey.

Substance Use

In 1999, one in five Michigan youth, ages 12-17, used alcohol; one in seven smoked cigarettes; and one in ten used marijuana within the prior 30 days. The 1999 "current" (within the 30 days prior to the survey) substance use among Michigan adolescents registered at levels well above the goals for the year 2000. Current alcohol use among Michigan youth was closer to the goal than the other two substances—19 percent of Michigan youth reported current use of alcohol compared to a goal of 13 percent. Alcohol was also the most widely used substance by Michigan youth.

The percentages of Michigan youth reporting current use of cigarettes and marijuana are roughly three times higher than the 2000 goal levels. Cigarettes were used by 16 percent of youth compared to the 2000 goal of 6 percent, with marijuana used by 9 percent compared to a 3 percent goal.

With cigarettes remaining the nation's leading cause of preventable death and disease, the surgeon general of the United States recently issued a report calling for implementation of those approaches and methods proven effective to reduce tobacco use. School-based programs, combined with media and community-based activities, can prevent or postpone smoking in 20 to 40 percent of youth, according to the report. Less than 5 percent of schools nationwide are implementing the major components of guidelines recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The report suggested that states could use tobacco settlement funds to implement the comprehensive approaches most effective in changing social norms and reducing tobacco use. According to the report, the tools, the knowledge and the resources are available to cut smoking rates in half by 2010.
Recent heavy drinking among Michigan's high school seniors in 1999 remained above goal for the year 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>African American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan (1999), Michigan Department of Education

"Recent" heavy drinking is defined as within the past month and by the goal as within the past two weeks.

"Heavy" drinking is defined as five or more drinks within a few hours at least once in the recent time period.

Heavy Drinking

Almost two of five (37%) Michigan high school seniors indulged in heavy drinking, that is five or more drinks within a few hours at least once within the last month, compared to the 2000 goal of 28 percent. (The goal defines "recent" within the last two weeks, but the YRBS analysis uses the past month.) Heavy drinking is far more prevalent among male, white, and twelfth grade students in Michigan than among females, African Americans and ninth graders. Heavy use of alcohol has been linked to violence and fatal automobile accidents.

Violence

The 1999 incidence on both indicators of violence—physical fighting and carrying a weapon—among Michigan high school students met the 2000 goal. For every 100 Michigan students, 110 physical fights occurred each month during the previous 12 months—exactly meeting the 2000 goal. Over a third (35%) of all Michigan high school students reported having been in at least one physical fight during the past year. Almost half of those students had only been involved in one incident, but 3 percent of all students had been involved in more than 12 or more fights.

The incidence of weapon (knife, club, gun) carrying among Michigan high school students (67 incidents per 100 students) in 1999 fell well below the 2000 goal of 86. (The incidence is an estimate based on the number of times students reported carrying a weapon.)

While only 16 percent of all students reported having carried a weapon during the past 30 days, half of those reported having carried a weapon on six or more days, according to findings from the 1999 Michigan YRBS. For roughly a third of those carrying a weapon, that weapon was a gun. Of the 6 percent of all Michigan high school students who reported carrying a gun in the past 30 days, the majority reported having carried a gun on more than one occasion. Ninth graders and males were significantly more likely to report physical fighting and carrying weapons than females and twelfth graders.

Michigan high school students meet goals for reduction in physical fighting and carrying weapons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Goal 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Michigan 1999

Physical fighting reflects average monthly incidence.
Weapon carrying reflects average daily incidence in the prior 30 days.

Weapon was defined as knife, club or gun.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 14.
Rates for injury deaths among Michigan youth, ages 15-19, drop; suicide rate dips near goal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Accidents</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 Goal</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suicide

The rate of suicide deaths among the state's youth, ages 15-19, has fallen over the 1990s to 8.4 deaths among every 100,000. It is feasible that the goal of 8.2 such deaths could be attained by the year 2000 in Michigan. The number of suicide deaths (58) that occurred in 1998 was the lowest in the previous 18 years.

Reported suicide attempts among Michigan high school students dropped between 1997 and 1999, particularly among male students. In 1997, one in ten high school students reported having made at least one suicide attempt in the previous year, compared to 8 percent in 1999.

Suicides represented 17 percent of all injury deaths for teens, ages 15-19, in 1998. While the national goals only defined goals for suicide deaths in this age group, the other two causes of injury deaths have claimed the lives of many more youth. The majority (58%) of the deaths for this age group resulted from an accident, with four of five of such accidents involving a motor vehicle. Fortunately those rates have also declined significantly over the eight-year period. The accident death rate dropped from 34 to 27 deaths per 100,000 youth between 1990 and 1998; the homicide death rate plummeted from 26 to 12.

Pregnancy

Michigan's pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17, represents the most consistent improvement in child well-being over the decade as well as the most solid achievement of a national goal. The rate began dropping at the beginning of the 1990s and attained the goal of 50 pregnancies per 1,000 teens, ages 15-17, in 1995. The rate continued its decline into 1997 to 41 such pregnancies where it stayed in 1998—a 34% decrease compared to 1990.

Even at the beginning of the decade, most Michigan counties had pregnancy rates for this age group below the national goal. A total of 23 counties had pregnancy rates over the national goal of 50 pregnancies per 1,000 teens, ages 15-17, in 1990; in 1998 only 12 counties did. Muskegon County, with 63 pregnancies among 1,000 female teens, had the highest pregnancy rate for this age group, and Huron County the lowest with nine such pregnancies.
Huron and Crawford counties also experienced the biggest drops, over 60 percent, in teen pregnancy rates between 1990 and 1998. Most (56) of the state's 74 counties where rates could be calculated for both years reflected declines in their rates. Only 16 counties sustained increases in their teen pregnancy rates for this age group. Rates in Osceola, Presque Isle and Montmorency counties made the largest jumps of 45 percent or more.

The sustained declines in teen pregnancy over the 1990s have resulted mostly from more responsible sexual decision-making among teens and increased use of contraceptive practices and methods, according to experts. Recent findings from a survey of public school sex education teachers have raised concerns about the shift to promoting abstinence from sexual activity as the only pregnancy prevention method, since it accounts for only about a quarter of the recent drop in teen pregnancy, according to the Alan Guttmacher Institute. Broad-based community efforts supported by national and state funding have also played a role in these trends. Although rates of pregnancy and birth among American teens still remain two and three times higher than those in other industrialized nations, the downward trend over the 1990s is encouraging.
Summary and Conclusions

Clearly this review of progress toward the goals 2000 for child well-being reveals that Michigan is not close to achieving most of them. The achievements have mainly occurred among adolescent measures, specifically in the reduction of violence and pregnancies. On the measures in the area of maternal and infant health, either the trend is flat through the decade (prenatal care and low birth-weight) or improvement has stalled in recent years (infant mortality). The decline in infant mortality among American Indians is based on small numbers so caution must be used in interpreting annual trends.

The measures for children have shown mixed results: mortality rates have dropped, but access to care as measured by preventable asthma hospitalizations for all children showed no improvement. The escalation in hospitalization rates for asthma among African American children is also cause for concern.

This analysis highlights those areas where the state and its communities need to focus their energies to assure a better future for the state's children. Unfortunately, health is the only area where specific objectives have been developed: no such objectives have been articulated in the realm of economic security, education, and child safety. It is also apparent that communities throughout the state could set objectives that relate more closely to local rates on some of these indicators. As Michigan and its communities enter the new century, setting specific objectives for improved child well-being would provide a focus for program and policy decisions, as well as the allocation of resources.

Endnotes

1. Although Michigan-specific 2000 goals were developed by the state’s Department of Public Health in the early 1990s, with departmental changes this initiative was abandoned.
5. Suicide is the only injury death with this age group defined in the goal; for example, goals for motor vehicle crash deaths are defined for the age group 15-24.
Asthma among Children

This special section on childhood asthma highlights the increased prevalence of this disease among the state's children and its impact not only on the children, but their families and communities. The level of asthma hospitalizations across Michigan communities signals lack of access to preventive care, as well as troubling environmental issues. The uneven incidence of childhood asthma across the state's communities reveals a heavier impact on disadvantaged children.

What is asthma?

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by shortness of breath, tightness in the chest, and a feeling of suffocation. It is the leading cause of serious illness among children and the number one cause of preventable hospitalizations of children in Michigan. Nationwide the prevalence of the disease has been on the rise since the early 1980s across all age, sex and racial groups, but children are affected more than adults, and African Americans more than whites.

What are the effects of asthma on children?

Young children, ages 1-4, have higher rates of hospitalization for the disease, and suffering from severe asthma can limit their activities. Such constraints can compromise developmental progress. Poor, African American, Hispanic and male children are at highest risk of suffering acute asthma symptoms.

Asthma causes more school absences than any other chronic childhood disease. Children who are frequently absent from school have difficulty maintaining skills at grade level and performing satisfactorily on state standardized achievement tests, such as the MEAP. High levels of absenteeism and low grades increase the risk of dropout as children fall behind in their studies.

The economic well-being of families is compromised when parents frequently must stay at home with children too sick to go to school. Over the last ten years, such lost work costs related to asthma have risen by 88 percent. Parents who frequently miss work may lose wages or even their jobs, thereby destabilizing family income and increasing parental stress. Indirect costs associated with the disease such as lost workdays and school absences climbed faster than direct medical costs between 1985 and 1994, according to the latest estimates of the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America.

Who is at risk of the disease?

The most important risk factor for asthma is a family history of allergic diseases. Research has also linked the disease among young children to exposure to tobacco smoke during or after pregnancy and household dust mites. Limited evidence suggests exposure to cockroaches and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) may also play a role. Numerous environmental factors, however, can trigger asthma, such as:

- indoor and outdoor air pollution, for example, tobacco or wood smoke, scented cosmetics or perfumes, industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, smog, vapors from household cleaners and gas stoves
- household dust mites in beds, carpets, pillows, mattresses, and furniture
- animal dander, saliva, fur, feathers, urine or feces

Endnotes for this section are on p. 19.
• molds and fungi
• pollens from trees, grass, and weeds
• changes in weather or temperature

Studies have also identified aspirin and persistent "heartburn" (medically known as gastroesophageal reflux) as other triggers for asthma attacks.

The disease has afflicted children in poor, urban, and minority communities most acutely. Considerable evidence suggests that the environmental conditions in urban areas may contribute to the higher rates of asthma among African Americans. Over 80 percent of Michigan’s African American babies are born to mothers in the state’s largest cities. Air pollutants such as acidic air particles, sulfur dioxide and ozone, are far more prevalent in poor and minority communities. Inadequate access to preventive health care may also play a role.

Although asthma cannot be cured, it can be managed. Effective management involves addressing the triggers as well as the symptoms. A child with asthma should be able to enjoy normal childhood activities and avoid hospitalization or emergency room visits. Limiting the child’s exposure to conditions or substances that trigger an attack and providing the child with ongoing medical treatment and prescribed medications control the symptoms of the disease. Health providers and parents need to work together to monitor the pattern of attacks and teach the child to recognize the signs and symptoms of asthma and the appropriate responses.

**What is the scope of the problem?**

The prevalence of the disease in the nation has reached epidemic proportions. Between 1980 and 1994, the rate of asthma among young children, ages 0-4, rose by 150 percent—afecting 58 of every 1,000 children in 1994 compared to 22 in 1980. Rates for children, ages 5-14, climbed by 74 percent—from 43 to 74 of every 1,000 children. More boys than girls suffer from the disease.

Asthma is the most common chronic childhood disease; it now affects 8 percent of Michigan’s children—nearly 180,000 children. Hospitalization and emergency room visit rates for asthma provide a measure of those
Children who are severely afflicted by the disease. National statistics reveal that African American children are four times as likely to be treated for an asthma attack in an emergency room as their white counterparts (19 visits among every 1,000 African American children compared to 5 among white children). Younger children were also more likely to receive emergency room treatment than older children (121 per 10,000 compared to 81). Asthma accounts for almost a fifth of all pediatric emergency room visits in the U.S., according to the American Lung Association.

Children, ages 1-14, who required hospitalization for asthma in Michigan usually stayed two days, according to an analysis of the period between 1990 and 1997. Young children, ages 1-4, and African American children had the highest rates of hospitalization for asthma. The hospitalization rates for young African American children (126 per 10,000) were three times higher than their white counterparts (37).

Although hospitalization rates decrease as children get older, the disparity in hospitalization rates for the disease between African American and white children persists. Between 1990 and 1997, asthma hospitalization rates for children, ages 1-14, in Michigan have remained steady except for a drop in 1994. Rates for African American children, however, increased over those eight years, rising from 78 hospitalizations for every 10,000 children to 89 in 1997. Hospitalization rates for asthma also reflect dramatic differences by gender. Overall hospitalization rates for boys were higher than for girls—38 per 10,000 compared to 22.

Children in seven Michigan counties experienced rates of child hospitalizations for asthma significantly higher than the state rate (30): Berrien (33), Jackson (40), Genesee (40), Saginaw (43), Washtenaw (45), Benzie (47), and Wayne (53). While children in Wayne County represented 22 percent of the total state child population, they accounted for 43 percent of the state's child hospitalizations, ages 0-17, for asthma in 1998. In contrast, rates of hospitalizations for children, ages 1-14, were the lowest in Manistee (8) and Delta (10) counties. Other northern counties also had relatively low rates of such hospitalizations.

**What is being done about asthma in Michigan?**

Michigan communities have undertaken numerous initiatives to control and combat childhood asthma, and recent state legislation has improved children's access to their asthma medication while at school or school activities. Michigan is one of twelve states awarded a grant in the year 2000 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to initiate efforts to track asthma rates and develop and implement strategies for combating the disease.

- **The Michigan Asthma Strategic Planning Initiative (MASPI):** At the beginning of this year, the Michigan Department of Community Health created the Michigan Asthma Strategic Planning Initiative (MASPI) with experts from health care systems, asthma coalitions, managed care organizations, drug companies, state governmental agencies, school districts, and health care providers. MASPI has developed a plan to improve state surveillance of the disease and provide a framework for a comprehensive, statewide approach to the implementation of prevention efforts.

- **Open Airways for Schools:** Many schools in Detroit and throughout Michigan are participating in Open Airways for Schools (OAS), a school-based asthma education program developed by the American Lung Association. The program provides six one-hour lessons to children, ages 8-11, on ways to avoid severe asthmatic episodes. It promotes management of the disease and coping strategies. Approximately 400 Michigan schools, mostly in urban areas, are participating in the program. The program may expand statewide with funding from the Environmental Protection Agency and other sources.

- **Michigan Asthma Coalitions:** Michigan has 11 asthma coalitions, comprised of various community representatives from the public and private sectors with the overall goal of improving the quality of life for asthma sufferers and their families. Although each coalition is structured differently, all provide or are planning to provide asthma education and school-based intervention. While a few of the coalitions formed at the beginning of the decade, almost half have coalesced in the last few years.

- **New Michigan Legislation:** Asthmatic symptoms are usually relieved through the use of medication in inhalers. Until this year, most Michigan school districts required school children to leave their inhalers with school personnel in the main office. This policy could mean a child would not have ready access to medication to relieve an acute asthmatic attack. A state law now exempts school districts and school personnel from civil liability if they permit children to keep their asthma medication with them at school or at school-sponsored programs.

Endnotes for this section are on p. 19.
What more can be done about asthma in Michigan?

Despite advancements in the diagnosis and treatment of asthma, hospitalizations for the disease have increased dramatically among African American children in the state. The racial disparity in hospitalizations highlights the importance of assuring access to quality health care, including medication, equipment and education services, in minority communities. These families may not be receiving information about allergy prevention and ongoing asthma treatment. Reducing the relatively high levels of adult smoking in Michigan should be a priority. Other environmental causes and triggers of the disease also must be addressed. Communities need to know when and where the disease occurs to assess what environmental factors may be causing or contributing to the problem.

- **Increase access to health care:** Since children in minority communities are also more likely to have Medicaid health coverage,21 the state should include an increased assessment of the level of asthma hospitalizations as a component of quality assurance for managed care providers. Children who are not properly diagnosed and/or not provided with appropriate medications and education about the disease are more likely to need emergency room treatment or hospitalization. Policies to ensure access to effective asthma treatment need to be developed.

- **Decrease adult smoking around children:** In Michigan, children are more likely to live with adults who smoke than those in most other states. The state places in the top fifth of states with the fourth highest incidence of cigarette smoking among both adult age groups, ages 18-25, and 26 and older, according to 1999 survey findings.22 Most (91%) adult smokers in households with children smoke in some or all areas of the home. An estimated 716,000 children in Michigan are exposed to tobacco smoke at home. Children exposed to tobacco smoke are at greater risk of respiratory infections and the development of asthma.23 Such exposure also triggers asthma attacks and increases their severity. The state should fund a more aggressive campaign to educate the public about the negative effects of secondhand smoke on children.

- **Improve housing quality for low-income children and their families.** The quality of housing available to low-income families may aggravate asthma. Local housing agencies can work with landlords and low-income families to assess housing conditions. Financial or regulatory incentives could encourage landlords to upgrade ventilation systems; use integrated pest management practices; and repair roofs, windows, plumbing and other potential sources of mold and fungi.24

- **Institute and expand community-based programs to improve home environments.** Families with limited resources may need assistance to reduce household mites and other indoor allergens. For example, grant-funded community programs could provide "allergen-proof" slipcovers for pillows and mattresses, high filtration vacuums, dehumidifiers, or mini-blinds (to replace old drapes).25

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**Asthma Resources**

- Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (AAFA) Michigan Chapter
  17520 West 12 Mile Road, Suite 102
  Southfield, MI 48076-1943
  (248) 557-8050 or (888) 444-0333
  www.aafa.org

- American Lung Association of Michigan
  26555 Evergreen Road, Suite 375
  Southfield, MI 48076
  (248) 359-LUNG or (800) LUNGUSA for the nearest office
  www.lungusa.org or www.alam.org

- Michigan Department of Community Health
  www.mdch.state.mi.us

- Bureau of Epidemiology
  • Sarah Lyon-Callo, Asthma Surveillance Coordinator
    517/335-9315 or LyonCalloS@state.mi.us
  • Robert Wahl, Environmental Epidemiologist
    517/335-9151 or wahlr@state.mi.us
  • Cheryl Schott, Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control
    517/335-9713 or schottC@state.mi.us

- Michigan Department of Environmental Quality – Air Quality Division
  Laura DeGuire 517/335-6985 or deguirel@state.mi.us
  Mary Lee Hultin 517/373-9845 or hultinm@state.mi.us
  www.deq.state.mi.us/aqd/eval/amu99airrpt.htm

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Endnotes for this section are on p. 19.
*Improve the air quality in schools.* Older schools often have poorly maintained heating and ventilation systems, as well as molds from moisture problems. The state could take a leadership role in assessing the air quality in schools located in areas with high concentrations of child hospitalizations for asthma.

- **Expand asthma education.** Local schools, child care settings, and other places children and their families frequent should make education about the disease and its effective prevention a priority.

- **Encourage and support community-based initiatives.** Communities need technical support and data in order to make appropriate interventions. Michigan should maintain and expand its existing programs for asthma prevention and control with data, education and training, and prevention research efforts at the local levels. For example, data should be collected to identify the number of school-aged children with asthma and the number of absences from school because of the disease.

- **Fund the statewide plan.** The statewide strategic plan developed by MASPI should be funded to support long-term statewide goals for asthma control and coordinate effective prevention efforts. More research is needed to investigate a possible correlation between asthma and urban environments, and to determine why asthma affects minority and younger children at disproportionate rates so that effective prevention strategies can be developed. Helping to develop standardized measures to be used across the state would assist communities and the state as a whole to make appropriate interventions.

**Endnotes**

1. Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health.
3. Ibid.
5. Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health.
8. National Hospital Discharge Survey conducted annually by the National Center for Health Statistics (MMWR vol. 47 SSI). Incidence was determined by the number of hospital discharges of children under 15 where asthma was the primary or secondary diagnosis.
13. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1995 data.
17. Data on preventable hospitalizations from the website of the Michigan Department of Community Health (www.michigan.gov)
18. The other states awarded the grant were: California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Oregon, and Vermont. (Announcement from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Atlanta, GA. – August 2000).
19. Bureau of Epidemiology and the Division of Chronic Disease and Injury Control, Michigan Department of Community Health.
25. Ibid.
Michigan Overview

The first part of this section presents a summary of the national KIDS COUNT 2000 Data Book findings on the status of child well-being in Michigan, as compared to other states in the nation. The state rates and ranks on the ten core KIDS COUNT indicators in the national publication provide a context for the updated 1998 information in this state report. The second part of this section summarizes the state trends in the five areas of child well-being presented by the state profile of this report. The state report includes information such as child safety (child welfare) and performance on the MEAP not contained in the annual national report.

Michigan in the Nation

According to the latest national KIDS COUNT data book, Michigan ranked in the bottom half of the states in child well-being with a composite ranking of 29th among the 50 states. This ranking placed Michigan below all other Great Lakes states, except Illinois, according to the national report for 2000. Among the ten core Kids Count indicators, Michigan made its best showing on the four “teen” indicators, ranking in the top half of the states on each. For example, the state ranked 14th on its relatively small share (7%) of “idle” teens, ages 15-19, and 15th on its share (8%) of teens, ages 15-19, who were high school dropouts. Michigan’s rates of teen births and teen injury deaths also ranked the state in the top half—19th and 23rd respectively. The death rate for children, ages 1-14, placed Michigan 25th.

On indicators of maternal and infant health and economic security, Michigan ranked in the bottom half of the states. The state’s worst ranking occurred with its infant mortality rate: an infant in Michigan faced a greater risk of not surviving its first year than one in 37 other states. The state’s child poverty rate (19%) and percent of children living with a parent(s) without full-time year-round employment (28%) were higher than those of 29 other states. They were also the highest among the Great Lakes states.

The median income of families with children in Michigan was $48,700, roughly $5,000 higher than the national level ($43,400). While Michigan was 11th among the states in its median income of families with children, it dropped to 26th in its relatively high percentage of children in extreme poverty—those living in a family with income at half the poverty level—$6,665 for a family of three. Such dire poverty affected one of every 13 of the state’s children.

The health indicators also reflected troubling incongruities. While Michigan’s percentage of low-income children without health insurance was 16 percent (a ranking of 11th) compared to 25 percent in the nation, the state’s percentage of fully immunized two-year-olds (79%) ranked it 32nd in the nation.

Review of Michigan Trends

The updated Michigan trends in key areas of child well-being show the most extensive improvements were in education—as measured by performance on a standardized test—and the mortality rates for all age groups. At the same time, access to health care and economic security worsened over the decade between 1988 and 1998.

Among the fourteen key indicators of child well-being reviewed in this annual state data book, the largest improvement occurred in the share of fifth graders performing at a proficient level on the Michigan Education Assessment Program science test—a 38 percent increase. In the 1998-99 school year more than a third (35%) of fifth graders demonstrated such proficiency, compared to about a quarter (26%) in 1995-96, the first year of this version of the test. In contrast, however, only roughly a fifth (22%) of the state’s eighth graders performed proficiently in science in 1998-99—about the same as in 1995-96 (21%). This pattern is especially troubling since usually scores rise quickly after the first year as curriculum aligns with test requirements.

Many advocates are concerned that the same level of investment that is being devoted to establishing standards is not being directed into developing the institutional capacity to enable students to attain the requisite mastery of skills and content.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>% Change in State</th>
<th># of Counties Ranked</th>
<th># of Counties Improved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improved</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth graders proficient in science</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen deaths by accident, homicide, suicide - ages 15-19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse/neglect</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Worsened</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth graders proficient in science</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty, ages 0-17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free/reduced price lunch</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Endnotes for this section are on p. 21.
The most substantial improvements in child well-being in the decade between 1986-88 and 1996-98 occurred in the declines in mortality rates for infants, children, and teens. Infant mortality rates dropped by 27 percent; mortality rates for children, ages 1-14, declined 25 percent; and the rates for teen deaths caused by accidents, homicide or suicide decreased by 24 percent. Such a sizeable improvement in infant mortality meant that roughly 1,100 infants in Michigan died each year before their first birthday in the years 1996 through 1998, compared to 1,600 on average during 1986-88.

The small populations and relatively low numbers of deaths in many Michigan counties meant that mortality rates could be calculated for only the most populous counties. For example, only 27 of Michigan's 83 counties were included in the rankings for infant mortality; 16 for child deaths; and 17 for teen deaths. Almost all ranked counties registered improvement in the trend period. The two or three counties with worsening trends were not consistent across age groups. For example, Calhoun County reflected the largest drop in infant mortality (44%) over the decade, but it was one of only three counties with an increase in child deaths. Similarly, Muskegon County was one of two counties with an increase (31%) in teen injury deaths, but its child death rate decreased by almost a third.

The most severe worsening in child well-being over the trend decade occurred in the 68 percent increase in the share of mothers receiving inadequate prenatal care. In 1996-98, almost 9 percent of mothers of newborns received inadequate care, compared to 5 percent in 1986-88. This change may reflect more women with a weak relationship to a health care provider or less mobility or access to health care sites. The infants of these mothers may also be less likely to receive their immunizations and other early preventive care.

Also troubling is the 49 percent increase in the rate of children in families where an allegation of child abuse or neglect merited an investigation. Between 1988 and 1999, the rate jumped from 44 of every 1,000 children to 66. Roughly 166,000 children in the state lived in a family that was investigated for child abuse and neglect in 1998, compared to 108,000 in 1988. Some of this increase may be due to recent changes in state and county policies such as a more standardized referral intake assessment process. In 1993, 43 percent of complaints were investigated compared to 48 percent in 1998. Even with an increase in investigations, substantiations of neglect or abuse decreased 6 percent over this same period.

The erosion in family economic security affected the most counties as reflected in the increase in children receiving free and reduced prices in the school lunch program. In only five counties did such participation drop between 1989 and 1998. In the state as a whole, almost a third (31%) of school children received free and reduced prices in the 1998-99 school year compared to less than a quarter (23%) at the beginning of the decade. Since the 1996-97 school year, however, the shares of children participating in the program have essentially leveled. The latest child poverty data for the state from the U.S. Census Bureau show a steady decline in child poverty over the 1990s since a peak in 1991-93.

While more families may have incomes above poverty level in the late 1990s with the growth in the economy, such improvements may only be marginal, still leaving their children eligible for school-based nutrition programs at 130 and 185 percent of poverty.

Endnotes
2. Low income is defined as family income at less than twice the federal poverty threshold or $32,552 for a family of four in 1997. This definition was used in the distribution of funds for the State Children's Health Insurance Program, passed by Congress in 1997. With these funds, Michigan expanded Medicaid coverage and set up the MIChild program.
3. Inadequate prenatal care is defined as no care at all or care that began in third trimester or comprised fewer than five visits during a pregnancy of 34 weeks or more.
Michigan

Population (1998)
- Total population: 9,817,242
- Total child population: 2,529,966
  - Ages 0-5: 818,031
  - Ages 6-12: 1,018,948
  - Ages 13-17: 692,987
  - African American: 17.8%
  - American Indian: 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.7%
  - White: 79.8%
  - Hispanic: 4.0%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.8%
Median family income (1995): $35,940

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSDI (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime
- Property crime

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¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>475,417 19.1%</td>
<td>517,850 20.1%</td>
<td>* (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>160,667 21.4%</td>
<td>171,203 23.7%</td>
<td>* (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>299,276 17.2%</td>
<td>327,993 17.7%</td>
<td>* (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>343,582 23.1%</td>
<td>520,060 31.5%</td>
<td>* (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>7,319 5.3%</td>
<td>11,810 8.8%</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>9,956 7.2%</td>
<td>10,279 7.7%</td>
<td>* (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Infant mortality</td>
<td>1,548 11.1%</td>
<td>1,083 8.1%</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>641 34.2%</td>
<td>506 25.5%</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child safety</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in investigated families</td>
<td>108,578 44.1%</td>
<td>166,160 65.7%</td>
<td>* (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>25,316 10.3%</td>
<td>24,505 9.7%</td>
<td>* (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>14,009 5.7%</td>
<td>16,218 6.4%</td>
<td>* (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in court supported care</td>
<td>9,271 3.7%</td>
<td>10,661 4.2%</td>
<td>* (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>2,343 1.0%</td>
<td>3,616 1.4%</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescence</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>6,188 27.9%</td>
<td>5,486 26.8%</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>566 75.3%</td>
<td>393 57.4%</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High school dropouts</td>
<td>23,998 6.0%</td>
<td>19,777 4.6%</td>
<td>* (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fifth grade science</td>
<td>31,438 25.6%</td>
<td>42,106 35.3%</td>
<td>* (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eighth grade science</td>
<td>24,063 20.7%</td>
<td>26,049 21.8%</td>
<td>* (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
2The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
3Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
ALCONA COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 11,108
- Total child population: 2,239
  - Ages 0-5: 622
  - Ages 6-12: 895
  - Ages 13-17: 722
- African American: 0.3%
- American Indian: 0.8%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
- White: 98.4%
- Hispanic: 1.4%

Unemployment rate (1999): 7.8%
Median family income (1995): $23,818

Total births (1998): 88
- % nonmarital: 36%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 16%
  "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots: 292
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 19
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $86
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care: 70%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 248
  - Rate: 11%
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 73
  - Rate: 3%

Health care (1999)
- Children:
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 68
    - Females: 7
    - Males: 16
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 7
    - Males: 16
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
  - Medicaid: 699
  - MIChild: 12

Percentage of uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 132
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 24

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: 1
- Property crime: 2

Legends:
- Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.
- National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).
- Social Security Income.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
ALCONA COUNTY

Percent change in rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>495 22.7%</td>
<td>348 21.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>147 25.8%</td>
<td>554 24.2%</td>
<td>67 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38 (of 83)</td>
<td>63 (of 83)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>3 *</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>8 7.4%</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>* (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child safety</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>71 33.2%</td>
<td>205 91.6%</td>
<td>67 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>9 4.2%</td>
<td>22 9.8%</td>
<td>43 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>3 *</td>
<td>* (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>* (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>3 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescence</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>16 4.6%</td>
<td>31 10.5%</td>
<td>81 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>20 23.8%</td>
<td>16 17.8%</td>
<td>52 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates no change or a rate could not be calculated.
ALGER COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 9,887
- Total child population: 2,270
  - Ages 0-5: 619
  - Ages 6-12: 940
  - Ages 13-17: 711
- African American: 0.4%
- American Indian: 5.8%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
- White: 93.3%
- Hispanic: 0.8%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.1%
Median family income (1995): $29,513

Total births (1998): 84
- % nonmarital: 23%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 4%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 271
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $100
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 53%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 135 (6%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 44 (2%)

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 72 (11.8%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 12
    - Males: 13
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 389 (16.3%)
  - MIChild: 16 (0.7%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 2
- Property crime: 11 (9.9)

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 154 (10%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 10 (4)

Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes. Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

1Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5Social Security Income.
### ALGER COUNTY

#### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>30 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>40 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>238</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>27 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>490 28.4%</td>
<td>532 32.9%</td>
<td>30 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>9 8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>5 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>38 17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>15 6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>13 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>3 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>9 4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>7 32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 3.2%</td>
<td>10 1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>33 28.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>40 27.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent change in rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
ALLEGAN COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 101,662
- Total child population: 29,542
  - Ages 0-5: 9,380
  - Ages 6-12: 12,093
  - Ages 13-17: 8,069
  - African American: 1.6%
  - American Indian: 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.0%
  - White: 96.6%
  - Hispanic: 5.6%

Unemployment rate (1999): 2.9%

Total births (1998): 1,397
- % nonmarital: 23%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 7%

Total population 101,662
Total child population 29,542
- Ages 0-5 9,380
- Ages 6-12 12,093
- Ages 13-17 8,069
- African American 1.6%
- American Indian 0.8%
- Asian/Pacific Islander 1.0%
- White 96.6%
- Hispanic 5.6%

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 1,978 11%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 169 6%

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 23 1.7
- Property crime: 88 6.7

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

**Child poverty**
- ages 0-4
- ages 5-17

**Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**

| Trend period years | Base year | Recent year | Rank
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate¹</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,458</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>3,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>1,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,178</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>2,251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recent year rate** (of 83)

### Child health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

| Child health | Base year | Recent year | Rank
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate¹</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**
- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care²
  - for abuse or neglect
  - for delinquency

| Child safety | Base year | Recent year | Rank
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate¹</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care²</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for delinquency</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- High school dropouts

| Adolescence | Base year | Recent year | Rank
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate¹</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

**Students with proficiency in...**
- Fifth grade science
- Eighth grade science

| Education | Base year | Recent year | Rank
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate¹</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent change in rate**

- **Worse**
- **Better**

**Note:** n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

---

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Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
## ALPENA COUNTY

### Population (1998)
- Total population: 30,405
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 2,219
  - Ages 6-12: 3,239
  - Ages 13-17: 2,300
- African American: 0.2%
- American Indian: 0.4%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.5%
- White: 98.9%
- Hispanic: 0.9%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

### Unemployment rate (1999)
- 6.5%

### Median family income (1998)
- $29,435

### Total births (1998)
- 340
  - % nonmarital: 36%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 14%

*"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.*

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Alpena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>1996</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

### Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\)
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\)

### Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 808 (10%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 314 (4%)

### Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
    - Females: 40, 17%
    - Males: 42, 17%
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,940, 23.8%
  - M1Child: 49, 0.6%

*According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for M1Child.*

### Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 679, 12%
- Children receiving SSI\(^5\) (per 1,000)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
  - Violent crime: 2, *
  - Property crime: 49, 13.1

---

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.
2. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
3. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
4. Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).
5. Social Security Income.
## ALPENA COUNTY

### Economic Security

**Trend period years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic security</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,538</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>569</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>969</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,587</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Child poverty**
  - Ages 0-4
  - Ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

**Child Health**

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1986-88</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1996-98</th>
<th>1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child Safety**

**FY 1988 vs 1999**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1988</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adolescence**

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1986-88</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1996-98</th>
<th>1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>(of 17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Education**

**1995-96 vs 1998-99**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1995-96</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>1998-99</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
ANTRIM COUNTY

Population (1998)

Total population: 21,522
Total child population: 5,356
- Ages 0-5: 1,622
- Ages 6-12: 2,130
- Ages 13-17: 1,604

African American: 0.2%
American Indian: 1.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
White: 97.8%
Hispanic: 1.2%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.4%
Median family income (1995): $31,245

Total births (1998):
- % nonmarital: 33%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Total births (1998): 233

Health care (1999)

Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 32 (2.0%)
Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, per 10,000: 17 (Females), 28 (Males)

Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
- Medicaid: 1,159 (20.7%)
- MIChild: 70 (1.3%)

Children with disabilities (1999)

Students in Special Education: 454 (11%)
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 52 (10)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

Violent crime: 4 (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
Property crime: 7 (2.8)

Child care and early education (2000)

Regulated slots:
- Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 854
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $94

Children in subsidized care:
- % in unregulated care: 42%

Family support (1999)

Number | Rate
--- | ---
Children receiving food stamps: 251 (4%)
Children receiving FIP assistance: 96 (2%)

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

1Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>844 (17.9%)</td>
<td>851 (16.1%)</td>
<td>26 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>291 (21.3%)</td>
<td>333 (23.0%)</td>
<td>31 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</strong></td>
<td>553 (16.5%)</td>
<td>518 (13.5%)</td>
<td>24 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic security</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>832 (24.3%)</td>
<td>1,374 (33.3%)</td>
<td>39 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inadequate prenatal care</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low birth-weight babies</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child health</strong></td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>21 (8.9%)</td>
<td>8 (3.5%)</td>
<td>18 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>16 (6.8%)</td>
<td>18 (7.6%)</td>
<td>61 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>3 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children in investigated families</strong></td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child safety</strong></td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>279 (61.9%)</td>
<td>982 (183.3%)</td>
<td>82 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>32 (7.1%)</td>
<td>174 (32.5%)</td>
<td>79 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>52 (11.6%)</td>
<td>58 (10.8%)</td>
<td>76 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>24 (4.5%)</td>
<td>27 (5.0%)</td>
<td>64 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>9 (2.1%)</td>
<td>9 (1.7%)</td>
<td>37 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Births to teens, ages 15-17</strong></td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19(rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adolescence</strong></td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>11 (25.7%)</td>
<td>11 (23.4%)</td>
<td>34 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19(rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>1995-96 vs1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>106 (31.4%)</td>
<td>119 (41.8%)</td>
<td>17 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>61 (20.2%)</td>
<td>90 (27.5%)</td>
<td>13 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. \*All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. \*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. \*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 16,413
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 1,179
  - Ages 6-12: 1,723
  - Ages 13-17: 1,226
- African American: 2.2%
- American Indian: 0.2%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.2%
- White: 98.0%
- Hispanic: 0.5%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

**Unemployment rate (1999)**
- 7.4%

**Median family income (1995)**
- $25,882

**Total births (1998)**
- 182
  - % nonmarital: 46%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 14%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

**Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17**

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.


- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>519</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Family support (1999)**

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>676</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health care (1999)**

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI² (per 1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime
- Property crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.

²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to assure basic access.

³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).

⁵Social Security Income.
**Economic security**

- **Child poverty**
  - Ages 0-4
  - Ages 5-17

- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>73 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>345</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>80 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>700</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>69 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>64 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child health**

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Adolescence Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Education Students with proficiency in...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child safety**

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care1
  - For abuse or neglect
  - For delinquency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adolescence**

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide
  - For teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- High school dropouts

**Education**

- Fifth grade science
- Eighth grade science

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. * Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)

- Total population: 8,413
- Total child population: 1,978
  - Ages 0-5: 590
  - Ages 6-12: 803
  - Ages 13-17: 585
  - African American: 0.3%
  - American Indian: 17.3%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
  - White: 82.2%
  - Hispanic: 0.9%

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.7%
Median family income (1995): $27,605

Total births (1998)

- % nonmarital: 37%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 9%

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MICHild

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime
- Property crime

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>365 17.1%</td>
<td>432 20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>132 23.1%</td>
<td>152 28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>233 14.9%</td>
<td>280 17.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>583 37.1%</td>
<td>488 33.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank**: (recent year rate)

**Note**: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>11 10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>4 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank**: (of 70)  

**Note**: Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>51 23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>25 11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>31 14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>27 13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>3 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank**: (of 83)

**Note**: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>6 30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>15 3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank**: (of 83)

**Note**: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>21 18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>19 16.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank**: (of 82)

**Note**: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state.  
2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.  
3 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

*Note*: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 54,535
- Total child population: 14,714
  - Ages 0-5: 4,442
  - Ages 6-12: 6,074
  - Ages 13-17: 4,198
- African American: 0.2%
- American Indian: 0.4%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
- White: 98.8%
- Hispanic: 1.9%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

**Unemployment rate (1999)**
- 3.0%

**Median family income (1995)**
- $37,338

**Total births (1998)**
- 678
  - % nonmarital: 24%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 7%

*No paternity* are also included in nonmarital.


- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

**Family support (1999)**

- Number
- Rate

- Children receiving food stamps: 754, 5%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 305, 2%

**Health care (1999)**

- Number
- Rate

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 212, 4.9%
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
  - Females: 56, 13
  - Males: 42, 9
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,906, 12.4%
  - MỊChild: 72, 0.5%

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- Number
- Rate

- Students in Special Education: 896, 11%
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 103, 7

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**

- (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 6, 0.9
- Property crime: 68, 9.9

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent year</td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>1,596</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19( rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population (1998)
- Total population: 110,048
- Total child population: 28,043
  - Ages 0-5: 8,514
  - Ages 6-12: 11,241
  - Ages 13-17: 8,288
- African American: 1.8%
- American Indian: 0.9%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.9%
- White: 96.5%
- Hispanic: 6.2%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.8%
Median family income (1995): $34,363

Total births (1998): 1,338
- % nonmarital: 34%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 12%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots\(^1\): 4,256
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 22
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $106
- Children in subsidized care: 2,015
  - % in unregulated care\(^3\): 60%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 3,342 (11%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 1,548 (6%)

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 628 (7.5%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
    - Females: 214 (25)
    - Males: 371 (41)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 6,721 (22.8%)
  - MICHild: 148 (0.5%)

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 2,018 (12%)
- Children receiving SSI\(^5\) (per 1,000): 333 (12)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 25 (1.9)
- Property crime: 201 (15.2)

---

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.
2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).
5 Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty ages 0-4</td>
<td>5,938</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty ages 5-17</td>
<td>3,795</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>5,216</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BENZIE COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population (1998)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Total population</td>
<td>14,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Total child population</td>
<td>3,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 0-5</td>
<td>1,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 6-12</td>
<td>1,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 13-17</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- African American</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- American Indian</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- White</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Hispanic</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment rate (1999)</th>
<th>5.8%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median family income (1995)</td>
<td>$29,238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total births (1998)</th>
<th>183</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; % nonmarital</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; % no paternity acknowledged</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

### Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>666</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>849</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

### Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime
- Property crime

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
## Economic Security

**1989 vs 1995**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1989-90 vs 1998-99**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child Health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child Safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Education

**1995-96 vs 1998-99**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**Population (1998)**
- Total population: 160,245
- Total child population: 42,358
  - Ages 0-5: 13,208
  - Ages 6-12: 17,429
  - Ages 13-17: 11,721
- African American: 25.0%
- American Indian: 0.5%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.2%
- White: 73.3%
- Hispanic: 2.9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

**Unemployment rate (1999)**: 4.0%

**Median family income (1995)**: $33,581

**Total births (1998)**: 2,215
- % nonmarital: 44%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 23%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

**Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17**

- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\)
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\)

**Family support (1999)**
- Children receiving food stamps: 6,769 (15%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 3,191 (8%)

**Health care (1999)**
- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 2,379 (18.8%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
  - Females: 362 (27)
  - Males: 541 (39)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 13,261 (29.8%)
  - MChild: 170 (0.4%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MChild.

**Children with disabilities (1999)**
- Students in Special Education: 3,781 (13%)
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 921 (22)

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 57 (3.0)
- Property crime: 383 (20.1)

---

\(^1\)Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.

\(^2\)National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

\(^3\)FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

\(^4\)Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).

\(^5\)Social Security Income.
BERRIEN COUNTY

Trend period years
base year vs current year

Economic security
1989 vs 1995
- Child poverty
  - ages 0-4
    - Number: 10,834
    - Rate: 24.7%
  - ages 5-17
    - Number: 3,862
    - Rate: 30.3%
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches
  - Number: 6,972
  - Rate: 22.4%
- Recent year
  - Number: 10,677
  - Rate: 24.4%
- Rank
  - 67 (of 83)

Child health
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98
- Inadequate prenatal care
  - Number: 201
  - Rate: 7.9%
- Low birth-weight babies
  - Number: 200
  - Rate: 7.8%
- Infant mortality
  - Number: 29
  - Rate: 11.5%
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)
  - Number: 13
  - Rate: 37.3%
- Recent year
  - Number: 186
  - Rate: 8.4%
- Rank
  - 59 (of 70)

Child safety
FY 1988 vs 1999
- Children in investigated families
  - Number: 3,570
  - Rate: 80.7%
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
  - Number: 760
  - Rate: 17.2%
- Children in out-of-home care
  - for abuse or neglect
    - Number: 189
    - Rate: 4.3%
  - for delinquency
    - Number: 85
    - Rate: 2.0%
- Recent year
  - Number: 3,324
  - Rate: 78.5%
- Rank
  - 56 (of 83)

Adolescence
Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98
- Births to teens, ages 15-17
  - Number: 188
  - Rate: 45.4%
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide
  - for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
  - Number: 12
  - Rate: 87.5%
- Recent year
  - Number: 160
  - Rate: 44.8%
  - Number: 10
  - Rate: 92.5%
- Rank
  - 69 (of 70)
  - 16 (of 17)

Education
Students with proficiency in...
1995-96 vs 1998-99
- Fifth grade science
  - Number: 517
  - Rate: 24.2%
- Eighth grade science
  - Number: 376
  - Rate: 18.3%
- Recent year
  - Number: 588
  - Rate: 27.7%
  - Number: 450
  - Rate: 21.0%
- Rank
  - 63 (of 82)
  - 35 (of 80)

\[footnote{1}A\] ranking of 1 means a county has the “best" rate compared to other counties in the state. \[footnote{2}All\] indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
[footnote{3}The\] total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
[footnote{4}Sometimes\] a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
[footnote{n/a}n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.}
### Branch County Population (1998)
- Total population: 43,634
- Total child population: 11,618
  - Ages 0-5: 3,670
  - Ages 6-12: 4,791
  - Ages 13-17: 3,157
  - African American: 4,791
  - American Indian: 3,670
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1,983
  - White: 98.3%
  - Hispanic: 1.9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

### Unemployment rate (1999)
- Rate: 3.6%

### Median family income (1995)
- $31,508

### Total births (1998)
- 554
  - % nonmarital: 36%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots[^1]
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12[^2]
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - Children in subsidized care
    - % in unregulated care[^1]

### Family support (1999)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving food stamps</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving FIP assistance[^3]</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)[^4]
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MICHild

### Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI[^1] (per 1,000)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime
- Property crime

---

[^1]: Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year 1989 vs 1995</th>
<th>Recent year 1989-90 vs 1998-99</th>
<th>Rank' (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,147 18.5%</td>
<td>2,274 19.0%</td>
<td>40 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty ages 5-17</td>
<td>757 21.8%</td>
<td>909 27.3%</td>
<td>53 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,390 17.1%</td>
<td>1,365 15.8%</td>
<td>34 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,314 21.3%</td>
<td>2,041 30.8%</td>
<td>29 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Recent year FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Rank' (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>53 8.7%</td>
<td>43 8.1%</td>
<td>57 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>31 5.1%</td>
<td>36 6.7%</td>
<td>41 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Recent year 1990-91 vs 1997-98</th>
<th>Rank' (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>684 60.8</td>
<td>908 78.2</td>
<td>54 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>208 18.5</td>
<td>180 15.5</td>
<td>68 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care 3</td>
<td>42 3.8</td>
<td>65 5.6</td>
<td>45 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>35 3.0</td>
<td>53 4.6</td>
<td>59 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Recent year 1990-91 vs 1997-98</th>
<th>Rank' (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>24 25.2</td>
<td>24 26.6</td>
<td>43 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>66 4.0%</td>
<td>79 4.3%</td>
<td>46 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

Students with proficiency in...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Base year 1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
<th>Recent year 1998-99</th>
<th>Rank' (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>72 13.6%</td>
<td>97 20.4%</td>
<td>76 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>81 15.4%</td>
<td>76 14.8%</td>
<td>70 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**CALHOUN COUNTY**

### Population (1998)
- Total population: 141,005
- Total child population: 36,565
  - Ages 0-5: 11,555
  - Ages 6-12: 14,731
  - Ages 13-17: 10,279
  - African American: 15.3%
  - American Indian: 0.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.2%
  - White: 82.9%
  - Hispanic: 3.6%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

### Unemployment rate (1999)
- 4.2%

### Median family income (1995)
- $36,124

### Population (1998) continued

#### Total births (1998)
- Total births: 1,860
  - % nonmarital: 42%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 17%

*“No paternity” are also included in nonmarital.*

### Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 24
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $92
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 58%

### Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 4,377 (11%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 2,314 (6%)

### Health care (1999)
- Children...tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 1,253 (11.1%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)
  - Females: 157 (14)
  - Males: 234 (20)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 9,536 (24.7%)
  - MChild: 186 (0.5%)

*According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MChild.*

### Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 3,238 (13%)
- Children receiving SSA (per 1,000): 631 (17)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: 40 (2.4)
- Property crime: 73 (4.4)

---

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. 2. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4. Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5. Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 0-4</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 5-17</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced lunch price school lunches</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>35.3%</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

- Inadequate prenatal care: 7.0% vs 4.1%, 24 (of 70)
- Low birth-weight babies: 6.9% vs 7.0%, 50 (of 77)
- Infant mortality: 12.3 vs 6.9, 11 (of 27)
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000): 3.4 vs 3.8, 16 (of 16)

### Child Safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**

- Children in investigated families: 67.1 vs 108.3, 76 (of 83)
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect: 24.1 vs 15.8, 69 (of 80)
- Children in out-of-home care: 4.6 vs 7.8, 69 (of 80)
- For abuse or neglect: 2.9 vs 4.4, 54 (of 76)
- For delinquency: 0.3 vs 2.2, 45 (of 77)

### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

- Births to teens, ages 15-17: 36.2 vs 38.6, 67 (of 70)
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide: 5 (0.5%) vs 8 (79.9), 14 (of 17)
- High school dropouts: 4.5% vs 5.5%, 68 (of 82)

### Education

**1995-96 vs 1998-99**

- Fifth grade science: 16.3% vs 26.6%, 66 (of 82)
- Eighth grade science: 19.2% vs 19.0%, 47 (of 80)

---

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3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
CASS COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 49,693
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 3,890
  - Ages 6-12: 5,427
  - Ages 13-17: 3,696
- African American: 10.0%
- American Indian: 1.2%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
- White: 88.1%
- Hispanic: 2.5%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.4%
Median family income (1995): $34,328

Total births (1998): 577
- % nonmarital: 41%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 15%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹:
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²: 1,115
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $88
- Children in subsidized care: 582
  - % in unregulated care⁴: 56%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 1,376 (10%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 485 (4%)

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5:
  - Females: 230 (6.1%)
  - Males: 94 (24)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000): 4
  - Females: 125 (30)
  - Males: 30
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,951 (21.5%)
  - MIChild: 54 (0.4%)

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 926 (12%)
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000):
  - Medicaid: 138 (11)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 15 (2.5)
- Property crime: 47 (7.7)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health
### Economic Security

**Child poverty**
- Ages 0-4
  - 1989: 2,421, 18.2%
  - 1995: 2,553, 19.1%
- Ages 5-17
  - 1989-90: 1,562, 16.4%
  - 1998-99: 1,614, 16.5%

**Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**
- 1989-90: 1,911, 30.3%
- 1998-99: 2,685, 37.2%

### Child Health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Inadequate prenatal care
  - 1986-88: 51, 8.2%
  - 1996-98: 36, 6.4%
- Low birth-weight babies
  - 1986-88: 47, 7.6%
  - 1996-98: 43, 7.7%
- Infant mortality
  - 1986-88: 6, 9.7%
  - 1996-98: 3
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)
  - 1986-88: 4
  - 1996-98: 3

### Child Safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**
- Children in investigated families
  - 1988: 601, 45.2
  - 1999: 1,305, 100.3
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
  - 1988: 155, 11.7
  - 1999: 238, 18.3
- Children in out-of-home care
  - For abuse or neglect
    - 1988: 64, 4.8
    - 1999: 89, 6.8
  - For delinquency
    - 1988: 53, 4.1
    - 1999: 62, 4.8

### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Births to teens, ages 15-17
  - 1986-88: 30, 24.3
  - 1996-98: 36, 31.9
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
  - 1990-91: 2
  - 1997-98: 3
- High school dropouts
  - 1990-91 vs 1997-98: 134, 7.6%
  - 1997-98: 122, 6.4%

### Education

**1995-96 vs 1998-99**
- Fifth grade science
  - 1995-96: 107, 19.5%
  - 1998-99: 179, 34.4%
- Eighth grade science
  - 1995-96: 87, 16.6%
  - 1998-99: 86, 16.9%
Population (1998)

- Total population: 24,436
- Total child population: 6,367
  - Ages 0-5: 2,018
  - Ages 6-12: 2,613
  - Ages 13-17: 1,736
  - African American: 0.2%
  - American Indian: 2.3%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
  - White: 97.0%
  - Hispanic: 1.2%

Unemployment rate (1999): 5.2%
Median family income (1995): $34,406

Total births (1998)
- 324
- % nonmarital: 28%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 6%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

- Michigan: 34, 48, 31, 28, 40, 34, 49, 41, 34
- Charlevoix: 34, 48, 31, 28, 40, 34, 49, 41, 34

Health care (1999)

- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 42, 2.1%
- hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 21, 12
  - Males: 27, 14
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,238, 18.7%
  - MIChild: 30, 0.5%

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 579, 12%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 54, 8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 0, *
- Property crime: 6, 2.1

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). *Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
## Economic Security

### Child Poverty
- Ages 0-4: 1989 vs 1995
  - Base Year: 707 (12.1%)
  - Recent Year: 908 (14.5%)
  - Rank: 19 (of 83)

  - Base Year: 483 (11.9%)
  - Recent Year: 594 (13.3%)
  - Rank: 22 (of 83)

### Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunches
- 1989-90 vs 1998-99
  - Base Year: 894 (28.9%)
  - Recent Year: 1,151 (27.4%)
  - Rank: 23 (of 82)

## Child Health

### Inadequate Prenatal Care
- 1986-88 vs 1996-98
  - Number: 12
  - Rate: 3.8%
  - Recent Number: 11
  - Recent Rate: 3.4%
  - Rank: 15 (of 70)

### Low Birth-Weight Babies
- Number: 14
  - Rate: 4.4%
  - Recent Number: 14
  - Recent Rate: 4.2%
  - Rank: 4 (of 77)

### Infant Mortality
- Number: 4
  - Rate: *
  - Recent Number: 3
  - Recent Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 27)

### Child Deaths, Ages 1-14 (Rate per 100,000)
- Number: 2
  - Rate: *
  - Recent Number: 3
  - Recent Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 16)

## Child Safety

### Children in Investigated Families
- FY 1988 vs 1999
  - Number: 452
  - Rate: 81.1%
  - Recent Number: 462
  - Recent Rate: 72.6%
  - Rank: 49 (of 83)

### Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect
- Number: 59
  - Rate: 10.6%
  - Recent Number: 67
  - Recent Rate: 10.5%
  - Rank: 46 (of 80)

### Children in Out-of-Home Care
- For Abuse or Neglect
  - Number: 39
  - Rate: 6.1%
  - Recent Number: 11
  - Recent Rate: 1.7%
  - Rank: 15 (of 76)

- For Delinquency
  - Number: 18
  - Rate: 3.1%
  - Recent Number: 7
  - Recent Rate: 1.1%
  - Rank: 23 (of 57)

## Adolescence

### Births to Teens, Ages 15-17
- Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98
  - Number: 11
  - Rate: 22.1%
  - Recent Number: 13
  - Recent Rate: 25.1%
  - Rank: 39 (of 70)

### Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide for Teens Ages 15-19 (Rate per 100,000)
- 1990-91 vs 1997-98
  - Number: 2
  - Rate: *
  - Recent Number: 0
  - Recent Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 17)

### High School Dropouts
- 1995-96 vs 1998-99
  - Number: 70
  - Rate: 19.7%
  - Recent Number: 87
  - Recent Rate: 28.2%
  - Rank: 62 (of 82)

- Number: 46
  - Rate: 13.0%
  - Recent Number: 69
  - Recent Rate: 20.3%
  - Rank: 40 (of 80)

## Education

### Students with Proficiency in...
- Fifth Grade Science
  - 1995-96 vs 1998-99
    - Number: 70
    - Rate: 19.7%
    - Recent Number: 87
    - Recent Rate: 28.2%
    - Rank: 62 (of 82)

- Eighth Grade Science
  - Number: 46
  - Rate: 13.0%
  - Recent Number: 69
  - Recent Rate: 20.3%
  - Rank: 40 (of 80)

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 
2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. 
4. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
- Total population: 23,738
- Total child population: 6,000
  - Ages 0-5: 1,794
  - Ages 6-12: 2,430
  - Ages 13-17: 1,776
- African American: 0.1%
- American Indian: 2.8%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.5%
- White: 96.5%
- Hispanic: 0.8%
*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 10.5%
Median family income (1995): $27,622

Total births (1998): 298
- % nonmarital: 30%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 8%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time) $92
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: Number 545 Rate 9%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: Number 166 Rate 3%

Health care (1999)
- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 91 5.2%
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 14 *
    - Males: 31 18
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,823 29.1%
  - MICHild: 71 1.1%

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: Number 470 Rate 12%
- Children receiving SSF (per 1,000): Number 72 Rate 12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: Number 2 Rate *
- Property crime: Number 19 Rate 6.8

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic security

- **Child poverty**
  - Ages 0-4
  - Ages 5-17
- **Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**
  - 1989-90 vs 1998-99

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>(recent year rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>56 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>428</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>68 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>899</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>49 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

- **Inadequate prenatal care**
- **Low birth-weight babies**
- **Infant mortality**
- **Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

- **Children in investigated families**
- **Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect**
- **Children in out-of-home care³**
  - For abuse or neglect
  - For delinquency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For abuse or neglect</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For delinquency</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

- **Births to teens, ages 15-17**
- **Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide**
  - For teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- **High school dropouts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

- **Students with proficiency in...**
  - Fifth grade science
  - Eighth grade science

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. ³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. ⁴Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)  
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
CHIPPEWA COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 37,968
- Total child population: 8,499
  - Ages 0-5: 2,609
  - Ages 6-12: 3,540
  - Ages 13-17: 2,350
  - African American: 0.8%
  - American Indian: 19.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
  - White: 79.0%
  - Hispanic: 1.0%

Unemployment rate (1999): 7.2%
Median family income (1995): $28,957

Total births (1998): 394
- % nonmarital: 34%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total births (1998)
- % nonmarital: 34%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Chippewa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 334 (13.4%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 39 (15)
    - Males: 40 (15)

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 647 (11%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 61 (7)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 2
- Property crime: 45 (11.7)

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
### CHIPPEWA COUNTY

#### Trend period years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year vs current year</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>611</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,181</td>
<td>1,143</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>32</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Infant mortality</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>375</th>
<th>654</th>
<th>52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Children in investigated families</td>
<td>48.9%</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High school dropouts</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>91</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Fifth grade science</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eighth grade science</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

119 120

COUNTY PROFILE 57
CLARE COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 29,578
- Total child population: 7,561
  - Ages 0-5: 2,409
  - Ages 6-12: 3,026
  - Ages 13-17: 2,126
  - African American: 0.3%
  - American Indian: 0.7%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
  - White: 98.6%
  - Hispanic: 1.2%

Unemployment rate (1999): 7.8%
Median family income (1995): $23,671

Total births (1998): 334
- % nonmarital: 39%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 11%
  “No paternity” are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 15
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $90
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 58%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 1,135 (14%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 491 (6%)

Health care (1999)

- Children:
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 180 (7.5%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 23 (10)
    - Males: 55 (25)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,635 (33.6%)
  - MIChild: 68 (0.9%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 921 (16%)
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 531 (20%)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(aages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 0
- Property crime: 24 (7.0%)

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

---

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
## Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year vs current year</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>36.7%</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>81 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>807</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>82 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>80 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,019</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>2,817</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
<td>81 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child health

- Child poverty (ages 0-4) 1989 vs 1995: 36.7%
- Child poverty (ages 5-17) 1989 vs 1995: 36.7%
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches 1989-90 vs 1998-99: 41%

## Child safety

- Infant mortality: FY 1988 vs 1999: 6.5%
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000): FY 1988 vs 1999: 7.1%

## Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17: Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98: 35.8%
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000): 1990-91 vs 1997-98: 3.9%

## Education

- Fifth grade science: 1985-96 vs 1998-99: 17.1%
- Eighth grade science: 1985-96 vs 1998-99: 17.8%
CLINTON COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 63,379
- Total child population: 17,636
  - Ages 0-5: 5,211
  - Ages 6-12: 7,257
  - Ages 13-17: 5,168
  - African American: 0.4%
  - American Indian: 0.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 98.4%
  - Hispanic: 4.0%

Unemployment rate (1999): 2.2%
Median family income (1995): $47,382

Total births (1998): 804
- % nonmarital: 18%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 6%

Unregulated care is also provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots:
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 19
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $101
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care: 46%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 531, Rate: 3%
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 194, Rate: 1%

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 197, Rate: 3.9%
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 71, Rate: 14
    - Males: 102, Rate: 19
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,567, Rate: 8.5%
  - MIChild: 53, Rate: 0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 1,481, Rate: 15%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 81, Rate: 5%

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 4
- Property crime: 53
  - Rate: 6.3
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year vs 1995</th>
<th>Recent year 1989-90 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty: -ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,319 7.8%</td>
<td>1,497 8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>463 9.9%</td>
<td>610 13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>856 7.0%</td>
<td>887 6.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank**
- (recent year rate)

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>36 4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>39 4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>4 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>4 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>596 36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>99 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>34 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>21 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>0 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>17 11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>4 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>47 1.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>181 26.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>209 27.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
## Population (1998)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>14,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total child population</td>
<td>3,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-5</td>
<td>1,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 6-12</td>
<td>1,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 13-17</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

## Unemployment rate (1999)
- 6.4%

## Median family income (1995)
- $27,904

## Total births (1998)
- 141
  - % nonmarital: 41%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

**Note:** "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

## Child care and early education (2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulated slots</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 children, ages 0-12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average weekly cost (full-time)</td>
<td>$90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in subsidized care</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% in unregulated care</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Family support (1999)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving food stamps</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving FIP assistance</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 24 (2.1%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000): 5 (Female), 10 (Male)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,092 (29.0%)
  - MICHild: 22 (0.6%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

## Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 301 (14%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 49 (14)

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property crime</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.  
2. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.  
3. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).  
4. Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).  
5. Social Security Income.
## Crawford County

### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Trend Period Years</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>789</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>273</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Trend Period Years</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Trend Period Years</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For abuse or neglect</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For delinquency</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Trend Period Years</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Trend Period Years</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs1998-99</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
4. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
DELTA COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population 38,947
- Total child population 10,138
  - Ages 0-5 2,841
  - Ages 6-12 4,183
  - Ages 13-17 3,114
  - African American 0.1%
  - American Indian 3.2%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander 0.5%
  - White 96.1%
  - Hispanic 0.7%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 6.4%
Median family income (1995) $31,061

Total births (1998)

- % nonmarital 35%
- % no paternity acknowledged 8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Health care (1999)

- Children... 575 21.0%
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 10 *
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000) Females 52 Males 16

- Children, ages 0-18, insured by... 2,469 23.1%
  - Medicaid 95
  - MChild 0.9%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education 966 13%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) 77 8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime 3 *
- Property crime 34 6.8

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots1 1,076
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-122
- Average weekly cost (full-time) $102
- Children in subsidized care 463
  - % in unregulated care1 48%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps 1,034 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance3 365 4%

Notes:
1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,786 17.2%</td>
<td>1,887 24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>597 22.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</strong></td>
<td>1,189 15.5%</td>
<td>2,035 27.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>24 4.9%</td>
<td>17 4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>22 4.4%</td>
<td>21 5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>581 57.3%</td>
<td>479 47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>106 10.5%</td>
<td>55 5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>54 5.3%</td>
<td>41 4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>18 1.8%</td>
<td>20 2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>34 3.3%</td>
<td>19 1.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>15 14.2%</td>
<td>14 14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>77 3.2%</td>
<td>69 2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

**1995-96 vs 1998-99**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>143 27.1%</td>
<td>230 44.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>143 25.5%</td>
<td>112 22.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 27,074
- Total child population: 6,783
  - Ages 0-5: 2,023
  - Ages 6-12: 2,869
  - Ages 13-17: 1,891
  - African American: 98.2%
  - American Indian: 0.2%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
  - White: 0.0%
  - Hispanic: 0.0%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

**Unemployment rate (1999)**

- Rate: 5.4%

**Median family income (1995)**

- $33,029

**Unemployment rate (1999)**

- Rate: 5.4%

**Median family income (1995)**

- $33,029

**Total births (1998)**

- Total births: 292
  - % nonmarital: 28%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 8%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

**Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17**

- Michigan
- Dickinson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Dickinson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goal 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate per 1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health


- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 789
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $105
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 39%

**Family support (1999)**

- Children receiving food stamps: 429 (6%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 212 (3%)

**Health care (1999)**

- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 82 (4.1%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, per 10,000: 33 (16)
    - Females: 16
    - Males: 20
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,259 (17.9%)
  - MChild: 60 (0.9%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MChild.

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- Students in Special Education: 649 (13%)
- Children receiving SSDI (per 1,000): 61 (9)

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**

- Violent crime: 4
- Property crime: 45 (14.5)

---

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Security</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989-95</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 0-4</td>
<td>1989-95</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 5-17</td>
<td>1989-95</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>905</td>
<td>1,245</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Health</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1988-89</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Safety</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For delinquency</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
EATON COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 101,090
- Total child population: 27,046
  - Ages 0-5: 7,968
  - Ages 6-12: 11,088
  - Ages 13-17: 7,990
  - African American: 5.0%
  - American Indian: 0.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.1%
  - White: 93.4%
  - Hispanic: 4.3%

Unemployment rate (1999): 2.4%
Median family income (1995): $43,352

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 4,390
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $99
- Children in subsidized care: 1,104
  - % in unregulated care\(^3\): 40%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 1,364, 5%
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 563, 2%

Health care (1999)
- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 341, 4.4%
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 85, 11%
    - Males: 204, 25%
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by: Medicaid: 3,357, 11.8%
  - MIChild: 119, 0.4%

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 2,430, 15%
- Children receiving SSI\(^5\) (per 1,000): 184, 7%

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 6, 0.5%
- Property crime: 35, 2.7%

Total births (1998): 1,185
- % nonmarital: 29%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

---

\(^1\) Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \(^2\) National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. \(^3\) FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \(^4\) Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \(^5\) Social Security Income.
### Eaton County

#### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base year vs current year</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>2,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>1,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>1,342</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>1,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>1,856</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>2,725</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population (1998)
> Total population
  - Ages 0-5
  - Ages 6-12
  - Ages 13-17
  - African American
  - American Indian
  - Asian/Pacific Islander
  - White
  - Hispanic

Unemployment rate (1999)
7.1%
Median family income (1995)
$34,480

Total births (1998)
> % nonmarital
> % no paternity acknowledged

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Child care and early education (2000)
> Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
> Average weekly cost (full-time)
> Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)
> Children receiving food stamps
> Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)
> Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
  - Females
  - Males
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIPChild

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIPChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
> Students in Special Education
> Children receiving SSP (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
> Violent crime
> Property crime

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
## Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>2040%</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>2040%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>1120%</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>1120%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>1120%</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>1120%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98 vs 1996-97</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>1120%</td>
<td>1,395</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>1120%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child Poverty

- Child poverty (ages 0-4)
- Child poverty (ages 5-17)

### Child Health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14

## Child Safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care

## Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19
- High school dropouts

## Education

- Students with proficiency in...
- Fifth grade science
- Eighth grade science
### GENESEE COUNTY

**Population (1998)**
- Total population: 436,084
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 37,556
  - Ages 6-12: 48,880
  - Ages 13-17: 33,100
  - African American: 27.8%
  - American Indian: 1.0%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.0%
  - White: 70.2%
  - Hispanic: 4.0%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

**Unemployment rate (1999)**: 5.5%

**Median family income (1995)**: $38,905

- Regulated slots\(^1\):
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 15,163
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $107
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\): 76%

**Total births (1998)**: 6,399
- % nonmarital: 46%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 21%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

**Health care (1999)**
- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5:
  - Females: 2,574
  - Males: 1,947
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\):
  - Females: 1,076
  - Males: 1,947
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 37,855
  - MIChild: 564

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

**Children with disabilities (1999)**
- Students in Special Education: 10,238
- Children receiving SSI\(^3\) (per 1,000): 2,356

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...** (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 170
- Property crime: 896

---

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
### Economic security

#### Child poverty
- **Ages 0-4**
  - Base Year: 29,368, 24.0%
  - Recent Year: 32,704, 26.6%
  - Rank: 75 (of 83)
- **Ages 5-17**
  - Base Year: 11,221, 31.2%
  - Recent Year: 11,999, 35.2%
  - Rank: 78 (of 83)

#### Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches
- Base Year: 20,919, 27.3%
- Recent Year: 30,214, 37.0%
- Rank: 51 (of 82)

### Child health

#### Inadequate prenatal care
- Base Year: 236, 3.5%
- Recent Year: 229, 3.6%
- Rank: 20 (of 70)

#### Low birth-weight babies
- Base Year: 536, 8.0%
- Recent Year: 614, 9.6%
- Rank: 76 (of 77)

#### Infant mortality
- Base Year: 36, 3.8%
- Recent Year: 78, 12.2%
- Rank: 27 (of 27)

#### Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)
- Base Year: 36, 38.5
- Recent Year: 31, 32.6
- Rank: 13 (of 16)

### Child safety

#### Children in investigated families
- Base Year: 6,073, 50.0%
- Recent Year: 10,091, 84.4%
- Rank: 62 (of 83)

#### Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Base Year: 1,446, 11.9%
- Recent Year: 1,915, 16.0%
- Rank: 70 (of 80)

#### Children in out-of-home care
  - For abuse or neglect
    - Base Year: 421, 3.5%
    - Recent Year: 714, 6.0%
    - Rank: 49 (of 80)
  - For delinquency
    - Base Year: 178, 1.5%
    - Recent Year: 539, 4.5%
    - Rank: 57 (of 76)

#### Children in out-of-home care
  - For abuse or neglect
    - Base Year: 115, 1.5%
    - Recent Year: 539, 4.5%
    - Rank: 57 (of 76)

### Adolescence

#### Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Base Year: 407, 35.6%
- Recent Year: 361, 36.9%
- Rank: 64 (of 70)

#### Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Base Year: 34, 91.7
- Recent Year: 24, 77.3
- Rank: 13 (of 17)

### Education

#### Students with proficiency in...
  - Fifth grade science
    - Base Year: 1,362, 22.0%
    - Recent Year: 1,738, 29.1%
    - Rank: 54 (of 82)
  - Eighth grade science
    - Base Year: 864, 14.7%
    - Recent Year: 1,066, 18.5%
    - Rank: 48 (of 80)
GLADWIN COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 25,333
- Total child population: 6,451
  - Ages 0-5: 1,960
  - Ages 6-12: 2,606
  - Ages 13-17: 1,885
- African American: 0.2%
- American Indian: 0.6%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
- White: 98.8%
- Hispanic: 1.4%

Unemployment rate (1999): 7.0%
Median family income (1995): $26,494

Total births (1998): 265
- % nonmarital: 33%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 14
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $93
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 56%

Family support (1999)
- Number of children receiving food stamps: 663 (10%)
- Number of children receiving FIP assistance: 286 (4%)

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 145 (7.6%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 24 (14)
  - Males: 27 (14)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,695 (25.0%)
  - MIChild: 47 (0.7%)

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 524 (13%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 79 (12)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000): 9 (3.0)
- Property crime: 47 (15.5)

Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,599 27.4%</td>
<td>1,863 28.6%</td>
<td>79 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>544 32.0%</td>
<td>596 34.0%</td>
<td>76 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,055 25.5%</td>
<td>1,267 26.6%</td>
<td>77 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>959 28.1%</td>
<td>1,636 40.7%</td>
<td>63 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>30 10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>16 5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>618 111.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>101 18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care¹</td>
<td>25 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>17 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>6 1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>11 21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>38 3.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>63 20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>53 19.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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---
¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
GOGEIC COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 17,097
- Total child population: 3,629
  - Ages 0-5: 1,051
  - Ages 6-12: 1,469
  - Ages 13-17: 1,109
  - African American: 0.1%
  - American Indian: 2.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
  - White: 97.0%
  - Hispanic: 0.9%

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.7%
Median family income (1999): $25,361

Total births (1998): 154
- % nonmarital: 37%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 12%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots: 441
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 18
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $86
  - Children in subsidized care: 169
  - % in unregulated care: 51%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: Number 603, Rate 16%
- Children receiving FIP assistance: Number 280, Rate 8%

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 77, Rate 7.3%
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000): 7 females, 12 males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,255, Rate 32.4%
  - MICHild: 77, Rate 2.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 343, Rate 13%
- Children receiving SSDI (per 1,000): 50, Rate 14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(aages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 2
- Property crime: 20, Rate 11.6

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,187 (1989-90)</td>
<td>1,152 (1998-99)</td>
<td>71 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

#### Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98

- Inadequate prenatal care
  - Number: 14 vs 15
  - Rate: 7.2% vs 7.7%
- Low birth-weight babies
  - Number: 15 vs 15
  - Rate: 9.0%
- Infant mortality
  - Number: 2 vs 3
  - Rate: * (of 70)
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)
  - Number: 1 vs 0
  - Rate: * (of 16)

### Child Safety

#### FY 1988 vs 1999

- Children in investigated families
  - Number: 199 vs 393
  - Rate: 48.1 vs 108.3
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
  - Number: 44 vs 41
  - Rate: 10.6 vs 11.3
- Children in out-of-home care
  - For abuse or neglect
    - Number: 22 vs 25
    - Rate: 5.2 vs 6.8
  - For delinquency
    - Number: 6 vs 12
    - Rate: 1.7 vs 3.2
- Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect
  - Number: 12 vs 13
  - Rate: 3.0 vs 3.7

### Adolescence

#### Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
  - Number: 10 vs 5
  - Rate: 23.9 vs *
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
  - Number: 2 vs 1
  - Rate: * (of 17)
- High school dropouts
  - Number: 19 vs 22
  - Rate: 2.0% vs 2.5%

### Education

#### 1995-96 vs 1998-99

- Fifth grade science
  - Number: 61 vs 81
  - Rate: 30.7% vs 40.5%
- Eighth grade science
  - Number: 31 vs 36
  - Rate: 12.8% vs 17.4%
Population (1998)

- Total population: 74,134
- Total child population: 19,545
  - Ages 0-5: 6,228
  - Ages 6-12: 8,114
  - Ages 13-17: 5,203
- African American: 0.3%
- American Indian: 1.1%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.9%
- White: 97.7%
- Hispanic: 1.4%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.6%
Median family income (1995): $37,303

Total births (1998)
- % nonmarital: 25%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 34
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $96
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\): 23%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 676 (3%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 179 (1%)

Health care (1999)

- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 79 (1.3%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
    - Females: 108 (20)
    - Males: 151 (25)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,989 (14.5%)
  - MIChild: 118 (0.6%)

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 1,942 (15%)
- Children receiving SSI\(^5\) (per 1,000): 169 (9)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 23 (2.7)
- Property crime: 237 (27.5)

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

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\(^1\)Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \(^2\)National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. \(^3\)FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \(^4\)Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \(^5\)Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>1,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>2,387</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>price school lunches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>(of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>(of 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>(of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>41.4%</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care¹</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>(of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>(of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>(of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1909-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>(of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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GRATIOT COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 40,126
- Total child population: 10,410
  - Ages 0-5: 3,035
  - Ages 6-12: 4,327
  - Ages 13-17: 3,048
  - African American: 0.3%
  - American Indian: 0.5%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
  - White: 98.8%
  - Hispanic: 7.0%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.5%
Median family income (1995): $31,760

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.5%
Median family income (1995): $31,760

Total births (1998): 507
- % nonmarital: 30%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 23
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $88
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\): 53%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 615 (6%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 255 (2%)

Health care (1999)

- Children:
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 222 (7.3%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 55 (18)
    - Males: 111 (33)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,062 (18.5%)
  - MIChild: 42 (0.4%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 1,332 (16%)
- Children receiving SSI\(^5\): (per 1,000): 142 (14)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(aages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 5
- Property crime: 56 (11.3)

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
## GRATIOT COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1,864 17.5%</td>
<td>2,058 25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>643 22.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>1,221 15.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,934 17.8%</td>
<td>2,656 32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>760 26.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,174 14.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
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<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
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<td>34 6.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>4 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>4 3 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 5 (of 67)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>546 50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>98 9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>34 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>13 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>10 1.0</td>
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<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
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<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>123 19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>119 18.2%</td>
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</tbody>
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3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
4 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)

- Total population: 46,614
- Total child population: 12,744
  - Ages 0-5: 3,916
  - Ages 6-12: 5,180
  - Ages 13-17: 3,648
  - African American: 0.4%
  - American Indian: 0.5%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
  - White: 98.8%
  - Hispanic: 1.7%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.3%
Median family income (1995): $32,951

Total births (1998): 582
- % nonmarital: 32%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 12%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots: 1,212
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 13
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $103
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 43%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 625 (5%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 297 (2%)

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 357 (9.3%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 46 (12)
    - Males: 129 (32)
  - Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
    - Medicaid: 2,044 (15.1%)
    - MIChild: 30 (0.2%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 1,007 (13%)
- Children receiving SS1 (per 1,000): 167 (13)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 9 (1.5)
- Property crime: 86 (14.5)

1Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 0-4</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>28 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 5-17</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
<td>30 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>1,345</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>28 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>58 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>35 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>1,386</td>
<td>108.8</td>
<td>77 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>58 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>43 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>58 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>45 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>74 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>71 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>75 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

<sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

<sup>*</sup>Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**HOUGHTON COUNTY**

**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 35,719
- Total child population: 7,790
  - Ages 0-5: 2,366
  - Ages 6-12: 3,140
  - Ages 13-17: 2,284
  - African American: 0.4%
  - American Indian: 0.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.7%
  - White: 97.3%
  - Hispanic: 0.9%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

**Unemployment rate (1999)**

- 4.6%

**Median family income (1995)**

- $26,014

**Total births (1998)**

- 366
  - % nonmarital: 23%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 7%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

**Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17**

- according to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 45,000 more for MICHild.


- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\)
  - 1,084
  - 20
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - $98
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\)
  - 364
  - 42%

**Family support (1999)**

- Number
- Rate
- Children receiving food stamps
  - 832
  - 9%
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\)
  - 267
  - 3%

**Health care (1999)**

- Children...
  - % tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 14.1%
  - % hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
    - Females: 19
    - Males: 49
  - Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
    - Medicaid: 2,084
    - MICHild: 67

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- 546
  - Students in Special Education: 9%
- 68
  - Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 9

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**

- Violent crime: 8
  - Rate per 1,000: 2.2
- Property crime: 87
  - 23.9

---

\(^1\)Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \(^2\)National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. \(^3\)FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \(^4\)Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \(^5\)Social Security Income.

---

84  COUNTY PROFILE  173  BEST COPY AVAILABLE  174  KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK
## Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Poverty</th>
<th>1989 vs 1995</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 5-17</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Poisoning</th>
<th>1989-90 vs 1999-99</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-4</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 5-17</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1999-99</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</th>
<th>1989-90 vs 1999</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 5-17</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High school dropouts</th>
<th>1990-91 vs 1999-98</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 15-19</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note

1. Making 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6. Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)

- Total population: 35,303
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 2,732
  - Ages 6-12: 3,787
  - Ages 13-17: 2,643
- African American: 0.1%
- American Indian: 0.3%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
- White: 99.4%
- Hispanic: 2.1%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.9%

Total births (1998): 386
- % nonmarital: 24%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

Children receiving food stamps: 657 (7%)
Children receiving FIP assistance: 203 (2%)

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 127 (4.7%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 66 (24)
    - Males: 100 (33)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,861 (19.4%)
  - MIChild: 46 (0.5%)

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 799 (13%)
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 46 (0.5%)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 2
- Property crime: 34 (8.0)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic security</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,612</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>522</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td>2,089</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Child health     | Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 |           |            |       |
|                  | 1989-90 vs 1998-99     |           |            |       |
| Inadequate prenatal care | 19  | 3.9% | 28   | 7.1% | 51 |
| Low birth-weight babies | 21  | 4.3% | 22   | 5.6% | 18 |
| Infant mortality  | 4    | *   | 3    | *   | * |
| Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) | 5    | *   | 2    | *   | * |

| Child safety     | FY 1988 vs 1999 |           |            |       |
|                  | 1989-90 vs 1998-99 |           |            |       |
| Children in investigated families | 396  | 42.1 | 543  | 59.3 | 33 |
| Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect | 119  | 12.6 | 67   | 7.3  | 30 |
| Children in out-of-home care³ | 49   | 5.2  | 31   | 3.3  | 16 |
| -for abuse or neglect | 23   | 2.5  | 9    | 1.0  | 3 |
| -for delinquency    | 20   | 2.2  | 17   | 1.9  | 39 |

| Adolescence       | Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 |           |            |       |
|                  | 1990-91 vs 1997-98     |           |            |       |
| Births to teens, ages 15-17 | 15  | 17.7 | 9    | 11.5 | 3 |
| Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide | 3   | *   | 1    | *   | * |
| for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) | 31  | 1.6% | 84   | 3.9% | 38 |

| Education         | 1995-96 vs 1998-99 |           |            |       |
|                  |                   |           |            |       |
| Students with proficiency in... | 115  | 26.5% | 150  | 35.6% | 29 |
| Fifth grade science |                  | 152   | 30.6% | 140  | 31.0% | 6 |

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 285,214
- Total child population: 68,878
  - Ages 0-5: 23,597
  - Ages 6-12: 27,715
  - Ages 13-17: 17,566
  - African American: 15.6%
  - American Indian: 1.0%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 3.9%
  - White: 79.6%
  - Hispanic: 8.6%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

**Unemployment rate (1999)**: 2.7%

**Median family income (1995)**: $36,620

**Total births (1998)**: 3,777
- % nonmarital: 37%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 17%

“No paternity” are also included in nonmarital.

**Total population (1998)**

- Ages 0-5: 23,597
- Ages 6-12: 27,715
- Ages 13-17: 17,566
- African American: 15.6%
- American Indian: 1.0%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 3.9%
- White: 79.6%
- Hispanic: 8.6%

**Total births (1998)**

- % nonmarital: 37%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 17%

“No paternity” are also included in nonmarital.


- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

**Family support (1999)**

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

**Health care (1999)**

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MICHild

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime
- Property crime

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic security

**Child poverty**
- Ages 0-4: 1989 vs 1995
  - 1989: 12,362, 17.9%
  - 1995: 14,535, 20.7%
  - Rank: 50 (of 83)
  - 1989-90: 7,613, 16.2%
  - 1998-99: 8,899, 18.2%
  - Rank: 52 (of 83)

**Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**
- 1989 vs 1995
  - 1989: 10,277, 22.6%
  - 1995: 14,130, 29.5%
  - Rank: 25 (of 82)

### Child health

**Inadequate prenatal care**
- Avg 1966-88 vs 1996-98
  - 1966-88: 293, 6.5%
  - 1996-98: 242, 6.2%
  - Rank: 45 (of 70)

**Low birth-weight babies**
- Avg 1966-88 vs 1996-98
  - 1966-88: 283, 6.3%
  - 1996-98: 302, 7.7%
  - Rank: 64 (of 77)

**Infant mortality**
- Avg 1966-88 vs 1996-98
  - 1966-88: 43, 9.7%
  - 1996-98: 29, 7.3%
  - Rank: 13 (of 27)

**Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)**
- 1986-88 vs 1996-98
  - 1986-88: 293, 6.5%
  - 1996-98: 242, 6.2%
  - Rank: 45 (of 70)

**High school dropouts**
- 1990-91 vs 1997-98
  - 1990-91: 566, 4.7%
  - 1997-98: 1,522, 11.0%
  - Rank: 82 (of 82)

### Child safety

**Children in investigated families**
- FY 1988 vs 1999
  - 1988: 2,887, 39.0%
  - 1999: 5,625, 81.7%
  - Rank: 60 (of 83)

**Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect**
- FY 1988 vs 1999
  - 1988: 621, 8.4%
  - 1999: 958, 13.9%
  - Rank: 64 (of 80)

**Children in out-of-home care**
- FY 1988 vs 1999
  - 1988: 389, 5.3%
  - 1999: 512, 7.4%
  - Rank: 64 (of 80)

**Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect**
- FY 1988 vs 1999
  - 1988: 72, 2.6%
  - 1999: 429, 6.2%
  - Rank: 71 (of 76)

**Children in out-of-home care for delinquency**
- FY 1988 vs 1999
  - 1988: 181, 2.6%
  - 1999: 429, 6.2%
  - Rank: 71 (of 76)

### Adolescence

**Births to teens, ages 15-17**
- Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98
  - 1986-88: 192, 33.1%
  - 1996-98: 169, 31.5%
  - Rank: 52 (of 70)

**Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide**
- for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
  - 1990-91 vs 1997-98
  - 1990-91: 11, 40.2
  - 1997-98: 9, 34.0
  - Rank: 2 (of 17)

**High school dropouts**
- 1990-91 vs 1997-98
  - 1990-91: 566, 4.7%
  - 1997-98: 1,522, 11.0%
  - Rank: 82 (of 82)

### Education

**Students with proficiency in...**
- Fifth grade science
  - 1995-96 vs 1998-99
  - 1995-96: 964, 24.9%
  - 1998-99: 1,222, 36.0%
  - Rank: 28 (of 82)

- Eighth grade science
  - 1995-96 vs 1998-99
  - 1995-96: 833, 23.5%
  - 1998-99: 878, 25.0%
  - Rank: 18 (of 80)
**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 61,700
- Total child population: 16,985
  - Ages 0-5: 5,242
  - Ages 6-12: 6,829
  - Ages 13-17: 4,914
  - African American: 0.8%
  - American Indian: 0.4%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
  - White: 98.3%
  - Hispanic: 3.5%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.4%

Median family income (1995): $36,357

**Total births (1998)**

- 821
  - % nonmarital: 33%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.


- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²: 2,032
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $95
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³: 58%

**Family support (1999)**

- Children receiving food stamps: 1,240 (7%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 593 (3%)

**Health care (1999)**

- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 399 (7.6%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 56 (11)
    - Males: 85 (17)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,890 (16.0%)
  - MChild: 84 (0.5%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MChild.

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- Students in Special Education: 1,808 (15%)
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000): 144 (8)

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)**

- Violent crime: 5
- Property crime: 47

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
## Ionia County Profile

### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,109</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>3,251</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988</td>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988</td>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988</td>
<td>Children in out-of-home care²</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988</td>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988</td>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>for teens ages 15-19</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. ³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. ⁴Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
OSCO COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 25,111
- Total child population: 5,926
  - Ages 0-5: 1,821
  - Ages 6-12: 2,478
  - Ages 13-17: 1,627
  - African American: 0.4%
  - American Indian: 1.0%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
  - White: 98.3%
  - Hispanic: 1.8%

Unemployment rate (1999): 8.2%
Median family income (1995): $24,546

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹: 985
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²: 23
- Average weekly cost (full-time): 91
- Children in subsidized care: 431
  - % in unregulated care: 41%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: Number 719, Rate 12%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: Number 290, Rate 5%

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: Number 102, Rate 4.7%
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: Number 37, Rate 20
    - Males: Number 76, Rate 38
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: Number 1,705, Rate 27.5%
  - MICHild: Number 65, Rate 1.0%

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: Number 886, Rate 13%
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000): Number 74, Rate 12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: Number 6, Rate 2.2
- Property crime: Number 38, Rate 14.2

Total births (1998): Number 288
- % nonmarital: 36%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
## IOSCO COUNTY

### Economic security

**Economic security**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989-1995</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>61 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>510</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>44 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>911</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>65 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>2,048</td>
<td>3,073</td>
<td>77 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Child poverty**
  - Ages 0-4
  - Ages 5-17
- **Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**

### Child health

**Child health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

**Child safety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Rate¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

**Adolescence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Rate¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

**Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
<th>Rate¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. ³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. ⁴Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
- Total population 12,883
- Total child population 2,690
  - Ages 0-5 736
  - Ages 6-12 1,142
  - Ages 13-17 812
- African American 0.1%
- American Indian 1.3%
- Asian/Pacific Islander 0.6%
- White 98.1%
- Hispanic 1.3%

Unemployment rate (1999) 6.6%
Median family income (1995) $23,561

Unemployment rate (1999) 6.6%
Median family income (1995) $23,561

Total births (1998) 113
- % nonmarital 32%
- % no paternity acknowledged 9%

Total births (1998) 113
- % nonmarital 32%
- % no paternity acknowledged 9%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females 13 *
    - Males 10 *
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid 761 27.1%
  - MIChild 46 1.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education 278 13%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) 29 11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime 1 *
- Property crime 22 16.8

Legend:
1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.
2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.
3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).
5 Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year vs current year</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>54 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>190</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>66 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>388</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>50 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>44 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>6 4.5% 6 5.7% 42 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>6 4.7% 8 7.6% 59 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>0 * 0 * * (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2 * 1 * * (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>172 59.7 357 132.7 80 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>79 27.4 45 16.7 72 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>16 5.4 19 7.2 62 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>7 2.5 8 3.1 37 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>7 2.3 11 4.1 56 (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>7 22.8 4 * * (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2 * 0 * * (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995-96 vs1998-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>55 31.1% 75 48.1% 5 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>31 16.3% 52 29.9% 7 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ISABELLA COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 58,026
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 4,283
  - Ages 6-12: 5,396
  - Ages 13-17: 3,649
- African American: 1.1%
- American Indian: 3.2%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.3%
- White: 94.3%
- Hispanic: 2.4%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.2%
Median family income (1995): $31,201

Total births (1998):
- % nonmarital: 32%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 7%

Total births have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.2%
Median family income (1995): $31,201

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots:
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 1,918
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $93
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care: 49%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 366, 3%
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 982, 6%

Health care (1999)
- Children:
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 220, 5.2%
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000): 65, 16
    - Females: 105, 26
    - Males: 94, 20
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
  - Medicaid: 2,739, 17.5%
  - MICHild: 46, 0.3%

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 1,059, 16%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 202, 15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
  - Violent crime: 5, *
  - Property crime: 77, 12.9

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

---

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4. Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5. Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,219</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>19 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                      |           |             |        |
|                      | 2,607     | 19.2%       |        |
|                      | 920       | 24.0%       |        |
|                      | 1,687     | 17.3%       |        |

### Child Health

|                      |           |             |        |
| Inadequate prenatal care | 43       | 6.6%       |        |
| Low birth-weight babies | 27       | 4.1%       |        |
| Infant mortality       | 2         | *          | 3 *    | (of 77) |
| Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) | 3 | * | 3 | * | (of 16) |

### Child Safety

|                      |           |             |        |
| Children in investigated families | 686 | 47.1 | 878 | 65.9 | 39 | (of 83) |
| Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect | 115 | 7.9 | 73 | 5.5 | 17 | (of 80) |
| Children in out-of-home care³ | 54 | 3.7 | 63 | 4.7 | 37 | (of 80) |
| - for abuse or neglect | 42 | 3.2 | 43 | 3.2 | 40 | (of 76) |
| - for delinquency | 11 | 0.8 | 13 | 1.0 | 21 | (of 57) |

### Adolescence

|                      |           |             |        |
| Births to teens, ages 15-17 | 19 | 17.1 | 22 | 20.3 | 27 | (of 70) |
| Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) | 5 | * | 3 | * | (of 17) |
| High school dropouts | 54 | 3.2% | 57 | 3.2% | 26 | (of 82) |

### Education

|                      |           |             |        |
| Students with proficiency in... |   |         |        |
| Fifth grade science | 118 | 23.0% | 150 | 34.0% | 35 | (of 82) |
| Eighth grade science | 75 | 15.7% | 103 | 20.2% | 41 | (of 80) |

---

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. ³See Data Notes for more detail.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
- Total population 156,157
- Total child population 39,286
  - Ages 0-5 12,552
  - Ages 6-12 15,766
  - Ages 13-17 10,968
  - African American 8.2%
  - American Indian 0.5%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander 0.7%
  - White 90.5%
  - Hispanic 2.6%
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999)
3.5%
Median family income (1995)
$35,963

Total births (1998)
2,052
- % nonmarital 39%
- % no paternity acknowledged 17%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care<sup>1</sup>

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI<sup>1</sup> (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime
- Property crime

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
## Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>6,222 16.0%</td>
<td>7,219 18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,249 19.0%</td>
<td>2,646 23.5%</td>
<td>32 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>3,973 14.7%</td>
<td>4,573 16.1%</td>
<td>36 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>5,240 22.4%</td>
<td>8,883 32.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>159 7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>140 6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>26 12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>8 27.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>1,888 49.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>446 11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care(^1)</td>
<td>325 8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>288 7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>125 36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>7 65.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>240 3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>7 65.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>6 58.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>382 20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>327 17.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.  
2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.  
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.  
4. Sometimes, a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)  
5. Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
- Total population: 229,660
- Total child population: 55,097
  - Ages 0-5: 18,646
  - Ages 6-12: 22,008
  - Ages 13-17: 14,443
  - African American: 15.1%
  - American Indian: 0.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.9%
  - White: 82.4%
  - Hispanic: 3.4%
  *Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

Unemployment rate (1999) 2.9%
Median family income (1995) $37,864

Total births (1998) 3,183
- % nonmarital: 37%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 16%
  *"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.*

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹: 10,097
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²: 25
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $103
- Children in subsidized care: 3,276
  - % in unregulated care¹: 58%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 6,720 11%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 3,469 6%

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 1,335 7.4%
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴:
  - Females: 308 18
  - Males: 465 26
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 12,067 20.2%
  - MChild: 206 0.3%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 3,512 10%
- Children receiving SSI² (per 1,000): 663 12

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
  - Violent crime: 46 2.0
  - Property crime: 390 16.6

*Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.*
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Base year Rate</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Recent year Rate</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>7,894</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>9,369</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,001</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,893</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>5,769</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>7,409</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>10,855</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rank¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>31 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>65 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>21 (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>8 (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rank¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>3,031</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>4,879</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
<td>64 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>77 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>70 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>68 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>26 (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rank¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>50 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>6 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>190-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Rank¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs1998-99</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td></td>
<td>525</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. ³See Data Notes for more detail.

*Some indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

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### Kalamazoo County Data

- **Economic security**
  - Base year and recent year numbers and rates for child poverty and children receiving free/reduced price school lunches.
- **Child health**
  - Indicators for inadequate prenatal care, low birth-weight babies, infant mortality, and child deaths.
- **Child safety**
  - Indicators for children in investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse or neglect, and children in out-of-home care.
- **Adolescence**
  - Indicators for births to teens, deaths by accident, homicide, suicide, and high school dropouts.
- **Education**
  - Indicators for fifth and eighth grade science proficiency.
**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 15,568
- Total child population: 4,450
  - Ages 0-5: 1,315
  - Ages 6-12: 1,862
  - Ages 13-17: 1,273
- African American: 0.1%
- American Indian: 0.9%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- White: 98.7%
- Hispanic: 1.5%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

**Unemployment rate (1999)**: 6.1%

**Median family income (1995)**: $30,073

**Total births (1998)**: 177

- % nonmarital: 33%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

**Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Kalkaska</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health


- Regulated slots¹:
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²: 623
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $91
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care³: 40%

**Family support (1999)**

- Children receiving food stamps: 304 (7%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 83 (2%)

**Health care (1999)**

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 11 (0.8%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴:
  - Females: 26 (22)
  - Males: 29 (23)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,122 (24.2%)
  - MIChild: 33 (0.7%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- Students in Special Education: 351 (12%)
- Children receiving SSI³ (per 1,000): 55 (12)

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**

- Violent crime: 3 (*
- Property crime: 23 (11.1)

1Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5Social Security Income.
### KALKASKA COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic security</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>47 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>26 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>58 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>47 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>899</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>26 (of 83)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>58 (of 83)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>27 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>39 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>47 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child safety</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>91.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>76 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>46 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>43 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescence</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>23 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>59 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the best rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. ³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
KENT COUNTY

**Population (1998)**
- Total population: 545,166
- Total child population: 151,171
  - Ages 0-5: 53,067
  - Ages 6-12: 61,015
  - Ages 13-17: 37,089
  - African American: 12.4%
  - American Indian: 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.9%
  - White: 84.9%
  - Hispanic: 7.4%

**Unemployment rate (1999):** 3.1%

**Median family income (1995):** $39,240

- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 24,973
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $106
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 56%

**Family support (1999)**
- Children receiving food stamps: 12,939 (8%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 5,640 (4%)

**Total births (1998):** 9,155
- % nonmarital: 32%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 12%

**Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17**

**Health care (1999)**
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 9,070 (17.4%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 666 (14)
  - Males: 1,286 (27)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
  - Medicaid: 28,894 (18.2%)
  - MIChild: 550 (0.3%)

**Children with disabilities (1999)**
- Students in Special Education: 14,214 (15%)
- Children receiving SSIP (per 1,000): 2,441 (16)

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**
- Violent crime: 318 (5.1)
- Property crime: 1,925 (31.1)

---

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic security</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,374</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>21,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,043</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>8,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,331</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>13,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>17,951</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>29,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>price school lunches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Child health                      | Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 | Number    | Rate²      | Number | Rate² |
| Inadequate prenatal care          |                   | 365       | 4.1%       | 513    | 5.7%  |
| Low birth-weight babies           |                   | 534       | 6.0%       | 621    | 6.9%  |
| Infant mortality                  |                   | 87        | 9.9%       | 69     | 7.6%  |
| Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) |       | 38        | 36.4%      | 27     | 22.2% |

| Child safety                      | FY 1988 vs 1999    | Number    | Rate²      | Number | Rate² |
| Children in investigated families |                   | 3,067     | 22.3%      | 8,127 | 53.8% |
| Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect |         | 790       | 5.7%       | 1,296 | 8.6%  |
| Children in out-of-home care³     |                   | 555       | 4.0%       | 667   | 4.4%  |
| -for abuse or neglect             |                   | 366       | 2.4%       | 415   | 2.7%  |
| -for delinquency                  |                   | 65        | 0.5%       | 75    | 0.5%  |

| Adolescence                       | Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 | Number    | Rate²      | Number | Rate² |
| Births to teens, ages 15-17       |                   | 349       | 32.3%      | 378   | 35.9% |
| Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) | | 20        | 52.6%      | 16    | 45.5% |
| High school dropouts              | 1990-91 vs 1997-98 | 599       | 3.2%       | 893   | 3.9%  |

| Education                         | 1995-96 vs1998-99  | Number    | Rate²      | Number | Rate² |
| Students with proficiency in...    |                   | 2,346     | 34.3%      | 2,712 | 41.9% |
| Fifth grade science               |                   | 1,764     | 28.9%      | 1,903 | 28.5% |
| Eighth grade science              |                   |           |            |       |       |

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KEWEENAW COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 2,077
- Total child population: 391
  - Ages 0-5: 114
  - Ages 6-12: 156
  - Ages 13-17: 121
- African American: 0.0%
- American Indian: 0.0%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.0%
- White: 98.7%
- Hispanic: 2.0%

Unemployment rate (1999): 8.6%
Median family income (1995): $21,981

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $84
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 25
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 1
    - Males: 1
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 113
  - MIChild: 7

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 0
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 6

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 0
- Property crime: 0

Unemployment rate: 8.6%

Median family income: $21,981

Total births (1998)

- 30
  - % nonmarital: 17%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 7%

Total births: 30

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

- Michigan
- Keweenaw

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17: 30

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 25
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 1
    - Males: 1
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 113
  - MIChild: 7

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 0
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 6

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 0
- Property crime: 0

Unemployment rate: 8.6%

Median family income: $21,981

Total births (1998)

- 30
  - % nonmarital: 17%
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Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

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Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 0
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 6

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 0
- Property crime: 0

Unemployment rate: 8.6%

Median family income: $21,981

Total births (1998)

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Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

- Michigan
- Keweenaw

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17: 30

Health care (1999)

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  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 1
    - Males: 1
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 113
  - MIChild: 7

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 0
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 6

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 0
- Property crime: 0
### KEWEENAW COUNTY

#### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Infant mortality</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Children in investigated families</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Fifth grade science</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eighth grade science</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent change in rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Keweenaw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

*Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
### Population (1998)

- **Total population**: 10,475
- **Total child population**: 2,536
  - Ages 0-5: 779
  - Ages 6-12: 1,057
  - Ages 13-17: 700
- **African American**: 16.8%
- **American Indian**: 1.3%
- **Asian/Pacific Islander**: 0.2%
- **White**: 81.6%
- **Hispanic**: 1.7%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

### Unemployment rate (1999)
- 7.8%

### Median family income (1995)
- $21,038

### Total births (1998)
- 134
  - % nonmarital: 51%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 19%

*No paternity* are also included in nonmarital.

### Health care (1999)

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 50 (6.3%)
- Children hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, per 10,000: 6 (Females), 19 (Males)

### Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 464 (18%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 259 (10%)

### Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 140 (18%)
- Children receiving SSD (per 1,000): 73 (29)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 2
- Property crime: 12 (10.4%

---

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
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<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>709</td>
<td>84.7%</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Child health                                           | Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 |       |             |       |
| Inadequate prenatal care                               | 15                  | 13.2%   | 11          | 9.0%  | 63 (of 70) |
| Low birth-weight babies                                | 5                   | *       | 10          | 8.4%  | 72 (of 77) |
| Infant mortality                                       | 1                   | *       | 1           | *     | * (of 27)  |
| Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)             | 1                   | *       | 1           | *     | * (of 16)  |

| Child safety                                           | FY 1988 vs 1999     |       |             |       |
| Children in investigated families                      | 210                 | 102.2% | 205         | 80.8% | 59 (of 83) |
| Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect              | 47                  | 22.9%   | 38          | 15.0% | 67 (of 80) |
| Children in out-of-home care¹                          | 28                  | 13.8%   | 34          | 13.5% | 79 (of 80) |
| - for abuse or neglect                                 | 18                  | 6.9%    | 19          | 7.6%  | 74 (of 76) |
| - for delinquency                                     | 5                   | *       | 10          | 3.8%  | 54 (of 57) |

| Adolescence                                            | Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98 |       |             |       |
| Births to teens, ages 15-17                           | 8                   | 46.0%   | 10          | 51.9% | 71 (of 70) |
| Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide                  | 0                   | *       | 0           | *     | * (of 17)  |
| for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)                | 0                   | *       | 0           | *     | * (of 17)  |
| High school dropouts                                   | 1990-91 vs 1997-96  | 20       | 9.2%        | 7      | 4.3%      | 45 (of 82) |

| Education                                              | 1995-96 vs 1998-99  |       |             |       |
| Students with proficiency in...                        | 2                   | 3.3%    | 10          | 17.9% | 81 (of 82) |
| Fifth grade science                                    | *                   | 1.7%    | *           | 6.7%  | * (of 80)  |
| Eighth grade science                                   | *                   | 1.7%    | *           | 6.7%  | * (of 80)  |

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²The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
LAPEER COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 88,270
- Total child population: 25,338
  - Ages 0-5: 7,180
  - Ages 6-12: 10,556
  - Ages 13-17: 7,602
- African American: 0.2%
- American Indian: 0.5%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
- White: 98.6%
- Hispanic: 3.6%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.0%
Median family income (1995): $45,424

Total births (1998): 1,091
- % nonmarital: 23%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 8%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Females
  - Males
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
  - Females
  - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MlChild

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
  (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
  - Violent crime
  - Property crime

Footnotes:
¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.
²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access.
³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).
⁵Social Security Income.
### LAPEER COUNTY

#### Trend period years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic security</th>
<th>1989 vs 1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,169 9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 5-17</td>
<td>766 13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,403 8.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

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<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
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<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
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#### Child safety

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<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
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#### Adolescence

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<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
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#### Education

<table>
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<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
</tr>
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<td>Eighth grade science</td>
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</table>

#### Percent change in rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Lapeer</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

---

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3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

* Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
LEELANAU COUNTY

Population (1998)
> Total population 19,142
> Total child population 4,781
  - Ages 0-5 1,565
  - Ages 6-12 1,946
  - Ages 13-17 1,270
> African American 0.3%
> American Indian 4.0%
> Asian/Pacific Islander 0.7%
> White 95.1%
> Hispanic 2.3%
Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 3.3%
Median family income (1995) $38,252

Total births (1998) 189
> % nonmarital 24%
> % no paternity acknowledged 5%
"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
> Regulated slots1
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-122 982
  - Average weekly cost (full-time) $98
> Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care1 29%

Family support (1999)
> Children receiving food stamps 241
  5%
> Children receiving FIP assistance3 48
  1%

Health care (1999)
> Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 10
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4
    - Females 19
    - Males 30
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid 855
  - MIChild 29

Children with disabilities (1999)
> Students in Special Education 262
  10%
> Children receiving SSI5 (per 1,000) 32
  7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
> Violent crime 0
> Property crime 1

---

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
## Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price School Lunches</th>
<th>Child Poverty: Ages 0-4</th>
<th>Child Poverty: Ages 5-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td>664 (15.0%)</td>
<td>236 (18.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 vs 1998</td>
<td></td>
<td>428 (14.0%)</td>
<td>404 (13.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Inadequate Prenatal Care</th>
<th>Low Birth-Weight Babies</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Child Deaths, Ages 1-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td>124.0%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 vs 1998</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Children in Investigated Families</th>
<th>Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect</th>
<th>Child Abuse or Neglect: For Delinquency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 vs 1998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Births To Teens, Ages 15-17</th>
<th>Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, for Teens Ages 15-19</th>
<th>High School Dropout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 vs 1998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Students with Proficiency in Fifth Grade Science</th>
<th>Eighth Grade Science</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 vs 1998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Notes
- Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.
- A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
- Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

---

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
LENAWEE COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 98,412
- Total child population: 26,676
  - Ages 0-5: 7,866
  - Ages 6-12: 10,707
  - Ages 13-17: 8,103
  - African American: 1.9%
  - American Indian: 0.4%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.8%
  - White: 96.8%
  - Hispanic: 11.0%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.6%

Total births (1998): 1,197
- % nonmarital: 33%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 15%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Total pregnant rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Lenawee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 17
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $103
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care: 55%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 6%
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 3%

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 379 (4.8%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 144 (19)
    - Males: 290 (35)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 4,486 (15.9%)
  - MICHild: 93 (0.3%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 2,619 (14%)
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 239 (9)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: 20 (1.6%)
- Property crime: 174 (13.6%)

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>3,555</td>
<td>3,723</td>
<td>17 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Child poverty</td>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>18 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>18 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>2,288</td>
<td>2,405</td>
<td>16 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Inadequate prenatal care</th>
<th>65</th>
<th>5.2%</th>
<th>61</th>
<th>5.2%</th>
<th>34 (of 70)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>15 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Children in investigated families</th>
<th>1,285</th>
<th>50.9</th>
<th>950</th>
<th>35.6</th>
<th>7 (of 83)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>41 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children in out-of-home care(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>53 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>34 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>34 (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Births to teens, ages 15-17</th>
<th>51</th>
<th>21.9</th>
<th>48</th>
<th>20.5</th>
<th>28 (of 70)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>92.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>15 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>40 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>322 21.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>226 16.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. \(^2\) All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. \(^3\) The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. * Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
- Total population: 146,165
- Total child population: 40,395
  - Ages 0-5: 12,116
  - Ages 6-12: 16,197
  - Ages 13-17: 12,082
  - African American: 0.9%
  - American Indian: 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
  - White: 97.6%
  - Hispanic: 1.5%

Unemployment rate (1999): 2.2%
Median family income (1995): $58,349

Total births (1998): 1,954
- % nonmarital: 14%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 5%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $121
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 472, 1%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 175, 0%

Health care (1999)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
  - Females: 111, 10
  - Males: 217, 19
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,121, 5.0%
  - MIChild: 123, 0.3%

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 3,113, 12%
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000): 116, 3

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 15, 0.8
- Property crime: 121, 6.3

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Graph: Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17
- Michigan: 76, 0.6%
- Livingston: 76, 0.6%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.
**Economic security**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year vs current year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>2,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>1,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>53 (of 70)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>7 (of 77)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>3 (of 27)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child safety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>2 (of 83)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1 (of 80)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care¹</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1 (of 80)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1 (of 76)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>9 (of 57)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adolescence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1 (of 70)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>74.7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>8 (of 17)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate²</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
<td>12 (of 82)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>14 (of 80)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
⁴Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Luce County

Population (1998)
- Total population: 6,640
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 440
  - Ages 6-12: 606
  - Ages 13-17: 492
- African American: 0.3%
- American Indian: 9.0%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- White: 90.5%
- Hispanic: 1.0%

Unemployment rate (1999): 8.4%
Median family income (1995): $26,363

Total births (1998): 49
- % nonmarital: 31%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots\(^1\):
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 205
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $94
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\): 62%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 248, 15%
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 140, 9%

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 75, 17.1%
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\):
  - Females: 2
  - Males: 16
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 610, 37.9%
  - MIChild: 9, 0.6%

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 165, 14%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 32, 21%

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: 1
- Property crime: 22, 28.4

\(^1\)Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \(^2\)National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. \(^3\)FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \(^4\)Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \(^5\)Social Security Income.
### Economic security

**Child poverty**
- Ages 0-4: 1989 vs 1995
  - Base year: 362 (22.7%)
  - Recent year: 391 (24.4%)
  - Base year: 243 (20.4%)
  - Recent year: 278 (22.9%)

**Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**
- Recent year: 535 (42.8%)

### Child health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Inadequate prenatal care: 4 (6.3%)
  - Base year: 4
  - Recent year: 6
- Low birth-weight babies: 4 (6.3%)
  - Base year: 4
  - Recent year: 6
- Infant mortality: 1 (1.5%)
  - Base year: 1
  - Recent year: 1

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000): 1 (1.5%)
  - Base year: 1
  - Recent year: 1

### Child safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**
- Children in investigated families: 116 (76.2)
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect: 28 (18.4)
- Children in out-of-home care:
  - For abuse or neglect: 7 (4.8)
  - For delinquency: 3 (1.9)

### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Births to teens, ages 15-17: 5 (1.5%)
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide:
  - For teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000): 1 (1.5%)
- High school dropouts: 22 (5.6%)

### Education

**1995-96 vs 1998-99**
- Fifth grade science: 10 (11.4%)
- Eighth grade science: 14 (10.9%)

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

2 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

3 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Mackinac County

Population (1998)
- Total population: 11,097
- Total child population: 2,724
  - Ages 0-5: 833
  - Ages 6-12: 1,054
  - Ages 13-17: 837
  - African American: 0.1%
  - American Indian: 25.1%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
  - White: 74.7%
  - Hispanic: 0.7%

Unemployment rate (1999): 9.6%
Median family income (1995): $27,567

Total births (1998): 105
- % nonmarital: 38%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

Total births have also been included in a racial group.

Total births are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 145 18.5%
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 4 *
  - Males: 9 *
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
  - Medicaid: 530 18.7%
  - MIChild: 43 1.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 132 7%
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 20 7%

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 2 *
- Property crime: 29 22.1

Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.

Best Copy Available

KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK
### Economic security

#### Trend period years
- **Base year vs current year**: 1989 vs 1995
- **1989-90 vs 1998-99**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 0-4</td>
<td>552 (19.5%)</td>
<td>538 (19.0%)</td>
<td>40 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 5-17</td>
<td>164 (21.1%)</td>
<td>195 (27.3%)</td>
<td>53 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>388 (18.9%)</td>
<td>343 (16.2%)</td>
<td>37 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

#### Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>12 (8.2%)</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>7 (5.0%)</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>* (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

#### FY 1988 vs 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>208 (77.3)</td>
<td>188 (69.0)</td>
<td>46 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>35 (13.0)</td>
<td>23 (8.4)</td>
<td>37 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care¹</td>
<td>18 (6.7)</td>
<td>18 (6.5)</td>
<td>54 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>16 (5.9)</td>
<td>10 (3.8)</td>
<td>46 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

#### Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>6 (20.9)</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>24 (4.5%)</td>
<td>28 (5.2%)</td>
<td>62 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

#### Students with proficiency in...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>19 (14.0%)</td>
<td>70 (42.2%)</td>
<td>14 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>27 (19.7%)</td>
<td>17 (12.2%)</td>
<td>76 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**Population (1998)**

- Total population: 787,698
- Total child population: 183,055
  - Ages 0-5: 58,654
  - Ages 6-12: 71,886
  - Ages 13-17: 52,515
- African American: 2.1%
- American Indian: 0.5%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 2.1%
- White: 95.3%
- Hispanic: 2.1%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

**Total births (1998)**

- 9,897 births
  - % nonmarital: 19%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 7%
  - "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.


- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care²
  - % in unregulated care¹

**Family support (1999)**

- Children receiving food stamps: Number = 7,663, Rate = 4%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: Number = 3,857, Rate = 2%

**Health care (1999)**

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 791, Rate = 15
    - Males: 1,383, Rate = 24
  - Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
    - Medicaid: 19,830, Rate = 10.3%
    - MIChild: 747, Rate = 0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

**Children with disabilities (1999)**

- Students in Special Education: 16,141, Rate = 13%
- Children receiving SSI³ (per 1,000): 928, Rate = 5

**Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...**

- Violent crime: 109, Rate = 1.3
- Property crime: 665, Rate = 8.0

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
MACOMB COUNTY

Percent change in rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic security

- Child poverty
  - ages 0-4
  - ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

Child health

- Inadequate prenatal care
- Low birth-weight babies
- Infant mortality
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)

Child safety

- Children in investigated families
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
- Children in out-of-home care¹
  - for abuse or neglect
  - for delinquency

Adolescence

- Births to teens, ages 15-17
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- High school dropouts

Education

Students with proficiency in...

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
4 Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
5 Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)

- Total population: 23,330
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 1,524
  - Ages 6-12: 2,118
  - Ages 13-17: 1,597
  - African American: 0.4%
  - American Indian: 1.2%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.5%
  - White: 97.8%
  - Hispanic: 3.3%

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.1%
Median family income (1998): $27,112

Total births (1998):
- % nonmarital: 30%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 9%

Total births (1998)
- % nonmarital
- % no paternity acknowledged

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴

Health care (1999)

- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime
- Property crime

Notes:
¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### MANISTEE COUNTY

#### Trend period years

**base year vs current year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1,157 22.4%</td>
<td>1,049 32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>398 27.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>759 20.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,157 22.4%</td>
<td>1,049 32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>398 27.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>759 20.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

| Inadequate prenatal care | 23 8.9% | 15 6.5% | 48 (of 70) |
| Low birth-weight babies  | 14 5.4% | 16 6.7% | 40 (of 77) |
| Infant mortality         | 2 *     | 2 *     | * (of 27)  |
| Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) | 1 *     | 2 *     | * (of 16)  |

#### Child safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**

| Children in investigated families | 239 46.4% | 386 73.7% | 50 (of 83) |
| Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect | 49 9.5% | 53 10.1% | 44 (of 80) |
| Children in out-of-home care³ | 20 3.8% | 27 5.2% | 40 (of 80) |
| -for abuse or neglect | 14 2.7% | 18 3.3% | 41 (of 76) |
| -for delinquency | 3 * | 5 * | * (of 57) |

#### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

| Births to teens, ages 15-17 | 10 18.0% | 7 14.4% | 7 (of 70) |
| Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) | 2 * | 2 * | * (of 17) |
| High school dropouts | 17 1.8% | 46 4.2% | 43 (of 82) |

#### Education

**Students with proficiency in...**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Percent change in rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Manistee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

---

1Ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

3The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
### Population (1998)

- Total population: 61,565
- Total child population: 15,049
  - Ages 0-5: 4,360
  - Ages 6-12: 6,328
  - Ages 13-17: 4,361
  - African American: 0.3%
  - American Indian: 2.1%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
  - White: 96.9%
  - Hispanic: 1.4%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

### Total births (1998)

- Total births: 589
  - % nonmarital: 31%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 8%

*“No paternity” are also included in nonmarital.

### Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots: 2,256
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 21
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $112
- Children in subsidized care: 639
  - % in unregulated care: 46%

### Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 1,127 (7%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 488 (3%)

### Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 574 (12.2%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 58 (10)
    - Males: 78 (13)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,747 (16.8%)
  - MIChild: 68 (0.4%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

### Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 1,486 (14%)
- Children receiving SSI: 115 (8)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 12 (1.7)
- Property crime: 252 (35.2)

---

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home.  
2. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access.  
3. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).  
4. Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).  
5. Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,220 11.9%</td>
<td>2,549 15.6%</td>
<td>24 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>833 15.3%</td>
<td>927 21.0%</td>
<td>23 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,387 10.5%</td>
<td>1,622 13.6%</td>
<td>25 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>2,562 20.3%</td>
<td>2,661 25.9%</td>
<td>20 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>44 4.2%</td>
<td>19 3.0%</td>
<td>10 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>57 5.4%</td>
<td>33 5.2%</td>
<td>13 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>8 7.3%</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>573 30.2%</td>
<td>590 39.2%</td>
<td>12 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>161 8.5%</td>
<td>80 4.6%</td>
<td>12 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>102 5.4%</td>
<td>67 4.4%</td>
<td>34 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>56 3.7%</td>
<td>36 2.4%</td>
<td>30 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>9 0.5%</td>
<td>3 *</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>23 15.5%</td>
<td>20 15.8%</td>
<td>11 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>4 *</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>50 1.4%</td>
<td>97 2.8%</td>
<td>16 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>304 37.8%</td>
<td>353 47.4%</td>
<td>6 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>237 27.0%</td>
<td>203 24.7%</td>
<td>20 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
**MASON COUNTY**

### Population (1998)

- Total population: 27,950
- Total child population: 7,047
  - Ages 0-5: 2,143
  - Ages 6-12: 2,875
  - Ages 13-17: 2,029
  - African American: 0.8%
  - American Indian: 1.0%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 97.5%
  - Hispanic: 3.5%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

### Unemployment rate (1999)

6.2%

### Median family income (1995)

$29,664

### Total births (1998)

- 309 total births
  - % nonmarital: 32%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

* "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

- Michigan: 54
- Mason: 37

### Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots:
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 21
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $92
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care: 38%

### Family support (1999)

- Number
- Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health care (1999)

- Children:
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 36 (1.7%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000): 27 females (13), 55 males (25)
  - Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
    - Medicaid: 1,927 (26.1%)
    - MICHild: 57 (0.8%)

### Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 751 (15%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 96 (14)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 6 (1.8%)
- Property crime: 49 (14.9%)

---

1. Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home.
2. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).
3. Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,379, 20.2%</td>
<td>1,542, 21.4%</td>
<td>59 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 5-17</td>
<td>474, 24.8%</td>
<td>539, 28.4%</td>
<td>58 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 0-4</td>
<td>905, 18.4%</td>
<td>1,003, 18.9%</td>
<td>56 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,342, 26.9%</td>
<td>1,860, 36.1%</td>
<td>45 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year (Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98)</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>21, 5.9%</td>
<td>19, 6.6%</td>
<td>49 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>19, 5.4%</td>
<td>22, 7.5%</td>
<td>58 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2, *</td>
<td>3, *</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2, *</td>
<td>1, *</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year (FY 1988 vs 1999)</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>371, 56.5</td>
<td>401, 56.9</td>
<td>31 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>46, 7.0</td>
<td>28, 4.0</td>
<td>7 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>36, 5.4</td>
<td>29, 4.2</td>
<td>29 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>8, 1.1</td>
<td>22, 3.1</td>
<td>36 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>18, 2.7</td>
<td>3, *</td>
<td>* (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year (Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98)</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>16, 26.7</td>
<td>19, 32.1</td>
<td>55 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>2, *</td>
<td>3, *</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>44, 3.3%</td>
<td>78, 4.9%</td>
<td>57 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year (1995-96 vs 1998-99)</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>94, 24.5%</td>
<td>139, 38.8%</td>
<td>21 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>80, 19.2%</td>
<td>101, 25.6%</td>
<td>17 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MECOSTA COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 40,006
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 2,910
  - Ages 6-12: 3,592
  - Ages 13-17: 2,640
- African American: 2.4%
- American Indian: 1.0%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
- White: 95.9%
- Hispanic: 1.7%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.1%
Median family income (1995): $28,873

Total births (1998)
- % nonmarital: 37%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

Health care (1999)

- Children:
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 319 (11.0%)
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 30 (12)
    - Males: 46 (17)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
  - Medicaid: 2,466 (23.5%)
  - MIChild: 29 (0.3%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 1,047 (15%)
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 134 (15)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 2 *
- Property crime: 20 (4.8)

Parental leave (1998)

- Mother: 130
- Father: 26

Target population (1998)

- Total population: 40,006
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 2,910
  - Ages 6-12: 3,592
  - Ages 13-17: 2,640
- African American: 2.4%
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According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

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- Students in Special Education: 1,047 (15%)
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 134 (15)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 2 *
- Property crime: 20 (4.8)
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>2,131</td>
<td>63 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 5-17</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>70 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,321</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>61 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>67 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>629 64.2 vs 852 93.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>110 11.2 vs 44 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>37 3.8 vs 53 5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>17 1.9 vs 36 3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>13 1.3 vs 13 1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>16 22.4 vs 20 25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>1 * vs 2 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>125 26.3 vs 159 33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>91 18.5 vs 75 15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
4. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
- Total population: 24,468
- Total child population: 6,231
  - Ages 0-5: 1,744
  - Ages 6-12: 2,683
  - Ages 13-17: 1,804
- African American: 0.0%
- American Indian: 2.4%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.5%
- White: 97.0%
- Hispanic: 0.4%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.8%
Median family income (1995): $30,012

Total births (1998): 326
- % nonmarital: 53%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 23%

Total births (1998) have also been included in a racial group.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 545
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $91
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 35%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 506 (8%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 206 (3%)

Health care (1999)
- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 362 (21.2%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)
  - Females: 16
  - Males: 39
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,254 (19.3%)
  - MIChild: 25 (0.4%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 576 (14%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 43 (7)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 9 (3.0)
- Property crime: 30 (10.0)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic security</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>21 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>293</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>23 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>556</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>21 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>49 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>36 (of 70)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; Low birth-weight babies</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; Infant mortality</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>342</th>
<th>268</th>
<th>15 (of 83)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Children in investigated families</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
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<tr>
<td>&gt; Children in out-of-home care¹</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>29 (of 70)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
<th>97</th>
<th>145</th>
<th>3 (of 82)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Fifth grade science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Eighth grade science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. ³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. ⁴Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
> Total population 81,842
> Total child population 21,717
  > Ages 0-5 6,723
  > Ages 6-12 8,725
  > Ages 13-17 6,269
  > African American 1.3%
  > American Indian 0.5%
  > Asian/Pacific Islander 1.5%
  > White 96.6%
  > Hispanic 2.5%
  Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 2.9%
Median family income (1999) $45,080

Total births (1998) 1,027
> % nonmarital 22%
> % no paternity acknowledged 7%
  "No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
> Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>
  > Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup> 3,887
  > Average weekly cost (full-time) 25
> Children in subsidized care
  > % in unregulated care<sup>1</sup> 43%

Family support (1999)
> Children receiving food stamps 1,281 6%
> Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup> 500 2%

Health care (1999)
> Children...
  > tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 99 1.5%
  > hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>
    ∙ Females 67 11
    ∙ Males 141 21
> Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  > Medicaid 3,557 15.5%
  > MIChild 93 0.4%
According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
> Students in Special Education 2,091 14%
> Children receiving SSI<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000) 192 9

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
> Violent crime 21 2.1
> Property crime 56 5.6

---

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. <sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. <sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). <sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). <sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.
### Economic security

**Child poverty**
- Ages 0-4: ranked 20 (of 83)
- Ages 5-17: ranked 18 (of 83)

**Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**
- Ranked 17 (of 82)

### Child health

**Inadequate prenatal care**
- Ranked 4 (of 70)

**Low birth-weight babies**
- Ranked 55 (of 77)

**Infant mortality**
- Ranked 10 (of 27)

**Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)**
- Ranked 10 (of 27)

### Child safety

**Children in investigated families**
- Ranked 30 (of 83)

**Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect**
- Ranked 45 (of 80)

**Children in out-of-home care**
-for abuse or neglect: ranked 55 (of 76)
-for delinquency: ranked 55 (of 76)

### Adolescence

**Births to teens, ages 15-17**
- Ranked 9 (of 70)

**Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide**
- for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
- Ranked 4 (of 17)

**High school dropouts**
- Ranked 24 (of 82)

### Education

**Students with proficiency in...**
- Fifth grade science: ranked 4 (of 82)
- Eighth grade science: ranked 2 (of 80)

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

*The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

* Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
MISSAUKEE COUNTY

COUNTY PROFILE

Population (1998)

- Total population: 13,892
- Total child population: 4,008
  - Ages 0-5: 1,211
  - Ages 6-12: 1,747
  - Ages 13-17: 1,050
  - African American: 0.0%
  - American Indian: 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
  - White: 98.7%
  - Hispanic: 1.1%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999)
- 5.7%

Median family income (1995)
- $28,605

Total births (1998)
- 148
  - % nonmarital: 30%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - $89
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

  Included in Wexford County numbers

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
  - Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
    - Medicaid
    - MIChild

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(aages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 3
- Property crime: 16

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### MISSAUKEE COUNTY

#### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>55 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>53 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>53 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>65 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>4 * 3</td>
<td>* (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>8 5.0%</td>
<td>14 8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2 * 1</td>
<td>* (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3 * 1</td>
<td>* (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>168 49.6</td>
<td>0 * * (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>74 21.8</td>
<td>* * (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>34 10.1</td>
<td>* * (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>21 5.2</td>
<td>* * (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>6 1.8</td>
<td>* * (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>4 * 9</td>
<td>30.6 48 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 * 1</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>15 2.9%</td>
<td>24 3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Students with proficiency in...</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>46 24.0%</td>
<td>90 55.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>36 19.3%</td>
<td>47 24.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent change in rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>Better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
MONROE COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 143,499
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 12,120
  - Ages 6-12: 16,044
  - Ages 13-17: 11,778
- African American: 2.4%
- American Indian: 0.4%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
- White: 96.5%
- Hispanic: 2.6%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.2%
Median family income (1995): $46,096

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $104
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime
- Property crime

---
¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Trend period years

| Base year vs current year | Recent year 1999-98 vs 1995 | Trend period years
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------
| 3,962 10.2%             | 4,983 12.3%                 | 1989 vs 1995             |
| 1,480 13.2%             | 1,939 17.1%                 | 1999-98 vs 1995          |
| 2,502 9.0%              | 3,044 10.3%                 |                         |
| 3,393 16.2%             | 4,198 17.8%                 |                         |
| 78 4.2%                 | 71 4.0%                     | 1989 vs 1995             |
| 114 6.0%                | 124 6.9%                    | 1999-98 vs 1995          |
| 18 9.4%                 | 21 11.9%                    |                         |
| 8 2.7%                  | 7 2.1%                      |                         |
| 1,350 35.5%             | 1,455 36.4%                 | 1989 vs 1995             |
| 269 7.1%                | 293 7.4%                    | 1999-98 vs 1995          |
| 133 3.5%                | 177 3.7%                    |                         |
| 63 1.6%                 | 77 1.9%                     |                         |
| 9 0.2%                  | 193 0.5%                    |                         |
| 77 21.5%                | 67 19.3%                    | 1989 vs 1995             |
| 294 4.4%                | 462 6.0%                    | 1999-98 vs 1995          |
| 449 23.5%               | 638 35.2%                   | 1989-98 vs 1995          |
| 354 18.8%               | 370 10.2%                   | 1999-98 vs 1995          |

### KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2000 DATA BOOK

**MONROE COUNTY**

**TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING**

**Economic security**

- Child poverty: 3,962 (10.2%) vs 4,983 (12.3%)
- Child receiving free/reduced price school lunches: 3,393 (16.2%) vs 4,198 (17.8%)

**Child health**

- Inadequate prenatal care
  - Infant mortality: 78 (4.2%) vs 71 (4.0%)
- Child deaths, ages 1-14: 8 (2.7%) vs 7 (2.1%)

**Child safety**

- Children in investigated families
  - Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect: 1,350 (35.5%) vs 1,455 (36.4%)
- Children in out-of-home care
  - For abuse or neglect: 269 (7.1%) vs 293 (7.4%)
- For delinquency: 133 (3.5%) vs 177 (3.7%)

**Adolescence**

- Births to teens, ages 15-17: 77 (21.5%) vs 67 (19.3%)
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide
  - for teens ages 15-19: 7 (21.5%) vs 6 (18.3%)
- High school dropouts: 294 (4.4%) vs 462 (6.0%)

**Education**

- Students with proficiency in...: 449 (23.5%) vs 638 (35.2%)
- Eighth grade science: 354 (18.8%) vs 370 (10.2%)

**Note:** n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

1. Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.
2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

**Source:** Monroe County, Michigan
Montcalm County

Population (1998)

- Total population: 60,559
- Total child population: 16,750
  - Ages 0-5: 5,141
  - Ages 6-12: 6,807
  - Ages 13-17: 4,802
  - African American: 3%
  - American Indian: 0.9%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 98.2%
  - Hispanic: 3.1%

Unemployment rate (1999): 5.9%
Median family income (1995): $31,047

Total births (1998): 831
- % nonmarital: 32%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 12%

Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 

Total births (1998)

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
  - Females
  - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSDI (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

Violent crime
- Property crime

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 0-4)</td>
<td>2,574 (16.7%)</td>
<td>3,475 (20.7%)</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 5-17)</td>
<td>887 (19.9%)</td>
<td>1,089 (23.9%)</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,687 (15.4%)</td>
<td>2,386 (19.5%)</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>57 (7.2%)</td>
<td>62 (7.6%)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>52 (6.6%)</td>
<td>44 (5.3%)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>7 (8.9%)</td>
<td>6 (7.3%)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>5 (of 70)</td>
<td>4 (of 77)</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>651 (43.8%)</td>
<td>815 (48.7%)</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>167 (11.2%)</td>
<td>36 (2.1%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>43 (2.9%)</td>
<td>53 (3.1%)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>21 (1.2%)</td>
<td>25 (1.5%)</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>6 (0.4%)</td>
<td>12 (0.7%)</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>39 (30.4%)</td>
<td>44 (32.3%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>190 (142.8%)</td>
<td>4 (of 17)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>164 (4.8%)</td>
<td>187 (5.0%)</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>192 (19.1%)</td>
<td>277 (28.3%)</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>189 (18.6%)</td>
<td>200 (20.0%)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.<br><sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.<br><sup>*</sup>Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)

- Total population: 10,011
- Total child population: 2,281
  - Ages 0-5: 648
  - Ages 6-12: 961
  - Ages 13-17: 672
  - African American: 0.0%
  - American Indian: 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
  - White: 99.0%
- Hispanic: 1.7%

Unemployment rate (1999): 11.9%

Total births (1998): 108
- % nonmarital: 31%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 15%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots: 279
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 17
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $89
- Children in subsidized care: 131
  - % in unregulated care: 57%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 295
  - Rate: 12%
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 99
  - Rate: 4%

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 39
  - Rate: 6.1%
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 18
  - Males: 11
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 674
    - Rate: 28.2%
  - MICHild: 24
    - Rate: 1.0%

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 129
  - Rate: 11%
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 25
  - Rate: 11

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 1
- Property crime: 15
  - Rate: 13.6

*Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

**Child poverty**
- Ages 0-4
  - Base year: 1989 vs 1995
  - Number: 591
  - Rate: 28.2%
  - Recent year: 599
  - Rate: 26.0%
  - Rank: 72 (of 83)
- Ages 5-17
  - Number: 480
  - Rate: 40.0%
  - Recent year: 500
  - Rate: 43.9%
  - Rank: 70 (of 82)

**Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**
- Base year: 1989 vs 1995
  - Number: 190
  - Rate: 33.3%
  - Recent year: 192
  - Rate: 33.1%
  - Rank: 74 (of 83)

### Child health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Inadequate prenatal care
  - Number: 4
  - Rate: * (of 70)
- Low birth-weight babies
  - Number: 6
  - Rate: 7.6%
  - Recent year: 7
  - Rate: 6.4%
  - Rank: 34 (of 77)
- Infant mortality
  - Number: 1
  - Rate: *
  - Recent year: 0
  - Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 27)
- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)
  - Number: 0
  - Rate: *
  - Recent year: 0
  - Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 16)

### Child safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**
- Children in investigated families
  - Number: 57
  - Rate: 29.0
  - Recent year: 157
  - Rate: 68.8
  - Rank: 45 (of 83)
- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect
  - Number: 14
  - Rate: 7.1
  - Recent year: 17
  - Rate: 7.5
  - Rank: 32 (of 80)
- Children in out-of-home care
  - Number: 16
  - Rate: 8.2
  - Recent year: 6
  - Rate: 2.6
  - Rank: 9 (of 80)
- For abuse or neglect
  - Number: 8
  - Rate: 3.3
  - Recent year: 4
  - Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 76)
- For delinquency
  - Number: 1
  - Rate: *
  - Recent year: 1
  - Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 57)

### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**
- Births to teens, ages 15-17
  - Number: 4
  - Rate: *
  - Recent year: 5
  - Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 70)
- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide
  - Number: 0
  - Rate: *
  - Recent year: 0
  - Rate: *
  - Rank: * (of 17)
- For teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)
  - Number: 12
  - Rate: 3.4%
  - Recent year: 4
  - Rate: 1.1%
  - Rank: 4 (of 82)

### Education

**Students with proficiency in...**
- Fifth grade science
  - Number: 9
  - Rate: 8.7%
  - Recent year: 21
  - Rate: 28.4%
  - Rank: 59 (of 82)
- Eighth grade science
  - Number: 14
  - Rate: 12.6%
  - Recent year: 11
  - Rate: 10.8%
  - Rank: 78 (of 80)

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 
2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
* Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
### Population (1998)
- Total population: 166,748
- Total child population: 45,561
  - Ages 0-5: 14,997
  - Ages 6-12: 18,592
  - Ages 13-17: 11,972
  - African American: 19.4%
  - American Indian: 1.1%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 78.9%
  - Hispanic: 4.2%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

### Unemployment rate (1999)
- 4.7%

### Median family income (1995)
- $32,718

### Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - Children in subsidized care
    - % in unregulated care³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,690</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,007</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Family support (1999)
- Number
- Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving food stamps</td>
<td>7,046</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving FIP assistance³</td>
<td>3,963</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
  - Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
    - Medicaid
    - MChild

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,844</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,144</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total births (1998)
- 2,369

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% nonmarital</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% no paternity</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No paternity* are also included in nonmarital.

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 5,068 (15%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 841 (18)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: 43 (2.2)
- Property crime: 382 (19.5)

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.

²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).

⁵Social Security Income.
## Muskegon County

### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 0-4)</td>
<td>10,875</td>
<td>11,026</td>
<td>65 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 5-17)</td>
<td>3,972</td>
<td>4,039</td>
<td>67 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>6,903</td>
<td>6,987</td>
<td>64 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>56 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>62 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17 (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10 (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>2,214</td>
<td>2,823</td>
<td>35 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>55 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>72 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For abuse or neglect</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>72 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For delinquency</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>33 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>68 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>60 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>50 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Population (1998)
- Total population: 45,784
- Total child population: 13,105
  - Ages 0-5: 4,197
  - Ages 6-12: 5,294
  - Ages 13-17: 3,614
  - African American: 1.4%
  - American Indian: 0.9%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 97.2%
  - Hispanic: 5.1%

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.9%
Median family income (1995): $31,923

## Total births (1998)
- 635
  - % nonmarital: 32%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

## Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Newaygo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

## Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

## Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

## Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MChild

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MChild.

## Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)

## Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime
- Property crime

---

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
## NEWAYGO COUNTY

### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base year vs current year</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,377</td>
<td>2,524</td>
<td>45 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>37 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>46 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>2,203</td>
<td>3,786</td>
<td>54 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98

| Inadequate prenatal care | 48 | 7.7% | 28 | 4.4% | 28 (of 70) |
| Low birth-weight babies  | 35 | 5.7% | 44 | 6.9% | 44 (of 77) |
| Infant mortality         | 6  | 10.2%| 4  | *    | * (of 27) |
| Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) | 3 | * | 3 | * | * (of 16) |

### Child safety

FY 1988 vs 1999

| Children in investigated families | 594 | 54.7% | 1,426 | 108.8 | 78 (of 83) |
| Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect | 177 | 16.3% | 178 | 13.6% | 62 (of 80) |
| Children in out-of-home care* | 73 | 6.7% | 65 | 5.0% | 39 (of 80) |
| - for abuse or neglect | 38 | 2.9% | 39 | 3.0% | 35 (of 76) |
| - for delinquency | 15 | 1.3% | 7 | 0.5% | 6 (of 57) |

### Adolescence

Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98

| Births to teens, ages 15-17 | 27 | 28.4% | 35 | 34.7 | 59 (of 70) |
| Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) | 3 | * | 3 | * | * (of 17) |
| High school dropouts | 97 | 4.5% | 94 | 3.8% | 35 (of 82) |

### Education

1995-96 vs 1998-99

| Students with proficiency in... | 108 | 13.7% | 207 | 26.7% | 65 (of 82) |
| Fifth grade science | 142 | 21.6% | 122 | 16.2% | 64 (of 80) |

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

* Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

---

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.
### Population (1998)
- Total population: 1,176,488
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 92,650
  - Ages 6-12: 111,519
  - Ages 13-17: 77,648
- African American: 10.0%
- American Indian: 0.5%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 3.7%
- White: 85.8%
- Hispanic: 3.3%

*Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.*

### Unemployment rate (1999)
- 2.5%

### Median family income (1995)
- $55,263

### Total births (1998)
- 15,732
- % nonmarital: 18%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 8%

*No paternity* are also included in nonmarital.

### Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - Children in subsidized care
    - % in unregulated care³

### Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

### Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 1,362
    - Males: 2,379
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 30,039
  - MIChild: 997

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

### Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSD (per 1,000)

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime
- Property crime

---

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year vs current year</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 0-4)</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>23,254</td>
<td>28,045</td>
<td>5 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 5-17)</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>8,775</td>
<td>12,065</td>
<td>6 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>14,479</td>
<td>15,980</td>
<td>4 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Average years 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>39 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>1,119</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>51 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>5 (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>4 (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Fiscal Year 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>7,414</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>10,917</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>10 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>2,168</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>8 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>11 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>13 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
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### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Average years 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>Avg 1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>-28</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>4 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1,872</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>34 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>4,641</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
4. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
5. Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)

- Total population: 24,833
- Total child population: 7,132
  - Ages 0-5: 2,167
  - Ages 6-12: 2,971
  - Ages 13-17: 1,994

- African American: 0.3%
- American Indian: 1.5%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.5%
- White: 97.7%
- Hispanic: 12.6%

Unemployment rate (1999): 7.5%
Median family income (1995): $29,575

Total births (1998)

- % nonmarital: 31%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 9%

Total births (1998) - % nonmarital: 31%
% no paternity acknowledged: 9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots1
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-122: 18
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $83
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care3: 61%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 1,362, 18%
- Children receiving FIP assistance3: 381, 5%

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 230, 10.5%
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)4
    - Females: 39, 19
    - Males: 20, 9
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,879, 38.8%
  - MIChild: 39, 0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 698, 16%
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 106, 15

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 4
- Property crime: 23, 6.9

Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### OCEANA COUNTY

#### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>Number: 1,778, Rate: 26.5%</td>
<td>Number: 1,909, Rate: 26.3%</td>
<td>74 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>Number: 625, Rate: 33.2%</td>
<td>Number: 562, Rate: 28.7%</td>
<td>61 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>Number: 1,153, Rate: 23.9%</td>
<td>Number: 1,347, Rate: 25.4%</td>
<td>76 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 0-4</td>
<td>Number: 1,237, Rate: 34.0%</td>
<td>Number: 1,979, Rate: 48.5%</td>
<td>80 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>Number: 48, Rate: 13.7%</td>
<td>Number: 30, Rate: 8.8%</td>
<td>62 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>Number: 19, Rate: 5.5%</td>
<td>Number: 12, Rate: 3.5%</td>
<td>1 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>Number: 502, Rate: 77.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>Number: 166, Rate: 25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>Number: 27, Rate: 4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>Number: 19, Rate: 2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>Number: 5, Rate: *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>Number: 16, Rate: 26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>Number: 1, Rate: *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>Number: 26, Rate: 2.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>Number: 70, Rate: 22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>Number: 73, Rate: 25.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
4. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
OGEMAW COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 21,193
- Total child population: 5,432
  - Ages 0-5: 1,591
  - Ages 6-12: 2,248
  - Ages 13-17: 1,593
- African American: 0.2%
- American Indian: 0.7%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- White: 98.8%
- Hispanic: 1.4%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 7.1%

Median family income (1995) $24,389

Total births (1998)

- % nonmarital: 38%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

- Michigan: 46, 59, 37, 43, 30, 26, 23, 25
- Ogemaw: 42, 59, 37, 43, 30, 26, 23, 25

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time) $87
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
  - Females: 20, 14
  - Males: 35, 21
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,773, 31.2%
  - MIChild: 55, 1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 274, 9%
- Children receiving SSI¹ (per 1,000): 70, 13

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 3, *
- Property crime: 29, 11.3
## Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>1,587 31.6%</td>
<td>1,588 28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>537 39.8%</td>
<td>455 32.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,050 28.6%</td>
<td>1,133 27.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>80 (of 83)</td>
<td>71 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>7 2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>15 6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Infant mortality</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>2 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>17 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Children in investigated families</td>
<td>329 69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>93 19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>40 8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>21 3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>10 2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>79 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>10 22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>14 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Fifth grade science</td>
<td>36 15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Eighth grade science</td>
<td>49 22.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent Change in Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent change in rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.

---

¹A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

²The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
ONTONAGON COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population 7,878
- Total child population 1,783
  - Ages 0-5 515
  - Ages 6-12 683
  - Ages 13-17 585
- African American 0.1%
- American Indian 2.0%
- Asian/Pacific Islander 0.5%
- White 97.5%
- Hispanic 1.2%

Unemployment rate (1999) 8.9%
Median family income (1995) $27,856

Total births (1998) 52
- % nonmarital 45%
- % no paternity acknowledged 8%

Total births have also been included in a racial group.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time) $89
- Children in subsidized care 81
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps 185
  - Rate 10%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³ 85
  - Rate 5%

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5 30
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females 7
    - Males 20
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid 518
  - MIChild 19

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education 165
  - Rate 13%
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000) 21
  - Rate 12%

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime 0
  - Rate *
- Property crime 7
  - Rate 7.7

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 0-4</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>354 (16.4%)</td>
<td>363 (18.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty - ages 5-17</td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>107 (18.3%)</td>
<td>123 (24.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>247 (15.7%)</td>
<td>240 (16.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>6 (5.6%)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>8 (8.3%)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>85 (40.3%)</td>
<td>96 (53.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>19 (9.0%)</td>
<td>11 (6.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>6 (1.2%)</td>
<td>11 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>20 (17.9%)</td>
<td>23 (24.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>1995-96 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>9 (8.3%)</td>
<td>23 (20.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OSCEOLA COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 22,106
- Total child population:
  - Ages 0-5: 1,834
  - Ages 6-12: 2,627
  - Ages 13-17: 1,888

Unemployment rate (1999): 5.6%
Median family income (1995): $28,396

Total births (1998)

- % nonmarital: 31%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 11%

Total children receiving food stamps: 654 (10%)
Total children receiving FIP assistance: 285 (4%)

Health care (1999)

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 269 (14.9%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 30 (16)
  - Males: 45 (23)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
  - Medicaid: 1,733 (26.1%)
  - MIChild: 27 (0.4%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 5 (1.7%)
- Property crime: 20 (6.7%)

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. 2 National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. 3 FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). 4 Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). 5 Social Security Income.
### Economic security

**> Child poverty**
- Ages 0-4
- Ages 5-17
- Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year vs current year</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹ (recent year rate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>401</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>893</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>36.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,530</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

| > Inadequate prenatal care | 20 | 6.7% | 17 | 6.3% | 46 (of 70) |
| > Low birth-weight babies | 20 | 6.7% | 17 | 6.0% | 22 (of 77) |
| > Infant mortality | 3 | * | 2 | * | * (of 27) |
| > Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000) | 2 | * | 3 | * | * (of 16) |

### Child safety

**FY 1988 vs 1999**

| > Children in investigated families | 351 | 60.6 | 309 | 48.7 | 23 (of 83) |
| > Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect | 44 | 7.6 | 27 | 4.3 | 9 (of 80) |
| > Children in out-of-home care¹ | 35 | 6.0 | 27 | 4.3 | 30 (of 80) |

†For abuse or neglect

| > Children in out-of-home care²-for delinquency | 18 | 2.8 | 8 | 1.2 | 8 (of 76) |
| > Children in out-of-home care²-for abuse or neglect | 8 | 1.4 | 13 | 2.1 | 43 (of 57) |

### Adolescence

**Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98**

| > Births to teens, ages 15-17 | 14 | 26.0 | 16 | 29.5 | 46 (of 70) |
| > Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide | 1 | * | 1 | * | * (of 17) |

†For teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000) | 1990-91 vs 1997-98 | 57 | 4.1% | 79 | 4.7% | 54 (of 82) |

### Education

**Students with proficiency in...**

| > Fifth grade science | 73 | 15.8% | 122 | 30.9% | 48 (of 82) |
| > Eighth grade science | 71 | 15.5% | 52 | 11.2% | 77 (of 80) |

1A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. ²All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
³The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
⁴Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
OSCODA COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 8,882
- Total child population: 2,058
  - Ages 0-5: 671
  - Ages 6-12: 854
  - Ages 13-17: 533
  - African American: 0.0%
  - American Indian: 1.0%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
  - White: 98.6%
  - Hispanic: 1.6%

Unemployment rate (1999): 8.3%
Median family income (1995): $25,361

Total births (1998):
- % nonmarital: 32%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 11%

Total births have also been included in a racial group.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Oscoda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995</td>
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<td>1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missing bars indicate a rate could not be calculated. See Data Notes.
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\)
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
  - Children in subsidized care
    - % in unregulated care\(^1\)

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\)

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
    - Females
    - Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI\(^5\) (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Violent crime</th>
<th>Property crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.

\(^2\)National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

\(^3\)FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

\(^4\)Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).

\(^5\)Social Security Income.
**Economic security**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(recent year rate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>76 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>46 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>407</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>79 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(recent year rate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>54 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>43 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child safety**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(recent year rate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
<td>55 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>56 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care¹</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>38 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>47 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>47 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adolescence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(recent year rate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>70 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>60 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(recent year rate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>68 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>43 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OTSEGO COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population 22,129
- Total child population 6,138
  - Ages 0-5 1,890
  - Ages 6-12 2,582
  - Ages 13-17 1,666
  - African American 0.1%
  - American Indian 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander 1.0%
  - White 98.2%
  - Hispanic 0.6%

Unemployment rate (1999) 4.7%
Median family income (1995) $35,935

Total births (1998) 300
- % nonmarital 30%
- % no paternity acknowledged 9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
- Average weekly cost (full-time) $94
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps 407 6%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³ 138 2%

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females 25 15
    - Males 22 12
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid 1,227 19.2%
  - MICHild 25 0.4%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education 549 12%
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000) 44 7

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime 2 *
- Property crime 34 12.3

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic security</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>595 11.5%</td>
<td>761 12.5%</td>
<td>13 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>197 13.2%</td>
<td>262 16.5%</td>
<td>11 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>398 10.8%</td>
<td>499 11.1%</td>
<td>14 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>788 19.5%</td>
<td>1,810 38.3%</td>
<td>53 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>20 7.9%</td>
<td>5 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>12 4.7%</td>
<td>20 7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>3 7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>198 41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>41 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>21 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>13 2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>7 1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>7 16.6</td>
<td>9 17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>31 3.0%</td>
<td>14 1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fifth grade science</td>
<td>95 26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eighth grade science</td>
<td>91 25.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
OTTAWA COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 224,357
- Total child population: 64,146
  - Ages 0-5: 21,218
  - Ages 6-12: 26,124
  - Ages 13-17: 16,804
  - African American: 0.6%
  - American Indian: 0.4%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 2.5%
  - White: 96.5%
  - Hispanic: 7.1%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 2.7%
Median family income (1995): $49,688

Total births (1998): 3,541

- % nonmarital: 18%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 6%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Ottawa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $107
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³: 31%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 921 (4.4%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 163 (9)
    - Males: 297 (15)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 5,565 (8.2%)
  - MICHild: 209 (0.3%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 4,744 (12%)
- Children receiving SSI⁵ (per 1,000): 221 (3)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 67 (2.4)
- Property crime: 649 (23.4)

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>3,076</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>1,174</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>2 (of 83)</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,505</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>(of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>(of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>5 (of 16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>1,267</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>5 (of 83)</td>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>13 (of 80)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care¹</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>14 (of 80)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>10 (of 76)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>3 (of 57)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>33 (of 70)</td>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>51.8%</td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts 1990-91 vs 1997-98</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>59 (of 82)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Trend period years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>(of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>(of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. ² All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
³ The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
⁴ Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Population (1998)
- Total population: 14,424
- Total child population: 3,556
  - Ages 0-5: 999
  - Ages 6-12: 1,500
  - Ages 13-17: 1,057
- African American: 0.1%
- American Indian: 0.4%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
- White: 99.2%
- Hispanic: 0.4%

Unemployment rate (1999): 10.7%
Median family income (1999): $26,383

Total births (1998)
- % nonmarital: 28%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 224 (6%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 50 (1%)

Health care (1999)
- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 73 (7.7%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 8
  - Males: 15
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by:
  - Medicaid: 700 (18.8%)
  - MIChild: 23 (0.6%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 185 (9%)
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 34 (10)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: 1
- Property crime: 3

---

1 Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
## Economic Security

### Child Poverty
- **Ages 0-4**
  - Base Year: 1989: 618, Rate: 17.5%
  - Recent Year: 1995: 681, Rate: 18.6%
- **Ages 5-17**
  - Base Year: 1989: 187, Rate: 20.7%
  - Recent Year: 1995: 218, Rate: 24.5%
- **Children Receiving Free/Reduced Price School Lunches**
  - Base Year: 1989-90: 431, Rate: 16.4%
  - Recent Year: 1998-99: 463, Rate: 16.7%

## Child Health

### Inadequate Prenatal Care
- Base Year: 1989-90: 7, Rate: 4.6%
- Recent Year: 1998-99: 3

### Low Birth-weight Babies
- Base Year: 1989-90: 8, Rate: 5.3%
- Recent Year: 1998-99: 7

### Infant Mortality
- Base Year: 1989-90: 2
- Recent Year: 1998-99: 1

### Child Deaths, Ages 1-14 (Rate per 100,000)
- Base Year: 1989-90: 1
- Recent Year: 1998-99: 0

## Child Safety

### Children in Investigated Families
- Base Year: 1988: 178, Rate: 51.0%
- Recent Year: 1999: 153, Rate: 43.0%

### Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect
- Base Year: 1989-90: 36, Rate: 10.3%
- Recent Year: 1998-99: 16

### Children in Out-of-Home Care
- For Abuse or Neglect
  - Base Year: 1989-90: 14, Rate: 3.9%
  - Recent Year: 1998-99: 9

- For Delinquency
  - Base Year: 1989-90: 8, Rate: 2.2%
  - Recent Year: 1998-99: 5

## Adolescence

### Births to Teens, Ages 15-17
- Base Year: 1990-91: 4
- Recent Year: 1997-98: 5

### Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide
- For Teens Ages 15-19 (Rate per 100,000)
  - Base Year: 1990-91: 0
  - Recent Year: 1997-98: 0

### High School Dropouts
- Base Year: 1990-91: 37, Rate: 4.7%
- Recent Year: 1997-98: 43, Rate: 5.2%

## Education

### Students with Proficiency in...
- Fifth Grade Science
  - Base Year: 1995-96: 28, Rate: 18.8%
  - Recent Year: 1998-99: 35, Rate: 31.0%

- Eighth Grade Science
  - Base Year: 1995-96: 28, Rate: 17.0%
  - Recent Year: 1998-99: 16, Rate: 10.7%
Population (1998)
- Total population: 23,467
- Total child population: 4,804
  - Ages 0-5: 1,433
  - Ages 6-12: 1,989
  - Ages 13-17: 1,382
  - African American: 0.7%
  - American Indian: 0.5%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
  - White: 98.4%
  - Hispanic: 1.1%

Unemployment rate (1999): 7.6%
Median family income (1995): $23,185

Total births (1998): 202
- % nonmarital: 45%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 18
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $91
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\): 46%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 945, 19%
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 389, 8%

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 51, 3.6%
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
    - Females: 23, 18
    - Males: 22, 16
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 1,902, 38.0%
  - MIChild: 48, 1.0%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 4,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 542, 13%
- Children receiving SSI\(^5\) (per 1,000): 103, 21

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 6, 2.7
- Property crime: 45, 20.1

Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
## Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year 1989 vs 1995</th>
<th>Recent year 1999-2000 vs base year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1,034 (24.6%)</td>
<td>1,360 (28.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>334 (28.8%)</td>
<td>418 (33.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>700 (23.0%)</td>
<td>942 (26.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced</td>
<td>1,387 (36.5%)</td>
<td>2,071 (47.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>price school lunches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rank**

- Of 83

## Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base year Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th>Recent year FY 1998 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>6 (3.2%)</td>
<td>7 (3.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>12 (6.0%)</td>
<td>15 (7.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>2 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>410 (103.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>150 (37.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>26 (6.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>16 (3.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>6 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>5 *</td>
<td>8 (20.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>2 *</td>
<td>1 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>* (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>100 (9.7%)</td>
<td>38 (3.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Students with proficiency in 1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>56 (15.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>42 (11.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent change in rate**

- Worse 60
- Better 60

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
SAGINAW COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 210,101
- Total child population: 57,305
  - Ages 0-5: 17,856
  - Ages 6-12: 23,115
  - Ages 13-17: 16,334
  - African American: 26.4%
  - American Indian: 0.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.0%
  - White: 72.0%
  - Hispanic: 10.9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.4%
Median family income (1995): $33,491

Total births (1998): 2,878
- % nonmarital: 44%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 21%

No paternity also included in nonmarital.

Total births (1998): 2,878
- % nonmarital: 44%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 21%

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²: 8,240
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $106
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³: 73%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 11,834 (20%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 7,354 (13%)

Health care (1999)

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 1,497 (8.6%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
  - Females: 569 (32)
  - Males: 1,005 (54)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 18,937 (31.3%)
  - MIChild: 238 (0.4%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 5,597 (15%)
- Children receiving SSI¹ (per 1,000): 1,330 (23)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 45 (1.7)
- Property crime: 165 (6.3)

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
## Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 0-4</td>
<td>14,010</td>
<td>16,137</td>
<td>77 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 5-17</td>
<td>5,147</td>
<td>5,650</td>
<td>77 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</strong></td>
<td>8,863</td>
<td>10,487</td>
<td>74 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>50 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>75 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Infant mortality</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20 (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15 (of 16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child safety</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in investigated families</td>
<td>2,944</td>
<td>4,130</td>
<td>47 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>60 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Children in out-of-home care&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>44 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>49 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14 (of 57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adolescence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>58 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High school dropouts</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>53 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Fifth grade science</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>57 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eighth grade science</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>66 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. <sup>2</sup>All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.<br><sup>3</sup>The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.<br><sup>*</sup>Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 159,769
- Total child population: 43,050
  - Ages 0-5: 13,388
  - Ages 6-12: 17,229
  - Ages 13-17: 12,433
- African American: 2.8%
- American Indian: 0.7%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
- White: 96.0%
- Hispanic: 3.3%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.4%
Median family income (1999): $39,428

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots: 4,727
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 15
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $109
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 63%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 2,937
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 1,379

Health care (1999)
- Children... tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - Females: 206
  - Males: 307
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)
  - Females: 16
  - Males: 23
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 7,299
  - MIChild: 171

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 3,620
- Children receiving SSP (per 1,000): 394

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 27
- Property crime: 154
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Recent year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rank</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rate</strong>²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>6,078</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,218</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>3,860</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>4,828</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>2,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care³</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population (1998)

- Total population: 61,226
- Total child population: 17,141
  - Ages 0-5: 5,398
  - Ages 6-12: 6,914
  - Ages 13-17: 4,829
  - African American: 3.6%
  - American Indian: 0.3%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.7%
  - White: 95.3%
  - Hispanic: 1.6%

Unemployment rate (1999): 3.2%


Total births (1998): 884

- % nonmarital: 33%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots<sup>1</sup>
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12<sup>2</sup>
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 1,299 (7%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance<sup>3</sup>: 564 (3%)

Health care (1999)

- Children...</n-children-tested-for-lead-poisoning, ages 0-5
- Children-hospitalized-for-asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)<sup>4</sup>

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 1,471 (12%)
- Children receiving SSD<sup>5</sup> (per 1,000): 172 (10)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...

- Violent crime: 25 (3.2)
- Property crime: 179 (23.0)

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

<sup>1</sup>Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.

<sup>2</sup>National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access.

<sup>3</sup>FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

<sup>4</sup>Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences).

<sup>5</sup>Social Security Income.
## ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>base year vs current year</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td>2,718</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>2,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>1,763</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>1,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>3,674</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>1,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students with proficiency in...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

* Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
SANILAC COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 42,975
- Total child population: 11,817
  - Ages 0-5: 3,501
  - Ages 6-12: 4,790
  - Ages 13-17: 3,526
- African American: 0.2%
- American Indian: 0.7%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
- White: 98.8%
- Hispanic: 4.6%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.3%
Median family income (1995): $30,434

Total births (1998): 528
- % nonmarital: 27%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 10%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\): 1,159
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $89
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\): 58%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 958, 8%
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 236, 2%

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 81, 2.3%
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
    - Females: 43, 12
    - Males: 77, 21
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 2,359, 19.2%
  - MICHild: 107, 0.9%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 933, 11%
- Children receiving SSD\(^5\) (per 1,000): 91, 8

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 1, *
- Property crime: 34, 6.0

---

\(^1\)Regulated slots accomodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. \(^2\)National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. \(^3\)FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \(^4\)Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \(^5\)Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child poverty</strong></td>
<td>Age 0-4</td>
<td>2,315 (20.2%)</td>
<td>1,544 (18.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child poverty</strong></td>
<td>Age 5-17</td>
<td>771 (24.1%)</td>
<td>1,445 (16.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,227 (18.4%)</td>
<td>2,693 (31.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Economic Security

- **Child poverty**: 1989 vs 1995
  - Ages 0-4: 2,315 (20.2%)
  - Ages 5-17: 771 (24.1%)
  - Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches: 2,227 (18.4%)

#### Economic Security

- **Child poverty**: 1989-90 vs 1998-99
  - Ages 0-4: 1,544 (18.7%)
  - Ages 5-17: 1,445 (16.3%)
  - Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches: 2,693 (31.0%)

### Child Health

#### Child Health

- **Inadequate prenatal care**
  - Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98: 38 (6.7%) vs 55 (10.0%)
- **Low birth-weight babies**
  - Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98: 30 (5.2%) vs 46 (8.4%)
- **Infant mortality**
  - Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98: 6 (10.0%) vs 2 (4.0%)
- **Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)**
  - Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98: 3 (5.2%) vs 2 (3.3%)

### Child Safety

#### Child Safety

- **Children in investigated families**
  - FY 1988 vs 1999: 484 (43.6%) vs 780 (66.0%)
- **Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect**
  - FY 1988 vs 1999: 101 (9.1%) vs 139 (11.8%)
- **Children in out-of-home care**
  - FY 1988 vs 1999: 25 (2.3%) vs 40 (3.4%)
- **Children in out-of-home care**
  - For abuse or neglect: 11 (1.0%) vs 27 (2.3%)
  - For delinquency: 8 (0.7%) vs 9 (0.8%)

#### Child Safety

- **Children in investigated families**
  - FY 1988 vs 1999: 484 (43.6%) vs 780 (66.0%)
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  - For delinquency: 8 (0.7%) vs 9 (0.8%)

### Adolescence

#### Adolescence

- **Births to teens, ages 15-17**
  - Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98: 19 (18.4%) vs 19 (18.1%)
- **Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)**
  - Avg 1990-91 vs 1997-98: 4 (1.0%) vs 1 (0.2%)
- **High school dropouts**
  - Avg 1990-91 vs 1997-98: 57 (2.4%) vs 80 (3.1%)

### Education

#### Education

- **Students with proficiency in...**
  - Fifth grade science: 161 (24.1%) vs 183 (28.7%)
  - Eighth grade science: 148 (21.8%) vs 134 (20.5%)

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.
4. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 8,805
- Total child population: 2,102
  - Ages 0-5: 586
  - Ages 6-12: 862
  - Ages 13-17: 654
  - African American: 0.2%
  - American Indian: 10.2%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
  - White: 89.3%
  - Hispanic: 0.9%

Unemployment rate (1999): 9.7%
Median family income (1995): $26,723

Total births (1998): 89
- % nonmarital: 38%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 3%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Total births (1998)

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots:
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 149
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $97
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care: 76%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 349
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 90

Health care (1999)
- Children:
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 120
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
    - Females: 6
    - Males: 8
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 760
  - MIChild: 33

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 173
- Children receiving SSF (per 1,000): 27

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- Violent crime: 0
- Property crime: 24

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 0-4</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ages 5-17</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>74</td>
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### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(of 16)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>- For abuse or neglect</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>- For delinquency</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>57</td>
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</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
### Population (1998)
- Total population: 72,569
- Total child population: 20,083
  - Ages 0-5: 5,818
  - Ages 6-12: 8,170
  - Ages 13-17: 6,095
  - African American: 0.2%
  - American Indian: 0.6%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 98.6%
  - Hispanic: 2.9%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

### Unemployment rate (1999)
- 4.4%

### Median family income (1995)
- $36,641

### Total births (1998)
- Total: 958
  - % nonmarital: 30%
  - % no paternity acknowledged: 9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

### Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Michigan</th>
<th>Shiawassee</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>1994</td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>1996</td>
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<td>1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

### Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 1,887
    - Average weekly cost (full-time): $96
  - Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care: 62%

### Family support (1999)
- Number | Rate
- Children receiving food stamps: 1,186 | 6%
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 432 | 2%

### Health care (1999)
- Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 442 | 7.8%
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)
  - Females: 70 | 12
  - Males: 155 | 25
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 3,459 | 16.3%
  - MIChild: 96 | 0.5%

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

### Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 1,809 | 13%
- Children receiving SSD: 182 | 9

### Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
- (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
  - Violent crime: 9 | 0.9
  - Property crime: 41 | 4.2

---

1Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

#### Child poverty
- **Ages 0-4**
  - **1989 vs 1995**
    - Base year: 2,634, 13.1%
    - Recent year: 3,287, 15.9%
    - Rank: 25 (of 83)
- **Ages 5-17**
  - **1989-90 vs 1998-99**
    - Base year: 1,717, 11.8%
    - Recent year: 2,163, 14.0%
    - Rank: 26 (of 83)

#### Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches
- **1989-90 vs 1998-99**
  - Base year: 2,738, 20.3%
  - Recent year: 2,934, 20.6%
  - Rank: 11 (of 82)

### Child health

#### Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98
- **Inadequate prenatal care**
  - Base year: 47, 4.6%
  - Recent year: 27, 2.9%
  - Rank: 9 (of 70)
- **Low birth-weight babies**
  - Base year: 60, 6.0%
  - Recent year: 61, 6.6%
  - Rank: 38 (of 77)
- **Infant mortality**
  - Base year: 9, 8.6%
  - Recent year: 6, 6.8%
  - Rank: 8 (of 27)
- **Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)**
  - Base year: 5, *
  - Recent year: 4, *
  - Rank: * (of 16)

### Child safety

#### FY 1988 vs 1999
- **Children in investigated families**
  - Base year: 973, 48.2%
  - Recent year: 1,250, 62.2%
  - Rank: 37 (of 83)
- **Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect**
  - Base year: 246, 12.2%
  - Recent year: 118, 5.9%
  - Rank: 20 (of 80)
- **Children in out-of-home care**
  - **For abuse or neglect**
    - Base year: 44, 2.2%
    - Recent year: 39, 1.9%
    - Rank: 3 (of 80)
  - **For delinquency**
    - Base year: 20, 1.0%
    - Recent year: 30, 1.5%
    - Rank: 12 (of 76)
- **Children in out-of-home care for abuse or neglect**
  - Base year: 11, 0.6%
  - Recent year: 2, *
  - Rank: * (of 57)

### Adolescence

#### Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98
- **Births to teens, ages 15-17**
  - Base year: 45, 23.3%
  - Recent year: 33, 18.3%
  - Rank: 20 (of 70)
- **Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)**
  - Base year: 4, *
  - Recent year: 2, *
  - Rank: * (of 17)
- **High school dropouts**
  - **1990-91 vs 1997-98**
    - Base year: 121, 2.9%
    - Recent year: 234, 5.5%
    - Rank: 67 (of 82)

### Education

#### Students with proficiency in...
- **Fifth grade science**
  - Base year: 259, 23.4%
  - Recent year: 328, 31.4%
  - Rank: 44 (of 82)
- **Eighth grade science**
  - Base year: 215, 20.9%
  - Recent year: 260, 23.4%
  - Rank: 27 (of 80)

---

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The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

* Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
USCOLA COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 58,181
- Total child population: 16,121
  - Ages 0-5: 4,614
  - Ages 6-12: 6,542
  - Ages 13-17: 4,965
  - African American: 0.7%
  - American Indian: 0.9%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 97.9%
  - Hispanic: 3.7%

Unemployment rate (1999): 5.3%
Median family income (1999): $34,982

Total births (1998): 668
- % nonmarital: 34%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 12%

Children receiving food stamps: 1,098 (6%)
Children receiving FIP assistance: 399 (2%)

Health care (1999)

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 221 (4.9%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000):
  - Females: 77 (17)
  - Males: 168 (34)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 3,149 (18.5%)
  - MICHild: 89 (0.5%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 1,779 (15%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 178 (11)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 9 (1.1)
- Property crime: 32 (4.1)

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots:
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12: 14
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $92
- Children in subsidized care:
  - % in unregulated care: 62%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 1,098 (6%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance: 399 (2%)

Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). Social Security Income.
### Economic security

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<tr>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989-95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 0-4</td>
<td>2,287</td>
<td>2,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ages 5-17</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>1,936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
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<td>- ages 5-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- for abuse or neglect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- for delinquency</td>
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### Adolescence

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<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
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### Education

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1995-96 vs 1998-99</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VAN BUREN COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 75,666
- Total child population: 21,420
  - Ages 0-5: 6,505
  - Ages 6-12: 8,920
  - Ages 13-17: 5,995
  - African American: 9.2%
  - American Indian: 1.3%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 89.0%
  - Hispanic: 6.7%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.3%

Total births (1998): 1,047
- % nonmarital: 35%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 13%

Total children (1998): 21,420
- Ages 0-5: 6,505
- Ages 6-12: 8,920
- Ages 13-17: 5,995
- African American: 9.2%
- American Indian: 1.3%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
- White: 89.0%
- Hispanic: 6.7%

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²:
    - 2,622
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $97
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³: 64%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 3,410
  - Number: 15%
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 1,160
  - Rate: 5%

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5:
    - 703
    - Rate: 10.9%
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 83
    - Males: 160
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 6,445
  - MIChild: 106

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 1,952
  - Rate: 11%
- Children receiving SSI² (per 1,000):
  - 293
  - Rate: 14

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
  (ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 16
  - Rate: 1.6
- Property crime: 98
  - Rate: 10.0

1 Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

- **Child poverty**
  - Ages 0-4: 1989 vs 1995
    - Base Year: 4,999 (24.3%)
    - Recent Year: 5,387 (24.6%)
    - Base Year: 3,282 (22.1%)
    - Recent Year: 3,857 (24.0%)

- **Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches**
  - Base Year: 4,905 (35.0%)
  - Recent Year: 7,002 (40.3%)

### Child Health

- **Inadequate prenatal care**
  - FY 1986-87 vs 1996-98
    - Base Year: 92 (8.8%)
    - Recent Year: 64 (6.1%)

- **Low birth-weight babies**
  - FY 1988 vs 1999
    - Base Year: 69 (6.6%)
    - Recent Year: 76 (7.3%)

- **Infant mortality**
  - Base Year: 13 (12.1%)
  - Recent Year: 11 (10.6%)

- **Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)**
  - Base Year: 5 (of 80)
  - Recent Year: 11 (of 77)

### Child Safety

- **Children in investigated families**
  - FY 1988 vs 1999
    - Base Year: 1,330 (67.4%)
    - Recent Year: 1,729 (80.7%)

- **Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect**
  - Base Year: 320 (16.2%)
  - Recent Year: 263 (12.3%)

- **Children in out-of-home care**
  - FY 1988 vs 1999
    - For abuse or neglect
      - Base Year: 163 (8.2%)
      - Recent Year: 151 (7.0%)
    - For delinquency
      - Base Year: 36 (2.6%)
      - Recent Year: 90 (4.2%)

### Adolescence

- **Births to teens, ages 15-17**
  - FY 1990-91 vs 1997-98
    - Base Year: 7 (of 17)
    - Recent Year: 3 (of 70)

### Education

- **Students with proficiency in...**
  - Fifth grade science
    - Base Year: 256 (20.3%)
    - Recent Year: 359 (28.6%)
  - Eighth grade science
    - Base Year: 213 (16.8%)
    - Recent Year: 207 (16.8%)

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail. 3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.) Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
WASHTENAW COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population 303,069
- Total child population 64,852
  - Ages 0-5 22,950
  - Ages 6-12 25,449
  - Ages 13-17 16,453
  - African American 16.7%
  - American Indian 0.4%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander 4.6%
  - White 78.3%
  - Hispanic 3.0%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999) 1.8%
Median family income (1995) $47,182

Total births (1998) 3,979
- % nonmarital 22%
- % no paternity acknowledged 9%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²
  - Average weekly cost (full-time)
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care¹

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps
- Children receiving FIP assistance³

Health care (1999)

- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    ▶ Females
    ▶ Males
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education
- Children receiving SSI³ (per 1,000)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime
- Property crime

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
### Economic Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 0-4)</td>
<td>6,080 (9.9%)</td>
<td>7,636 (11.8%)</td>
<td>9 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty (ages 5-17)</td>
<td>2,214 (10.9%)</td>
<td>2,877 (14.5%)</td>
<td>5 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>3,866 (9.4%)</td>
<td>4,759 (10.6%)</td>
<td>12 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>132 (3.4%)</td>
<td>610 (15.5%)</td>
<td>68 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>232 (6.0%)</td>
<td>253 (6.4%)</td>
<td>37 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>35 (9.0)</td>
<td>21 (5.3)</td>
<td>2 (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>16 (35.5)</td>
<td>8 (15.1)</td>
<td>2 (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>1,731 (26.8)</td>
<td>2,984 (46.0)</td>
<td>19 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>224 (3.5)</td>
<td>430 (6.6)</td>
<td>26 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child in out-of-home care</td>
<td>163 (2.5)</td>
<td>423 (6.5)</td>
<td>55 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child in out-of-home care - for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>116 (1.8)</td>
<td>337 (5.2)</td>
<td>66 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child in out-of-home care - for delinquency</td>
<td>18 (0.3)</td>
<td>48 (0.7)</td>
<td>13 (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>98 (19.8)</td>
<td>88 (18.3)</td>
<td>21 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>10 (38.7)</td>
<td>6 (26.1)</td>
<td>1 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>388 (3.9%)</td>
<td>408 (3.6%)</td>
<td>31 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Recent Year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>935 (29.4%)</td>
<td>1,242 (37.5%)</td>
<td>25 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>760 (26.6%)</td>
<td>926 (29.5%)</td>
<td>8 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 A ranking of 1 means a county has the “best” rate compared to other counties in the state. 2 All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

3 The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.

*Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)

Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
WAYNE COUNTY

Population (1998)

- Total population: 2,118,129
- Total child population: 560,123
  - Ages 0-5: 189,492
  - Ages 6-12: 224,526
  - Ages 13-17: 146,105
  - African American: 50.1%
  - American Indian: 0.4%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 1.4%
  - White: 48.1%
  - Hispanic: 3.8%

Unemployment rate (1999): 4.2%
Median family income (1995): $32,382

Child care and early education (2000)

- Regulated slots\(^1\)
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12\(^2\)
  - Average weekly cost (full-time): $103
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care\(^1\): 80%

Family support (1999)

- Children receiving food stamps: 134,851 (23%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance\(^3\): 86,820 (16%)

Health care (1999)

- Children tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 32,060 (17.6%)
- Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)\(^4\)
  - Females: 6,906 (38)
  - Males: 12,585 (67)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 206,918 (35.2%)
  - MICHild: 2,231 (0.4%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MICHild.

Children with disabilities (1999)

- Students in Special Education: 41,525 (12%)
- Children receiving SSFI (per 1,000): 13,064 (23)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)

- Violent crime: 968 (4.1)
- Property crime: 1,968 (8.3)

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

\(^1\)Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. \(^2\)National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to ensure basic access. \(^3\)FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). \(^4\)Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). \(^5\)Social Security Income.
## WAYNE COUNTY

### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>197,865</td>
<td>201,596</td>
<td>82 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>75,128</td>
<td>73,787</td>
<td>83 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>122,737</td>
<td>127,809</td>
<td>82 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1989-90 vs 1998-99</td>
<td>103,334</td>
<td>166,508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td>5,284</td>
<td>69 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>3,590</td>
<td>3,156</td>
<td>77 (of 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>26 (of 27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>12 (of 16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 1988 vs 1999</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>29,027</td>
<td>51,301</td>
<td>68 (of 83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>6,564</td>
<td>6,908</td>
<td>59 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care ³</td>
<td>6,246</td>
<td>6,712</td>
<td>78 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>4,921</td>
<td>4,625</td>
<td>75 (of 76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>1,057</td>
<td>1,938</td>
<td>52 (of 57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>66 (of 70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>12 (of 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school dropouts</td>
<td>11,176</td>
<td>3,899</td>
<td>63 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1995-96 vs1998-99</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth grade science</td>
<td>5,393</td>
<td>7,775</td>
<td>47 (of 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth grade science</td>
<td>3,298</td>
<td>3,684</td>
<td>62 (of 80)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. 2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.

*Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.*
NEXFORD COUNTY

Population (1998)
- Total population: 29,185
- Total child population: 8,110
  - Ages 0-5: 2,540
  - Ages 6-12: 3,379
  - Ages 13-17: 2,191
  - African American: 0.3%
  - American Indian: 0.8%
  - Asian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
  - White: 98.3%
  - Hispanic: 1.2%

Hispanics have also been included in a racial group.

Unemployment rate (1999): 6.7%
Median family income (1995): $30,441

Total births (1998): 406
- % nonmarital: 33%
- % no paternity acknowledged: 11%

"No paternity" are also included in nonmarital.

Child care and early education (2000)
- Regulated slots¹
  - Per 100 children, ages 0-12²: 1,329
- Average weekly cost (full-time): $89
- Children in subsidized care
  - % in unregulated care³: 43%

Family support (1999)
- Children receiving food stamps: 1,185 (14%)
- Children receiving FIP assistance³: 376 (3%)

Health care (1999)
- Children...
  - Tested for lead poisoning, ages 0-5: 59 (2.4%)
  - Hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14, (per 10,000)⁴
    - Females: 38 (16)
    - Males: 76 (30)
- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid: 3,089 (36.5%)
  - MIChild: 57 (0.7%)

According to census estimates (1995-99), another 115,000 uninsured children in the state may be eligible for Medicaid, and 43,000 more for MIChild.

Children with disabilities (1999)
- Students in Special Education: 674 (12%)
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000): 128 (11)

Juvenile justice (1998): arrests for...
(ages 10-17, rate per 1,000)
- Violent crime: 15 (4.2)
- Property crime: 141 (39.4)

Pregnancy rate for teens, ages 15-17

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health

¹Regulated slots accommodate one child in a licensed child care center or group family home or in a registered family day care home. Roughly three of four slots provide full-day care. Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child’s home. ²National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children to insure basic access. ³FIP is the Family Independence Program, formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). ⁴Total number for 1990-1997 (no rates for fewer than 20 incidences). ⁵Social Security Income.
## WEXFORD COUNTY

### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend period years</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1989 vs 1995</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child poverty</td>
<td>1,545</td>
<td>1,713</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 0-4</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ages 5-17</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>1,131</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving free/reduced price school lunches</td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>2,049</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child health</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate prenatal care</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birth-weight babies</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths, ages 1-14 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child safety</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 1988 vs 1999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in investigated families</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantiated victims of abuse or neglect</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in out-of-home care</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for abuse or neglect</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-for delinquency</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Adolescence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adolescence</th>
<th>Base year</th>
<th>Recent year</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avg 1986-88 vs 1996-98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births to teens, ages 15-17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for teens ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

| Education                                        |           |             |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Students with proficiency in...                  |           |
| Fifth grade science                              | 114       |
| Eighth grade science                             | 87        |

---

1. A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.  
2. All indicator rates are per 1,000 children, unless otherwise stated. See Data Notes for more detail.  
3. The total is slightly larger than the sum of the two categories because it includes children in court supported care—roughly 2,000 children statewide.  
4. Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6.)  
Note: n/a indicates percentage change in rate could not be calculated.
Unemployment Rate (1999)
The unemployment rate reflects the number of unemployed persons as a percent of the total civilian labor force, which includes employed and unemployed persons. Persons ages 16 and older, are classified as unemployed if they were: 1) not working during the reference week; 2) looking for work during the prior four weeks; and 3) available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Persons working part time are considered employed, regardless of whether they are only working a few hours a week, or working part time only because they cannot find full-time employment. Unemployment data from counties may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

Source: Michigan Information Center, Michigan Department of Management and Budget (released November 1999) and the U.S. Department of the Census (September 1999).

Median Family Income (1995)
The amount of income from earnings, unemployment or workers’ compensation, social security or supplemental security income, public assistance, veterans’ payments, survivor or disability benefits, pension or retirement income, interest or dividends, rents, royalties, estates or trusts, educational assistance, alimony, child support, and any other financial assistance or income from outside the household for all people occupying a single housing unit. The median represents the dollar amount at which half the households have incomes above and half below.


Population (1998)

Total Population/Total Child Population by Age and Race of Children
Population estimates are calculated using such information as birth and death certificates, net migration rates and changes in group quarters. Projected age/race/sex distributions are based on an analysis of historic fertility, mortality and migration trends. The estimated Hispanic distribution of the child population is based on ages 0–19.


Total Births (1998)
Birth statistics are limited to events occurring during the year. The data are based on place of residence of the mother. Births occurring to nonresidents of Michigan or to citizens outside the U.S. are excluded.


Percent Nonmarital Births
In Michigan the marital status of the mother is not included on the birth certificate. The number of nonmarital births is thus deduced from using two other pieces of information: the father’s name (or lack thereof) on the birth certificate and the existence of a signed acknowledgement of paternity. Those births where a father’s name was not included on the birth certificate or an acknowledgement of paternity was signed are considered nonmarital. (If the mother is married, her husband is automatically included on the birth certificate as the legal father of the child so no acknowledgement is required.)

This number of nonmarital births is divided by the total births to Michigan mothers occurring in the state. (Babies born to Michigan mothers in other states or countries are not included in this total. The process of establishing paternity varies considerably from state to state.) The rate of unwed births in the state’s border counties with significant numbers of mothers giving birth in nearby states may thus be less reliable. For example, although 99 percent of births to Michigan mothers occurred in the state in 1998, in Menominee County less than half (45%) did. Five other counties were also considerably affected with more than a fifth of births occurring outside the state: Cass (29%), Monroe (29%), and Gogebic (21%).


Percent No Paternity Acknowledged
The share of total state-based resident births where no father’s name was included on the birth certificate nor did the father sign the appropriate document at the time of birth to confirm his parenthood. (See previous note.) To establish paternity at a later date requires legal proceedings. “No paternity” births are included in the “nonmarital” total.


Pregnancy Rate for Teens, ages 15-17
The number of total pregnancies represents the sum of live births, miscarriages and abortions for this age group, ages 15-17. Miscarriages are estimates adapted from a model developed by C. Tietz and J. Bongaarts of the Population Council. All rates are per 1,000 of the age and sex specific population.


Child Care and Early Education (2000)

Regulated Slots
Each regulated slot for child care accommodates one child in a licensed child care center or group family day care or registered family day care home. This count is inflated because it includes slots with providers who may not fill all “available” slots, as well as part-day programs. “Legally exempt” care provided by relatives or in-home aides to children whose families qualify for child care subsidy is not included in this count.

Source: Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated January 2000. Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Department of Consumer and Industry Services.
Per 100 Children

This rate was obtained by dividing the number of child slots available in a licensed child care center, group family day care or registered family day care home by the number of children, ages 0-12. National standards suggest a minimum of 25 regulated slots per 100 children would provide basic access.

Average Weekly Cost (full-time)

The average cost of full-time child care (45 hours a week) as reported by providers in 1) child care centers, 2) group family day care, and 3) family day care homes for all ages of children—infants, toddlers, preschoolers and school-age children. The cost of infant care or toddler care may well be higher than the average. In general, the cost of care in child care centers also tends to be higher.

Source: Provider files from a January 2000 survey of the regional Community Coordinated Child Care agencies by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association.

Children in Subsidized Care

This number represents the average monthly number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a subsidy payment from the state in January 2000. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Independence Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 185% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care, such as relatives or in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of the rate determined by the agency. The percentage represents the share of all children.

Source: Child Development and Care Division, Family Independence Agency. (CDC payment detail table - January 2000)

Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1st and end on September 30th. For example, Fiscal Year 1998 began on October 1, 1997, and ended on Sept 30, 1998. Data from the Family Independence Agency such as child abuse and neglect and out-of-home care are reported in fiscal years.

Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate)/base rate. Rising rates indicate worsening conditions for children for most indicators. Changes on some indicators such as victims of abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or staffing levels.

Percentage change is calculated using unrounded rates so calculations based on published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

Rank is assigned to a county indicator based on the rate of the most recent year, often the average of the three most recent years. A rank of 1 is the “best” rate. Only counties with a rate in the most recent year could be ranked on a given indicator.

Rates are calculated when an average of more than five incidents occur in a county. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. All rates were based on the appropriate year of population estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer or the Census Bureau. The only exceptions were the 1999 or 2000 data, where 1998 population estimates were used.

Standard measures are used for the various indicators:

- Percentages for child poverty, participation in free or reduced price lunch, low birth-weight babies, high school dropout, inadequate prenatal care, and students with proficiency in science
- Per 1,000 for infant mortality, children in investigated families, substantiated victims of abuse or neglect, children in out-of-home care, and births to teens
- Per 100,000 for teen deaths (by accident, homicide and suicide) and child deaths

Percent in Unregulated Care

The share of total children in subsidized care who are cared for in "legally exempt care" — the homes of their relatives or in their own home by an aide. (Roughly 40 percent of aides are also relatives.)

In order to receive payment from the state, these providers must register with the Family Independence Agency. Before a recent audit, these providers were not always screened for previous incidence of child abuse or neglect or other serious criminal behavior. Regulated providers such as licensed centers, family group homes or registered family day care must meet health and safety standards and receive periodic visits from licensing consultants.


Family Support (1999)

Children Receiving Food Stamps

The monthly number of children receiving food stamps includes those in families receiving other forms of public assistance, as well as those receiving no income assistance. The percent is based on the 1998 child population estimates. Families qualify for Food Stamps with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level.

Children Receiving FIP Assistance

In 1997 this program replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as a cash assistance program to needy families. Families qualify for assistance at incomes less than 67 percent of the poverty level and lose eligibility when gross monthly income reaches $775 (for a family of three). The percentage represents the share of all children.

Source: Executive Support System (July 1999).

Health Care (1999)

Tested for Lead Poisoning (ages 0-5)

Data reflect only blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) in the year between June 30, 1998 and July 1, 1999. The total population for this age group is based on 1998 estimates. Since data reflect only tests reported to MDCH, more tests for Michigan children may have been conducted but not reported. (Laboratories have been required to report all blood lead test results for Michigan residents to the MDCH since October 1997.) Children with lead levels at or above 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL) are considered “lead poisoned” by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Source: Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 1999, Michigan Department of Community Health.

Hospitalized for Asthma

This number represents the total number of hospitalizations of females and males, ages 1-14, discharged from hospitals in Michigan with asthma recorded as the primary diagnosis during the eight-year period (1990-97). Data are reported by the county of residence of the patient. The rate is calculated as per 10,000 children in that age group, based on population estimates for the midpoint year (1993) and multiplied by eight. These numbers and rates underestimate the prevalence of asthma among children and the incidence of asthma attacks as many children who have asthma may never be hospitalized for the disease.

Children Receiving SSI (per 1,000)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program of the Social Security Administration that provides direct cash payments to low income aged, blind and disabled persons who have few financial assets. Children under age 18 are eligible if they:

Three-year averages are presented for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted. Rates are calculated for the average number and average population base. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several indicators and small population bases.

Children Insured by Medicaid

All children covered by Medicaid are included in this total. Most recipients are in FIP families, who automatically receive Medicaid, or in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty—$24,013 for a family of three. Pregnant women and infants are income eligible at incomes below 185 percent of poverty level. These numbers do not include children in the MICHild (“my child”) program, a separate state-designed program that expanded public health insurance for children in families with incomes between 150 and 200 percent of poverty.


Children Insured by MICHild

MICHild (pronounced “my child”) is also a federal and state funded program to provide health insurance to children, ages 0-18. Families with income between 150-200 percent of the federal poverty line, roughly $21,000 and $28,000 for a family of three in 2000, meet income eligibility. The program was developed with funding made available by federal legislation for States' Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP), created by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33). The Act allocated $24 billion for 1998 through 2002 to help states provide health insurance to children whose families earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid or do not receive health insurance for dependents through an employer. Michigan’s maximum share of the federal matching funds is approximately $92 million, requiring a state match of $44 million (roughly $1 state for every $2 federal). (In July 2000, a total of 13,209 children had been enrolled in MICHild in the state.) The percentage represents the share of all children, ages 0-18.

Source: MAXIMUS of East Lansing. MICHild July 1999 Executive Summary, Table 2.

Children with Disabilities (1999)

Students in Special Education

This figure represents the percent of the enrolled public school students who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

Source: Students by Diagnostic Category Source Form SE-4568- School Year1998-99. Michigan Department of Education.

Children Receiving SSI (per 1,000)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program of the Social Security Administration that provides direct cash payments to low income aged, blind and disabled persons who have few financial assets. Children under age 18 are eligible if they:

• have special health care needs as determined by
  assessment under SSI criteria;
• require institutional care but can be cared for at home
  for less cost;
• are “Department wards,” that is, receiving foster care or
  for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement
  (Title IV-E).

The criteria for disability include medical proof of a
physical or mental condition or conditions that result in
marked and severe functional limitations lasting or expected
to last at least 12 months or to result in death. As of January
1999, the maximum monthly amount for a child was
$342.67. Persons who are eligible for SSI are automatically
eligible for Medicaid. They are also eligible for food stamps
if they live in a household with only SSI or Family
Independence Program (FIP) recipients.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency. Special run from

**Juvenile Justice (1998)**

**Arrests for Violent and Property Index Crimes,**
**Ages 10-17**

The Uniform Crime Reports of the Michigan State Police
 tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes: 1) murder, 2) rape, 3) robbery, 4) aggravated assault, 5) larceny, 6) burglary, 7) motor vehicle theft, and 8) arson.

The first four are considered violent index offenses. The last four are property index offenses.

The arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not youth;
repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses
are counted each time. Although in Michigan’s criminal
justice system seventeen year-olds are not considered
“juveniles,” they are included as juveniles in national
statistics. They are included here for comparability to
national data. The rate is based on the number of index
crime or violent index arrests per 1,000 children ages 10-17.

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan
State Police. Population estimates from the Michigan Information
Center. As these data are periodically updated, electronic
information may differ from the data presented here.
Child Health

Inadequate Prenatal Care

As defined by the Kessner Index, inadequate prenatal care occurs when no care was received, if care began during the third trimester or fewer than five visits occurred, when the length of gestation was 34 weeks or more. (When the length of gestation was less than 34 weeks, fewer visits are considered adequate.)

The percentage of births to women who had inadequate prenatal care represents the share of all mothers giving live birth. This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and inadequate prenatal care per se does not cause poor birth outcomes.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998).

Low Birth-Weight Babies

Babies of low birth-weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. Low birth-weight percentages reflect the number of resident low birth weights per 100 resident live births.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1998).

Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Although infants who died in a given year, such as 1999, may have been born in the previous year, death rates are based on the number of live births in the year of death. This rate also does not reflect the quality of life for those who have survived life-threatening disease or injury.

Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health (Calendar years 1986-1999).

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14 (rate per 100,000)

The child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes, including disease and injury, per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14.


Child Safety

Children in Investigated Families

These children are in families where an investigation was conducted after a complaint of suspected child abuse or neglect was received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.


“Child abuse” means harm or threatened harm to a child’s health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child’s health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher’s aide that occurs through nonaccidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment.

“Child neglect” means harm or threatened harm to a child’s health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child’s health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

(i) Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care.

(ii) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to child’s health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child’s health or welfare to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.
Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect

These victims reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the Services Manual of the Family Independence Agency.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 divided by the children under age 18 using annual population estimates.


Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care includes a count of all children in facilities or placements supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) or the courts. Children receiving aftercare services in their own homes or those placed with a relative or guardian are not included. Data for four quarters are used to calculate an annual average. The rate is calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17.

The total number of children in out-of-home care will exceed the count of foster care for child victims of abuse or neglect and children adjudicated delinquent because court-supported out-of-home care for neglect or delinquency care is included. Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.


Adolescence

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17

Rates are based on population estimates for an incidence per 1,000 women in this age group.


Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, for Teens, Ages 15-19 (rate per 100,000)

Deaths caused by accidental injury, homicide, or suicide for teens, ages 15-19, are included in this total. Rates are calculated for every 100,000 youths.


High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year. This difference, which reflects the students who left school and did not return during the following school year, is then adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of the district or the state. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. Districts with negative dropout rates were not included. If such districts represented more than 15 percent of the total county adjusted enrollment, county totals were not presented. For the 1990-91 school year, two counties were so affected; in 1996-97 no districts reported negative rates.

Source: Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1990-91 and 1997-98 school year). (Obtained Oct. 1999) As these data are periodically updated, electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here.

Education

Students with Proficiency in Science

Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a proficient level on the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) science tests. The 1995-96 year was used for comparison because that was the first year this version of the test was used. This percentage represents the share of all students in that grade in that county taking the initial test. Proficiency in science is defined as a scaled score above 399 of a possible 550 (grade 5) or 561 (grade 8).

The MEAP is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook.)


Students in charter schools, also known as public school academies, have not been included in the enrollment or population base to calculate the following indicators: participation in free or reduced price lunch, achievement (as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program) or high school dropout. Many of these schools have not been required to comply with reporting requirements. Although their enrollment has increased, they still encompass a small share (2%) of all K-12 public education students.
### Advisory Committee (2000)

#### Chair
Deborah Strong  
Director  
Michigan Children's Trust Fund

#### Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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</table>
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Michigan Council on Crime and Delinquency                                 |
| Alana Aronin                  | Community Organization Specialist  
Michigan Council for Maternal and Child Health                             |
| Leah Meyer Austin             | Program Director  
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W.K. Kellogg Foundation       |
| Benjamin M. Baldus            | Director  
Office of Public Policy and Advocacy  
Lutheran Social Services      |
| Virgil Bernero                | Executive Director  
Michigan Association for Children With Emotional Disorders                |
| Cheri Booth                   | Interim Assistant Vice Provost and Associate Director  
MSU Cooperative Extension    |
| Jim Carpenter                 | Director  
Community Services Department  
International Union - UAW                                                |
| Dr. Rita Casey                | Interim Director  
Merill Palmer Institute  
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| John Roy Castillo             | Director Consumer Affairs  
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Council of Michigan Foundations                                         |
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University of Michigan School of Social Work                                |
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Michigan Department of Management and Budget                               |
| Lisa Gigiotti                 | Human Resource  
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State Court Administrator's Office                                        |
| George Goodman                | Executive Director  
Michigan Municipal League                                                  |
| Jerry Johnson                 | President and Executive Director  
Priority Children                                                           |
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| Susan Kelly                   | Director  
Division of Community Supportive Services  
MI Family Independence Agency                                              |
| Justin King                   | Executive Director  
Michigan Association of School Boards                                        |
| Sr. Monica Kostielney         | President/CEO  
Catholic Charities of Michigan, Inc.                                       |
| Ann Marston                   | President/CEO  
Michigan League for Human Services                                           |
| Beverley L. McDonald          | Health Care Chairperson  
League of Women Voters of Michigan                                           |
| Erin McGovern                 | Program Specialist  
Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association                      |
| Christopher Nelson            | President  
Michigan Association of United Ways                                        |
| Elizabeth O'Dell, MSW         | Prevention Coordinator  
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MISSION STATEMENT

To improve the status of children, youth, and families, Kids Count in Michigan collects and disseminates data as a basis for public policy development and community action.