KIDS COUNT IN MICHIGAN 2021 MICHIGAN A BETTER FUTURE IS POSSIBLE

| POPULATION 2010 2019 % change POPULATION BY RACE (2019) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---|-----------|--|
| Total population 9,883,640 9,986,857 1.0% Child p | | | opulation by race | | | Young adult population by race | | |
| • • | | | nic 0–17 182,284 | | | Hispanic 18–24 | 69,220 | |
| | | | spanic 0–17 | , | | Non-Hispanic 18–24 | | |
| • Ages 6–12 915,888 831,314 -9.2% • Afri | | | can American/Black 386,454 | | | African American/Black | 156,345 | |
| • , | Ages 13–17 707,866 628,821 -11 | 1.2% • Ame | rican Indian | 1 | 17,394 | American Indian | 8,022 | |
| Yo | ung adult population | • Asia | | | 81,168 | Asian/Pacific Islander | 45,612 | |
| • / | Ages 18–24 976,358 945,523 -3 | 8.2% • Whit | e | 1 | ,476,633 | • White | 666,324 | |
| | KEY TRENDS OVER TIME | BASE YEA | R (2010) | | MOST | RECENT YEAR (2019) | | |
| | Children in poverty, ages 0–17 | NUMBER 537,003 | RATE 23.4% | NUMBEF 367,411 | | RATE CHANGE -25.2% | TREND | |
| | Young adults in poverty, ages 18–24 | 235,962 | 26.7% | 217,457 | 24.5% | -8.3% | • | |
| RITY | Households in Poverty & ALICE | 1,569,992 | 41.2% | 1,508,284 | 4 38.1% | -7.6% | • | |
| CURITY | ADDITIONAL DATA (2020 UNLESS NOTED) Children receiving | | NUMBER | RATE | | | | |
| SE(| Free and reduced price lunch, K-12 | | 710,473 | | | KIDS COUNT provides child advocates, agencies, public officials and legislators with best available data, nonparti | | |
| 2 | Subsidized child care, ages 0–12 | | 25,246 | | | | | |
| S | Cash assistance (FIP), ages 0–18 | | 26,657 | | | | | |
| ONOMI | Food assistance (FAP), ages 0–18 | | 491,075 | | | | | |
| Ц Ш | Women, Infants and Children (WIC), age | 253,535 | | | policy recommendations and tools to advance policies that | | | |
| - | Supplemental Security Income, ages 0– | 37,102 | | | | | | |
| | Any amount of child support owed | | 397,443 | |) | benefit children. | | |
| | Median household income (2019) | | \$59,522 | N/A | | Our data based prof | ilaa halo | |
| | Average cost of full-time child care/month | \$632 | | | Our data-based prof decision makers und | | | |
| | Percent of full-time minimum wage | cent of full-time minimum wage lies receiving the Earned Income Tax | | | | educational, social, | | |
| | Families receiving the Earned Income Ta | | | | | and physical well-being of | | |
| | Credit (EITC) (2019) | | 738,380 | 15.1% | | children across the | state. | |
| | Families with high-cost housing (2019) | | 1,052,604 | 26.7% | | | | |
| | KEY TRENDS OVER TIME | | R (2010) | | MOST | RECENT YEAR (2019) | | |
| | | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE | RATE CHANGE | TREND | |
| | 3- and 4-year-olds in preschool | 118,875 | 47.1% | 111,486 | 47.5% | 0.8% | | |
| EDUCATION | 3rd graders proficient in English Language Arts, M-STEP (Base: 2015) | 53,643 | 50.1% | 45,457 | 45.1% | -9.9% | • | |
| | 8th graders proficient in Math, M-STEP (Base: 2015; Recent: 2018) | 35,959 | 32.2% | 36,118 | | | • | |
| | Students graduating on time (2020) | 104,818 | 76.0% | 97,070 | 82.1% | 8.0% | | |
| | ADDITIONAL DATA (2020 UNLESS NOTED) | | NUM | BER | RATE | | | |
| | Children receiving <i>Early On</i> services by ISD, ages 0-2 | | 9,646 | | 2.9% | | | |
| | udents in Special Education | | 210,467 | | 14.5% | | | |
| | Students who are homeless by ISD, K–12 | | 31,710 | | 2.1% | | | |
| | | 8th graders proficient in Math, PSAT (2019) | | 65 | 41.4% | | | |
| | Students who drop out | - | | 86 | 7.8% | | | |
| | Teens not in school or working, ages 16– | Teens not in school or working, ages 16–19 (2019) | | 6.8% | | | | |





| KEY TRENDS OVER TIME | BASE YEAR (2010) | | MOST RECENT YEAR (2019) | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE | RATE CHANGE | TREND |
| Less than adequate prenatal care | 34,838 | 29.6% | 35,408 | 32.2% | 9.0% | |
| Infant mortality [^] | 864 | 7.3 | 726 | 6.6 | -9.9% | |
| Child deaths, ages 1–14* | 306 | 17.0 | 308 | 18.5 | 8.8% | |
| Teen deaths, ages 15–19* | 398 | 54.0 | 301 | 46.1 | -14.6% | |
| Young adult deaths, ages 18–24• | 824 | 84.7 | 788 | 82.1 | -3.0% | |
| | | | | | | |

| ADDITIONAL DATA (2020 UNLESS NOTED) | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| Children with health insurance, ages 0–18 (2018) | NUMBER 2,162,351 | RATE 96.7% |
| Insured by Medicaid, ages 0–18 | 1,054,641 | 46.3% |
| Low-birthweight babies (2019) | 9,551 | 8.7% |
| Fully immunized toddlers, ages 19–35 months | 119,786 | 70.7% |
| Children tested for lead, ages 1–2 (2019) | 91,906 | 40.9% |
| Children hospitalized for asthma, ages 0–14 [†] (2018) | 2,205 | 10.3 |
| Children with food insecurity, ages 0–17 (2018) | 318,206 | 14.7% |
| Mental health providers (ratio of population to provider) (2019) | 26,794 | 373:1 |
| | | |

| KEY TRENDS OVER TIME | BASE YEAR (2010) | | MOST RECENT YEAR | | | |
|---|------------------|------|------------------|------|-------------|-------|
| | NUMBER | RATE | NUMBER | RATE | RATE CHANGE | TREND |
| Births to teens, ages $15-19^{\circ}$ (2019) | 11,523 | 32.0 | 5,036 | 15.7 | -50.8% | |
| Child abuse/neglect, ages 0–17 (2020) | | | | | | |
| Children in investigated families[^] | 164,648 | 70.1 | 205,631 | 95.9 | 36.8% | • |
| Confirmed victims [^] | 32,504 | 13.8 | 27,894 | 13.0 | -6.0% | |
| Children in out-of-home care [*] | 12,004 | 5.1 | 10,023 | 4.7 | -8.5% | |

| ADDITIONAL DATA (2019) | NUMBER | RATE |
|--|-----------|-------|
| Living in high poverty areas, ages 0–17 | 289,904 | 13.6% |
| Household structure, ages 0–17 | | |
| Family with married parents | 1,412,972 | 66.5% |
| Family with single parent | 712,938 | 33.5% |
| Poverty by household structure, ages 0–17 | | |
| Family with married parents | 125,569 | 8.9% |
| • Family with single parent | 289,760 | 40.6% |
| English not spoken at home, ages 5–17 | 170,556 | 10.6% |
| Children in homes with internet at home, ages 0–17 | 1,952,456 | 89.9% |

An equitable, two-generation approach will help Michigan's kids keep moving forward.

A child's well-being should not be determined by their race, place or income, but data shows that this is the reality. That's why our racial equity lens considers how policy decisions help or hinder outcomes. We also consider access to opportunity for the adults in kids' lives when working to improve well-being.

^Rate per 1000 tRate per 10,000 +Rate per 100,000

For all data definitions and sources, see the Data Definitions and Notes page.

More data (including nearly 100 indicators, trends, graphs, rates and more) are on the Kids Count Online Data Center.

HEALTH & SAFETY

