CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2017, Michigan had 149,758 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 89,736 reports were referred for investigation.¹⁸

- In 2017, there were 38,064 victims of abuse or neglect in Michigan, a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 children, an increase of 2.1% from 2016. Of these children, 79.5% were neglected, 24.9% were physically abused, and 3.7% were sexually abused.⁹

- The number of child victims has increased 2.1% in comparison to the number of victims in 2016.¹⁰
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2016, Michigan had a monthly average of 29,400 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 32,100 children received subsidized child care per month in 2015 and 37,800 were recipients in 2014.\(^{28}\)

- In 2018, to be eligible for subsidized child care in Michigan, a family of three could make no more than $26,556 at application, which is equivalent to 40% of the state’s median income.\(^{29}\)

- As of early 2018, Michigan had no children on its waiting list for child care assistance.\(^{30}\)

- In 2017, Head Start served 38,234 children in Michigan, an increase of 25.9% from 2015.\(^ {31}\)

- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2017, home visitors in Michigan made 25,853 home visits to 3,880 participants in 2,162 households.\(^ {64}\)

- In 2017, there were 51 child deaths resulting from abuse or neglect reported in Michigan.\(^ {11}\)

- 11,599 children in Michigan lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2016, compared with 11,977 children in 2015.\(^ {12}\)

- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 3.2% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2015.\(^ {13}\)

CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Michigan decreased from 41,016 in 2016 to 31,270 in 2018, a 23.8% change. There was a 12,867 monthly average of families receiving TANF in 2018, a decrease of 24.1% from 2016.\(^ {20}\)

- In 2017, for every 100 poor families with children, only 12 received TANF cash assistance.\(^ {21}\)

- $1,200,000,000 was spent in 2017 on TANF assistance in Michigan, including 11% on basic assistance.\(^ {22}\)
$93,653,494 was spent in 2018 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in Michigan, serving 213,964 participants.23

In 2017, Michigan distributed $1,309,828,824 in child support funds, a .3% change from 2014.24

574,000 children in Michigan lived in households with a high housing burden in 2016, where more than 30% of monthly income is spent on housing costs.25

In December of 2016, the unemployment rate in Michigan was 5.0.26

16% of households in Michigan were food insecure in 2016, meaning that the family experienced difficulty providing enough food due to lack of resources at some point during the year.27

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

1,163,742 children in Michigan were enrolled in Medicaid in 2017, a decrease of 3.3% from 2015.32

In 2017, Michigan had 79,373 children enrolled in its State Children’s Health Insurance Program, a decrease of 3.6% from 2015, when 82,693 children were enrolled.33

In 2016, Michigan had 63,000 uninsured children.34

9,654 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in Michigan in 2016.35

730 infants under age 1 died in Michigan in 2016.36

In 2016, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in Michigan was 7 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 33 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 18 births for girls ages 15 to 19.37

Cumulative through 2016, there were 19,794 adults and adolescents and 121 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in Michigan.38

In 2015, an estimated 7,000 children ages 12 to 17 were alcohol dependent in the past year and 244,000 adults age 18 and older were dependent on alcohol or used heroin in the past year in Michigan.39
In 2014, approximately 19,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for alcohol use in the past year.\textsuperscript{40}

In 2014, approximately 24,000 children ages 12 to 17 needed but had not received treatment for illicit drug use in the past year.\textsuperscript{41}

In 2015, health care costs related to opioid abuse in Michigan reached $829,955,719.\textsuperscript{64}

**YOUTH WHO ARE VULNERABLE**

- 668 children in Michigan aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2016.\textsuperscript{42}
- 80% of high school students in Michigan graduated on time at the end of the 2015-16 year.\textsuperscript{43}
- 38,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in Michigan were not enrolled in school and not working in 2016.\textsuperscript{44}
- 130,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.\textsuperscript{45}
- 39% of young adults in Michigan ages 25 to 34 had an associate’s degree or higher from 2011 to 2013.\textsuperscript{46}
- In 2017, there were 18 reports of children in Michigan aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 95 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.\textsuperscript{47}

**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

- 255 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in California in 2015, compared to 262 in 2014.\textsuperscript{48}
- 58,758 children younger than 18 were arrested in California in 2015. Violent crimes were the reason for 7,015 of the arrests in 2015.\textsuperscript{49}
- 1,554 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in Michigan in 2015.\textsuperscript{50}
CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE

The federal Child and Family Service Reviews have clearly demonstrated that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families.\textsuperscript{52}

- According to a 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24–31 children; these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services being provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12–15 children.\textsuperscript{53}

- Average turnover rates for child welfare agencies range from 20% to 40%.\textsuperscript{54} Turnover rates at around 10% are considered to be optimal in any agency.\textsuperscript{55}

Caseworker turnover has negative outcomes for children in the child welfare system, including placement disruptions and increased time in out-of-home care.\textsuperscript{56}

- According to the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II baseline report, 75% of caseworkers earned a salary between $30,000 and $49,999.\textsuperscript{57}

- The majority of caseworkers hold a bachelor’s degree (52.3%) or a bachelor of social work degree (21.9%). Only 25% of caseworkers hold a master’s degree.\textsuperscript{58}

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

- In 2016, Michigan's sum of expenditures for services totaled $48,967,028. The most utilized service in Michigan was Foster Care for Children totaling $85,970,227.\textsuperscript{60}

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR MICHIGAN’S CHILDREN

- In 2016, Michigan spent $1,160,583,343 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, $709,092,905 was from federal funds and $451,490,438 was from state and local funds.\textsuperscript{61}
In 2016, of the $709,092,905 in federal funds received for child welfare, 19% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 2% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 1% was from Medicaid, 7% came from Social Services Block Grant, 33% was from TANF, and less than 1% came from other federal sources.  

Michigan received $104,766,281 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2016, including $36,873,047 for maintenance payments and $67,893,234 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.
CWLA

Michigan’s Children at a Glance

1 Population and Child Abuse and Neglect statistics are from 2018.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid
6 Ibid.
7 Ibid.
Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.
Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.
17 Ibid.


Note: The percentages are a CWLA calculation.


Note: Some states allow families, once they begin receiving assistance, to continue receiving assistance up to a higher income level than the initial limit.

30 Ibid.

Note: A family that is eligible for child care assistance may not necessarily receive it. States may place families on waiting lists, or freeze intake (turning away eligible families without adding them to a waiting list).


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.


Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation. Children who switched between CHIP and Medicaid are represented in both data sets.

33 Ibid.


Note: Examples of direct services include child abuse/neglect investigations, foster care, community-based programs, case management, and all such services required for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children. Examples of administrative services include management information systems, training programs, eligibility determination processes, and all services that provide the infrastructure supports for the public agency. The component funding streams may not equal the total, depending on additional child support and demonstration funds for this state.