



mlpp

Trends in child well-being: Washtenaw County

Monique Stanton, President & CEO

MICHIGAN LEAGUE FOR PUBLIC POLICY
Changing Lives Through Research & Advocacy Since 1912

Kids Count in Michigan

The League uses data to educate, advocate and fight for policy solutions that undo historic and systemic racial and economic inequities to lift up Michiganders who have been left out of prosperity.



Kids Count in Michigan measures child well-being at the state and local levels and uses that information to shape public policies and programs to improve the lives of children and their families.



OVERALL RANK

33

2025 KIDS COUNT[®] DATA BOOK

MICHIGAN



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

28



EDUCATION

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HEALTH

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FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

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THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

CHAMPIONS FOR KIDS

2025 Kids Count in Michigan Data Book Launch & Luncheon

Latest Data | Networking | Expert Panel

REGISTER NOW



Panelist
Debbie Stabenow
Former U.S. Senator



Panelist
Laila Bell
Vice President of Learning and Impact
Skillman Foundation



Panelist
Dr. William Elliott III
Professor of Social Work
University of Michigan



Moderator
Zoe Clark
Political Director
Michigan Public

bit.ly/ChampionsForKids2025

Tuesday, September 16 | 11 a.m. - 2 p.m. | Lansing Center



Data deep dive



2024 Data Profiles: 2017 -2022

Sources



Notable events reflected in data

- Emergency Rental Assistance (2021-2022)
- SNAP emergency allotments (2020-2023)
- Child care stabilization funding (2022 -2023)
- Medicaid unwinding (2023-2024)

Trends in early childhood: Washtenaw County

EARLY CHILDHOOD



**Ages 0-5
in Poverty**

11.9%

2022

15.5%

2017

**Ages 0-5 with All
Parents in Labor Force**

65.2%

2022

68.4%

2017

**Ages 0-5 Receiving
Child Care Subsidies**

853

2023

881

2017

**3 & 4 Year-Olds
in Preschool**

59.0%

2022

55.2%

2017

Young child poverty improved by **23%** compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Two in three young children live in households where all parents work.

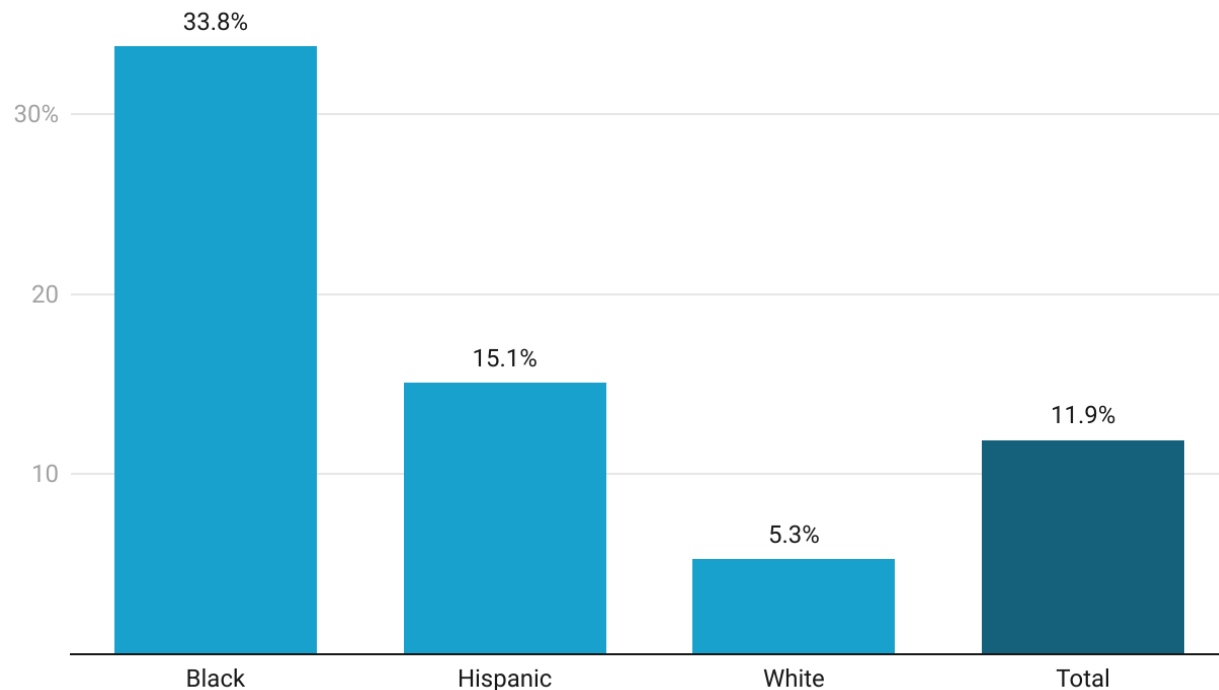
Preschool enrollment improved by 6.9%.

2,421

Children 0-5 in poverty

Young Black children in Washtenaw County face a poverty rate nearly three times the county average

Share of children ages 0-5 in poverty, Washtenaw County (2022)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates • Created with Datawrapper

Trends in child health: Washtenaw County

HEALTH & SAFETY



Infant Mortality

18

2022

17

2017

Ages 0-18 with Health Insurance

97.2%

2021

97.6%

2017

Ages 0-18 Insured by Medicaid

28.6%

2023

26.2%

2017

Ages 1-2 Tested for Lead

22.3%

2022

32.3%

2017

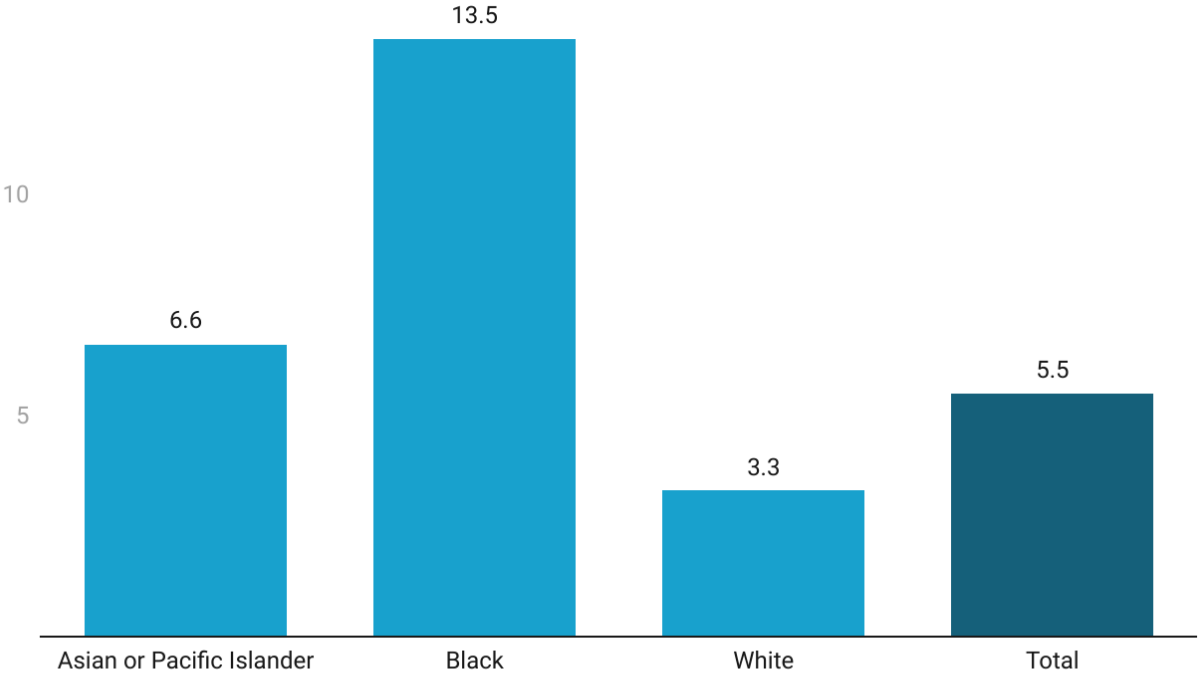
Infant mortality fell to an **all-time low statewide** in 2022.

Medicaid enrollment **9.2% above** pre-pandemic levels.

Lead testing remains below pre-pandemic levels in **66 counties**. Lead testing in Washtenaw County is 35% below the statewide average.

Infant mortality rates in Washtenaw County are highest for Black newborns

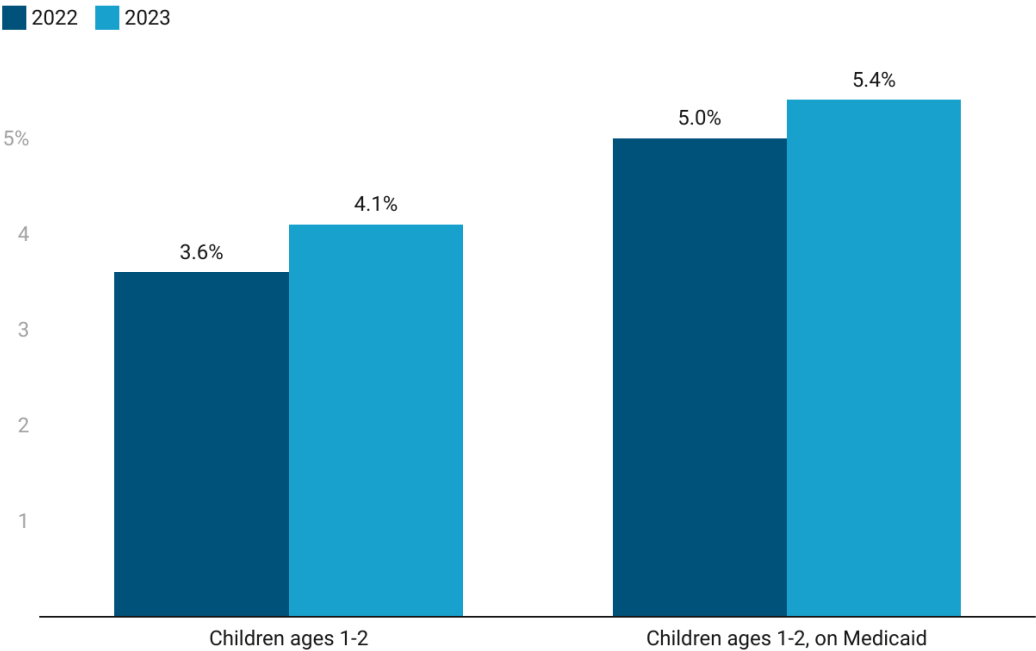
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, Washtenaw County (2022)



Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics • Created with Datawrapper

The share of toddlers with elevated blood levels in Washtenaw County increased from 2022 to 2023

Share of children ages 1-2 with elevated blood levels, Washtenaw County



Blood lead levels are considered elevated at greater than or equal to 3.5 micrograms per deciliter, as determined by a capillary or venous blood test

Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program • Created with Datawrapper

Trends in education: Washtenaw County

EDUCATION



**Ages 0-26 in
Special Education**

15.8%

2023

13.9%

2017

**3rd Graders Proficient
in Reading**

51.4%

2022

51.5%

2017

**Students Graduating
On Time**

87.8%

2023

85.2%

2017

**Students Experiencing
Homelessness**

1,087

2022

1,122

2017

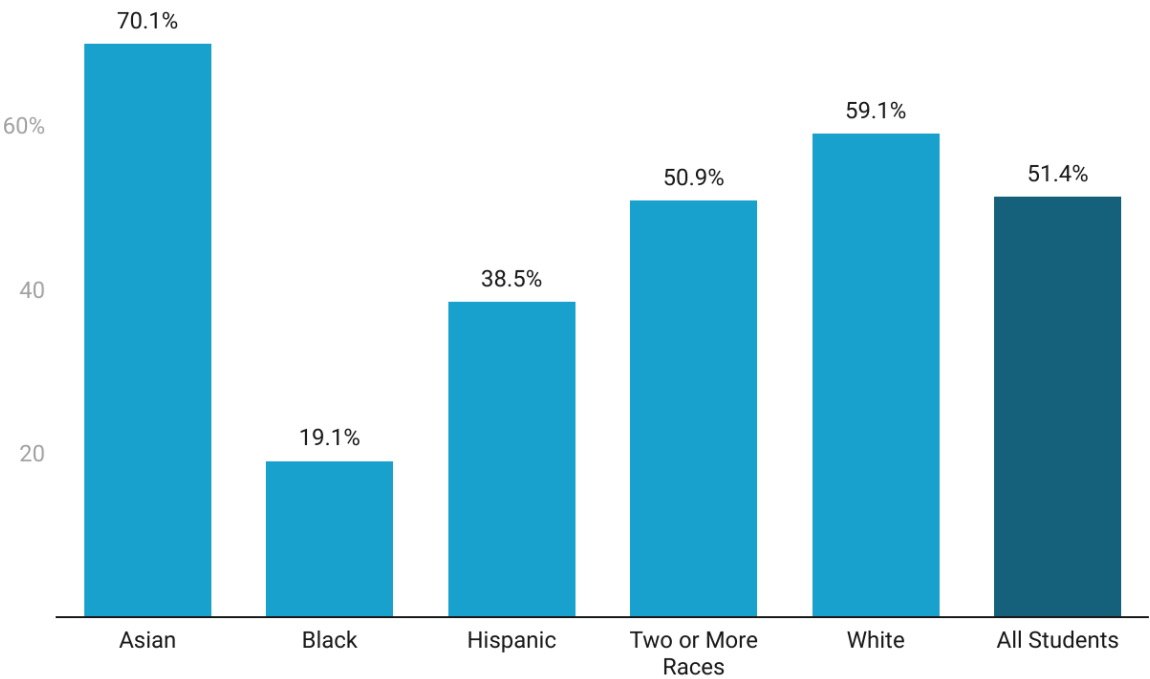
57 counties have seen declines in third-grade reading proficiency.

Washtenaw County saw **3.1% improvement** in students graduating on time in 2023.

The share of students experiencing homelessness was **down 3.1%**.

Just one in five Black students and two in five Hispanic students is reading proficiently by grade three

Share of third grade students proficient in ELA, Washtenaw County (2022)



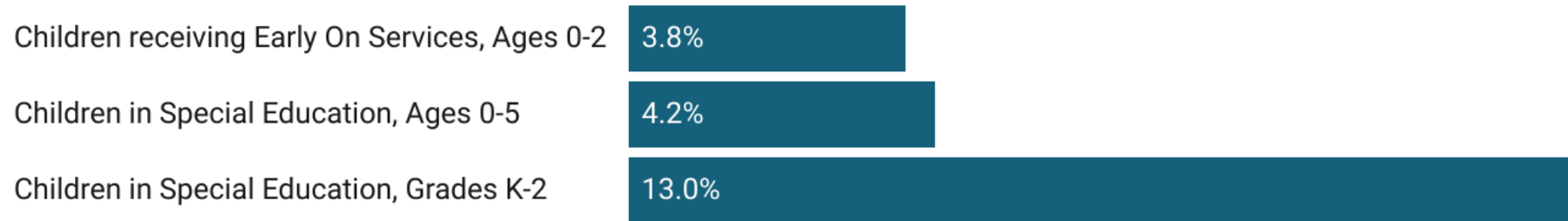
Source: Michigan Department of Education, Center for Educational Performance and Information • Created with Datawrapper

835

Children 0-5 in special education

Many children do not begin receiving special education services until they enter elementary school

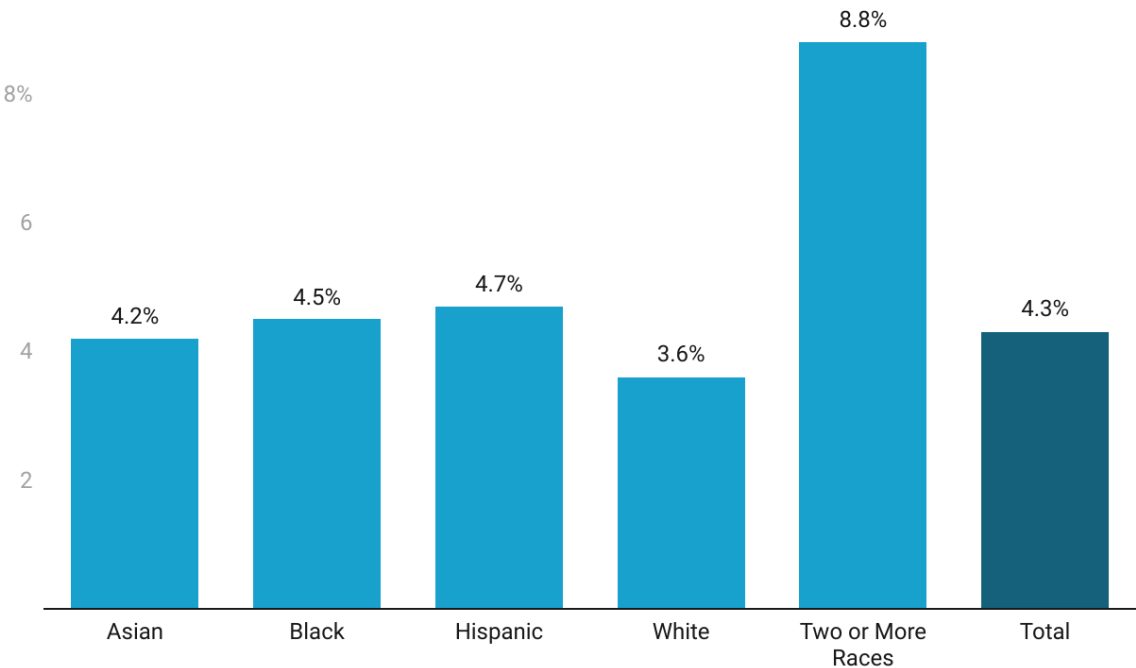
Share of children receiving special education services, Washtenaw County (2023)



Source: MLPP analysis of MDE data • Created with Datawrapper

Multiracial children in Washtenaw County have the highest rates of participation in Early On services

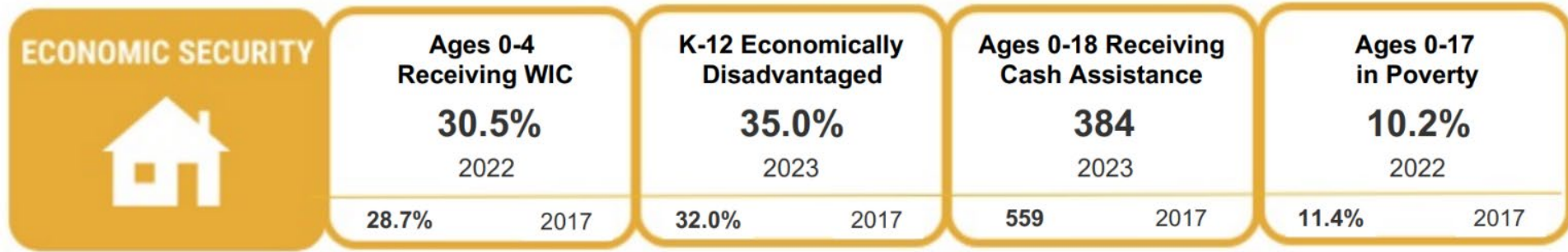
Share of children ages 1-2 receiving Early On services, Washtenaw County (2024)



Data is based on point in time enrollment in October 2024.

Source: MLPP analysis of EarlyOnData.com and Census BRO file data • Created with Datawrapper

Trends in family economic security: Washtenaw County



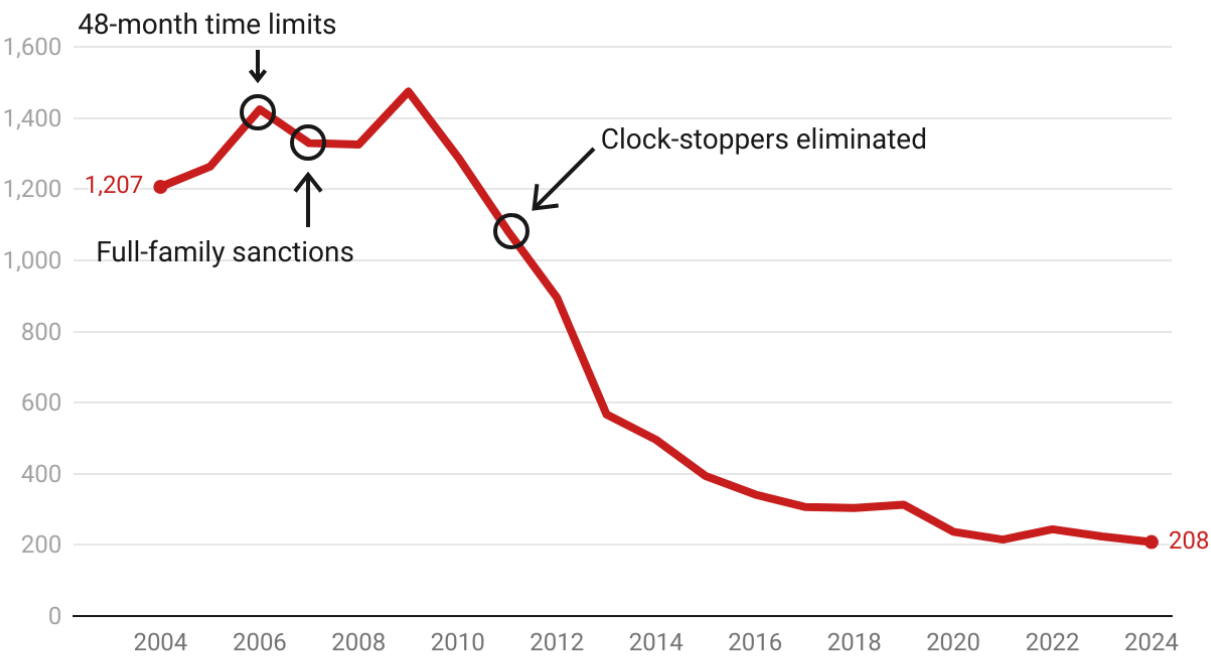
The number of children accessing WIC benefits **rose 6.2%** in 2022.

Cash assistance continued to decline, reaching a **record low number** of children living in poverty.

Child poverty **fell 10.5%** compared to pre-pandemic levels.

The number of young children receiving cash assistance is at an all-time low in Washtenaw County

Children ages 0-8 receiving FIP, Washtenaw County



Source: MDHHS • Created with Datawrapper

Payment standard (family of three):

\$928

Maximum monthly income to be eligible for a first-time claim

\$583

Maximum monthly benefit

Barriers to cash assistance

- Elimination of “clockstoppers”
- Sanctions for not meeting work requirements
- Asset test of \$15,000

16.3%

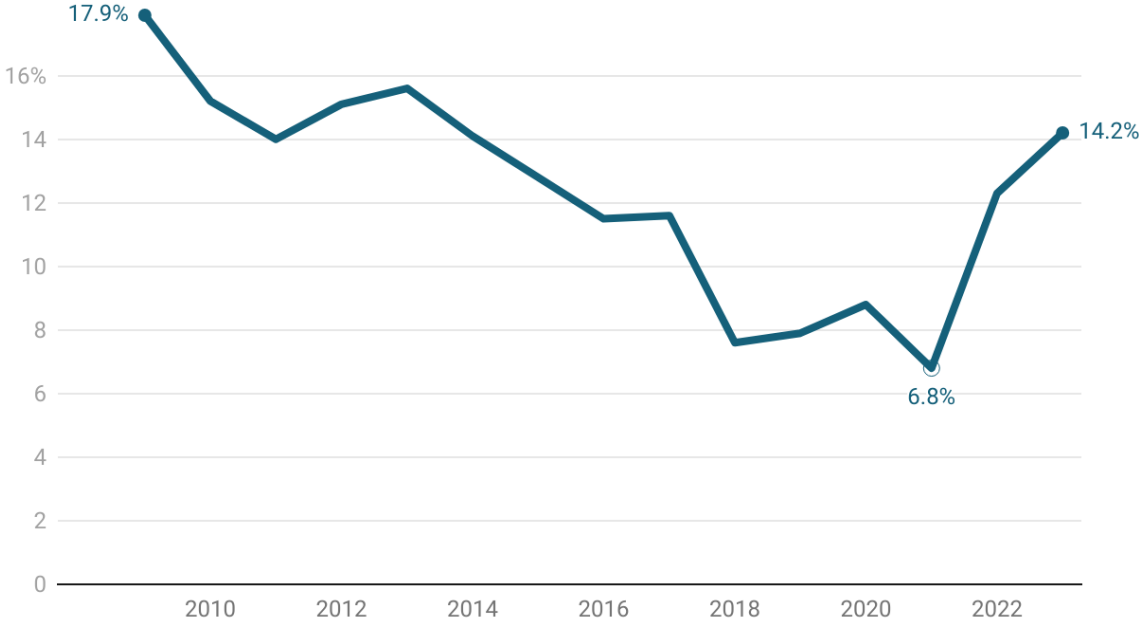
**Children 0-8 receiving
Food Assistance Program benefits**

30.5%

Children 0-4 receiving WIC

Child food insecurity in Washtenaw County has doubled since reaching an all-time low in 2021

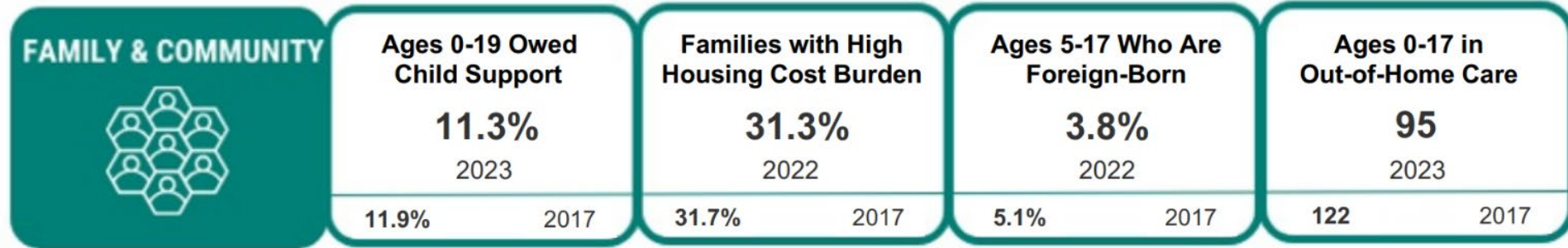
Share of children ages 0-17 experiencing food insecurity, Washtenaw County



Food insecurity refers to the United States Department of Agriculture’s measurement of a lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all members of a given household, and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods.

Source: Feeding America • Created with Datawrapper

Trends in family & community factors: Washtenaw County



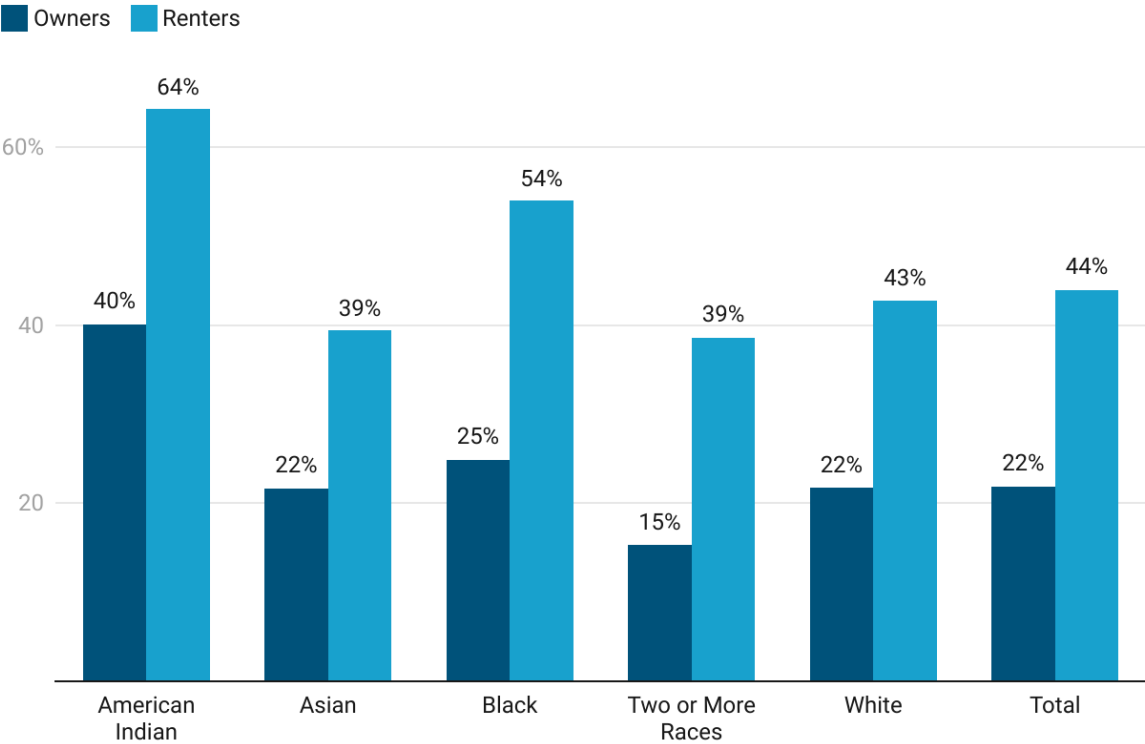
Washtenaw County saw a **5% decline** in the share of children who are owed child support.

Nearly 1 in 3 families in Washtenaw County is burdened by the high cost of housing, a rate **20% higher** than the statewide average.

27 fewer children in Washtenaw County are living in out-of-home care.

Across race and ethnicity, renters in Washtenaw County face higher housing costs as a share of income

Share of households with housing costs over 30% of income (2022)



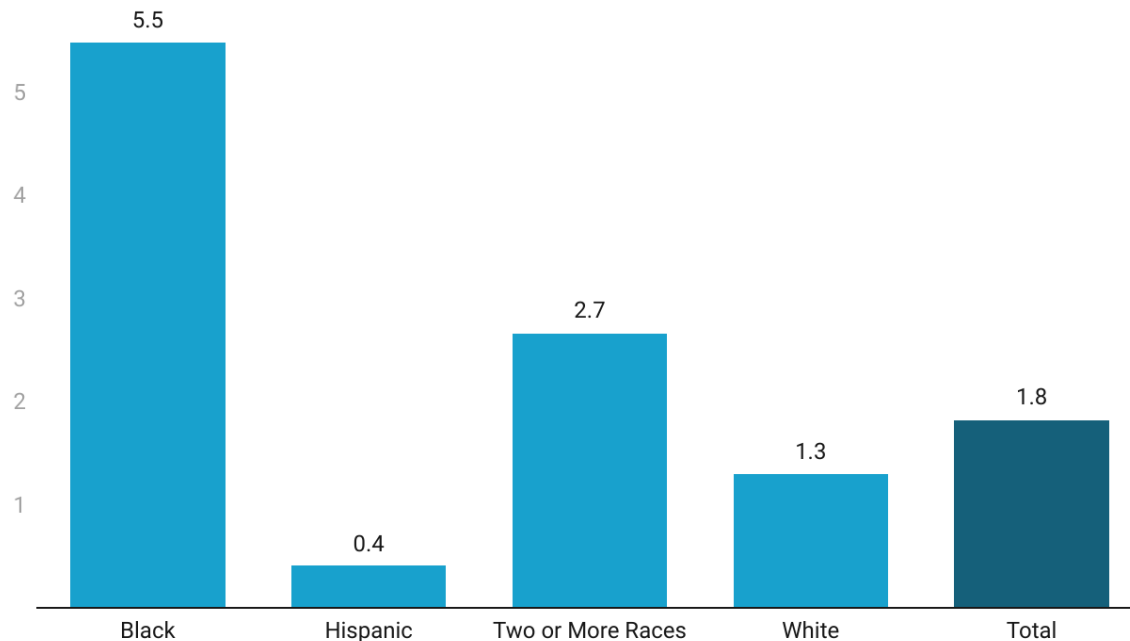
Source: Census Bureau, ACS five-year estimates • Created with Datawrapper

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**Children 0-8 in out-of-home care
due to abuse or neglect**

A disproportionate share of Black and multiracial children remain in group home and institutional placements

Rate per 1,000 children and young ages 0-20, Washtenaw County (2023)



Rates based on Census Bureau estimates of population ages 0-20 as of July 1st, 2021; Hispanic or Latino/a children and youth are not included in other races.

Source: Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) • Created with Datawrapper

Transition to: Federal updates

Budget Legislation in the 119th Congress

	Time period of funding	Types of Programs Impacted	Votes Needed	Status as of 6/27/2025
1. Budget Reconciliation	The next ten years, but some changes should go into effect next year	Mandatory spending (Medicaid, SNAP, Pell grants, student loans) and taxes and debt ceiling.	Simple majority (Democratic votes not needed)	House passed its bill, HR 1 . Senate committees are finalizing their version of the bill currently. The House and Senate final combined bill must be identical. The goal is for final passage by July 4th.
2. FY2026 Appropriations	The next fiscal year (starting Oct 1 for most federal programs; for schools, 2026-2027 school year)	Discretionary annual funding (EHCY, RHYA, Head Start, TRIO/GEAR UP, etc.)	60 votes in the Senate: (Democratic votes are needed)	The President released a budget proposal with broad recommendations. Congress has begun hearings. Some House committees have planned mark ups/votes. Deadline is Sept. 30, 2025.
3. Rescissions bill	Previously enacted FY2025 funding	USAID, public broadcasting	Simple majority (Democratic votes not needed)	House passed a bill, H.R. 4 , to rescind \$9.4 billion in funding from USAID and CPB. The Senate Appropriations Committee is reviewing. Must be completed within 45 days (by July 18).



Federal landscape sets a significant risk to vital state programs —and state budget.



About \$930 billion in Medicaid cuts over 10 years.



About \$186 billion in SNAP cuts over 10 years.



About \$4.5 trillion in tax cuts over 10 years.

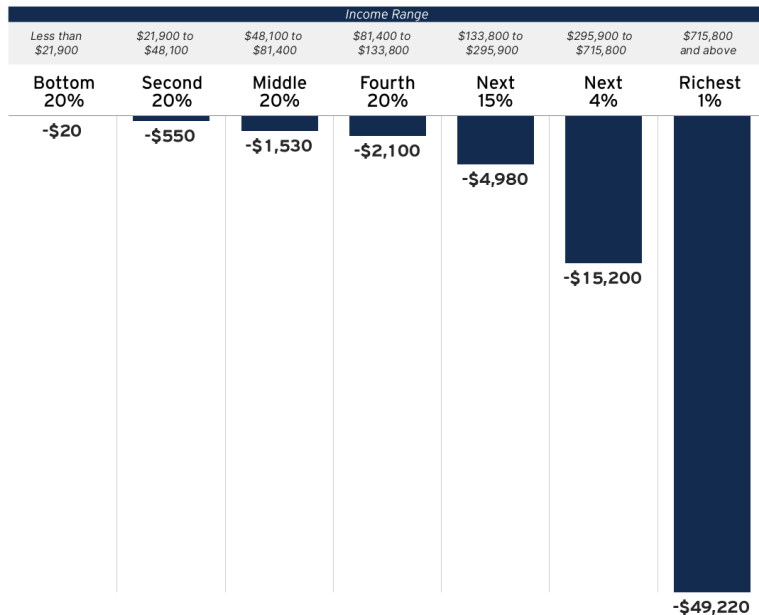


Increases the deficit by \$3.3 trillion over 10 years.

What are cuts to Medicaid and SNAP really paying for? Huge tax breaks for wealthy Michiganders.

Impact of Trump Megabill in Michigan

Average tax change by income group in 2026



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy Tax Microsimulation Model, July 2025

Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy | ITEP.org

Putting this in perspective:

Bottom 20% can put a **half** of a tank of gas in their car.

Middle 20% can buy **four** new tires for two cars.

Richest 1% can drive a **new vehicle** off the lot.

But what about the Child Tax Credit?:

- **Locks in place** current income limits, with a phase out starting at \$200,000 single/\$400,000 joint.
- **Increases the maximum credit** from \$2,000 per child to \$2,200.
- Maintains existing structure **leaving out**:
 - **17 million children** nationwide, including about **520,000 in Michigan**, whose parents make too little.
 - **2 million citizen children** whose parents lack a social security

Who is left out?



1 in 4 Michigan children whose parents
make too little.



Citizen children whose

lack a social security number.

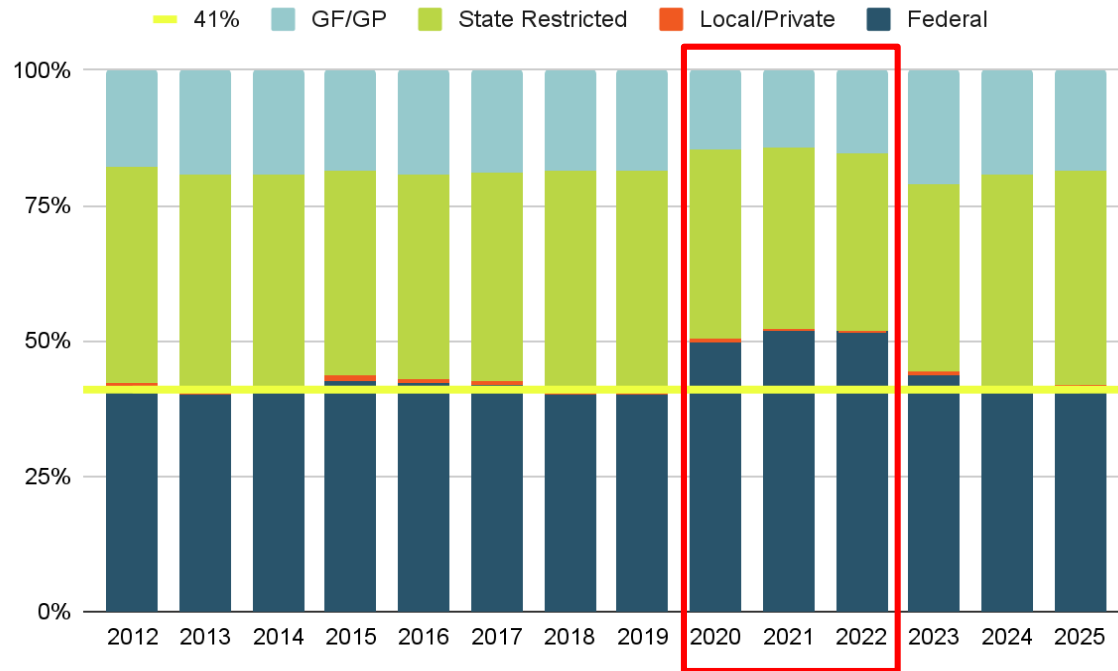


State budget relies heavily on federal funds.

FY 2025-26 Estimates

Federal: 41%
Local/Private: 1%
Restricted: 40%
GF/GP: 18%

Revenue blend has been fairly consistent, with about 41% of state budget coming from federal funds.



Medicaid Cuts Include:

- **Work reporting requirements and more frequent eligibility checks**, which create administrative barriers and lead to coverage losses, on Healthy Michigan Plan enrollees. (Jan. 2027)
- **Caps on state use of provider taxes.** (2027 - 2031)
- Requires **beneficiary cost sharing** for certain Healthy Michigan Plan enrollees. (Oct. 2028)

Outside of identifying new revenue, states have three options to offset the loss in federal Medicaid dollars:



Cover fewer people.
provider payments.



Reduce benefits



Cut





More Expensive Health Care for Others:


Enhanced Advanced Premium Tax Credits (APTCs)

- Credit enhancements will sunset at the end of 2025
- Nearly **4 million** Americans could lose coverage
- APTCs help thousands of Michiganders with middle and low incomes afford quality health coverage
- Approximately **485,000** Michiganders have an Affordable Care Act (ACA) marketplace plan and benefit from an APTC
- Expiration of the credits means much higher premiums for marketplace enrollees of all ages and income levels and in every congressional district

Federal Bill Reduces SNAP Spending Through:

- Restrictions on future benefits through calculation changes.
- Additional harsh work requirements , which create administrative barriers and lead to benefits losses, and restrictions on eligibility . (upon enactment)
- Changes in the SNAP funding structure to require a state match & increase the administrative cost share. This would require a state cost share for the first time in the history of SNAP. (Oct 2027)

Outside of identifying new revenue, states have two options to fill the gap:

 Reduce eligibility.
out of SNAP.



Opt



Estimated SNAP State Impacts to Maintain Existing Benefits

\$304M (state cost share)

+ **\$87.5M** (admin cost increase)

\$391.5M



Immigrant families & children

Reconciliation:

- Exclusion from Child Tax Credit
- Exclusion from Trump Accounts (baby bonds program)

New **federal public benefits** guidance will limit or prohibit participation in safety net programs by immigrant families, including those who are here lawfully

- Head Start
- Some Title IV-E programs (child welfare)

Unethical uses of data to attack immigrants

POLITICS

Trump administration hands over nation's Medicaid enrollee data, including addresses, to ICE

Kimberly Kindy and Amanda Seitz Associated Press

Updated July 17, 2025, 12:37 p.m. ET

Thank you! Please contact us with any questions you may have.

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