

**APPENDIX 1: Michigan Policy Landscape**  
**Michigan Policy Landscape: July 2018**

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## Michigan's Policy Landscape—Issues, Policies, and Data Sources Related to Efforts to Increase Equity and Economic Opportunity

ISSUE	Related State Policies & Funding	Data Sources	Advocates
<p><b>Post-secondary</b></p> <p>1. Remediation costs 2. Post-secondary entrance 3. Post-secondary completion</p>	<p><b>1. Remediation costs:</b> Adult education is an important key to helping adults without a high school diploma or equivalent, or who have not mastered the skills associated with graduation, to get a HS equivalent and move into post-secondary skills training (certificate, license, degree). Yet despite that this is good for Michigan's economy as well as its low-skilled workers, Michigan slashed adult education funding from \$80 million in 2001 to \$20-25 million in the past decade and a half. This has resulted in the closing of many programs and today there are many counties in Michigan with no adult education programs.</p> <p>Activities: Adult education providers advocate with legislators for increased funding, and while it has led to actual small increases, it has not been enough to adequately meet the need.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">Michigan Community College Data</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Cost of Developmental Education</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Willing to Work and Ready to Learn: More Adult Education Would Strengthen Michigan's Economy</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Michigan Adult Education Framework for Transformation</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Michigan Adult Learning Report</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Post Secondary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Detroit Promise</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Washtenaw Futures College Access Network</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Michigan Community College Network</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Education Trust Midwest</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Resources in counties across Michigan</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Detroit CAN</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Wayne Co Coll Access Network</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Detroit Drives Degrees</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>2. Post-secondary entrance:</b> Financial aid is an important component of making post-secondary education accessible. There is significant support for a robust financial aid system that provides enough monetary support to meet the needs of students. There is one population, however, that does not receive student aid from the state of Michigan: adults who have been out of high school for 10 years or more who wish to go to a community college or public university. The MI League for Public Policy has been advocating for several years for the reinstatement of the Part-Time Independent Student Grant which specifically serves this group of students.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">State Financial Aid Leaves Adult Learners Behind</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Keeping It Affordable in Michigan: Disinvestment in Financial Aid Grants Hurts Students and Their Families</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Post-Secondary Facts</a></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>3. Post-secondary completion:</b> Students from families with <i>low incomes are particularly vulnerable to barriers that prevent them from completing a post-secondary certificate or degree programs</i> in which they have enrolled, especially if they are <i>parents who work</i>. Such barriers include the need to hold a full-time at a job while in school, child care and family needs, and transportation. <i>Advocates</i> are urging strong data collection system to be able to evaluate programs that serve adult learners and has also supported performance funding that rewards universities based on the success of low-income and adult students.</p> <p>Several advocates also supports <i>policies governing the workplace</i>, such as paid sick and family leave and predictable scheduling, that help reduce barriers to completion of education and training programs by working parents.</p> <p><a href="#">Cost of Post-secondary education is prohibitive</a> presently in Michigan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">CEPI Education Measures</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Michigan Post-secondary completion data</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">MI School Data</a></li> </ul>	

<p><b>K-12 Education</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding</li> <li>2. 3<sup>rd</sup>-grade reading/retention</li> <li>3. College ready/high school completion (others: dual enrollment &amp; seat time)</li> <li>4. Before/after-school</li> </ol>	<p><b>1. Funding:</b> There is a groundswell of support for adequate funding for a <i>high-quality education for all children</i> regardless of race, place or income. Two of every three dollars in the School Aid budget is used to support per-pupil payments, which are the primary source of funding for school operations. Per-pupil payments were cut in 2010 and 2012, and have only grown by 5.9% in ten years--compared to a 10-year increase in the Detroit CPI of 12.4%.</p> <p>The School Finance Research Collaborative provided oversight for a <a href="#">recent study of school finance</a> in Michigan. The report concluded that Michigan needs to put more money into schools serving children facing educational barriers such as poverty, special needs, and disabilities, or a lack of English language proficiency. The state's primary vehicle currently for improving schools in high-poverty communities is the At-Risk School Aid program. While there have <a href="#">been increases in funding for the At-Risk School Aid</a> program in recent years, state funds still fall short of levels set in statute. The League, <a href="#">482 Forward</a> and others continue to support full funding for the At-Risk program. Michigan's education outcomes rank in the bottom ten nationally. The Michigan House <a href="#">approved a plan to boost school security</a> in April following the Parkland shootings.</p> <p><a href="#">Business Leaders of Michigan offer a plan</a> and priorities focused on present industry needs, jobs, and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>House Fiscal Agency:</b> <a href="#">School Aid Budget Briefing</a></li> <li>● <b>House Fiscal Agency:</b> <a href="#">School Aid: Proposal A</a></li> <li>● <b>Senate Fiscal Agency:</b> <a href="#">History of At-Risk Funding</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Report of the Michigan School Finance Collaborative</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">BusinessLeadersofMichigan:https://businessleadersformichigan.com/stronger-michigan/the-plan/</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Education Advocacy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">482 Forward</a></li> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">Urban Neighborhood Initiative (UNI)/ Brightmoor Alliance</a></li> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">Osborn Neighborhood Alliance</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">We The People</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">MI Education Justice Coalition</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">State MI Dept of Civil Rights: Hearings on Ed with ACLU</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Michigan's Children</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Detroit NAACP</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Education Trust Midwest</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">MOSES</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Closing the Digital Gap</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Detroit Children's Fund</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Early Literacy Workgroup</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Coalition for the Future of Detroit School Children;</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Michigan Achieves</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Great Start Collaborative</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Afterschool</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">Youth Development Alliance</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>2. 3<sup>rd</sup>-grade reading/retention:</b> In the 2017 school year, third-grade reading results from the state educational assessment test, M-STEP , show that almost <i>56% of students are not proficient in third-grade reading, including over 70% of students of color and students from families with low incomes</i>. Third-grade reading is a critical benchmark for children. After the third grade, children need reading skills to learn other subjects in school like math and science. Because of the importance of reading proficiency in the fourth-grade curriculum, almost half of fourth-grade curriculum is inaccessible for students who are not reading at grade level.</p> <p>Public Act 306 of 2016, Michigan's "Third-Grade Reading Law," changes previous education and retention policy to focus on improving third-grade reading proficiency. The new law requires school districts to provide students from kindergarten to third grade, who have exhibited reading deficiencies based on a valid, reliable screening tool, with an individualized early literacy intervention program. The law outlines the reading assistance programs that must be implemented to improve third-grade reading proficiency, which includes ongoing professional development for early elementary school teachers provided by early literacy coaches. The law includes a retention aspect, which will affect students enrolled in the third grade for the 2019-2020 school year. If students are not proficient in reading by the third grade, they could potentially be retained and kept from advancing on to fourth grade. There are exceptions and a number of "good cause" exemptions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Data:</b> <a href="#">M-STEP Students Not Proficient in Grade 3 English Language Arts</a></li> </ul>	

	<p>The <a href="#"><i>Early Literacy Task Force</i></a> is invested in addressing third-grade reading proficiency. Improving literacy rates begins prenatally with a healthy mom and a healthy birth. Much of a child's development occurs in the first three years of life--well before a child enters preschool and the K-12 system and policy recommendations should also focus on 0-3.</p>		<p>(Skillman emerging)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (#4) <a href="#"><i>Student advocacy center; statewide across</i></a></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>3. College ready/high school completion:</b> Students who meet the college readiness benchmarks are more likely to successfully complete entry-level college requirements without remediation courses. Being college ready at the start of college increases the likelihood of post-secondary graduation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#"><i>Students Not College Ready</i></a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#"><i>High School Dropouts</i></a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#"><i>Students Not Graduating On Time</i></a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#"><i>On-Time High School Graduation</i></a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (#4) <a href="#"><i>United Way</i></a></li> <li>• (#4) <a href="#"><i>Allied Media Projects</i></a></li> <li>(#4) <a href="#"><i>Youth Solutions</i></a></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>4. Afterschool programs/Out of School Time:</b> Before- and after-school programming demonstrated improvements in student achievement, keeping kids healthy and safe and to reduce the cost of child care, welfare and crime. There is currently <i>no longer state funds in after-school programming; federal 21st Century funds are the main source of funding in Michigan</i>. There is also federal child care (CCDBG) funds used to support programs throughout the state. The Michigan After-School Partnership is the lead organization on this issue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><i>Michigan After-School Partnership</i></a></li> </ul>		

<p><b>Early Education &amp; Care</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Home visiting</li> <li>2. Early intervention</li> <li>3. Child care</li> <li>4. Preschool</li> </ol>	<p><b>1. Home visiting:</b> Home visitation programs in Michigan provide voluntary, prevention-focused family support services with <i>pregnant women and families with young children</i>. As a part of the state’s early childhood system, home visiting programs provide families at risk with support, education, and encouragement to help their children thrive. Home visitor staff are also able to focus on the mother’s and baby’s health, such as prenatal care and birth outcomes. There are currently six different evidenced-based models and one promising practice model with various funding streams, such as state general funds and School Aid funds, along with federal funding from Medicaid, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and the <a href="#">Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program</a>. In 2016, nearly 35,000 families participated in state-funded programs. In the budget year 2015, the MIECHV program funded about 20 local implementing agencies, reaching over 1,600 families. Home visiting programs have been rigorously evaluated and the investments have shown results, with participating families experiencing improved access to prenatal care, fewer preterm births, increased well-child visits and more.</p> <p>Several <i>Advocates</i> are supporting the expansion of home visiting programs in Michigan. Kids Count staff also participate in the state <a href="#">Home Visiting Workgroup</a> and the Home Visiting Workgroup Continuous Quality Improvement projects, which have covered maternal depression in prior years and currently is focusing on prenatal smoking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">PA 291 Report</a> on Michigan’s home visiting system</li> <li>● <a href="#">Maternal Infant Health Program (MIHP) evaluation</a> (Michigan’s Medicaid-eligible home visiting program)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Home visiting and EI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">(#3) Michigan’s Children</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) ECIC (Early Childhood Investment Corp)</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Child Care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">(#3) Illinois Financial Fund (IFF)</a>(Grant to look in region; Policies on reimbursement; facilities, credentials),</li> <li>● <a href="#">(#3) Great start coalitions</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#3) Mothering Justice</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#3) Michigan Children</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#3) Alliance for Early Learning</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>2. Early intervention (EI):</b> Michigan’s early intervention program under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA/Part C) is known as Early On. <i>Because Michigan is the only state that does not provide a statewide budget allocation for early intervention, a 2013 audit</i> of Early On found that children in the program did <i>not have access to a comprehensive range of early intervention services delivered by qualified personnel</i>. The <a href="#">Special Education Funding Subcommittee</a> chaired by Lt. Gov. Brian Calley recommended state funding for Early On and the estimated need statewide is \$67 million. A <a href="#">coalition of organizations</a> including the <a href="#">League advocated</a> for \$19.6 million in the 2019 state budget, and there is currently \$5 million in both the House and Senate School Aid Subcommittee versions of the budget--the first state funding ever provided for Michigan’s early intervention program if approved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>MI School Data:</b> <a href="#">Early On enrollment by race/ethnicity and gender</a></li> <li>● <b>MI School Data:</b> <a href="#">Early On enrollment by race/ethnicity and economic disadvantage</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Parents with concerns about the development of their children less than age 6</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Plan for early learning in Michigan</a></li> </ul>	

	<p><b>3. Child care:</b> Michigan has ranked among the lowest states in the country in its investments in child care--even turning back federal child care funds because of restrictive state policies. With the second lowest entry eligibility level in the country as a percent of median income, the number of families receiving a child care subsidy dropped by 70% between 2003 and 2016, along with the funding to communities. Note: Kindergarten is not mandatory in Michigan.</p> <p>With the 2014 reauthorization of the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and pressure by advocates, Michigan began to adopt some <a href="#">policies that improve access to child care</a> including small increases in the entry eligibility level from 120% to 130% of poverty, incremental provider rate increases based on the state's quality rating system, an increase in the exit eligibility level to 250% of poverty, 12-month continuous eligibility, funding for new fingerprinting requirements for child care providers.</p> <p>There is a <i>coalition of early childhood advocates</i> supporting improvements in child care and is currently focusing on <a href="#">recommendations for the expansion of CCDBG funds</a> approved by Congress. Among the recommendations are increases in child care eligibility and provider rates, as well as improvements in state payments systems. There is deep concern about <a href="#">access to early care and education for numerous immigrant and refugee communities in Michigan</a>; there are <a href="#">systemwide implications</a></p> <p>The W.K. Kellogg and Kresge Foundations have pledged a combined <a href="#">total of \$50 million</a> to better early care and education in Detroit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 0-12 Receiving Subsidized Care</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Statewide Text File of Child Care Facilities</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> Under "Public Assistance," topics: subsidized child care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Children Ages 0-5 Eligible for Subsidized Care</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Children Ages 0-12 Eligible for Subsidized Care</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Children Ages 0-12 Receiving Subsidized Care</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <a href="#">DHHS Green Book</a></li> <li>● <b>Child Care Aware:</b> <a href="#">State fact sheet for Michigan</a></li> <li>● <b>National Women's Law Center:</b> <a href="#">Michigan child care assistance fact sheet</a></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>4. Preschool:</b> Michigan has had a state-funded preschool program--the Great Start Readiness Program (GSRP)--since 1986. The program grew steadily over the years until significant expansions were proposed by Gov. Snyder and approved by the Legislature in the 2014 and 2015 budgets (total two-year increase in spending of \$130 million). This expansion allowed more programs to move to a school-day schedule rather than half-day and provided a high-quality preschool experience to more 4-year-olds in Michigan. The <i>state still does not fund preschool for 3-year-olds with high needs, and in the last several years there has been some "push-back" by legislators who don't trust the GSRP evaluation and outcomes.</i> <a href="#">Advocacy efforts</a> are focused on maintaining current investments in programs for 4-year-olds while expanding to 3-year-olds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 3-4 in Preschool</a></li> <li>● <b>MI School Data:</b> <a href="#">Participation by Race/Ethnicity</a></li> <li>● <b>MI Dept. of Education:</b> <a href="#">History of GSRP Funding</a></li> </ul>	

<p><b>Youth</b></p> <p>1. Youth employment/su mmer employment</p> <p>2. Youths with disabilities</p> <p>3. LGBTQ youths</p> <p>4. Homeless youths</p>	<p><b>1. Opportunity Youth:</b> In Michigan, approximately 7% of youth ages 16-19 are either not working or in school. These youth are often referred to as “opportunity” youth. <a href="#">This population is hard to reach and can encounter a number of challenges as they transition to adulthood.</a></p> <p>1a. Youth Employment: There is pending legislation that would <a href="#">cap the amount of time a young person can work</a> to 20 hours per week.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Youth not attending school and not working by age group</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Opportunity Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Ruth Ellis Center:</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>2. Youths with disabilities:</b> <i>Children with disabilities in Michigan are not getting the services and supports they need to do well in school. As a result, they experience worse educational outcomes than children with disabilities in other states, and about one in four ultimately drop out. Special education in the state is underfunded by about \$700 million.</i> In recent years, the decline in special education funding has dramatically outpaced the decline in the number of special education students. Furthermore, there is inconsistency across school districts in the criteria used to determine whether a student is eligible for special education services. <i>Michigan has been identified by the federal government as a state that “needs assistance” in meeting the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Act.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Special Education Ages 0-26</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Center for Educational Performance &amp; Information: Special Education Data Portraits</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Disability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Disability advocates of Kent county</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Michigan Disability Rights Coalition</a></li> </ul> <p><b>LGBTQ Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Ruth Ellis Center</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">LGBT Detroit</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Equality Michigan</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>3. LGBTQ youths:</b> GOP leaders want <a href="#">to reverse Civil Rights Protections for LGBTQ community</a>. The Civil Rights Commission had voted to expand interpretation of the state’s civil rights act to include protections based on sexual orientation and gender identification in employment, education, housing, and real estate, use of public accommodations and public service. There is a significant <i>lack of data and good research on LGBTQ youth</i>. However, without a supportive environment and network, LGBTQ youth are at a greater risk of negative outcomes, including homelessness. Many LGBTQ youths are physically and verbally abused in school; this happens at an even higher occurrence for LGBTQ youth of color. In terms of laws and policies that promote a safe, supportive environment for LGBTQ people, Michigan scores quite low, meaning that LGBTQ youth in the state are likely highly vulnerable to the adverse health, economic and social impacts of discrimination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)</a></li> <li>● <b>Child Trends:</b> <a href="#">Issue brief</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Movement Advancement Project</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">GLSEN National School Climate Survey</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">LGBTData.com</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Homeless Youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">United Ways</a></li> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">Public Allies Metro Detroit</a></li> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">Ruth Ellis Center</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>4. Homeless youths:</b> Michigan has one of the largest populations of K-12 students experiencing homelessness at approximately 36,000. Students experiencing homelessness, along with students with disabilities, experience the significant barriers to graduating from high school on time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>University of Michigan Poverty Solutions:</b> <a href="#">Issue Brief on Student Homelessness and other resources</a></li> </ul>	

<p><b>Job Quality / Work Force / Economic Security</b></p> <p>1. Prevailing wage repeal 2. Workers' pay</p>	<p><b>1. Prevailing wage repeal</b> A proposal by a ballot committee called Protecting Michigan Taxpayers would repeal the state's prevailing wage law. The law requires "prevailing wages," — typically, union-scale wages and benefits — be paid on state-funded construction projects, <a href="#">the measure has been approved</a>. Prevailing wage opponents say the law artificially inflates the projects' cost. Supporters of keeping the prevailing wage law, generally union-backed contractors, think repealing it would lower wages and weaken training programs. Lansing-based <a href="#">Associated Builders and Contractors of Michigan</a>, a trade group representing mostly non-union contractors, is leading the repeal effort. Groups who want to keep the prevailing-wage law have organized around a committee called <a href="#">Protect Michigan Jobs</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">MiEconomy: Department of Technology, Management, and Budget Employment Statistics</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Prevailing Wage Act</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">LARA: Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Employment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">Restaurant Opportunity Center (ROC)</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) Mothering Justice</a></li> <li>● <a href="#"># 2 EJAM: Economic Justice Alliance of Michigan</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) Good Jobs Now</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#1) South East Michigan Jobs with Justice</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#1) CEDAM</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) United Way</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) MI League</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) Southwest Solutions</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>2. Workers' pay</b> Two separate ballot issues would allow Michigan workers to accrue paid sick leave for themselves or to care for family members, and raise the state's minimum wage. The first proposal, by a committee called <a href="#">MI Time to Care</a>, would allow an employee to earn at least one hour of paid sick leave for every 30 hours worked, up to 72 hours.</p> <p>A second, <a href="#">Michigan One Fair Wage</a>, wants to gradually increase the state's minimum wage to \$10 in 2019 and \$12 by 2022. It was \$8.90 but rose to \$9.25 on Jan. 1. The higher wages also would apply to tipped workers, who earn less than minimum wage before tips. The <a href="#">Michigan Chamber of Commerce opposes</a> the paid sick leave proposal, and the <a href="#">Michigan Restaurant Association opposes</a> the One Fair Wage campaign.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">Michigan Department of Technology, Management, and Budget Worker Pay Statistics</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment and Wage Estimates</a></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Human Services</b></p> <p>1. Energy 2. Poverty/public assistance 3. Housing &amp; homelessness 4. Transportation 5. Child support 6. EITC/taxes</p>	<p><b>1. Energy:</b> Utility service is a critical component of <i>healthy, affordable housing</i>. More than 1.3 million Michigan households with low incomes struggle to pay their utility bills, and the number of homes eligible for assistance exceeds available funding by hundreds of thousands of households every year. The state uses federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) funds to offset energy costs for families through a <a href="#">home heating tax credit, weatherization services, and winter crisis assistance</a>. LIHEAP money, combined with money collected through a surcharge on utility customers' bills, also helps fund the <a href="#">Michigan Energy Assistance Program</a> (MEAP), which provides energy assistance programs designed to help customers achieve self-sufficiency. The amount of LIHEAP money coming into Michigan declined by 43% from 2010 to 2016.</p> <p>There are several coalitions related to residential energy security: the <a href="#">Coalition to Keep Michigan Warm</a> (created to help low-income households facing unaffordable energy bills), the Residential Ratepayer Protection Council (formed to advocate for programs that benefit residential utility customers as the implementation of Michigan's new energy law proceeds), and <a href="#">Michigan Energy Efficiency for All</a> (which is exploring partnerships between the energy efficiency sector, landlords and the healthcare field in bringing the benefits of energy efficiency to low-income, multifamily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">LIHEAP Spending by Congressional District</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">LIHEAP funding in Michigan</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">2018 MEAP Grant Program Fact Sheets</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">MEAP Evaluation</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">The Home Energy Affordability Gap</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Lifting the High Energy Burden in America's Largest Cities</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">The potential for Energy Savings in Affordable Multifamily Housing</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Water</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">(#1,2) Detroit People's Platform</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#2) Community Development Advocates of Detroit (CDAD)</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#1,2) We the People</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#1,4) Detroit Equity Action Lab</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Welfare rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">(#3) Neighborhood Community Development</a></li> </ul>

	<p>housing). The League supports continued home energy assistance, utility rate design and energy waste reduction programs that benefit customers with low incomes, and <a href="#">clean and renewable energy</a>.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">D4: Doing Development Differently in Metro Detroit</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>2. Poverty/income assistance:</b> Michigan’s TANF-funded cash assistance program is called the Family Independence Program (FIP). With a maximum benefit of \$492 per month for a family of three and an initial eligibility level below half the poverty threshold, it is insufficient in providing needed help for households with children and little or no earned income. Furthermore, although there are an estimated 1.57 million individuals in poverty in Michigan, including 499,000 children, only 44,000 individuals including 36,000 children receive assistance through FIP. Michigan’s cash assistance is lower than at any time since the 1950s due to a combination of strict eligibility rules and a 4-year time limit. The <i>advocates</i> are urging supports a) an increase in benefits, b) a change in eligibility rules to enable more families below poverty to receive assistance, c) the reinstatement of “clockstoppers” to the time limit, and d) enabling more cash assistance recipients to fulfill work requirements through education and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">DHHS Green Book</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">MLPP Geographic Census Fact Sheet</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">American Community Survey: American FactFinder</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">From Safety Net to Springboard: Using the Family Independence Program to Help More Parents Build Their Skills</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Public Assistance indicators</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Tax Foreclosures / Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">We the People</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Community Development Advocates of Detroit (CDAD)</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">United Housing Coalition</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Building Detroit (Affordable Housing; mandated have low income housing)</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>3. Housing:</b> As a result of rising home prices and stagnating/declining incomes, Michigan is experiencing a crisis-level shortage of safe, affordable housing. Across the state, the <i>share of household income spent on housing often exceeds 30%</i> (the maximum level considered “affordable”). Statewide, <i>there are only 36 available, affordable rental units for every 100 households classified as “extremely low income”</i>. The problem is even <i>more severe in Detroit and Grand Rapids notwithstanding proposed HUD regulation changes</i>. Funding for affordable housing in Michigan comes primarily from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is filtered down through the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) and local governments. Over the last 40 years, HUD funding has declined by more than 50% and the <a href="#">most recent executive budget proposal aims to cut even more</a>. MSHDA does not receive any state General Fund dollars; instead, the Authority generates revenue to cover program and staffing costs through the sale of bonds and mortgage products. Also, by reducing the value of the low-income housing tax credit (historically, the greatest incentive for the private-sector development of affordable housing), the recently enacted federal tax overhaul is expected to discourage the production of 250,000 affordable units nationwide over the next 10 years.</p> <p>Michigan law <i>bans local units of government from imposing rent control, which effectively prohibits mandatory inclusionary zoning</i>. Local units may, however, adopt <i>voluntary inclusionary zoning</i> by offering incentives for developers to price a specified portion of their housing projects affordably for families with low incomes.</p> <p>Other barriers to securing quality affordable housing include long waiting lists for certain housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">Annual Report of the Michigan Campaign to End Homelessness</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">National Low-Income Housing Coalition 2018 Gap Report: Michigan</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">National Low-Income Housing Coalition 2018 Out of Reach: Michigan</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Eviction Lab: Michigan Profile</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Kids Count Data: Children in households with a high housing cost burden</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Kids Count Data: Children in low-income households with a high housing cost burden</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Kids Count Data: Children living in crowded housing</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">The Effects of Inclusionary Zoning on Local Housing Markets</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">Detroit People’s Platform</a></li> <li>● (#3,4,5) <a href="#">United Way</a></li> <li>● (#3) <a href="#">Develop Detroit</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">Progress Michigan Education</a></li> <li>● (#2,3,5) <a href="#">PICO</a></li> <li>● (#2) <a href="#">In Our Backyards</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">North End Woodward Community Coalition</a></li> <li>● (#4) <a href="#">Transportation Riders United</a></li> </ul>

	<p>programs, landlord discrimination against prospective tenants based on their source of income (such as a voucher under the Housing Choice program, formerly known as Section 8) and evictions carried out in retaliation against tenants who complain about property conditions.</p>		
	<p><b>4. Transportation:</b> Michigan residents face two main transportation barriers when getting to work: the <i>condition of roads</i> and a <i>lack of comprehensive public transit systems</i> within and between communities. The road plan passed in 2015 will phase in an additional \$1.2B (half new revenues and half earmarked existing revenues) for road maintenance and repair, but recent reports have said that the need is far greater than that. Additionally, the plan provides very little in terms of increases for Michigan's comprehensive transportation fund, which funds public transit initiatives. There was a ballot proposal in 2016 supported by advocates the <a href="#">Regional Transit Authority's ballot proposal</a> in 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Michigan Department of Transportation</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Michigan 5-year Transportation Program</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">SEMCOG data and maps (southeast Michigan only)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">TRIP Michigan reports</a></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>5. Child support:</b> In Michigan, <i>more than 20% of children are owed child support</i>. Of those who are owed support, nearly 24% are receiving none of the support payment while over 58% are receiving less than 70%. The average amount of child support received in 2016 was \$216 per month. Child support parents are critical for economic security. <a href="#">Many custodial parents are single mothers who are at higher risk of living in poverty</a>. While states have increased enforcement of child support payments, many non-custodial parents also struggle with their own financial security and sufficient income. Unfortunately, many fathers of color are incarcerated and child support accrues while they are in prison, putting them in arrears and often leading to re-arrest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><a href="#">Kids Count Data: Other Economic Well-Being - Children Owed Support</a></b></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>6. EITC/Taxes:</b> Michigan's tax system could be stronger to help decrease inequities in income. Currently, the tax system in Michigan as a whole is severely upside down, with taxpayers at the top paying a significantly smaller percentage of their income in taxes as compared with the rest of Michigan residents, which means taxpayers with lower-incomes pay a bigger share of their incomes in state and local taxes than the richest Michiganders. <i>Advocates</i> support policies that target tax relief to those who truly need it which also serve to shrink the income gap, such as the state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and a graduated income tax.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The state EITC was created in 2006, effective for the 2008 tax year. It was enacted at 10% of the federal credit and then bumped up to 20% before it was slashed in 2011 to 6% of the federal credit. The state EITC is claimed by roughly 750,000 Michigan taxpayers raising over 1 million children. The state EITC piggybacks off of the federal credit by helping hardworking Michiganders make ends meet, enhances the lives of children, and boosts local economies.</li> <li>• Michigan currently has a flat income tax as mandated by the constitution. A <a href="#">graduated income tax</a>, like the federal tax code, would allow most Michigan residents receive an overall tax cut while increasing state revenue.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">MI EITC data available from Treasury; used for county MI EITC fact sheets.</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">IRS tax stats (IRS data on federal income taxes available by state, county, and zip code; also broken down by income group)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Federal and state tax modeling available through Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (see, e.g., state data on <a href="#">federal tax plan</a>; <a href="#">impact of reducing Michigan's income tax rate</a>)</a></li> </ul>	

	EITC: get initiative on ballot, 20K; MI; ballot initiative, part of constitution and not change. Need graduated income tax, put money there.		
<p><b>Health</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maternal and child health</li> <li>2. Medicaid/HMP</li> <li>3. Environmental health</li> <li>4. Access to healthy food</li> <li>5. Disparities</li> </ol>	<p><b>1. Maternal and child health:</b> A mother’s health is inextricably connected to her child’s immediate and long-term health and overall well-being. Race, place and income matter. <i>Women of color</i> have experienced institutional and structural barriers leading to inequitable health. Women that live in areas without reliable <i>transportation</i> to visit a doctor and who do not have <i>clean and safe communities</i> to reduce exposure to harmful toxins and stress are at greater risk of unhealthy birth outcomes.</p> <p>Activity: Michigan League of Public Policy’s Kids Count project produces an annual report on maternal and child health, <i>Right Start</i>, that analyzes 8 Vital Statistics data indicators, including infant mortality, prenatal care, teen births, repeat teen births, preterm births, low-birthweight babies, smoking during pregnancy and mother’s education level at the time of birth. The report includes localized profiles down to the city/village/township level. The reports include policy recommendations specific to the issue area that is highlighted. These recommendations have recently included: expansion of home visitation programs and increased funding for prenatal smoking cessation.</p> <p><b>2. Medicaid/Healthy MI Plan/SCHIP:</b> Medicaid covers nearly 2.4 million Michiganders of low-incomes, including around 670,000 through the state’s expanded Medicaid program “Healthy Michigan”. The traditional Medicaid population is children (Michigan Medicaid covers nearly 50% of births), <i>people with disabilities</i>, and the elderly. In 2013, the Michigan legislature made the decision to accept funding from the federal government to <i>expand Medicaid</i>. The legislation required the approval of two waivers from the federal government. The first waiver included the requirement of cost-sharing, healthy behavior standards, co-pays, along with a number of other requirements. This waiver was approved. The second waiver the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services was required to seek would require that once an individual reached 48 months on the program they could transfer to an exchange like health plan or stay on Healthy Michigan if they completed or attested to a healthy behavior. This waiver was also approved - had either of these waivers not been approved, the legislation called for the program to end. While the law has a number of important measures - it also includes a trigger that states that once costs of the program exceed savings the program goes away. The program far exceeded its early enrollment estimates and has been helpful for enrollees, hospitals, and the state’s economy. This “trigger” is an issue to be closely monitored. In January, the Centers on Medicare and Medicaid Services provided guidance that they would allow states to request waivers to allow work requirements for Medicaid recipients. Legislation is currently being considered in Michigan on this. CHIP is known as MiChild in Michigan, while funding for the program expired this summer Congress later approved a 10-year reauthorization of funding for the program. The legislature is near agreement on legislation <u>requiring all Medicaid recipients to work</u> to continue receiving benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <u><a href="#">maternal and child health indicators</a></u></li> <li>● <u><a href="#">DHHS Green Book</a></u></li> <li>● <b>UM Institute for Healthcare Policy &amp; Innovation:</b> <u><a href="#">Healthy Michigan survey and study data</a></u></li> <li>● <b>MLPP:</b> <u><a href="#">10 Reasons the ACA is good for Michigan</a></u></li> <li>● <b>MLPP:</b> <u><a href="#">Protect healthcare for 650,000 Michiganders</a></u></li> <li>● <b>MLPP:</b> <u><a href="#">Medicaid block grants and per capita caps are bad for Michigan’s health</a></u></li> <li>● <b>MLPP:</b> <u><a href="#">Clean reauthorization of federal CHIP needed</a></u></li> <li>● <b>MLPP:</b> <u><a href="#">Medicaid work requirements: Why making people work doesn’t work</a></u></li> </ul>	<p><b>Maternal and Child Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#1) <u><a href="#">MI Children</a></u></li> <li>● (#3) <u><a href="#">Grand Rapids African American Health Institute</a></u></li> <li>● (#1) <u><a href="#">Asthma Prevention Coalition</a></u></li> <li>● (#2,3) <u><a href="#">Detroit Academic Urban Research Center</a></u></li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#2,3) <u><a href="#">Detroit Academic Urban Research Center</a></u></li> <li>● <u><a href="#">Adult Well being</a></u></li> <li>● (#3) <u><a href="#">Southwest Detroit Environmental Visions:</a></u></li> <li>● (#3) <u><a href="#">Sierra Club</a></u></li> <li>● (#3) <u><a href="#">MI Environmental Justice Coalition</a></u></li> <li>● (#3) <u><a href="#">Detroitters Working for Environmental Justice</a></u></li> <li>● (#3) <u><a href="#">WMEAC</a></u></li> <li>● (#3) <u><a href="#">Michigan League of Conservation Voters</a></u></li> </ul> <p><b>Access to healthy food</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#4) <u><a href="#">Detroit Black Food Security Network</a></u></li> <li>● (#4) <u><a href="#">Forgotten Harvest</a></u></li> <li>● (#4) <u><a href="#">Food Bank</a></u></li> </ul>

	<p><b>3. Environmental health:</b> The <i>environment and community</i> in which a person’s life plays a key role in determining their health as does the clinical care they receive and have access to, and <i>social and economic factors</i> such as <i>income, education, and employment</i> level. <i>Kids of color</i> and <i>children living in poverty</i> are most at <i>risk of toxic stress</i> and <i>poor health</i> because they face challenges in so many aspects of their lives, and they begin before they are even born. Women with low incomes are more likely to experience <i>inadequate nutrition</i> and <i>chronic health conditions</i>, which lead to a higher probability of delivering <i>low-birthweight babies</i>—the leading cause of infant mortality—and can lead to other <i>health and developmental problems</i>.</p> <p>There is a spotlight on <i>environmental health issues</i>, especially lead, <a href="#">in MI cities</a> and support for appropriations for services provided to Flint residents affected by the water crisis and calling for an expansion of lead poisoning response and elimination measures throughout the state. Lead remains a problem in every Michigan county and the primary source of exposure is not water (though water supply and safety is a challenge throughout the state), but paint in older homes. About 78% of Michigan’s housing stock was built before lead-based paint was banned. Currently, the state faces a shortage of contractors to perform lead inspections and abatement/remediation work.</p> <p>Activity: The <a href="#">Michigan Alliance for Lead-Safe Homes</a>, a coalition for information sharing, collaboration, and policy advocacy.</p> <p><b>WATER:</b> Because Michigan is home to some of the world’s most valuable water resources, <i>concerns about water quality</i> extend beyond the lead crisis in Flint. <a href="#">American Water Works</a> states that Michigan has nearly 500,000 lead water lines; Michigan ranks in third in the US the number of lead water lines. Failing septic systems pose a significant public health threat, particularly in rural and suburban areas. Michigan is the only state that does not have a statewide septic system code. The establishment of such a code is highly recommended, provided it includes a mechanism to assist homeowners with low incomes with the costs of inspections and necessary repairs or replacement.</p> <p>Developments related to <a href="#">vapor intrusion</a> and contamination by <a href="#">per- and polyflouroalkyl substances (PFAS)</a> are a significant policy concern. Several hundreds of Michigan families have had to vacate their homes due to <a href="#">air pollution and serious contamination</a>. This is a residual effect of Superfund sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 1-2 Tested for Lead</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 1-2 With Elevated Blood Lead (5 ug/dl)</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 1-2 With EBL (5 ug/dl, confirmed by venous)</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 1-2 on Medicaid, Tested for Lead</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 1-2 on Medicaid, With Elevated Blood Lead (5 ug/dl)</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children Ages 1-2 on Medicaid, With EBL (5 ug/dl, confirmed by venous)</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Remediation costs of contaminated watershed sites in Michigan</a></li> <li>● <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Percent of children with asthma problems</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Ecology Center: Costs of Lead Exposure &amp; Remediation in Michigan: Update</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">MI Dep't. of Environmental Quality: Map of Known PFAS Sites</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">(#4) Michigan Muslim Community Council</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">(#4) Moses</a></li> </ul>
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	<p><b>4. Access to healthy food:</b> Nearly 1.5 million Michiganders—about 15% of the state’s population—are <i>food insecure</i>. In addition to the financial and other barriers that impede access to healthy food, the income eligibility ceiling for many nutrition assistance programs is quite low and the conditions imposed on recipients can make participation difficult.</p> <p>Activities: Advocates call for for benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and activists consistently spoken out <a href="#">against cuts to SNAP funding</a> and program changes that would restrict eligibility. Advocates are looking for cross-sector initiatives to improve healthy food access and strengthen the relationship between food producers and healthcare providers. Recently, there is advocacy support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Legislation enacted in 2017</a> to dedicate state funds to private-sector healthy food retail projects in underserved downtown areas and commercial corridors.</li> <li>• <a href="#">Money in the state budget</a> for the “heat and eat” policy (which provides increased food assistance benefits to households receiving heating bill assistance), wireless infrastructure to facilitate SNAP transactions at farmers markets, the <a href="#">Double Up Food Bucks program</a>, and the <a href="#">10 Cents a Meal program</a>.</li> <li>• The inclusion of \$1.5 million in the state budget for grants to convenience stores to make modifications necessary to sell fresh produce. (To date, no funding has been allocated to this initiative.)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Prescription for Health-style programs</a>, which allow healthcare providers to write “prescriptions” for fresh produce that patients can redeem with participating farmers or farmers markets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Feeding America Map the Meal Gap</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Food Research &amp; Action Center: State Profile of Hunger, Poverty, &amp; Federal Nutrition Programs</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Prescription for Health Programs in Michigan</a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children living in households that were food insecure at some point during the year</a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children ages 0-18 receiving Food Assistance Program benefits</a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Students eligible for Free/Reduced-Price lunch</a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children ages 0-4 receiving WIC</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Still Hungry: Economic Recovery Leaves Many Michiganians Without Enough to Eat</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">10 Cents a Meal 2017-18 Legislative Report</a></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>5. Health Disparities:</b> Significant health disparities persist across Michigan due to disparities in numerous areas: infant mortality, health, development; exposure to lead; access to clean drinking water; dental health; access to mental health care and supportive services; substance abuse treatment and supports; and general access to primary care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Access to mental health care for teens improving, but less for communities with disparities</a></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Public Systems</b> 1. Adjudicated youth/Raise the Age 2. Juvenile justice financing streams 3. Abuse &amp; neglect 4. Out-of-home care</p>	<p><b>1. Adjudicated youth/Raise the Age:</b> Michigan is one of five states in the country that <i>still automatically charges 17-year-old kids as adults in the criminal justice system</i>. This puts children at a competitive disadvantage compared to youth in neighboring states. MI children and youth have less access to opportunity based on this policy alone. Kids placed in the adult system do not receive the age-appropriate treatment and services that they need. Plus, kids who go into the adult system are much more likely to recidivate and commit more violent offenses. <i>Michigan’s education outcomes rank us in the bottom ten nationally</i>. Youth who are incarcerated lose about 5.5 months of education over one year compared to youth who get to stay in high school. While 53% of 17-year-olds entering the state adult corrections system are the youth of color, the youth of color only make up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Raise the Age research and data.</a></li> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Youth residing in juvenile detention, correctional and/or residential facilities</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Adjudicated youth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (#3,4,5) <a href="#">Michigan’s Children</a></li> <li>• (#1) <a href="#">MICCD</a> (Michigan Council on Crime and Delinquency)</li> <li>• (#2) <a href="#">Citizens’ Alliance on</a></li> </ul>

5. Youth aging out 6. Adult incarceration	23% of the state's 17-year-old population.  <i>Advocates</i> are supporting the <a href="#">Raise the Age Michigan campaign</a> . A package of bipartisan bills is currently in the House Committee on Law and Justice. More than <a href="#">20 national and Michigan organizations</a> are participating in this collaborative effort.		<a href="#">prisons and public spending</a> • (#1) ACLU: <a href="#">issues of incarceration, school prison pipeline</a>
	<b>2. Juvenile justice financing streams:</b> The <a href="#">Child Care Fund</a> was created by Public Act 87 of 1978 with one of the purposes to set up a single-purpose agency to help resolve the unevenly distributed children and youth services throughout the state that varied in quality. The services were inadequate in some counties. The CCF is a 50/50 cost-sharing model between the state and counties to cover the costs of both child welfare and juvenile justice services. Michigan has a decentralized juvenile justice system, which leads to many issues with uniform data collection of some of the most vulnerable youth. Projects like Vision 20/20 have been led out of Ottawa County--and previously supported by the state--to develop a data dictionary and data reporting guidelines across various counties.	• <a href="#">Michigan Child Care Fund resources, including annual plan and budget and monthly expenditures</a>	<b>Juvenile justice financing streams</b>  • (#3,4,5) <a href="#">Black Family Development</a>
	<b>3. Abuse &amp; neglect:</b> Experiencing abuse or neglect as a child is <i>one adverse childhood experience (ACE)</i> that <i>hinders healthy development and outcomes into adulthood</i> . Michigan's rate of confirmed victims of child abuse or neglect has increased by over 30% between 2010 and 2016. Children of color are overrepresented in the share of confirmed victims. Funding for child abuse and neglect funding has decreased significantly over the last decade in the state. The recently passed federal legislation, Families First Act, provides a new funding structure emphasizing preventative child welfare measures over out-of-home care services. Through the <a href="#">Michigan Children's Trust Fund, local councils to prevent child abuse and neglect are funded, along with other grantees</a> working on prevention efforts.  There are <i>advocates</i> on the Citizens Review Panel on the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect. Policy recommendations include increased funding for prevention, comprehensive strategies to prevent child abuse and neglect, including positive parenting education, such as home visitation programs. Also, disparities in the child welfare system must be addressed through appropriate <i>data collection by race and ethnicity and cultural competency training for workers</i> .	• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Child Abuse and Neglect indicators</a>	<b>Out of home care and aging out of care</b>  • (#2,6) <a href="#">Detroit Justice Center</a>
	<b>4. Out-of-home care:</b> Children are removed from their families and placed in a foster home, relative care, residential care or shelter following substantiated abuse or neglect. <i>This also has an adverse effect on health, development, and outcomes into adulthood</i> . With the 2008 Children's Rights lawsuit against the state, <a href="#">Michigan continues to be under court monitoring and a consent decree to address the inadequacies and safety issues of children placed in foster care</a> . In part, this has led to much of the state's efforts in child welfare to be focused on decreasing the number of children in foster care and moving children into permanency. These are critical for child well-being; however, the focus has shifted efforts and resources away from prevention. The rate of children placed in out-	• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Out of Home Placement</a>	

	<p>of-home care due to child abuse or neglect declined by just under 7% from 2010 to 2016 and is at 4.8 per 1,000 children ages 0-17. <i>Children of color, particularly African-American and multiracial children, are overrepresented in out-of-home care placement.</i></p>		
	<p><b>5. Youth aging out:</b> <a href="#">Michigan's Youth in Transition Program</a> assists youth who are aging out of the foster care system up to age 21. Youth aging out of foster care can experience a number of barriers to accessing employment, housing, post-secondary education and training and more. The League has begun to work in partnership with the University of Michigan Poverty Solutions program to increase awareness and coordinate policy recommendations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Kids Count Data:</b> <a href="#">Children exiting foster care by age group</a></li> </ul>	
	<p><b>6. Adult Incarceration:</b> Ten percent of children and youth in Michigan have a parent who is incarcerated; Michigan ranking among the top five states. Adult incarceration has devastating implications on children affecting health, mental health and academic performance.</p>		
<p><b>Immigration</b></p>	<p><b>1. Proposed rule for public charge provisions endangers Michigan immigrant families' well being:</b> National: if the draft is adopted, adopted, benefits that could be considered in a public charge determination would include virtually any public service such as Medicaid (emergency Medicaid is excluded), Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women, Infants and Children (WIC), Section 8 housing vouchers, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, financial assistance provided through the health insurance marketplaces established under the Affordable Care Act. Therefore, immigrants would not be able access any of these benefits. The public charge policy primarily affects noncitizens who are applying for Lawful Permanent Resident status through family-based visa petitions. Some immigrants are not subject to the public charge rules. These include refugees; asylees; survivors of trafficking and other serious crimes; self-petitioners under the Violence Against Women Act; special immigrant juveniles; and certain people who have been paroled into the U.S. And, lawful permanent residents are not subject to a public charge test when they apply for citizenship.</p> <p><b>2. Immigrant Integration</b> There is significant coalition activity across the state (see column on right) to strengthen immigrant integration in Michigan. There is pending legislation to create a <a href="#">\$5 million immigrant integration fund</a> to ensure the social and civic integration of immigrant residents through community-based language programs and citizenship classes. English language proficiency and citizenship are important keys to economic mobility and have a positive ripple effect on the state economy.</p> <p><b>3. Mandatory English Language:</b> A bill has been introduced to make <a href="#">English the official language in Michigan</a>. Advocates are concerned that this legislation will violate federal law.</p> <p><b>4. Migrant Farm Workers:</b> The Right to Farm Act: Abhorrent sanitary conditions on Michigan farms are detailed <a href="#">Sanitary conditions on farms</a>. Moreover, the "<a href="#">Right to Farm Act</a>" would</p>	<p><b>Immigration is Good for Economic Growth:</b> <a href="#">Harvard Business School</a></p> <p><a href="#">Immigration: Key to the Revival of American Cities</a></p>	<p><b>Immigration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">(#1) MI Immigrants' Rights Center:</a> (Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Grand Rapids)</li> <li>• <a href="#">(#2) ACLU</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">(#2) Washtenaw County Immigrant Rights Center</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">(#1) Cosecha Movement,</a> (tools and model in NJ that Michigan has built upon; Grand Rapids is a Sanctuary City)</li> <li>• <a href="#">(#5) One Michigan</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">(#1) MI United;</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">(#2) MI Catholic Conference</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">(#2) Detroit Hispanic Development Corporation</a></li> </ul>

	<p>deregulate numerous sanitary laws with potential deleterious effects on farm workers, rural town residents, and residents statewide who may be contact with water ways for example.</p>		
<p><b>Civic Engagement/ Participation in Democracy</b></p> <p>1. Voting Rights 2. Redistricting</p>	<p><b>5. <u>Documentation and Immigration</u></b> remain a vibrant source of debate in Michigan. Presently all immigrant and undocumented college students <a href="#">pay out of state tuition rates</a>. There are a variety of grants that are available but this area remains highly contentious.</p> <p><b>1. <u>Promote the Vote</u>:</b> Is a Michigan voters bill of rights, it strengthens democracy. The bill provides provisions to: 1) protect the right to vote a secret ballot; 2) Ensure military service members and overseas voters get their ballots in time for their votes to count; 3) Provide voters with the option to vote straight party; 4) Automatically register citizens to vote at the Secretary of State's office unless the citizen declines; 5) Allow a citizen to register to vote anytime with proof of residency; 6) Provide all registered voters access to an absentee ballot for any reason and 7) Ensure the accuracy and integrity of elections by auditing election results. The ACLY, NAACP, ACCESS, and MI League of Public Policy are strong supporters.</p>		<p><b>Redistricting/Voting Rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Michigan Voice</a></li> <li>● (#1,2) <a href="#">Democracy Initiative</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">NAACP</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">ACLU</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">ACCESS</a>,</li> <li>● (#1,2) <a href="#">MI League of Public Policy</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">A. Phillip Randolph</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Asian Pacific Islander American (APIA) Vote MI</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">League of Women Voters</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">Fair Elections Legal Network</a></li> <li>● (#1) <a href="#">NAACP - Detroit Branch</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Arts, Culture, Creative Institutions</b></p>	<p><b>2. <u>Voters not Politicians</u></b> is a ballot committee seeking to redraw the lines that make up Michigan legislators' districts, a process known as redistricting. Currently, whichever political party controls the state Legislature decides the boundaries of state and congressional districts every 10 years based on U.S. Census data. Critics, including the <a href="#">Committee to Protect Voters Rights</a> say the process gives unfair advantage to the majority party. The proposal would take away redistricting power from lawmakers and give it to an independent commission made up of 13 registered voters in the state, from each major political party and independent voters.</p> <p>The State of Michigan ranks among the lowest in the US for public sector expenditures per capita (.22) compared to a neighboring Midwest state Minnesota at \$5.79 per capita (2010 dollars). The city of Detroit does not provide funding for the arts. Michigan has made <a href="#">extensive cuts to public art expenditures</a> over the past ten years. The placement of the Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs as part of Michigan Economic Development Corporation is instructive. The State of Michigan maintains \$10.2 million (\$9 million general fund) for the Arts and Cultural program. The focus is on efforts to support quality of place in local communities. The Executive Budget In fiscal year 2017 awarded <a href="#">504 grants</a> to community and educational organizations in 78 counties across Michigan.</p> <p>The Michigan Council for Arts and Cultural Affairs (MCACA) coordinates grants to arts and culture organizations, cities and municipalities, and other nonprofit organizations to encourage, develop and facilitate an enriched environment of artistic, creative and cultural activity in Michigan. Grants</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <a href="#">Youth Arts in Michigan</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Michigan for Arts and Cultural Affairs</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Arts.Black</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Digital Diaspora Family Reunion</a></li> <li>● <a href="#">Museum of Contemporary Arts Detroit</a></li> </ul>

	<p>are made in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operational Support includes Arts Education Organizations, Arts Services Organizations, Collecting or Material Organizations, Public Broadcasting Organizations, Literary Arts Organizations, Performing Arts Organizations and Visual Arts/Film/Video Organizations.</li> <li>- Project Support underwrites costs for production, presentation, and creation of arts and culture that promotes public engagement, diverse and excellent art, lifelong learning in the arts, and the strengthening or livability of communities through the arts. The goal is connecting communities with the world by exploring, sharing and supporting creative expression, and by doing so to promote the health and well-being of communities and citizens throughout the state.</li> <li>- Capital Improvement provides funding assistance for the expansion, renovation, or construction of arts and cultural facilities; upgrade of equipment and furnishings to provide an up-to-date environment; provide or increase accessibility to persons with disabilities or integrate energy efficient products and technologies.</li> <li>- Arts in Education funds arts education school-based arts learning projects, designed to introduce or enhance student knowledge of and participation in a particular art form such as dance, theatre, music, creative writing, storytelling, visual arts (including video, media arts, and graphic design), or traditional folk arts.</li> <li>- The New Leaders grant offers up to \$4,000 in support of projects or collaborations led by a young person ages 14-30-year-old, and focusing on the engagement, retention or mentoring of young people in Michigan through arts and culture.</li> <li>- There is a range of regranting, mini-grant programs that provide small grants for travel, presentation, supplies, and materials. Many of these funds are limited to a specified list of 43 designated “underserved” counties.</li> </ul>			
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## APPENDIX 2: Michigan Entities Engaged in System and Policy Change

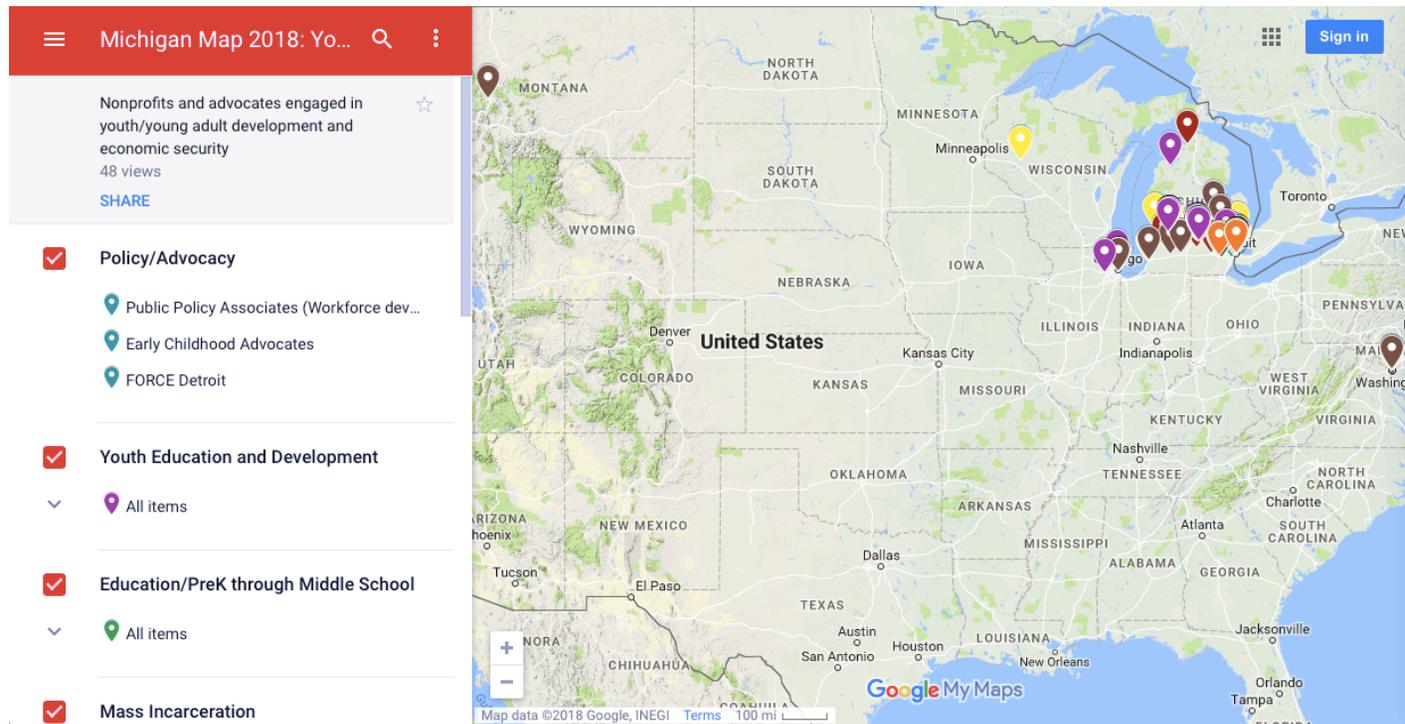
Click the link below (or cut and paste the url into your internet browser) to access this appendix document:



Michigan Entities Engaged in  
System and Policy Change

[https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/19k-Q7BtPJ0gE\\_b8RrFDE2dTH7goCjdGpIT-UNRFdoJg/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/19k-Q7BtPJ0gE_b8RrFDE2dTH7goCjdGpIT-UNRFdoJg/edit?usp=sharing)

### APPENDIX 3: Map of Michigan Advocacy Efforts



Click on the link below (or cut and past it into your internet browser) to view map and associated interactive information online:

[https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1Om\\_Q5ndPWDxiR8BOgBu5\\_wr5IMpQHtcd&ll=39.08748475094225,-94.34911853749998&z=5](https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1Om_Q5ndPWDxiR8BOgBu5_wr5IMpQHtcd&ll=39.08748475094225,-94.34911853749998&z=5)

#### **APPENDIX 4: Respondents Included in Ford Michigan Policy Scan**

##### Ford Foundation:

Doug Wood, Kevin Ryan, Don Chen, Xavier Briggs, Margaret Morton, Anna Wadia, Ethan Frey, Amy Brown, Liz Player, Noorain Khan, Farai Chideya, Michelle Shevin, Chris Cardona, Gihan Perera

All members of the Detroit working Group: February 25, 2018 and June 13, 2018  
Formerly of Ford Foundation: Fred Frelow

##### Detroit and Lansing Stakeholders:

Molly Sweeney, Jamila Martin: 482 Forward  
Nate Mullen: AMP's People for Education  
Jack Elsey and Erica Robertson: Detroit Children's Fund  
Tammie Jones: United Way  
Clarinda Barnett-Harrison: United Way  
Nicole Freeman, Jason Lee, Stephanie Nixon, Robert Shimkoski: Detroit Employment Solutions Center  
Angie Reye, Lex Zavala, Rose Guerrero: Detroit Hispanic Community Development  
Sonya Mays: Detroit Public Schools  
Gilda Jacobs, Renell Weathers, Karen Holcomb-Merrill: Michigan League of Public Policy  
Trina Shanks: University of Michigan  
Art Reyes: We the People  
Dr. Arbulu: Michigan Department of Civil Rights  
Melanie D'Evelyn: Detroit Chamber of Commerce  
Lou Glazer: Michigan Future  
Mona Makki, Anisa Sahoubah, Nadia Tordova: ACCESS  
Lacy Dawson: Michigan Voice  
Maurice Weeks: Action Center on Race & the Economy

##### Various Citizens:

10th grade class at Osborn High School (21 participants)  
Focus Group: Ben Carson Students (8 participants)  
Focus Group of Artists in Osborn neighborhood (10 participants)  
Workshop at United Way on Men and Boys of Color and Narrative Change (10 participants)

##### Michigan Funders:

David McGhee, Punita Thurman, Kumar Raj: Skillman Foundation  
Wendy Jackson, Jonathan Hui: Kresge Foundation  
Rob Collier, Karen Aldridge Eason: Southeast Michigan Council on Foundations  
Miriam Noland: Southeast Michigan Community Foundation  
Kylie Mitchell: Ballmer Foundation

Ed Egnatios, Regina Bell: W.K. Kellogg Foundation:  
Erb Family Foundations: Cris Dob  
Patrice Cromwell : Annie E Casey Foundation:  
Tasha Tabron: JP Morgan Chase Foundation

National Stakeholders:

Leon Andrews: National League of Cities  
Olivia Golden, Kisha Bird, Elizabeth Lower-Basch, Rosa Garcia: CLASP  
Thaddeus Ferber and Elizabeth Gaines: Forum for Youth Investment  
Lili Allen, Michael Collins: Jobs for the Future  
James Kvall: Deputy Secretary of Education, Obama Administration  
Eric Schwartz: Executive Director, College for Social Innovation  
Reggie Lewis: Newark City of Learning  
Lisa Mensah: Opportunity Finance Network  
John Martinez, Rob Ivry, Alys Ratledge: MDRC  
American Institute for Research Forum: Common Components of Youth  
Programming: Federal Interagency Forum on Youth

## APPENDIX 5: NETWORK/COALITION OVERVIEW

A **Network/Coalition** is a base of connections from which many activities can emerge at the same time or over time. Members are deliberate about building, strengthening, and maintaining ties so that they can be activated again and again.

*Coalitions:* Can be more or less formal but are formed at particular historical moments focused on specific objectives. They often dissolve when the job is over (win or loss)

*Franchises:* Are formal, with a central hub establishing standards for “local” entities to use; some local flexibility permitted.

### **GENERATIVE NETWORKS:**

**Network Impact focuses on platforms of social relationships that are**

- **Intentional**
- **Peer-based**
- **Generative over time**

**Networks** are a vehicle for:

- Connections
- Knowledge
- Competencies
- Resources

- **Strengths of Networks**

- Making connections and achieving reach; bringing together novel combinations of people and reaching across bridges to other networks.
- Rapid growth.
- Repository of knowledge; capacity to hold knowledge, to build and generate knowledge.
- Repository of vast array of resources; clearinghouse function; rapid diffusion (Through these relationships and bridges).
- Greater adaptability – networks evolve and regroup with relative ease.

- **A network mindset** is a stance that prioritizes

- openness & transparency
- sharing control
- making connections

- Every network member is a network builder, with:

- Shared commitment to the network purpose
- Expertise or competence in key content areas
- Connections that matter
- Capacity to collaborate
- Potential to be a good “network citizen”

**Networks differ from many organizations:**

<b>Most organizations</b>	<b>Networks</b>
Centralized	De-centralized

Firmly controlled	Loosely controlled
Planned	Emergent
Proprietary	Open, shared
Transactional	Relational

- Framework for Assessing a Network
  - Connectivity: How well are members connecting with each other and exchanging value?
    - Number of links
    - Quality of relationships
    - Analysis of the structure of member connectivity within the network
  - Health: How well is the network doing in creating the conditions crucial for success and sustainability?
    - Member satisfaction and sense of shared purpose
    - Effectiveness of network infrastructure (mainly coordination and communication)
    - Effectiveness of network governance
    - Sufficiency of network resources
    - Value, trust
  - Impact
    - Impact the network has on its members, complementary capacity, reciprocity
    - Impact individual members have on their worlds as a result of participation
    - Impact members have collectively
  
- **Functions and Strengths of networks in Michigan:**
  - Coordination: related actions, synergy, resources
  - Learning: spread knowledge and skills
  - Innovation: create new knowledge, process, and/or products
  - Advocacy: promote policy or points of view
  - Mobilization: activate people to social change

**Basic Functions of a Network:**

- Connects (information) people to allow easy flow of and access to information and transactions
- Aligns (identity) people in ways that help them form more collective transactions than a connectivity network will do
- Individuals come to share a set of ideas, language, or standards
- Producing (initiative). Fosters joint action by people or organizations—has a specific purpose
  - *Policy action*
  - *Advocacy*
  - *Learning*
  - *Knowledge production and dissemination*

Membership	All comers No eligibility rules No barriers	Some eligibility rules Few barriers	Invitation only Strict eligibility rules Barriers: fees
Key task of network builder	Weaving: help people meet each other; increase ease of sharing and searching for information	Facilitation: helping people to explore potential shared identity and value propositions	Coordinating – helping people plan and implement collaborative actions
Enabling infrastructure	Web platform with networking tools for communications, documents	Capacity to analyze, compare, and synthesize frameworks, definitions, etc.	Project management and project budgeting capacity Performance accountability mechanisms

## APPENDIX 6: NETWORK TOOL IN ENHANCING NETWORK CAPACITY

These strategic outcomes will typically benefit from a mix of connecting, aligning and producing activities to achieve their targeted goals. Some examples are described in the table below.

Strategic Outcome	Network Activity		
	Connecting	Aligning	Producing
Peer Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing ideas and current practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreeing on field knowledge and expertise requirements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating shared information products (scans, toolkits, guidance reports)</li> <li>Defining effective practices</li> </ul>
Effective organizational practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying effective practice opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreeing on effective practice priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-developing effective practice</li> </ul>
Tool Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying the need for tools based on standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreeing on tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writing tools</li> </ul>
Develop innovation / spread best organizational services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying innovation opportunities for service design and delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreeing on innovations and services that are ready to scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing distribution and dissemination systems</li> </ul>
Support the advancement of communities of practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying trends and themes that apply to specific practice communities and their clients</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreeing on shared approaches within communities of practice that are ready to scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing distribution and dissemination systems</li> </ul>
Rapid dissemination of next practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing knowledge transfer tools and training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreeing on new practices and approaches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing distribution and dissemination systems</li> </ul>
Policy Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring policy priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreeing to support particular policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing policy proposals</li> <li>Advocating for policy adoption</li> </ul>
System change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connecting players in a system with each other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing shared targets and goals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborating on goal accomplishment</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX 7: Types of Collective Action Models

Type of Collective Organizing	Typical Distinguishing Features	Difference from a Generative Network
<b>Coalition or Alliance of Organizations</b>	A temporary alignment of organizations to achieve a specific objective such as electing a candidate or securing adoption of a new public policy. Usually disbands when the effort has been completed.	Narrower in purpose/scope than a network. (Some alliances reorganize as a generative network once their campaign is over.)
<b>Membership-Based Association or Organization</b>	Organized mainly to pool resources and provide dues-paying members with services, often for professional development or representation within public-policy arenas. Association/organization staff does most of the work.	More staff-driven, less member-to-member relationship driven, than a network. Focus is on serving members rather than members collaborating with each other.
<b>Community of Practice</b>	Organizations and individuals loosely align and coordinate around development, adoption, and spread of innovative practices and/or policies to address a particular set of problems or opportunities.	Participants typically lack a firm sense of “membership identity” and do not make explicit reciprocal commitments. Communities of practice often have many sub-networks.
<b>Movement/Social Movement Networks</b>	Large numbers of people loosely aligned around a large cause (e.g., civil rights, environmental protection), their passion ignited by a personal desire to right a wrong.	Less coherent, focused, and coordinated—and much larger, sprawling—than a generative network. A movement may contain networks; networks may spawn a movement.
<b>Learning Network</b>	Four key factors define a sense of community: “(1) <i>membership</i> , (2) <i>influence</i> , (3) <i>fulfillment of needs</i> and (4) <i>sharing and emotional connections</i> . Participants of learning community must feel some sense of loyalty and belonging to the group ( <i>membership</i> ) that drive their desire to keep working and helping others, also the things that the participants do must affect what happens in the community; that means, an active and not just a reactive performance	

## APPENDIX 8 : ROUGH CLASSIFICATION OF ADVOCACY ENDEAVORS IN MICHIGAN

### Classification of Michigan Advocacy

Modes include but are not limited to:

- self-advocacy
- group advocacy
- peer advocacy
- citizen advocacy
- professional advocacy
- non-instructed advocacy
- sophisticated lobbying

*Self-advocacy* refers to an individual's ability to effectively communicate his or her own interests, desires, needs, and rights. It recognizes that people are experts by experience and involves them in speaking out for themselves about the things that are important to them. It means that people are able to ask for what they want and need and to tell others about their thoughts and feelings. The goal of self-advocacy is for people to decide what they want and to carry out plans to help them get it. Self-advocacy differs from other forms of advocacy in that the individual self-assesses a situation or problem and then speaks for his or her own needs. The ultimate aim of all forms of advocacy should be to support people to self-advocate as far as they are able to.

*Group advocacy* involves people with shared experiences, positions or values coming together in groups to talk and listen to each other and speak up collectively about issues that are important to them. These groups aim to influence public opinion, policy and service provision. They vary considerably in size, influence and motive. Representatives of local groups are often included on planning committees and involved in the commissioning and monitoring of health and social care services.

*Peer advocacy* refers to one-to-one support provided by advocates with a similar disability or experience to a person using services. Trained and supported volunteers often provide peer advocacy as part of a coordinated project.

*Citizen advocacy* aims to involve people in their local community by enabling them to have a voice and to make decisions about the things that affect their lives. Citizen advocacy partnerships are long-term, lasting as long as there is commitment. Citizen advocates are local members of a community, usually unpaid and usually operating with support from a coordinated scheme.

*Professional advocacy* consists of paid independent advocates who support and enable people to speak up and represent their views, usually during times of major change or crisis. Such advocacy is issue-based and usually time-limited. Often, it is conducted by professionals with some insight but often very removed from constituents. There is frequently an imbalance with a tilt toward policy makers or professional allies.

Non-instructed advocacy has four recognized approaches:

- rights-based approach: we all have certain fundamental human rights that can be defined and measured
- person-centered approach: based on the development of long-term, trusting, and mutually respectful relationships between advocates and people
- watching brief approach: placing the person at the center of thinking about the best way to support them
- witness/observer approach: the advocate observes or witnesses the way in which a person leads his or her life

The individual capacity to be involved in decision-making may fluctuate. This provides a further argument in favor of a whole-systems approach to advocacy, which maximizes the chances of a continuity of support across a realm of interconnected actors.

*Sophisticated lobbying* is ingrained in Michigan. These lobbyists are sophisticated insiders, often handsomely compensated by vested interests, with deep inside knowledge. Often their work includes:

- The expansion or restriction of already established government policy or programs. Previous supporters and opponents of the policy or program line up accordingly.
- Budget scoring issues predominate many discussions, especially discussions about issues that are low in visibility. Many policymakers react to the issue solely on the basis of its potential impact on the budget. This is a tremendous source of predictability for low-visibility issues and points to the need for many advocates to raise the visibility of their proposals.
- Many examples display a conflict between only two opposing sides, with one side proposing some change in policy and the other side either being indifferent or supporting the status quo. Policy specialists supportive of some change typically face their greatest challenge in garnering high-level attention to their issue or justifying the cost of the proposal. Struggles for attention in the face of indifference are more common than fights between opposing visions of “good public policy.”
- It can perpetuate a narrative which is ameliorative at best and harmful at worst to historically marginalized communities. At the heart of pending, proposed or recently enacted policy is a core that oppresses historically marginalized communities, communities of color, and those in urban areas. Notably, the recently approved work requirements for Medicaid that exempt rural areas through an employment provision waive these work requirements for anyone in counties with an unemployment rate over 8.5 percent. The disparity here is that Michigan’s high-unemployment counties are mostly rural and mostly white—whereas a city such as Detroit, a place with a high concentration of black poverty,

is nestled in a larger municipality, Wayne County, with a low overall unemployment rate. Advantage: poor whites.

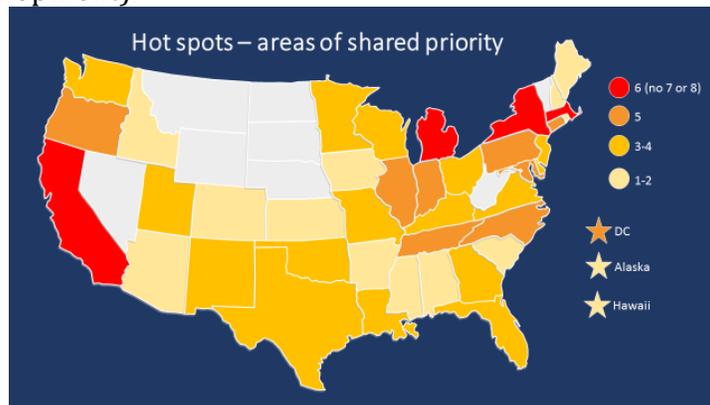
## APPENDIX 9 : OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPING UNIFIED POLICY AGENDA FOR YOUTH IN MICHIGAN

### *Collaborating to Implement a Unified Policy Agenda for Youth in Michigan June 2018*

#### **Background**

For many years, national nonprofits have been working independently to support children in communities across the U.S., but little had been done to develop a unified state policy agenda to accelerate impact at scale. In June 2017, The Education Redesign Lab at Harvard convened some of the most influential national organizations developing cradle-to-career, cross-sector collaborations. Framed as a discussion to build a “Children’s Opportunity Agenda,” leaders from StriveTogether, Communities in Schools, the Coalition for Community Schools, Say Yes to Education, the Promise Neighborhoods Institute at PolicyLink, the Forum for Youth Investment, Harlem Children’s Zone, City Connects, the Campaign for Grade Level Reading, and the Children’s Aid Society convened at Harvard to discuss common causes. One of the key topics focused on developing a collaborative state policy agenda in a limited number of states in order to scale effective practices and ameliorate the impact of child poverty.

The organizations all have a commitment to supporting children along a developmental pathway (starting with early childhood through K-12, and into higher education and careers) that weaves together traditionally siloed services and educational opportunities (including early childhood programming, out-of-school enrichment, physical and behavioral health and the K-12 school system and youth workforce development).



The state policy working group that emerged has met over the last year to review options for state policy collaboration and has recently decided on **Michigan** as its first state. We will be exploring policy questions such as:

- What state and federal funding streams can be creatively leveraged to support children’s services across a developmental pathway?

- How can state policy encourage data sharing and integration across agency silos to help local leaders make better decisions around the needs of children?
- Is there strategic potential in creating statewide children’s budgets and revenue-generating opportunities?
- How can state policy leverage implementation of successful interventions in key areas (such as chronic absenteeism or integrated student supports) at scale?

### **National Organizations Operating in Michigan**

Six of the 11 organizations involved in the policy working group are already operating in Michigan:

- Strive Together in Grand Rapids and Adrian
- The Forum for Youth Investment/The Children's Funding Project: Wayne County/Kent County/Traverse City
- Communities in Schools: Detroit and Traverse City
- Children's Aid: Detroit and Grand Rapids
- PolicyLink/Promise Neighborhoods: Detroit
- Coalition for Community Schools: Detroit and Grand Rapids

### **Advocacy Networks**

Michigan also has a rich network of advocacy organizations committed to children from which to build upon, including: Education Trust; MidWest, Michigan Association of United Ways; Michigan Catholic Conference; Michigan League of Public Policy; Michigan Protection and Advocacy Services; Prevention Network; Skillman Center for Children; Fight Crime; Invest in Kids Michigan; Institute for Children, Youth, and Families; Association for Children’s Mental Health; Bridges 4 Kids; Samaritans; Autism Speaks; Michigan Federation for Children and Families; Michigan Association for Infant Mental Health; Michigan Association for the Education of Young Children; Michigan Head Start Association; Michigan Network for Youth and Families.

### **Potential Political Opportunities in 2018**

Michigan will have a new governor in January 2019. This could be an opportunity to advocate for a Children’s Cabinet and cross-agency agenda for children along with other new policy initiatives.

### **Supportive Philanthropic Environment**

Michigan has a rich national and local philanthropic community committed to enhancing the lives of children. We understand funders are convening to align their investments for greater impact in Michigan so the time is right for national youth-focused organizations to do the same.

### **Funding Proposal**

The Children’s Funding Project and the Education Redesign Lab are proposing to co-lead this new state policy collaboration to:

- Develop, with coalition members, a mutually agreed upon two-year policy agenda for Michigan based on community needs and barriers to expanding services.
- Coordinate with other Michigan coalitions to advance agreed upon policy goals.
- Create and disseminate (via trainings and web access) an FY '19 state fiscal map to ensure Detroit and other Michigan communities are fully accessing current federal and state public funding.
- Monitor and provide technical assistance to Detroit/Wayne County around the creation of a revenue-generating ballot measure to raise funds for youth.
- Monitor and support Kent County ballot initiative to raise .5 million in property tax to support increases in early childhood funding.

Cost: \$350,000 for staff time, travel, consultant support, and trainings.

## APPENDIX 10: IMMIGRATION

### **More than 70,000 U.S. citizens in Michigan live with at least one family member who is undocumented.**

- 130,000 [undocumented immigrants](#) comprised 20 percent of the immigrant population and 1.3 percent of the total state population in 2014.
- 157,529 people in Michigan, including 60,448 born in the U.S. lived with at least one [undocumented family member](#) between 2010 and 2014.
- During the same period, two percent of children in the state were U.S. citizens living with at least one undocumented family member (52,748 children in total).

### **More than 5,000 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients live in Michigan.**

- As of 2016, 72 percent of [DACA-eligible immigrants](#) in Michigan, or 7,339 people, had applied for DACA.
- An additional 3,000 residents of the state satisfied all but the educational requirements for DACA, and another 2,000 would be eligible as they grew older.

### **Immigrants are an important part of Michigan's labor force across industries.**

- 377,024 immigrant workers comprised 7.7 percent of the labor force in 2015.

### **Immigrants are vital members of Michigan's workforce in a range of occupations.**

- Undocumented immigrants comprised 1.7 percent of the state's workforce in 2014.

### **Immigrants in Michigan have contributed billions of dollars in taxes.**

- [Immigrant-led households in the state paid](#) \$3.8 billion in federal taxes and \$1.5 billion in state and local taxes in 2014.
- Undocumented immigrants in Michigan paid an estimated \$86.7 million in [state and local taxes](#) in 2014. Their contribution would rise to \$113.9 million if they could receive legal status.
- [DACA recipients in Michigan](#) paid an estimated \$15.9 million in state and local taxes in 2016.

### **As consumers, immigrants add billions of dollars to Michigan's economy.**

- Michigan residents in immigrant-led households had \$14.2 billion in [spending power](#) (after-tax income) in 2014.

### **Immigrant entrepreneurs in Michigan generate over a half-billion dollars in annual business revenue.**

- 37,299 immigrant business owners accounted for 8.7 percent of all self-employed Michigan residents in 2015 and generated \$683.8 million in business income.
- In 2015, immigrants accounted for 20.3 percent of business owners in the Detroit/Warren/Livonia metropolitan area and 17.3 percent in the Grand Rapids/Wyoming metro area.

## APPENDIX 11: EMPOWERMENT PROCESS

The core of empowerment theory emphasizes control over macro-level decisions across mutually interdependent—resident, organizational, and community—domains in which people, organizations, and communities claim voice and control over their social and physical circumstances. At the resident level, empowerment manifests in the residents' ability to contribute to the "process" of developing organizational power (through organizational membership, relationship building, action, and reflection ) and in "outcomes" of social and environmental change (e.g., actions and demands emerging out of a newly-found knowledge of power, social and emotional connectedness, and organizational participation). At the organizational level, processes of empowerment manifest in multiple and dynamically interrelated modes of participation, such as building relationships among organizations with aligned motives and interests and developing and enacting ongoing community organizing actions. Outcomes at this level might include organizational ability to mobilize a constituent base, shape topics for debate, influence discussions within the public arena, and shape community ideologies. At the community level, empowerment processes include developing connections between institutions such as schools, law enforcement, private businesses and the local community, and fostering these connections to take collective action (e.g., developing safe play spaces for children in communities plagued by violence; employment opportunities for youth and young adults; on-ramps to post-secondary opportunities for all youth and young adults). Outcomes at this level include a host of empowered organizations and networks in and across communities brought together to collectively address social and environmental inequities.

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