



CONCERNING KIDS A SKILLMAN FOUNDATION STUDY

HEALTHCARE SURVEY RESULTS

APRIL 2003

Conducted by



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF HEALTHCARE SURVEY FINDINGS

Children and Youth Healthcare in General

Metropolitan Detroit residents are concerned about healthcare and health related problems of children and youth in their communities.

- Children and youth healthcare is an important issue to metropolitan Detroit residents. On a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not at all important” and 10 being “very important” the importance of children and youth healthcare in metropolitan Detroit receives a mean rating of 8.66. The City of Detroit has the highest mean rating (9.24) and is significantly higher differences with the rest of the counties.
- At the present time uninsured children and youth followed by vaccinations and immunizations are the top health issues facing children and youth in metropolitan Detroit.

Access to prenatal care, dental care, and healthcare in general are more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties.

- Access to prenatal care and dental care is more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties. On a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “extremely poor access” and 10 being a “excellent access” the mean ratings for access to prenatal care for pregnant women and dental care are significantly lower in Detroit (6.12 and 5.45) than in Out-Wayne (7.05 and 6.65), Macomb (7.13 and 7.01), and Oakland (7.22 and 6.95).
- Access to healthcare in general is more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties. On scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not a problem at all” and 10 being “a major problem” the mean rating of the City of Detroit (6.25) is significantly higher than that of Out-Wayne (4.90), Macomb (4.88), and Oakland (4.70) counties.
- City of Detroit residents compared to tri-country residents report a lower quality of care for their children.

Health insurance coverage is considered better in Oakland, Macomb, and Out-Wayne than in the City of Detroit.

- Seven out of ten (71%) residents in the City of Detroit think that the amount of families without health insurance in their community is a major problem. This number is significantly lower in Macomb (36%), Oakland (41%) and Out-Wayne County (45%).
- Regarding both health insurance coverage and cost of healthcare, City of Detroit residents are significantly more likely to report they do not have coverage and to report the cost is not affordable.

Awareness of MICHILD is low in Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties. The majority of residents in Out-Wayne (65%), Macomb (64%), and Oakland (76%) claim to be “not too” or “not at all” familiar with the program. The program is better known in the City of Detroit where 44% of residents are very (18%) or somewhat (26%) familiar with MICHILD.

Specific Health Issues

- The issues of unprotected sex, sexually transmitted diseases, teenage pregnancy, and HIV and AIDS are rated more of a major problem in the City of Detroit than in the rest of the counties.
- More than half of Metro Detroit residents strongly agree that methods of birth control should be available to teenagers between the age of 14 and 16 even if their parents do not approve.
- Furthermore, 8 in 10 (81%) Detroit residents strongly agree that youth should be required to have a state mandated sex education class in school.
- The mean ratings by county indicate that having up-to-date vaccinations and immunizations are more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Oakland, Out-Wayne, and Macomb counties.
- Even though more than three quarters (76%) of metropolitan Detroit residents hold true that vaccinations and immunizations should be free for children if the parents are not able to pay, opinions on the affordability of vaccinations and immunizations for children and youth differ by county.
- Metropolitan Detroit residents think that most parents today are not placing enough emphasis on proper nutrition. Metropolitan Detroit residents consider obesity to be a problem in their communities. The average score for obesity is 6.26 on a problem scale from 0 to 10. Unlike obesity, underweight, underfed, or hungry youth is not a major problem. Anorexia is not considered a major problem either.
- The score for how much of a problem child neglect is for all counties is about average. The City of Detroit has the highest score (5.91). Child neglect is significantly more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne (5.07), Macomb (4.78), and Oakland (4.53) counties. The overall problem rating for physical child abuse is 4.73 for metro Detroit. The City of Detroit also has the highest mean rating for mental or emotional child abuse (5.94).
- Metropolitan Detroit residents have little trust in foster care in the State of Michigan. Only 4 in 10 (38%) metropolitan Detroit residents have a good amount of trust that children in foster care in the State of Michigan are living in a safe environment. The level of trust is lower in the city of Detroit, where 14% of city residents have no trust at all that children in foster care are safe compared to 7% of Out-Wayne, 10% of Macomb, and 5% of Oakland residents.
- Knowledge about the symptoms and signs of severe depression is lower in the City of Detroit than in the other counties and depression for children and youth is a bigger problem in the City of Detroit than in Macomb, Out-Wayne, and Oakland counties. The issue of self-esteem is also viewed as more of a problem for children and youth in City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties.

Substance Abuse

- By the overall mean rating, smoking cigarettes comes first with a mean rating of 7.73 followed by drinking alcohol (6.71) and using drugs (6.59). The mean rating for smoking cigarettes is highest in Macomb County (8.50) and the problem of drinking alcohol is highest in Out-Wayne County (6.74). The City of Detroit displays the highest problem rating for drug use (7.00).
- In all areas surveyed, Marijuana (80%), Ecstasy (20%), Cocaine (16%), Alcohol (13%), and Crack (7%) are mentioned as types of illegal drugs that are believed to be the most often used by youth. Eight out of 10 residents in Out-Wayne (82%) and Oakland (82%) mentioned Marijuana as the drug most often used by youth in their communities, compared to 77% of Macomb and 76% of Detroit residents.
- With no significant differences between the counties, peer pressure is believed to be by far the main reason children or teens under the age of 18 use illegal drugs. The percentage of residents pointing to peer pressure as the main reason is 38% in Macomb, 37% in the City of Detroit, 35% in Out-Wayne, and 33% in Oakland.
- Parents may also be part of the problem. Forty-seven percent of City of Detroit residents believe that parents using illegal drugs or being drunk from alcohol is major problem in their community. This rate is significantly higher in the City of Detroit than in the rest of the counties where less than 2 in 10 residents think this is a major problem.
- Another aspect linked to use of drugs and alcohol is the existence of Raves in the communities. Raves are techno-music parties that are held at remote locations, in abandoned buildings and after-hours nightspots. Drugs and alcohol are often widely accepted and underage youth often attend. The percentage of residents who believe Raves are happening in their areas is significantly higher in Macomb (61%) and Oakland (62%) counties than in the City of Detroit (52%), and Out-Wayne (58%).
- Regarding drug prevention, metropolitan Detroit residents welcome programs to educate parents. Residents were asked how useful it would be if an organization in their communities started a new program to educate parents about what to do if they believed their child was using illegal drugs. The percentage of residents who believe that such a program would be very useful is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (56%) than in all other areas. Eight in 10 residents in Out-Wayne (84%), Oakland (83%), Macomb (85%), and in the City of Detroit (85%) think that such program would be “very” to “somewhat” useful.

Friends and mothers, followed by fathers, have greater influence on children and youth with regard to these issues. Nine out of ten metropolitan Detroit residents think that friends (93%) and mothers (92%) have “a lot” or “some” influence on kids about issues like sex, drugs, and violence. Eighty-six percent of metro Detroit residents think that fathers have “a lot” or “some” influence on kids about these issues.

Newspapers, physician offices, and media in general constitute the major sources of healthcare information.

- The percentage of people getting healthcare information from newspapers is higher in Macomb (25%), Out-Wayne (24%), and Oakland (22%), than in the City of Detroit (14%).
- With no significant differences between the counties, the use of physician offices as a source for healthcare information is higher in Oakland (13%) and Out-Wayne (13%) counties than in Macomb County and the City of Detroit (11%).

The Role of the State Government

- Six out of ten residents in Out-Wayne (59%), Macomb (58%), and Oakland (59%) counties strongly favor expanding Medicaid and the MICHILD health insurance program to provide coverage for people without health insurance. This number is significantly higher in the City of Detroit where 8 out of 10 (83%) residents are strongly in favor of such expansion.
- Metropolitan Detroit residents are also in favor of expanding government programs for low-income people to provide dental care for people without dental insurance. While 8 out of 10 residents in Oakland (79%) and Macomb (80%) counties are “strongly” or “somewhat” in favor of such expansion, more than 8 in 10 residents in Out-Wayne (85%) and in the City of Detroit (94%) are “strongly” or “somewhat” in favor.
- When it comes to helping children and youth, metropolitan Detroit residents think that improving education (22%), access to and affordable healthcare and insurance (13%), and drug and alcohol education programs (13%) should be the State government’s highest priorities in the next year.
- Overall, improving the public schools (34%) followed by making quality healthcare more affordable (31%) stand out as what should be the top priority for the State government. The next two priorities are providing health insurance to families who lack it (16%), and lowering taxes (16%).

HEALTHCARE SURVEY RESULTS

Children and Youth Healthcare in General

Metropolitan Detroit residents are concerned about healthcare and health related problems of children and youth in their communities. On a scale from 0 to 10 with 0 being “not a problem at all” and 10 being “a major problem”, metropolitan residents give a mean rating of 5.46. The City of Detroit mean is 6.33 indicating that healthcare in general is more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in the rest of the three counties. Analyses of the survey results also indicate that the mean rating of how much of a problem healthcare is, is significantly higher in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne (5.26), Macomb (5.42), and Oakland (5.04) counties.

Q1. Using a scale of zero through ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem, please tell me how much of a problem if any, you think healthcare in general is for children and youth in your community?

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Mean	5.46	6.33	5.26	5.42	5.04

Children and youth healthcare is an important issue to metropolitan Detroit residents. On a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not at all important” and 10 being “very important” the importance of children and youth healthcare in metropolitan Detroit receives a mean rating of 8.66. The City of Detroit has the highest mean rating (9.24) and shows significant differences with the rest of the counties (Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland), which averaged 8.44, 8.63, and 8.46, respectively.

Q19. Using a scale of zero through ten with 0 being not at all important and 10 being very important, how important an issue is children and youth healthcare to you?

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Mean	8.66	9.24	8.44	8.63	8.46

At the present time children and youth not being covered by health insurance followed by vaccinations and immunizations are the top most important health issues facing children and youth in metropolitan Detroit. Respectively, 18% and 12% of metropolitan Detroit residents think that uninsured children and vaccinations and immunizations are the most important health issues. Next are the costs of healthcare (mentioned by 7% of metropolitan Detroit residents), the use of drugs (6%), and the quality of healthcare (6%). Obesity (4%) and sexually transmitted diseases (3%) are also of the most important issues mentioned.

The importance of uninsured children and youth and vaccinations and immunizations is not significantly different between the counties and the City of Detroit. The percentage of residents indicating cost of healthcare as an important issue is significantly higher in Oakland (11%) than in Out-Wayne (6%), Macomb (6%), and the City of Detroit (6%). Counties are significantly less likely than Detroit to report drug use as an important issue. The City of Detroit has the most residents choosing the quality of healthcare (7%) as the most important issue and is significantly different from Oakland (3%).

Q1a. What do you think is the most important health issue for children and youth in your community at the present time? (Asked Open-Ended)

Top Ten Responses

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Uninsured/youth not being covered by health insurance	18%	21%	18%	16%	16%
Vaccinations and immunizations	12	11	13	11	11
The cost of health care	7	6	6	6	11
Using drugs	6	2	7	6	7
The quality of health care	6	7	6	7	3
Obesity	4	3	5	3	4
Sexually transmitted diseases	3	4	2	3	3
Poor nutrition	3	1	3	2	3
Smoking cigarettes	3	2	3	4	2
Colds/virus/flu	2	1	3	2	2

Q1a. What do you think is the most important health issue for children and youth in your community at the present time? (Asked Open-Ended)

Other Responses

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Lack of or quality of health education	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%
AIDS and HIV	2	3	1	0	3
Neglect	1	1	2	1	1
Physical child abuse	1	2	1	1	2
Lead poisoning	1	4	0	1	1
Mental health	1	1	2	1	1
Safety/crime/violence	1	3	1	1	1
Allergies/asthma	1	3	0	2	1
Childhood disease/cancer	1	2	1	1	1
Access to HC/lack of HC	1	2	1	1	1
Teenage pregnancy	1	1	0	1	0
Prenatal care	1	0	0	0	2
Dental care	1	0	0	1	1
Drinking alcohol	1	0	1	1	0
Lack of food/clothing/shelter	1	1	1	0	0
Air/water pollution	0	0	0	0	0
Car accidents	0	0	0	0	0
Anorexia	0	0	0	0	0
Other (SPECIFY)	3	5	1	2	3
Don't know/Refused	18	14	19	23	17

Access to Healthcare

Metropolitan Detroit views access to healthcare, prenatal care for pregnant woman, and dental care for children and youth in their communities differently. On a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not a problem at all” and 10 being “a major problem”, the average mean rating for access to healthcare for metropolitan Detroit is 5.13. The average mean ratings for access to prenatal care for pregnant women and access to dental care for children and youth are respectively 6.91 and 6.54 on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “extremely poor access” and 10 being “excellent access”.

Access to prenatal care and dental care is more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne (4.80 and 4.92), Macomb (4.53 and 4.78), and Oakland (4.51 and 4.27). On the same scale of 0 to 10, mean ratings for access to prenatal care for pregnant woman and dental care are significantly lower in Detroit than in rest of the counties and, the mean rating for access to dental care is significantly lower in Out-Wayne (4.92) than in Oakland (4.27).

Also, on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not a problem at all” and 10 being “a major problem”, the City of Detroit has the highest mean rating of access to healthcare (6.25). This indicates that access to healthcare in general is more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne (4.90), Macomb (4.88), and Oakland (4.70) counties. In regards to access to healthcare, analyses of the surveys results indicate significant differences between the City of Detroit and the rest of the counties (Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland).

Q34, Q28, Q17. On a scale of zero to ten with 0 being extremely poor access and 10 being excellent access, how would you rate the access to (insert item) in your community?

Means

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Prenatal care for pregnant women in your community	6.91	6.12	7.05	7.13	7.22
Dental care for children and youth in your community	6.54	5.45	6.65	7.01	6.95
Healthcare	5.13	6.25	4.90	4.88	4.70

Quality of Healthcare

Metropolitan Detroit residents were also asked to rate the quality of healthcare and dental care for children and youth in their communities. City of Detroit residents compared to tri-county residents report a lower quality of care for their children. Again, on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “extremely poor quality” and 10 being “excellent quality”, metro Detroit rates healthcare for children and youth with an average score of 6.80 and dental care received an average rating of 6.52. The ratings of both healthcare and dental care, mean ratings are significantly lower in the City of Detroit (6.08 for healthcare and 5.59 for dental care) and in Out-Wayne County (6.58 and 6.40, respectively) than in Macomb (7.28 and 6.99 respectively) and Oakland counties (7.22 and 7.00 respectively).

Q20. & Q27. On a scale of zero to ten with 0 being extremely poor quality and 10 being excellent quality, how would you rate the quality of (insert item) for children and youth in your community?

Means

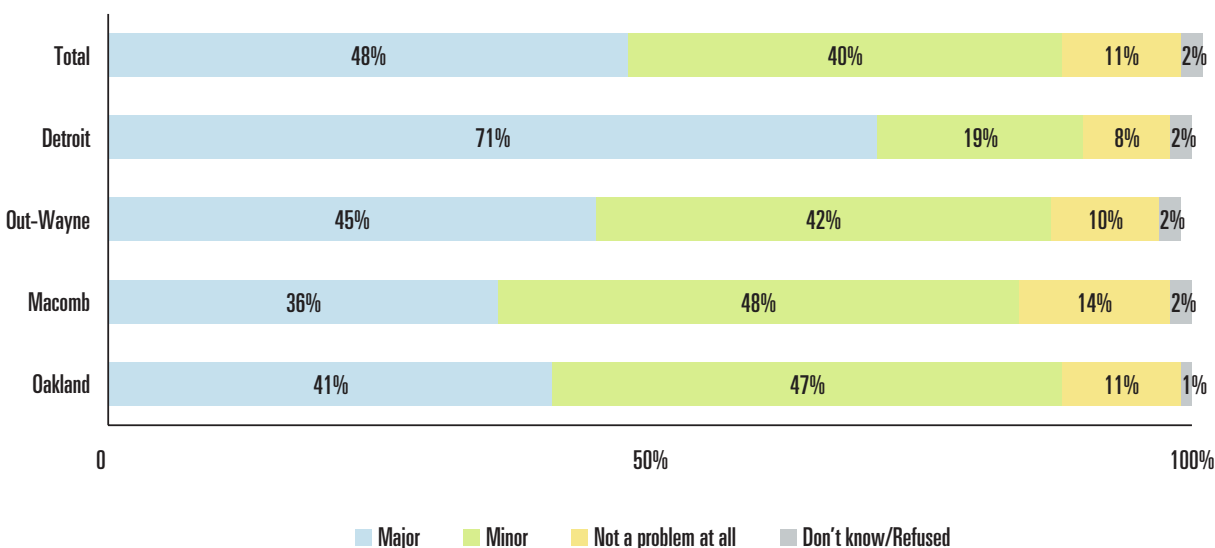
	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Healthcare	6.80	6.08	6.58	7.28	7.22
Dental care	6.52	5.59	6.40	6.99	7.00

Health Insurance

On the issue of health insurance coverage and cost of healthcare, analyses of the survey results show significant differences between the City of Detroit and the rest of the counties. Seven out of ten (71%) residents in the City of Detroit think that the amount of families without health insurance in their community is a major problem. This number is significantly lower in Macomb (36%), Oakland (41%) and Out-Wayne County (45%). The City of Detroit also displays the highest number of family members who visited the emergency room. A 48% of its residents claim that someone in their families visited the emergency room during the past six months compared to 40% of Out-Wayne, 41% of Macomb and 34% of Oakland residents.

Q24. Do you think the amount of families without health insurance in your community is a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem at all?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



The amount of uninsured pregnant woman is a major problem in the City of Detroit as well. Nearly 6 in 10 (59%) of residents in the City of Detroit think that this is a major problem while more than half of other counties' residents thinks that this is a minor problem in their communities. The percentage of residents considering that uninsured pregnant women is a major problem in their community is significantly higher in Detroit (59%) than in Out-Wayne (23%), Macomb (19%), and Oakland (19%).

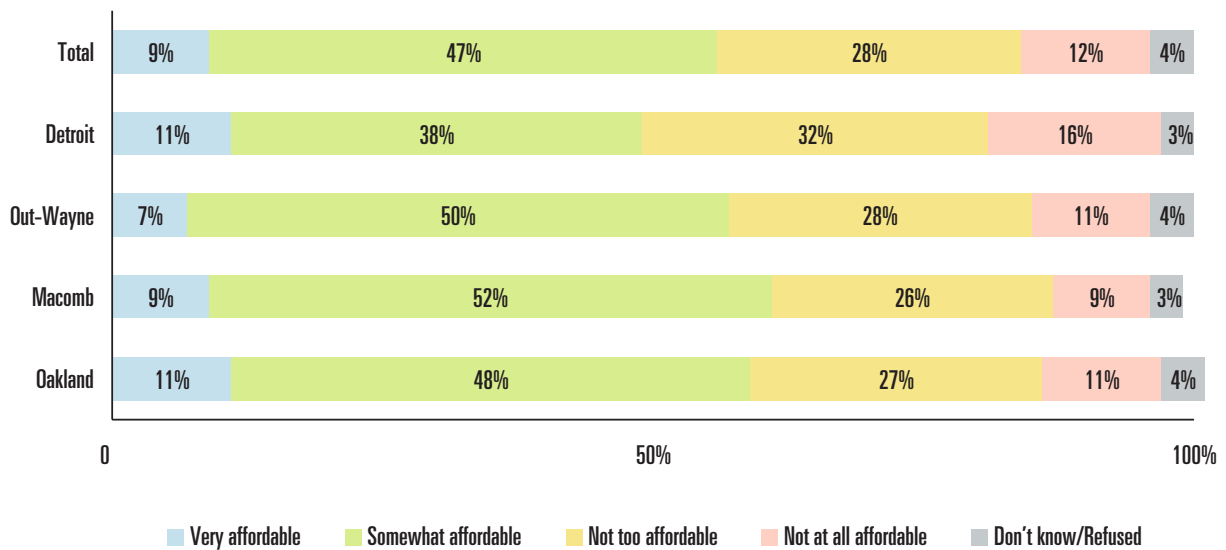
Health insurance coverage is better in Oakland, Macomb, and Out-Wayne counties as the percentage of residents claiming to have health insurance, either public or private, is higher in Oakland (95%), Macomb (93%), and in Out-Wayne (92%) than in the City of Detroit (88%). The number of people without health coverage is also significantly higher in the City of Detroit than in the rest of the counties. Also, one quarter (24%) of Detroit residents claim that in the past twelve months, there has been a period of time in which someone in their household was completely without a health plan or medical insurance coverage. This number is lower in Oakland (17%), Out-Wayne (18%), and Macomb (19%) counties.

Also, on the issue of coverage, the majority of metropolitan Detroit residents think that health plans should provide the same coverage for mental health problems as they do for physical health problems. More than 7 in 10 residents in Out-Wayne (74%), Macomb (71%), and Oakland (74%) residents strongly agree with such coverage. Significantly more City of Detroit residents (84%) strongly agree with such coverage. With no significant differences between the counties, less than 1 in 10 residents in all counties and the City of Detroit disagree with health plans that provide the same coverage for both mental and physical health problems.

Opinions on the cost of healthcare are similar to opinions about quality and access to healthcare. Nearly 6 out of 10 residents in Out-Wayne (57%), Macomb (61%), and Oakland (59%) counties think that the cost of healthcare is very to somewhat affordable while 49% City of Detroit residents think that the cost of healthcare is very to somewhat affordable. On both health insurance coverage and cost of healthcare, the City of Detroit is significantly more likely to not have coverage and report the cost is not affordable.

Q21. Do you think the cost of healthcare for children and youth in your community is very affordable, somewhat affordable, not too affordable, or not at all affordable?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



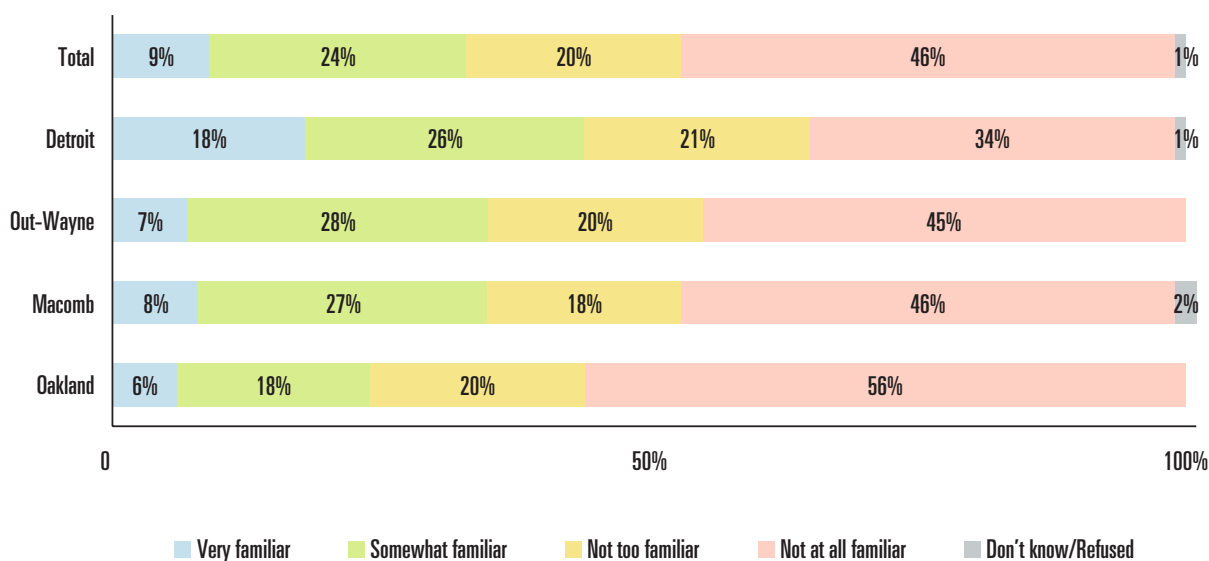
Familiarity with MICHILD

Familiarity with MICHILD, a health insurance program for uninsured children of working families in Michigan varies by county. Except in the City of Detroit, MICHILD is not a well-known insurance program in metropolitan Detroit. The majority of residents in Out-Wayne (65%), Macomb (64%), and Oakland (76%) claim to be “not too” or “not at all” familiar with the program. The program is better known in the City of Detroit where 44% of residents are very (18%) or somewhat (26%) familiar with MICHILD.

With regards to awareness of MICHILD, the City of Detroit is significantly more aware than the rest of the counties. The percentage of residents “not too” and “not at all” familiar with the program is significantly higher in Oakland (76%) than in Detroit (55%), Macomb (64%), and Out-Wayne (65%). Thirty-five percent of Out-Wayne and Macomb, and 24% of Oakland residents are very to somewhat familiar with MICHILD.

Q25. How familiar are you with the MICHILD (pronounced My Child) Health Insurance Program, for uninsured children of working families in Michigan? Very familiar, somewhat familiar, not too familiar, not at all familiar?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)

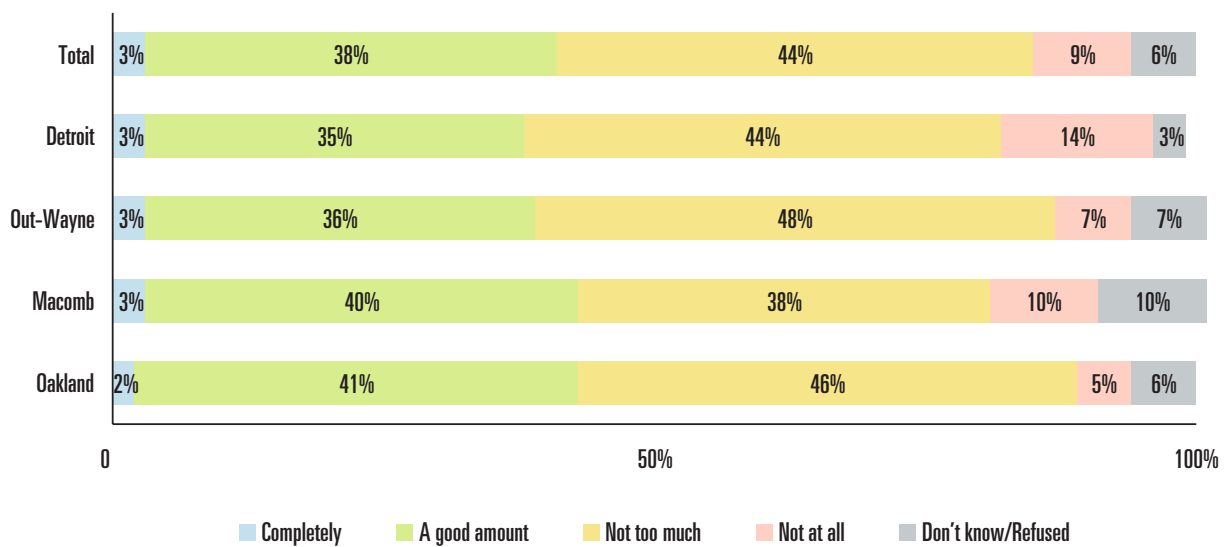


Foster Care

Metropolitan Detroit residents have little trust in foster care in the State of Michigan. Only 4 in 10 (38%) metropolitan Detroit residents have a good amount of trust that children in foster care in the State of Michigan are living in a safe environment. More than 4 in 10 (44%) of metro Detroit residents say they do not trust too much that children in foster care in the State of Michigan are living in a safe environment. The level of trust is lower in the City of Detroit, where 14% of city residents have no trust at all that children in foster care are safe compared to 7% of Wayne, 10% of Macomb, and 5% of Oakland residents.

Q47. How much do you trust that children in foster care in the state of Michigan are living in a safe environment? Completely, a good amount, not too much or not at all?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



Specific Health Issues

Unprotected Sex, HIV and AIDS

The issues of unprotected sex, sexually transmitted diseases, teenage pregnancy, and HIV and AIDS are more of a major problem in the City of Detroit than in the rest of the counties. While the overall mean rating for HIV and AIDS is at 4.70 on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not a problem at all” and 10 being “a major problem”, mean ratings for sexually transmitted diseases (5.55), teenage pregnancy (5.76), and youth having unprotected sex (7.02) are all above average in the Detroit metro area. The mean rating of youth engaging in unprotected sex is 8.00 in the City of Detroit, 6.78 in Oakland, 6.75 in Wayne, and 6.66 in Macomb. For all these issues, the mean rating is higher in the City of Detroit and indicates significant differences between the City of Detroit and the rest of the counties.

Q18, Q3, Q10, Q35. Using a scale of zero though ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem, how much of a problem if any do you think (insert item) is in your community?

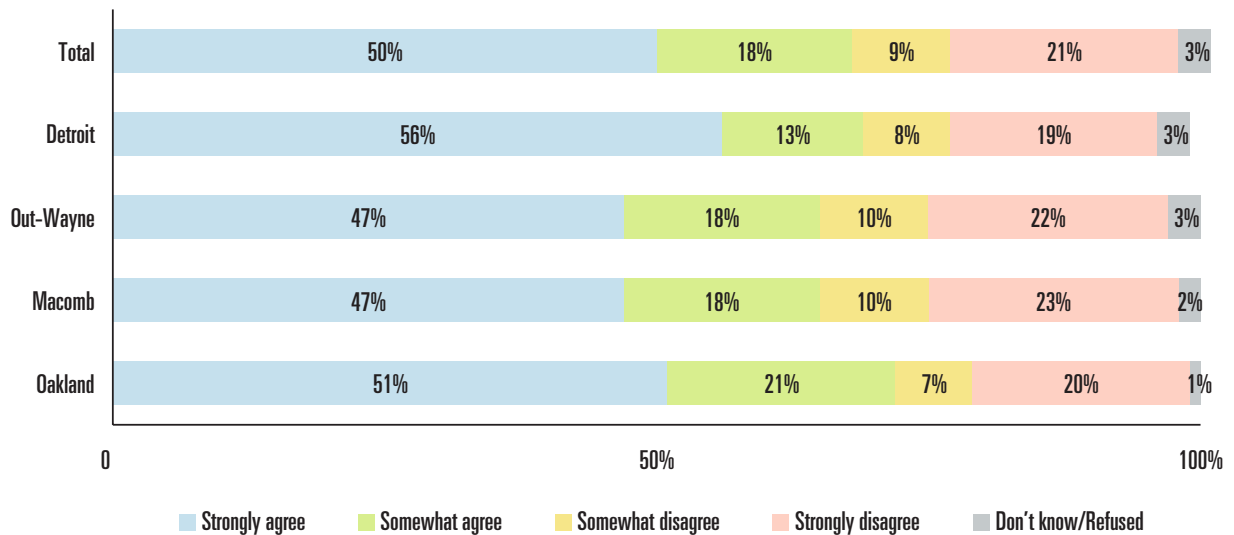
Means

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Youth having unprotected sex	7.02	8.00	6.75	6.66	6.78
Teenage pregnancy	5.76	7.28	5.53	5.30	5.17
Sexually transmitted diseases	5.55	6.46	5.34	5.17	5.33
HIV and AIDS	4.70	5.77	4.46	4.20	4.50

Half of Metro Detroit residents strongly agree that methods of birth control should be available to teenagers between the age of 14 and 16 even if their parents do not approve. This number is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (56%) than in Out-Wayne (47%), and Macomb (47%). Detroit shows no significant difference with Oakland (51%).

Q36. Do you agree or disagree that methods of birth control should be available to teenagers between the ages of 14 and 16 even if their parents do not approve?

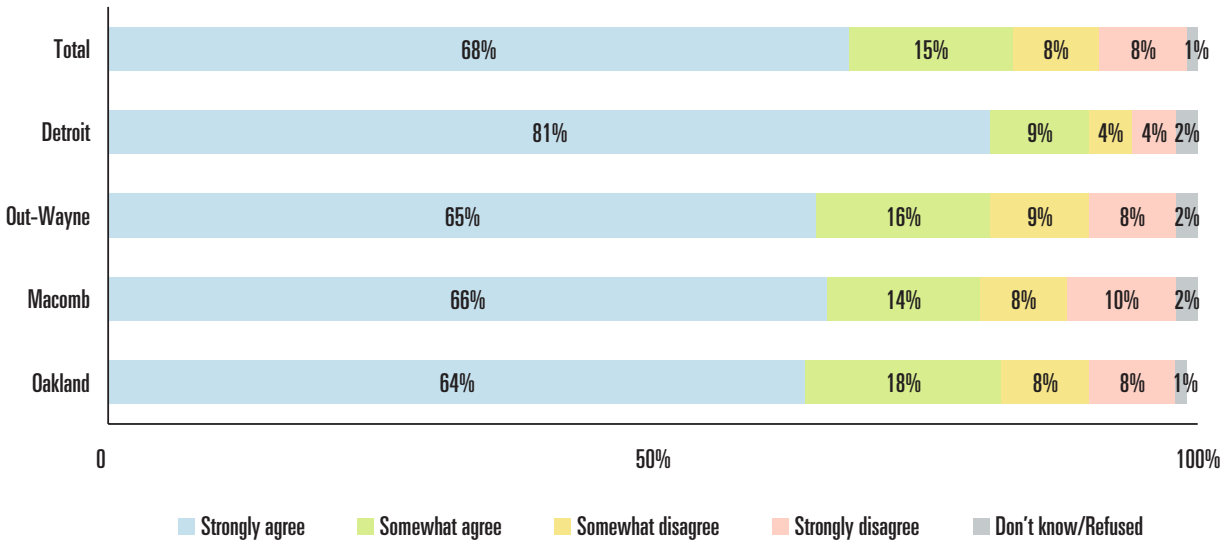
Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



Furthermore, 8 in 10 (81%) Detroit residents strongly agree that youth should be required to have a state mandated sex education class in school. Sixty-four percent of Oakland, 65% of Out-Wayne, and 66% of Macomb county residents also strongly agree with a state mandated sex education class in school.

Q37. Do you agree or disagree that youth should be required to have a state mandated sex education class in school?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



Vaccinations and Immunizations

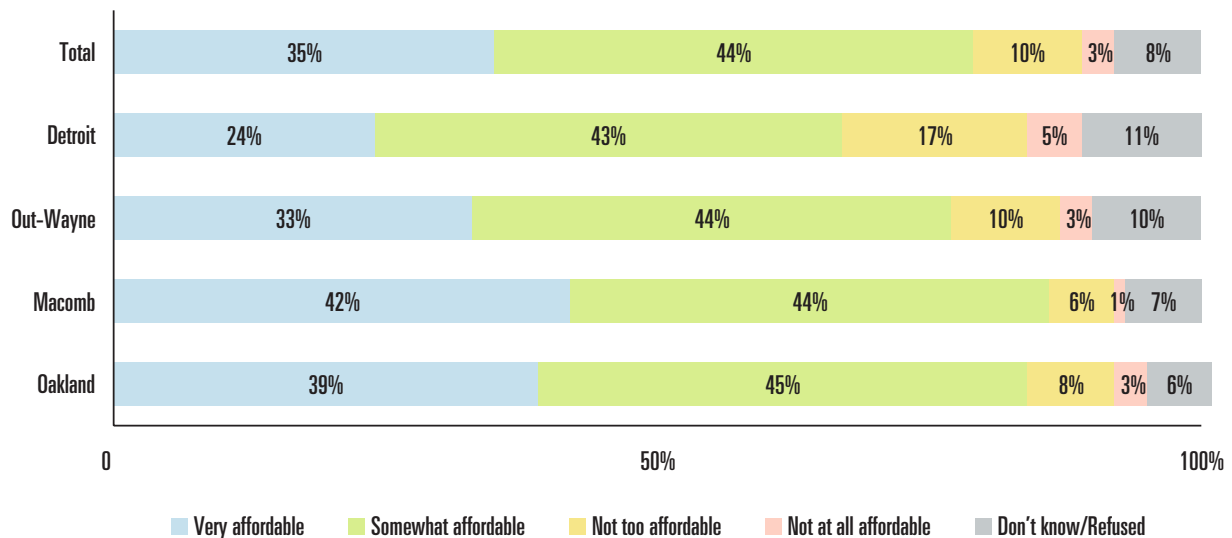
Metropolitan Detroit residents were also asked to give their opinions on the status of having up-to-date vaccinations and immunizations, the cost of vaccinations and immunizations, and who should be responsible for keeping track and keeping record of a child’s vaccinations.

The mean ratings by county indicate that having up-to-date vaccinations and immunizations are more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Oakland, Out-Wayne, and Macomb counties. The overall mean rating on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not a problem at all” and 10 being “a major problem” is 4.46. The mean is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (5.41), than in Macomb (4.36), Out-Wayne (4.35), and Oakland (3.93) counties.

Even though more than three quarters (76%) of metropolitan Detroit residents hold true that vaccinations and immunizations should be free for children if the parents are not able to pay, opinions on the affordability of vaccinations and immunizations for children and youth differ by county. The majority of Macomb (86%) and Oakland (84%) county residents think that the cost of vaccinations and immunizations are “very” or “somewhat” affordable while 77% of Out-Wayne and 67% of Detroit residents think that these costs are “very” or “somewhat” affordable. With 22% of its residents believing that the cost of vaccinations and immunizations are “not too” or “not at all” affordable, the City of Detroit shows a significant difference in opinion with Oakland (11%), Macomb (7%), and Out-Wayne (13%) counties.

Q30. Do you think the cost of vaccinations and immunizations for children and youth in your community is very affordable, somewhat affordable, not too affordable, or not at all affordable?

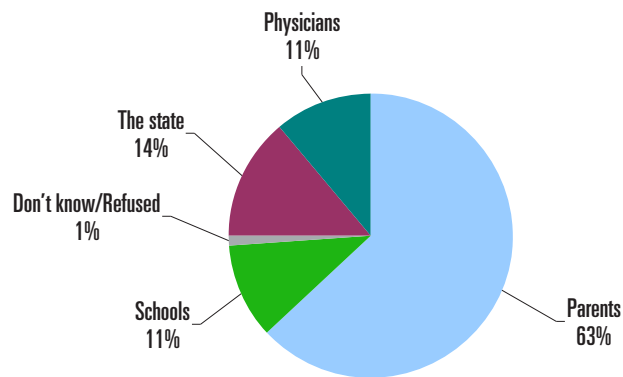
Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



With no differences among the counties, respondents think tracking and keeping a record of a child's vaccinations should be by far the responsibility of the parents. About two thirds of residents in the City of Detroit (67%) and in Out-Wayne (65%), and six out of 10 residents in Oakland (59%) and Macomb (61%) think that parents should be responsible for tracking and keeping record of a child's vaccinations. Respondents in the City of Detroit are significantly more likely than Oakland residents to report this. Overall metro residents think the state (14%), physicians (11%), and schools (11%) rank behind parents on this responsibility list.

Q32. Who do you think should be responsible for tracking and keeping a record of a child's vaccinations? The State, Physicians, Parents, or Schools?

Base: Total (N=1601)



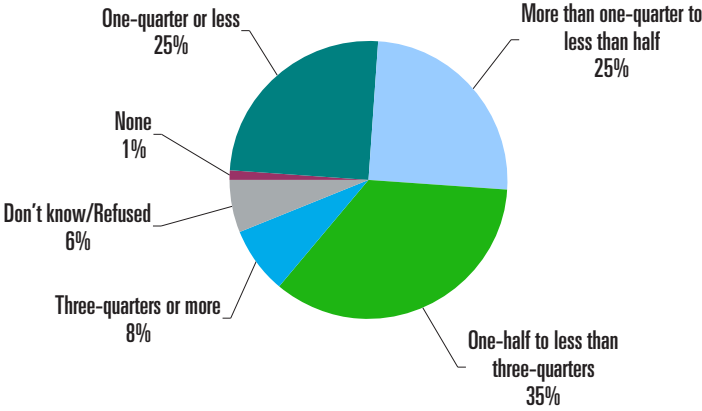
Metropolitan Detroit Average

Obesity, Anorexia and Hungry Youth

Two thirds of Metropolitan Detroit residents consider obesity to be a problem in their communities. The average score for obesity is 6.26 on a problem scale from 0 to 10. The survey results indicate no difference in opinion in across all four areas surveyed. Metropolitan Detroit residents think about 42% of youth in their community are overweight or obese. This rate is higher in the City of Detroit (44%) and lower in Macomb (40%) with that of Out-Wayne (42%) and Oakland (42%) counties being in-between.

Q45. What percentage of youth in your community do you think are overweight, or obese?

Base: Total (N=1601)

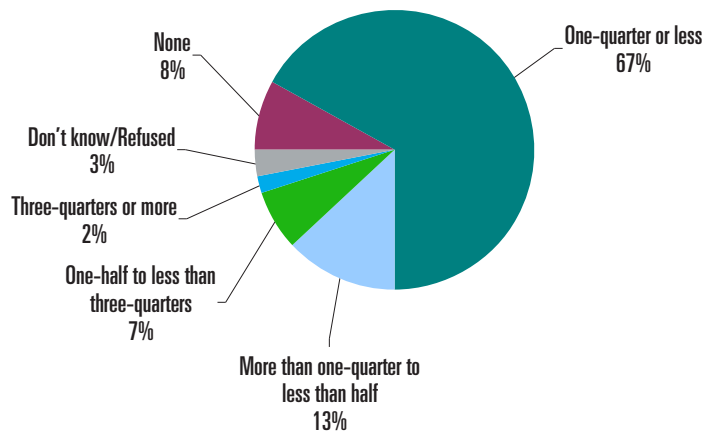


Metropolitan Detroit Average

More than two thirds (67%) of metro Detroit residents think one quarter or less of youth is underweight, underfed, or hungry. Unlike obesity, underweight, underfed, or hungry youth is not a major problem. Metropolitan Detroit residents think 18% of youth in their communities are underweight, underfed, or hungry. The City of Detroit has the highest rate (25%) compared to Out-Wayne (12%), Macomb (16%), and Oakland (14%). Even though Detroit is similar to the rest of the counties with regards to obesity, the survey results point out differences between the City of Detroit and the rest of the three counties with respect to underweight, underfed, or hungry youth.

Q46. What percentage of youth in your community do you think are underweight, underfed, or hungry?

Base: Total (N=1601)



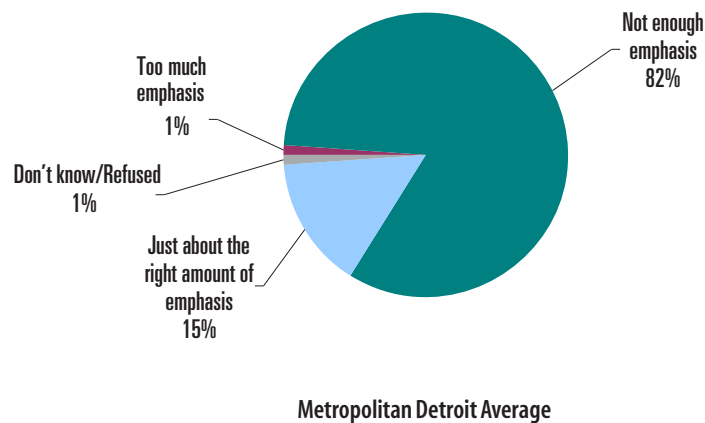
Metropolitan Detroit Average

Anorexia, a serious eating disorder that may result in extreme and deadly weight loss, is not considered a major problem as well. On the same scale of 0 to 10, the overall mean rating for all counties is 3.77. The rate is significantly lower in the City of Detroit (3.11) than in Out-Wayne (3.79), Macomb (3.89), and Oakland (4.14).

As for the role of the parents, metropolitan Detroit residents think that most parents today are not placing enough emphasis on proper nutrition. On this issue, the City of Detroit (87%) shows significant differences with Out-Wayne (81%) and Macomb (78%) counties and no differences at all with Oakland (83%) County. Almost nine out of ten residents in the City of Detroit believe that parents today are not placing enough emphasis on proper nutrition. Less than 20% of residents think that the emphasis is about the right amount in Out-Wayne (17%), Macomb (19%), Oakland (14%), and 10% in Detroit.

Q44. Do you think most parents today place too much emphasis, not enough emphasis, or just about the right amount of emphasis on proper nutrition?

Base: Total (N=1601)



Child Neglect, Physical Child Abuse, and Mental or Emotional Child Abuse

The score for how much of a problem child neglect is for all counties is about average. The City of Detroit has the highest score (5.91). Child neglect is significantly more of a problem in the City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne (5.07), Macomb (4.78), and Oakland (4.53) counties. The mean rating in Out-Wayne is also significantly higher than that in Oakland County. Macomb and Oakland county residents hold similar opinions.

The overall problem rating for physical child abuse is 4.73 for metro Detroit. The City of Detroit has the highest mean score (5.19) compared to Out-Wayne (4.73), Macomb (4.51), and Oakland (4.53). Except for Oakland County, child neglect is rated more of a problem in all counties than physical child abuse. The mean ratings for child abuse and child neglect are significantly higher in the City of Detroit than in Macomb and Oakland.

The City of Detroit also has the highest mean rating for mental or emotional child abuse (5.94). The City of Detroit is followed by Out-Wayne (5.26), Macomb (4.97), and Oakland (4.94). The City of Detroit has the highest mean rating and shows significant differences with all counties with respect to mental or emotional child abuse.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Mental Health

The overall problem rating of ADHD for all counties is above average (5.67). Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is more of a problem for children in the City of Detroit than in any other county. The mean rating is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (6.49) than in Out-Wayne (5.57), Macomb (5.40), and Oakland (5.35).

The City of Detroit also has the highest mean rating for mental health being a problem (5.49). Out-Wayne ranks behind Detroit with a mean of 5.13. Oakland County has the lowest score (4.88). The mean rate on the mental health issue is significantly higher in the City of Detroit than in Macomb (4.70) and Oakland (4.88) counties.

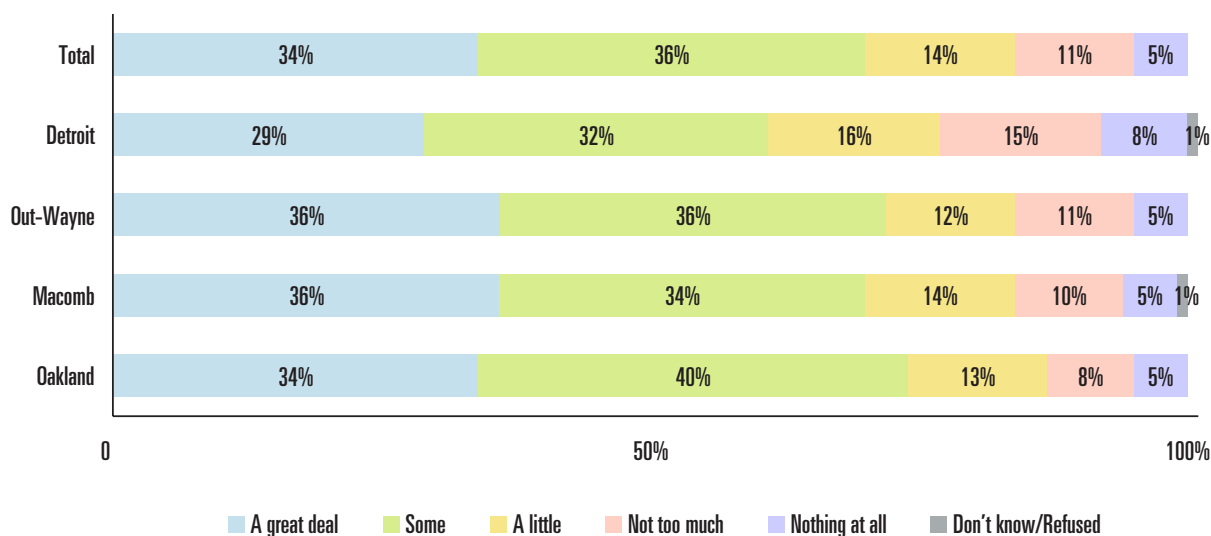
Depression and Self-Esteem for Children

Knowledge about the symptoms and signs of severe depression is lower in the City of Detroit than in the other counties and depression for children and youth is a bigger problem in the City of Detroit than in Macomb, Out-Wayne, and Oakland counties. While the overall mean rating for how much of a problem depression for youth is 5.81, the City of Detroit tops all counties with a mean rating of 6.55. This rate is significantly lower in Macomb (5.50), Out-Wayne (5.60), and in Oakland (5.66) counties.

More than seven out of ten Oakland county residents claim to have “a great deal” (34%) to “some” (40%) knowledge about the symptoms and signs of severe depression, compared to Macomb (36% and 34%), Out-Wayne (36% and 36%), and the City of Detroit (29% and 32%).

Q39. First, thinking about the illness of depression and youth who are depressed, how much do you know about the symptoms and signs of severe depression—a great deal, some, a little, not too much, or nothing at all?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



The issue of self-esteem is also viewed as more of a problem for children and youth in City of Detroit than in Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties. The mean rating on how much of a problem self-esteem is, is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (7.00) than for the rest of counties; 5.86 (Macomb), 5.95 (Out-Wayne), and 5.92 (Oakland).

Cigarettes, Alcohol, Drugs, and Raves

Metropolitan Detroit residents were also asked to indicate, with the use of a 0 to 10 scale how much of a problem if any smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and using drugs are for children and youth in their communities. By the overall mean rating, smoking cigarettes comes first with a mean rating of 7.73 followed by drinking alcohol (6.71) and using drugs (6.59). The mean rating for smoking cigarettes is highest in Macomb County (8.50) and the problem of drinking alcohol is highest in Out-Wayne County (6.74). The City of Detroit displays the highest problem rating for drug use (7.00). In regards to smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol, there are no significant differences between the counties. However, the mean rating for using drugs is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (7.00) than in Wayne (6.59), Macomb (6.41) and Oakland (6.40).

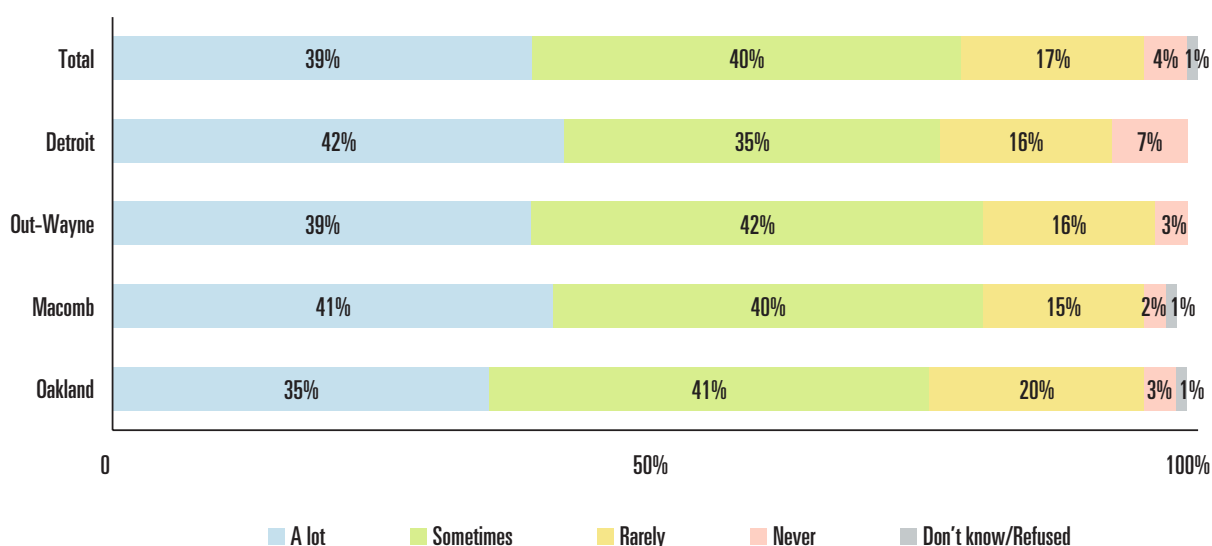
Q2-Q16, Q18. Using a scale of zero to ten with 0 being not a problem at all and 10 being a major problem, please tell me how much of a problem is any, you think (insert item) is for children and youth in your community.

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Smoking cigarettes	7.73	7.85	7.42	8.50	7.40
Drinking alcohol	6.71	6.73	6.74	6.72	6.66
Using drugs	6.59	7.00	6.59	6.41	6.40
Obesity	6.26	6.34	6.25	6.06	6.35
Teenage pregnancy	5.76	7.28	5.53	5.30	5.17
Sexually transmitted diseases	5.55	6.46	5.34	5.17	5.33
Car accidents	5.41	5.68	5.30	5.32	5.37
Mental or emotional child abuse	5.26	5.94	5.26	4.97	4.94
Mental health	5.05	5.49	5.13	4.70	4.88
Child neglect	5.04	5.91	5.07	4.78	4.53
Dental care	4.95	6.05	4.92	4.78	4.27
Prenatal care	4.81	5.46	4.80	4.53	4.51
Physical child abuse	4.73	5.19	4.73	4.51	4.53
HIV and AIDS	4.70	5.77	4.46	4.20	4.50
Having up-to-date vaccinations and immunizations	4.46	5.41	4.35	4.36	3.93
Anorexia	3.77	3.11	3.79	3.89	4.14

Overall 8 in 10 (79%) metropolitan residents state that they see children or teens under the age of 18 smoking cigarettes “a lot” or “sometimes” in their communities. Eight in 10 residents in Out-Wayne (81%), and Macomb (81%), and more than three quarters of residents in Oakland (76%) and in the City of Detroit (77%) claim to see kids under the age of 18 “a lot” or “sometimes” smoking cigarettes in their communities. Less than 1 in 4 residents say they “rarely” or “never” see children or teens under the age of 18 smoking cigarettes. The number of respondents reporting rarely or never is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (23%) and in Oakland (23%) than in Macomb (17%), and not significantly with Wayne (19%).

Q50. How often do you see children or teens under the age of 18 smoking cigarettes in your community? A lot, sometimes, rarely, or never?

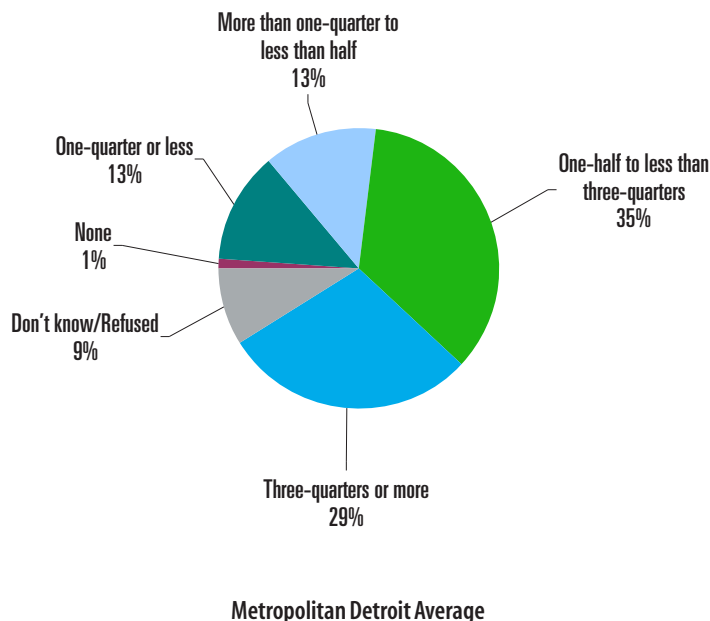
Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



More than 6 in 10 (66%) metro Detroit residents believe more than half of the are youth are drinking alcohol. The percentage of youth under the age of 21 believed to be drinking is also high. More residents in Out-Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties believe that nearly 6 in 10 youth under the age of 21 drink alcohol. This percentage is lower in the City of Detroit where the percentage of youth under the age of 18 drinking alcohol is believed to be 50%. Underage drinking is perceived as higher in the rest of the counties than in the City of Detroit.

Q51. Thinking about the youth in your community under the age of 21, approximately what percentage do you believe drink alcohol?

Base: Total (N=1601)



In all areas surveyed, Marijuana (80%), Ecstasy (20%), Cocaine (16%), Alcohol (13%), and Crack (7%) are mentioned as types of illegal drugs that are believed to be the most often used by youth. Eight out of 10 residents in Out-Wayne (82%) and Oakland (82%) mentioned Marijuana as the drug most often used by youth in their communities, compared to 77% of Macomb and 76% of Detroit residents.

In the City of Detroit, however, Cocaine, Crack, Alcohol, and Ecstasy follow Marijuana as the drugs believed to be used most often. The percentage of residents indicating Crack as a most often used illegal drug in their communities is much higher in the City of Detroit (12%) than in the rest of the counties (5%). Regarding this illegal drug, the City of Detroit shows significant differences with the rest of the counties. With both Marijuana and Alcohol, metropolitan Detroit residents hold similar opinion and no significant differences are detected between areas surveyed.

The City of Detroit has the lowest percentage of residents (10%) who think that Ecstasy is the most often used illegal drug by youth in their community compared to Macomb (22%) Oakland (23%), and Out-Wayne (24%). All the counties are significantly different from the City of Detroit with regard to Ecstasy use.

Q52. What types of illegal drugs do you think youth in your community are using most often?

Total Mentions

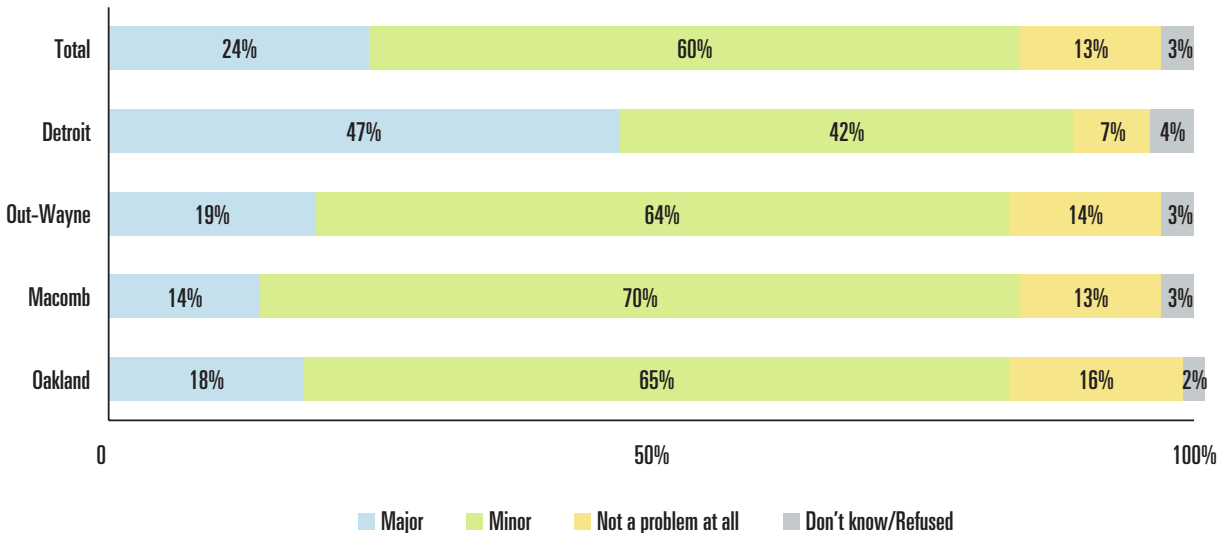
	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Marijuana, pot	80%	76%	82%	77%	82%
Ecstasy	20	10	24	22	23
Cocaine	16	13	19	13	18
Alcohol	13	12	12	13	14
Crack	7	12	5	5	5
Heroin	3	3	2	3	3
Aerosol cans	1	0	1	1	1
PCP	1	0	1	1	2
Ritalin	1	1	0	1	0
Date rape drugs	1	0	2	3	1
Speed	1	2	1	2	1
Household items	0	1	0	0	0
Angel dust	0	0	0	0	0
Fumes from paint	0	0	0	0	1
Ruffies	0	0	0	0	0
None	2	2	1	2	2
Other (SPECIFY)	6	2	8	8	7
Don't know/Refused	11	13	10	15	10

According to metropolitan Detroit residents, with no significant differences between the counties, peer pressure is believed to be by far the main reason children or teens under the age of 18 use illegal drugs. The percentage of residents pointing to peer pressure as the main reason is 38% in Macomb, 37% in the City of Detroit, 33% in Oakland and 35% in Out-Wayne. Next on the reasons for using drugs list are; “because it is the thing to do/to be cool” followed by “curiosity/experimenting”, “excitement/thrill of the high they get”, and emotional, psychological and depression problems. Except for the reason “because it is the thing to do/ to be cool”, where the City of Detroit shows significant differences with Macomb County, the survey results point out no significant differences among the counties. The percentage of residents who think that “because it is the thing to do/ to be cool” is a main reason for using drugs is higher in the City of Detroit (14%) than in Oakland (12%), Out-Wayne (10%), and Macomb (9%).

Parents may also be part of the problem. Forty-seven percent of City of Detroit residents believe that parents using illegal drugs or being drunk from alcohol is major problem in their community. This rate is significantly higher in the City of Detroit than in the rest of the counties where less than 2 in 10 residents think this is a major problem. The percentage of residents who think that parents using illegal drugs or being drunk from alcohol is a minor problem is significantly higher in Out-Wayne (64%), Oakland (65%), and Macomb (70%) than in the City of Detroit (42%).

Q55. How much of a problem, if any, do you think parents using illegal drugs, or being drunk from alcohol is in your neighborhood, a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem at all?

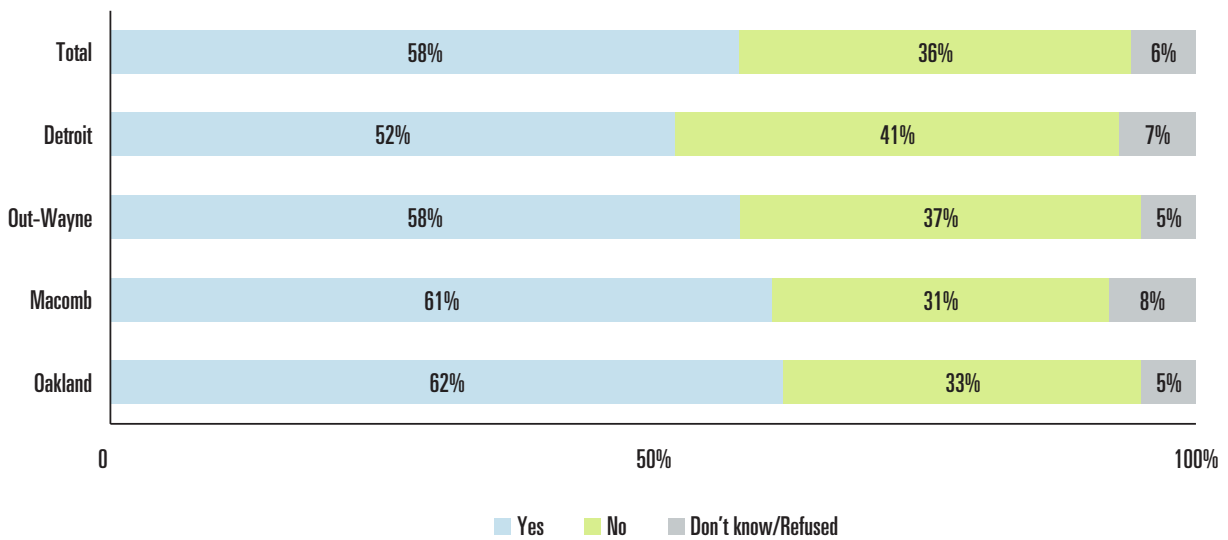
Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



Another aspect linked to use of drugs and alcohol is the existence of Raves in the communities. Raves are techno-music parties that are held at remote locations, in abandoned buildings and after-hours nightspots. Drugs and alcohol are often widely accepted and underage youth often attend. The percentage of residents who believe Raves are happening in their areas is significantly higher in Macomb (61%) and Oakland (62%) counties than in the City of Detroit (52%), and Out-Wayne (58%) shows no significant differences. The City of Detroit has the highest percentage of residents (41%) who think Raves are not happening in their communities, compared to Macomb (31%), Oakland (33%), and Out-Wayne (37%).

Q48. Raves are techno-music parties that are held at remote locations, in abandoned buildings and after-hours nightspots. Drugs and alcohol are often widely accepted and underage youth often attend. Do you believe that there are raves taking place in your community?

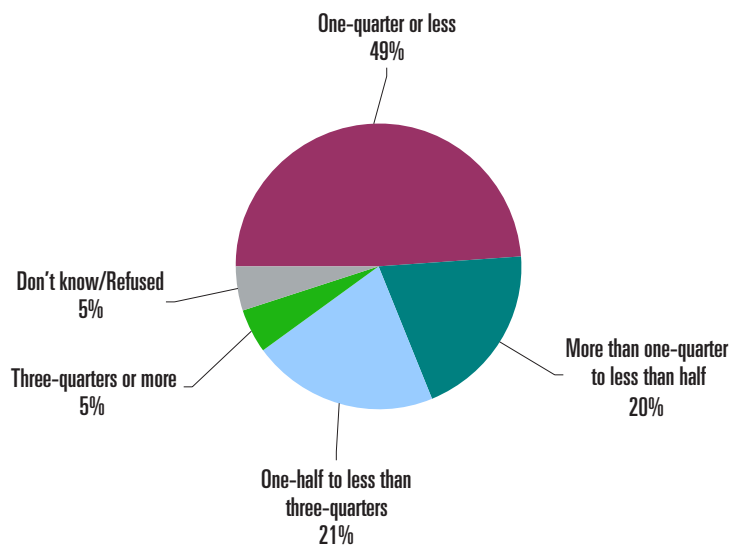
Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



More than two thirds (69%) of metro Detroit residents believe youth attend these raves. The average percentage of youth attending these Raves is believed to be 31% in metro Detroit. The City of Detroit and Out-Wayne County think 35% and 33% respectively of youth attend raves. Macomb (29%) and Oakland (28%) report less of their youth are attending raves. Only the City of Detroit (52%) displays significant difference with Oakland (62%).

Q49. Thinking about the youth in your community, approximately what percentage do you believe attend these raves?

Base: Total (N=1601)

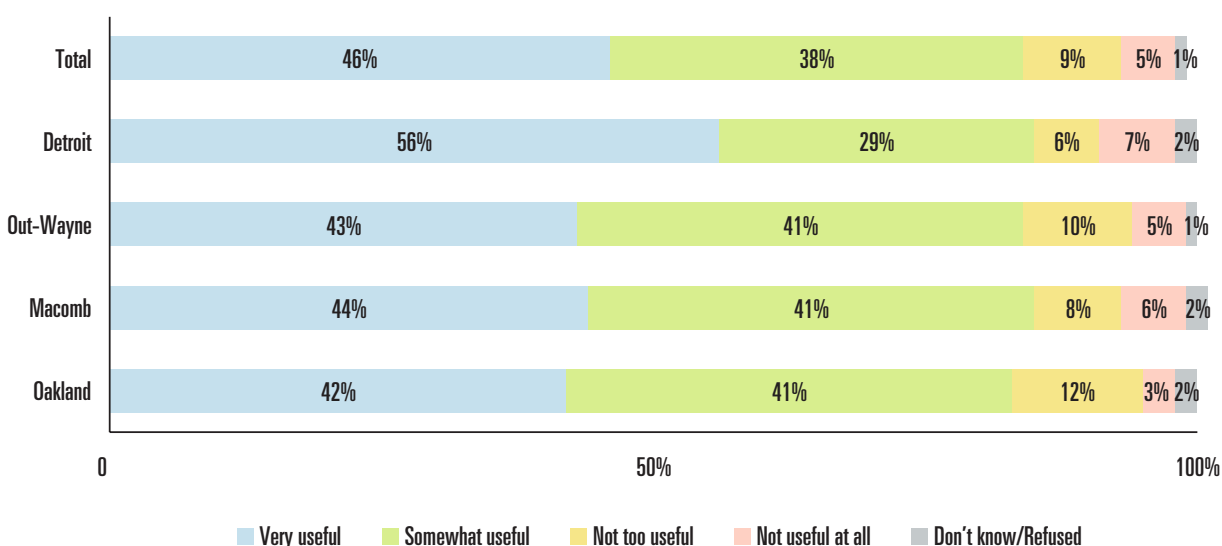


Metropolitan Detroit Average

Regarding drug prevention, metropolitan Detroit residents welcome programs to educate parents. Residents were asked how useful it would be if an organization in their communities started a new program to educate parents about what to do if they believed their child was using illegal drugs. The percentage of residents who believe that such a program would be very useful is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (56%) than in all other areas. Eight in 10 residents in Out-Wayne (84%) and Oakland (83%), Macomb (85%) and in the City of Detroit (85%) think that such program would be “very” to “somewhat” useful.

Q54. Suppose an organization in your community started a new program to educate parents about what to do if they believed their child was using illegal drugs. How useful to parents do you think such a program would be, very useful, somewhat useful, not too useful, or not useful at all?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



Car Accidents, Driving Age, and Underage Drinking and Driving

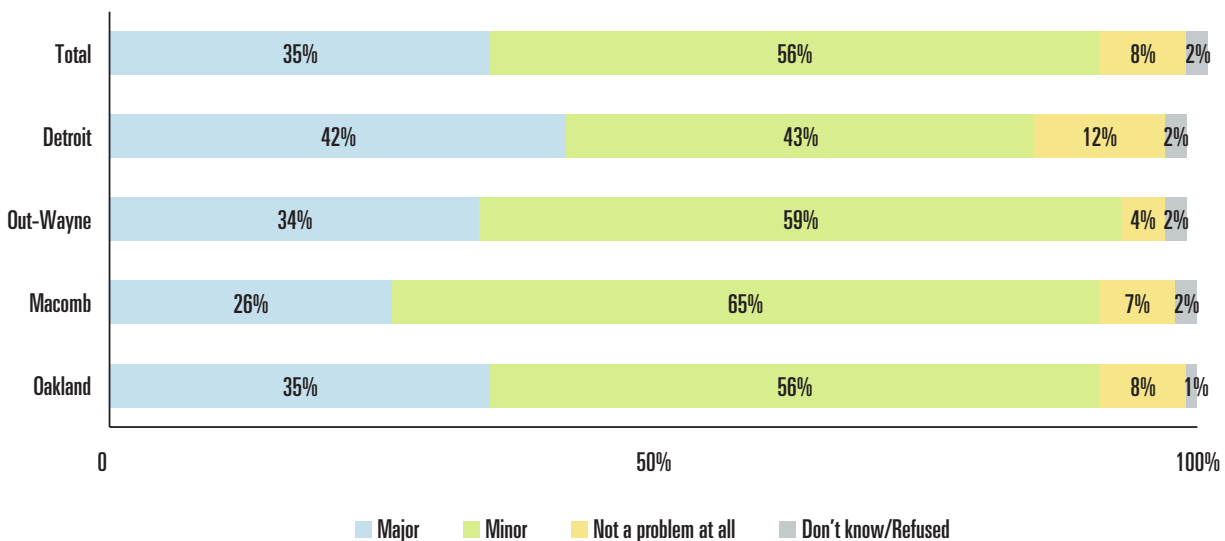
Metropolitan Detroit residents were also asked to give their opinions on how much of a problem car accidents are. On a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being “not a problem at all” and 10 being “a major problem”, car accidents receive an average mean rating of 5.41. Even though the mean rating in the City of Detroit (5.68) is higher than that of Out-Wayne (5.30), Macomb (5.32), and Oakland (5.37), the results of the surveys indicate no significant differences among these counties.

Although with respect to underage drinking alcohol the survey results show no differences among the counties, on the issue of underage drinking and driving there are differences between the counties. Residents who think that underage drinking and driving is a major problem in their community is significantly higher in the City of Detroit (42%) than in Oakland (35%), Out-Wayne (34%), and Macomb (26%). On this issue, Macomb and the City of Detroit are significantly different from Oakland and Wayne. That is Macomb is more likely than all other areas to report drinking and driving is a minor problem and Detroit is more likely to report it as a major problem.

Underage drinking and driving is less of a problem in Macomb County. Sixty-five percent of Macomb County residents claim that it is a minor problem. However, more residents from Macomb (77%) than any other county think that moving the driving age from 16 to age 18 would be “very” or “somewhat” effective in reducing the number of car accidents involving youth. About 7 in 10 in Out-Wayne (71%), Oakland (71%), and Detroit (69%) think such a measure would be “very” or “somewhat” effective in reducing the number of car accidents involving youth.

Q57. Do you think underage drinking and driving in your community is a major problem, minor problem, or not a problem at all?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



Influences from Parents, Friends, Teachers, and Leaders of Youth Programs

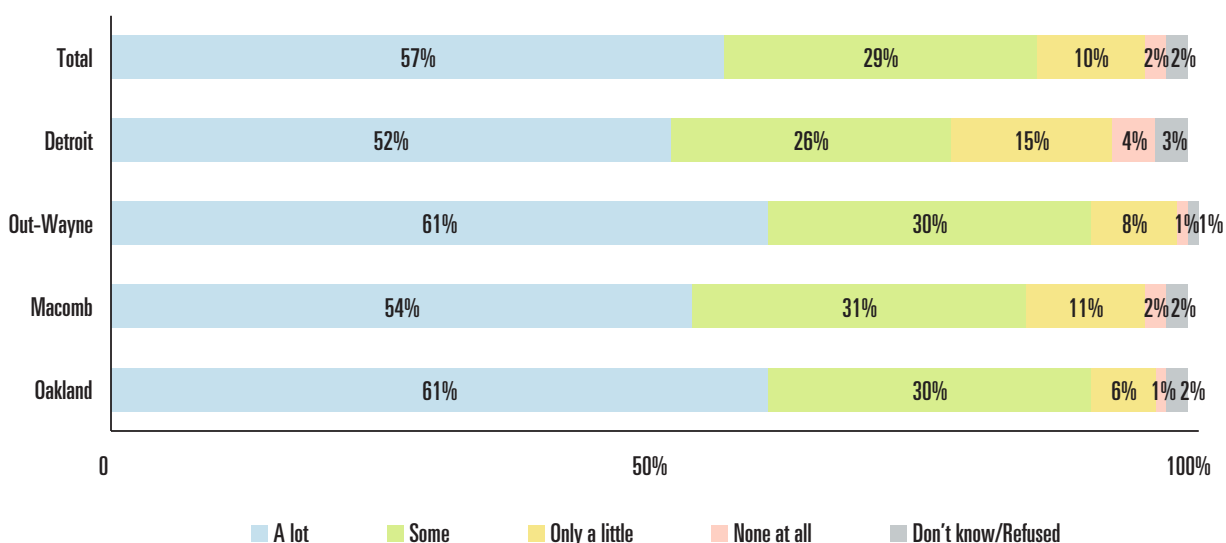
Metropolitan Detroit residents were asked to give their opinions on how much influence mothers, fathers, friends, teachers, and leaders of youth programs have on children and youth regarding the issues of sex, drugs, and violence. Friends and mothers, followed by fathers, have greater influence on children and youth with regard to these issues. Nine out of ten metropolitan Detroit residents think that friends (93%) and mothers (92%) have “a lot” or “some” influence on kids about issues like sex, drugs, and violence. Fathers (86%), leaders of youth programs (71%), and teachers (67%) have the less influence on kids.

Opinions about influence from mothers, fathers, friends, teachers, and leaders of youth programs vary by county. Except for influence from mothers, the percentage of residents who think that friends, teachers, fathers, and leaders of youth programs influence kids a lot or some is higher in Oakland County (97%, 68%, 91%, and 73% respectively) than in the other counties. Out-Wayne County has the highest percentage of residents (96%) who think that “a lot” or “some” influence comes from mothers and is significantly different from Detroit (90%) and Macomb (89%).

Influence from fathers is significantly lower in the City of Detroit and Macomb than in Out-Wayne and Oakland. Respectively, 78% and 85% of residents in the City of Detroit and Macomb County report that fathers have “a lot” or “some” influence on children and youth, compared to Wayne (91%) and Oakland (91%). Influence from friends is significantly higher in Oakland than in all other areas. Ninety-seven percent of Oakland residents report that friends have “a lot” or “some” influence on kids, compared to 94% in Out-Wayne, 92% in Macomb, and 88% in the City of Detroit.

Q58. How much influence do... fathers... have on the way they think about issues like sex, drugs, and violence—a lot of influence, some influence, only a little influence, or none at all?

Base: Total (N=1601), Detroit (N=402), Out-Wayne (N=400), Macomb (N=400), Oakland (N=399)



Sources of Healthcare Information

Newspapers, physician offices, and media in general constitute the major sources of healthcare information. The percentage of people getting healthcare information from newspapers is higher in Macomb (25%), Out-Wayne (24%) and in Oakland (22%) than in the City of Detroit (14%). With no significant differences between the counties, the use of physician offices as a source for healthcare information is higher in Oakland (13%) and Out-Wayne (13%) counties than in Macomb County and the City of Detroit (11%).

In regards to media in general including radio, television, news, there are no differences between the counties although the percentage of residents getting their healthcare information through media is highest in the City of Detroit (13%). The workplace is also another source of healthcare information. With no significant difference between the counties, a total of 10% of all metropolitan Detroit residents get their healthcare information from the workplace. Health journals and schools are the least used as source of healthcare information.

Q65. Where do you get information regarding healthcare in your community?

Top Ten Sources of Information

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Newspaper	22%	14%	24%	25%	22%
Physicians office	12	11	13	11	13
Media/radio/TV/ news in general	11	13	11	10	11
Work	10	8	10	10	10
Word of mouth/friend/ family/neighbor	6	6	5	6	8
Internet	6	6	5	4	7
Hospital	5	6	3	4	7
County/local health department	4	5	4	6	3
Never get information	3	4	4	3	3
Mail	3	2	2	3	4

Q65. Where do you get information regarding healthcare in your community?

Other Responses

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
From the schools	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Community flyers	2	3	2	1	2
Community health center	2	4	3	2	2
Insurance company	2	2	1	4	2
Health journals	1	1	1	1	1
Library/reading/books	1	2	1	0	0
Phone book	1	0	1	1	0
Other	1	1	0	0	1
Don't know/Refused	5	6	6	4	4

The Role of the State Government

Metropolitan Detroit residents were asked to give their opinions on expanding certain government programs for low-income people to provide health insurance for the uninsured. Six out of ten residents in Out-Wayne (59%), Macomb (58%), and Oakland (59%) counties strongly favor expanding Medicaid and the MICHILD health insurance program (a program for uninsured children of working families in Michigan) to provide coverage for people without health insurance. This number is significantly higher in the City of Detroit where 8 out of 10 (83%) residents are strongly in favor of such expansion. The percentage of residents who strongly oppose expansion of these government programs is higher in Oakland (6%) and in Macomb (5%) counties and lower in the City of Detroit (2%) and in Out-Wayne County (4%).

Metropolitan Detroit residents are also in favor of expanding government programs for low-income people to provide dental care for people without dental insurance. While 8 out of 10 residents in Oakland (79%) and Macomb (80%) counties are “strongly” or “somewhat” in favor of such expansion, more than 8 in 10 residents in Out-Wayne (85%) and in the City of Detroit (94%) are “strongly” or “somewhat” in favor. The percentage of residents who are “somewhat” or “strongly” opposed to expanding these government programs is higher in Oakland and Macomb counties (18%) and lower in the City of Detroit (4%) and in Out-Wayne County (12%). The City of Detroit is significantly different from the rest of the counties on both the “favor” and “opposition” viewpoints of expanding these programs. Oakland County also indicates significant differences with Out-Wayne on opposition of expanding such programs.

When it comes to helping children and youth, metropolitan Detroit residents think that improving education (22%), access to and affordable healthcare and insurance (13%), and drug and alcohol education programs (13%) should be the State government’s highest priorities in the next year. On this top priority list, the counties display no significant differences except for access and affordability of healthcare and insurance where Out-Wayne County (16%) shows significant differences with the City of Detroit (11%).

Following these top priorities are better schools (6%), programs to help with health issues such as sex and pregnancy (6%), and more activities and places for kids to go (6%). More activities and places for kids to go, however, are more of a priority for Detroit than other counties as 11% of its residents think that should be the State government’s priority, compared to Macomb (6%), Oakland (5%), and Out-Wayne (4%). Last on the priority list are driving age and car accidents, nutrition and physical activity, better teachers, and drugs and alcohol in general.

Q63. When it comes to helping children and youth, what do you think should be the State government's highest priority in the next year?

	Total (N=1601)	Detroit (N=402)	Out-Wayne (N=400)	Macomb (N=400)	Oakland (N=399)
Improving education	22%	22%	24%	19%	22%
Health care/access/ affordability/insurance	13	11	16	13	12
Drug and alcohol programs/education	13	12	13	15	15
Better schools	6	9	6	6	5
Programs to help with health issues/sex/pregnancy	6	5	6	6	7
More activities/ places for kids to go	6	11	4	6	5
After school programs	5	8	3	4	6
Improve home life/ food/shelter/abuse	3	2	4	2	4
Classes for parents	2	2	3	1	1
Mental health/self esteem	2	2	1	2	2
Enforce laws regarding drugs/alcohol/violence	2	1	3	3	1
Better teachers	1	1	1	3	1
Job preparation/job training	1	1	1	1	1
Drugs & alcohol in general	1	2	1	2	1
Nutrition and physical activity	1	0	0	1	1
Government should not be involved	1	0	1	1	2
Driving age/car accidents	0	0	0	1	1
Other	4	5	4	4	4
Don't know/Refused	9	5	9	12	10

On a follow-up question, metropolitan Detroit residents were also asked to prioritize improving the public schools, providing health insurance to families who lack it, making quality healthcare more affordable, and lowering taxes. Overall, improving the public schools (34%) followed by making quality healthcare more affordable (31%) stand out as what should be the top priority for the State government. The next two priorities are providing health insurance to families who lack it (16%), and lowering taxes (16%).

Opinions on this priority order list vary by county. The number of residents who think that improving the public schools should top the State government's priority list is highest in the City of Detroit (41%) and in Out-Wayne County (35%). The City of Detroit is significantly more likely to favor improving public schools than Macomb and Oakland. Out-Wayne County and the City of Detroit also have the highest percentage of residents (18% and 16% respectively) who think that providing health insurance to families who lack it should be third on the priority list even though there are no significant differences between the counties.

Macomb County has the highest percentage of residents (37%) who think that making quality healthcare more affordable should be the top priority of the State government. On this issue, Macomb County is significantly more likely to favor making quality healthcare more affordable than Out-Wayne and the City of Detroit. Oakland County is significantly more likely to favor lowering taxes than Out-Wayne and the City of Detroit.

METHODOLOGY

In order to glean information on knowledge, opinions, values, and behaviors of the general public, voters, and children in the Detroit Metropolitan area the Skillman Foundation commissioned the Center for Survey Research and Analysis at the University of Connecticut to conduct a series of surveys on issues concerning children and youth.

This fourth survey in the Concerning Kids series was conducted January 13-February 22, 2003. This issue survey focused on children and youth healthcare.

A total of 1601 interviews were conducted with residents of the Detroit Metropolitan area and the sample was stratified by four metropolitan areas:

Detroit	N=402
Out-Wayne	N=400
Macomb	N=400
Oakland	N=399

The margin of error is $\pm 2.5\%$ for the total population and $\pm 4.5\%$ for each of the metropolitan areas. The margin of error may be greater for smaller sub-groups.

Telephone numbers for this survey were generated through a random-digit-dial telephone methodology to ensure that each possible residential telephone number in the tri-county region had the opportunity to be selected for this survey. Once selected, each telephone number was contacted a minimum of four times to attempt to reach an eligible respondent. Households where a viable contact was made were called additional times. Within each household one adult was randomly selected to complete the interview.

To ensure the survey data was projectable to all adults in the tri-county area, data was weighted to adjust for probabilities of selection, sample design, and to ensure that characteristics of survey respondents match known population estimates for each county.