Genesee County Maternal Child Health Network

Vision

Genesee County: Thriving communities embracing a culture of health

Data Review

June 22, 2017
Quantitative Data

• Anything that can be expressed as a number, or quantified. Collected through measuring things.

• Examples:
  – Test Scores
  – Population Size
  – BMI

• This type of data can undergo statistical manipulation.
### Demographics

- **Total Population** – 415,874
  - By Ethnicity
    - Hispanic/Latino – 13,308 (3.2%)
    - Non-Hispanic/Latino – 402,566 (96.8%)

#### Population By Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/PI</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>74.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
Demographics

- Total Population – **415,874**
  - By Gender
    - Female – **215,401** (51.8%)
    - Male – **200,473** (48.2%)

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
Demographics

- Total Population – **415,874**
  - By Poverty Status
    - At or above poverty – **79.0%**
    - Below poverty level – **21.0%**

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
### Poverty Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2015 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) FOR FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN</th>
<th>Genesee County</th>
<th>Flint City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income (dollars)</td>
<td>46,609</td>
<td>17,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 18 years in households</td>
<td>98,734</td>
<td>25,614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- Children living in households with Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance income, or Food Stamp/SNAP benefits: 42.5% in Genesee County, 73.4% in Flint City

### POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

- Children in households for whom poverty status is determined: 96,980 in Genesee County, 24,961 in Flint City
- Income in the past 12 months below poverty level: 31.4% in Genesee County, 60.9% in Flint City
- Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level: 68.6% in Genesee County, 39.1% in Flint City

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
Unemployment

• Unemployment rate for Genesee County was 5.8 % in 2016
• Unemployment rate for Flint was 9.8 % in 2016

Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics, 2016
## Household Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Genesee County, Michigan</th>
<th>Flint city, Michigan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 18 years in households</td>
<td>98,734</td>
<td>53,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own child (biological, step or adopted)</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
<td>92.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandchild</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relatives</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster child or other unrelated child</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
### Income

**Income and Benefits (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Genesee County, Michigan</th>
<th></th>
<th>Flint city, Michigan</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>165,268</td>
<td>40,260</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>16,549</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>8,544</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
<td>10,409</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>4,359</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $24,999</td>
<td>21,123</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>7,325</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to $34,999</td>
<td>20,631</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>5,195</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 to $49,999</td>
<td>25,697</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>5,851</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>29,830</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
<td>5,049</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>17,877</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 to $149,999</td>
<td>15,330</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 to $199,999</td>
<td>4,742</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 or more</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income (dollars)</td>
<td>42,327</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>24,862</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean household income (dollars)</td>
<td>56,528</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>35,046</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
## Household Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Genesee County, Michigan</th>
<th>Flint city, Michigan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total housing units</td>
<td>191,178</td>
<td>191,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupied housing units</td>
<td>165,268</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant housing units</td>
<td>25,910</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VEHICLE AVAILABLE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No vehicles available</td>
<td>14,736</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vehicle available</td>
<td>62,750</td>
<td>38.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 vehicles available</td>
<td>60,161</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more vehicles available</td>
<td>27,621</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
## Housing Stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Genesee County, Michigan</th>
<th>Flint city, Michigan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(VALUE)</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner-occupied units</td>
<td>114,823</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $50,000</td>
<td>30,953</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $99,999</td>
<td>33,517</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 to $149,999</td>
<td>23,915</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 to $199,999</td>
<td>13,858</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 to $299,999</td>
<td>8,203</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300,000 to $499,999</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000 to $999,999</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,000 or more</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (dollars)</td>
<td>88,500</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
Infant Mortality

• Defined as a death of a baby before his or her first birthday

• Expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births
Infant Mortality Rate: Michigan, 2000-2015
(rate per 1,000 live births)

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS

gchd.us
## Infant Mortality Rates by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, Michigan 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th># Live Births</th>
<th># Infant Deaths</th>
<th>IMR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>113,211</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black non-Hispanic</td>
<td>20,776</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7,768</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiracial</td>
<td>1,1383</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic</td>
<td>77,464</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3,748</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Infant Mortality Rate by County of Residence at Birth, 2015

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Infant Mortality Rate by City of Residence at Birth, 2015

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Feto-Infant Mortality

- Defined as a death that occurs after 20 weeks of completed gestation and before 1 year of age
- Expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births
Michigan Feto-Infant Mortality, 2011-2015 (rate per 1,000 live births)

Feto-Infant Mortality Rate by County of Residence at Birth, 2011-2015

- Wayne: 9.84
- Saginaw: 9.82
- Genesee: 9.65
- Jackson: 9.07
- Muskegon: 8.64
- Ingham: 7.14
- Oakland: 6.44
- Washtenaw: 5.91

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Michigan Feto-Infant Mortality, 2011-2015 (rate per 1,000 live births)

Feto-Infant Mortality Rate by City of Residence at Birth, 2011-2015

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
The excess mortality rate is calculated by subtracting the mortality rate of the reference group from the mortality rate of the population group. The reference group is White non-Hispanic Michigan women, over 20 years and less that 40 years old, and at least 13 years education or intending to use private insurance at delivery.

- Allows for estimation of preventable or excess mortality
Perinatal Periods of Risk (PPOR)*


Source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Excess Feto-Infant Mortality in Flint 2011-2015 (rate per 1,000 live births)

• From 2011-2015, the feto-infant mortality rate in Flint was higher than that in other cities at 13.61 (per 1,000 live births)
  – Detroit: 13.21
  – Pontiac: 12.31
  – Grand Rapids: 8.25
  – Lansing: 8.07

• Feto-infant excess mortality rate* was highest in Flint at 8.36 (per 1,000 live births)
  – Detroit: 7.96
  – Pontiac: 7.06
  – Grand Rapids: 2.99
  – Lansing: 2.82

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Excess Feto-Infant Mortality in Flint 2011-2015 (rate per 1,000 live births)

• Excess feto-infant mortality attributable to:
  – Infant Health 39.9%
  – Maternal Care 28.6%
  – Maternal Health/Prematurity 25.6%
  – Neonatal Care 6.0%

• Overall excess mortality in Flint is 8.36 per 1,000 live births

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Excess Feto-Infant Mortality in GC 2011-2015 (rate per 1,000 live births)

- Excess feto-infant mortality attributable to:
  - Infant Health: 39.0%
  - Maternal Care: 19.5%
  - Maternal Health/Prematurity: 39.6%
  - Neonatal Care: 1.9%

- Overall excess mortality in Genesee County is 4.40 per 1,000 live births

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Michigan Feto-Infant Excess Mortality Rate* (rate per 1,000 live births)

2011-2015
- Infant Health: 37%
- Maternal Health/Pre-maturity: 40%
- Newborn Care: 12%
- Maternal Care: 11%

2013-2015
- Infant Health: 39%
- Maternal Health/Pre-maturity: 39%
- Newborn Care: 13%
- Maternal Care: 9%

* Using Michigan reference: NH White, 20-<40 years old and (>13 years education or intending to use private insurance at delivery).

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Michigan Feto-Infant Excess Mortality Rate* by Maternal Race/Ethnicity:
2011-2015 (rate per 1,000 live births)

Non-Hispanic White

- Infant Health: 50%
- Maternal Health/Prematurity: 24%
- Newborn Care: 16%
- Maternal Care: 10%

Non-Hispanic Black

- Infant Health: 31%
- Maternal Health/Prematurity: 49%
- Newborn Care: 9%
- Maternal Care: 11%

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS

* Using Michigan reference: NH White, 20-<40 years old and (>13 years education or intending to use private insurance at delivery).
Preterm Birth

• Defined as a birth of a baby less than 37 complete weeks of gestation

• Incidence is calculated as the number of preterm births divided by the number of live births with known estimated gestational age multiplied by 100.
Incidence of PTB (<37 weeks of Gestation) (%)

- 2008: 10.5%
- 2009: 10.1%
- 2010: 10.2%
- 2011: 10%
- 2012: 10.1%
- 2013: 9.7%
- 2014: 9.7%
- 2015: 9.8%

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
## Preterm Birth by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, Michigan 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th># Eligible Births</th>
<th># Preterm Births</th>
<th>Preterm Birth %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>113,139</td>
<td>11,136</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black non-Hispanic</td>
<td>20,752</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7,763</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic</td>
<td>77,427</td>
<td>6,851</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3,748</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Preterm Birth by County of Residence, 2015

Incidence of PTB (<37 Weeks of Gestation) (%)

- Genesee: 13.2
- Roscommon: 12.5
- Cheboygan: 11.7
- Marquette: 11.2
- Wayne: 11.1
- Jackson: 11.1
- Muskegon: 10.8
- Newaygo: 10.7
- Washtenaw: 10.1
- Grand Traverse: 9.7
- Ingham: 9.7
- Oakland: 9.6

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Preterm Birth by City of Residence, 2015

Incidence of PTB (<37 Weeks of Gestation) (%)

- Flint: 15.5
- Pontiac: 14.1
- Detroit: 13.8
- Southfield: 11.4
- Lansing: 11.4
- Saginaw: 10.1
- Roseville: 9.9
- Grand Rapids: 9.9
- Wyoming: 9.9
- Taylor: 9.8
- Kalamazoo: 9
- Battle Creek: 7.8

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Low Birthweight

• Defined as a birthweight of a baby less than 2,500 grams

• Incidence is calculated as the number of low birthweight divided by the number of all live births with known birthweight x 100
Low Birthweight: Michigan, 2008-2015

Incidence of LBW (<2,500 grams) (%)

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
## Low Birthweight by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, Michigan 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th># Eligible Births</th>
<th># LBW</th>
<th>LBW%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>113,163</td>
<td>9,611</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black non-Hispanic</td>
<td>20,771</td>
<td>3,029</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7,768</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic</td>
<td>77,429</td>
<td>5,364</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3,747</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Incidence of LBW (<2,500 grams) (%)

- Antrim: 11.2
- Wayne: 10.8
- Genesee: 10.8
- Muskegon: 9.6
- Jackson: 9.5
- Gratiot: 9.5
- Saginaw: 9
- Ingham: 8.5
- Oakland: 8.4

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Low Birthweight by City of Residence, Michigan 2015

Incidence of LBW (<2,500 grams) (%)

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Stillbirth

- Defined as a death of a fetus that has completed at least 20 weeks of gestation or weighs at least 400 grams

- Expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.
Stillbirth Rate: Michigan 2010-2015
(rate per 1,000 live births)

Stillbirth Rate, Michigan, 2010-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th># Live Births</th>
<th># Stillbirths</th>
<th>SBR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>114,717</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>114,159</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>112,708</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>113,732</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>114,460</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>113,211</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SBR= Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births.

A stillbirth is defined as a death of a fetus that has completed at least 20 weeks of gestation or weighs at least 400 grams.

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Stillbirth Rate by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, Michigan, 2015

Stillbirth Rate by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, Michigan, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th># Live Births</th>
<th># Stillbirth</th>
<th>SBR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>113,211</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black non-Hispanic</td>
<td>20,776</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic</td>
<td>77,464</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7,768</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>3,748</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SBR = Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live births.

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
## Stillbirth Rate by County of Residence at Birth, Michigan, 2015

(rate per 1,000 live births)

### Stillbirth Rate by Selected County of Residence at Birth, Michigan, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th># Live Births</th>
<th># Stillbirth</th>
<th>SBR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shiawassee</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenawee</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Traverse</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>3,179</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>1,729</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingham</td>
<td>3,157</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton</td>
<td>1,237</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>4,747</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskegon</td>
<td>2,079</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>13,588</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>23,472</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saginaw</td>
<td>2,256</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb</td>
<td>9,397</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>3,704</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Michigan SBR = 4.8

Selected counties have more than five stillbirths; SBR = Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live births.

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
## Stillbirth Rate by County of Residence at Birth, 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>5-year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>SBR</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>SBR</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>SBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saginaw</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalamazoo</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS

n = # of stillbirths; SBR = Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live births
# Stillbirth Rate by City of Residence at Birth, 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>5-year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>SBR</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>SBR</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>SBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flint</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southfield</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- $n$ = # of stillbirths; SBR = Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live births

Data source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
Findings: Perinatal Phase

• % of live births with a low birth weight <2500g is higher than the state
  – GC: 10.8%
  – MI: 8.5%
  – HP2020 Target: 7.8%

• % of women who smoked during pregnancy is higher than the state
  – GC: 20.4%
  – MI: 17.0%

• Rate of babies that were pharmalogically treated for neonatal abstinence syndrome is higher than the state
  – Region 3: 1408.5 per 100,000 births
  – MI: 712.0 per 100,000 births

Findings: Perinatal Period

- % of women that receive prenatal care in the first trimester
  - GC: 73.0%
  - MI: 72.3%
  - HP2020: 77.9%

- % of Medicaid eligible pregnant women participating in MIHP (Maternal Infant Health Program)
  - GC: 16.34%
  - MI: 30.09%

Findings: Infant Period

- Deaths before 1 year of age (per 1,000 live births) is higher than the state
  - GC: 8.48
  - MI: 6.88
- % of infants who are ever breastfed
  - GC: 59.0%
  - MI: 65.0%
  - HP2020: 81.9%
- % of infants breastfed exclusively through 6 months
  - GC: 8.6%
  - MI: 10.3%
  - HP2020: 25.5%

Source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS; Women Infants and Children, 2017
Findings: Infant Period

- % of Medicaid enrolled infants at 15 months who received each of their recommended well child visits
  - GC: 51.6%
  - MI: 54.8%

- % of MIHP enrolled women screened for maternal depression
  - GC: 86.1%
  - MI: 96.7%

Source: Michigan Medicaid, 2015; Michigan Infant Health Program 2015-2016
Findings: Childhood Period

• The mortality rate (per 100,000) for children ages 1-14 is higher than the state average
  – GC: 21.5
  – MI: 16.4

• % of children living in households with income less than 200% of the federal poverty level
  – GC: 55.0%
  – MI: 44.7%

• Rate of confirmed victims of abuse, ages 0-17 (per 1,000)
  – GC: 20.9
  – MI: 16.8
  – HP2020: 8.5

Child Abuse

Confirmed Victims of Abuse and/or Neglect, Ages 0-17

Genesee County
2,019

Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Protective Services
## Child Abuse

### Confirmed Victims of Abuse and/or Neglect, Ages 0-17

**By Race in Genesee County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2,283</td>
<td>2,216</td>
<td>1,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White incl. Hisp.</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>1,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black incl. Hisp.</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native incl. Hisp.</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other incl. Hisp.</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Protective Services

Ethnicity is not specified; each group includes Hispanics and non-Hispanics.
Findings: Childhood/Adeolescence Period

• Immunization coverage (%) of children 19-35 months for 4313314 series
  – GC: 64.8%
  – MI: 70.5%
  – HP2020: 80.0%

• % of adolescents with 3+ doses of HPV vaccine
  – GC: 21.5%
  – MI: 29.0%
  – HP2020: 80.0%

Source: Michigan Childhood Immunization Registry 2015
Findings: Adolescence Period

• Rate of live births (per 1,000) born to women 15-19 years is higher than the state
  – GC: 27.0
  – MI: 19.4

• The mortality rate (per 100,000) for adolescents is higher than the state average
  – GC: 76.9
  – MI: 50.70
  – HP2020: 54.3

Source: Michigan resident live birth files, infant mortality files and fetal death files, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDHHS
High School Dropouts: The number of students in the four-year cohort who have not graduated and either have left school permanently or whose whereabouts are unknown. The percent is based on the cohort.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>14,992</td>
<td>13,884</td>
<td>13,463</td>
<td>11,943</td>
<td>11,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Educational Performance Information (CEPI)
**On-Time High School Graduation:** The number represents students who graduated four years after entering 9th grade. The percent is based on the cohort of students entering 9th grade four years earlier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>100,096</td>
<td>98,881</td>
<td>98,299</td>
<td>97,664</td>
<td>97,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>78.6%</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genesee</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>4,471</td>
<td>4,196</td>
<td>4,274</td>
<td>4,173</td>
<td>4,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>71.8%</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Center for Educational Performance Information (CEPI)
Food Access

Children Population Density & Grocery Stores

- Chain Grocery Store
- Small Grocery Store
- Closed Grocery Store

Source:
Richard Sadler, PhD
Assistant Professor
Department of Family Medicine/Division of Public Health
College of Human Medicine
Michigan State University
Food Store Score & Food Assistance

Food Store Score
Sum of scores given to quality, variety, and price of healthy foods, pulled directly from the Nutrition Environment Measures Survey. Higher scores indicate stores where healthy foods are more available and affordable.

Source:
Richard Sadler, PhD
Assistant Professor
Department of Family Medicine/Division of Public Health
College of Human Medicine
Michigan State University
Food Store Score & Race

**Food Store Score**
Sum of scores given to quality, variety, and price of healthy foods, pulled directly from the Nutrition Environment Measures Survey. Higher scores indicate stores where healthy foods are more available and affordable.

Source:
Richard Sadler, PhD
Assistant Professor
Department of Family Medicine/Division of Public Health
College of Human Medicine
Michigan State University
Food Store Score & Socioeconomic Distress

**Food Store Score**
Sum of scores given to quality, variety, and price of healthy foods, pulled directly from the Nutrition Environment Measures Survey. Higher scores indicate stores where healthy foods are more available and affordable.
### Means of Transportation to Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Genesee County</th>
<th>City of Flint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Estimate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Percent</strong></td>
<td><strong>Estimate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>158,275</td>
<td>28,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car, truck, or van:</td>
<td>148,670</td>
<td>25,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transportation (excluding taxicab):</td>
<td>1,851</td>
<td>1,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxicab</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walked</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked at home</td>
<td>4,645</td>
<td>977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
How would you rate the quality of the local public health transportation service?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Genesee County</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Flint</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Genesee County</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Flint</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Genesee County</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Flint</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Genesee County</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Flint</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Genesee County</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City of Flint</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015-2016 Speak to Your Health! Community Survey
Findings: Life Course

• Domestic violence rate (per 1,000) is higher than the state
  – GC: 11.1
  – MI: 9.2

• The number of reported group A violent crime offenses (per 1,000) is higher than the state average
  – GC: 58.8
  – MI: 48.5

Source: Michigan Incident Crime Reporting 5 Year Estimates for 2015
• High concentrated disadvantage
  – GC: 58.8%
  – MI: 48.5%
• The high concentrated disadvantage is the % of households with children <18 that are located in census tracts with a high level of concentrated disadvantage
  – Public assistance
  – Unemployment
  – Female head of household
  – Under federal poverty level

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
Findings: Life Course

• % of population 16+ who are unemployed and looking for work is higher than state
  – GC: 13.2%
  – MI: 9.8%

Source: American Community Survey 5 Year estimates for 2015
Qualitative Data

• Cannot be expressed as a number. Used to understand behaviors from the informant’s perspective.

• Examples:
  • Gender
  • How someone thinks or feels
  • Socioeconomic status

• This type of data cannot undergo statistical manipulation.
Qualitative Data Collection Methods

- **Focus Groups**
  - Great Start Parent Coalition (n=9)
  - GHS Parent Support Group (n=8)
- **Community Input Walls** (50 responses)
  - Genesee County Health Department (Adult Clinic, Immunizations, WIC)
- **Intercept Survey** (emailed, n=27)
  - Genesee County Board of Health
  - Genesee County Maternal Child Health Network
  - Great Start Collaborative

Responses in red are meant to assist in differentiating responses and are for visual purposes only.
Focus Group Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What does maternal child health and well-being mean to you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you feel about the quality of life in your community?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What about your community helps pregnant women, infants, children, and adolescents stay healthy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What about your community makes it hard for pregnant women, infants, children, and adolescents to stay healthy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there some families in your community whose quality of life is not as good as others? If so, why do these differences exist?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you feel about maternal health care in your community?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do you need to improve your family’s overall health and well-being?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What do we need to know to make your community healthier?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What does maternal child health and well-being mean to you?

• It’s not just about the mother and child, the father or partner should be included

• An emphasis on the mother when she is pregnant

• Healthy moms during pregnancy and healthy babies being born

• Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) education

• Wrap around services

• Education for new parents
How do you feel about the quality of life in your community?

- It’s not just about Flint, low income families outside of Flint are struggling too.
- There are no free activities for teenagers to do, so they get in trouble with the law.
- Most parents do not have adequate transportation to get them to and from activities.
- Most moms are not comfortable being pregnant right now because of all the unknowns from the water crisis.
- The water crisis has greatly impacted the quality of life in Flint and Genesee County and it will continue.
- There is housing that is affordable, but it is not safe. High crime rates.
- Shootings all day prevent kids from being active in their local environment.
- Too many abandoned houses, schools, and buildings. They are being used for drugs and being set on fire.
- Hard to raise children, be a teenager, find jobs with a livable wage, and find affordable housing.
- More efforts to beatify the city need to be done.
- Vertical ghettos with high concentration of low income and people of color.
- Cost of living is expensive outside of Flint, so you are stuck in this cycle of poverty and unsafe spaces.
- Our zip code determines how long we live.
- No sidewalks, so you can't safely walk to school in Flint Township.
- Connecting resources with families is a struggle.
What about your community helps pregnant women, infants, children, and adolescents stay healthy?

- Parks
- Programs for adolescents, like the Crim fit for kids
- Home visiting for pregnant women
- Evidence based models to support pregnant women.
- Healthy prescription program ($10 prescription to use at the Farmers Market for every doctor's appointment you keep, depending on how many children you have)
- Double-up food bucks
- Reduced or free lunch through the Eastern Michigan Food Bank and weekend book bags of food for families
- Meet Up, Eat Up program through the summer for children.
- Summer EBT program
- Great produce in some parts of the county
- Carriage Town Ministry shaken baby syndrome class
- Local radio promotes the cereal drive
What about your community makes it hard for pregnant women, infants, children, and adolescents to stay healthy?

• Inadequate transportation
• Red tape to get services. Families don’t understand the application process.
• Providers are not trained in cultural humility and make us feel belittled or ashamed
• Lack of fresh healthy food in North Flint
• Can’t trust the water
• It takes forever to get anything done and the case workers don’t call you back
• Lack of consistent help from providers
• Waitlist to get home services
• We don’t know about resources for our kids
• Perinatal mood disorders
  • OB/GYN’s don’t know how to address perinatal mood disorders. No universal screening
  • Told to call intake through GHS. They don’t pick up the phone or return your call or being told we don’t have anything to help you.
  • Doctors will not prescribe medications to pregnant or nursing moms because they don’t want to deal with it or they think it’s not safe.
• A disconnect between physicians and early childhood programs
Are there some families in your community whose quality of life is not as good as others? If so, why do these differences exist?

- Lack of police presence in certain spots. It’s like genocide because the police, the people who are supposed to protect the community, have completely turned their backs on them.
- People in unsafe areas don’t know about resources because they can’t safely leave their homes.
- No jobs, inadequate resources, and being forced to pay for water you can’t even use.
- Lack of social support in the community.
- Cycles of poverty that keep people in poor situations.
- When going to a resource agency, the people behind the glass have demeaning attitudes towards you.
- Lack of healthy foods in Flint and when you find it, it costs a lot.
- People are one paycheck away from being homeless or losing their vehicle.
- Flint is not a food desert, it’s a food swamp, a lot of poor quality food.
How do you feel about maternal health care in your community?

- Maternal health care is great in Genesee County, but transportation is an issue.
- Providers need to be more respectful of cultural preferences and not apply judgment.
- There needs to be more education within the social service providers to be more empathic and to be of more service to the community.
- Doctors don’t spend enough time with patients.
- There isn’t evidence-based information that’s being practiced by doctors and nurses.
- Maternal mental health is stigmatized and makes you feel like a bad mom.
- Always a line to wait in for prenatal care.
- Doctors need to ask what they can do for you and not tell you what needs to be done.
- Doctors and nurses forget that the words that they say have such an impact, especially on moms who may have not been pregnant before or are having a high risk pregnancy.
- There should be a centralized place where we can see doctor ratings.
- Maternal health care costs a lot.
What do you need to improve your family’s overall health and well-being?

- Wrap around services
- Someone that will listen to me
- Knowing what resources are available
- Physicians who know how to deal with lead poisoning and the water crisis
- Pregnancy is a time where lead can leach back into the body. What is being done about this? Do I need specialized maternal care because I was exposed?
- When you become pregnant, doctors should be asking if you were exposed to the water
- One easy to read tip sheet that lets people know what is important to know about lead, water, filters, health, etc. Have it on billboards
- I need to know how my family’s health will be impacted over the next 10-20 years from the water crisis
What do we need to know to make your community healthier?

- Involve kids in the decision making process
- Needs to be more door to door asking of what is needed
- More efforts to improve areas other than downtown
- Make it safer
- The Health Department should be more involved, they shouldn’t have the us and them attitude, they should go to community meetings; they should sit at the table with residents of Flint and make decisions with them, not for them.
- Bring the community to the table. We need to know our voices are heard and that you care.
- Not all family’s needs are the same
- Maternal support should not end after the child is born
- More support for maternal mental health
- We need to be able to advocate for ourselves. Explain things to us, instead of thinking we won’t understand
- The health department should find out what people know and don’t know about them
- Establish relationships in the faith based community. People trust their faith leaders.
- Find out where referrals to the health department are coming from and where they are not
- Make connections with those that are not aware of the resources the health department has
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What about Genesee County helps you and your family live a healthy life?

- Parks
- Trails
- Farmers Market
- Teen quest
- The diversity
- The county fair
- Being correctly informed about the status of my health
- Prenatal care
- Hurley Medical Center for my children
- Help from people and the state to have healthy food
- Child care
- Health care
- Support systems and programs to help families in need
- Single parent programs
What makes it harder for your family to be healthy in Genesee County?

- Childcare while trying to be active
- Getting outside during the winter
- Transportation
- Fast food
- Wages
- Lack of safe environment to safely exercise
- Access to healthy foods
- Water
What do you need to improve your family’s overall health and well-being?

- Better nutrition
- Better water
- Avoid pop/juice commercials
- Community center or other activities for winter time
- More activities
- Discipline for myself
- Better and safer schools
- Evening family activities
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What about Genesee County helps you and your family live a healthy life?

- Parks, lakes, country living
- Water treatment
- Trash collection
- Fresh produce
- Farmers Market, Fresh Grocer
- Large amount of dental and doctor offices, great medical care
- Easy access to Ann Arbor, Detroit, Lansing
- Some good school districts
- Hurley birthing center
- Interest in healthy lifestyles by many groups
- Adequate transportation
What about Genesee County helps you and your family live a healthy life?

- We have many healthy resources in our community that provide services to families
- WIC
- Neighborhood groups
- Access to excellent medical facilities and grocery options including organic and mobile sources.
- Educational institutions
- Relatively low cost of living
- Great Start Families Coalition
- Support from family and friends
- Immunizations from GCHD at health fairs
- Water delivery
- (Successful Kids = Involved Parents) SKIP program
- Not much
- The Crim
What makes it harder for your family to be healthy in Genesee County?

- Few restaurants that offer fresh and healthy choices
- Expensive health insurance
- Lack of walk-able neighborhoods
- Violence and Crime
- Unaddressed mental illness
- Lack of free public pools
- Toxic Stress of continuing struggles with water
- Cost and quality of water
- High cost of living/taxes
- Discrimination including racism and socio-economic discrimination
- Lack of authentic collaboration between agencies that compete for resources
What makes it harder for your family to be healthy in Genesee County?

- Funders and programs that don't know (and aren't asking) what families need (this doesn't include the Health Department right now, you guys are doing a great job of seeking input from residents)
- Lack of collaboration/empathy between residents
- Lack of certainty about the future
- Lack of services within bicycling distance and bike lanes
- Costs of insurance and medications
- Stress of poor and unpredictable management of our government - and there inability to work together to move the city forward
- Poverty
- Lack of easily accessible grocery stores and fresh produce
- Second hand smoke
- No diaper delivery service
- The lack of dog parks
- Poor public transportation
- Commitment
- Lack of indoor activities in the winter
What do you need to improve your family’s overall health and well-being?

- More money and time
- Cheaper insurance options and better coverage
- Support programs for families raising children
- Authentic collaboration between agencies, organizations, funders and residents
- Better gun control and mental health services
- Universal internet access
- Universal college for Genesee County residents
- Abandoned houses
- Getting rid of wild animals that cause disease
- Better schools
- Better justice system
- Information on how to access resources and safe and accessible ways to access these resources
- Clean water
What do you need to improve your family’s overall health and well-being?

- More funding for resources
- More trust
- More jobs
- More physicians
- Access to affordable, high-quality childcare
- A safe place to exercise, better and more sidewalks
- Restaurants with healthy food options
- Crime reduction
- Diaper and formula delivery
- Eating healthier
- Being more active
- Bike lanes
- Good public transportation
- Commitment
- Free safe family oriented activities
- More care options for homeless and those in crisis
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Next Steps

• Step 6: Identify Strategic Issues
  • Review Findings
  • Identify Themes
  • Name Strategic Issues
  • Prioritize Strategies

• Step 7: Develop Goals & Objectives

• Step 8: Develop Strategies & Action Plans
What in the world is a “strategic issue”?

Strategic issues are fundamental policy choices or critical challenges that must be addressed in order for a community to achieve its vision.

**Vision**

*Genesee County: Thriving communities embracing a culture of health*