BWELL Saginaw

2023-2026

Community Health Assessment Report Appendix A

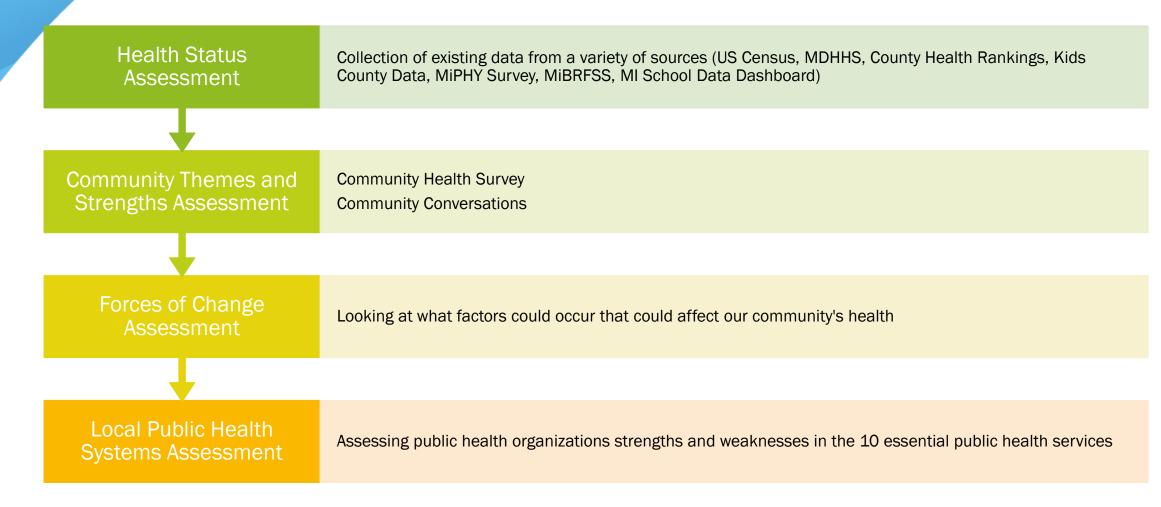
Indicator Categories

- Methodology
- Community Health Survey
- Population
- Education
- Employment
- Housing
- Income & Poverty
- Healthcare
- Death & Illness
- Maternal, Child, & Infant Health

- Health Behaviors
- Mental Health
- Substance Use
- Crime/Violence
- COVID-19
- Community Conversations



How Did We Collect The Information?







Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

Community Survey Tool 2022

Total Respondents = 1,577

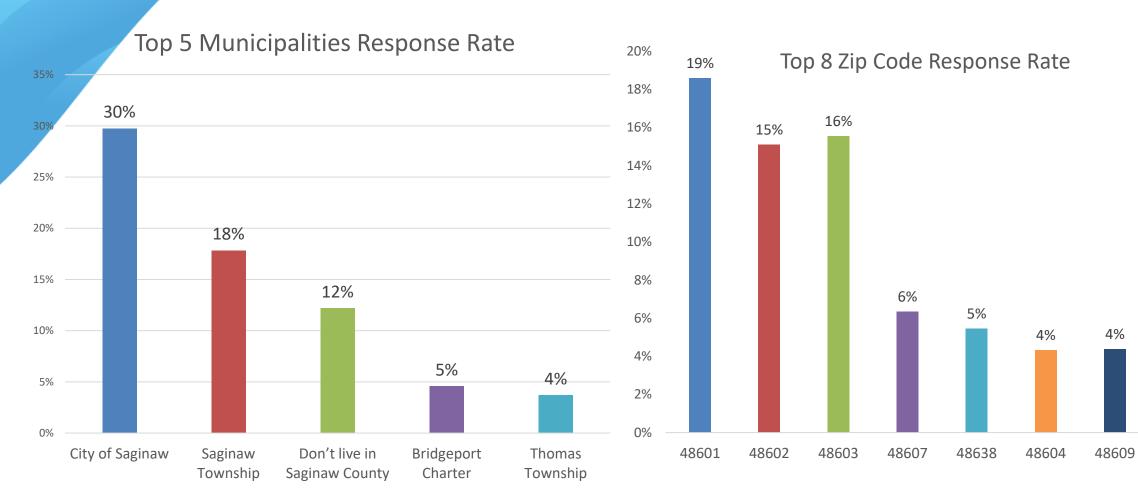
Who Took The Survey? 1,577 Surveys Completed

45% Work in Saginaw Co.

50% Live in Saginaw Co.

45% Attend School in Saginaw Co.

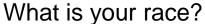
48623

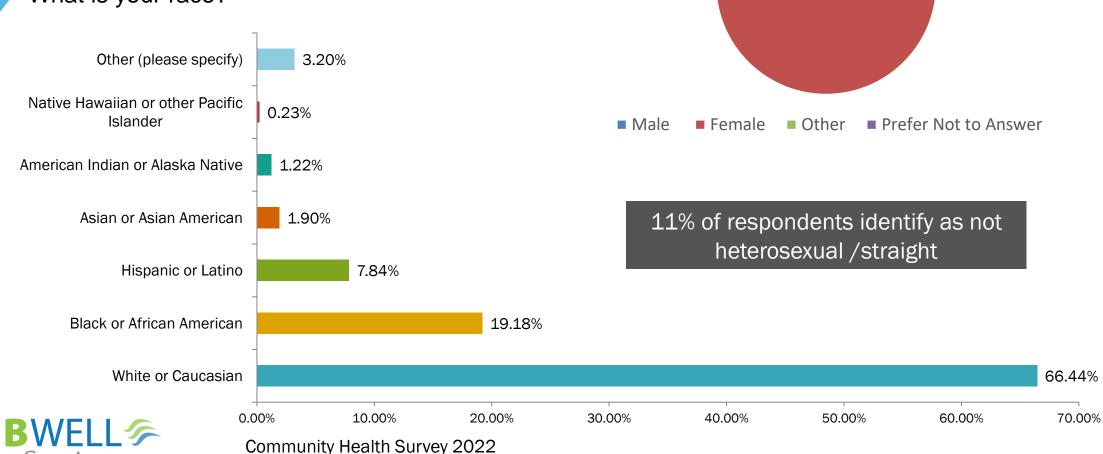




Community Health Survey 2022





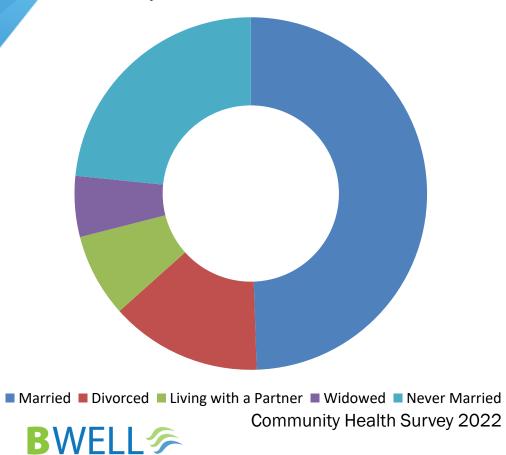


Gender Identity

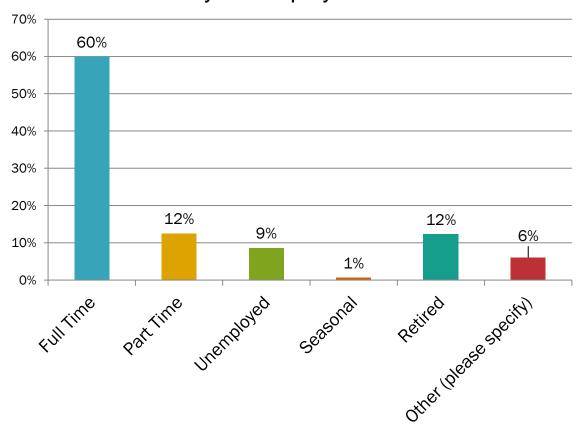
Who Took the Survey?

62% of respondents had a college degree or higher.



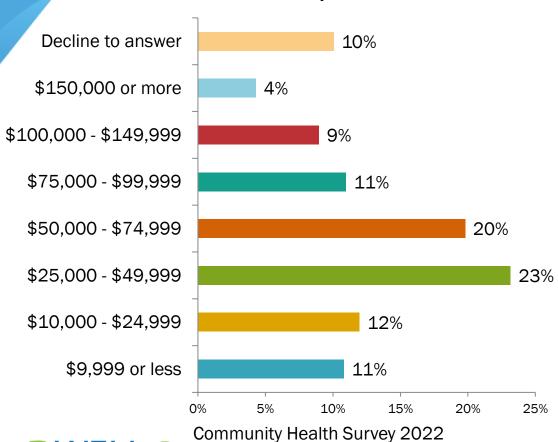


What is your employment status?

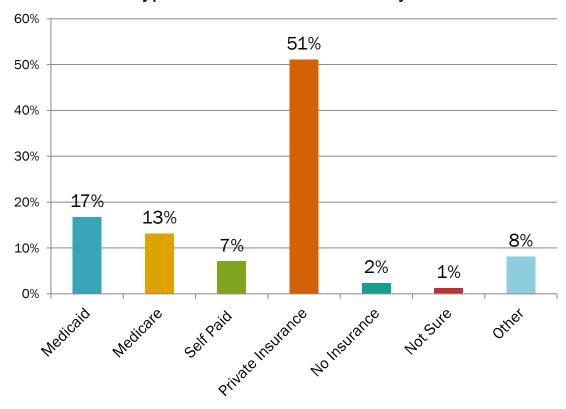


Who Took the Survey?





What type of health insurance do you have?



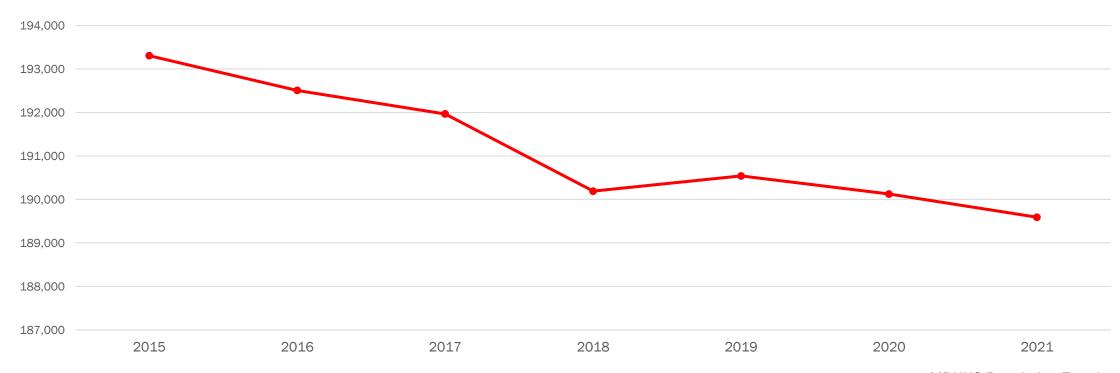


Demographic Information



Saginaw County Population

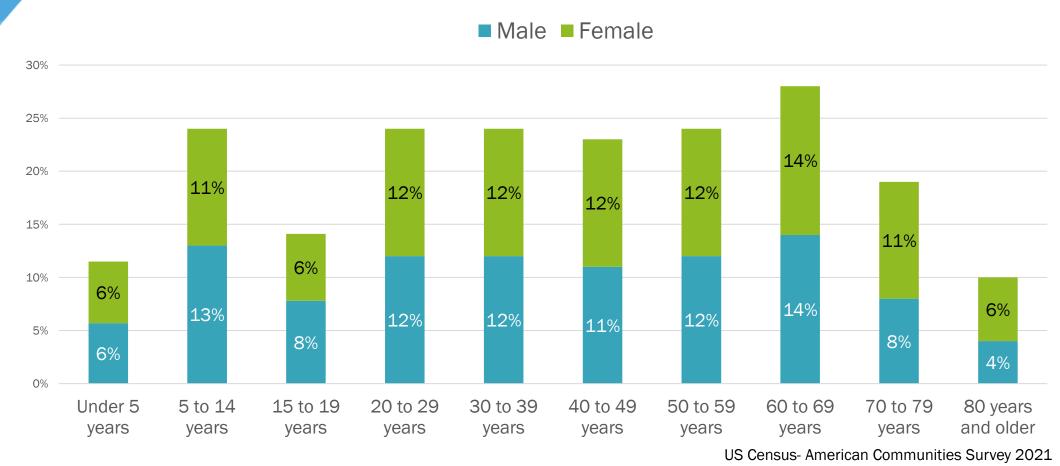
2 % Decline in Population 2015-2021





MDHHS Population Trends

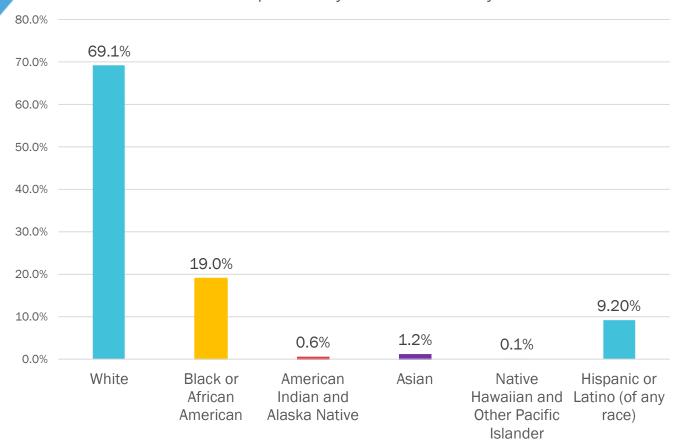
Population by Age and Gender - 2021

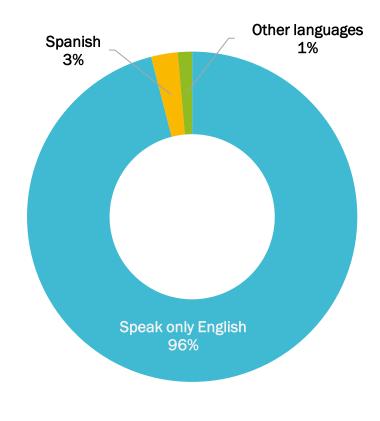




Percent Population by Race & Ethnicity - 2021









US Census- American Communities Survey 2021

Residential Segregation - 2022

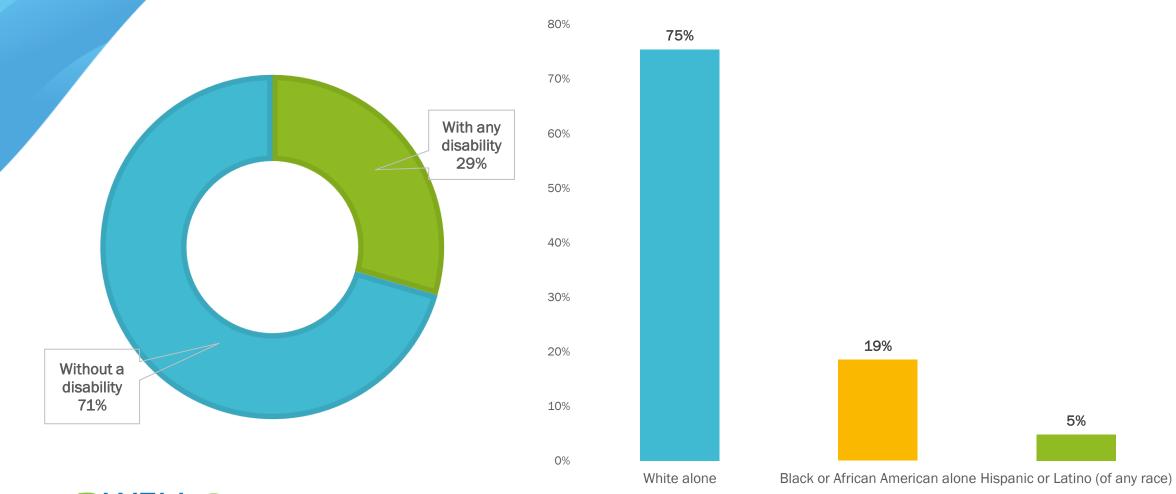
Racial/ethnic residential segregation refers to the degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another in a geographic area. The index of dissimilarity is a demographic measure of the evenness with which two groups (Black and white residents, in this case) are distributed across the component geographic areas (census tracts, in this case) that make up a larger area (counties, in this case).

66
Black/White

59 Non-White/White



Veterans in Saginaw County, 2021



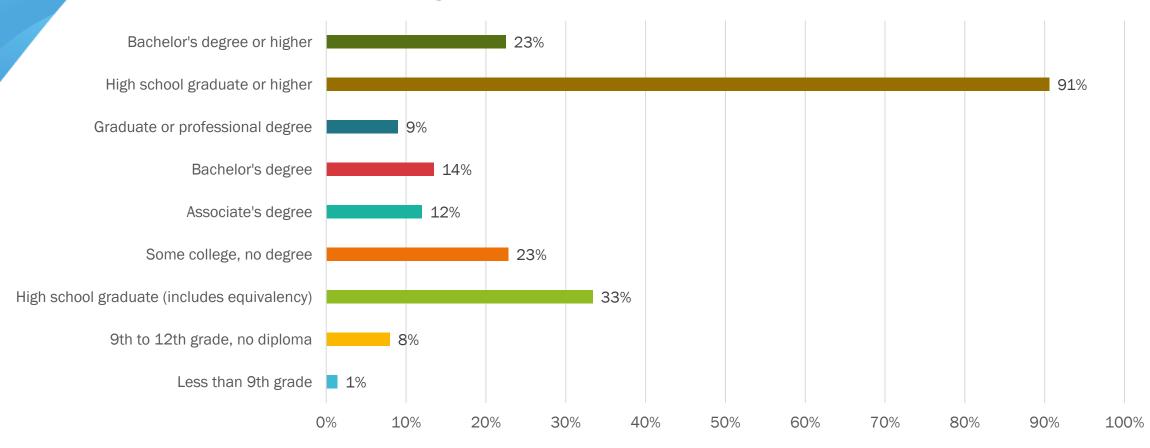


US Census- American Communities Survey 2021



Educational Attainment 2021

Refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed.



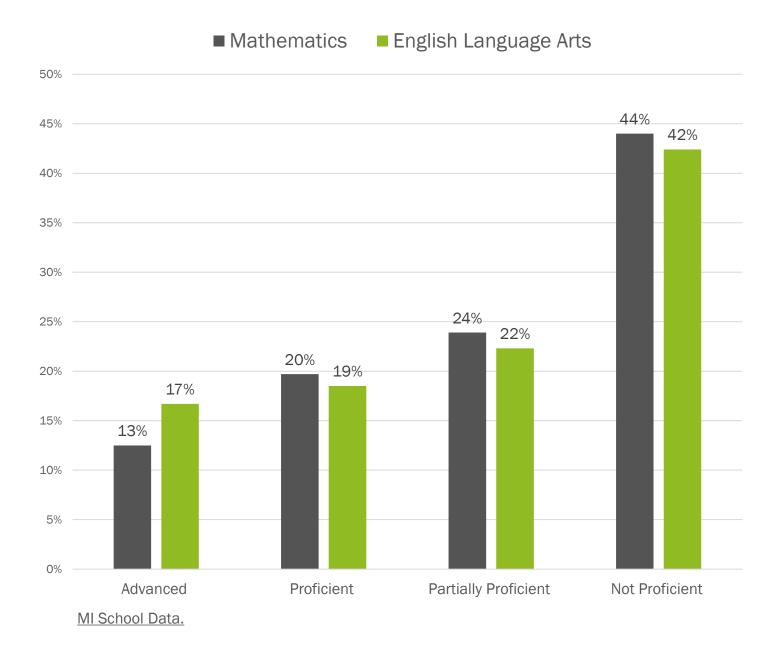


US Census, American Communities Survey 2021

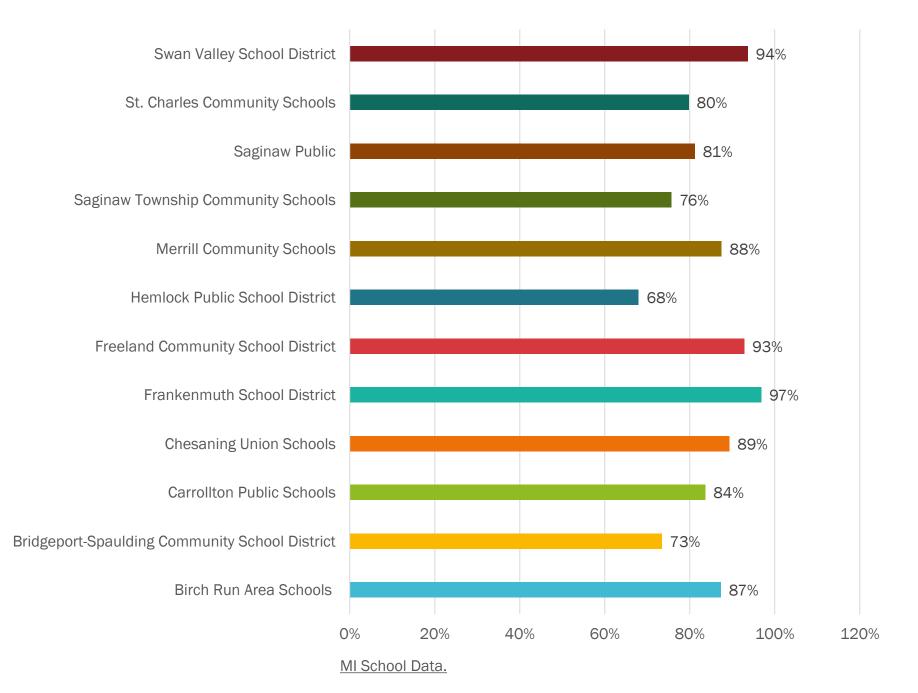
3rd Grade ELA and Math Proficiency

2021-2022 School Year



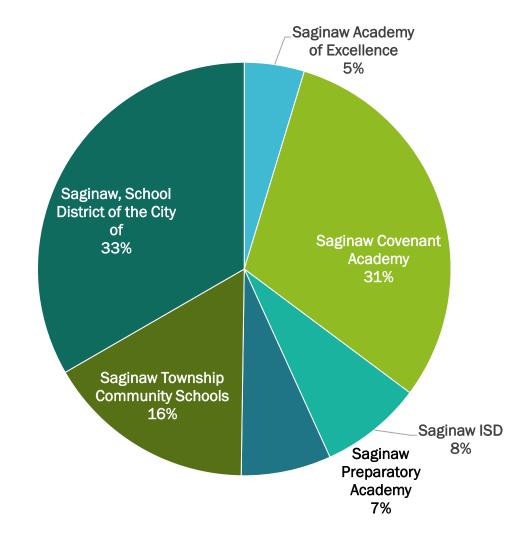


Graduation Rate – Saginaw CO. 2020-2021





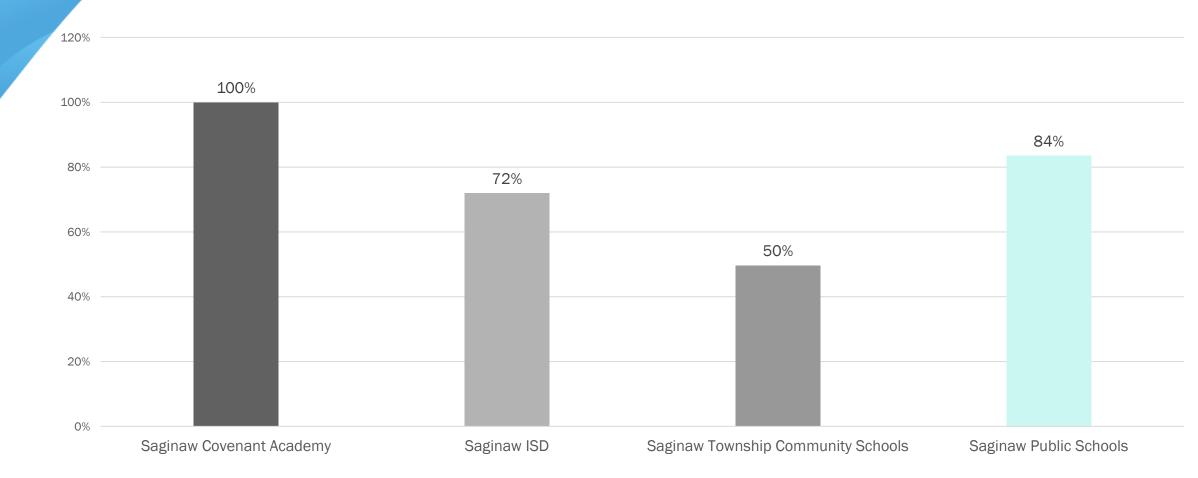
Homeless Enrollment School 2021-2022





Center for Educational Performance and Information – Retrieved from MI School Data.

Percent of Economically Disadvantaged Students, 2021-2022





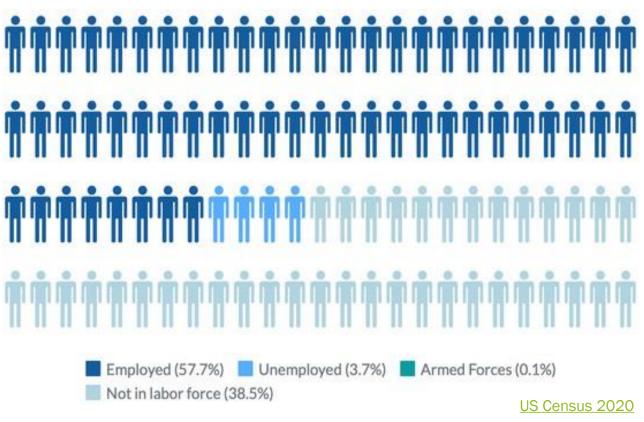
Center for Educational Performance and Information - Retrieved from MI School Data.





Saginaw County Labor Force - 2020

Saginaw County Labor Force

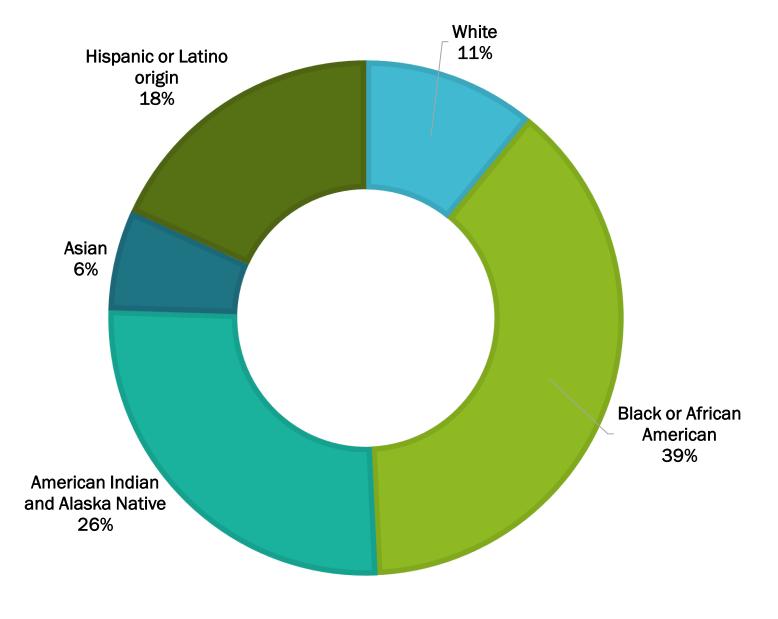


Percentage of people who work full time year-round in Saginaw County



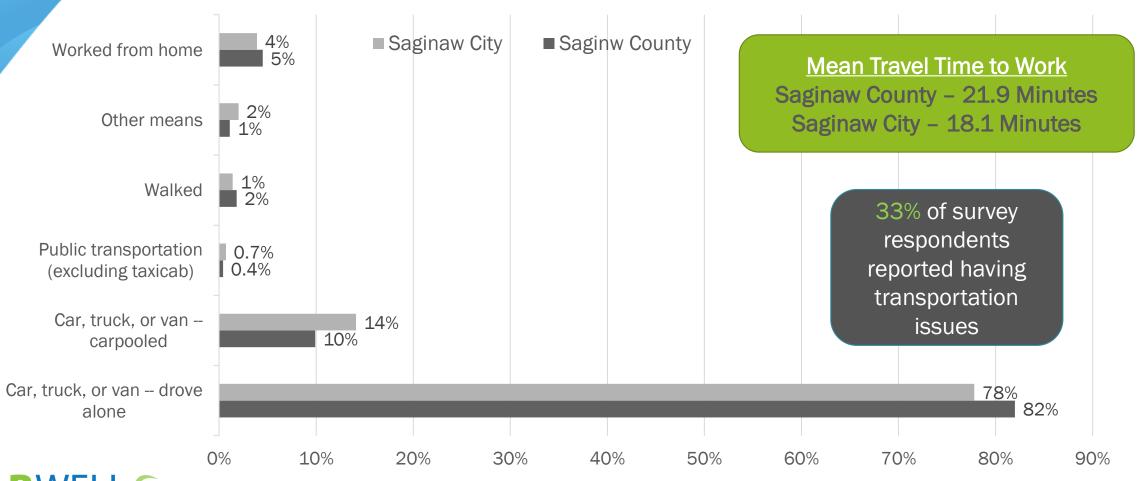


Unemployment by Race - 2020





Commute to Work- 2020



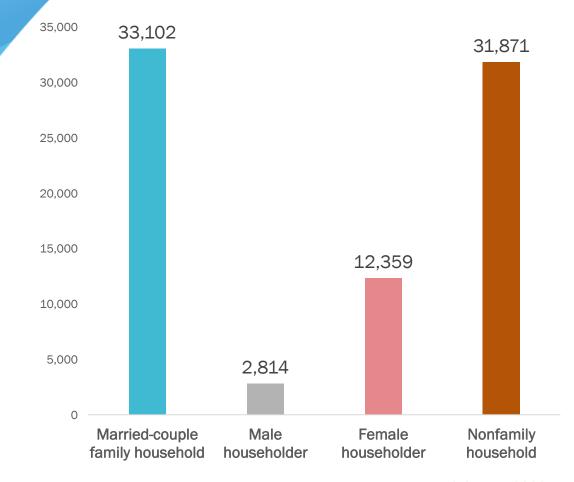


US Census 2020



Housing

Total Households- 2021



Married Couple

- Owner Occupied 89%
- Renter Occupied 11%

Male Householder

- Owner Occupied 66%
- Renter Occupied 35%

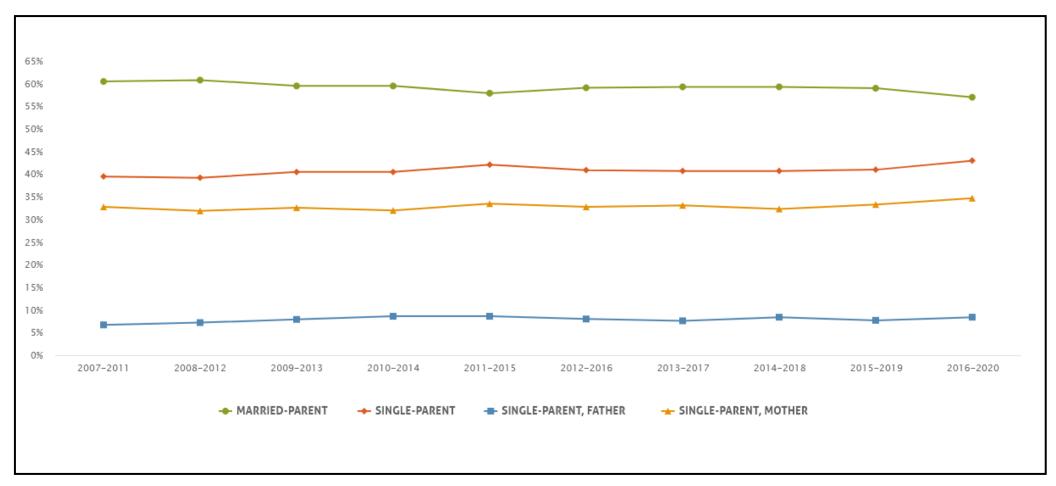
Female Householder

- Owner Occupied 47%
- Renter Occupied 53%



US Census 2020

Children Living in Single Parent Household



Kids Count Data Center



Percent Change in Homelessness between 2007-2020

Homeless Rate in Saginaw County - 2020

22.6 per 10,000 People



Total Homeless Population:



Sheltered Population:



Unsheltered population:



Housing Numbers 2021

Saginaw has 86,095 Housing Units in the County

 \rightarrow 8,100 are vacant

6,805 (9%) households have no vehicle

70,288 households have a computer → 4,462 do not have broadband

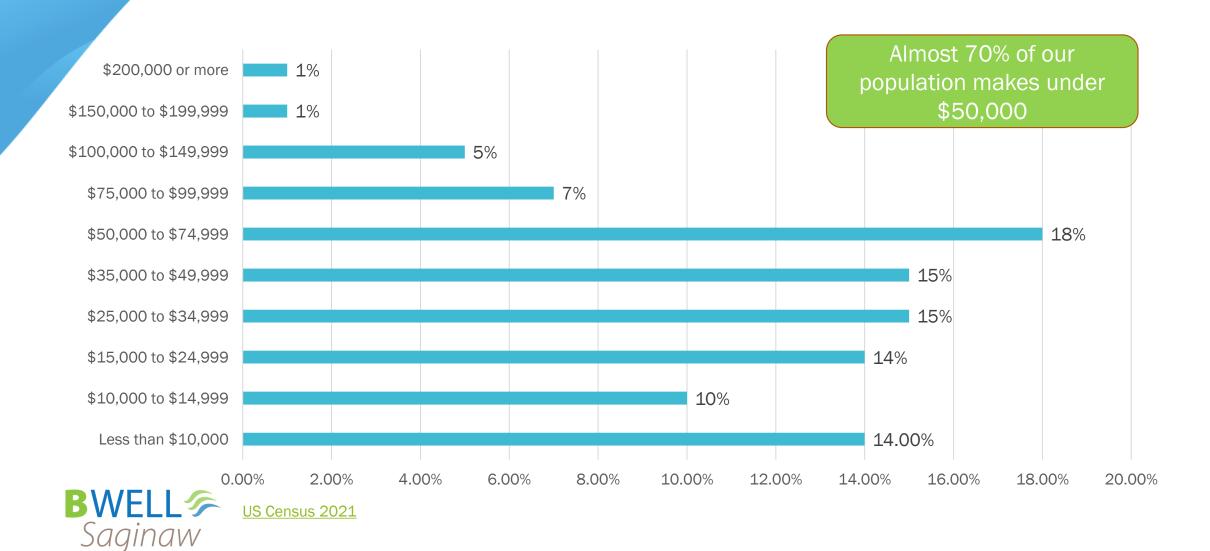
14% of households in Saginaw are experiencing overcrowding (1%), high housing cost (13%), and lack of kitchen facilities or lack of plumbing facilities (1%).



Income and Poverty

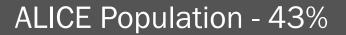


Household Income - 2021



Poverty in Saginaw County -

2021



Married - 7.6%

Female Single Parent -42.3%

> Households with children and females as the head of house experience the highest level of poverty

Percentage of people whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level in Saginaw County

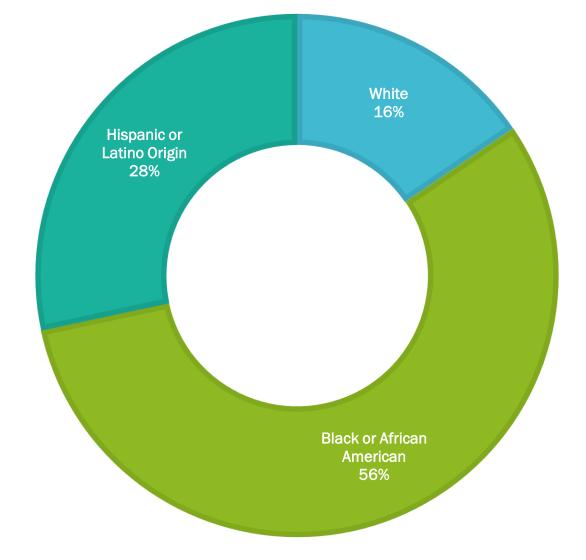
Poverty Level ←

21.8%



US Census American Community Survey 2021

Percent of Poverty by Race - 2021



■ Black or African American

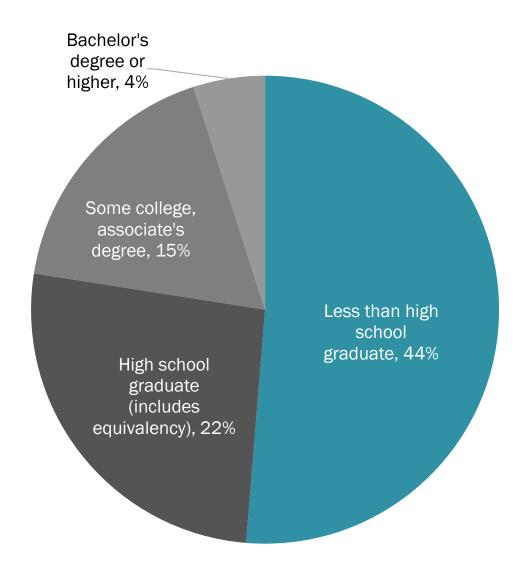
■ Hispanic or Latino Origin

■ White



US Census American Community Survey 2021

Percent of
Poverty by
Level of
Education 2021





Employed – 9%

Percent of
People in
Poverty Based
on Employment
2021

Unemployed – 47%

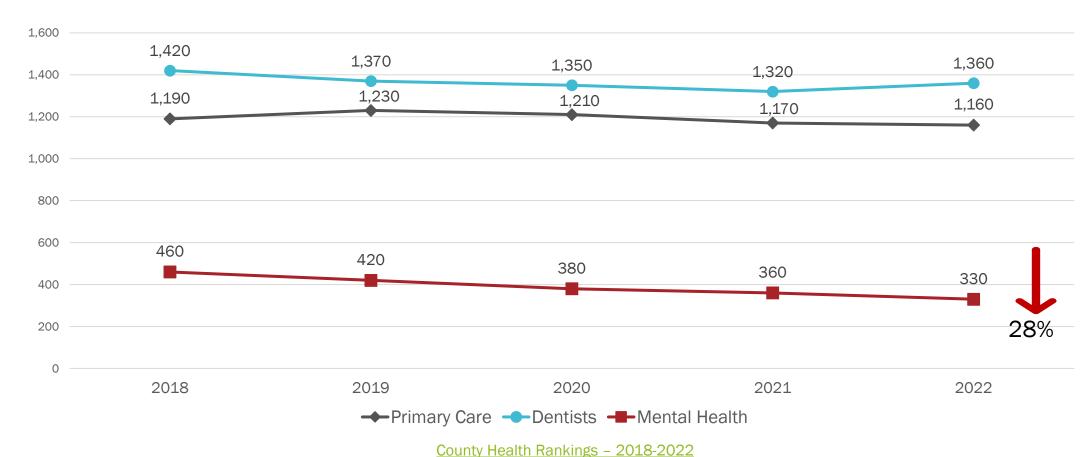
Worked Full-Time – 3%

Worked Part-Time – 23%





Ratio of Healthcare Providers

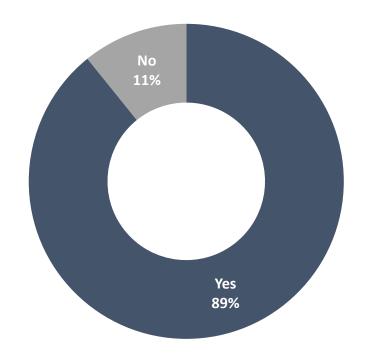




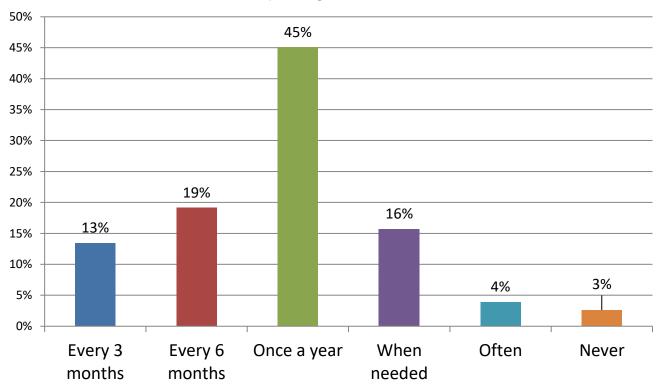
Healthcare - 2022

39% of respondents delayed getting care or an annual physical due to COVID-19

Do you have a medical doctor or health care provider



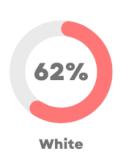
How often do you get a health checkup?

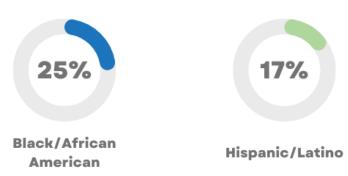




Community Health Survey 2022

Uninsured in Saginaw County - 2021

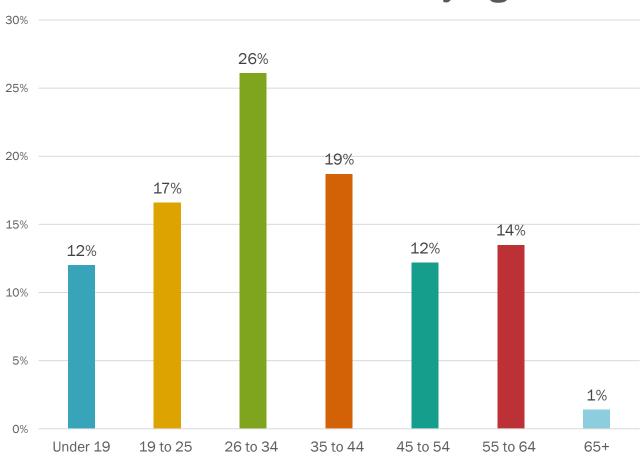




Percent Uninsured by Race



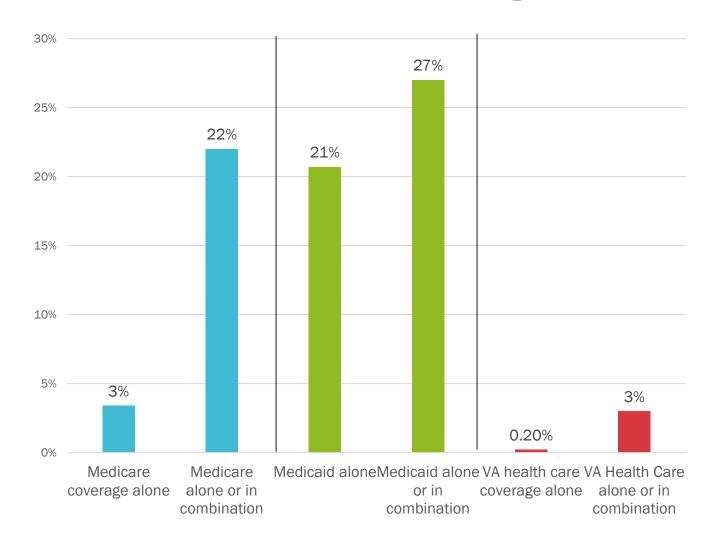
Percent Uninsured by Age



US Census- American Community Survey 2021

Public Health Insurance Coverage - 2021

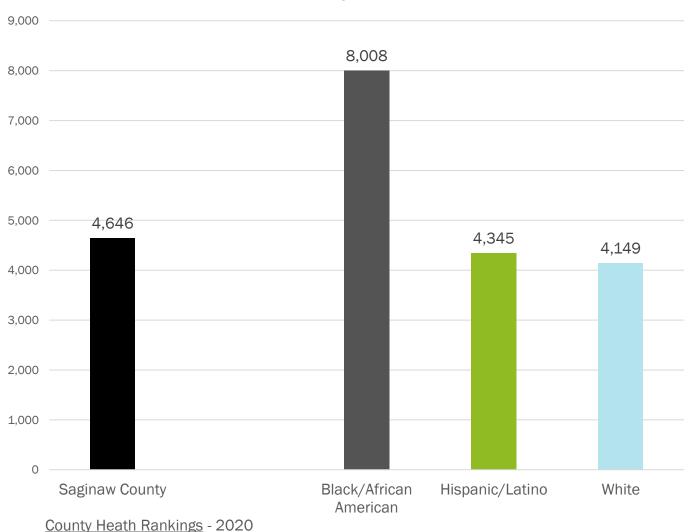
76% of insured people have Public Insurance





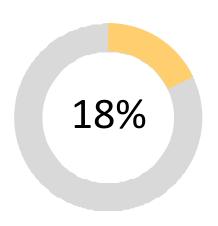
Preventable Medicare Hospitalizations Rates – 2022

Saginaw County Preventable Hospital Stays Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2022

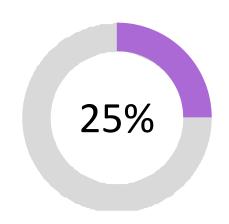




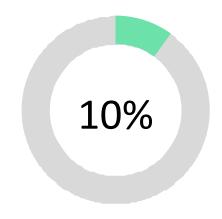
Healthcare Access – 2018-2020



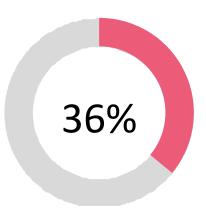
No Personal Healthcare Provider



No Routine Checkup in Past Year



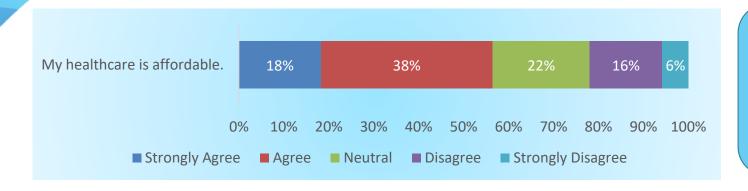
No Healthcare Access in past 12 months due to cost



No Dental Checkup

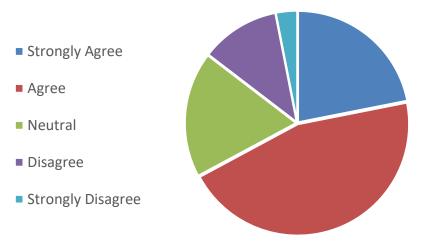


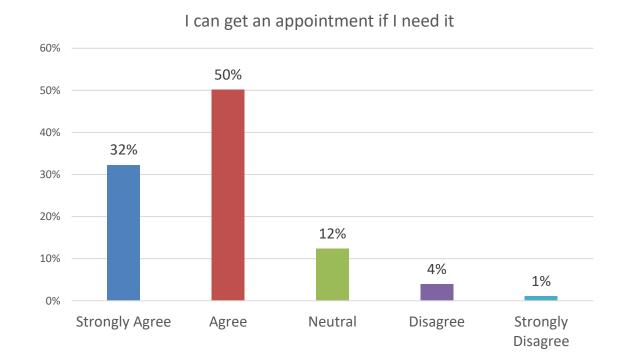
Community Survey 2022



84% stated they felt the place they received care was respectful and welcoming to all people

I am aware of what healthcare services are available in Saginaw County

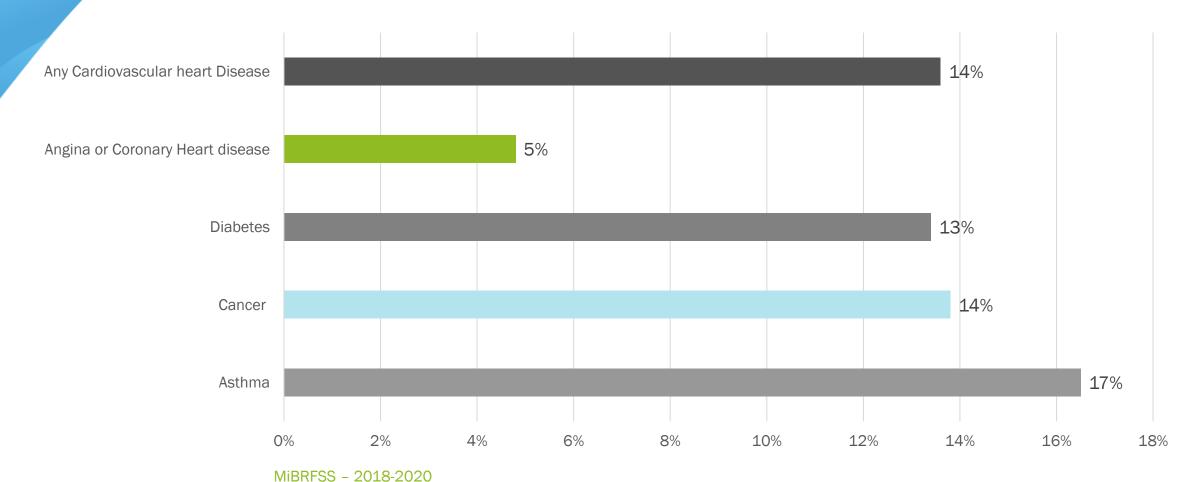




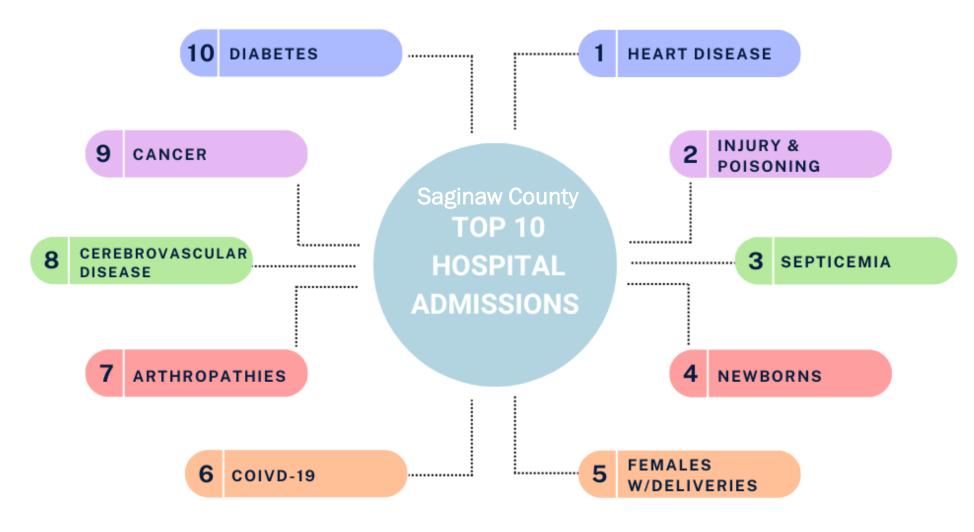




Percent Population Having Ever Been Told They Had The Following Diseases 2018-2020



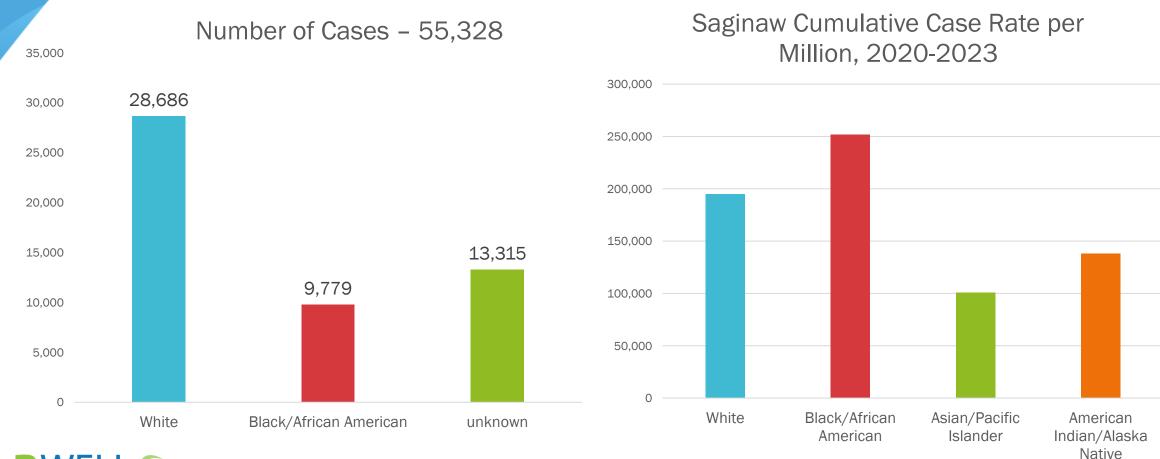






MDHHS- Vital Statistics

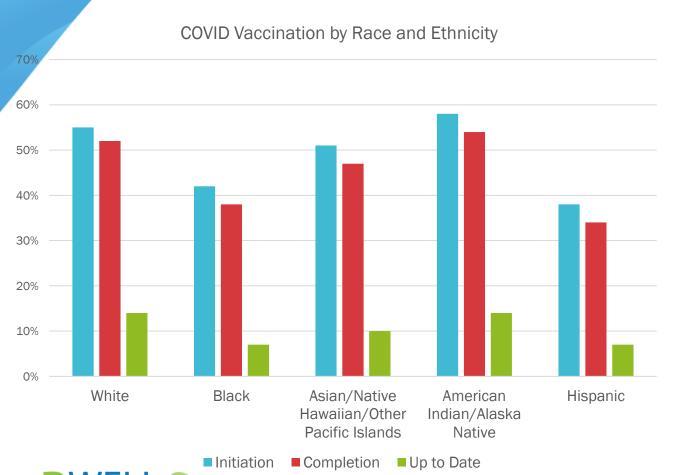
Saginaw County COVID-19 Cases – 2020 - 2023

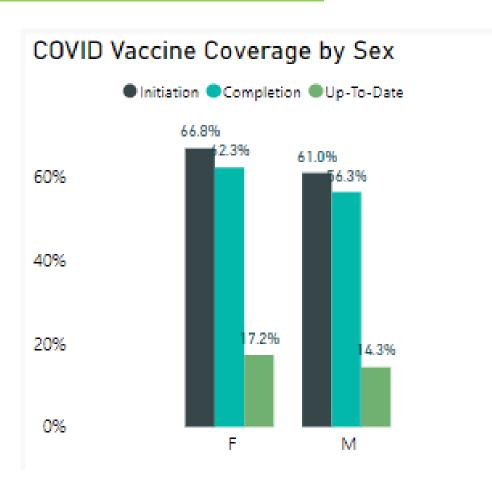




Saginaw County Vaccinations - 2020 - 2022

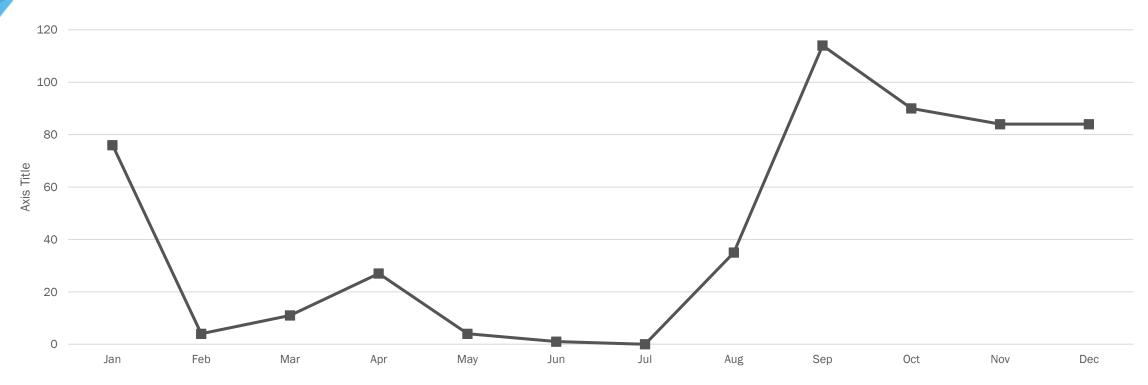
57% Vaccinated with at least one dose | 55% Fully vaccinated







Saginaw County COVID-19 Case Count Trends - 2021







COVID-19 Vaccination – 2022 Survey Says...

22

Did not want it

12

Personal Choice/Belief

8

Natural Immunity

9

Trust

7

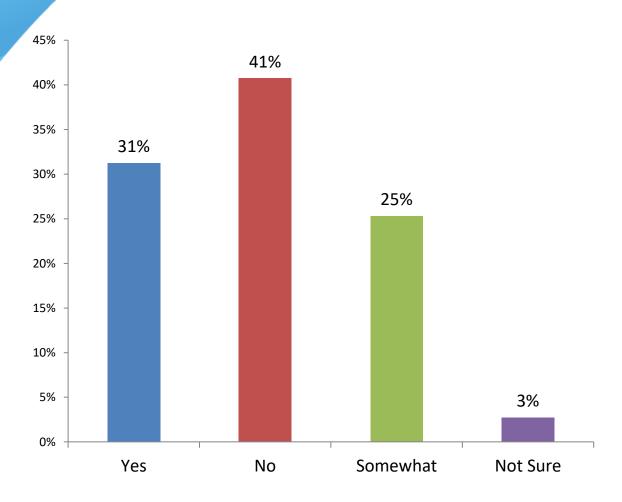
Scared

5

Medical or Health Condition



Health Habit Changes As a Result of COVID-19



Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge

Not knowing when the pandemic will end/not feeling in control

Feeling alone/isolated, not being able to socialize with other people

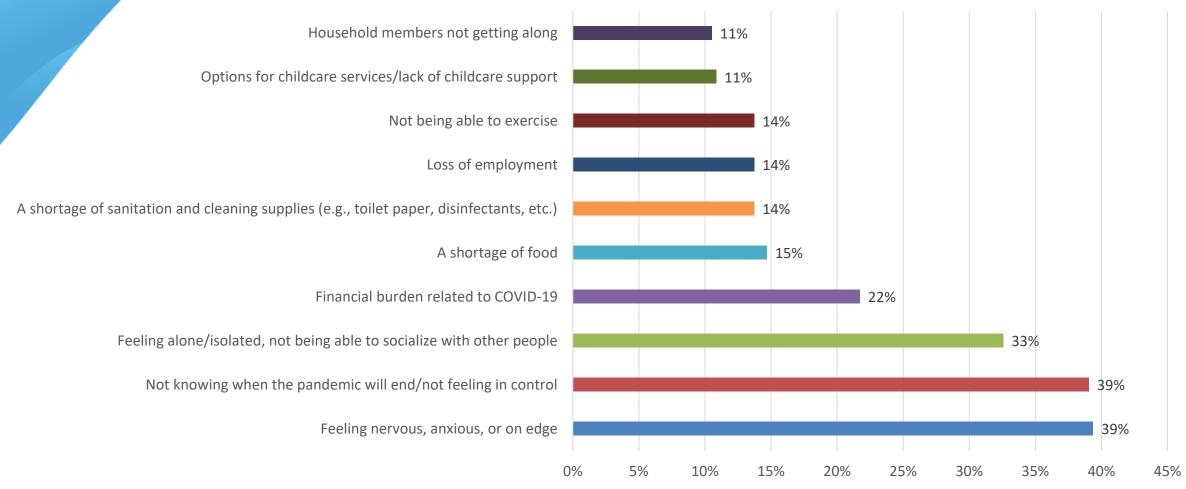
Financial burden related to COVID-19

A shortage of food



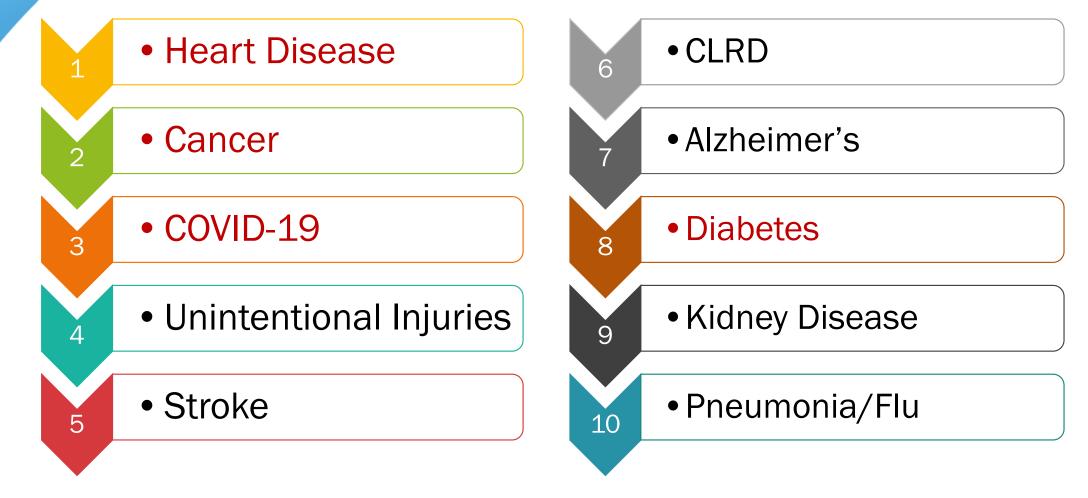
Biggest Household Challenges as a result of the Pandemic

Community Health Survey - 2022



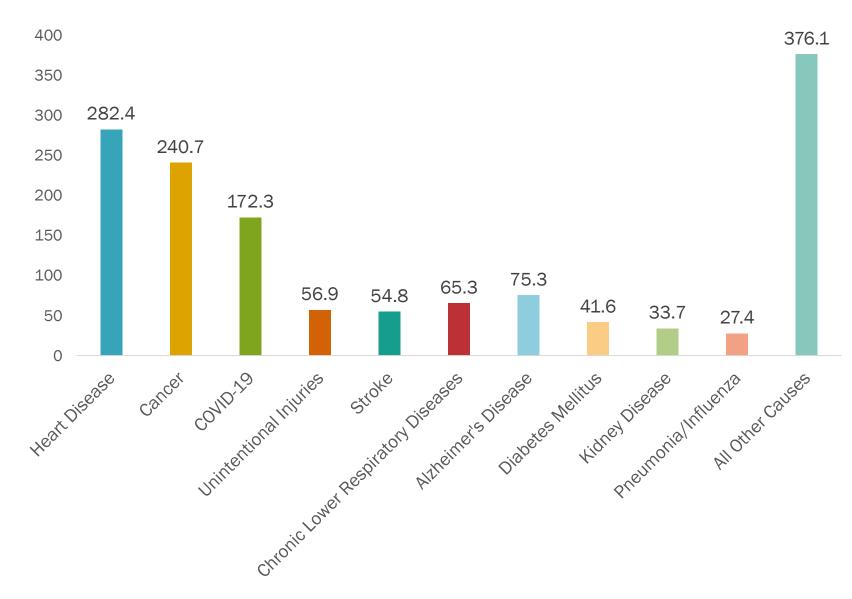


Saginaw County Top 10 Causes of Death - 2020





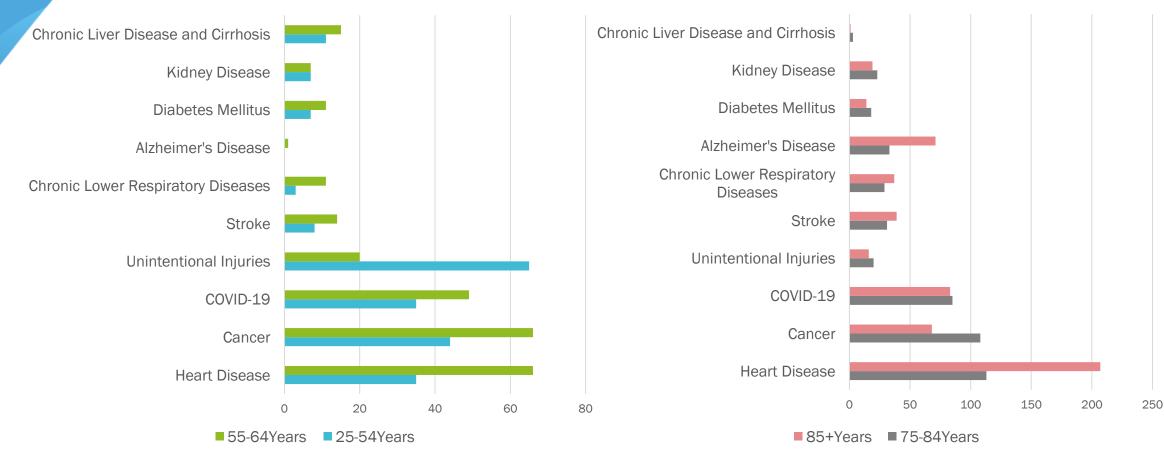
Rate of Top Causes of Death 2020





MDHHS- Vital Statistics

Saginaw County 10 Leading Causes of Death by Age- 2020





Leading Causes of Death by Gender & Race - 2020

White Males

- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- COVID-19
- Unintentional Injury
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

White Females

- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- COVID-19
- Alzheimers
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

Black Males

- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- COVID-19
- Unintentional Injury
- Kidney Disease

Black Females

- Heart Disease
- Cancer
- COVID-19
- Stroke
- Diabetes/Kidney Disease



Other Causes of Death - 2020

10

Homicides

14

Suicides

15

Firearm Fatalities

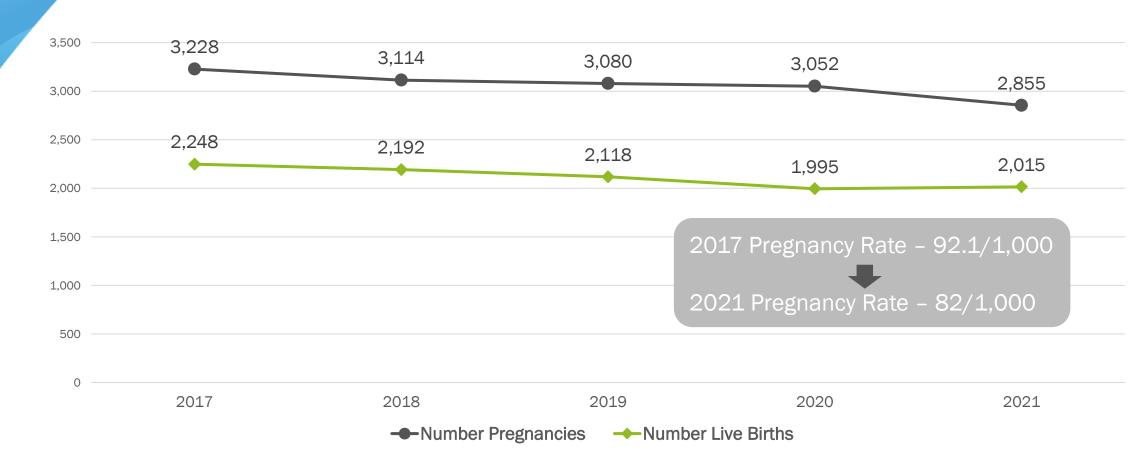
20

Juvenile Arrests



Maternal, Infant & **Child Health Data BWELL**

Saginaw County Pregnancy & Births



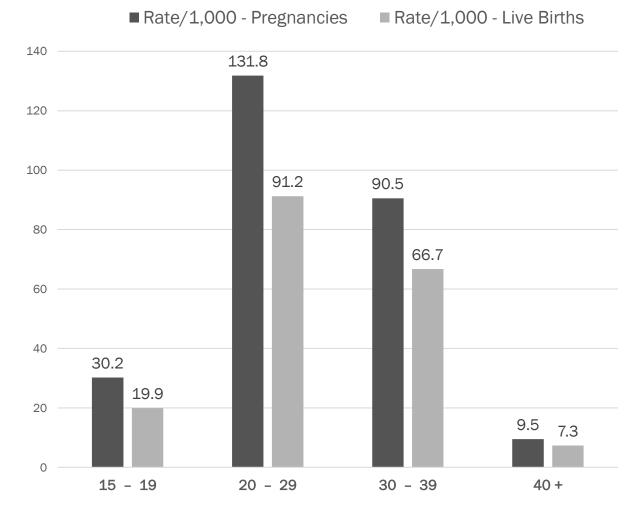


Source: 2017 Michigan Abortion File

Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Pregnancy Vs Live Birth Rates by Age Group

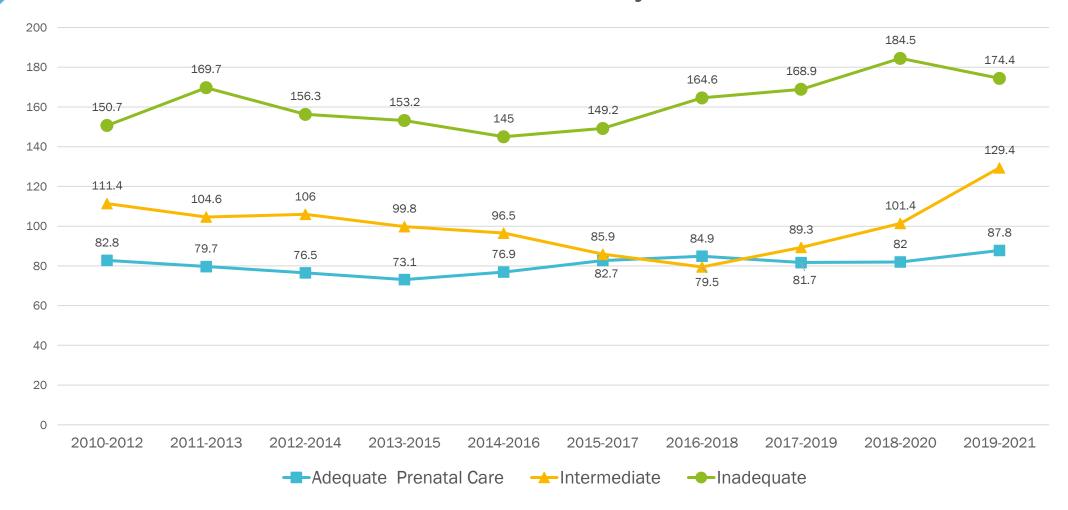
- 2021





Source: 2021 Michigan Abortion File Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

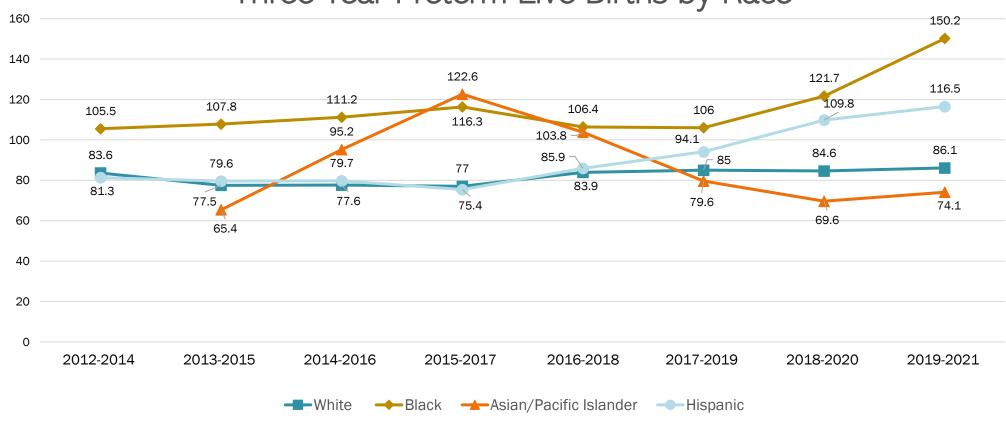
Three Year Preterm Live Birth Rates by Level of Prenatal Care





Source: 1989 Michigan Birth Certificate Registry;1990-2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Certificate Registries. <u>Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services</u>

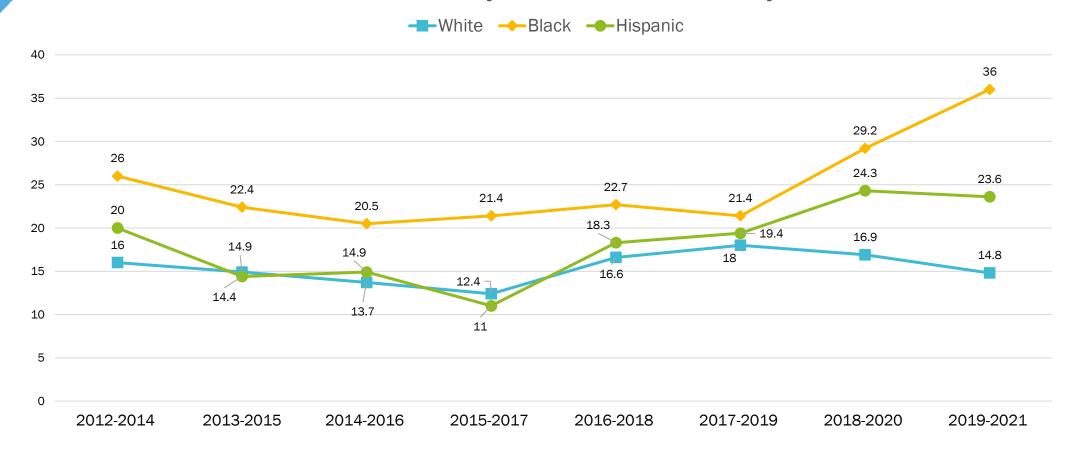
Three Year Preterm Live Births by Race



Source: 1989 Michigan Birth Certificate Registry;1990-2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Certificate Registries. Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services



Three Year Total Very Preterm Live Births by Race





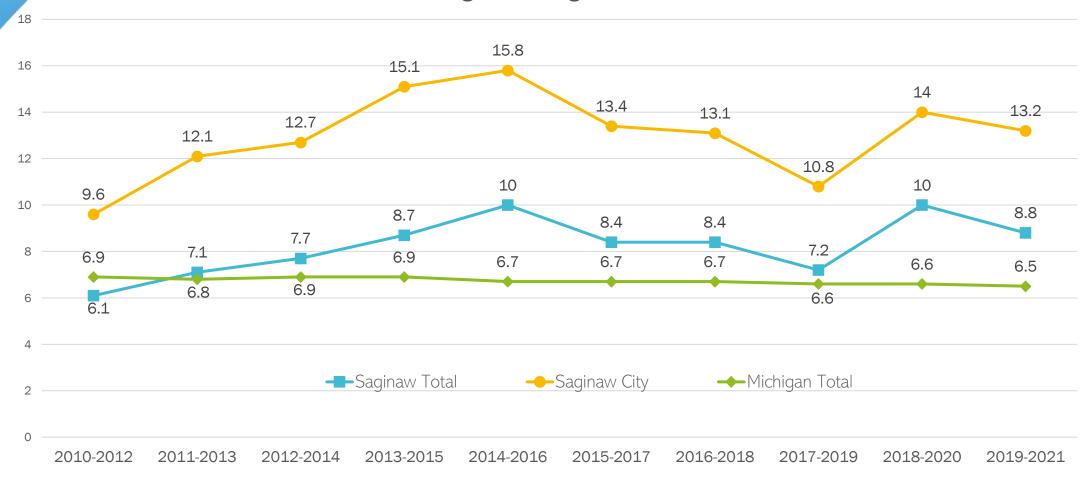
Source: 1989 Michigan Birth Certificate Registry;1990-2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Certificate Registries. Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Infant Deaths

Number Of Deaths Among Children Less Than 1 Year Of Age



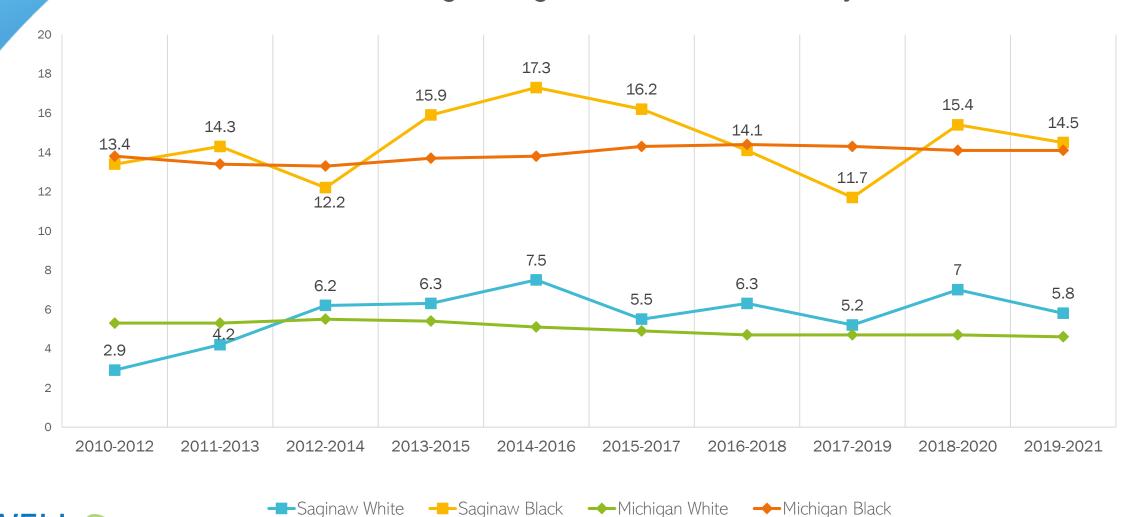
Three Year Moving Average - Infant Death Rates





Source: 2010-2019 Geocoded Michigan Death Records; 2020-2021 Michigan Death Records. 2010-2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Records. Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Three Year Moving Average - Infant Death Rates by Race





Source: 2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Certificate Registry.

Fetal Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) stats - 2022

6 Females

- 5 African American
- 1 White

11 Males

- 3 African American
- 6 White
- 2 Still Unknown

Causes Of Death

- 5 Pending
 - Usually related to unsafe sleep but not confirmed
- 1 Congenital Heart Defect
- 2 Holoprosencephaly
- 8 Prematurity
- 1 Unsafe Sleep (SIDS)

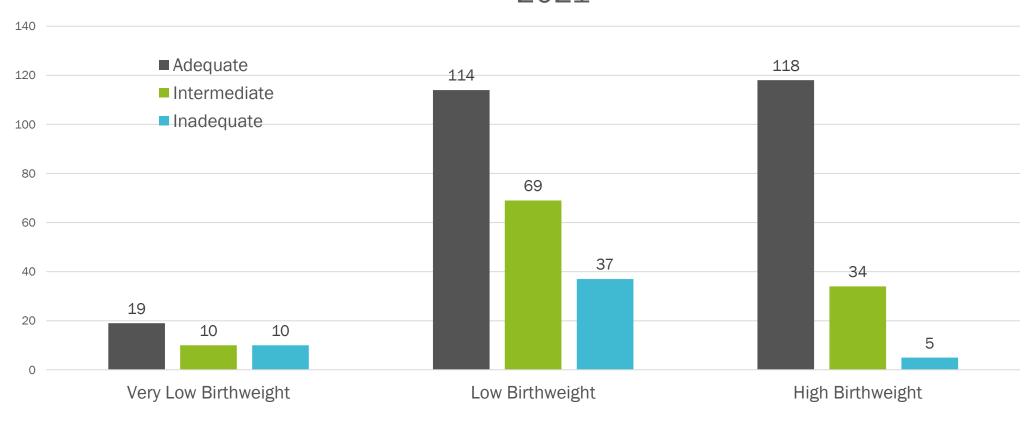




Birth & Maternal Characteristics



Number Live Births by Birthweight & Level of Prenatal Care – 2021

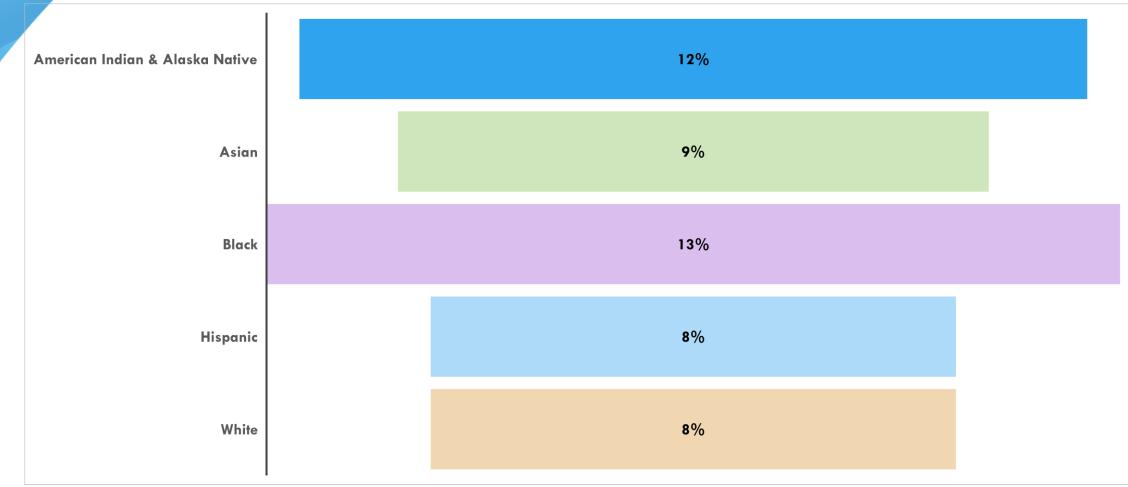




Source: 2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Certificate Registry.

<u>Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services</u>

Percent Low Birth Weight Babies - Saginaw County 2021





Maternal Characteristics - 2021

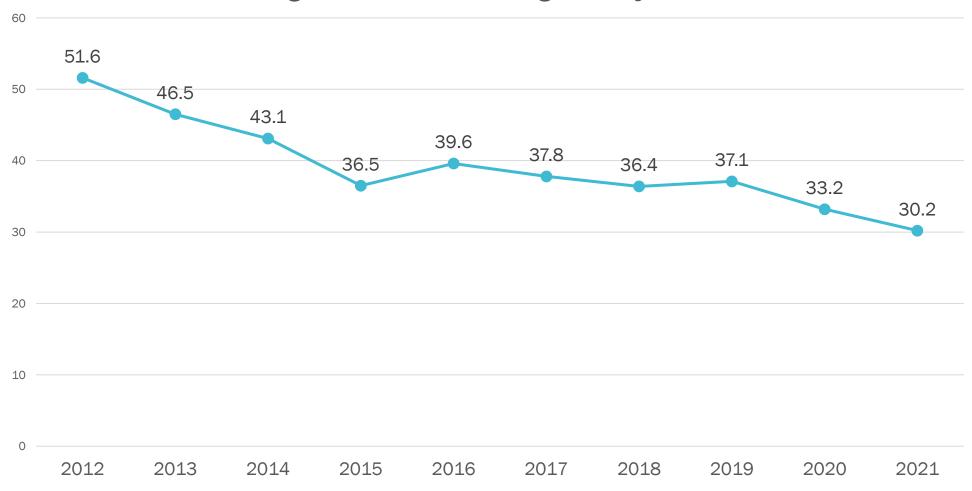
| Maternal Characteristics | Saginaw | Michigan |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| % Less than 12 years of education | 11% | 10% |
| % Unmarried | 55% | 40% |
| % Received prenatal care during first trimester† | 73% | 74% |
| % of Women delivering a live birth who had a healthy weight prior to pregnancy | 33% | 38% |
| % Smoked while pregnant | 16% | 11% |
| % Cesarean delivery | 35% | 33% |
| % of Women with low-risk live births that were Cesarean births | 30% | 29% |

Source: 2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Certificate Registry.

Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services



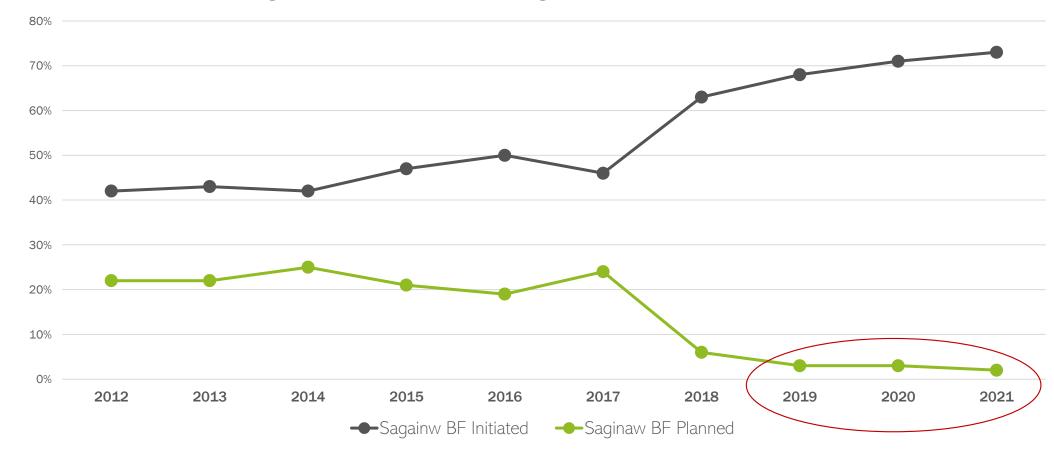
Saginaw Teen Pregnancy Rate





Source: 2021 Michigan Abortion File

Saginaw Breastfeeding Initiated vs. Planned





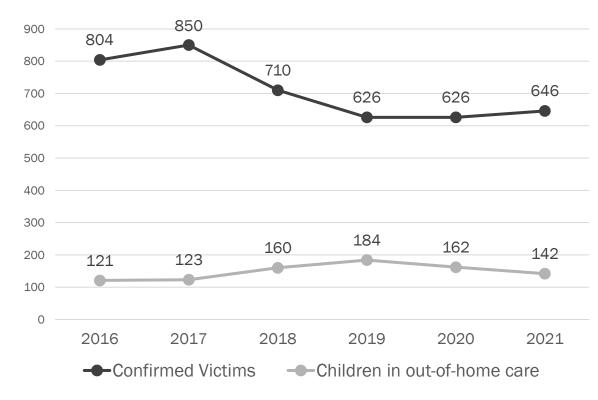
Source: 2021 Geocoded Michigan Birth Certificate Registry.

Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Child Abuse and Neglect

Number of Investigated Families

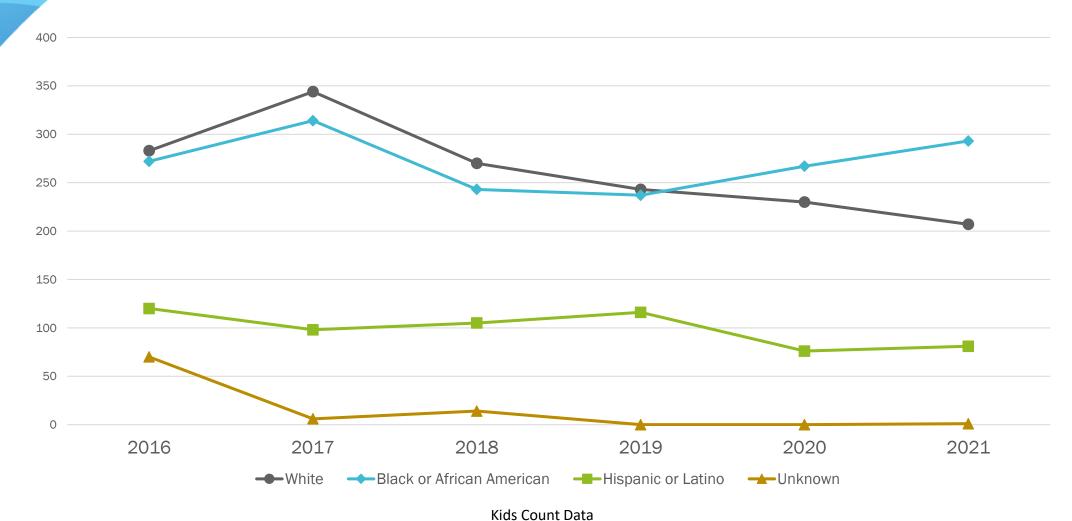






8,000

Child Abuse and Neglect by Race and Ethnicity







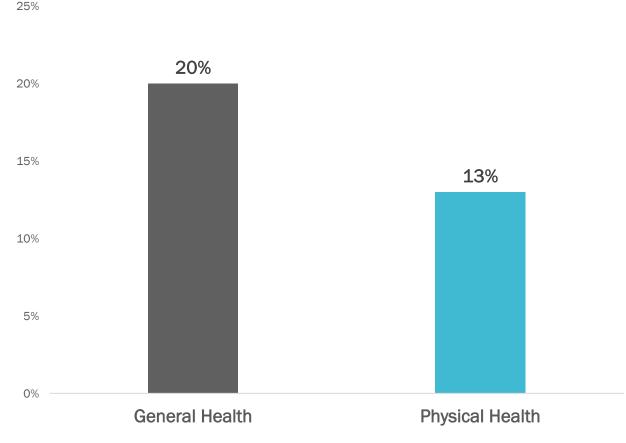


Percent of People Reporting Their Physical Health as Fair or Poor – 2018 - 2020

27% Survey Respondents reported health as fair or Poor

27% reported health as much or somewhat wors since the pandemic

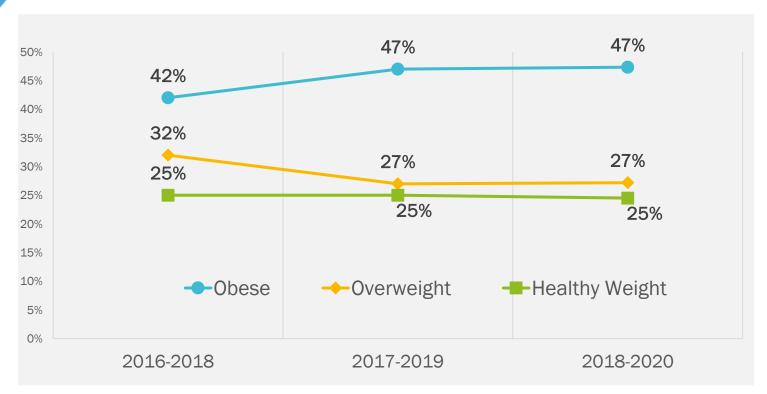
30% reported physical health as not good on 6 or more days







Saginaw County Adult Weight Status



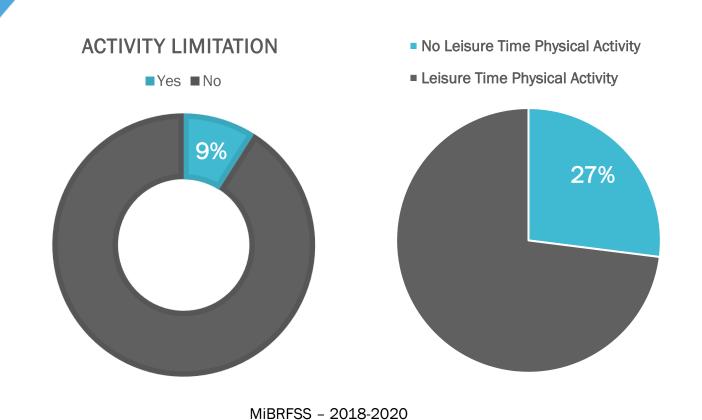
Source: MiBRFSS, 2020

Community Survey Responses 2022

- 47% consider themselves overweight
- 10% consider themselves obese
- 52% have ever been told they were overweight or obese
- 47% have ever been told they needed to lose weight for any reason



Saginaw County Physical Activity, 2020



2022 County Health Rankings

55% had access to physical activity opportunities

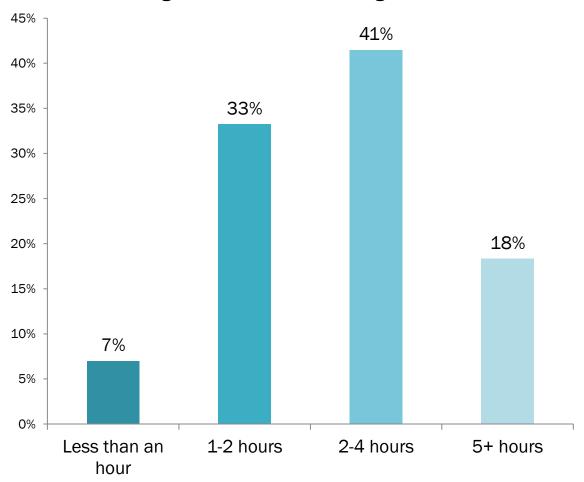
2022 Community Health Survey

41% reported their physical health prevented them from doing usual activities (work, school, hobbies, etc.)



Adult leisure time spent on electronics, 2022

Adult Leisure Time Spent Watching TV, Playing video games, or on Phone, Saginaw 2022





Community Health Survey 2022





27%



County Heath Rankings 2022

Often or Sometimes worry about running out of food before they can

buy more

ry

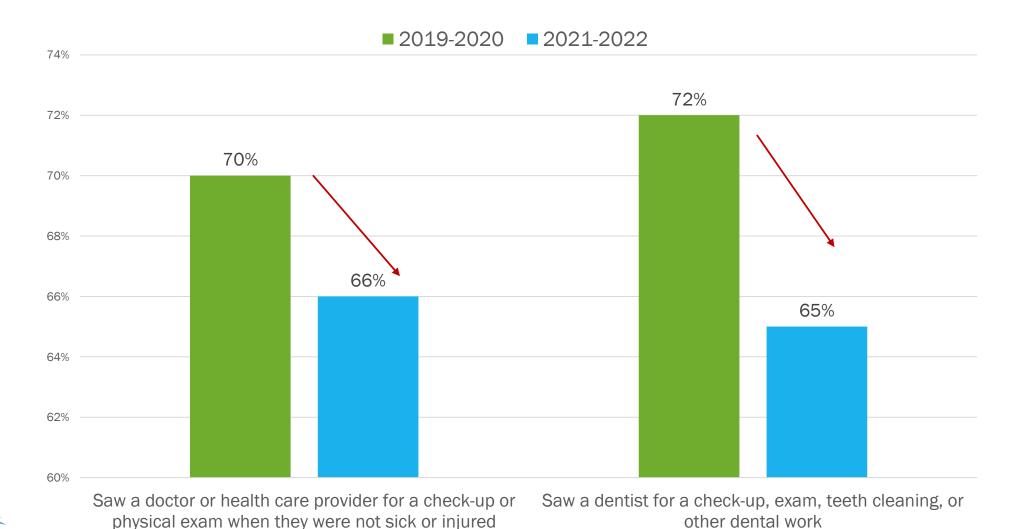
Received emergency food from a church, food pantry, or food bank. 84%

Got their food from a grocery store most often



Community Survey 2022

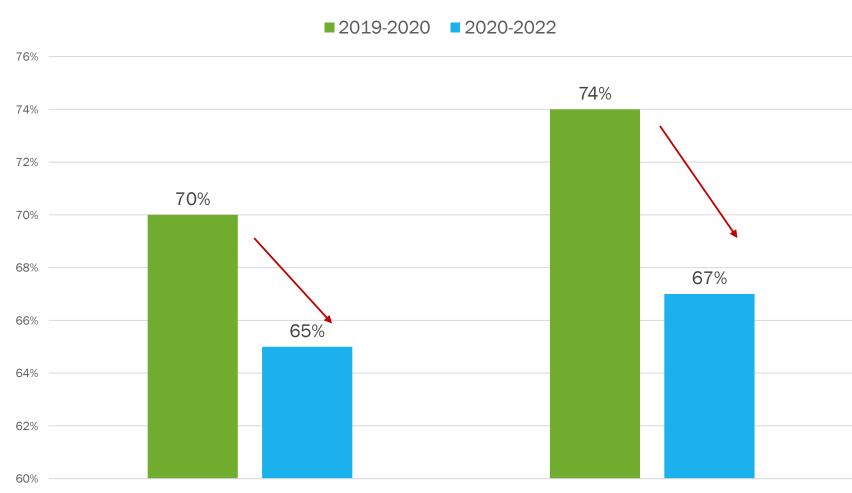
Physical Health- Middle School





Source: MiPHY

Physical Health - High School





Saw a health care provider for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured

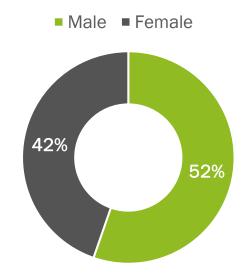
Saw a dentist for a check-up, exam, teeth cleaning, or other dental work

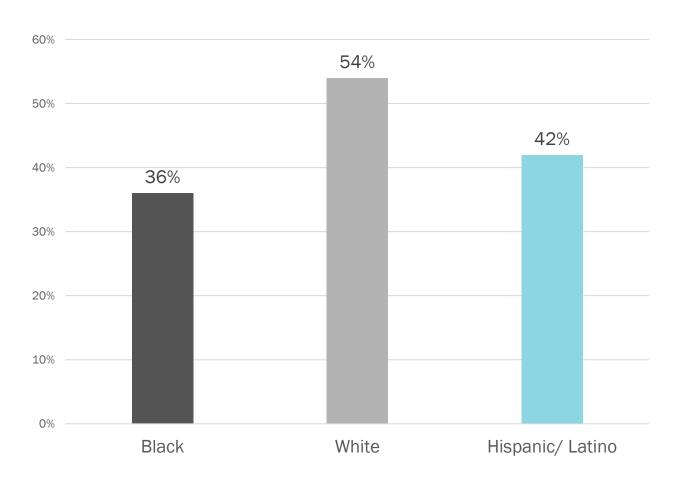
Source: MiPHY

Physical Activity – Middle School 2021-2022

Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

47% Middle School Students Report Being Physically Active







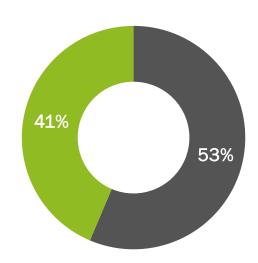
MiPHY - 2021-2022

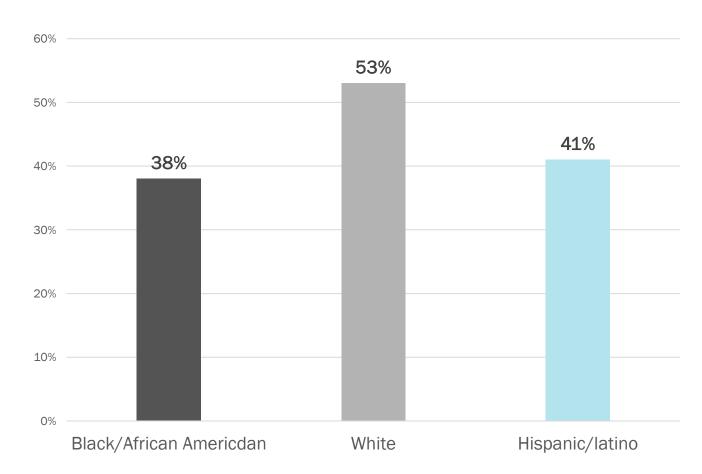
Physical Activity – High School 2021-2022

Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days

46% High School Students Report Being Physically Active









MiPHY - 2021-2022

Percentage of middle school students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day

26%

Soure: MiPHY - 2021-2022

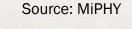




24% In 2020 watched TV

55%
In 2020 playing video/computer games or using a computer

75%
In 2021 on a TV, computer, smart phone, or other electronic device





Weight- Middle School

| | 2019-2020 | | | 2021-2022 | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|-----------|------|--------------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| % students who are obese | 16% | 19% | 14% | 26% ∠ | 30%∠ | 22%∠ |
| % students who are overweight | 17% | 18% | 15% | 18% | 18% | 16% |
| % students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight | 30% | 30% | 29% | 31% | 31% | 32%∠ |
| % students who were trying to lose weight | 45% | 41% | 47% | 45% | 40% | 51% <mark>∠</mark> |



Source: MiPHY

Weight - High School

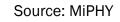
| | 2019-2020 | | | 2021-2022 | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|--|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| % students who are obese | 20% | 23% | 18% | 22% | 25% 🔼 | 20% 🖊 | |
| % students who are overweight | 17% | 15% | 18% | 17% | 17% 🔼 | 18% | |
| % students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight | 32% | 27% | 37% | 31% | 32% 🔼 | 31% | |
| % students who were trying to lose weight | 47% | 35% | 58% | 46% | 40% 🔼 | 53% | |



Source: MiPHY

Nutrition – Middle School

| | 2019-2020 | 2021-2022 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| % students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days | 31% | 26% 🗠 |
| % students who did not eat breakfast in the past seven days | 11% | 16% ∠ |
| % students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or popone or more times per day during the past seven days | 22% | 19% 🗠 |
| % students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk during the past seven days | 15% | 9% 🗠 |





Nutrition – High School

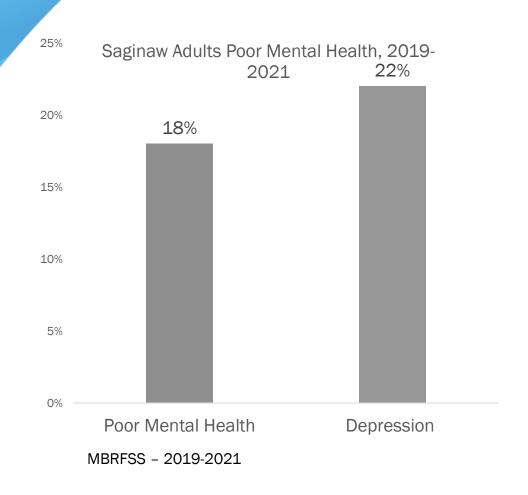
| | 2019-2020 | 2021-2022 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| % students who ate five or more servings per day of fruits and vegetables during the past seven days | 25% | 23% |
| % students who did not eat breakfast in the past seven days | 18% | 24% 🔼 |
| & students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days | 21% | 21% |
| % students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk during the past seven days | 9% | 8% |



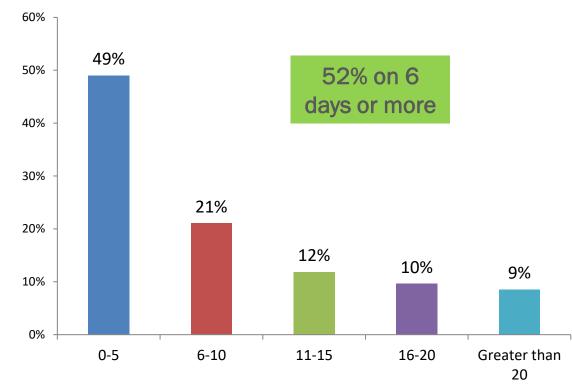
Soure: MiPHY



Adult Mental Health - 2019 - 2021



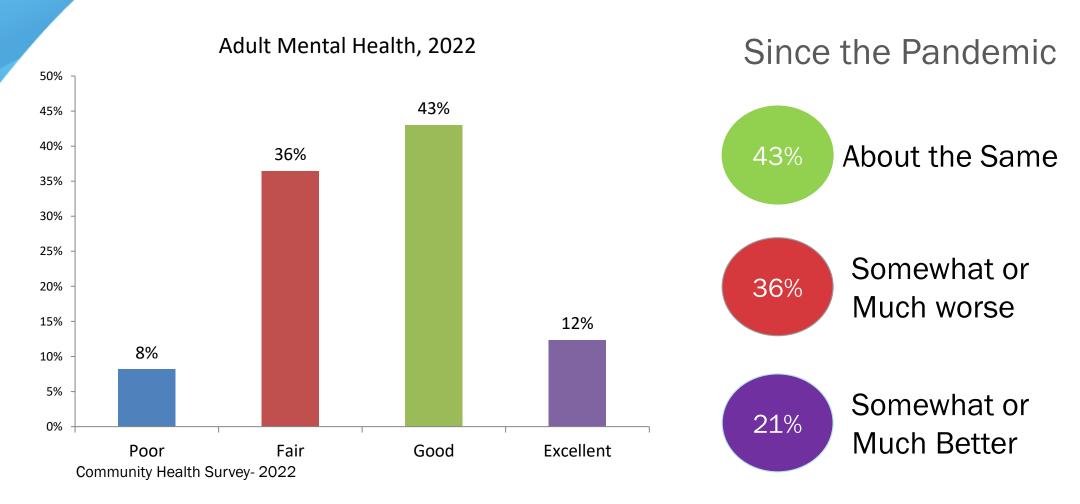
How many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?



Community Health Survey- 2022



Saginaw Community Responses on Mental Health, 2022





Saginaw Community Responses Mental Health &/or Substance Use Treatment Needs

% Needing mental health and/or substance use treatment within past 12 months but did not receive it, 2022 80% 75% 70% 45% Were under 25 years old 30% Were between 25-44 years old 60% 49% Identifying as 50% lesbian/gay/bisexual/queer reported needing mental health or substance use 40% treatment but did not get it compared to 21% of those identifying 30% 22% heterosexual/straight 20% 10% 2% 1% 0% No Yes, mental health Yes, substance abuse Both



Top Reasons People Did Not Get Help

I thought I could handle the problem without treatment

I didn't have time (because of job, childcare, or other commitments)

I was concerned that getting mental health or substance use treatment might cause my neighbors or community to have a negative opinion of me

I did not know where to go to get services

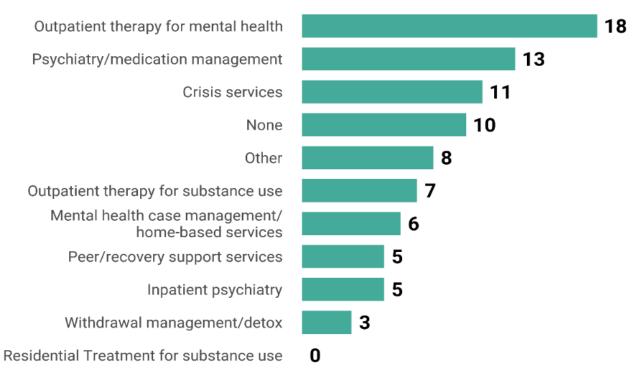
I was concerned that getting mental health or substance use treatment might have a negative effect on my job

Community Health Survey- 2022



TBD Solutions – Provider Survey Findings, 2022

What types of behavioral health services do you provide? n = 43



95.3% of respondents indicated they accept Medicaid

88.4 % of respondents indicated they accept Commercial Insurance

88.4% of respondents indicated they accept Self-Pay



TBD Solutions – Provider Survey Findings

Does your site offer appointments at non-traditional hours (i.e., nights, weekends)?

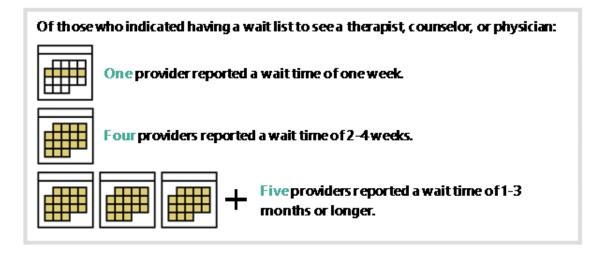


Does your site currently have a wait list to see a therapist/counselor/physician?

| Yes | No | Not Sure |
|-------|-------|----------|
| 25.6% | 30.2% | 44.2% |

Do you provide accommodations for individuals whose preferred language is not English?

| Yes | | No |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | 79.1% | 20.9% |





TBD Solutions – Provider Survey Screening and Referrals

| | Yes, Always | Yes, Sometimes | No, Never | Not Sure |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| Do you use a standardized screening tool to identify mental health issues? | 58% | 28% | 5% | 9% |
| Do you use a standardized screening to identify substance use issues? | 47% | 30% | 14% | 9% |
| If someone you are treating is identified as having a mental health concern that required further treatment or a higher level of care than you provide, do you know who to refer to? | 63% | 26% | 5% | 7% |
| If someone you are treating is identified as having a substance use concern that required further treatment or a higher level of care than you provide, do you know who to refer to? | 49% | 35% | 5% | 12% |



Top 5 Reasons Providers Were Deterred From Referring a Patient

70% - Patient refused the referral

58% - Mental health or substance use provider is unavailable or seems busy

51% - Mental health or substance use provider doesn't accept patient's insurance

33% - The referral process is unclear/difficult to navigate

33% - Uncertain about cost of/coverage for mental health or substance use treatment visit.



Top 5 Barriers
Providers Reported
Individuals Face
when Accessing
Behavioral Health
Services



Service availability or provider locations



Waiting time/delays



Insurance coverage or cost of service



Transportation

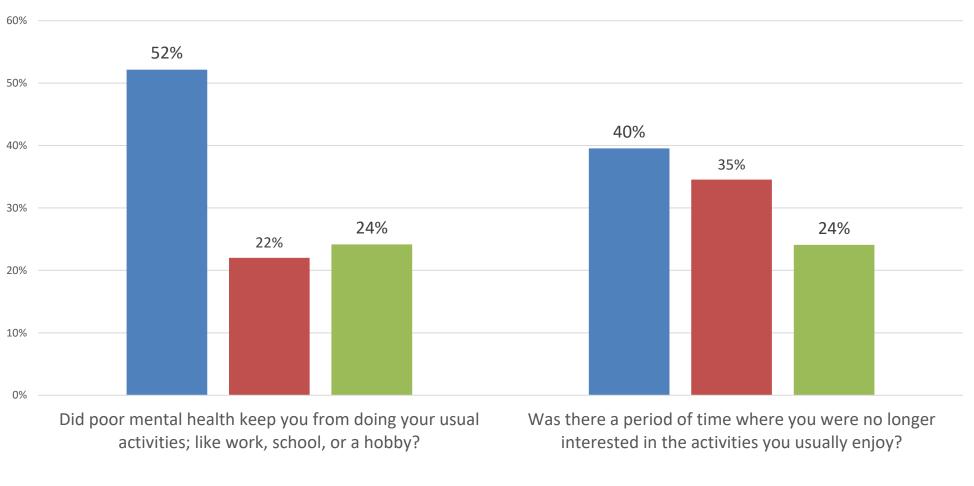


System navigation



TBD Solutions Provider Survey- 2022

Saginaw Community Survey Mental Health, 2022





■ NO ■ Yes ■ Sometimes

Community Health Survey - 2022

Substance Use Alcohol, Tobacco, Marijuana, Opioids BWELL Saginaw

Middle School Substance Use



Alcohol Use - Middle School

2021-2022 School Year





Perceptions About Alcohol

2021-2022 School Year

Only 50% of students that think none of the students in their grade drank alcohol sometime in the past month

33%

Reported sort of easy or very easy to get alcohol

Higher among females

55%

Reported taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day to be of moderate or great risk

61%

reported having
five+ drinks of
alcohol once or
twice each weekend
to be a moderate or
great risk

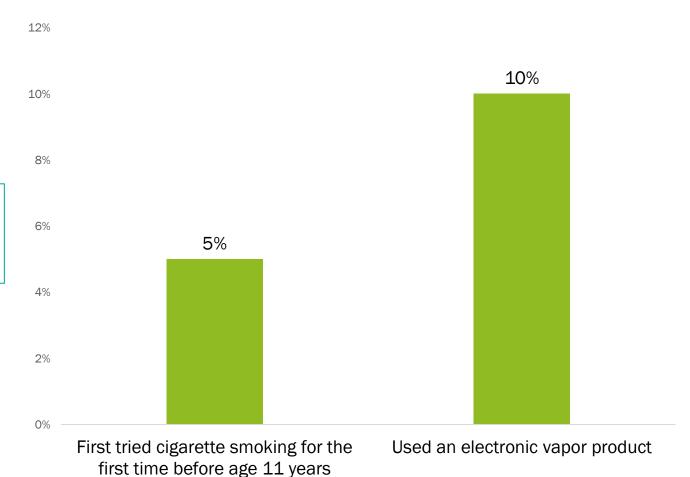


MiPHY 2021-2022

Tobacco Use - Middle School

2021-2022 School Year

Average Age of First Use





MiPHY 2021-2022

Attitudes About Tobacco

2021-2022 School Year

55%

of students think
NONE of the
students in their
grade smoke one or
more cigarettes a day

MiPHY 2021-2022

74% reported smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day to be a moderate or great risk

91% reported their friends felt smoking tobacco to be wrong or very wrong

88% reported they thought none of their friends had smoked cigarettes recently

97% reported their parents felt cigarette use to be wrong or very wrong



Marijuana Use - Middle School

2021-2022 School Year

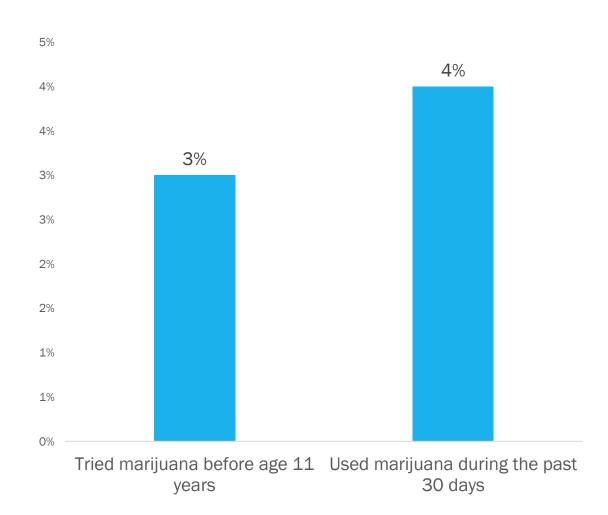
11

Average Age of First Use

59%

Think none of the students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month





MiPHY 2021-2022

Marijuana Perceptions

2021-2022 School Year

Reported se easy to get

Reported sort of easy or very easy to get marijuana

49%

Reported smoking marijuana once or twice a week to be of moderate or great risk

93%

Reported their parents felt marijuana use to be wrong or very wrong

13%

Reported they thought some of their friends had used marijuana recently

84%

Reported their friends felt smoking marijuana to be wrong or very wrong



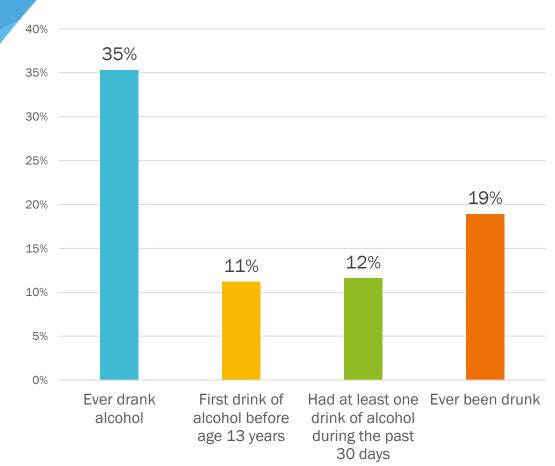
MiPHY 2021-2022

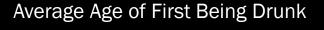
High School Substance Use



Alcohol Use High School

2021-2022 School Year





• 14 Years old

Ever Drank Alcohol

Higher among females (43%)

Ever Been Drunk

• Higher among females (25%)

7% Report Bing Drinking

• Higher among females (9%)

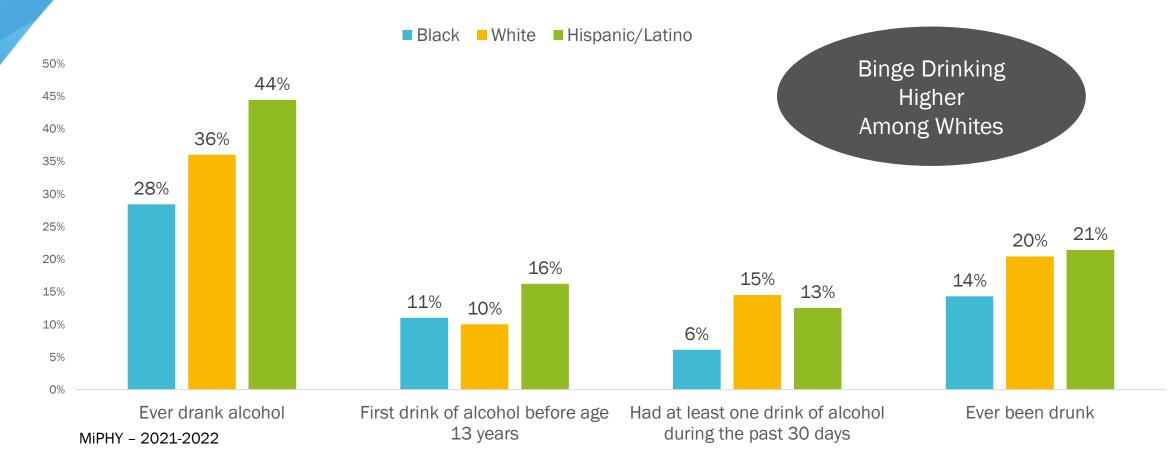
First Drink Before Age 13

• Higher among females (14%)



High School Alcohol Use by Race/Ethnicity

2021-2022 School Year



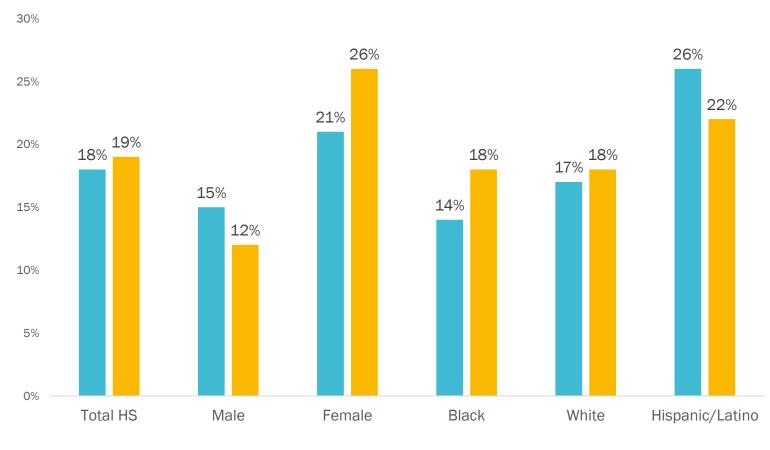


Perceptions About Alcohol – High School 2021-2022 School Year

- 51% Reported it is sort of easy or very easy to get alcohol
- 63% Reported having five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend to be a moderate or great risk
- 61% Reported taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day to be of moderate or great risk
- 29% Reported they thought some of their friends had been drunk recently
- 65% Reported that they somewhat disapprove or strongly disapprove of peers having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day



Tobacco Use High School 2021-2022 School Year





■ Ever tried cigarette smoking

■ Percentage of students who used an electronic vapor product during the past 30 days

Tobacco Perceptions – High School 2021-2022 School Year

76% Reported smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day to be a moderate or great risk

81% Reported their friends felt smoking tobacco to be wrong or very wrong

96% Reported their parents felt cigarette use to be wrong or very wrong

80% Reported they thought none of their friends had smoked cigarettes recently



Marijuana Use – High School 2021-2022 School Year

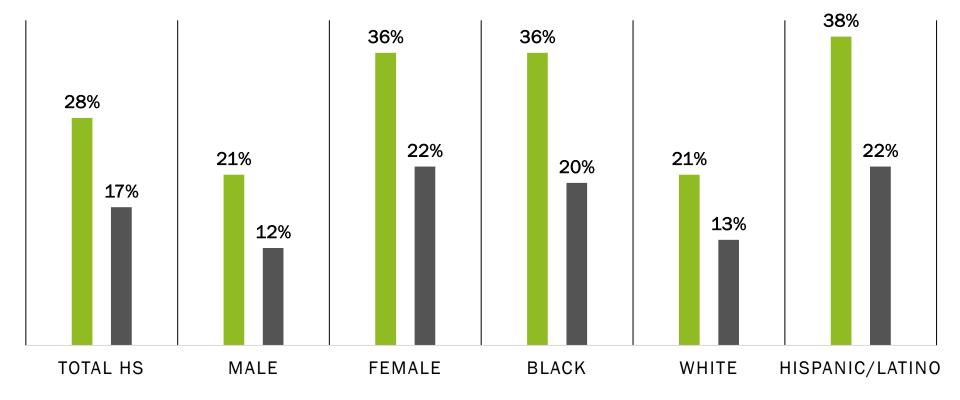
14

Average Age of First Use

Percentage of students who ever tried marijuana

■ Percentage of students who used marijuana during the past 30 days

6% of high school students tried marijuana before 13 years of age

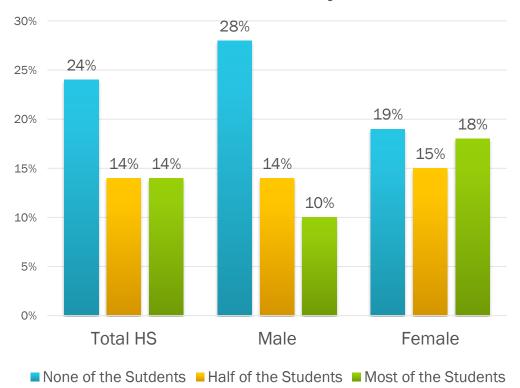


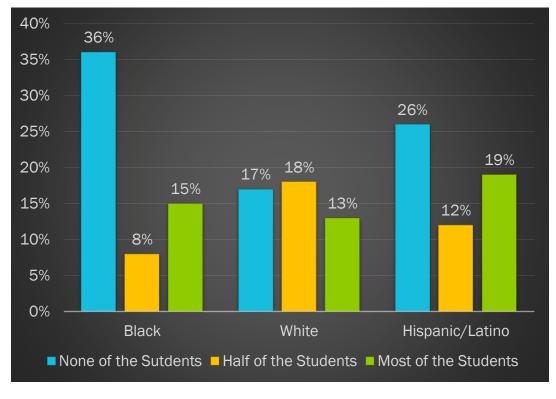


MiPHY - 2021-2022

Marijuana Perceptions - High School 2021-2022 School Year

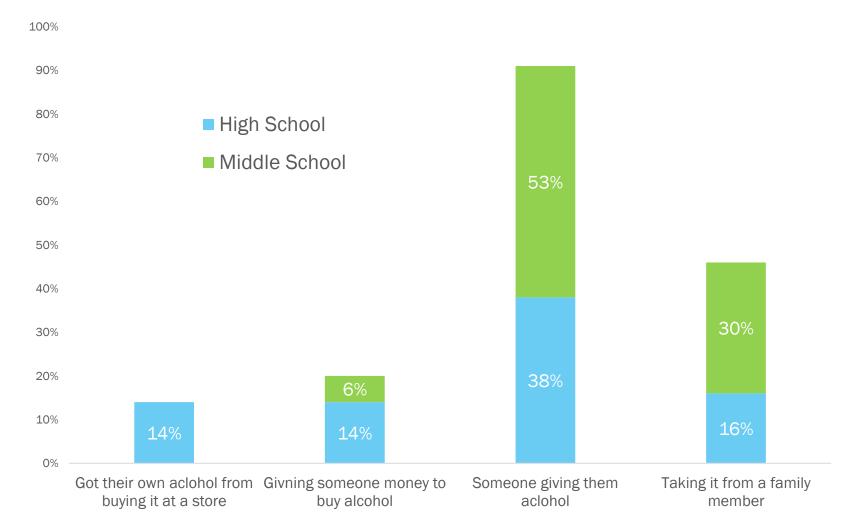
Percentage of students that think students in their grade used marijuana sometime in the past month







Where Are Youth Getting Alcohol 2021-2022 School Year





Where Youth are Getting Tobacco 2021-2022 School Year

Middle School

| 9% | Bought their own electronic vapor product |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4% | Got their electronic vapor product through the internet |
| 9% | Gave someone else money to buy electronic vapor product |
| 14% | Got their electronic vapor product from a person 18 years old or older |
| 31% | Borrowed electronic vapor product from a friend |

High School

| 25% | Bought their own electronic vapor product |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1% | Got their electronic vapor product through the internet |
| 21% | Gave someone else money to buy electronic vapor product |
| 11% | Got their electronic vapor product from a person 18 years old or older |
| 26% | Borrowed electronic vapor product from a friend |

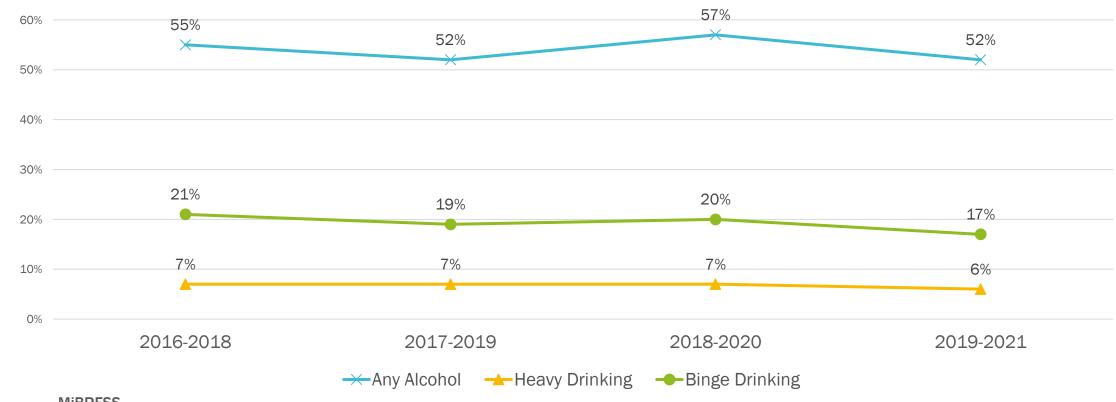


Adult Substance Use



Adult Alcohol Use

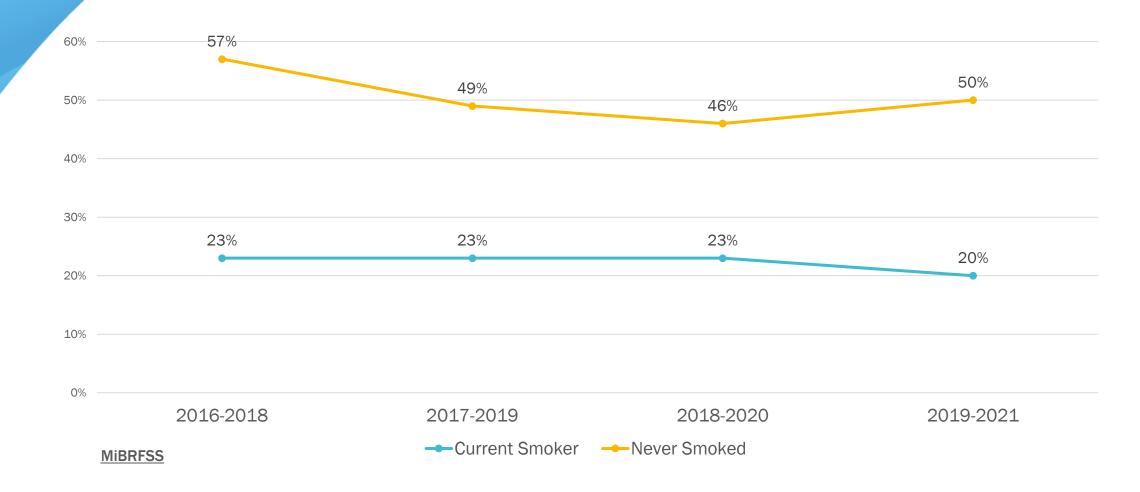
Adult Alcohol Use Saginaw County



MiBRFSS



Adult Tobacco Use

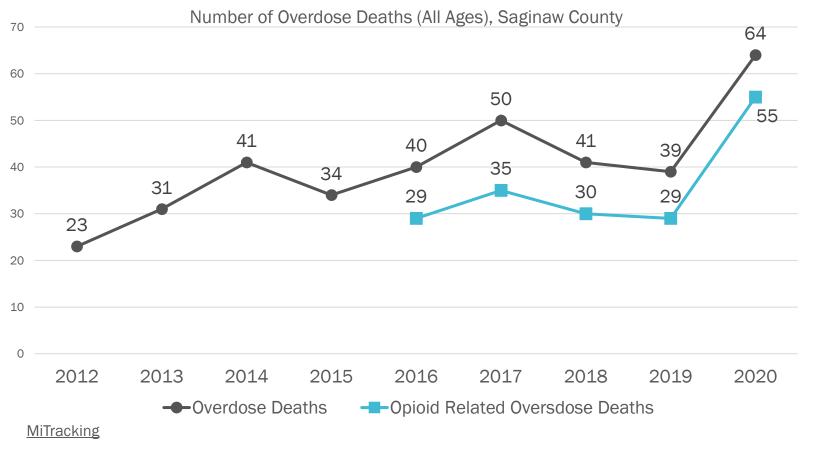




Opioid Use



Overdose Deaths (All Ages) - Saginaw County

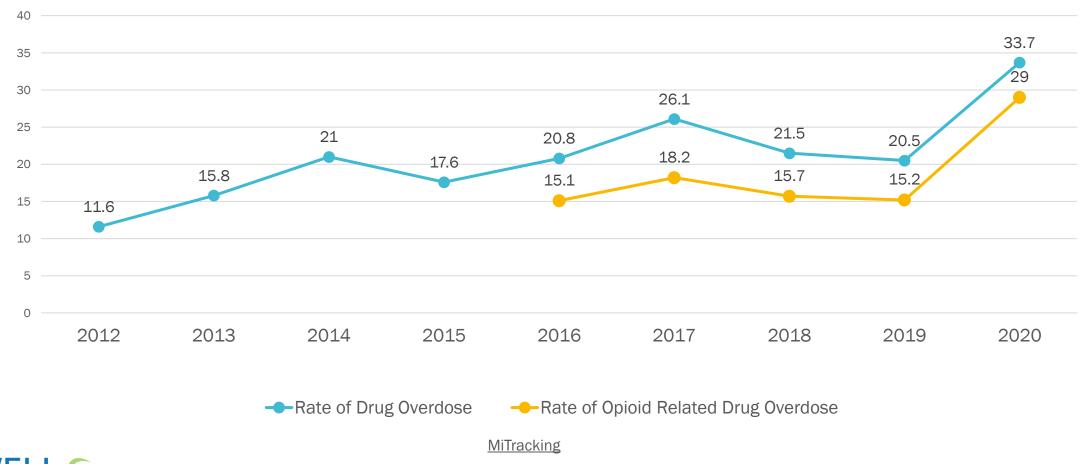


675
nonfatal overdose
emergency room visits

213
nonfatal opioid related emergency room visits



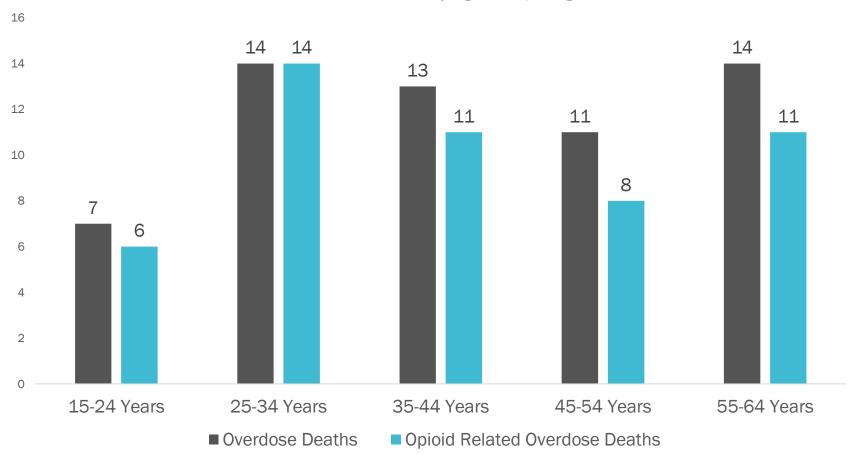
Overdose Death Rate (All Ages) – Saginaw County





Saginaw County Overdose Deaths by Age Group - 2020

Number of Overdose Deaths by Age Group, Saginaw 2020





Saginaw County Substance Use Vulnerability Index - 2020



13%

POPULATION
WITHIN 30 MINUTE
DRIVE OF SUD
TREATMENT
CENTER





42

DRUG RELATED ARREST RATE PER 100,000





63%

POPULATION
WITHIN 15 MINUTE
DRIVE OF SYRINGE
SERVICE PROGRAM





OPIOID
PRESCRIPTION
UNIT RATE PER
1,000



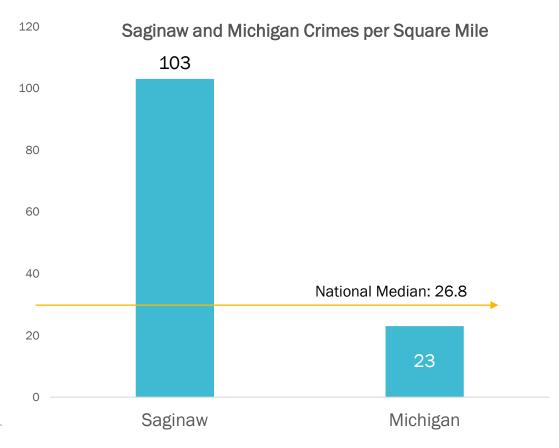


Crime in Saginaw



Saginaw City Crime - 2021

| | Total Crimes | Violent Crimes | Property Crimes |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Number of Crimes | 1,860 | 1,103 | 757 |

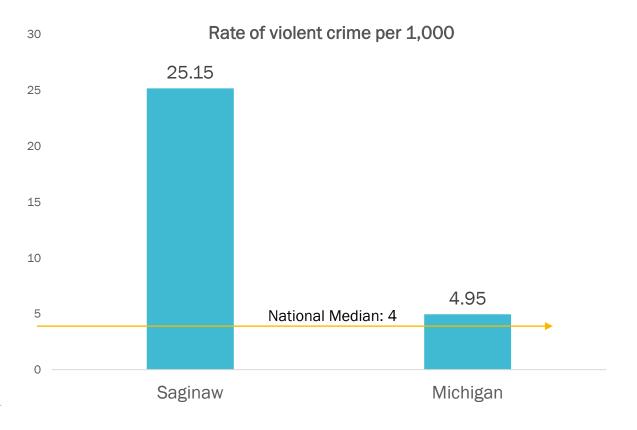


Saginaw Crime Index 4 (out of 100)



Saginaw City Violent Crimes - 2021

| | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Assault |
|------------------|--------|------|---------|---------|
| Number of Crimes | 14 | 45 | 53 | 991 |
| Rater per 1,000 | .32 | 1.03 | 1.21 | 22.6 |



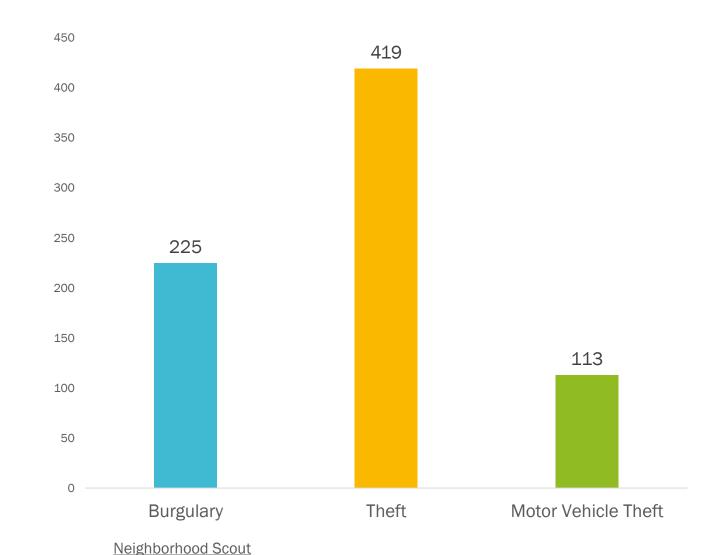


Chance of becoming a victim of a violent crime in Saginaw

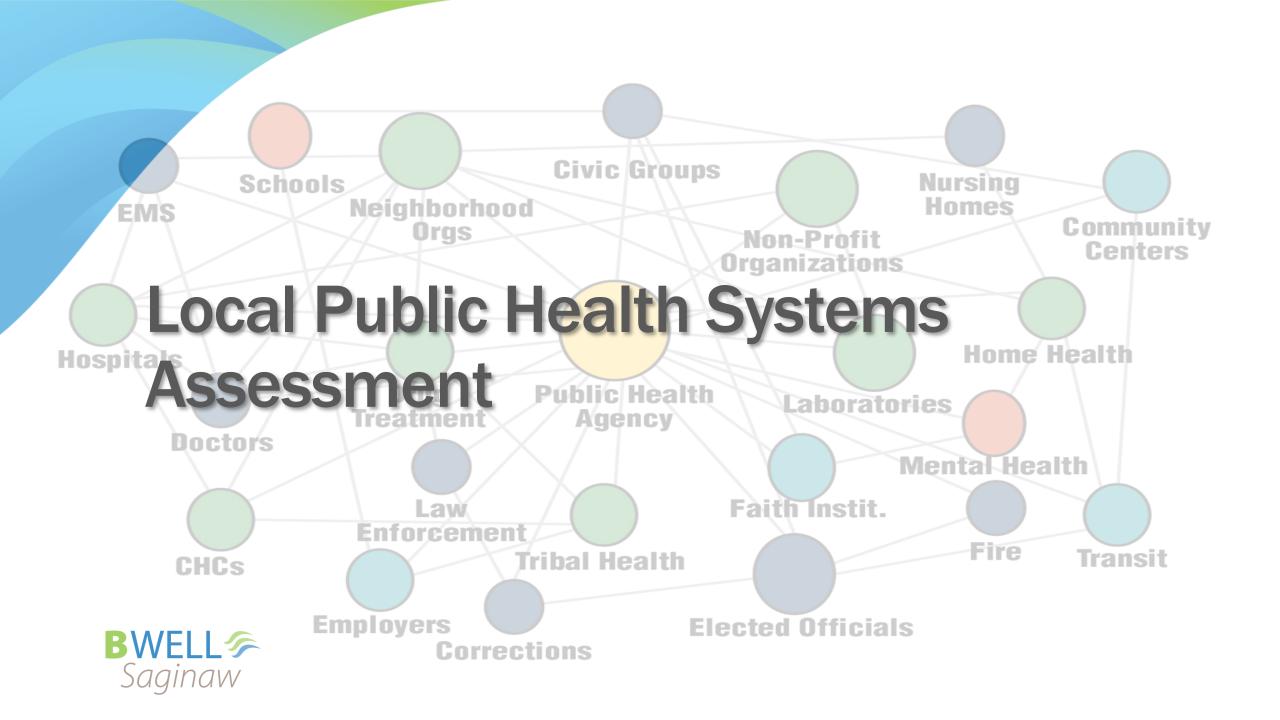


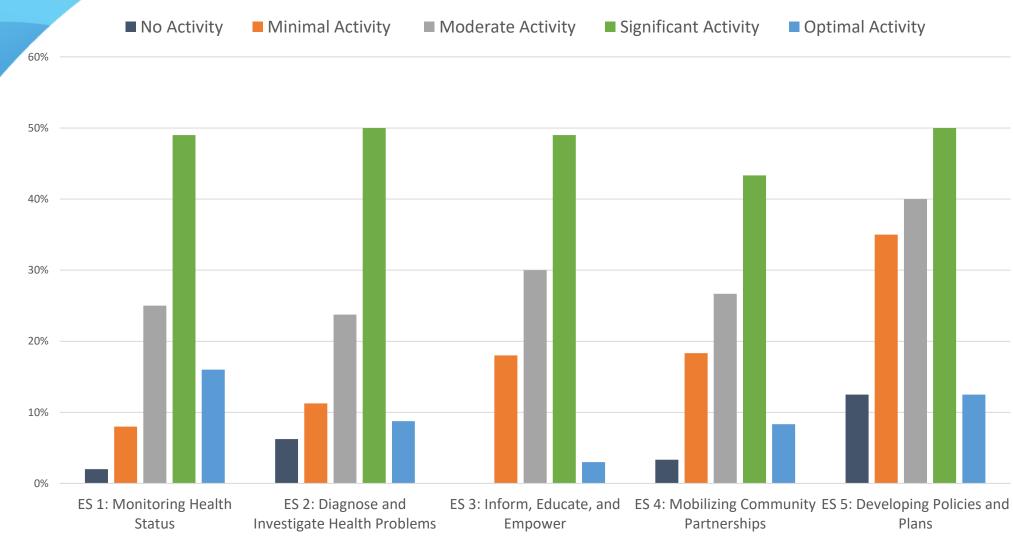
Saginaw City Property Crimes 2021

1 in 58
Chances of becoming a victim of a property crime

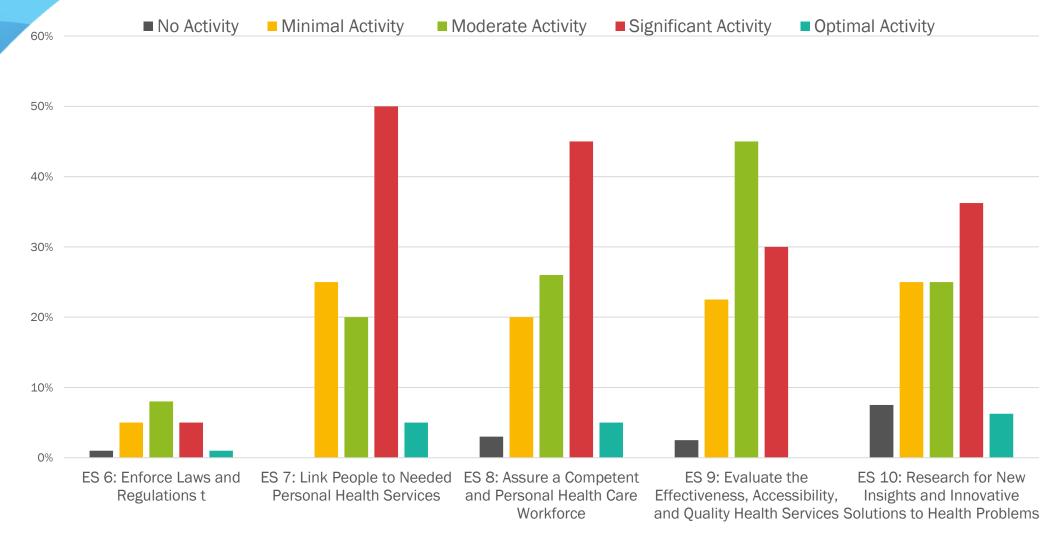














LPHS - Strengths and Areas of Improvement

Strengths

- Technology and telehealth
- Partnerships with local academic systems
- Community Health Workers
- DEI Team
- Collecting and reporting CHA data
- Implementation of BWell

Areas for Improvement

- Lack of education/awareness
- Reaching all groups of people and identifying needs
- Lack of community and patient engagement
- Lack of funding



Forces of Change Assessment







| Factor | Impacts on the Community |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Demographics Demographic shifts with population decline Chronic homelessness Generational shift - lack of coping skills for youth Climate change | Loss of representation • Does that reduce our economy of scale services Displaced people |
| Socioeconomic Factors Socioeconomic pressures of "nonprivileged" lower economic families Poverty inequities and bias in race Lack of community connection Inflation- economic insecurity Housing shortage Students choosing not to have careers now | Ability to get needed services Increase in depression, loneliness Can't afford anything – medicine, food, gas, prevention goes out the window |
| COVID-19 Losses during COVID – family members, jobs, housing COVID Money being held up in the political system Loss of education/learning during COVID Ending of COVID Relief Declaration of emergency will be ending – ability to keep people on Medicaid will end | People will be without funding/resources they have been receiving – increase homeless? Loss of insurance? Re-application process will need to be done againthousands of people will now have to re-apply for Medicaid leading to people being uninsured. Forces of Change Assessment 2022 |

| Factor | Impacts on the Community | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Healthcare Insurance (controlling heath care) Health service delivery (telehealth/doctors going to homes) Accessibility of services / immunizations Provider Shortage (Nursing, Mental health) Not enough resources (Mental Health esp.) Increase in mental health concerns Worker Shortage Support staff shortages Wages are too low | No access, inability to provide care, economic vitality, pts., being transferred out county People won't be able to get insured, providers unable to make decisions pts, really need Opportunities Getting out to people that cannot get to the org. Telehealth opportunity - Reach people not able to reach before Further training/cross training/ education / collaboration Accountable care organizations, direct care to patients | |
| Political Climate Political divisiveness- Abortion issue – repeal of roe v. wade COVID Money being held up in the political system New bill proposed to ban cell phones in all schools | No middle- everyone has to choose a side – hinders ability to move forward | |
| Education Truancy issue – no desire to solve it- courts do not want to handle truancy – no capacity Loss of education/learning during COVID Read by Grade 3 initiative Forces of Change Assessment 2022 | Mental health issues, kids not in safe places/homes Increase in students being held back | |

| Factor | Impacts on the Community |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Addiction Increasing addictive behavior Easy access to online gambling | |
| Food Insecurity Food insecurity/access to healthy foods | |
| Barriers to transportation | |



Factor

Resources

- Not enough resources Mental Health esp.
- Social platforms that exasperated distrust and misinformation
- Difficulty with childcare- early childcare issues
- More collaboration in our community to tackle all these forces
- Lack of internet access
- Accessibility of information
- Increase in Grant Funding
- Accessibility of services / immunizations
- Mobility of LPH services
- Flexibility in how we service our community from a funding standpoint
- Increase in ability of technology for basic needs (ie grocery delivery)

Impacts on the Community

- Funding is based on billable services loss of revenue
- Defined criteria/services/ strategies money can be spent on
- Increased stress level, youth always "on"
- Misinformation and increase distrust among the community
- Does not allow for rational reasonable conversation algorithms reinforce your beliefs and shows you only the one side
- Parents ability to work, attend school

Opportunities

- Ability to change the way public health is funded
- Ability to tackle issues in our community
- Increase in followers allows organizations to get correct information out to the community
- Employer paid, governor paid, parent paid (tricare grant) must qualify



Forces of Changes Conclusions

Overall Themes Noted:

- Mental health
- Unemployment/underemployment
- Access/affordability of health foods
- Access/affordability of housing
- Provider shortages (primary care, behavioral health)
- Insurance (controlling healthcare)
- Lack of awareness
- Funding

Opportunities Identified:

- Telehealth opportunity
- Further training/cross training/education/collaboration
- Accountable care organizations, direct care to patients
- Improve partnerships with transportation agencies
- Increase advocacy and funding to expand transportation options
- Increase awareness of resources to access healthy food options
- Encourage health food options in workplace
- Employer paid, governor paid, parent paid (Tricare grant)-must qualify
- Increase in followers allows organizations to get correct, information out the community
- Increase outreach
- Reaching people not able to reach before improve technology access and education for senior population

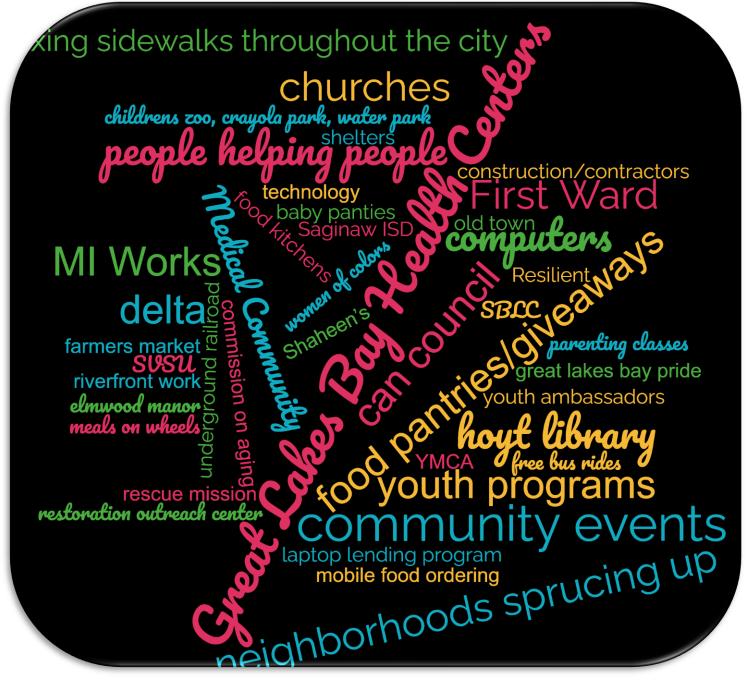


Community Conversations 2022

Community Strengths Noted

Word Cloud Description: Larger the words the more responses by participants





Resources

Schools also need to provide information for resources that are available

More community centers

More parental assistance

Grief / Social Support Services

More resources for homelessness and domestic violence

Heatlhcare

More reliable health services

Need better protocols / assistance for children with disabilities like autism

Not enough dental services that take Medicaid

Long wait when you go to the emergency department

Providers you can see are very limited based on insurance

Medical practices are understaffed

Doctors/specialists not communicating

Economy & Infrastructure

Not very walkable – sidewalks are bad – safety issues especially when walking with kids

Lack of gardens and green space

Need more crosswalk lights

Not a lot of businesses around the area

No parks for kids to play at. (Is it safe to go outside in general)

Neighbourhood Safety

Better paying jobs

Housing

More affordable housing

Section 8 improvements (state policy changes)

Homelessness is a problem

Covid has inflated rent costs and housing costs

Men and children housing need

Need more flexibility with housing options when using state services

Events/Activities

More Community Programs to bring the community together

More positive events, More events on the east side where people are

More safety protocols at events – people don't feel safe going out

Youth friendly activity centers



Transportation

EBarrier to care, health, food, etc

Bus stop locations

Takes up too much time in someone's day, people cannot take 5 hours for a simple grocery store trip

Long bus rides can cause frozen foods to thaw and refrigerator foods to get warm

Only runs one time per hour

Will start charging rides next month

They stop running at 6 PM

Doesn't run on the weekends

Need better cab system

Healthy Food

Lack of nutrition / fresh foods

Food giveaways are only good for people who have cars to get to and from the location and to transport food

Food desert on the East Side\

Less fast-food restaurants

Accessible grocery stores

Behavioral Health

There is a lack of long-term care to be able to treat people

"They" discriminate against people with mental health issues

Police don't know how to handle those with mental health issues either

Especially 12 years and younger

Better access

Services are backed up

Not enough providers

Too quick to meditate

Behavioral Health

More support for all men's shelter, its harder for them to get funding.

Stop telling men to pull themselves up by their bootstraps.

Need to reduce stigma

Need to know what insurance covers, be able to better advocate for self

Insurance info can be difficult to understand

Don't think primary care is adequately equipped with the right knowledge and resources

Respect

More respect for people regardless of who they are or where they are or what their circumstances are

Why are parents not utilizing resources -They feel like bad parents if their children have issues

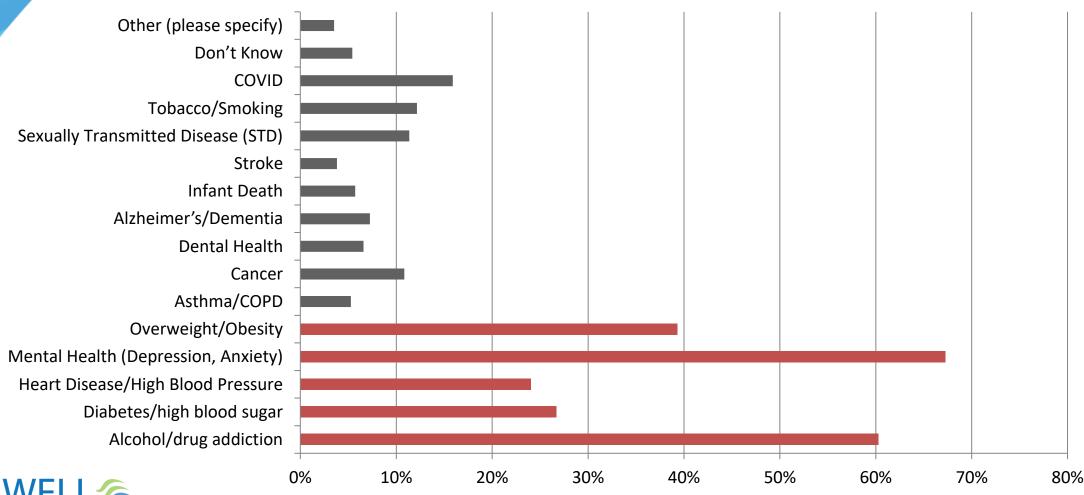
oMore help for parents who are run down or have untreated mental health



| IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS | YES | NO | SOMETIMES |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Have you felt like you had access to the health resources you needed in Saginaw? | 68% | 7% | 17% |
| Have you felt safe in Saginaw? | 53% | 14% | 29% |
| Were you able to get the resources you needed in times of need? | 62% | 7% | 22% |
| Has Saginaw felt like a good place to grow old? | 34% | 26% | 25% |
| Has Saginaw felt like a good place to raise children? | 30% | 27% | 26% |
| Was access to childcare a problem for you in Saginaw? | 17% | 32% | 9% |

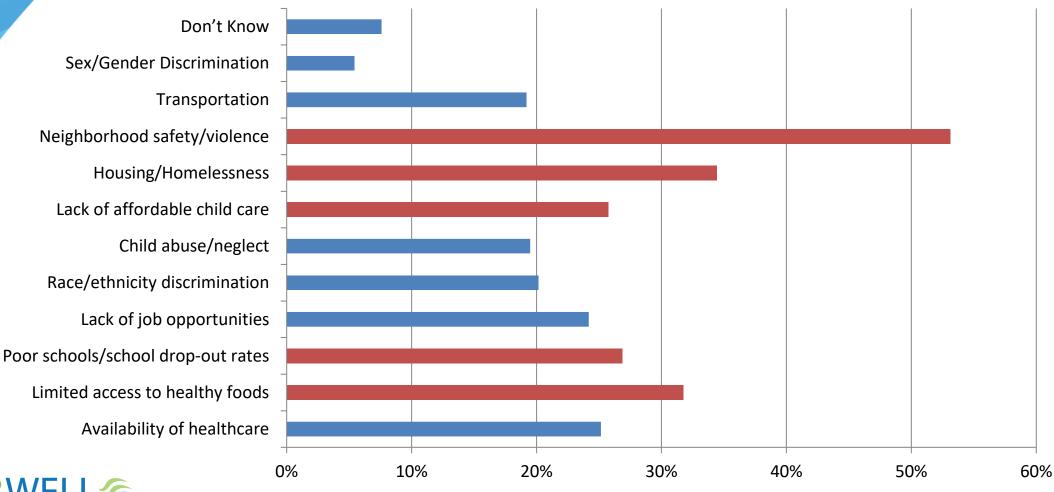


What do you think are the 3 most important health concerns impacting Saginaw County?





What do you think are the 3 most important **social/environmental** concerns impacting Saginaw County?





Community Health Survey 2022

What do you think are 3 community strengths that Saginaw County has that could help address the community concerns mentioned above?

