County Health Rankings – Hillsdale County 2021

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is collaborating with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute to develop these Rankings for each state's counties.

	HILLSDALE COUNTY	ERROR MARGIN	Top U.S. Performers*	MI	RANK (OF 83)
HEALTH OUTCOMES					**40**
Length of Life					50
Premature Death–Years of Potential Life Lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted). (2017-19)	8,000	7,000-9,000	5,400	7,500	
Quality of Life					31
Poor or Fair Health**-% of adults reporting fair or poor health. (age-adjusted) (2018)	20%	17-23%	14%	18%	
Poor Physical Health Days**–Average no. of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted). (2018)	4.7	4.2-5.1	3.4	4.3	
Poor Mental Health Days**–Average no. of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted). (2018)	5.1	4.6-5.5	3.8	4.7	
Low Birth Weight–% of live births with low birth weight (< 2500 grams). (2013-19)	6%	6-7%	6%	9%	
HEALTH FACTORS					**58**
Health Behaviors					51
Adult Smoking**-% of adults who are current smokers. (2018)	25%	21-28%	16%	20%	
Adult Obesity–% of adults that report a BMI >=30. (2017)	35%	29-42%	26%	32%	
Food Environment Index-Index of factors that contribute to a health food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best). (2015, 2018)	8.1		8.7	7.0	
Physical Inactivity-% of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity. (2017)	23%	18-29%	19%	23%	
Access to Exercise Opportunities-% of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity. (2010, 2019)	61%		91%	85%	
Excessive Drinking**–% of adults reporting binge or heaving drinking. (2018)	21%	20-23%	15%	21%	
Alcohol-impaired Driving Deaths–% of driving deaths with alcohol involvement. (2015-19)	17%	8-27%	11%	29%	
Sexually Transmitted Infections–No. of newly diagnosed Chlamydia cases per 100,000 population. (2018)	244.1		161.2	507.8	
Teen Births–No. of births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 years. (2013-19)	24	21-26	12	18	
Clinical Care					74
Uninsured-% of population under age 65 without health insurance. (2018)	8%	6-9%	6%	7%	
Primary Care Physicians–Ratio of population to primary care physicians. (2018)	3,810:1		1,030:1	1,270:1	
Dentists-Ratio of population to dentists. (2019)	3,040:1		1,210:1	1,310:1	
Mental Health Providers- Ratio of population to mental health providers. (2020)	640:1		270:1	360:1	
Preventable Hospital Stays–Rate of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees. (2018)	4,709		2,565	4,789	
Mammography Screening–% of female Medicare enrollees, ages 65-74 that received an annual mammography screening. (2018)	38%		51%	44%	
Flu vaccinations–% of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination. (2018)	43%		55%	47%	
Social & Economic Factors					47
High School completion-% of adults ages 25 and over with a high school diploma or equivalent. (2015-19)	88%	87-89%	94%	91%	
Some College–% of adults aged 25-44 years with some post-secondary education. (2015-19)	56%	53-60%	73%	68%	
Unemployment–% of population age 16 and older unemployed but seeking work. (2019)	4.2%		2.6%	4.1%	
Children in Poverty-% of children under age 18 in poverty. (2019)	24%	18-29%	10%	18%	
Income Inequality– ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile. (2015-19)	4.2	3.9-4.4	3.7	4.6	
Children in Single-parent Households–% of children that live in a household headed by single parent. (2015-19)	19%	16-23%	14%	26%	
Social Associations–No. of membership associations per 10,000 population. (2018)	11.8		18.2	9.8	
Violent Crime–No. of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population. (2014-16)	184		63	443	
Injury Deaths–No. of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population. (2015-19)	72	61-83	59	78	
Physical Environment					60
Air Pollution-particulate matter-Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5). (2016)	8.9		5.2	7.1	
Drinking Water Violations-Indicator of the presence of health-related drinking violations. Yes indicates the presence of a violation, No indicates no violation. (2019)	No				
Severe Housing Problems–% of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities. (2013-17)	13%	12-14%	9%	15%	
Driving Alone to Work-% of the workforce that drives alone to work. (2014-18)	80%	79-82%	72%	82%	
Long Commute-driving alone –Among workers who commute in their car alone, the % that commutes more than 30 minutes. (2015-19)	36%	33-38%	16%	34%	

* 10th/90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better.   Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data.   **Data should not be compared with prior years due to changes in definition/methods

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Additional Indicators – Hillsdale County

	HILLSDALE COUNTY	MI
Demographics		
Population (2019)	45,605	9,986,875
% Below 18 Years of Age (2019)	21.5%	21.5%
% 65 and Older (2019)	20.2%	17.7%
% Non-Hispanic African American (2019)	0.6%	13.8%
% American Indian & Alaskan Native (2019)	0.6%	0.7%
% Asian (2019)	0.5%	3.4%
% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (2019)	0.0%	0%
% Hispanic (2019)	2.4%	5.3%
% Non-Hispanic White (2019)	94.5%	74.7%
% not proficient in English (2015-19)	1.0%	1.0%
% Females (2019)	50.1%	50.7%
% Rural (2010)	69.1%	25.4%
Health Outcomes		
Diabetes Prevalence (2017)	10%	11%
HIV Prevalence Rate (2018)	44	189
Premature Age-Adjusted Mortality (2017-19)	380	360
Frequent Physical Distress (2018)	15%	13%
Frequent Mental Distress (2018)	16%	15%
Infant Mortality (2013-19)	6	7
Child Mortality (2016-19)	80	50
Health Behaviors		
Food Insecurity (2018)	13%	14%
Limited Access to Healthy Foods (2015)	2%	6%
Drug Overdose Deaths (2017-19)	15	26
Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths (2013-19)	17	10
Insufficient Sleep** (2018)	40%	40%
Health Care		
Uninsured Adults (2018)	9%	8%
Uninsured Children (2018)	4%	3%
Other Primary Care Providers (2020)	1,690:1	880:1
Social & Economic Factors		
Disconnected Youth (2015-19)	8%	7%
Median Household Income (2019)	$50,000	$59,500
Children Eligible for Free Lunch (2018-19)	57%	50%
Residential Segregation–black/white (2015-19)		73
Residential Segregation–non-white/white (2015-19)	33	59
Homicides (2013-19)		6
Firearm Fatalities (2015-19)	12	12

What Does the Data Mean for My County?

The *Rankings* are based on a model of population health that emphasizes many factors that, if improved, can help make communities healthier places to live, learn, work and play. Michigan's eighty-three counties are ordered according to summaries of a variety of health measures. Those factors having high ranks, e.g. 1 or 2, are considered to be the "healthiest." The model uses the following summary measures:

- **Health Outcomes** are based on an equal weighing one mortality measure and four morbidity measures.

- **Health Factors** are based on weighted scores of four types of factors: Health Behaviors, Clinical Care, Social & Economic and Physical Environment measures. Health Outcomes measures are used to understand the current health status of the population, while Health Factors are used to predict its future health needs.

What are the Public Health Cost Savings Associated with Prevention

Funding public health can result in significant cost savings for local communities. Did you know that:

- Every **$1 spent on immunization saves $6.30** in **medical costs**. In addition, when including indirect costs to society, such as missed work days, death and disability, as well as the direct medical costs, the CDC estimates that every **$1 spent on immunization saves $18.40.**

- On average, a **$52** child safety seat prevents **$2,200** in medical spending. **This is a return of $42 for every $1 invested**. (Child Safety Network and PIRE)

- Every **$1 spent on preventive dental care** could **save $8 to $50 in restorative** and emergency treatment (American Dental Hygienist Assoc.).

- Every **$1 spent on Sexually Transmitted Disease Screening** results in a **$2.50 savings** by preventing Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (Return on Investment Analysis of Local Public Health Funding, MALPH, 2013)

- **Neonatal health care costs related to smoking** are equivalent to **$704 for each maternal smoker**. Randomized controlled trials indicate that a smoking cessation program for pregnant women can save as much as **$6 for each $1 spent** (CDC).

- The OMB has shown that every **$1 spent on WIC** results in a savings of **$1.77 to $3.13 in health care costs**, primarily attributed to reduced rates of low birth weight and improved rates of immunizations.

- Investment of **$10** per person, per year in proven community-based programs that help people increase their physical activity, eat better, and avoid smoking and other tobacco use could save the country more than **$16 billion** annually within five years. This is a return of **$5.60** for every **$1** invested. (Prevention for a Healthier America: Investments in Disease Prevention Yield Significant Savings, Stronger Communities, Trust for America's Health.)

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