

Thumb Rural Health Network



Thumb Health Status 2006 Data Report

Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties, Michigan

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Executive Summary

This Data Book is a compilation of statistics concerning Health Status and Access issues pertinent to residents of Michigan's Thumb area. Data includes Community Profiles, Death Rates and Related Statistics, Infant and Maternal Characteristics, Disease Death and Incidence Rates, Adolescent Health Data, Community Safety, Access to Care, and Health Status and Other Health Risks.

In examining this statistical data, it is apparent that there are a number of significant findings that warrant careful analysis and further consideration in addressing Health Status and Access for the Thumb.

Based on past data/surveys, some issues continue to be problematic. Items of major concern include:

- **Obesity**
 - Thumb obesity rates have sharply increased from 28.8% in 2003 to 40% in 2005 and were higher than Michigan (26.5%). The percentage of Thumb residents that were overweight or obese was at 66% in 2003.
 - Obesity greatly impacts disease and death rates:
 - Diabetes – Crude death rates and the rate of potential years of life lost are significantly higher for the Thumb than Michigan.
 - Cancer – Years of potential life lost to cancer are higher than the state, and some types of cancer have higher rates of incidence.
 - Stroke – Death rates for Huron and Sanilac counties are significantly higher than Michigan.
- **Uninsured and Underinsured** – Uninsured rates for the Thumb area are about the same as for Michigan; however Huron County's rate sharply increased from 16.4% in 2003 to 28.2% in 2005. Those that are uninsured in the Thumb are more likely to be in poverty or have low incomes, and the likelihood of not obtaining healthcare due to cost has also increased and is higher than the State.
- **Unemployment Rates** – While the rate of unemployment is 5% for the United States, Michigan has the second worst rate in the nation at 7.7% - and the Thumb rate is even worse at 9.9%. As Michigan's and the Thumb's economies continue to decline, it is apparent that health status worsens in certain areas and access issues become more critical.
- **Unintentional Injuries** – Death rates are similar to those of the state, however years of potential life lost due to unintentional injury are significantly higher.
- **Smoking During Pregnancy** – Rates for the Thumb area are higher than the State rates.
- **Lack of Social/Emotional Support** – The Thumb rate of those reporting rarely or never receiving the social and emotional support they needed was greater than the Michigan rate, with 14.5% of Tuscola residents indicating they rarely received this support. Tuscola residents were also more likely to report that they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life than the Thumb or Michigan averages.

Notable improvements include:

- A lower than state average for infant deaths for Huron and Sanilac Counties
- A higher rate of prenatal care during the first trimester for all three counties
- Higher immunization rates for all three counties
- A lower rate of low birth weight babies
- Significantly lower rates for certain sexually transmitted diseases
- A steady decline in teen pregnancy rates in the Thumb and Michigan (1992-2004), with the Thumb rate lower than Michigan's in 2004

Overview

Data Sources: This report is a compilation of Data that was obtained from a wide variety of sources. The source for each set of data is cited under the tables provided. When possible a live link to the website on which the information is posted has been included. Please note that web based data is updated, reformatted, changed, or moved on a regular basis. A description of major data sources used in this document is included in the appendix.

Geographic and Demographic Description

This Data Report provides data on Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties commonly referred to as the “Thumb” of the mitten-shaped State of Michigan. Huron and Sanilac Counties have over 130 miles of shoreline along Lake Huron, one of the “Great Lakes.” The Thumb is a sparsely populated rural area of about 2600 square miles and approximately 54-people/square mile. There are 40 communities within the area with populations ranging from 300 to 4200. Huron (19.4%) and Sanilac (15.4%) Counties have a greater proportion of its population that is age 65 and older than Michigan (12.3%).

Demographic Information:	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
Total Population (138,206)-2004 estimate	34,948	44,828	58,646	10,112,620
% of people less than age 5	5.5	6.5	6	6.8
% of people less than age 18	24.2	26.9	26.8	26.1
% of people 18-64 years	56.4	57.7	60.4	61.6
% of people 65 years or older	19.4	15.4	12.8	12.3
# of Households	14,597	16,871	21,454	3,785,661
Average # of persons per household	2.42	2.6	2.65	2.56
% of households with a child < 18	30.8	35	37.2	35.6
Square Miles of Land Area	836	963	812	56,803
Persons per Square Mile	41.8	46.5	72.2	178

Economic Description

Major employers for Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties are small-scale manufacturing, retail trade, education, local government and Health Care/Social Services. Although the area remains highly agricultural, from 1990-1998 there was a 28.9% increase in private non-farm employment. The Huron and Sanilac shoreline communities also experience a significant amount of seasonal tourism and second residence homes. The influx of non-permanent residents has a significant impact on the delivery of healthcare services.

- Economically, poverty rates are close to state averages. However, average income is lower, and Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties have higher levels of unemployment.
- The median income is less than the State of Michigan by an average of \$7,200 and the nation by \$4,500.
- Every year from 1999 to 2007 the annual unemployment rates were higher than the State of Michigan and the United States.
- Opportunities are also limited for residents due to lower overall educational attainment. In comparison to Michigan rates, 4% fewer Thumb residents have high school diplomas, 6% fewer have associates degrees, 7% fewer have bachelor’s degrees, and 4.5% fewer have graduate or professional degrees.

Access to Health Care

Having adequate access to health care when needed is reliant on a number of factors. These factors include availability of primary and specialty providers, adequate health insurance coverage, ability to pay, and existence of health care access barriers such as limited transportation. Limited providers for Medicaid patients are not specifically addressed in the data provided but are of major concern.

- Providers in the Thumb are limited for primary care, specialty services, dental care, and mental health care. Presently, all three counties are designated in part or full as Healthcare Provider Shortage Areas (HPSA) for primary care and mental health. Huron and Sanilac Counties also are HPSAs for dental care for low-income populations. Both Huron and Sanilac Counties have a portion of their counties designated as Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs).
- According to the 2000 census data, overall uninsured rates are slightly lower than the state rates for all three counties. However, when income is taken into account, the Thumb has higher rates. Sanilac and Tuscola Counties have a higher uninsured rate for those with incomes below poverty. In addition, for all three counties, the uninsured rates for children with incomes below poverty or at 100-199% of poverty in all three counties are higher than the State of Michigan rate. Unemployment and income trends since 2000 are not reflected in these rates. The Behavioral Risk Factor Survey data from 2003 and 2005 shows for Huron County that those reporting no health care coverage (age 18-64 years) rose from 16.4% to 28.2%. Sanilac and Tuscola rates did not experience the same increase.
- Thumb area residents without health care coverage also have a lower ability to self-pay as illustrated by lower income and higher unemployment characteristics of the area. Additionally, the rates for uninsured in poverty are higher. According to the 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, of those reporting no health insurance, 51% had incomes less than \$20,000 and another 20% had incomes between \$20,000 and \$34,999
- Underinsured status of individuals (those who have insurance, but high deductibles and co-pays cause them to go without care) is more difficult to assess. The Behavioral Risk Factor survey data indicates that the prevalence of Thumb residents who did not get needed medical care because of cost rose from 2003 (10.1%) to 2005 (14.8%). The Michigan rate in 2005 was 12.7%. Of those who reported going without needed care due to cost, 6.8% of those had insurance coverage.
- The area's unemployment rates and income levels adversely impacts the ability to self-pay for preventive services. While the prevalence of those with a primary care provider increased from 2003 (84.6%) to 2005 (92.4%) for Thumb residents, the percentage that had obtained a routine check up in the past year was slightly less than the Michigan rate.
- Among women in the 2003 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Study who said they had health care coverage, 79% had a mammogram within the past two years and 71% had a clinical breast exam within the past year compared to only 63.2% and 52.3% respectively of the women who had no health care coverage.

Key Findings

Leading Causes of Death

Data regarding leading causes of death can be influenced by a number of factors including demographic composition, the manner in which deaths are coded by local physicians, and the smaller population that makes calculating some rates misleading if not impossible.

- In 2004, Huron County had a higher rate of death than the state average for 8 of the 10 leading causes of deaths, Sanilac 7 of the 10, and Tuscola 7 of the 10 (however the rates for Tuscola were much closer to the state average than Huron or Sanilac).
- Age adjusted three year moving rates indicate that disease death rates for heart disease, diabetes, stroke, and cancer are all decreasing in the Thumb Area.
- When adjusted for age, Thumb area death rates for heart disease and diabetes appear to be at or slightly below Michigan averages while stroke and cancer rates are higher for Huron and Sanilac County.
- While Michigan cancer rates have shown a steady decline, the rates in Huron have not shown the same steady decline but have fluctuated, and the downward trend in Sanilac and Tuscola has not been as great.
- The average unintentional injury death rate for 1999-2003 was significantly higher than the State of Michigan. The average rate per 100,000 population for this 5-year period was 70 in Huron County, 62.9 in Sanilac, 63.5 in Tuscola and 52.9 in Michigan.
- More than one third of the accidental deaths in the three counties were from transport fatalities.

Perceived Health Status

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys conducted in 2003 and 2005 assessed the perceived health status of residents. According to this data:

- Residents in the Thumb on average are no more or less likely than other Michigan residents (15.2% in 2005) to rate their health as fair or poor. However, the rate differences in the three counties range from Huron at 10.5% and Tuscola at 15.1%, to Sanilac at 19.3%.
- Those who were widowed or divorced were significantly more likely to rate their health as fair or poor as were those with lower income, higher age, and lower education levels.
- Sanilac County residents were more likely to report poor physical and mental health at least 14 days in the past month. Overall in 2005, Thumb residents were less likely to report recent poor physical or mental health on at least 14 days in the past month.
- Thumb residents were also less likely to feel that they received social and emotional support and were slightly less likely than Michigan residents to report that they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life. Tuscola County had significantly higher rates of residents that reported that they rarely or never received the social and emotional support needed (14.5%) as compared to the Thumb rate (10.3%) and the Michigan rate (7.3%).

Potential Years of Life Lost

A closer look at Years of Potential Life Lost may be more helpful than crude or age-adjusted rates in assessing the impact of disease and injury on the residents. The years of potential life lost below age 75 is a measure of mortality designed to emphasize mortality that is prevalent among persons under age 75. The number of years of potential life lost is calculated as the number of years between the age at death and 75 years of age for persons dying before their 75th year.

When looking at 5-year averages for 2000-2004, Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties had higher rates of years of potential life lost for cancer, unintentional injuries, stroke, and diabetes than Michigan. Huron and Sanilac also had higher rates for heart disease. The following table illustrates the extent of the difference between the county rate and the Michigan rate.

2000-2004 Rates of Years of Potential Life Lost Below the Age of 75

*Rates are per 100,000 population under 75 years of age

Average 2000-2004	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
Cancer	1908	1821	1913	1581
Heart Disease	1296	1378	1076	1282
Unintentional Injury	1310	1532	1247	739
Cerebrovascular Disease (Includes Stroke)	216	249	198	190
Diabetes	438	217	360	178

Except for Tuscola County’s lower than state rate for heart disease, all other Thumb area rates are higher than the state’s rate. For instance, the rate of years of life lost due to diabetes is two and a half times greater in Huron County than for the State of Michigan, and unintentional injury deaths in the Thumb are up to double the state rate.

Behavioral Health Data

Main sources of information regarding behavioral health data are the 2003, 2004, and 2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys. Some statistics are available in relation to suicide, substance abuse and violent crimes, and self-reported adolescent behaviors.

- Thumb heavy drinking of alcohol rates (5.8%) were about the same as the Michigan rate in 2005. Binge drinking rates were slightly higher in the Thumb (20%) than Michigan (16.7%). Binge drinking was significantly higher in Huron County in 2003, but was lower in 2005 than the other two counties. This may in part be due to high margins of error related to 2005 sample sizes. Heavy drinking was slightly higher in Huron County than the other counties for both years, and Huron County had 10% fewer people who abstain from any alcohol use. Age had a statistically significant impact on drinking behaviors, and those with middle incomes had higher rates of heavy and binge drinking.
- Smoking rates are close to those of Michigan at 21.5% in 2005. In 2003, 50.3% of residents had never smoked, with about the same amount of people reporting that they were former smokers as were current smokers.
- Compared to Michigan, data related to obesity point to a greater risk for chronic diseases for Thumb area residents. From 2003 to 2005, the rate of Thumb residents that were

obese increased from 28.8% to 40% respectively. The 2005 Michigan rate was 26.5%. In 2003, the Thumb rates for being overweight (37.3%) and obese (28.8%) were closer to the Michigan rate of 25.5% and 35.5% respectively. There was little difference between the three counties, but males were more likely to be overweight or obese 73% as compared to women (59%). Rates of being overweight or obese increased with age but then decreased for the oldest age group age 65-99. Those with lowest income and education levels were more likely to be overweight. Those without a high school education and making less than \$20,000 had the highest rates of being overweight, however those with education and income falling into middle range had higher rates for obesity (41.2% and 34.5% respectively). The group least likely to be obese included those making \$75,000 or more.

- The rate of residents that were inactive decreased for Thumb residents from 25.2% inactive in 2003 to 19.5% in 2005. Gender had almost no impact on inadequate activity, but the rate of inadequate activity increased with age. Those with less than a high school education and who had incomes less than \$25,000 had the highest rates for inadequate activity.
- The rate of Thumb residents eating an adequate number of fruits and vegetables decreased from 80.3% in 2003 to 73.8% in 2005, which was still close to the Michigan rate of 77.2% in 2005.
- Thumb area residents were much more likely to have experienced sunburns (46.9%) in 2003 as compared to Michigan in 2004 (38.3%). Males were slightly more likely to have had sunburn, as were younger residents and those with higher education and incomes. Sanilac County had the highest rate at 50.4% compared to Huron (47.7%), and Tuscola (43.7%).

The following are notable statistics from the Adolescent Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys for 7th-12th Grade Students (20% random sample):

- Alcohol use among youth has decreased from 1998-2004.
- Huron County has a significantly higher self-reported rate of alcohol use over the years of data available. 2004 rates for Huron County were 57.5%, Sanilac 49.8%, and Tuscola 47.1%.
- Thumb tobacco use by youth has decreased from 42% in 1996-1998 to 29% in 2004.
- In 2004, the top three drugs used by Thumb area youth were Marijuana (19.6%), Uppers (9%), Downers (6.5%), and Inhalants (6%).
- One third of the youth reported being in a physical fight in the past 12 months. (2004)
- 9.4% reported physical abuse by a parent (2004).
- 17.1% reported verbal or physical abuse by peers that they considered harassment (2004).
- 4.2% reported sexual abuse by an adult and 6% reported sexual abuse by a peer (2004).

Notable Strengths Indicated in Data

In addition to the disparities already described, there are numerous strengths reflected in this report including:

- A lower than state average for infant deaths for Huron and Sanilac Counties with the 2000-2004 average Tuscola rate equal to the State of Michigan.
- Higher rate of prenatal care during the first trimester for Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties than for Michigan.

- Higher immunization rates for the three counties as reported through the Michigan Department of Community Health.
- A lower rate of low birth weight babies in Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties than Michigan.
- Sexually transmitted disease rates for the Thumb are significantly lower than the state rates for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and HIV.
- Teen pregnancy rates have steadily declined for Huron, Sanilac, Tuscola Counties and Michigan from 1992-2004. In 2004, the rates for the Thumb area counties were approximately 14/1000 lower than Michigan's rate of 55.2/1000.

Other Notable Health Data

- While other statistics related to maternal and infant health indicated strengths, there were significantly more women in Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties reporting smoking during pregnancy in 2004: Huron (22.2%), Sanilac (24.1%), Tuscola (22.6%), and Michigan (13.8%).
- Overall, the crime rate for the three counties is significantly less than that of the rest of Michigan. There are, however, high rates for some crimes that may warrant further exploration. These fluctuations may be a result of greater monitoring or enforcement efforts for less serious infractions.
- The adolescent health survey indicated a significant level of violence. Huron County youth self-reported more peer physical violence and adult sexual abuse than the other two counties. Sanilac and Tuscola reported more parent/relative physical/verbal/emotional abuse than Huron County. Date violence and sexual abuse showed fluctuations through the years of the survey and little difference between the three counties.
- Traffic safety statistics indicate numerous areas where one or more of the three counties rank higher than half of the rest of the Michigan counties. The rankings reflect a combination of # of crashes and % of crashes.
 - Huron County ranked #1 (1995-2000) and #9 (1998-2002) for excessive older driver (70+) crashes.
 - Sanilac County ranked #16 (1995-2000) and #20 (1998-2002) for heavy truck crashes.
 - Tuscola County ranked #8 (1995-2000) and #12 (1998-2002) for 15-17 year old crashes.
 - Tuscola County's rank for excessive alcohol related crashes also increased from #41 (1995-2000) to #22 (1998-2002).

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2004 Community Profiles

Table 1: Profile of Michigan, 2004

POPULATION		NATALITY		MORTALITY	
As of July 1, 2004	10,112,620	Total Live Births:	129,710	Total Deaths:	85,122
Rank Among Counties:	-	Teenage Mothers:	12,447	Infant Deaths:	984
Per Square Mile:	178.0	Low Weight Births:	10,867	Neonatal Deaths:	694
		First Births:	50,416	Postneonatal Deaths:	290
				Perinatal Deaths:	1,361
				Fetal Deaths:	798
MARRIAGE		DIVORCE			
Marriages:	61,932	Divorces:	34,696		
Marriage Rate:	12.3	Divorce Rate:	6.9		



NATALITY BY RACE OF MOTHER

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live Births	129,710	12.8	100,795	12.1	22,484	15.0	5,719	18.4
	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Teenage Mothers	12,447	96.0	7,917	78.5	4,194	186.5	275	48.1
Low Weight	10,867	83.8	7,030	69.7	3,270	145.4	505	88.3
Under 1,500 Grams	2,148	16.6	1,298	12.9	769	34.2	74	12.9
< 38 weeks Gestation	12,939	99.8	9,025	89.5	3,371	149.9	496	86.7
Prenatal Care Began in First Trimester	107,283	827.1	86,926	862.4	15,363	683.3	4,681	818.5

Rate is per 1,000 estimated 2004 population and ratio per 1,000 live births in 2004 in specified group.

INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY BY RACE

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Infant Deaths	984	7.6	527	5.2	388	17.3	61	10.7
Neonatal Deaths	694	5.4	374	3.7	270	12.0	42	7.3
Postneonatal Deaths	290	2.2	153	1.5	118	5.2	19	3.3
Perinatal Deaths	1,361	10.4	797	7.9	462	20.3	73	12.7
Fetal Deaths	798	6.1	492	4.9	248	10.9	38	6.6

Rate is per 1,000 live births or total births in 2004 in specified group.

MORTALITY

	Total			White			Black			Other			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Deaths	85,122	41,560	43,560	71,684	34,596	37,088	12,028	6,178	5,848	1,370	764	606	
Crude Death Rate	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.0	8.7	7.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	
	Age in Years												
	<1	1-4	5-8	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Unk
Total Deaths	984	136	105	139	476	594	594	1,869	4,650	7,989	11,011	56,575	-
White Male	301	49	43	48	242	296	286	807	2,173	3,678	5,119	21,554	-
White Female	226	38	22	43	110	94	93	453	1,288	2,168	3,894	28,659	-
Black Male	212	13	18	14	83	125	134	343	593	1,132	979	2,532	-
Black Female	174	27	20	26	34	49	60	182	470	805	799	3,202	-
Other Male	36	3	2	4	4	23	15	51	74	129	124	299	-
Other Female	25	5	-	3	3	7	6	29	48	72	91	317	-

Rate is per 100,000, 2004 population in specified group.

Table 1 Cont. Michigan

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH--2004			LEADING HOSPITAL DISCHARGES--2004		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	85,122	812.2	All Hospitalizations	1,306,327	1,296.0
Heart Disease	24,804	234.2	Heart Diseases	165,662	164.4
Cancer	19,654	189.5	Newborns and Neonates (Less than 7 days)	131,979	130.9
Stroke	5,282	49.8	Females with Deliveries	127,747	126.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4,246	41.0	Injury and Poisoning	94,402	93.7
Unintentional Injuries	3,299	32.1	Psychoses	47,952	47.6
Diabetes Mellitus	2,954	28.4	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	43,032	42.7
Alzheimer's Disease	2,231	20.6	Pneumonia	41,419	41.1
Pneumonia/Influenza	1,959	18.3	Cerebrovascular Diseases	35,965	35.7
Kidney Disease	1,511	14.4	Care Involving Use of Rehabilitation Procedures	30,492	30.3
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	1,096	10.7	Chest Pain	26,938	26.7
Children Ages 1-19			Children Ages 1-19		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	856	31.8	All Hospitalizations	73,915	273.7
Accidents	330	12.2	Females with Deliveries	12,273	45.5
Assault (homicide)	89	3.3	Injury and Poisoning	9,805	36.3
Cancer	75	2.8	Asthma	5,486	20.3
Suicide	71	2.6	Pneumonia	3,876	14.4
Congenital malformations	51	1.9	Psychoses	2,848	10.6

Rates are per 100,000. Total leading causes of death rates are age-adjusted, computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States for the year 2000. Children leading causes of death and discharge data are per 100,000 youth ages 1-19.

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/profiles/frame.html>

Table 2: Profile of Huron County, 2004

POPULATION		NATALITY		MORTALITY	
As of July 1, 2004	34,948	Total Live Births:	302	Total Deaths:	446
Rank Among Counties:	45	Teenage Mothers:	28	Infant Deaths:	-
Per Square Mile:	41.8	Low Weight Births:	18	Neonatal Deaths:	-
		First Births:	108	Postneonatal Deaths:	-
				Perinatal Deaths:	3
				Fetal Deaths:	3
MARRIAGE		DIVORCE			
Marriages:	207	Divorces:	100		
Marriage Rate:	11.8	Divorce Rate:	5.7		



NATALITY BY RACE OF MOTHER

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live Births	302	8.6	298	8.6	-	-	4	*
Teenage Mothers	28	92.7	28	94.0	-	-	-	-
Low Weight	18	59.6	18	60.4	-	-	-	-
Under 1,500 Grams	2	*	2	*	-	-	-	-
< 38 weeks Gestation	31	102.6	30	100.7	-	-	1	*
Prenatal Care Began in First Trimester	276	913.9	274	919.5	-	-	2	*

Rate is per 1,000 estimated 2004 population and ratio per 1,000 live births in 2004 in specified group.

INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY BY RACE

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Infant Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neonatal Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postneonatal Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perinatal Deaths	3	*	3	*	-	-	-	-
Fetal Deaths	3	*	3	*	-	-	-	-

Rate is per 1,000 live births or total births in 2004 in specified group.

MORTALITY

	Total			White			Black			Other			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Deaths	446	220	226	445	220	225	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Crude Death Rate	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	-	-	-	*	-	*	
	Age in Years												
	<1	1-4	5-8	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Unk
Total Deaths	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	5	7	32	53	341	-
White Male	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	5	4	13	32	160	-
White Female	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	18	21	181	-
Black Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Rate is per 100,000, 2004 population in specified group.

Table 2 Cont. Huron County

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH--2004			LEADING HOSPITAL DISCHARGES--2004		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	446	818.1	All Hospitalizations	5,135	1,458.1
Heart Disease	137	243.4	Heart Diseases	883	250.7
Cancer	112	211.0	Newborns and Neonates (Less than 7 days)	358	101.7
Stroke	36	62.0	Females with Deliveries	341	96.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	22	39.7	Injury and Poisoning	367	104.2
Unintentional Injuries	11	*	Psychoses	96	27.3
Diabetes Mellitus	13	*	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	196	55.7
Alzheimer's Disease	14	*	Pneumonia	220	62.5
Pneumonia/Influenza	9	*	Cerebrovascular Diseases	157	44.6
Kidney Disease	6	*	Care Involving Use of Rehabilitation Procedures	143	40.6
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	3	*	Chest Pain	100	28.4
Children Ages 1-19			Children Ages 1-19		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	5	*	All Hospitalizations	230	272.1
Accidents	2	*	Females with Deliveries	29	34.3
Assault (homicide)	1	*	Injury and Poisoning	23	27.2
Cancer	1	*	Asthma	9	10.7
Suicide	-	-	Pneumonia	17	20.1
Congenital malformations	1	*	Psychoses	16	18.9

Rates are per 100,000. Total leading causes of death rates are age-adjusted, computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States for the year 2000. Children leading causes of death and discharge data are per 100,000 youth ages 1-19.

Source: <http://www.mich.state.mi.us/pha-osr/CHI/profiles/frame.html>

Table 3: Profile of Sanilac County, 2004

POPULATION		NATALITY		MORTALITY	
As of July 1, 2004	44,828	Total Live Births:	519	Total Deaths:	464
Rank Among Counties:	39	Teenage Mothers:	46	Infant Deaths:	3
Per Square Mile:	46.5	Low Weight Births:	33	Neonatal Deaths:	3
		First Births:	176	Postneonatal Deaths:	-
				Perinatal Deaths:	4
				Fetal Deaths:	1
MARRIAGE		DIVORCE			
Marriages:	291	Divorces:	157		
Marriage Rate:	13.1	Divorce Rate:	7.0		



NATALITY BY RACE OF MOTHER

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live Births	519	11.6	510	11.5	2	*	6	19.9
Teenage Mothers	46	88.6	46	90.2	-	-	-	-
Low Weight	33	63.6	31	60.8	1	*	1	*
Under 1,500 Grams	5	*	5	*	-	-	-	-
< 38 weeks Gestation	41	79.0	41	80.4	-	-	-	-
Prenatal Care Began in First Trimester	441	849.7	435	852.9	1	*	5	*

Rate is per 1,000 estimated 2004 population and ratio per 1,000 live births in 2004 in specified group.

INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY BY RACE

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Infant Deaths	3	*	3	*	-	-	-	-
Neonatal Deaths	3	*	3	*	-	-	-	-
Postneonatal Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perinatal Deaths	4	*	4	*	-	-	-	-
Fetal Deaths	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-

Rate is per 1,000 live births or total births in 2004 in specified group.

MORTALITY

	Total			White			Black			Other			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Deaths	464	232	232	457	226	231	1	1	-	6	5	1	
Crude Death Rate	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	*	*	-	19.9	*	*	
	Age in Years												
	<1	1-4	5-8	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Unk
Total Deaths	3	2	1	-	3	-	1	6	19	48	62	319	-
White Male	2	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	9	28	30	150	-
White Female	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	17	32	168	-
Black Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Black Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Other Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Rate is per 100,000, 2004 population in specified group.

Table 3 Cont. Sanilac County

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH--2004			LEADING HOSPITAL DISCHARGES--2004		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	464	823.8	All Hospitalizations	6,275	1,407.5
Heart Disease	146	250.8	Heart Diseases	876	196.5
Cancer	109	196.9	Newborns and Neonates (Less than 7 days)	538	120.7
Stroke	32	54.6	Females with Deliveries	501	112.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	26	45.2	Injury and Poisoning	542	121.6
Unintentional Injuries	10	*	Psychoses	131	29.4
Diabetes Mellitus	16	*	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	200	44.9
Alzheimer's Disease	8	*	Pneumonia	252	56.5
Pneumonia/Influenza	20	35.5	Cerebrovascular Diseases	206	46.2
Kidney Disease	8	*	Care Involving Use of Rehabilitation Procedures	161	36.1
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	8	*	Chest Pain	143	32.1
Children Ages 1-19			Children Ages 1-19		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	6	50.8	All Hospitalizations	345	289.3
Accidents	2	*	Females with Deliveries	52	43.6
Assault (homicide)	-	-	Injury and Poisoning	49	41.1
Cancer	-	-	Asthma	16	13.4
Suicide	1	*	Pneumonia	19	15.9
Congenital malformations	-	-	Psychoses	9	7.6

Rates are per 100,000. Total leading causes of death rates are age-adjusted, computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States for the year 2000. Children leading causes of death and discharge data are per 100,000 youth ages 1-19.

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/profiles/frame.html>

Table 4: Profile of Tuscola County, 2004

POPULATION

As of July 1, 2004 58,646
 Rank Among Counties: 34
 Per Square Mile: 72.2

NATALITY

Total Live Births: 659
 Teenage Mothers: 61
 Low Weight Births: 40
 First Births: 255

MORTALITY

Total Deaths: 521
 Infant Deaths: 5
 Neonatal Deaths: 3
 Postneonatal Deaths: 2
 Perinatal Deaths: 3
 Fetal Deaths: 2



MARRIAGE

Marriages: 436
 Marriage Rate: 14.9

DIVORCE

Divorces: 223
 Divorce Rate: 7.6

NATALITY BY RACE OF MOTHER

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live Births	659	11.2	647	11.3	3	*	9	14.0
	White		Black		Other			
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Teenage Mothers	61	92.6	60	92.7	1	*	-	-
Low Weight	40	60.7	40	61.8	-	-	-	-
Under 1,500 Grams	6	9.1	6	9.3	-	-	-	-
< 38 weeks Gestation	74	112.3	72	111.3	1	*	1	*
Prenatal Care Began in First Trimester	580	880.1	570	881.0	3	*	7	777.8

Rate is per 1,000 estimated 2004 population and ratio per 1,000 live births in 2004 in specified group.

INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY BY RACE

	Total		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Infant Deaths	5	*	5	*	-	-	-	-
Neonatal Deaths	3	*	3	*	-	-	-	-
Postneonatal Deaths	2	*	2	*	-	-	-	-
Perinatal Deaths	3	*	3	*	-	-	-	-
Fetal Deaths	2	*	2	*	-	-	-	-

Rate is per 1,000 live births or total births in 2004 in specified group.

MORTALITY

	Total			White			Black			Other			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Deaths	521	260	261	509	256	253	5	2	3	7	2	5	
Crude Death Rate	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.8	*	*	*	10.9	*	*	
	Age in Years												
	<1	1-4	5-8	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Unk
Total Deaths	5	-	-	-	5	3	3	14	31	43	83	334	-
White Male	3	-	-	-	4	3	3	9	26	21	41	146	-
White Female	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	22	39	180	-
Black Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Black Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Other Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-

Rate is per 100,000, 2004 population in specified group.

Table 4 Cont. Tuscola County

LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH—2004			LEADING HOSPITAL DISCHARGES—2004		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	521	795.7	All Hospitalizations	8,519	1,459.2
Heart Disease	146	216.1	Heart Diseases	1,287	220.4
Cancer	127	194.8	Newborns and Neonates (Less than 7 days)	732	125.4
Stroke	31	45.9	Females with Deliveries	692	118.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	29	43.9	Injury and Poisoning	624	106.9
Unintentional Injuries	23	39.1	Psychoses	191	32.7
Diabetes Mellitus	16	*	Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)	306	52.4
Alzheimer's Disease	13	*	Pneumonia	260	44.5
Pneumonia/Influenza	10	*	Cerebrovascular Diseases	242	41.5
Kidney Disease	7	*	Care Involving Use of Rehabilitation Procedures	248	42.5
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	13	*	Chest Pain	256	43.9
Children Ages 1-19			Children Ages 1-19		
	Deaths	Rate		Discharges	Rate
Total	5	*	All Hospitalizations	493	318.6
Accidents	3	*	Females with Deliveries	82	53.0
Assault (homicide)	-	-	Injury and Poisoning	64	41.4
Cancer	1	*	Asthma	31	20.0
Suicide	-	-	Pneumonia	21	13.6
Congenital malformations	-	-	Psychoses	23	14.9

Rates are per 100,000. Total leading causes of death rates are age-adjusted, computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States for the year 2000. Children leading causes of death and discharge data are per 100,000 youth ages 1-19.

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/profiles/frame.html>

Table 5: Demographic Summary

Demographic Information:	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
Total Population (138,206)-2004 estimate	34,948	44,828	58,646	10,112,620
% of people less than age 5	5.5	6.5	6	6.8
% of people less than age 18	24.2	26.9	26.8	26.1
% of people 18-64 years	56.4	57.7	60.4	61.6
% of people 65 years or older	19.4	15.4	12.8	12.3
# of Households	14,597	16,871	21,454	3,785,661
Average # of persons per household	2.42	2.6	2.65	2.56
% of households with a child < 18	30.8	35	37.2	35.6
Square Miles of Land Area	836	963	812	56,803
Persons per Square Mile	41.8	46.5	72.2	178

Table 6: 2006 - 2007 Average Unemployment Rates

AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES United States, Michigan and Thumb Area			
	Thumb Area	Michigan	United States
January 2006	9.3 %	6.9%	5.1%
January 2007	9.9%	7.7%	5.0%

Source: State of Michigan Labor Market Information Department – January 2007

Category A: Death Rates and Related Statistics

Table A-1: Deaths and Crude Death Rates for the Ten Leading Causes of Death

Huron-Sanilac-Tuscola County and Michigan Residents, 2004 and United States Residents, 2003

*Rates are per 100,000 population.

Rank	Cause of Death	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		MI		U.S.	
		#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
1	Heart Disease	137	392.0	146	325.7	146	249.0	24,804	245.3	684,462	235.4
2	Cancer	112	320.5	109	243.2	127	216.6	19,654	194.4	554,643	190.7
3	Stroke	36	103.0	32	71.4	31	52.9	5,282	52.2	157,803	54.3
4	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	22	63.0	26	58.0	29	49.4	4,246	42.0	126,128	43.4
5	Unintentional Injuries	11	31.5	10	22.3	23	39.2	3,299	32.6	105,695	36.3
6	Diabetes Mellitus	13	37.2	16	35.7	16	27.3	2,954	29.2	73,965	25.4
7	Alzheimer's Disease	14	40.1	8	17.8	13	22.2	2,231	22.1	63,343	21.8
8	Pneumonia/Influenza	9	25.8	20	44.6	10	17.1	1,959	19.4	64,847	22.3
9	Kidney Disease	6	17.2	8	17.8	7	11.9	1,511	14.9	42,536	14.6
10	Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	3	*	8	17.8	13	22.2	1,096	10.8	30,642	10.5
Sub Total		363	1,039	383	854.4	415	707.6	67,036	662.9	1,899,358	665.7
All Other Causes		83	237.5	81	180.7	106	180.7	18,086	178.8	517,067	181.2
Total		446	1,276	464	1,035	521	888.4	85,122	841	2,447,862	848.9

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/Deaths/frame.html>

2004 Michigan Resident Death File, Vital Records & Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health; Population Estimate (latest update 9/2004). National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories; National Vital Statistics Reports: vol 53, no. 15; February 28, 2005. Data displayed are by the underlying cause of death which is the condition giving rise to the chain of events leading to death. Causes of death are classified in accordance with the Tenth Revision of the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD-10), a coding structure developed by the World Health Organization. This revision has been used to classify deaths occurring on or after January 1, 1999. The ICD-10 codes are grouped into broader categories for the causes listed in this table in order to classify these selected causes of death (e.g., ICD-10 codes C00-C97 are used to indicate deaths due to cancer). * Number not high enough to calculate rates or insufficient information.

Table A-2: Number of Deaths by Age- 2004

Age In Years	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola
Under 1	-	3	5
1-14	2	3	-
15-24	4	3	8
25-34	5	3	7
35-44	4	13	25
45-54	23	33	29
55-64	34	47	65
65-74	78	80	93
75-84	142	145	138
85 & Over	154	134	151
All Ages	446	464	521

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/Deaths/frame.html>

2004 Michigan Resident Death File, Vital Records & Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health. Deaths with age not stated are included only in the "All Ages" row.

Table A-3: 2000-2004 Rates of Potential Life Lost Below the Age of 75

Rates are per 100,000 population under 75 years of age

Cause of Death	Huron Rate					Sanilac Rate					Tuscola Rate							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5 year average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5 year average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5 year average
Cancer	1988	1800	2064	1693	1997	1908	1988	1838	1280	2117	1882	1821	1916	2196	1725	1527	2202	1913
Heart Disease	1471	1117	1026	1234	1630	1296	2000	1288	1145	877	1579	1378	796	1825	910	924	923	1076
Unintentional Injuries	1949	*	670	*	*	1310	2120	1690	786	*	*	1532	1064	1255	1381	*	1288	1247
Stroke	94	47	NA	506	NA	216	380	125	NA	243	NA	249	328	82	NA	183	NA	198
Diabetes	NA	501	374	*	*	438	NA	138	281	231	*	217	NA	*	360	*	*	360

Rates are per 100,000 population under 75 years of age

Cause of Death	Michigan Rate					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5 year average
Cancer	1555	1559	1578	1608	1606	1581
Heart Disease	1324	1260	1239	1330	1257	1282
Unintentional Injuries	876	859	866	200	892	739
Stroke	202	186	NA	181	NA	190
Diabetes	NA	167	182	170	192.2	178

Source: <http://www.mich.state.mi.us/phar/osr/CHI/Deaths/frame.html>

2003 Michigan Resident Death File, Vital Records & Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health. Population Estimate (latest update 9/2004), National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories

The years of potential life lost below age 75 is a measure of mortality designed to emphasize mortality which is prevalent among persons under age 75. The number of years of potential life lost is calculated as the number of years between the age at death and 75 years of age for persons dying before their 75th year. Data displayed are by the underlying cause of death which is the condition giving rise to the chain of events leading to death. Causes of death are classified in accordance with the Tenth Revision of the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD-10), a coding structure developed by the World Health Organization. This revision has been used to classify deaths occurring on or after January 1, 1999. The ICD-10 codes are grouped into broader categories for the causes listed in this table in order to classify these selected causes of death (e.g., ICD-10 codes C00-C97 are used to indicate deaths due to cancer). * indicates that data do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Table A-4: Years of Potential Life Lost Below Age 75, Due to Selected Causes of Death-2005

Rates are per 100,000 population under 75 years of age

Michigan Rank	Cause of Death	Michigan		Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1	Malignant neoplasms	155599	1637.9	530	1712.4	830	2024.4	1075	1972.5
2	Diseases of heart	123238	1297.2	390	1278.7	475	1158.5	720	1321.1
3	Accidents	87644	922.6	355	1145.2 *	597	1456.1	751	1378.0
4	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	42927	451.9	224	722.6 *	0	0.0 *	75	137.6 *
5	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	33057	348.0	50	161.3 *	220	536.6 *	370	678.9 *
6	Assault (homicide)	28346	298.4	0	0.0 *	0	0.0 *	25	45.9 *
7	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	20838	219.3	0	0.0 *	164	400.0 *	224	411.0 *
8	Diabetes mellitus	17979	189.3	60	193.5 *	160	390.2	85	156.0 *
9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	17841	187.8	70	225.8 *	70	170.7	150	275.2
10	Cerebrovascular diseases	17795	187.3	35	112.9	160	390.2	140	256.9 *
11	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	16835	177.2	40	129.0 *	105	256.1 *	40	73.4 *
12	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	7698	81.0	10	32.3 *	0	0.0 *	40	73.4 *
13	Influenza and pneumonia	7668	80.7	20	64.5 *	10	24.4 *	20	36.7 *
14	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	6375	67.1	0	0.0 *	0	0.0 *	45	82.6 *
15	Septicemia	6230	65.6	95	306.5 *	20	48.8 *	50	91.7 *

Source: http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha_ost/CHL/Deaths/frame.html

2005 Michigan Resident Death File, Vital Records & Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health. Population Estimate (latest update 9/2005), National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race Categories. The years of potential life lost below age 75 is a measure of mortality designed to emphasize mortality which is prevalent among persons under age 75. The number of years of potential life lost is calculated as the number of years between the age at death and 75 years of age for persons dying before their 75th year. Asterisk (*) indicates that data do not meet standards of reliability or precision. Rates are estimations that were not provided by MDCH and should be noted as having potentially large margins of error. Data displayed are by the underlying cause of death which is the condition giving rise to the chain of events leading to death. Causes of death are classified in accordance with the Tenth Revision of the International Classifications of Diseases (ICD-10), a coding structure developed by the World Health Organization. This revision has been used to classify deaths occurring on or after January 1, 1999. The ICD-10 codes are grouped into broader categories for the causes listed in this table in order to classify these selected causes of death (e.g., ICD-10 codes C00-C97 are used to indicate deaths due to cancer).

Table A-5: Rates of Years of Potential Life Lost from Top Cause of Death as compared to Michigan-2000-2004 Average and 2005

Rates are per 100,000 population under 75 years of age

	2000-2004 Averages				2005			
	Huron	Michigan	Difference	% > Michigan*	Huron	Michigan	Difference	% > Michigan*
Cancer	1908	1581	327	21%	1712.4	1637.9	74.5	5%
Heart Disease	1296	1282	14	1%	1278.7	1297.2	-18.5	-1%
Unintentional Injury	1310	739	571	77%	1145.2	922.6	222.6	24%
Cerebrovascular Disease (Includes Stroke)	216	190	26	14%	112.9	187.3	-74.4	-40%
Diabetes	438	178	260	146%	193.5	189.3	4.2	2%
	Sanilac	Michigan	Difference	% > Michigan*	Sanilac	Michigan	Difference	% > Michigan*
Cancer	1821	1581	240	15%	2024.4	1637.9	386.5	24%
Heart Disease	1378	1282	96	7%	1158.5	1297.2	-138.7	-11%
Unintentional Injury	1532	739	793	107%	1456.1	922.6	533.5	58%
Cerebrovascular Disease (Includes Stroke)	249	190	59	31%	390.2	187.3	202.9	108%
Diabetes	217	178	39	22%	390.2	189.3	200.9	106%
	Tuscola	Michigan	Difference	% > Michigan*	Tuscola	Michigan	Difference	% > Michigan*
Cancer	1913	1581	332	21%	1972.5	1637.9	334.6	20%
Heart Disease	1076	1282	-206	-16%	1321.1	1297.2	23.9	2%
Unintentional Injury	1247	739	508	69%	1378	922.6	455.4	49%
Cerebrovascular Disease (Includes Stroke)	198	190	8	4%	256.9	187.3	69.6	37%
Diabetes	360	178	182	102%	156	189.3	-33.3	-18%

* As a function of the difference between county and Michigan divided by the Michigan, 5 year average rate and 2005 rate. Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/Deaths/frame.html>

Table A-6: Infant Deaths, Five-Year Moving Averages; number of infant deaths/1,000 live births

*Infant Death Rates: The infant death rate is the number of resident infant deaths divided by total resident live births X 1,000.

	Huron County		Sanilac County		Tuscola County		Michigan	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
1989-1993	3.8	8.5 ±3.8	5.6	10.3 ±3.8	7.0	9.0 ±3.0	1,523.2	10.4 ±0.2
1990-1994	3.6	8.3 ±3.8	6.0	11.1 ±4.0	6.6	8.6 ±2.9	1,431.0	9.9 ±0.2
1991-1995	3.0	7.3 ±3.7	5.8	10.9 ±3.9	7.0	9.2 ±3.0	1,325.4	9.4 ±0.2
1992-1996	3.2	7.9 ±3.9	5.6	10.7 ±3.9	6.6	8.9 ±3.0	1,229.0	8.9 ±0.2
1993-1997	2.4	6.0 ±3.4	3.8	7.0 ±3.1	8.0	11.2 ±3.5	1,154.0	8.5 ±0.2
1994-1998	2.2	5.5 ±3.2	3.8	7.0 ±3.2	7.0	10.1 ±3.3	1,108.4	8.2 ±0.2
1995-1999	2.0	5.2 ±3.2	3.4	6.2 ±2.9	6.6	9.7 ±3.3	1,085.8	8.1 ±0.2
1996-2000	2.8	7.2 ±3.8	2.6	4.7 ±2.6	6.4	9.3 ±3.2	1,086.2	8.1 ±0.2
1997-2001	2.2	5.8 ±3.4	3.0	5.4 ±2.7	6.0	8.8 ±3.1	1,085.0	8.1 ±0.2
1998-2002	2.4	6.5 ±3.7	3.2	5.9 ±2.9	5.8	8.5 ±3.1	1,078.8	8.1 ±0.2
1999-2003	2.0	5.5 ±3.4	3.2	5.9 ±2.9	5.4	7.8 ±2.9	1,083.0	8.2 ±0.2
2000-2004	1.8	5.2±3.4	2.8	5.3±2.7	5.6	8.1±3.0	1065.6	8.1±0.2

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/InDx/frame.html>

1989 - 2003 Michigan Resident Death Files and Michigan Resident Birth Files, Epidemiology Services Division, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health Date Created: 1/27/2006; Infant Deaths: Deaths occurring to individuals less than 1 year of age. Adding and subtracting the number shown after the ± symbol from the rate creates a confidence interval indicating that the true rate lies between the lower and upper bounds of this interval with 95 % statistical confidence. The true rate lies between the lower and upper bounds of the interval with 95% statistical confidence. If the confidence interval is large for a single year comparison, it is suggested that you use the three year and five year moving average rates. -: A dash indicates that there were either no births or no infant deaths from this category.

Table A-7: Rate of suicide deaths per 100,000, age adjusted rate

Rates are per 100,000

Year	Five-Year Moving Averages							
	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2000-2004	4.6	13.0±5.5	4.8	10.9±4.4	9.2	15.7±4.5	1045.8	10.4±0.3
1999-2003	5	14.3±5.8	4.8	10.9±4.4	8	13.6±4.2	1,020.40	10.2±0.3
1998-2002	5.4	15.3±5.9	4.6	10.7±4.4	8.4	14.3±4.3	1,009.80	10.2±0.3
1997-2001	5.2	14.9±5.9	5.8	13.6±5.0	9.4	16.2±4.6	991.4	10.0±0.3
1996-2000	5	14.6±5.8	5.4	12.8±4.8	8.6	14.9±4.5	1,003.80	10.2±0.3
1995-1999	4.6	13.8±5.8	6	14.5±5.2	7.8	13.6±4.3	1,002.60	10.3±0.3
1994-1998	5.2	15.2±6.0	5.6	14.0±5.2	7	12.2±4.1	1,013.20	10.5±0.3
1993-1997	4.8	14.0±5.7	6.2	15.6±5.5	7.4	13.0±4.2	1,035.80	10.8±0.3
1992-1996	5.8	16.6±6.2	5.8	14.6±5.4	7.6	13.5±4.3	1,047.80	11.0±0.3
1991-1995	5.2	15.1±6.0	6.2	15.6±5.6	7.8	14.1±4.4	1,054.20	11.2±0.3
1990-1994	4	11.1±5.1	6	15.3±5.6	8.6	15.6±4.7	1,074.00	11.5±0.3
1989-1993	3	*	7	18.0±6.0	9.8	17.8±5.0	1,078.20	11.7±0.3

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/eri/frame.html>

The underlying cause of death is the condition giving rise to the chain of events leading to death. Between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1998, the underlying causes of death were classified in accordance with the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), a coding structure developed by the **World Health Organization**. Starting January 1, 1999, causes of death were classified using the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). With each revision there are differences in classifying the underlying cause of death. Therefore, health statistics based on one revision are not directly comparable to the other revision without the use of **comparability ratios**. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States for the year 2000. The true rate lies between the lower and upper bounds of the interval with 95% statistical confidence. If the confidence interval is large for a single year comparison, it is suggested that you use the three year and five year moving average rates. * indicates inability to calculate reliable rates based on low numbers or insufficient information.

Category B: Infant and Maternal Characteristics

Table B-1: Selected Birth Statistics; County and Michigan Residents-2004

Infant & Maternal Characteristics	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
% Under 20 years	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.6
% First births	35.8	33.9	38.7	38.9
% Fourth and higher order births	10.6	17.3	12.3	11.5
% Less than 12 years of education	9.9	18.3	14.9	16.8
% Cesarean delivery rate	37.4	30.1	28.5	27.6
% Weight gained while pregnant less than 16 pounds	12.3	10.4	10.8	12.2
% Smoked while pregnant	22.2	24.1	22.6	13.8
% Unmarried	25.2	33.1	33.2	35.6
% Received prenatal care during first trimester	91.4	85	88	82.7
% Low birth weight	6	6.4	6.1	8.4
% Very low birth weight	*	*	0.9	1.7
% Preterm	10.3	7.9	11.2	10
% Singleton births	96.4	97.1	97.1	96.3
Male/female ratio	101.3	125.2	105.3	105.3

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/births/frame.html>

* indicates that data do not meet the standards of precision or reliability.

Michigan 2004 Resident Birth files, Vital Records & Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health.

- Low weight births are less than 2,500 grams.
- Very low weight births are less than 1,500 grams.
- Preterm births are infants born prior to 37 completed weeks of gestation.
- Singleton birth is a single birth delivery.
- Infant Characteristics are the percent of newborns who gave birth.
- Male/female ratio is the number of male resident live births divided by the female resident live births × 100.

Table B-2: Low Birth Weight; Percent of infants born weighing less than 2,500 Grams (~5 ½ pounds).

	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
1992-1994	5.4%	6.6%	6.1%	7.7%
1995-1997	6.3%	8.0%	6.8%	7.7%
1998-2000	7.7%	5.9%	6.6%	7.9%
2001-2003	6.1%	6.6%	6.7%	8.1%
2004	6%	6.4%	6.1%	8.4%

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/births/frame.html>

Table B-3: Prenatal Smoking Rates; Percent of women who smoked during their pregnancy.

	Live Births				Mother Smoked While Pregnant							
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan	
	#	#	#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
92-94 average	416	526	767	140410	92	22.2	143	27.1	199	25.9	27379	19.5
95-97 average	389	551	694	133650	85	21.8	136	24.6	162	23.4	23501	17.6
98-00 average	386	544	680	134375	71	18.3	123	22.5	169	24.9	21397	15.9
2001	*	*	*	*	*	20.8	*	25.9	*	24.2	*	15.5
2003	*	*	*	*	*	19.7	*	21	*	23.6	*	14.4
2004	302	519	659	129,710	67	22.2	125.1	24.1	148.9	22.6	179,000	13.8

Source: MDCH special request: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/births/frame.html>

*Data not available, unable to calculate rates for number of cases.

Table B-4: Percentage of children ages 19-35 months and not exempted from vaccinations that have been appropriately vaccinated

Quarterly average	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
2001	73	55	66	32
2002	74	63	73	43
2003	75	61	72	50
2004	76	65	70	56
January-May 2005	79	69	72	60

Source: MDCH, State Immunization Department. National Immunization Survey Data. MICR report

Table B-5 & B-6: Teenage Pregnancies, Average annual number and 3 year average

All rates are per 1,000 age and sex specific population.

	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1992-1994	47.3	43.8	81.7	61.1	123.0	60.0	28,926	90.63
1995-1997	51.0	46.5	89.7	62.6	119.0	54.7	25,808	77.83
1998-2000	45.0	40.4	90.7	61.4	132.0	59.4	23,153	68.27
2001-2003	26.0	32.7	64.0	45.7	125.0	54.0	21,622	59.3
2004	41	33.8	67	42.4	87	41.6	19,789	55.2

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/births/frame.html>

Live Births, Abortions and Population Estimates obtained from Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health; Population Estimate (latest update 10/2000), Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget; Pregnancies are the sum of Live Births, Abortions and Estimated Miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimates adapted from a model developed by C. Tietz and J. Bongaarts of the Population Council (20% of the live births and 10% of the abortions). Abortions for females 10-19 are used in place of 15-19. County totals may not add to state totals. All rates are per 1,000 age and sex specific population. 1999 population is used to calculate the 2000 rate.

Annual Teen Pregnancy Number and Rate 1989-2003

*All rates are per 1,000 age and sex specific population.

	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1989	72	61.1±13.7	87	60.8±12.4	164	73.5±10.8	33,566	95.2±1.0
1990	51	45.6±12.2	88	63.7±12.9	136	63.1±10.3	33,898	99.4±1.0
1991	45	41.7±11.9	75	56.1±12.3	157	75.6±11.4	31,715	96.6±1.0
1992	53	50.4±13.2	70	52.9±12.1	131	64.3±10.6	30,220	94.3±1.0
1993	35	33.6±10.9	78	58.7±12.6	96	47.1±9.2	28,561	89.9±1.0
1994	50	47.3±12.8	97	71.7±13.8	142	68.7±10.9	27,998	87.7±1.0
1995	53	49.1±12.9	85	60.8±12.5	116	54.5±9.6	26,765	82.2±0.9
1996	54	48.9±12.7	99	68.7±13.1	135	61.6±10.1	25,844	77.4±0.9
1997	46	41.4±11.7	85	58.4±12.0	106	47.9±8.9	24,817	73.9±0.9
1998	49	43.9±12.0	101	68.6±12.9	131	58.9±9.8	24,266	71.6±0.9
1999	47	42.2±11.8	95	64.2±12.5	130	58.5±9.8	22,789	67.2±0.8
2000	39	33.5±10.3	76	49.3±10.8	135	63.2±10.3	22,404	63.9±0.8
2001	26	21.2±8.1	64	40.5±9.7	125	57.9±9.9	21,662	61.7±0.8
2002	52	41.8±11.1	77	47.5±10.4	104	49.4±9.3	20,106	57.1±0.8
2003	40	33.0±10.1	73	46.3±10.4	118	56.4±9.9	20,179	56.9±0.8
2004	41	33.8±10.2	67	42.4±9.9	87	41.6±8.6	19,789	55.2±0.7

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/births/frame.html>

Pregnancies are the sum of Live Births, Abortions and Estimated Miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimates adapted from a model developed by C. Tietz and J. Bongaarts of the Population Council (20% of the live births and 10% of the abortions). Abortions for females 10-19 are used in place of 15-19. All rates are per 1,000 age and sex specific population. Vital Records & Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health. Population Estimate (latest update 9/2005). National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Census Populations With Bridged Race

Category C: Disease Death and Incidence Rates

Table C-1: Heart Disease Death Rates-Three-Year Moving Averages

Rates per 100,000 population age-adjusted

Year	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
2002-2004	243.7±23	243.6±23.6	241±21.9	249.9±1.8
2001-2003	250.3 ±24.2	243.5 ±23.9	264.6 ±23.4	262.8 ±1.8
2000-2002	264.7 ±25.0	283.1 ±26.2	272.2 ±24.0	273.8 ±1.9
1999-2001	287.7 ±26.4	289.0 ±26.4	282.0 ±24.8	281.9 ±1.9
1998-2000	313.3 ±28.0	300.4 ±27.0	307.1 ±26.3	289.9 ±2.0
1997-1999	318.0 ±28.7	311.9 ±27.6	323.5 ±27.4	293.0 ±2.0
1996-1998	318.2 ±29.0	323.6 ±28.5	327.5 ±27.8	300.0 ±2.0
1995-1997	311.6 ±28.9	329.7 ±29.1	307.1 ±27.2	306.7 ±2.1
1994-1996	324.2 ±29.7	328.5 ±29.5	309.9 ±27.6	316.9 ±2.1
1993-1995	350.0 ±31.3	340.5 ±30.4	328.9 ±28.8	325.5 ±2.2
1992-1994	359.1 ±32.0	343.3 ±31.0	321.1 ±28.9	327.6 ±2.2
1991-1993	375.4 ±33.0	325.4 ±30.7	339.6 ±30.1	331.9 ±2.3
1990-1992	345.9 ±31.7	330.9 ±31.3	332.9 ±30.2	334.9 ±2.3

Source: MDCH, <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/crt/frame.html>

Table C-2: Prevalence of Hypertension, High Cholesterol

	2003				2004-2005			2005	2005
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Michigan
% ever told have High Blood Pressure	34.9%	31.9%	26.7%	30.5%	32.7%	22.0%	35.5%	29.2%	27.8%
% taking medicine (if High)	84.8%	74.3%	63.2%	73.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% ever had cholesterol checked	84.1%	77.1%	76.1%	78.6%	80.6%*	82.9%*	69.4%*	75.9%	80.1%
% cholesterol checked in past 5 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.2%*	79.5%*	67.6%*	72.4%	76.4%
% ever told cholesterol high	31.9%	31.0%	31.1%	31.2%	27.6%	25.3%	41%	31.3%	38.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, * 2005 Data only

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-Hypertension, Cholesterol

		Hypertension		Cholesterol	
		% ever told have	% taking medicine-if have	% ever had checked	%ever told high
Gender	Male	33.9%	62.7%	75.2%	30.0%
	Female	27.2%	86.0%	81.8%	32.3%
Age	18-34	10.9%	29.7%	47.1%	6.2%
	35-54	26.4%	60.4%	83.2%	30.6%
	55-64	42.1%	88.3%	94.6%	47.3%
	65 or older	55.1%	88.8%	96.0%	53.1%
Education	<High School	45.9%	73.6%	78.3%	41.1%
	H.S. Grad	30.0%	70.4%	76.0%	32.5%
	Some College	26.1%	78.9%	75.3%	26.8%
	College Grad	27.6%	72.9%	91.4%	27.6%
Income	<\$20,000	33.3%	75.0%	74.9%	30.6%
	\$20,000-34,999	32.9%	71.2%	72.5%	29.3%
	\$35,000-49,999	26.6%	73.2%	79.3%	35.8%
	\$50,000-74,999	32.1%	61.9%	83.3%	26.5%
	\$75,000+	26.5%	82.1%	87.1%	32.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Hypertension: The percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?". The percentage of those who responded "yes" to having ever been told they have high blood pressure (excluding those who only had this during pregnancy) who responded "yes" to the question "Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?"

Cholesterol: The percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?" The percentage of all respondents who said "yes" to the question, "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?"

Table C-3: Stroke Death Rates-Three-Year Moving Averages

Rates per 100,000 population age-adjusted

Year	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
2002-2004	62.9±12.2	60.1±11.7	54±10.4	53.3±0.8
2001-2003	61.1 ±11.9	60.5 ±11.9	56.4 ±10.9	56.0 ±0.8
2000-2002	57.0 ±11.3	66.9 ±12.6	59.6 ±11.3	58.5 ±0.9
1999-2001	66.6 ±12.4	59.7 ±11.9	58.7 ±11.3	60.4 ±0.9
1998-2000	74.0 ±13.3	57.5 ±11.8	64.4 ±12.1	61.7 ±0.9
1997-1999	75.9 ±13.8	51.2 ±11.3	60.6 ±11.9	62.4 ±0.9
1996-1998	88.1 ±15.1	55.6 ±11.8	59.9 ±12.0	62.7 ±0.9
1995-1997	89.6 ±15.5	59.1 ±12.4	54.1 ±11.5	64.4 ±1.0
1994-1996	96.0 ±16.1	76.3 ±14.1	70.5 ±13.3	65.8 ±1.0
1993-1995	92.9 ±16.1	69.4 ±13.7	73.1 ±13.8	65.6 ±1.0
1992-1994	97.2 ±16.6	75.6 ±14.6	76.9 ±14.3	64.0 ±1.0
1991-1993	94.8 ±16.7	65.7 ±13.8	64.7 ±13.2	63.4 ±1.0
1990-1992	92.3 ±16.4	71.1 ±14.6	60.3 ±12.8	63.9 ±1.0

Source: MDCH, <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/cr1.frame.html>

Table C-4: Percent of Respondents 35 or Older ever told by Health Care Provider they had Heart Attack, Angina, Stroke

2003-Thumb			2005-Thumb			2005-Michigan		
Heart attack (myocardial infarction) ¹	Angina or coronary heart disease ²	A stroke ³	Heart attack (myocardial infarction) ¹	Angina or coronary heart disease ²	A stroke ³	Heart attack (myocardial infarction) ¹	Angina or coronary heart disease ²	A stroke ³
7.4%	7.7%	1.9%	4.5%	5.2%	3.5%	4.7%	4.6%	3.0%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-% Told had Heart Attack, Angina, Stroke

County	2003			2004-2005			
	Ever Told Had ...	Heart attack (myocardial infarction) ¹	Angina or coronary heart disease ²	A stroke ³	Heart attack (myocardial infarction) ¹	Angina or coronary heart disease ²	A stroke ³
Huron		9.2%	7.0%	1.3%	2.8%	5.1%	3.4%
Sanilac		5.6%	6.4%	3.0%	2.5%	7.9%	1.5%
Tuscola		7.5%	9.1%	1.3%	3.4%	1.5%	4.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all adults, the proportion who had ever been told by a doctor that they had a heart attack or myocardial infarction. For the Huron County estimate data from 2002 and 2005 were used; for Sanilac and Tuscola, 2005 data were used.

² Among all adults, the proportion who had ever been told by a doctor that they had angina or coronary heart disease. For the Huron County estimate data from 2002 and 2005 were used; for Sanilac and Tuscola, 2005 data were used.

³ Among all adults, the proportion who had ever been told by a doctor that they had a stroke. For the Huron County estimate data from 2002 and 2005 were used; for Sanilac and Tuscola, 2005 data were used.

Table C-5: Knowledge of Symptoms of Heart Attack, Stroke, and 1st Action to Take in Event of Heart Attack or Stroke-2003

Item	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola
Believe ____ is a symptom of Heart Attack				
a. pain in jaw or neck	57.0%	59.1%	50.7%	60.4%
b. feeling weak, lightheaded	62.4%	66.3%	61.3%	60.7%
c. chest pain or discomfort	95.5%	97.1%	95.9%	94.4%
<i>d. sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>32.8%</i>	<i>30.5%</i>	<i>29.2%</i>
e. pain or discomfort in arm or shoulder	89.8%	90.4%	88.5%	90.6%
f. shortness of breath	83.8%	87.5%	80.0%	84.6%
Item	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola
Believe ____ is a symptom of stroke				
a. sudden confusion/trouble speaking	89.8%	90.1%	86.8%	91.9%
b. numbness/weakness of face/arm/leg	95.6%	95.9%	93.7%	97.1%
c. sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes	66.2%	67.9%	65.1%	66.2%
<i>d. sudden chest pain/discomfort</i>	<i>33.3%</i>	<i>35.7%</i>	<i>33.9%</i>	<i>31.5%</i>
e. sudden dizziness, trouble walking	85.2%	87.0%	82.7%	85.9%
f. severe headache with no sign of cause	54.3%	53.6%	52.8%	55.8%
Item	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola
First thing would do if believed someone was having a heart attack or stroke				
Call 911	84.6%	84.3%	83.9%	85.3%
Take to the hospital	5.6%	5.6%	4.9%	6.3%
Tell person to call doctor	1.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.6%
Call persons spouse/family member	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%
Something else	6.7%	7.7%	7.3%	5.6%
Don't know	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Table C-6: Diabetes Death Rates-Three-Year Moving Averages

Rates per 100,000 population age-adjusted

Year	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
2002-2004	80.3±13.9	98.1±15.1	89.1±13.4	80.9±1.7
2001-2003	81.1±14.1	99.2±15.3	86.8±13.4	80.4±1.0
2000-2002	82.3±14.2	108.5±16.1	97.8±14.4	81.3±1.0
1999-2001	93.0±15.2	103.7±15.8	101.0±14.8	81.6±1.0
1998-2000	91.9±15.2	99.0±15.5	109.0±15.5	82.1±1.0
1997-1999	90.5±15.3	101.1±15.8	98.3±14.9	81.3±1.0
1996-1998	79.5±14.4	100.1±15.8	85.5±14.0	80.5±1.1
1995-1997	79.1±14.6	101.1±16.0	78.2±13.6	80.1±1.1
1994-1996	81.3±14.6	95.0±15.6	82.5±14.2	80.3±1.1
1993-1995	75.3±14.2	97.0±16.0	89.9±14.9	80.0±1.1
1992-1994	82.3±14.9	101.4±16.6	88.5±14.9	80.3±1.1
1991-1993	86.2±15.5	93.3±16.1	95.2±15.6	80.8±1.1
1990-1992	89.1±16.0	97.0±16.6	96.9±16.0	81.3±1.1

Source: MDCH, <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI cri-frame.html>

Table C-7: Prevalence of Diabetes by Demographic Characteristics

2003-Thumb % Told have Diabetes ¹	2005-Thumb % Told have Diabetes ¹	2005-Michigan % Told have Diabetes ¹
9.1%	11.6%	8.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-% told to have Diabetes¹

County	2003	2004-2005 Average
Huron	10.6%	1.6%
Sanilac	8.6%	7.7%
Tuscola	8.3%	14.1%

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-% told to have Diabetes¹

Demographics		
Gender	Male	9.7%
	Female	8.5%
Age	18-24	0.3%
	35-54	8.7%
	55-64	11.5%
	65-99	18.8%
Education	<High School	12.0%
	H.S Grad	8.7%
	Some College	7.4%
	College Grad	10.3%
Income	<\$20,000	13.0%
	\$20,000-34,999	9.25%
	\$35,000-49,999	6.8%
	\$50,000-74,999	6.6%
	\$75,000+	12.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?"

* Statistically significant, p < .05: Sample Size- 2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Thumb=197; Sample Size-2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey Michigan=12,046

Table C-8: Cancer Death Rates-Three-Year Moving Averages

Rates are per 100,000.

Year	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
2002-2004	203±22.7	201.7±21.8	199.7±20.0	193±1.6
2001-2003	189.2 ±22.1	205.7 ±22.2	210.7 ±20.8	195.9 ±1.6
2000-2002	195.8 ±22.5	201.8 ±22.2	210.6 ±20.9	199.5 ±1.6
1999-2001	191.0 ±22.3	201.8 ±22.3	203.6 ±20.8	201.5 ±1.6
1998-2000	203.3 ±23.2	206.5 ±22.7	194.7 ±20.7	203.3 ±1.6
1997-1999	201.2 ±23.3	212.5 ±23.1	219.1 ±22.2	204.9 ±1.7
1996-1998	203.3 ±23.8	220.2 ±23.7	229.7 ±22.9	207.0 ±1.7
1995-1997	210.7 ±24.5	217.4 ±23.7	224.5 ±22.7	209.9 ±1.7
1994-1996	203.6 ±24.1	215.8 ±23.8	196.0 ±21.4	212.7 ±1.7
1993-1995	205.5 ±24.3	204.4 ±23.5	193.7 ±21.5	214.6 ±1.8
1992-1994	197.0 ±23.8	217.6 ±24.6	203.7 ±22.4	217.1 ±1.8
1991-1993	198.7 ±24.2	218.9 ±25.1	218.1 ±23.3	219.7 ±1.8
1990-1992	202.2 ±24.8	221.7 ±25.5	213.6 ±23.1	220.2 ±1.8

Table C-1, C-3, C-6, C-8: Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha-osr/CHI/cr/frame.html>

The underlying cause of death is the condition giving rise to the chain of events leading to death. Between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1998, the underlying causes of death were classified in accordance with the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9), a coding structure developed by the World Health Organization. Starting January 1, 1999, causes of death were classified using the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). With each revision there are differences in classifying the underlying cause of death. Therefore, health statistics based on one revision are not directly comparable to the other revision without the use of comparability ratios. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States for the year 2000. The true rate lies between the lower and upper bounds of the interval with 95% statistical confidence. If the confidence interval is large for a single year comparison, it is suggested that you use the three year and five year moving average rates.

Table C-9: Percentage of Women 40+ Who Had Mammogram in the Past 2 Years, by Demographic Characteristics-2003

Demographic Characteristic	% Had Mammogram in Past 2 Years ¹	
	Michigan-2004	Ever- 93.5% Past Year- 62.7%
	Thumb	78.0%
County	Huron	83.7%
	Sanilac	74.1%
	Tuscola	77.1%
Age	40-54	70.9%*
	55-64	85.4%
	65-99	82.9%
Education	< High School	72.5%
	H.S. Grad.	77.1%
	Some College	78.4%
	College Grad.	85.7%
Income	< \$20,000	64.4%
	\$20,000-34,999	75.9%
	\$35,000-49,999	85.7%
	\$50,000-74,999	82.3%
	\$75,000 +	96.8%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever had a mammogram?" and then indicated having done so within the past two years. * Statistically significant, p < .05

Table C-10: Percentage of Women who ever had Clinical Breast Exam, had in the Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics-2003

Demographic Characteristic		% Ever Had Clinical Breast Exam ¹	% Had Breast Exam in Past Year (all women) ²
Michigan-Thumb		92.9%	74.2%
County	Huron	89.8%	77.6%*
	Sanilac	90.2%	72.7%
	Tuscola	93.6%	59.8%
Age	20-34	88.8%*	73.1%
	35-54	95.5%	67.5%
	55-64	94.4%	75.0%
	65-99	85.6%	65.4%
Education	< High School	84.0%	56.1%*
	H.S. Grad.	89.5%	64.7%
	Some College	94.8%	75.0%
	College Grad.	94.5%	77.6%
Income	< \$20,000	81.3%*	45.9%*
	\$20,000-34,999	89.6%	67.9%
	\$35,000-49,999	96.0%	75.0%
	\$50,000-74,999	95.0%	76.3%
	\$75,000 +	100.0%	82.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?"

² Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?" and then indicated having done so within the past two years. * Statistically significant, p < .05

Table C-11: Percentage of Women who ever had Pap Test, had in the Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics-2003

Demographic Characteristic		% Ever Had Pap Test ¹	% Had Pap Test in Past 2 Years (all women) ²
Michigan-Thumb		94.8%	82.6%
County	Huron	98.0%	77.7%
	Sanilac	96.6%	74.6%
	Tuscola	98.2%	71.7%
Age	20-34	96.4%*	81.9%*
	35-54	100.0%	76.7%
	55-64	97.8%	77.0%
	65-99	94.6%	57.8%
Education	< High School	94.1%	55.1%*
	H.S. Grad.	97.2%	69.2%
	Some College	98.4%	72.4%
	College Grad.	100.0%	81.3%
Income	< \$20,000	95.7%	50.6%*
	\$20,000-34,999	98.7%	66.4%
	\$35,000-49,999	97.6%	81.1%
	\$50,000-74,999	99.0%	85.0%
	\$75,000 +	100.0%	94.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey; * Statistically significant, p < .05

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever had a Pap smear?"

² Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, and then indicated having done so within the past 2 years.

Table C-12: Cancer Incidence Trends

Age-Adjusted Rates are per 100,000 population

Huron County Residents, 1989-2003

Primary Site	1989- 1993		1994 - 1998		1999- 2003	
	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate
Prostate Gland	40.8	81.5 ±10.7	35.2	70.2 ±10.1	48.6	94.4 ±11.6
Lung and Bronchus	26.0	52.7 ±9.0	30.4	64.1 ±10.1	29.6	57.4 ±9.1
Breast	26.4	63.6 ±10.9	29.8	69.7 ±11.3	32.8	70.9 ±10.8
Colon and Rectum	29.0	64.0 ±9.9	26.2	54.6 ±8.7	32.8	62.2 ±9.0
All Other Sites	92.8	218.6 ±19.7	78.0	173.2 ±16.9	108.0	229.6 ±19.2
Total	215.0	480.4 ±27.6	199.6	431.9 ±25.7	251.8	514.4 ±27.2

Sanilac County Residents, 1989-2003

Primary Site	1989- 1993		1994 - 1998		1999- 2003	
	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate
Prostate Gland	35.2	71.8 ±9.9	35.6	67.8 ±9.6	40.4	75.8 ±10.2
Lung and Bronchus	30.2	64.3 ±9.9	34.0	66.8 ±9.7	37.0	70.0 ±9.7
Breast	25.2	58.9 ±10.1	25.2	52.9 ±9.1	34.2	67.4 ±9.9
Colon and Rectum	29.8	65.4 ±9.8	28.2	57.1 ±8.7	30.2	56.8 ±8.5
All Other Sites	96.6	215.1 ±18.6	98.2	203.3 ±17.2	108.8	214.2 ±17.3
Total	217.0	475.5 ±26.4	221.2	447.9 ±24.7	250.6	484.2 ±25.2

Tuscola County Residents, 1989-2003

Primary Site	1989- 1993		1994 - 1998		1999- 2003	
	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate
Prostate Gland	45.4	86.0 ±10.4	43.8	77.4 ±9.7	56.8	91.3 ±10.2
Lung and Bronchus	40.0	76.2 ±10.2	34.2	60.4 ±8.8	40.8	66.5 ±8.9
Breast	40.0	75.8 ±10.5	40.4	72.4 ±9.6	38.6	62.1 ±8.6
Colon and Rectum	38.6	76.2 ±9.7	35.6	64.1 ±8.7	40.6	65.5 ±8.5
All Other Sites	99.2	190.0 ±15.4	121.4	216.5 ±16.0	140.0	228.8 ±16.2
Total	263.2	504.2 ±24.7	275.4	490.8 ±23.7	316.8	514.3 ±23.7

Michigan Residents, 1989-2003

Primary Site	1989- 1993		1994 - 1998		1999- 2003	
	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate	Average Number	Age-Adjusted Rate
Prostate Gland	7,767.8	87.7 ±0.8	7,528.8	80.0 ±0.8	8,696.2	87.7 ±0.8
Lung and Bronchus	6,988.2	79.0 ±0.8	7,243.8	77.2 ±0.8	7,359.6	74.3 ±0.7
Breast	6,553.6	76.4 ±0.8	6,803.8	73.3 ±0.7	7,180.8	71.6 ±0.7
Colon and Rectum	5,464.0	63.7 ±0.7	5,392.4	58.2 ±0.6	5,470.2	55.2 ±0.6
All Other Sites	19,523.6	223.4 ±1.3	20,376.8	217.7 ±1.3	22,123.0	222.0 ±1.2
Total	46,297.2	530.3 ±2.0	47,345.6	506.3 ±1.9	50,829.8	510.8 ±1.8

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/C111/Cancer/frame.html>

Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through November 22, 2005. Vital Records & Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health. **Last Updated:** March 16, 2005. Age-adjusted rates are computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States for the year 2000. Adding and subtracting the number shown after the ± symbol from the rate creates a confidence interval indicating that the true rate lies between the lower and upper bounds of this interval with 95 % statistical confidence. **Average Number** is the number of new invasive cancer cases diagnosed in the period, divided by the number of years in the period.

Table C-13: Average Number and Rates of Hospitalization due to Asthma, 2000-2002

Rates are age-adjusted per 10,000 people

Group	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Group	Michigan	
	Average Number	Rate	Average Number	Rate	Average Number	Rate		Average Number	Rate
Male	21	13.9	22	10.1	34	12.3	Male	6,329	12.9
Female	27	14.9	30	13.5	38	12.8	Female	8,986	17.6
White	48	14.4	52	11.9	71	12.8	White	8,485	10.4
Black	0	~	0	~	0	~	Black	6,562	43.5
0 to 17	20	27.1	18	16.6	30	21.4	0 to 4	3,212	48.5
18 and Older	28	9.9	35	10.3	42	9.5	5 to 14	2,458	16.8
							15 to 34	2,286	8.4
							35 to 64	5,321	13.6
							65 and Older	2,037	16.6
Total	48	14.3	52	11.9	72	12.6	Total	15,315	15.4

Source: <http://www.getasthmahelp.org/stats/couAll.asp>

Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. Michigan population estimates for 2001 are used in calculations. For records missing data on race, race was assigned based on the 1990 Census population. ~ Insufficient data to compute a stable rate. (Total count of events <=20 or Population < 5000)

For more information about asthma in your county, please review "Epidemiology of Asthma in Michigan: 2004 Surveillance Report."

If you have a specific data request, please contact Betsy Wasilevich, asthma epidemiologist, at wasileviche@michigan.gov.

Sources:

1. Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2002.
 2. Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2003.
 3. Michigan Inpatient Database, 2000-2002.
 4. Michigan Resident Death File, 1990-2003.
 5. Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America - State Costs in Detail.
- Last Updated 04/27/2005

Table C-14: Sexually Transmitted Disease statistics-2005

*Rate per 100,000 population

	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Chlamydia	44	122	68	153	63	108	38,729	390
Gonorrhea	1	3	7	16	10	17	17,684	178
Syphilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	1.1
HIV Infection	10	0	20	44.9	10	17.2	16,200	163
Total HIV & AIDS Cases Reported	4	1	13	4	10	2	11,527	2,578

Source: http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdch_3a_Complete_Statewide_tables_09_28_06_173957_7.pdf

Additional STD statistics available at http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/std_h_frame.html. Michigan Sexually Transmitted Diseases Database, Sexually Transmitted Disease Section, Division of HIV/AIDS-STD, Michigan Department of Community Health; Table prepared by the Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health. Number of cases reported by outpatient clinics, hospitals, doctors' offices and other health facilities. These cases represent testing for Michigan residents

Table C-15: HIV/AIDS Related Risks; Testing (Aged 18-64)

	2005 Thumb	2005 Michigan
Engaged in At-Risk Behaviors for Acquiring HIV (18 – 64 Years) ¹	3.4%	4.3%
Ever Had an HIV Test Among Those Aged 18 – 64 Years ²	33.1%	39.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2005 Breakdown by County-HIV Risks

	Engaged in At-Risk Behaviors for Acquiring HIV ¹	Ever Had an HIV Test ²
Huron	2.7%	27.9%
Sanilac	4.9%	33.9%
Tuscola	1.1%	30.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among those aged 18 - 64 years, the proportion who reported that they had done at least one of the following in the past year: used intravenous drugs, been treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease, given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex, had anal sex without a condom. For Huron County, data from 2003-2005 were used.

² Note: "Don't know" was considered a valid response. Among those aged 18 - 64 years, the proportion who reported that they ever had been tested for HIV, apart from tests that were part of a blood donation. For Huron County, data from 2003-2005 were used.

Table C-16: Preventable Hospitalizations and Rates per 10,000 Population; All Ages by Statewide Leading Diagnoses

Rates are per 10,000 population in the area for the specified year or years.

	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan	
	Average Annual Rate (99-03)	2004	Average Annual Rate (99-03)	2004	Average Annual Rate (99-03)	2004	Average Annual Rate (99-03)	2004
All Preventable Hospitalizations	305.4 ± 8.1	284.7 ± 17.7	297.5 ± 7.2	272.6 ± 15.3	271.4 ± 6.0	265.3 ± 13.2	243.2 ± 0.4	253.2 ± 1.0
Bacterial Pneumonia	56.8 ± 3.5	57.5 ± 8.0	56.6 ± 3.1	52.2 ± 6.7	44.6 ± 2.4	42.1 ± 5.3	37.6 ± 0.2	36.7 ± 0.4
Congestive Heart Failure	58.5 ± 3.6	54.4 ± 7.7	51.4 ± 3.0	45.3 ± 6.2	45.6 ± 2.5	42.3 ± 5.3	40.4 ± 0.2	41.8 ± 0.4
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary	27.3 ± 2.4	22.6 ± 5.0	29.6 ± 2.3	28.3 ± 4.9	25.9 ± 1.9	28.5 ± 4.3	21.2 ± 0.1	20.7 ± 0.3
Kidney/Urinary Infections	15.9 ± 1.9	17.5 ± 4.4	15.5 ± 1.6	17.2 ± 3.8	13.2 ± 1.3	14.2 ± 3.1	13.5 ± 0.1	14.6 ± 0.2
Dehydration	16.8 ± 1.9	12.3 ± 3.7	18.0 ± 1.8	13.2 ± 3.4	12.6 ± 1.3	8.2 ± 2.3	11.6 ± 0.1	9.8 ± 0.2
Cellulitis	16.4 ± 1.9	18.3 ± 4.5	12.3 ± 1.5	14.5 ± 3.5	11.1 ± 1.2	15.0 ± 3.1	10.7 ± 0.1	12.6 ± 0.2
Gastroenteritis	6.1 ± 1.2	10.3 ± 3.4	5.1 ± 0.9	4.7 ± 2.0	8.4 ± 1.1	7.3 ± 2.2	3.8 ± 0.1	3.6 ± 0.1
Asthma	13.0 ± 1.7	10.9 ± 3.5	12.0 ± 1.4	11.8 ± 3.2	13.1 ± 1.3	11.9 ± 2.8	15.4 ± 0.1	16.2 ± 0.2
Diabetes	12.4 ± 1.6	7.4 ± 2.8	14.1 ± 1.6	9.6 ± 2.9	9.3 ± 1.1	8.5 ± 2.4	11.2 ± 0.1	11.7 ± 0.2
Convulsions	6.4 ± 1.2	8.0 ± 3.0	6.6 ± 1.1	6.0 ± 2.3	7.8 ± 1.0	5.8 ± 2.0	6.8 ± 0.1	7.9 ± 0.2
All Other Preventable Hospitalization Conditions	75.9 ± 4.0	65.5 ± 8.5	76.3 ± 3.6	69.8 ± 7.7	79.8 ± 3.2	81.5 ± 7.3	70.8 ± 0.2	77.4 ± 0.5

Source: http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha_ost/CHI_hosp_iframe.html

Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health. Last Updated: 06/24/2005

Preventable Hospitalizations are hospitalizations for conditions where timely and effective ambulatory care can decrease hospitalizations by preventing the onset of an illness or condition, controlling an acute episode of an illness or managing a chronic disease or condition. Hospitalizations are inpatient hospital stays as measured by stays that were completed during the specified year. The number of hospitalizations is often greater than the number of persons hospitalized since some persons are hospitalized more than once during a year. Adding and subtracting the number shown after ± symbol from the rate creates an interval indicating that the true rate lies between the lower and upper bounds with 95% statistical confidence. A rate is not calculated and is shown by an "*" if there were less than 6 cases for the specified period and given diagnosis. Population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Leading Preventable Hospitalization Conditions in the table are based on primary diagnosis only. All Other Preventable Hospitalization Conditions include primary and secondary diagnoses for iron deficiency anemia and nutritional deficiency, by secondary diagnosis for dehydration, and by primary diagnosis for all other conditions. Source: Michigan Resident Inpatient Files.

Category D: Adolescent Health Data

Table D-1: Percent of 7th-12th grade students self-reporting alcohol use.

	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1990-1992	60%	*	*	55%
1996-1998	64%	63.3%	*	59%
2000-2002	61%	52%	56%	56%
2004	57.5%	49.8%	47.1%	51.7%

Source: Adolescent Health Surveys; * indicates inability to calculate reliable rates based on low numbers or insufficient information. Tri-county School Comprehensive Health Program and Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola County Health Departments

Table D-2: Percent of 7th-12th grade students self-reporting tobacco use.

	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1990-1992	26%	*	*	24.5%
1996-1998	44%	50.9%	*	42%
2000-2002	40%	33%	40%	37.4%
2004	27.9%	31.7%	27.6%	29%

Source: Adolescent Health Surveys; * indicates inability to calculate reliable rates based on low numbers or insufficient information. Tri-county School Comprehensive Health Program and Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola County Health Departments

Table D-3: Percent of 7th-12th grade students self-reporting drug use; top four drugs used.

Marijuana				
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	*	*	*	*
2000	26.8%	22.3%	21.1%	23.4%
2002	21.2%	21.9%	19%	21.3%
2004	20.6%	20.7%	17.5%	19.6%

Inhalants				
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	12.20%	13.7%	*	12.9%
2000	8.6%	8.4%	10.5%	8.8%
2002	7.5%	6%	12.4%	7.5%
2004	6.2%	7.7%	5.9%	6%

Uppers				
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	12.2%	11.4%	*	12.3%
2000	9%	8.9%	5.8%	8.4%
2002	10%	7%	12.4%	8%
2004	9%	8.7%	9.4%	9%

Downers				
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	12.2%	7.4%	*	12.3%
2000	9%	7.5%	7%	8.4%
2002	10%	6.6%	8.1%	8%
2004	7.2%	6.6%	5.5%	6.5%

Source: Adolescent Health Surveys
Tri-county School Comprehensive Health Program and Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola County Health Departments

Table D-4: Percent of 7th-12th grade students self-reporting seriously considering suicide.

	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	31.5%	30.2%	*	31%
2000	25.6%	22.8%	31%	24.8%
2002	22.7%	22.5%	28.1%	23.1%
2004	20.4%	23.9%	25.1%	23.1%

Source: Adolescent Health Surveys; * indicates inability to calculate reliable rates based on low numbers or insufficient information. Tri-county School Comprehensive Health Program and Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola County Health Departments.

Category E- Community Safety

Table E-1.1: Injury Deaths and Death Rates

Rates are per 100,000 population for the specified age and sex group in the geographic area

Leading Causes Of Fatal Injuries	Huron				Saginac				Tuscola				Michigan			
	Average Annual Number		Rate ±		Average Annual Number		Rate ±		Average Annual Number		Rate ±		Average Annual Number		Rate ±	
	1999-2003	2004	1999-2003	2004	1999-2003	2004	1999-2003	2004	1999-2003	2004	1999-2003	2004	1999-2003	2004	1999-2003	2004
All Fatal Injuries	25	70.0 ± 12.3	45.8 ± 22.4	*	28	62.9 ± 10.4	42.4 ± 19.1	*	37	63.5 ± 9.2	68.2 ± 21.1	*	52.9 ± 0.6	54.2 ± 1.4		
Transport Fatal Injuries	8.6	24.1 ± 7.2	*	*	12.2	27.4 ± 6.9	*	*	16	27.4 ± 6.0	20.5 ± 11.6	*	14.8 ± 0.3	13.3 ± 0.7		
Unintentional - Fall	3	*	*	*	3.2	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	4.8 ± 0.2	6.5 ± 0.5		
Suicides - Firearm	1.4	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	4.4	*	*	*	5.4 ± 0.2	5.3 ± 0.5		
Unintentional - Suffocation	3.4	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*	3.6 ± 0.2	5.2 ± 0.5		
Homicides - Firearm	1.6	*	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	1.4	*	*	*	4.9 ± 0.2	4.8 ± 0.4		
Suicides - Hanging/Suffocation	0.4	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	1.6	*	*	*	2.2 ± 0.1	2.6 ± 0.3		
Suicides - Poisoning	0.6	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1.9 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.3		
Unintentional - Poisoning	1	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	0.4	*	*	*	1.9 ± 0.1	2.1 ± 0.3		
Unintentional - Burn, Fire/Flame	1	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	0.8	*	*	*	1.4 ± 0.1	1.2 ± 0.2		
Unintentional - Drowning	0.4	*	*	*	—	*	*	*	1.2	*	*	*	1.1 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.2		
All Other	3.4	*	*	*	6	13.5 ± 4.8	*	*	6.4	11.0 ± 3.8	11.9 ± 8.8	*	10.3 ± 0.3	9.8 ± 0.6		

Source: <http://www.mich.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CIH/fatal/frame.html>, rates are at 55% confidence interval.
* indicates inability to calculate reliable rates based on low numbers or insufficient information.

Table E-1.2: Injury Deaths and Death Rates; Distribution by percent of all injury fatalities.

Rates are per 100,000 population for the specified age and sex group in the geographic area

Leading Causes Of Fatal Injuries	Huron 6 year average	Sanilac 6 year average	Tuscola 6 year average	Michigan 6 year average
All Fatal Injuries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transport Fatal Injuries	33.1	39.7	41.7	27.4
Unintentional - Fall	11.5	14.0	6.6	9.5
Unintentional - Suffocation	8.4	6.6	11.9	10.1
Suicides - Firearm	13.3	10.8	5.6	7.3
Unintentional - Poisoning	6.7	7.5	5.0	9.3
Unintentional - Burn, Fire/Flame	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.3
Suicides - Hanging/Suffocation	4.5	5.1	3.1	3.7
Unintentional - Drowning	7.6	4.0	2.4	3.6
Suicides - Poisoning	6.0	7.5	3.7	2.6
Homicides - Firearm	7.7	0.0	5.1	2.0
All Other	14.3	20.4	17.0	19.3

Source: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/CHI/fatal/frame.html>

Michigan Resident Death Files, Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health **Last Updated:** 06/03/2006

A **transport fatal injury** is any fatal injury involving a device designed primarily for, or being used at the time primarily for, conveying persons or goods from one place to another. This unintentional category includes accidents involving: aircraft, spacecraft, watercraft, motor vehicle, railway, and other road vehicles (excludes intentional or undetermined deaths).

Zero deaths and rates are shown by a "—". **Rates** are per 100,000 population for the specified age and sex group in the geographic area. Adding and subtracting the number shown after the ± symbol from the rate creates an interval indicating that the true rate lies between the lower and upper bounds with 95% statistical confidence.

Table E-2: Percent of 7th-12th grade students self-reporting violence.

Having Been in a physical fight in the past 12 months				Did not go to school because you feel unsafe				Verbal or Physical Abuse that you consider harassment				
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	38.2%	40.5%	*	39.1%	*	*	*	*	22%	24.6%	*	23.7%
2000	40.7%	31.6%	32.2%	35.5%	8.6%	7.1%	4.1%	7.3%	21.2%	19.3%	19.3%	20.1%
2002	34.9%	33.9%	29.8%	33.8%	6.5%	5.4%	9.1%	6.2%	17.8%	16.2%	16.5%	17%
2004	42.6%	32.4%	32.5%	32.9%	6.2%	5.4%	4.8%	5.5%	18.8%	15.5%	15.4%	17.1%
Physical Abuse By A Parent or Relative				Verbal/Emotional Abuse by a Parent/Relative				Sexual Abuse by an Adult				
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	12.2%	14.6%	*	13.2%	29.5%	31.7%	*	30.7%	5.3%	6.5%	*	5.9%
2000	11.7%	11.7%	9.4%	10.7%	28.5%	22.8%	22.8%	25.1%	5.6%	8%	5.8%	6.4%
2002	8.5%	9.4%	12.4%	8.9%	22.2%	22.2%	29.8%	22.5%	5.7%	5.8%	12.4%	5.7%
2004	8.1%	10.1%	10.1%	9.4%	21.8%	23.5%	24.3%	23.1%	5.5%	3.3%	3.6%	4.2%
Physical Abuse by a Stranger				Verbal or Emotional Abuse by a stranger								
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb				
1998	7.1%	6.4%	*	7%	16.6%	15.9%	*	16.6%				
2000	6%	6.9%	7%	6.4%	11%	12.4%	13.5%	11.9%				
2002	5.7%	4.6%	8.3%	5%	12%	10.8%	11.6%	10.9%				
2004	4.4%	5.9%	3.7%	4.6%	12.2%	9.9%	8.2%	9.8%				
Physical Abuse by a date or peer				Verbal/Emotional Abuse by a date or peer				Sexual Abuse by a date or peer				
	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb
1998	6.9%	8.8%	*	5.5%	13.7%	14.7%	*	14.5%	7.4%	8.3%	*	7.9%
2000	7.7%	8.2%	10.5%	7%	14.2%	14.1%	17.5%	14.1%	8.6%	8.8%	6.4%	8.3%
2002	7.2%	6.3%	6.6%	7.8%	13.3%	11.4%	16.5%	12.4%	6.8%	6.4%	7.4%	6%
2004	5.3%	6.6%	4.6%	5.5%	14.5%	13.9%	12.5%	13.7%	5.1%	6.8%	6%	6%

Source: Adolescent Health Surveys; * indicates inability to calculate reliable rates based on low numbers or insufficient information. Tri-county School Comprehensive Health Program and Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola County Health Departments

Table E-3: Number and Rate of new victims of substantiated child abuse/neglect.

Rate per 1000 age specific population.

	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan	
	New Cases	Rate	New Cases	Rate	New Cases	Rate	New Cases	Rate
2006 (through Sept)	19	2.2	63	5.3	41	2.6	8374	3.3
2005	21	2.4	52	4.3	39	2.5	10253	4.1
2004	11	1.3	62	5.2	39	2.5	10936	4.3
2003	14	1.6	67	5.6	58	3.7	10788	4.3
2002	14	1.6	55	4.6	54	3.5	10812	4.3
2001	13	1.5	60	5.0	67	4.3	11069	4.2
2000	16	1.8	44	3.7	44	2.8	10295	3.9
1999	24	2.7	45	3.8	49	3.1	9358	3.6

Source: QA231, Family Independence Agency Report. www.mfia.state.mi.us/MIRData

Data related to substantiated child abuse/neglect cases, out of home placements, Delinquency, adoption, and foster care are available on the internet. Data is by quarters. Recommend soliciting assistance from local Department of Human Services for interpretation.

Table E-4: Traffic safety ratings for Killed or Seriously injured crashes.

Deficit	Overall Rank ¹		# of K-A Injuries ²		Rank by # ³		% of All K-A Injuries ⁴		Rank by % ⁵	
	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002
Huron County										
Excessive Older Driver(70+) Crash Profile	1	9	68	46	28	33	10.2	15.8	2	2
Fixed Object Crash Profile	12	34	118	80	35.5	46	17.8	27.4	14	29
Excessive Alcohol-Related Crash Profile	19	48	104	68	39	48	15.7	23.3	23	36
Motorcycle Crash Profile	21	57	24	16	38.5	50	3.6	5.5	22	52
Excessive 18-20 Year Old Crash Profile	28	12	72	78	41	37	10.8	26.7	18	1
Violated Traffic controls Crash Profile	33	14	33	40	41	29	5	13.7	24	4
Excessive 15-17 Year Old Crash Profile	40.5	21	57	43	44	39	8.6	14.7	29	15
Excessive Heavy Truck Involved Crash Profile	62	36	18	28	51.5	41	2.7	9.6	55	30
Excessive 21-34 Year Old Crash Profile	69	57	157	100	48.5	51	23.6	34.2	70	61
Excessive Speed-Related Crash Profile	69	75	90	58	52.5	61	13.6	19.9	54	56
Excessive Pedestrian Casualty Rate	77	71	7	6	64.5	63	1	2.1	79	70

Source: <http://www.townsafety.com/ACTSweb/DataSC.asp>

Deficit	Overall Rank ¹		# of K-A Injuries ²		Rank by # ³		% of All K-A Injuries ⁴		Rank by % ⁵	
	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002	1995-2000	1998-2002
Sanilac County										
Excessive Older Driver(70+) Crash Profile	28	46	41	36	39	44	11.4	9.9	23	41
Fixed Object Crash Profile	24	25	98	101	38	38	27.2	27.7	24	27
Excessive Alcohol-Related Crash Profile	75	62	67	73	52	45	18.6	20	73	64
Motorcycle Crash Profile	80	80	8	8	72	74	2.2	2.2	81	82
Excessive 18-20 Year Old Crash Profile	48	32	53	67	44	40	14.7	18.4	51	21
Violated Traffic controls Crash Profile	32	39	27	25	38	40	7.5	6.8	27	35
Excessive 15-17 Year Old Crash Profile	67	61	36	40	54	44	10	11	65	57
Excessive Heavy Truck Involved Crash Profile	16	20	31	39	31	34	8.6	10.7	11	18
Excessive 21-34 Year Old Crash Profile	23	21	160	171	38	38	44.4	46.8	13	8
Excessive Speed-Related Crash Profile	65	74	82	69	48	53	22.8	18.9	49	61
Excessive Pedestrian Casualty Rate	31	43	16	13	36	40	4.4	3.6	27	42

Source: <http://www.townsafety.com/ACTSweb/DataSC.asp>

Deficit	Overall Rank ¹		# of K-A Injuries ²		Rank by # ³		% of All K-A Injuries ⁴		Rank by % ⁵	
	1995 -2000	1998 -2002	1995 -2000	1998 -2002	1995 -2000	1998 -2002	1995 -2000	1998 -2002	1995 -2000	1998 -2002
Tuscola County										
Excessive Older Driver(70+) Crash Profile	29	26	57	58	27	26	10.1	10.4	37	35
Fixed Object Crash Profile	34	32	136	140	31	31	24	25	47	42
Excessive Alcohol-Related Crash Profile	41	22	123	131	29	28	21.7	23.4	49	35
Motorcycle Crash Profile	55	69	25	18	36	46	4.4	3.2	61	79
Excessive 18-20 Year Old Crash Profile	36	32	91	97	31	30	16.1	17.3	36	31
Violated Traffic controls Crash Profile	23	21	44	47	28	25	7.8	8.4	23	21
Excessive 15-17 Year Old Crash Profile	8	12	96	81	25	24	17	14.5	8	17
Excessive Heavy Truck Involved Crash Profile	46	12	17	63	34	23	3	11.2	51	14
Excessive 21-34 Year Old Crash Profile	212	31	243	227	27	28	42.9	40.5	23	34
Excessive Speed-Related Crash Profile	19	15	140	140	27	24	24.7	25	39	8.4
Excessive Pedestrian Casualty Rate	46	50	17	15	34	35	3	2.7	51	61

Source: <http://www.townsafety.com/ACTSweb/DataSC.asp>

¹Overall Rank: A combination of actual # and % of crashes ranking as compared to the other counties in Michigan. Average of county rank for number of persons killed or seriously injured and county rank for percentage of persons killed or seriously injured in crashes.

²# of KA Injuries: Number of persons killed or seriously injured

³Ranking: Number of KA Injuries: County rank for number of persons killed or seriously injured. Lower rank numbers indicate more persons killed or seriously injured compared to counties with higher ranks.

⁴% of all KA Injuries: Percentage of all persons who were killed or seriously injured that were involved in crashes.

⁵Ranking: % of all KA Injuries: County rank for percentage of all persons killed or seriously injured that were involved in crashes. Lower rank numbers indicate a larger proportion of persons killed or seriously injured in crashes compared to counties with higher ranks.

Table E-5: 2004 Crime Arrest Numbers and Rates

Rates are per 100,000 population for the specified age and sex group in the geographic area

	Huron				Sanilac				Tuscola				Michigan			
	Arrests		Offenses		Arrests		Offenses		Arrests		Offenses		Arrests		Offenses	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
INDEX TOTAL	51	230	662	2,063	74	236	658	1,891	75	163	754	1,625	52,041	523	356,753	3,771
Murder & Non-neg Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	4	385	5	638	6
Rape	4	16	18	68	7	7	15	43	7	4	32	64	1,160	11	5,516	55
Robbery	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	2	2,376	24	11,207	111
Assault - Aggravated	9	31	24	65	16	43	47	119	15	48	43	105	1,120.5	120	31,792	335
Burglary	12	47	123	523	18	110	172	537	19	35	196	394	6,499	66	63,425	667
Larceny	24	121	479	1,319	22	66	382	1,066	26	45	429	950	27,706	270	190,489	2,027
Vehicle Theft	1	6	15	56	10	7	29	107	7	21	43	95	2,346	24	49,982	529
Arson	1	9	3	25	1	0	7	11	1	4	10	10	364	5	3,704	41
NON-INDEX TOTAL	1,092	3,419	4,296	13,466	770	1,823	2,271	5,655	1,122	3,079	2,321	5,694	285,948	2,900	641,161	6,564
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	52	1	76	1
Assault non-aggravated	92	333	327	1,083	104	204	370	814	114	324	365	915	34,233	354	116,339	1,183
Forgery & Counterfeit	2	6	19	53	3	11	12	32	4	0	14	17	1,534	13	7,421	74
Fraud	9	16	542	1,297	32	50	471	1,169	19	12	125	200	5,825	51	4,761	392
Embezzling	4	3	21	19	2	0	5	11	2	4	9	14	1,283	12	4,084	41
Stolen Property	3	12	2	19	1	0	9	16	2	4	6	14	5,825	53	5,825	55
Vandalism	8	25	348	1,291	17	66	289	794	15	31	304	597	4,291	42	92,491	1,020
Weapons	8	12	10	40	6	14	4	34	3	14	6	37	4,300	40	4,175	41
Prostitution & Common Law Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,927	15	1,698	17
Other Sex Offenses	7	19	55	118	5	16	33	89	15	35	54	157	2,053	18	10,158	103
Narcotic Laws	46	165	113	426	40	123	141	295	50	171	106	411	31,655	312	43,477	428
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	93	1	134	1
Family & Children	9	28	13	109	1	0	12	46	71	120	87	151	2,666	39	7,022	83
Driving Under Influence Alcohol/ Narcotics	188	585	201	625	185	432	225	492	258	737	271	768	48,439	503	49,845	513
Liquor Laws	146	591	175	691	98	199	76	197	71	262	94	295	20,926	231	18,919	200
Disorderly Conduct	54	100	516	1,571	24	27	152	277	5	29	71	171	11,084	113	65,716	634
All Other	525	1,525	1,954	6,123	252	679	472	1,390	493	1,332	757	1,943	110,565	1,103	173,714	1,778
TOTAL Adults-	1,007	3,226		0	788	1,861		0	1,144	3,051		0	312,407	3,156		0
TOTAL - Juvenile <16	136	423		0	56	197		0	53	192		0	25,620	271		0
TOTAL - All Ages	1,143	3,650	4,958	15,528	844	2,058	2,929	7,546	1,197	3,243	3,075	7,320	338,027	3,427	997,914	10,335

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting. <http://www.michigan.gov/ucr> 6/16/07 7:12:16 AM. 3301 Ar 21 07744-0000

* County data may be incomplete due to incomplete jurisdiction reporting. Includes all reported activity within the county. Offenses are unlawful acts reported to a law enforcement agency. An arrest indicates that an offender has been taken into custody.

Category F: Access to Care**Table F-1: Education**

	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Thumb Averages	Michigan	United States
Median household income	\$35,315	\$36,870	\$40,174	\$37,453	\$44,667	41,994
% of people age 18 or older with a High School Diploma	56.7	56.3	59.2	57	61.1	28.6%
% of people age 18 or older with an associates degree	6.4%	5.9%	6.8%	6.4%	7%	6.3%
% of people age 18 or older with a bachelors degree	7.4%	6.2%	7.1%	6.9%	13.7%	15.5%
% of people age 18 or older with a graduate or professional degree	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%	3.6%	8.1%	8.9%
% below poverty	10.2	10.4	8.2	9.6	10.5	12.4

Source: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_lang=en&_ts

DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000 & DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000 of Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

Table F-2: Health Care Access Data- Economic Factors

Indicator	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
Medicaid Eligible (2004)	15%	15.5%	14.4%	13.7%
% eligible that are Enrolled with Medicaid Qualified Health Provider (2005)	55%	62%	64%	66%
Medicare Eligible (2004)	22.4%	18.7%	17.4%	15.3%
Underserved Population (2000)	81.3%	72.5%	45.2%	32.9%
Unserved Population (2000)	42.5%	30.9%	42.9%	42.9%
% < 100% Poverty (2000)	10.2%	10.4%	8.2%	11.8%
% < 200% Poverty (2000)	30.4%	31.5%	32.4%	25.5%
% of children <18 in poverty (2000-2002)	17.6%	18.7%	16%	18%
Estimated # of children <18 below poverty (2000-2006)	1,200	1,679	1,740	41,4517
MI Child Enrollment (9/2001)	102	144	206	23,577
MI Child Enrollment (2005)	159	276	308	35,633
# of HMOs & Competition Rate	4 & 0	5 & .59	5 & .44	25 & .69

Source: Primary Health Care Profile of Michigan, Michigan Hospital Association, <http://www.mhca.net/healthpolicy/profiles.htm>**Table F-3: Unemployment Rates 1999-2005**

Time Period	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan	United States
1999 Average	5%	6.4%	5.5%	3.8%	4.2%
2000 Average	4.9%	5.5%	5.3%	3.6%	4%
2001 Average	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%	5%	4.8%
2002 Average	9.1%	9.2%	8.7%	6.2%	5.8%
2003 Average	9.9%	10.9%	9.6%	7%	6%
2004 Average	8.2%	10%	8.9%	7.1%	5.5%
2005 Average	7.4%	8.0%	7.9%	6.7%	5.1%

Source: Michigan Office of Labor Market

Information contact Jason Palmer at palmerj2@michigan.gov and www.bls.gov US Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table F-4: Eligibility for Public Programs; Uninsured Rates

	Huron		Sanilac		Tuscola		Michigan
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Persons eligible for Medicare (2004)	8,088	22.4	8,331	18.7	10,118	17.4	15.3
Students with Free/Reduced Lunch (2004)	2,334	42.2	3,330	39.7	4,096	36.6	36

Uninsured Estimates- 2000

County/State Name	All Ages			Under Age 18		
	# insured	# uninsured	% uninsured	# insured	# uninsured	% uninsured
Michigan	8,723,331	1,112,867	11.3	2,281,949	202,325	8.1
Huron County	31,807	3,642	10.3	7,479	632	7.8
Sanilac County	38,736	5,478	12.4	10,169	998	8.9
Tuscola County	50,839	6,615	11.5	13,150	1,192	8.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates Program, http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie_data.html

The width of the confidence intervals for the number insured and number uninsured are the same. This follows from the fact that the two numbers must add to a known population. A random deviation in one must thus be mirrored exactly in the other, so a measure of variability like the standard deviation must be the same. For certain counties the lower confidence bound may be less than zero. Due to rounding, the sum of the county estimates within a state may not equal the state estimate and the sum of the state estimates may not equal the national estimate from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

Table F-5: Health Care Access Data- Uninsured Rates, 2000-2002

Rates are per 1000	All ages											
	Huron			Sanilac			Tuscola			Michigan		
	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate
Below Poverty*	862	3,690	234	1,215	4,650	261	1,222	4,761	257	258,919	1,048,482	247
100-199% Poverty*	1,069	7,290	147	1,498	9,392	159	1,802	10,881	166	257,817	1,484,411	174
Over 200% Poverty*	1,514	25,098	60	1,931	30,505	63	2,769	46,624	59	537,773	7,405,550	73
All Income	3,447	36,079	96	4,644	44,547	104	5,793	58,266	99	1,054,509	9,938,444	106
	Children (<18)											
	Huron			Sanilac			Tuscola			Michigan		
	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate
Below Poverty*	192	1,200	160	290	1,679	173	285	1,740	164	60,532	414,517	146
100-199% Poverty*	276	2,000	138	402	2,938	137	483	3,516	137	59,546	460,801	129
Over 200% Poverty*	307	5,981	51	416	8,018	52	580	11,320	51	109,438	1,858,362	59
All Income	775	9,182	84	1,108	12,634	88	1,356	16,575	82	229,516	2,733,680	84
	Seniors (65+)											
	Huron			Sanilac			Tuscola			Michigan		
	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate	#	Population	Rate
Below Poverty*	0	663	0	0	607	0	0	543	0	925	104,006	9
100-199% Poverty*	32	2,286	14	32	2,348	14	32	2,338	14	4,392	305,443	14
Over 200% Poverty*	34	4,074	8	33	3,913	8	37	4,551	8	6,575	809,783	8
All Income	66	7,024	9	65	6,869	9	70	7,433	9	11,892	1,219,232	10

Source: Primary Health Care Profile of Michigan, Michigan Hospital Association, http://www.mhpa.net/healthpolicy_profiles.htm

* Based on Federal Poverty Guidelines calculated on family size and income. For example, in 2000-2002, a family of four with household income of \$18,400 would be considered at the poverty level.

Table F-6: Prevalence of Having No Health Care Coverage among 18-64 Year Olds

2003-Thumb % Reporting No Health Care Coverage ¹	2005-Thumb % Reporting No Health Care Coverage ¹	2005-Michigan % Reporting No Health Care Coverage ¹
12.5%	14.2%	14.5%

Breakdown by County-% Reporting No Health Care Coverage¹

County	2003	2005
Huron	16.4%	28.2%
Sanilac	13.6%	10.8%
Tuscola	9.2%	9.3%

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-% Reporting No Health Care Coverage¹

Demographic		
Gender	Male	15.9%
	Female	9.0%
Age	18-34	18.9%
	35-54	10.1%
	55-64	7.6%
Education	<High School	22.2%
	H.S Grad	16.0%
	Some College	9.5%
	College Grad	3.4%
Income	<\$20,000	34.4%
	\$20,000-34,999	13.8%
	\$35,000-49,999	7.1%
	\$50,000-74,999	5.6%
	\$75,000	6.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among 18-64 year olds, the percentage who responded "no" to the question, "Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?" * Statistically significant, p < .05

Table F-7: Prevalence Having No Personal Doctor/Health Care Provider; Routine Check Up

2003-Thumb		2005-Thumb		2005-Michigan	
% Without a Health Care Provider	% Without a Health Care Provider	No Routine Check up in Past Year ¹	% Without Health Care Provider	No Routine Check up in Past Year ¹	
15.4%	7.6%	32.5%	14.4%	29.6%	

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

County	2003	2005 % Without Health Care Provider	2005-No Routine Check up in Past Year ¹
Huron	16.3%	7.2%	*
Sanilac	20.4%	8.9%	27.4%
Tuscola	11.1%	10.2%	34.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-% without a Health Care Provider

Demographic		
Gender	Male	22.0%
	Female	9.1%
Age	18-34	29.9%
	35-54	13.5%
	55-64	9.8%
	65-99	4.7%
Education	<High School	20.5%
	H.S. Grad	18.8%
	Some College	11.8%
	College Grad	8.9%
Income	<\$20,000	25.9%
	\$20,000-34,999	14.8%
	\$35,000-49,999	18.3%
	\$50,000-74,999	11.7%
	\$75,000+	10.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

The proportion who reported that they did not have anyone that they thought of as their personal doctor or health care provider.

¹ The proportion who reported that they did not have a routine checkup in the past year. Data were only available from 2005.

* Unable to calculate due to sample size

Table F-8: Prevalence of Not Getting Needed Medical Care Because of Cost

2003-Thumb	2005-Thumb	2005-Michigan
% Not Getting Needed Care Because of Cost¹	% Not Getting Needed Care Because of Cost¹	% Not Getting Needed Care Because of Cost¹
10.1%	14.8%	12.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-% Not Getting Needed Care Because of Cost

	2003	2005
Huron	10.6%	14.4%
Sanilac	11.0%	13.9%
Tuscola	9.1%	13.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-% Not Getting Needed Care Because of Cost

Demographic		
Gender	Male	9.4%
	Female	10.8%
Age	18-34	12.9%*
	35-54	11.6%
	55-64	7.0%
	65-99	6.1%
Education	< High School	17.1%*
	H.S. Grad.	8.2%
	Some College	13.1%
	College Grad.	5.1%
Income	< \$20,000	23.8%*
	\$20,000-34,999	12.3%
	\$35,000-49,999	7.5%
	\$50,000-74,999	4.1%
	\$75,000 +	3.4%
Have Insurance	Yes	6.8%*
	No	37.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost?" * Statistically significant, p < .05

Table F-9: Number of Providers, Rates, and Shortage Designations

Provider Information	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola	Michigan
Primary Care Physicians rate/100,000 in 2001	72.06	69.6	46.3	135.58
Dentists rate/100,000	44.4	31.4	34.3	55.9

Source: <http://www.npca.net/healthpolicy/profiles.htm>

County	Primary Medical Care HPSA Status	Dental HPSA status	Mental Health Care HPSA	Medically Underserved Area status
Huron	Recommended for low-income population group HPSA designation - Application awaiting Shortage Designation Branch review (10/31/2006)	Designated as a low-income population group HPSA (12/19/2005)	Recommended for geographic HPSA designation – Application awaiting Shortage Designation Branch review (9/28/2006)	Dwight/Port Austin Service Area (Dwight and Port Austin townships), Lake Service Area (Lake Township), and Sherman/Sigel Service Area (Sherman and Sigel Townships) all designated (5/10/1994).
Sanilac	Recommended for low-income population group HPSA designation - Application awaiting Shortage Designation Branch review (10/27/2006)	Designated as a low-income population group HPSA (12/15/2005)	Recommended for geographic HPSA designation – Application awaiting Shortage Designation Branch review (10/27/2006)	St. Clair Service Area (Brown City, Elk Township, Flynn Township, Maple Valley Township, Speaker Township), Sanilac Service Area (Forester Township, Marion Township, and Sanilac Township), Sanilac Service Area (Argyle Township, Evergreen Township, Minden Township, Wheatland Township), Fremont/Worth Service Area (Fremont Township, Worth Township) all designated (5/10/1994).
Tuscola	Designated as a Geographic HPSA (6/20/2006)	None	Recommended for geographic HPSA designation – Awaiting Shortage Designation Branch review (10/16/2006)	None

Source: Special Data Request: Lonnie Barnett, MDCH.

Table F-10: Nursing Home/Hospital Long Term Care Unit Inventory

Nursing Home/Hospital Long Term Care Unit Inventory-2006	Huron County	Sanilac County	Tuscola County
Planning Area Total	313	287	293
Area Bed Need	278	269	292
Unmet Bed Need (Excess)	(35)	(18)	(1)

Source: Figures in the Department Inventory column reflect CON approved NH/HLTCU beds : MDCH Special Request for data.

Category G: Health Status and Other Health Risks

Table G-1: Percent Distribution of Perceived Health Status, by County-2003

	Thumb	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola
Excellent	15.9%	17.8%	12.7%	17.1%
Very Good	35.1%	31.6%	37.1%	35.6%
Good	33.4%	33.6%	34.3%	32.6%
Fair	11.9%	12.6%	12.7%	10.9%
Poor	3.7%	4.3%	3.3%	3.8%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Table G-2: Percentage of Respondents Rating their Health as Fair or Poor

2003-Thumb Health Fair or Poor ¹	2005-Thumb Health Fair or Poor ¹	2005-Michigan Health Fair or Poor ¹
15.6%	14.8%	15.2%

Breakdown by County-% Rating Health as Fair or Poor¹

	2003	2005
Huron	16.7%	10.5%
Sanilac	15.7%	19.3%
Tuscola	14.7%	15.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-% Rating Health as Fair or Poor

Demographic	% Reporting Health Fair or Poor	
Gender	Male	15.3%
	Female	16.0%
Age	18-34	4.1%
	35-54	14.2%
	55-64	24.6%
	65+	27.4%
Education	<High School	20.6%
	High School	16.8%
	Some College	15.1%
	College+	9.3%
Income	<\$20,000	27.1%
	\$20,000-34,999	23.7%
	\$35,000-49,999	13.5%
	\$50,000-74,999	6.2%
	\$75,000+	4.8%
Marital Status	Single-Never Married	8.2%
	Married	14.3%
	Widowed	30.8%
	Divorced, Separated	30.0%
	Member Unmarried Couple	6.1%

¹The proportion who reported that their health, in general, was either fair or poor.: Statistically Significant, p .05

Table G-3: Average Number Days Health (Physical, Mental) Was Not Good, Activities Limited, by Demographic Characteristics-2003

Demographic Characteristic		Phys. Health Not Good ¹ (Mean # Days)	Mental Health Not Good ² (Mean # Days)	Limited Activities ³ (Mean # Days)
Thumb		4.0	3.3	2.0
County	Huron	4.1	3.1	1.4
	Sanilac	3.7	3.6	2.1
	Tuscola	4.2	3.1	2.3
Gender	Male	3.9	2.7*	1.8
	Female	4.2	3.8	2.2
Age	18-34	2.4*	4.3 *	0.8*
	35-54	3.7	3.4	2.6
	55-64	5.7	3.3	2.7
	65-99	5.6	1.9	1.8
Education	< High School	5.3	3.4	2.4
	H.S. Grad.	4.3	3.3	2.2
	Some College	3.5	3.7	2.0
	College Grad.	3.3	2.4	1.0
Income	< \$20,000	5.5*	4.8*	3.3 *
	\$20,000-34,999	5.0	3.3	2.3
	\$35,000-49,999	4.2	3.4	2.6
	\$50,000-74,999	3.2	1.9	1.0
	\$75,000 +	1.8	2.9	0.6

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, * Statistically significant, p < .05

¹ Mean number of days in past 30 physical health was not good.

² Mean number of days in past 30 mental health was not good

³ Mean number of days in past 30 when poor physical or mental health kept respondent from doing usual activities

Table G-4: Ratings/Indicators of Physical and Mental Health

	2005 Thumb	2005 Michigan
Poor Physical Health on at least 14 Days in the Past Month ¹	6.9%	11.1%
Poor Mental Health on at least 14 Days in the Past Month ²	6.8%	10.8%
Rarely or Never Received Needed Social and Emotional Support ³	10.3%	7.3%
Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied with Life ⁴	5.0%	6.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2005 Breakdown by County-Indicators of Physical/Mental Health

	Poor Physical Health on at least 14 Days in the Past Month ¹	Poor Mental Health on at least 14 Days in the Past Month ²	Rarely or Never Received Needed Social and Emotional Support ³	Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied with Life ⁴
Huron	6.5%	6.4%	*	*
Sanilac	13.4%	12.0%	7.2%	1.7%
Tuscola	7.3%	7.5%	14.5%	9.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ The proportion who reported 14 or more days of poor physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, during the past 30 days.

² The proportion who reported 14 or more days of poor mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, during the past 30 days.

³ The proportion who reported either "Rarely" or "Never" to the following question: "How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?" Data were only available from 2005.

⁴ The proportion who reported either "Dissatisfied" or "Very Dissatisfied" to the following question: "In general, how satisfied are you with your life?" Data were only available from 2005.: *Unable to calculate due to sample size <50.

Table G-5: Prevalence of Asthma

2003-Thumb		2005-Thumb		2005-Michigan	
% Ever Told Have ¹	% Have Now ²	% Ever Told Have ¹	% Have Now ²	% Ever Told Have ¹	% Have Now ²
12.1%	8%	10.4%	9%	13.8%	9%

Breakdown by County-Prevalence of Asthma

	2003		2004-2005	
	% Ever Told Have ¹	% Have Now ²	% Ever Told Have ¹	% Have Now ²
Huron	12.6%	9.4%	14.5%	14.5%
Sanilac	9.8%	6.3%	14.9%	12.1%
Tuscola	13.5%	8.3%	14.0%	10%

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics- Prevalence of Asthma

Demographics	% Ever Told Have ¹	% Have Now ²
Gender	Male	13.7%
	Female	10.6%
Age	18-34	17.6%*
	35-54	10.5%
	55-64	13.5%
	65 or older	7.9%
Education	< High School	8.2%*
	H.S. Grad.	11.1%
	Some College	16.4%
	College Grad.	10.7%
Income	< \$20,000	13.0%
	\$20,000-34,999	15.6%
	\$35,000-49,999	10.5%
	\$50,000-74,999	9.3%
	\$75,000 +	10.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹The percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you even been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that you had asthma?"

²The percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?" If yes to the question, "Do you still have asthma?"

Table G-6: Prevalence of Joint Pain or Arthritis in Thumb Area

2003 Rates	Thumb Region	Huron	Sanilac	Tuscola
Indicate some level of joint pain or discomfort	62.4%	62.2%	64.0%	61.5%
Have pain/discomfort < 3 mos.	6.5%	8.0%	6.1%	5.8%
Joint pain/discomfort > 3 mos.	7.7%	5.5%	9.1%	7.9%
Saw doctor for pain, no diagnosis	6.1%	6.4%	4.7%	7.1%
Told have Arthritis or other joint disease	23.1%	26.8%	23.6%	20.3%
Told have Arthritis and limited because of disease/pain	19.1%	15.4%	20.6%	20.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

	2004-2005		2005	
	Chronic Joint Symptoms, Not Doctor Diagnosed ¹	Doctor Diagnosed Arthritis ²	Chronic Joint Symptoms, Not Doctor Diagnosed	Doctor Diagnosed Arthritis
Thumb	NA	NA	7.9%	36.8%
Michigan	NA	NA	14.6%	30.9%
Huron	12.6%	9.4%	14.5%	14.5%
Sanilac	9.8%	6.3%	14.9%	12.1%
Tuscola	13.5%	8.3%	14.0%	10%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹The proportion who reported having had any symptoms of pain, aching, or stiffness in or around the joint (excluding the back or neck) during the past 30 days that first started more than three months ago and who have not been diagnosed with arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia by a health care professional. For the Huron County estimate data from 2003 and 2005 were used; for Sanilac and Tuscola, 2005 data were used.

²The proportion who reported ever being told by a health care professional that they had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia. For the Huron County estimate data from 2003 and 2005 were used; for Sanilac and Tuscola, 2005 data were used.

Table G-7: Prevalence of Disability, Use Special Equipment

2003-Thumb		2005-Thumb		2005-Michigan	
% Have Some Disability ¹	% Use Special Equipment ²	% Have Some Disability ¹	% Use Special Equipment ²	% Have Some Disability ¹	% Use Special Equipment ²
21.5%	7.1%	22.5%	7.7%	21.5%	6.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-Prevalence of Disability, Use of Special Equipment

	2003		2004-2005	
	% Have Some Disability ¹	% Use Special Equipment ²	% Have Some Disability ¹	% Use Special Equipment ²
Huron	24.4%	6.0%	23.7%	3.1%
Sanilac	18.7%	6.8%	35.7%	9.6%
Tuscola	21.8%	8.3%	16.3%	8.6%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

**2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-
Prevalence of Disability, Use of Special Equipment**

Demographic Characteristic	% Have Some Disability ¹		% Use Special Equipment ²	
Gender	Male	21.8%	6.8%	
	Female	21.2%	7.5%	
Age	18-34	7.9%*	1.2%*	
	35-54	21.5%	5.7%	
	55-64	33.2%	7.6%	
	65-99	31.0%	17.1%	
Education	< High School	22.3%	10.1%	
	H.S. Grad.	21.9%	6.1%	
	Some College	22.7%	8.2%	
	College Grad.	17.3%	5.6%	
Income	< \$20,000	28.3%*	13.1%*	
	\$20,000-34,999	23.2%	9.8%	
	\$35,000-49,999	20.6%	4.9%	
	\$50,000-74,999	17.9%	2.0%	
	\$75,000 +	7.5%	1.4%	

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?"

² Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment?"

* Statistically significant, p < .05

Table G-8: Prevalence of Limited Activity, Limited Activity Past 14 Days

2005-Thumb		2005-Michigan	
% with activity limitation.	% with activity limitation in past 14 days.	% with activity limitation.	% with activity limitation in past 14 days.
19.8%	7.6%	19.9%	7.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2005 Breakdown by County-Prevalence of Limited Activity

	% with activity limitation ¹	% with activity limitation in past 14 days ²
Huron	21.1%	9.9%
Sanilac	34.5%	12.7%
Tuscola	14.3%	3.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ The proportion who reported being limited in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems, or reported that they required use of special equipment (such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone) due to a health problem.

² The proportion who reported 14 or more days in the past 30 days in which either poor physical health or poor mental health kept them from doing their usual activities, such as self-care, work, and recreation.

Table G-9: Percentage of Respondents Who Had Flu, Pneumonia Shot, by Demographic Characteristics-2003

Demographic Characteristic	% Had Flu Shot ¹	% Had Pneumonia Shot ¹
Thumb	30.5%	22.1%
County	Huron	31.9%
	Sanilac	33.8%
	Tuscola	26.9%
Gender	Male	28.7%
	Female	32.1%
Age	18-34	15.5%*
	35-54	20.7%
	55-64	37.0%
	65-99	62.0%
Michigan	Age 65+	67.4%
Education	< High School	31.2%
	H.S. Grad.	29.7%
	Some College	27.0%
	College Grad.	37.4%
Income	< \$20,000	34.7%*
	\$20,000-34,999	32.9%
	\$35,000-49,999	28.1%
	\$50,000-74,999	22.1%
	\$75,000 +	27.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the questions, "During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?" And "Have you ever had a pneumonia shot?" * Statistically significant, p < .05

Table G-10: Smoking Status of Thumb Area Respondents

2003-Thumb Current Smoker ¹	2005-Thumb Current Smoker ¹	2005-Michigan Current Smoker ¹
23.8%	21.5%	21.9%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-Current Smoker

	2003 Current Smoker ¹	2005 Current Smoker ¹
Huron	22.0%	22.2%
Sanilac	23.7%	28.2%
Tuscola	25.2%	19.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-Smoking Status (%)

Demographic Characteristic	Current Smoker ¹	Former Smoker ²	Never Smoked	Quit Ratio ²
Thumb	23.8%	25.8%	50.3%	52.0%
County				
Huron	22.0%	25.9%	52.1%	54.1%
Sanilac	23.7%	25.3%	51.1%	51.6%
Tuscola	25.2%	26.2%	48.6%	51.0%
Gender*				
Male	28.6%	27.1%	44.3%	48.7%
Female	19.3%	24.6%	56.1%	56.0%
Age*				
18-34	36.8%	13.5%	49.7%	26.8%
35-54	25.5%	26.4%	48.1%	50.9%
55-64	16.3%	32.1%	51.6%	66.3%
65-99	9.8%	36.6%	53.6%	78.9%
Education*				
< High School	35.0%	31.2%	33.8%	47.1%
H.S. Grad.	26.2%	23.3%	50.5%	47.1%
Some College	20.6%	26.1%	53.3%	53.1%
College Grad.	14.5%	28.0%	57.5%	65.9%
Income*				
< \$20,000	32.3%	22.4%	45.3%	41.0%
\$20,000-34,999	30.5%	21.6%	47.9%	41.5%
\$35,000-49,999	19.9%	30.3%	49.8%	60.4%
\$50,000-74,999	20.9%	32.1%	46.9%	60.6%
\$75,000 +	15.0%	23.8%	61.2%	61.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "yes" to the question, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your lifetime?" and responded that they currently smoked cigarettes every day or some days.

² The percentage of all respondents who said they have said they smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life who said they do not smoke now.

* Statistically significant, p < .05

Table G-11: Drinking Status; Prevalence of Binge Drinking -Thumb Area Respondents

2003-Thumb		2005-Thumb		2005-Michigan	
Heavy ¹	Binge Drank ²	Heavy ¹	Binge Drank ²	Heavy ¹	Binge Drank ²
4.8%	15.9%	5.8%	20%	5.7%	16.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-Heavy and Binge Drinking

	2003		2005	
	Heavy ¹	Binge Drank ²	Heavy ¹	Binge Drank ²
Huron	5.3%	20.6%*	6.8%	13.3%
Sanilac	4.0%	11.4%	6.1%	17.9%
Tuscola	5.0%	16.3%	5.1%	20.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-Drinking Status (%)

		Abstainer ¹	Light/ Moderate ¹	Heavy ¹	Binge Drank ²
Thumb		45.6%	49.7%	4.8%	15.9%
County *	Huron	37.6%	57.1%	5.3%	20.6%*
	Sanilac	49.2%	46.9%	4.0%	11.4%
	Tuscola	47.8%	47.2%	5.0%	16.3%
Gender*	Male	36.6%	57.3%	6.1%	25.5%*
	Female	54.0%	42.5%	3.5%	6.9%
Age*	18-34	35.6%	58.4%	6.0%	28.7%*
	35-54	41.3%	53.3%	5.3%	16.0%
	55-64	53.0%	44.3%	2.7%	9.8%
	65-99	60.4%	36.0%	3.6%	4.3%
Education*	< High School	53.0%	42.4%	4.6%	14.6%
	H.S. Grad.	47.7%	47.5%	4.9%	18.7%
	Some College	44.4%	50.1%	5.5%	14.0%
	College Grad.	36.4%	60.3%	3.3%	13.1%
Income*	< \$20,000	59.4%	35.9%	4.7%	14.6%
	\$20,000-34,999	53.1%	39.6%	7.3%	14.2%
	\$35,000-49,999	39.6%	54.5%	6.0%	21.3%
	\$50,000-74,999	31.3%	67.2%	1.5%	19.9%
	\$75,000 +	33.1%	63.4%	3.4%	15.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ The percentage of respondents who reported not drinking alcohol at all in the past month (abstainers), an average of 2 or fewer drinks per day for males or fewer drinks per day for females (light/moderate), or an average of more than 2 per day for males or more than 1 per day for females (heavy).

² The percentage of all respondents who said they had 5 or more drinks in a single occasion one or more times in the past month.

* Statistically significant, p < .05

Table G-12: Percentage Overweight, Obese

2003-Thumb Obese ²	2005-Thumb Obese ²	2005-Michigan Obese ²
28.8%	40%	26.5%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-Obese

	2003 Obese ²	2005 Obese ²
Huron	27.1%	32.9%
Sanilac	29.6%	36.3%
Tuscola	29.3%	36.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-Overweight & Obese (%)

Demographic Characteristic	% Overweight ¹	% Obese ²	% Overweight or Obese	
Michigan-2004	35.5%	25.5%	61%	
Thumb	37.3%	28.8%	66%	
County	Huron	38.2%	27.1%	65%
	Sanilac	36.4%	29.6%	66%
	Tuscola	37.6%	29.3%	67%
Gender*	Male	41.6%	31.6%	73%
	Female	33.0%	26.1%	59%
Age *	18-34	33.5%	19.9%	53%
	35-54	35.6%	31.7%	67%
	55-64	40.7%	41.2%	82%
	65-99	42.5%	26.5%	69%
Education	< High School	47.0%	21.9%	69%
	H.S. Grad.	35.3%	29.6%	65%
	Some College	36.7%	31.8%	69%
	College Grad.	37.3%	26.5%	64%
Income	< \$20,000	44.9%	24.3%	69%
	\$20,000-34,999	34.5%	32.2%	67%
	\$35,000-49,999	38.0%	34.5%	73%
	\$50,000-74,999	35.8%	32.1%	68%
	\$75,000 +	36.4%	23.8%	60%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who had BMI scores (from height and weight) 25.0 - 29.9, excluding pregnant women.

² Among all respondents, the percentage who had BMI scores (from height and weight) greater than or equal to 30.0, excluding pregnant women.

* Statistically significant, p < .05

Table G-13: Percentage Inactive; No Leisure Time Physical Activity

2003-Thumb Inactive	2005-Thumb Inactive	2005-Michigan Inactive
25.2%	19.5%	22.6%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-Inactive

	2003 Inactive	2005 Inactive
Huron	25.7%	19.3%
Sanilac	27.5%	19.6%
Tuscola	23.0%	25.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics-Inactive (%)

Demographic		
Gender	Male	26.1%
	Female	24.3%
Age	18-34	17.9%
	35-54	24.3%
	55-64	29.3%
	65-99	32.2%
Education	<High School H.S	33.5%
	Grad	27.3%
	Some College	23.0%
	College Grad.	16.4%
Income	<\$20,000	32.1%
	\$20,000-34,999	26.5%
	\$35,000-49,999	27.0%
	\$50,000-74,999	22.6%
	\$75,000+	15.6%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Among all respondents, the percentage who responded "no" to the question, "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"

* Statistically significant, p < .05

Table G-14: Percentage Inadequate Physical Activity

2003-Thumb	2005-Thumb			2005-Michigan		
Inadequate Activity	Inadequate Activity	Inadequate Moderate Activity	Inadequate Vigorous Activity	Inadequate Activity	Inadequate Moderate Activity	Inadequate Vigorous Activity
52.6%	48.6%	58.2%	73.4%	50.5%	62.5%	72%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County- Inadequate Activity

	2003 Inadequate Activity	2005 Inadequate Activity
Huron	55.6%	47.7%
Sanilac	54.0%	50.1%
Tuscola	49.6%	50.7%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics- Inadequate Activity (%)

Demographic		
Gender	Male	53.0%
	Female	52.2%
Age	18-24	41.3%
	35-54	50.8%
	55-64	56.6%
	65-99	69.2%
Education	<High School	58.1%
	H.S. Grad	53.7%
	Some College	48.5%
	College Grad	52.6%
Income	<\$20,000	62.4%
	\$20,000-34,999	52.6%
	\$35,000-49,999	52.4%
	\$50,000-74,999	45.4%
	\$75,000+	49.3%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Percent who did not engage in either 30 minutes or more of moderate physical activity five or more days per week, or at least 20 minutes of vigorous activity three or more days per week.

* Statistically significant. p < .05

Table G-15: Median Number Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per day and Percent Consuming Five or More Daily; Inadequate Fruits and Vegetables

2003-Thumb Inadequate Fruits & Vegetables ¹	2005-Thumb Inadequate Fruits & Vegetables ¹	2005-Michigan Inadequate Fruits & Vegetables ¹
80.3%	73.8%	77.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

Breakdown by County-Fruits and Vegetables

	2003	2005
	Inadequate Fruits & Vegetables ¹	Inadequate Fruits & Vegetables ¹
Huron	78.0%	74%
Sanilac	84%	77.4%
Tuscola	78.7%	72%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ The proportion whose total reported consumption of fruits (including juice) and vegetables was less than five times per day. For the Huron County estimate data from 2003 and 2005 were used; for Sanilac and Tuscola, 2005 data were used.

2003 Thumb Breakdown by Demographics- Fruits and Vegetables (# and %)

Demographic Characteristic		Median Number Servings Fruits-Veg./Day ¹	% Consume 5 or More Daily ²
Thumb		3.3	19.7%
County	Huron	3.4	22.0%*
	Sanilac	3.4	16.0%
	Tuscola	3.2	21.3%
Gender	Male	3.0*	16.6%*
	Female	3.7	23.0%
Age	18-34	2.9*	16.1%*
	35-54	3.3	16.8%
	55-64	3.6	22.8%
	65-99	3.9	28.2%
Education	< High School	3.4*	23.4%*
	H.S. Grad.	3.1	16.6%
	Some College	3.4	17.8%
	College Grad.	3.8	28.9%
Income	< \$20,000	3.4*	19.9%
	\$20,000-34,999	3.3	20.3%
	\$35,000-49,999	3.4	14.5%
	\$50,000-74,999	3.2	23.4%
	\$75,000 +	3.1	21.0%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

¹ Median number of servings of fruits and vegetables reported based on times per days consumed fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes, carrots, and all other vegetables (6 questions)

² Percent who reported consuming fruits and vegetables five or more times per day, as measured by frequencies of usual consumption of fruit juice, fruit, green salad, potatoes, carrots, and all other vegetables (6 questions)

* Statistically significant, p < .05

Table G-16: Prevalence of Sunburn in the Past Year, by Demographic Characteristics-2003

Demographic		% Had 1 or More Sunburns in the Past Year
Michigan		38.3%
Thumb		46.9%
County	Huron	47.7%
	Sanilac	50.4%
	Tuscola	43.7%
Gender	Male	54.1%
	Female	40.1%
Age	18-34	63.3%
	35-54	57.3%
	55-64	33.3%
	65-99	15.6%
Education	<High School	35.0%
	H.S. Grad	42.2%
	Some College	56.2%
	College Grad	52.6%
Income	<\$20,000	41.7%
	\$20,000-34,999	43.9%
	\$35,000-49,999	47.7%
	\$50,000-74,999	56.7%
	\$75,000+	53.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

* Percent responding "yes" to the question, "Have you had a sunburn with the past 12 months, including anytime that even a small part of your skin was red for more than 12 hours?"

* Statistically significant, p < .05

Data Sources

- Michigan Department of Community Health (<http://www.michigan.gov/mdch>) : Many divisions within this department collect and publish data related to health assets and deficits. Due to the smaller population base of Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola Counties rates are often not calculated for some diseases or conditions. One option in this event to is use multi year averages. Another option is to utilize a multi-county rate. The Epidemiology Division, Vital Statistics Page (<http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/index.asp?ID=1>) is a good starting point within the MDCH website.
- Thumb Behavioral Risk Factor Survey: This survey was the first project completed by the members of the Thumb Rural Health Network. It was this project that brought the members together and was the catalyst to formation of the Thumb Rural Health Network as a corporate entity. The survey was conducted as an oversampling of the Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey with the core questions kept intact and supplemental questions regarding medical compliance, domestic violence, and farm safety added to the survey. The survey sample included 1335 randomly selected residents age 18 or older. The survey was administered by the Institute of Public Health Policy and Social Research (IPPSR) of Michigan State University. A summary report was prepared with the results weighted and adjusted statistically by IPPSR. The tables included in this data book include the localized over sampling for 2003 and 2004-2005 data from the Michigan Department of Community Health provided as a special request. Thereby, multi-year rates have been provided when sample size was below 50.
- Thumb Adolescent Health Survey: In 1988, the Sanilac County Health Department developed an adolescent health survey as part of the Adolescent Health Program funded by the Michigan Department of Community Health. The survey covered a wide range of health behaviors and was administered to 7th-12th grade students. In 1990, Huron County was added to the survey and in 1994, Tuscola County. The survey has been conducted every two years on a voluntary basis. Over the lifespan of the survey, various changes were incorporated. The survey sample was increased from 5% to 20% random sample. New partners were involved including behavioral health agencies and the Tri-County Safe and Drug Free Schools and School Comprehensive Health Program. In 2000, the Safe and Drug Free School and School Comprehensive Health Consortium assumed leadership for the survey with assistance from the Health Departments and Substance Abuse Prevention Professionals. In 2006, the continuation of the survey was questioned with only a few schools participating. The future of the survey is in question with the Safe and Drug Free Schools Coordinator currently recommending shifting to a different survey program.
- Michigan Asthma Initiatives (<http://www.getastmahelp.org/stats/couAll.asp>): The Michigan Asthma Communication Network and the American Lung Association collaborate to bring various information and resources regarding asthma to this website. The site has a searchable database by county.
- Michigan Department of Human Services: Statistics related to the number of child abuse new cases are published as a result of the QA231 report filed by each county. Rates are not calculated and for this report, the local DHS agency was consulted for interpretation of the report and advice on calculating a meaningful rate.
- Assessing Community Traffic Safety (<http://www.townsafety.com/ACTSweb/DataSC.asp>): The ACTS program was initiated in the late 1990's. Data on the site is from 1998-2002 and has not been updated at the state level. Definitions as used in the ACTS charts are included following the data. The data is still useful as it utilizes both the actual number of occurrences and the rate per population to establish and overall ranking within the State of Michigan. The fact that it has not been updated since 2002 however provides limited use in relation to current trends and emerging needs. More current traffic safety statistics can be found at http://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645_3501_4626---_00.html.
- Uniform Crime Reporting (http://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645---_00.html): Uniform Crime Reporting is a system used by law enforcement agencies to track crime statistics. It is important to note that crime arrests and offences do not always correlate to the occurrence of a behavior. Arrests and offences are influenced by enforcement procedures, availability of law enforcement officers, and the procedures within prosecuting attorney offices. Therefore, comparisons between counties with distinctly different environments are often difficult. It is also important to note that Michigan State Police are required to report, but not county or municipal police departments are not required to report using the uniform crime reporting. Data by department can be found for 2005 at http://www.michigan.gov/documents/msp/OffensesArrests_178373_7.pdf.
- United States Census (www.factfinder.census.gov) : A wide variety of information is available from the United States Census. Two reports utilized in this data book are the 2000 Census Data Sets and the 1997 Economic Census Report. Population estimates are also available on an annual basis at <http://www.milmi.org/cgi/dataanalysis/AreaSelection.asp?tableName=Populatn>
- Michigan Office of Labor Market Information: Unemployment rates by county are being reported in a manner which

limits access rates via the internet. The rates that are included can be found on the internet with some very sophisticated searching and can be broken down by township and municipalities. There are regional analysts available to handle data requests: <http://www.milmi.org/>

- Michigan Primary Health Care Profiles: The Michigan Primary Care Association publishes an annual report which compiles a wide variety of health data. Go to <http://www.mPCA.net/healthpolicy/profiles.htm> for county and Michigan profiles.

Directory of Internet Links to Data Sources

Michigan Department of Community Health

- Asthma Information & Reports (<http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132--13055--00.html>)
- Birth, Death, Marriage, & Divorce Records (<http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-4645---00.html>)
- Birth Defects (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_4670---00.html)
- Cancer Statistics (http://www.wmichigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5323---00.html)
- Communicable Disease (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5320---00.html)
- Community Health Information (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5326---00.html)
- Healthcare Licensing (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-27417_27863---00.html)
- Healthcare Statistics (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5324---00.html)
- Natality, Mortality, & Other Vital Statistics (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_4669---00.html)
- Other Published Reports & Surveys (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5327---00.html)
- Regional and Local Data for the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2939_2945_5104_5279_39424_39427-134707--00.html)
- Population Trends (http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5325---00.html)

U.S. Census

- Home Page (<http://www.census.gov/>)
- Population Estimates (<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>)
- Quick Facts (State and county) (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/26000.html>)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- National Data (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hsus.htm>)
- Healthy Youth (<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/data/index.htm>)
- State Data (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/map_page.htm)
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbhs/index.htm>)

Miscellaneous Data Sources

- Arsenic Studies by County (<http://mi.water.usgs.gov/reports/haack2.html>)
- Blue Cross/Blue Shield Dartmouth Atlas (<http://www.bcbsm.com/atlas/overview.shtml>)
- County Asthma Statistics (<http://www.getasthmahelp.org/>)
- Family Independence Agency Case Statistics (<http://www.mfia.state.mi.us/MIRData/>)
- FirstGov Data & Statistics (http://firstgov.gov/Topics/Reference_Shelf.shtml#vgn-data-and-statistics-vgn)
- Government Support for Individuals (<http://firstgov.gov/Citizen/Topics/Benefits.shtml>)
- Healthy People 2010 (<http://www.healthypeople.gov/>) Medically Underserved Area Search (<http://bphc.hrsa.gov/databases/newmua/>)
- Michigan Health & Hospital Association Reports (<http://www.mha.org/mha/reports/index.jsp>)
- Michigan Labor Market & Unemployment Statistics (<http://www.michlmi.org/index.jsp>)
- Phoenix College Library of Statistical Websites (<http://www.pc.maricopa.edu/departments/library/internet/webliographies/statistics.html>)
- Rural Healthy People 2010 (<http://www.srph.tamhsc.edu/centers/rhp2010/>)
- Traffic Safety Data (ACTS) & Resources (<http://www.townsaafety.com/>)
- Uniform Crime Reporting Search (http://www.michigan.gov/msp/0,1607,7-123-1645_3501_4621-25744--00.html)
- Michigan Primary Care Profiles (<http://www.mPCA.net/healthpolicy/profiles.htm/>)
- United States Department of Labor-Occupational Safety & Health Administration (<http://www.osha.gov/oshstat>)