

Jackson

COLLABORATIVE NETWORK



Collaborative Community Assessment

2022 Report to the Community

Jackson County, Michigan

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Jackson

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Jackson Collaborative Network

The Jackson Collaborative Network is a collective impact¹ network of more than 500 community members and organizational partners that are working together to improve the health and well-being of all Jackson County residents. The network's shared vision is focused on ensuring Jackson is a safe, healthy, thriving community through the achievement of five aims:

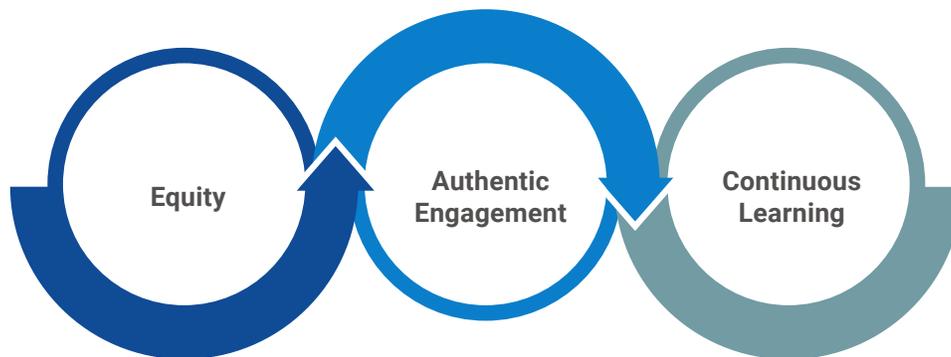
- Our Basic Needs Are Met
- We Are Safe
- We Are Healthy
- We Are Resilient
- We Achieve Our Full Potential

Network partners are united by a commitment to shared values and an emphasis on creating lasting, sustainable change that addresses the root causes of issues, resulting in improved outcomes for all residents. This multi-sector partnership has developed steadily over more than a decade, growing and adapting as conditions within the community change.

Collectively, network partners hold themselves and others accountable for behaving in adherence to shared values of Equity, Authentic Engagement, and Continuous Learning. These values guide behavior within partner organizations, among network partners, and within the community, in pursuit of an aligned network of engaged partners that provide ever-improving services that respond quickly to change.

Learn more about the network and Jackson's collective impact efforts at www.JacksonCollaborativeNetwork.org.

Jackson Collaborative Network Core Values:



¹What is Collective Impact? <https://www.collectiveimpactforum.org/what-collective-impact>

Collaborative Community Assessment & Shared Measurement

Every three years, the Jackson Collaborative Network brings community partners together to design and implement a formal community assessment process to better understand community conditions and resident experience specific to the social determinants of health². Social determinants of health are the community conditions in which people live, work, and play that have a profound influence on a person’s health. They include things like employment, community safety, affordability and stability of housing, access to food, and access to quality affordable healthcare.

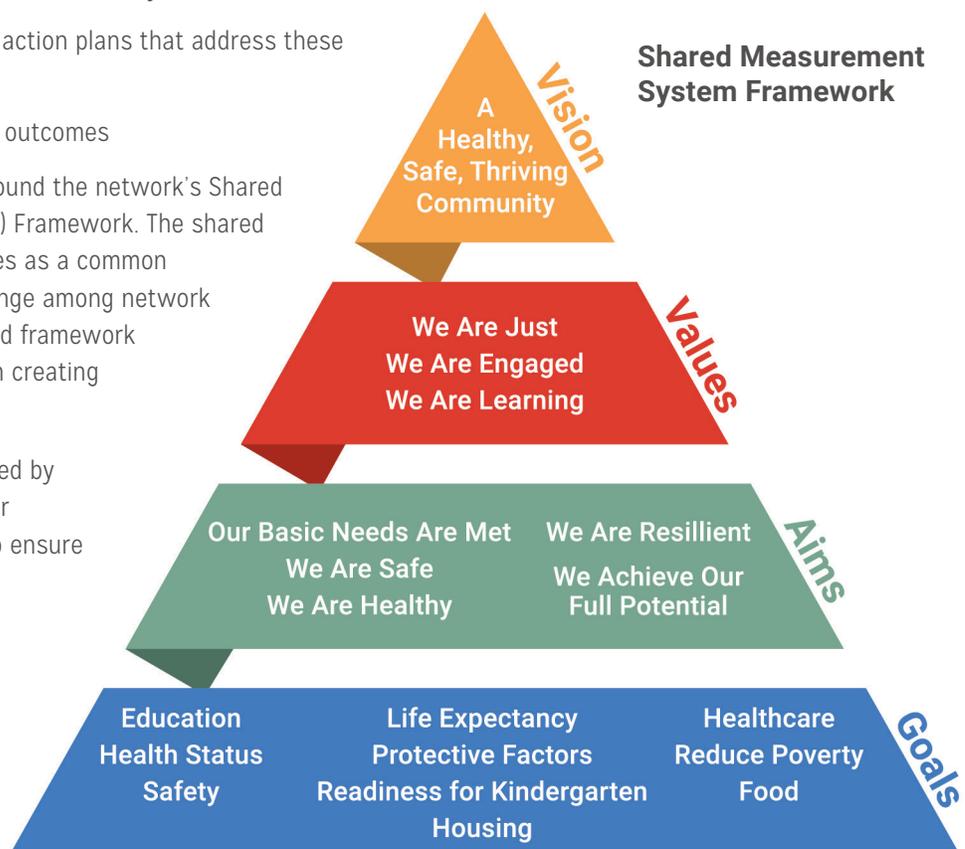
This assessment effort builds upon the foundation laid by the Health Improvement Organization (HIO), a community collaborative focused on improving population health outcomes in Jackson County that originated in 2000.

The assessment process is part of the Collaborative Network’s Shared Measurement System³ and is designed to support the efforts of partners and other community stakeholders to:

- Better understand community conditions
- Identify disparities that are present
- Prioritize issues within the community
- Develop and implement action plans that address these issues
- Monitor their impact on outcomes

This report is organized around the network’s Shared Measurement System (SMS) Framework. The shared measures framework serves as a common agenda for community change among network partners, providing a shared framework for action that assists with creating accountability for results.

Assessment results are used by network partners and other community stakeholders to ensure the strategies and metrics that are in place align with the current needs of the community, with a specific focus on closing the gap for those experiencing worse outcomes than others.



² Healthy People 2030. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved April 5, 2022, from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health>

³ Jackson Collaborative Network Shared Measurement System. <https://www.jacksoncollaborativenetwork.org/shared-measurement-system>



Acknowledgements

Our sincere gratitude to the many community members that participated in the phone survey during 2021. Thank you for answering the call and sharing your experiences with us.

Thank you to the many community members and service providers that participated in community focus groups and system scans to assist with identifying systems issues and root causes that are contributing to inequitable results for residents.

Financial support for this project is provided by Henry Ford Jackson Hospital and the Jackson County Health Department.

Contributing Partners

Special thanks to the many contributing partners that supported members of their staff to be engaged in the planning and implementation of the project and to those that contributed data to help build a stronger understanding of community conditions.

- Blackman-Leoni Township Department of Public Safety
- Center for Family Health
- City of Jackson Police Department
- Community Action Agency
- Drug Free Jackson
- Great Start Collaborative of Jackson County
- Henry Ford Jackson Hospital
- Jackson County Advocates and Leaders for Police and Community Trust (ALPACT)
- Jackson Community Ambulance

- Jackson Community Foundation
- Jackson County Health Department
- Jackson County Intermediate School District
- Jackson County Office of the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
- Jackson County Office of the Sheriff
- Jackson District Library
- Jackson Health Network
- Region 2 Area Agency on Aging
- United Way of Jackson County
- Partial to Girls - Women Taking Action

Shared Measurement System Workgroup

The network maintains a Shared Measurement System (SMS) Workgroup of network partners from a variety of organizations throughout the community to assist with the planning and implementation of the assessment process every three years. This report is the culmination of many months of hard work involving many partners and network staff. Many thanks to the members of the SMS Workgroup for their continued investment of time and energy in the development and implementation of the assessment.

Workgroup members include:

Megan Albertson, Henry Ford Jackson Hospital

Nichole Baker, Region 2 Area Agency on Aging

Liz Breed, Jackson District Library

Alexa Burgei, Jackson Collaborative Network

Sheri Butters, Jackson Collaborative Network

Laurie Gustafson, Henry Ford Jackson Hospital

Ernestine Harrington, Community Member

Ted Hilleary, Community Member

Kelsea Jabkiewicz, Jackson County Intermediate School District

Zoe Lyons, Jackson County Office of the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

Kate Martin, Community Member (co-chair)

Monica Moser, Jackson Community Foundation

Amy Schultz, M.D., Henry Ford Jackson Hospital

Rebecca Snow, Center for Family Health

Salena Taylor, Partial to Girls – Women Taking Action

Michelle White, Jackson County Health Department (co-chair)

Eboné Young, United Way of Jackson County

Methodology

Data in this report was gathered through a phone survey of local residents and secondary data from other state and national sources was also gathered to use as comparison as well as a source for specific indicators.

Phone Survey

Survey Sampling Strategy

Similar to other state and national surveys of health behaviors, the method used for this survey was a random digit dial telephone survey of Jackson County residents. The sample was stratified by census tract, meaning the population was sampled evenly throughout all census tracts in the county (with the prison census tract being omitted). Cellular and landline telephone numbers of Jackson County residents in each census tract were randomly dialed until the target number of surveys was completed for each tract. This cycle included an oversampling of residents who self-identified as Black/African American to help strengthen the sample and help to reveal evidence of racial disparities in the Jackson community.

Data Weighting

Similar to state and national survey results, the survey sample was weighted to reflect the actual age, gender, race, marital status, educational attainment, and home dwelling status of the community based on census data for Jackson County.

Distribution of Respondents

A total of 1,300 adults in Jackson County completed the telephone survey. Within Jackson County, 26% of respondents lived in the City of Jackson, 59% lived outside of the city, and the remaining 15% had an unknown location within Jackson County.

Secondary Data

Where state and national sources are used, data was obtained from equivalent state and national survey results with identical or very similar survey questions. The state and national data included in this report is drawn from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Michigan Profile for Healthy Youth (MiPHY), U.S. Census, American Community Survey, National Citizen Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Center for Vital Statistics, Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center, and County Health Rankings. Secondary data used throughout the Collaborative Community Assessment are a source for specific indicators to help gather insights on community conditions in Jackson County.

Executive Summary

The Jackson County Collaborative Community Assessment process included a phone survey and an extensive review of data from other sources. The phone survey component of the assessment process was conducted from January 2021 to August 2021 to obtain information on the health and well-being of Jackson County residents. A total of 1,300 residents 18 years and older responded to the 68 question phone survey asking about social determinants of health.

Assessment results featured in this report include data from the phone survey and other sources in alignment with the following community level priorities:

- Our Basic Needs Are Met
- We Are Healthy
- We Are Safe
- We Achieve Our Full Potential
- We Are Resilient

The network and its partners use the results of the assessment to measure progress on current strategies and to update action plans to ensure alignment with new, emerging priorities. These community action plans detail ways that organizations, agencies, and community members are working to address issues affecting the health and well-being of residents to ensure a healthy, safe, and thriving Jackson community. Partner action plans are viewable through the network website: <https://www.jacksoncollaborativenetwork.org/action-planning>.

This report highlights many disparities that are present in the Jackson community. These disparities are a direct result of misaligned systems that do not equitably serve the needs of residents. The network and its partners are committed to addressing the root causes of these disparities to create better, more aligned systems that produce improved experiences for residents.

Areas of Concern

According to 2021 Collaborative Community Assessment Phone Survey (2021 CCA Phone Survey) data, and comparison data gathered from a variety of other sources, the following areas of concern have been identified:

Place-Based Disparities

Assessment data continues to show that where you live in Jackson County matters. Residents living within the City of Jackson continue to experience worse outcomes than their out-county peers.

- City of Jackson residents are more likely to be living in poverty. Within the city, 28% of adults (ages 18-64) and 38% of children (under 18 years old) were living in poverty, compared to 13% of adults and 21% of children county-wide (U.S. Census, American Community Survey – 2019 5-year estimates).
- City of Jackson residents are less likely to own their own homes. 31% of City of Jackson residents rent their home, compared to 20% of Jackson County residents living outside of the city (2021 CCA Phone Survey).
- 29% of residents living in renter occupied homes in the city had no vehicles available, compared to 20% for county residents (U.S. Census, American Community Survey – 2019 5-year estimates).
- 24% of City of Jackson residents report feeling it is somewhat dangerous to exercise alone in their neighborhood after dark, compared to 14% for those living outside the city (2021 CCA Phone Survey).
- 14% of Jackson County middle school students report they have tried to kill themselves in 2020. This rate has been steadily increasing since 2016 where 8% reported they have tried to kill themselves. For high school students in 2020, 12% report they have tried to kill themselves (MiPHY).

31% of City of Jackson residents rent their home
20% of residents who live outside of the city rent their home

Racial Disparities

Disparities are present that disproportionately affect the health and well-being of Black/African American residents in Jackson County, especially those living in the City of Jackson, compared to White residents.

- 54% of Black/African American residents lived within the City of Jackson, compared to 17% of White residents (U.S. Census American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates).
- 50% of Black/African American householders make less than \$25,000 in the past year, compared to 19% of White householders in Jackson County (U.S. Census American Community Survey 2019 5-year estimates). According to the 2021 CCA Phone Survey, 51% of Black/African American residents in Jackson County made less than \$25,000 per year, compared to 22% of White residents.
- Significantly more Black/African American residents made less than \$10,000 per year than White residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).
 - » 28% for Black/African American residents, compared to 7% of White residents.
- Black/African American infants are 5 times more likely to die before their first birthday than White infants (2018-2020 MI Vital Statistics).

Black/African American infants are **5 times** more likely to die before their first birthday than White infants in Jackson County

- **49% of Black/African American children in Jackson County are living in poverty, compared to 16% of White children (2021 County Health Rankings).**
- Housing instability disproportionately affects Black/African American residents in Jackson County.
 - » 8% of Black/African American residents report not living in stable housing within the past 2 months, compared to 2% of White residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).
 - » The percent of Black/African American residents reporting housing instability has increased 8% since 2017 (2021 CCA Phone Survey).
- 32% of Black/African American residents are employed in a part-time position because they are unable to find full-time work compared to 10% of White residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).
- 18% of Black/African American residents in Jackson County report always feeling worried or stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals, compared to 6% of White residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).
- 25% of Black/African American residents in Jackson County feel they were treated worse than other races during the past year, compared to 4% of White residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

Root Causes & Contributing Factors

Collaborative Community Assessment data and input from community residents have identified the following root causes and contributing factors:

- Services and policies are inequitable and do not benefit the most vulnerable populations
- Priorities of upper/middle class policy makers and service providers do not reflect understanding of community members' immediate needs and barriers
- Providers, organizations, and community members do not acknowledge bias and treat everyone in a respectful and equitable manner
- Community members are not adequately involved in the design and administration of policies and services
- Lack of trust between community members and service providers
- Organizations and providers do not effectively communicate with community members
- Community members do not have the skills/assets and agency to get their needs met
- Community members' social networks, relationships, and environment do not meet their needs for social support
- Lack of knowledge of available service systems
- Community-based services are not sufficient to help residents meet their basic needs
- Existing services are not affordable to the community members that need them
- Service systems are not easy to navigate
- Organizations, providers, and community systems do not effectively communicate with each other
- Service providers do not deliver evidence-based services

Community Demographics

Households

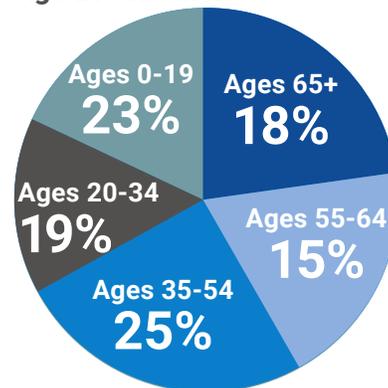
According to 2019 Census estimates, there were 158,510 people residing in Jackson County. Of these residents, 49% were female, and 51% were male. 44% of households included related children under 18 years old.

Age & Race Distribution

Data on the age and race of Jackson County residents, according to 2019 Census estimates, showed the following distribution:

- White: 87%
- Black/African American: 7%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: less than 1%
- Asian: 1%
- Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander: less than 1%
- Hispanic or Latino origin: 4%

Age Distribution



Marital Status

Marital status, as reported by the U.S. Census, American Community Survey – 2019 5-year estimates, showed a distribution of 47% of Jackson County residents currently married, 31% never married, 15% divorced, 1% separated, and 6% widowed. According to the 2021 CCA Phone Survey, 5% of Jackson County residents report being part of an unmarried couple or domestic partnership.

Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation, as reported by Jackson County residents in the 2021 CCA Phone Survey, showed 93% identifying as heterosexual or straight, 7% identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or something else, and .5% identifying as transgender.

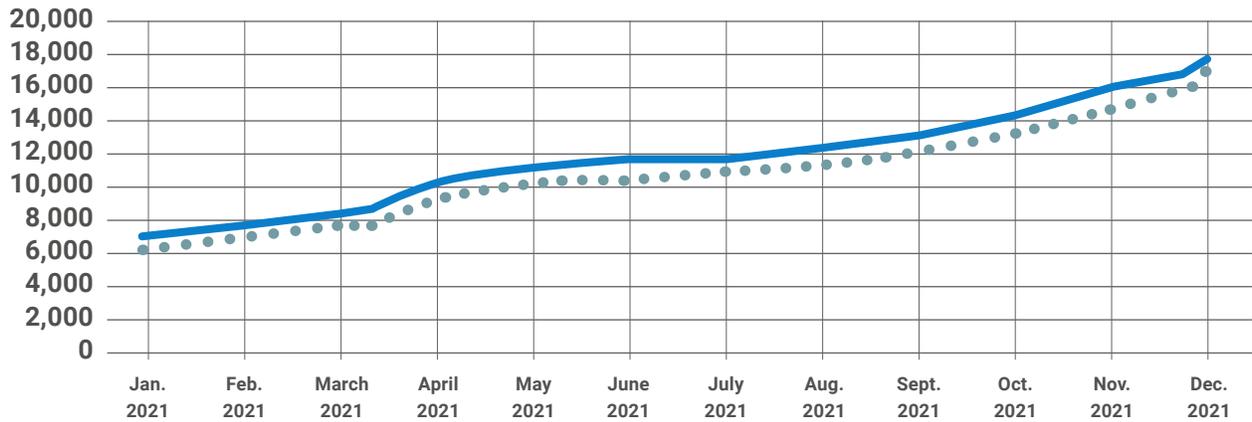
COVID-19

Like all communities worldwide, Jackson was affected by the emergence of COVID-19. By the end of 2021, there had been 28,202 cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases in Jackson County and 440 confirmed deaths due to COVID-19 (data retrieved on February 24, 2022). Cumulative Case Rates were higher in Jackson County than across the State of Michigan. However, the Cumulative Death Rate due to COVID-19 was consistently lower in Jackson County⁴.

⁴ Coronavirus / Michigan data. <https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/stats>

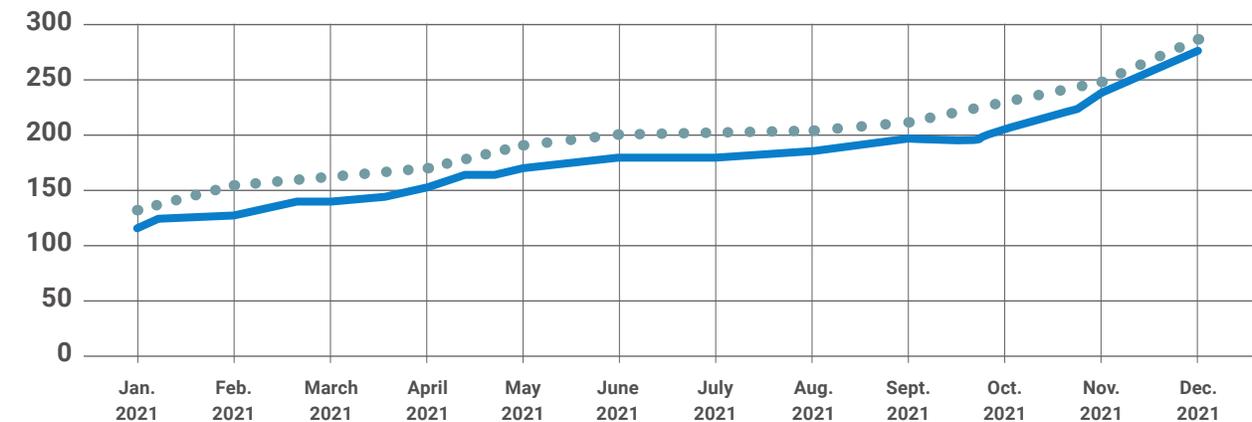
Cumulative COVID-19 Cases - Rate per 100,000

Data retrieved on March 25, 2022



Cumulative COVID-19 Deaths - Rate per 100,000

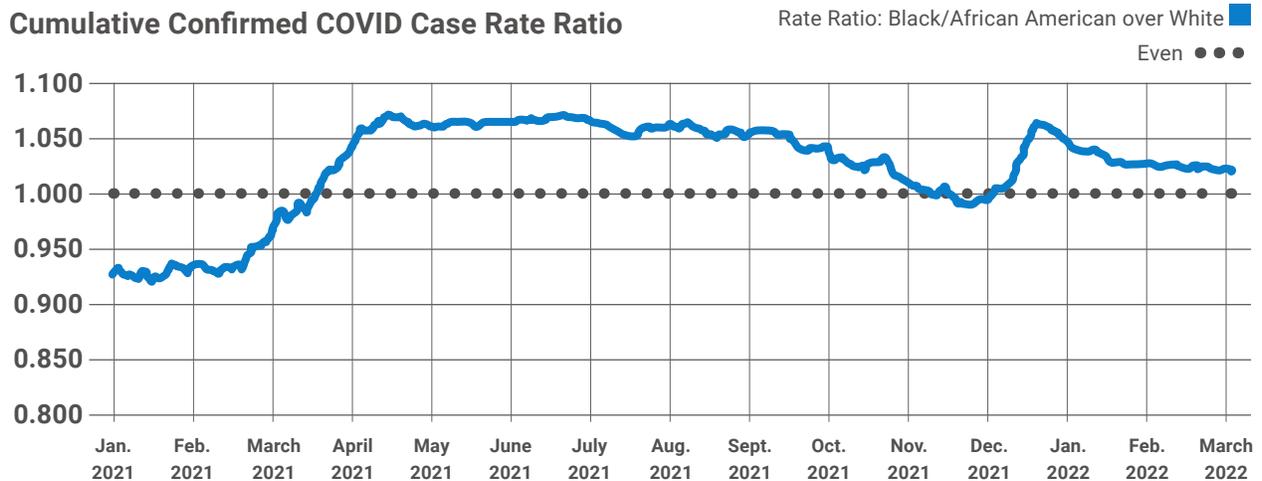
Data retrieved on March 25, 2022



COVID-19 disparities between White and Black/African American residents have emerged at the state and the county level. Both in Jackson County and across Michigan, the Cumulative Confirmed Case Rate among people who identify as Black/African American was higher than among those that identify as White. As of late March 2022, the racial COVID-19 disparity in Jackson County resulted in a Cumulative Confirmed Case Rate that was 2% higher among Black/African American people than their White counterparts. Across all of Michigan, the Cumulative Confirmed Case Rate was 15% higher among Black/African American people than White people.

Rate ratios are a way to measure disparities. The case rate ratio indicates how much more (or less) COVID-19 cases occur among the Black/African American population compared to the White population. A case rate ratio of greater than 1 means that the COVID case rate in the Black/African American population was higher than among the White population on that date. A case ratio of less than 1 means that the COVID case rate among the Black/African American population was less than among the White population on that date. The further the number is from 1, the greater the disparity.

The below graph represents the case rate ratio for cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases in Jackson County between January 27, 2021, and March 27, 2022. For comparison, the cumulative COVID-19 case rate ratio for Michigan was 1.149 as of March 25, 2022. This means that confirmed COVID-19 cases among Black/African American people occur at 1.149 times the rate of White people in Michigan. The greatest cumulative COVID case rate ratio in Jackson County was 1.071 in July 2021.



By the end of 2021, a total of 290,520 COVID-19 vaccines had been distributed in Jackson County. By June 2022, 61% of the population of Jackson County had completed a COVID-19 vaccine regimen (2 doses of Pfizer or Moderna, or 1 dose of Johnson & Johnson). This is slightly lower than the State of Michigan in which 66% of the population are fully vaccinated.

As of the end of March 2022, 50% of people that identify as non-Hispanic White in Jackson County had been fully vaccinated. Among those that identify as non-Hispanic Black/African American, 37% had been fully vaccinated. Among women in Jackson, 61% had been fully vaccinated compared to 52% of men.



Community Conditions

Our Basic Needs Are Met

Poverty

Based on U.S. Census, American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates, 13% of adults (ages 18-64) and 21% of children (under 18 years old) in Jackson County lived in poverty. Within the City of Jackson, 28% of adults and 38% of children lived in poverty. Federal poverty guidelines for 2022 issued by the Department of Health and Human Services defined poverty for a family of four as \$27,750/yr.

During the 2020 - 2021 school year, 55% of children enrolled in public schools in Jackson County were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. This is a slight decrease from 57% in the 2019-2020 school year (Kids Count Data Center).

Employment & Income

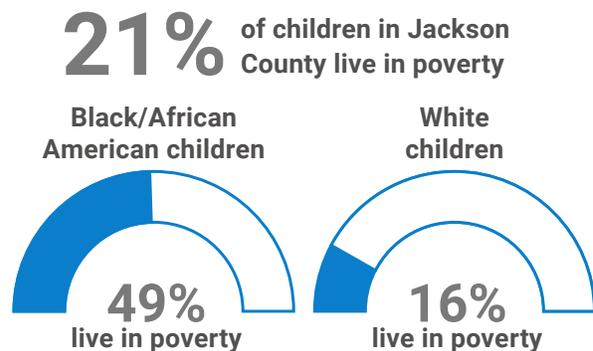
In 2021, 9% of young adults ages 16-19 in Jackson County were not working or going to school, compared to 7% for this same group statewide, according to County Health Rankings data. According to U.S. Census, American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates, 6% of Jackson County residents 16 years and older were unemployed. This is a 3% decrease since 2016. While the unemployment rate has decreased since 2017, disparities by race continue to be present.

- Black/African American: 12%, down from 19% in 2017
- White: 5%, down from 8% in 2017

According to the 2021 CCA Phone Survey data, 4% of respondents reported being unemployed for more than one year, and 3% reported being unemployed for less than 1 year. Furthermore, approximately 22% more Black/African American residents are employed in a part-time position because they are unable to find full-time employment (32%) compared to White residents (10%).

Median household income in Jackson County, according to U.S. Census, American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates, was \$53,658, compared to \$49,715 in 2017. Median income for males in Jackson County who work full-time was \$49,923, compared to \$39,236 for females.

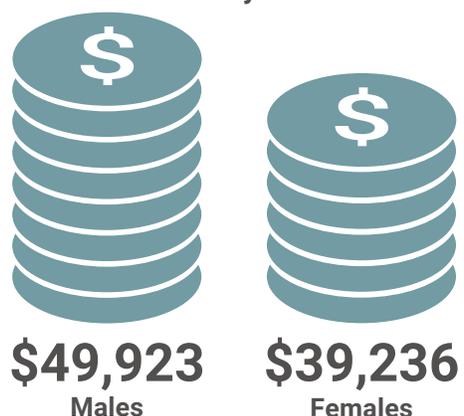
Racial Disparities Among Children Living in Poverty



Racial Disparities in Unemployment Rate



Median Income by Gender



Among single-female households in which the householder worked full-time year-round, an estimated 15% lived below the poverty level. The estimate in the same year for married couple households in which the householder worked full-time year-round was 1% (2019 U.S. Census, American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates).

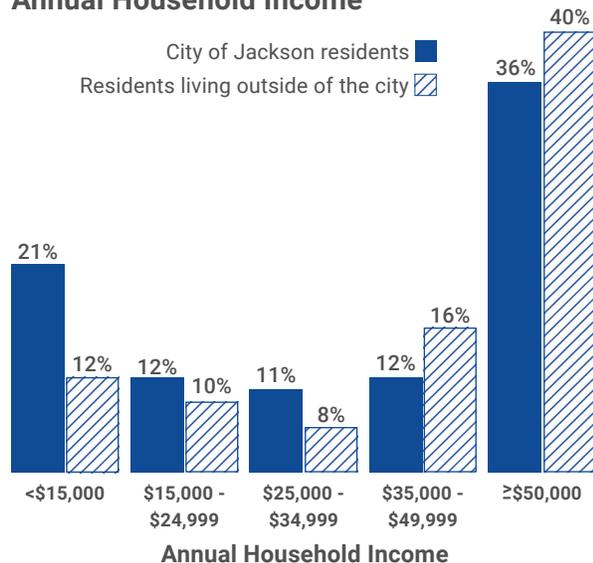
The income inequality ratio is a measurement used to help show how unevenly income is distributed within a community. A higher income inequality ratio in communities can cause disproportionately social and economic affects. In 2021, the income inequality index ratio for Jackson County was 4.3. The income inequality index ratio ranged between 3.7-5.5 for most U.S. counties (2021 County Health Rankings).

Annual Household Income

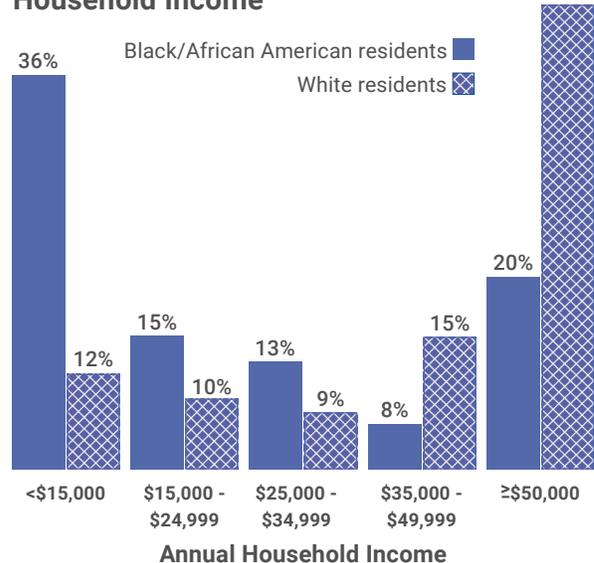
The charts below provide a breakdown of annual household income in Jackson County by place and race. The data contained is based on data from the 2021 CCA Phone Survey.

51% of Black/African American residents living in Jackson County report making less than \$25,000/yr., compared to 22% of White residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

Place-Based Disparities in Annual Household Income



Racial Disparities in Annual Household Income



Housing Stability & Quality

2021 CCA Phone Survey data reported 69% of Jackson County residents living in owner-occupied homes, and 24% living in renter-occupied homes. Residents living within the City of Jackson (31%) were more likely to live in renter-occupied homes than those living outside of the city (20%).

Home ownership was much higher for White residents (72%) compared to Black/African American residents (41%). U.S. Census, American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates further show that 29% of residents living in renter-occupied homes in the City of Jackson had no vehicles available, compared to 20% county wide. City of Jackson residents in owner-occupied homes with no vehicles available was 6%.

According to 2019 National Citizen Survey data for Jackson County, only 37% of residents positively rated the availability of affordable housing in the County, which is slightly higher compared to 31% in 2017.

Quality of housing in the Jackson community continues to be an area of concern. According to the 2021 CCA Phone Survey, 36% of Jackson County residents rate the quality of their dwelling to be 'excellent'. Those living within the City of Jackson were less likely to rate the quality of their housing excellent at 30%, compared to 39% for those living outside of the city. More Black/African American residents (2%) rate their housing as very unsafe than White residents (.9%).

Racial Disparities in Perceptions of Housing Quality



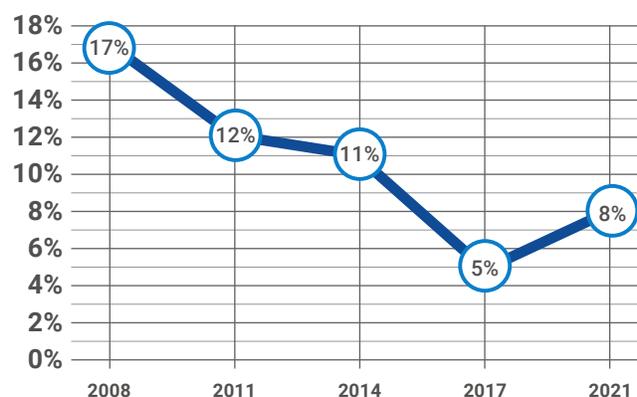
According to 2021 County Health Rankings data for Jackson County, 14% of residents lived in households with severe housing issues that included at least one of the following: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities. From 2014-2020 this has been in the 15%-17% range.

Healthcare Access & Affordability

Healthcare Coverage

Access to affordable, quality healthcare is critical to the health and well-being of residents. The percentage of Jackson County residents who do not have healthcare coverage increased slightly in 2021 (8%), up from 5% in 2017. In 2021, about 2% of children were without healthcare coverage, which is unchanged from 2017 (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

Residents Without Healthcare Coverage



Emergency Department Utilization

In 2021, residents reported going to the emergency department an average of .9 times in the past year (2021 CCA Phone Survey). Of the emergency department visits that occurred in 2021, 23% did not qualify as emergencies. Non-emergency visits were 25% in 2020, and 22% in 2019 (Henry Ford Jackson Hospital).

Access to Mental Healthcare

The 2021 CCA Phone Survey data reported that 6% of Jackson County residents had difficulty accessing mental healthcare. The percentage for White residents was 6% and 4% for Black/African American residents. 6% of residents living within the city reported difficulty accessing mental healthcare, compared to 4% for residents living outside the city.

Substance Use Disorder Services

2% of Jackson County residents reported difficulty accessing substance use disorder services. Among those reporting difficulty, 3% of residents within the city had difficulty and 1% of residents who live outside of the city had difficulty.

Transportation

In 2021, 4% of Jackson County residents reported that lack of transportation was a barrier to accessing health care. This is down slightly from 6% in 2017 (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

29% of renter-occupied households within the City of Jackson have no vehicles available

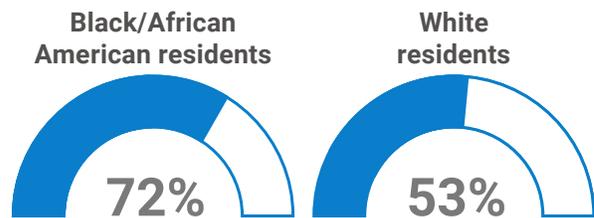
46% of Jackson County residents positively rated traffic flow

The City of Jackson continues to be a car dependent city, meaning most errands require a car. The city has a walkability score of 47, compared to 48 in 2017 (Walk Score - Walk Score Index). Jackson is somewhat bikeable, with a bike score of 58, meaning there is some bike infrastructure present (Walk Score - Bike Score Index). Only .4% of Jackson County residents report commuting to work using public transit (U.S. Census, American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates). 46% of residents positively rated the traffic flow in Jackson County in 2019, compared to 42% in 2017 (National Citizens Survey).

The 2021 CCA Phone Survey data reported that 7% of Jackson County residents have difficulties getting the transportation they need. Among those that reported difficulties getting the transportation they need, 54% don't have a car, 33% report that the bus stop is too far away, and 31% report not wanting to ask others for help or inconvenience others.

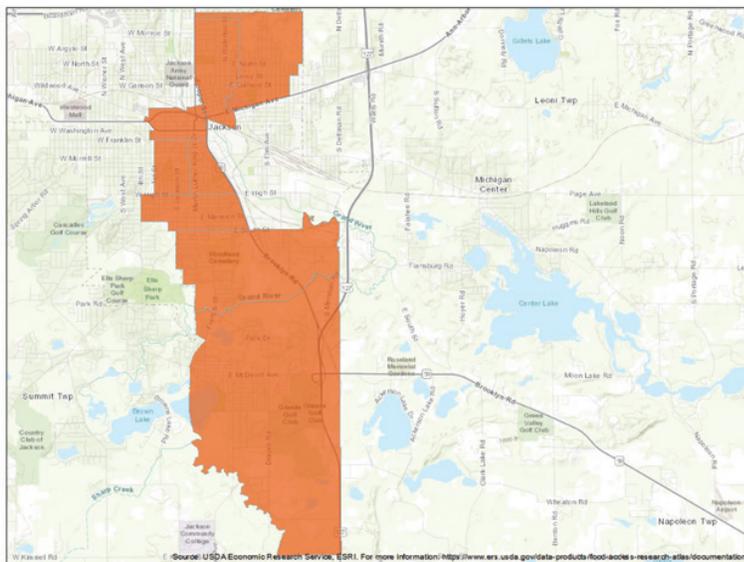
Among residents who reported a transportation difficulty

54% reported not having a car as one of their difficulties



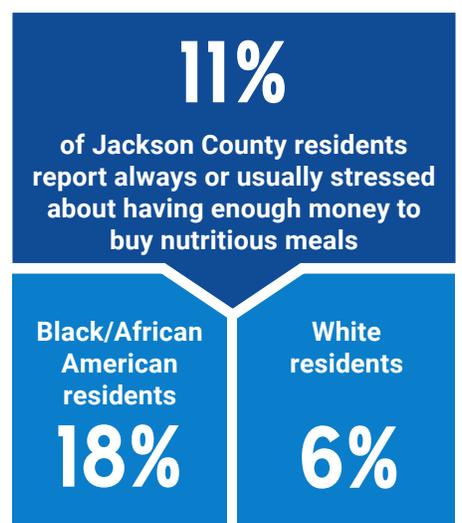
Food Access & Affordability

The 2021 CCA Phone Survey data showed that 11% of Jackson County residents reported always or usually feeling stressed about having enough money to buy nutritious meals. This is down slightly from 14% in 2017 and 17% in 2014.



This map of 2021 USDA data on food access highlights the low-income census tracts in Jackson County where a significant number or share of residents were more than one mile (urban) or more than 20 miles (rural) from the nearest supermarket.

Racial Disparities in Stress Related to Food



We Are Safe

Community & Neighborhood Safety

In 2021, 89% of Jackson County residents rated their housing as very safe or safe, compared to 93% in 2017. Among White residents, the response was 90%, and among Black/African American residents, the response was 82% (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

The 2021 CCA Phone Survey data reported that 94% of Jackson County residents feel very safe or safe in their homes, compared to 90% for those living within the city limits. When asked how safe it was to exercise alone in their neighborhood during the day, 58% of Jackson County residents reported feeling completely safe, compared to 56% in 2017. Disparities are present between White (31%) and Black/African American (18%) residents that report feeling completely safe to exercise alone in their neighborhood after dark.

Disparities in Perception of Safety to Exercise During the Day



The 2019 National Citizens Survey data reported that 52% of residents positively rated Jackson County as a place to raise children. This is up from 50% in 2017.

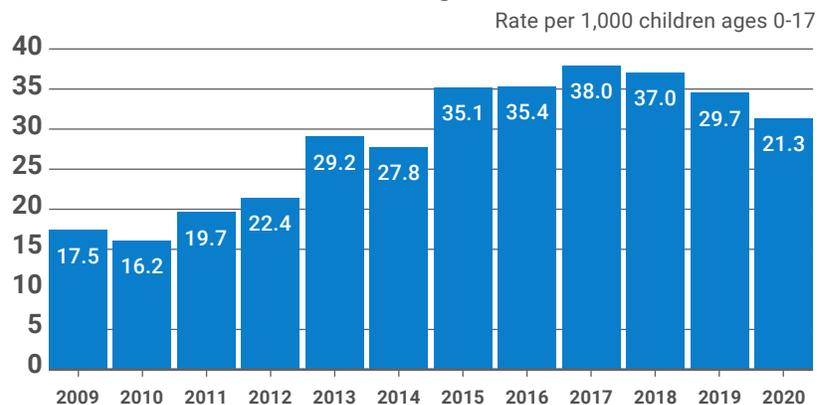
The violent crime rate in Jackson County for 2021 (476 crimes per 100,000 population) has decreased from 2016 (537), however Jackson County continues to have a higher rate of violent crime than Michigan (443) and the U.S. (386) according to County Health Rankings.

Youth Safety

The percent of middle school and high school students in Jackson County that report feeling unsafe or very unsafe at school has remained somewhat the same according to data from the Michigan Profile for Healthy Youth (MiPHY). In the 2019-2020 school year the percent of middle school students that reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe was 9% (8% in the 2017-2018 school year) and 9% for high school students (7% in the 2017-2018 school year).

Additionally, the 2019-2020 MiPHY reported that 91% of middle school students, and 87% of high school students, think their friends would feel it was wrong or very wrong to carry a weapon to school. In the 2017-2018 school year it was 89% for middle school students and 86% for high school students.

Confirmed Victims of Abuse/Neglect



Confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect are reported as a rate per 1,000 children 0 - 17 in Jackson County. This rate has seen a steady decline since 2017 with a rate of 37.0 in 2018, 29.7 in 2019, and 21.3 in 2020 (Kids Count Data Center).

We Are Healthy

General Health Status

The 2021 CCA Phone Survey data reported that 10% of Jackson County residents reported their general health is excellent, 28% very good, 36% good, 17% fair, and 8% poor. The percent reporting having fair or poor health status (25%) is higher than the state overall (19%) according to the 2019 Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System or BRFSS.

In 2019, 30% of Michigan resident respondents indicated that poor physical or mental health kept them from their usual activities within the past 30 days, compared to 28% in 2016 (Michigan BRFSS).

Disparities in Perception of Health



Overweight & Obesity

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a screening tool for overweight and obesity. Data on overweight and obesity in Jackson County is made available through Jackson Health Network (JHN) Epic Data.

In 2021, 28% of patients aged 18 and older cared for by JHN providers/practices fell into the BMI category of overweight (JHN Epic). In comparison, around 6% more (34%) of Michigan adults are estimated to be in the same BMI overweight category in 2019 (Michigan BRFSS).

Although Jackson is slightly lower than the Michigan average for those who fall into the category of overweight, we see the opposite for those who fall into the category of obese.

Almost 20% more JHN patients fell into the category of obese (47%) in 2021 (JHN Epic). In 2019, approximately 36% of Michigan adults are classified as obese, only a 2% increase from those who fall into the overweight category in 2019 (Michigan BRFSS).

5% more of JHN patients (75%) in 2021 fall into category of either overweight or obese (JHN Epic) compared to Michigan adults (70%) in 2019 (MI BRFSS).

According to MiPHY data, there has been an increase in the percent of middle school and high school students considered obese, and a small decrease in those who are considered overweight.

Percentage of Jackson County students who are overweight:

- Middle school: 16% in 2019-2020, compared to 18% in 2017-2018
- High school: 17% in 2019-2020, compared to 18% in 2017-2018

Percentage of Jackson County students who are obese:

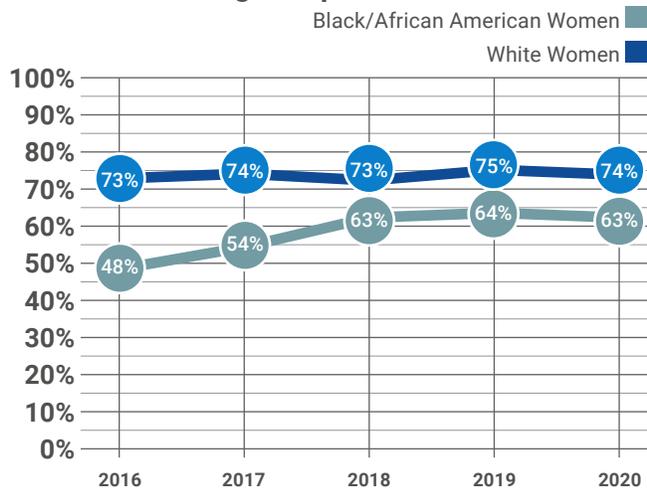
- Middle school: 18% in 2019-2020, compared to 16% in 2017-2018
- High school: 20% in 2019-2020, compared to 18% in 2017-2018

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is important for ensuring healthy pregnancies and births. One way the adequacy of prenatal care is measured is the Kessner Index. The Kessner Index is a classification of prenatal care based on the month of pregnancy in which prenatal care began, the number of prenatal visits, and the length of pregnancy (i.e.: for shorter pregnancies, fewer prenatal visits constitute adequate care). The Index defines adequate care as prenatal care that begins in the first trimester of pregnancy and includes an average of at least one or two additional prenatal visits per month of gestation, depending on the length of gestation.

- In 2020, 72% of women living in Jackson County received adequate prenatal care, compared to 74% in 2019 (MI Vital Statistics).
- Racial disparities continue to be present, however the percentage of Black/African American women receiving adequate prenatal care has increased significantly since 2016 (MI Vital Statistics).
- The percentage of White women receiving adequate prenatal care has remained somewhat the same for the past five years (MI Vital Statistics).

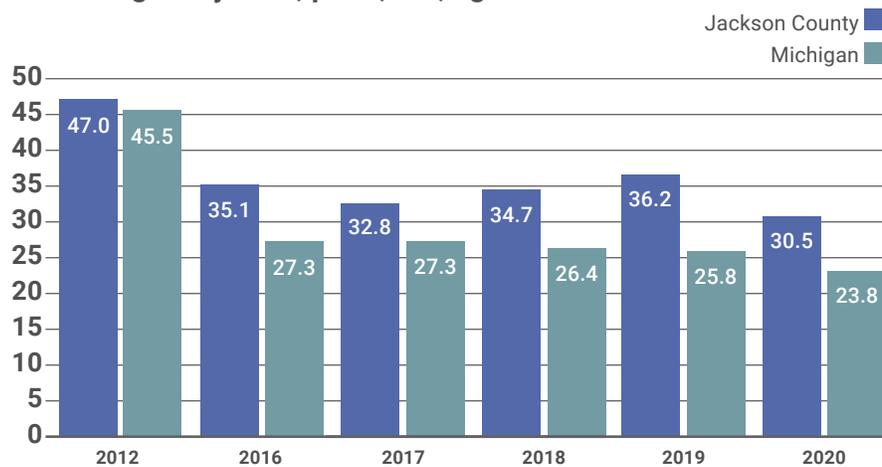
Women Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care



Teen Pregnancy & Birth Rates

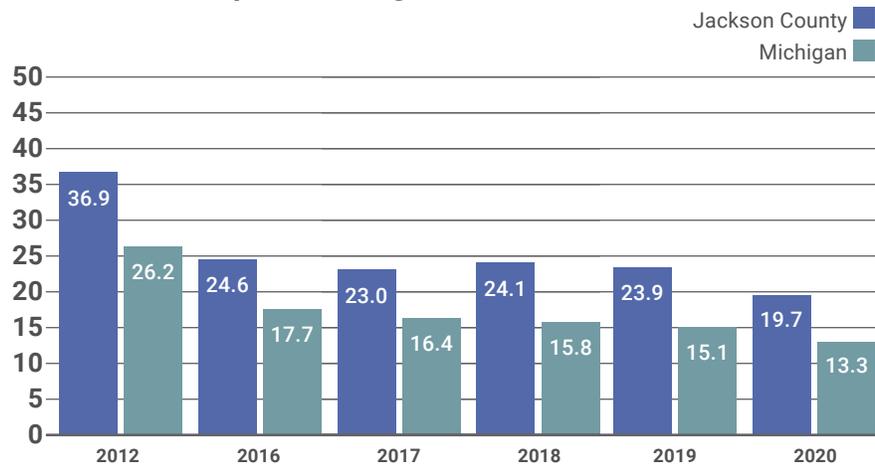
A community's teen pregnancy rate is estimated as the number of pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15-19 in a population. We see a decrease in the teen pregnancy rate from 2019, which was 36.2 to 30.5 in 2020 (MI Vital Statistics).

Teen Pregnancy Rate, per 1,000, age 15-19



Teen birth rate in Jackson County for 2020 was 19.7 per 1,000 female population ages 15-19, compared to the Michigan rate of 13.3. Teen birth rates in Jackson have continued to be higher than the rate in Michigan (MI Vital Statistics).

Teen Birth Rate, per 1,000, age 15-19



Birth Control

In 2021, CCA Phone Survey data reported that 33% of females ages 18-44 received birth control (or a prescription for birth control) within the past year, compared to 34% in 2017. Fewer females ages 18-44 reported receiving counseling or information about birth control in 2021 (20%) than in 2017 (23%), however the percentage of males ages 18-44 that reported having received counseling or information slightly increased in 2021 (5%), compared to just 1% in 2017.

Infant Mortality

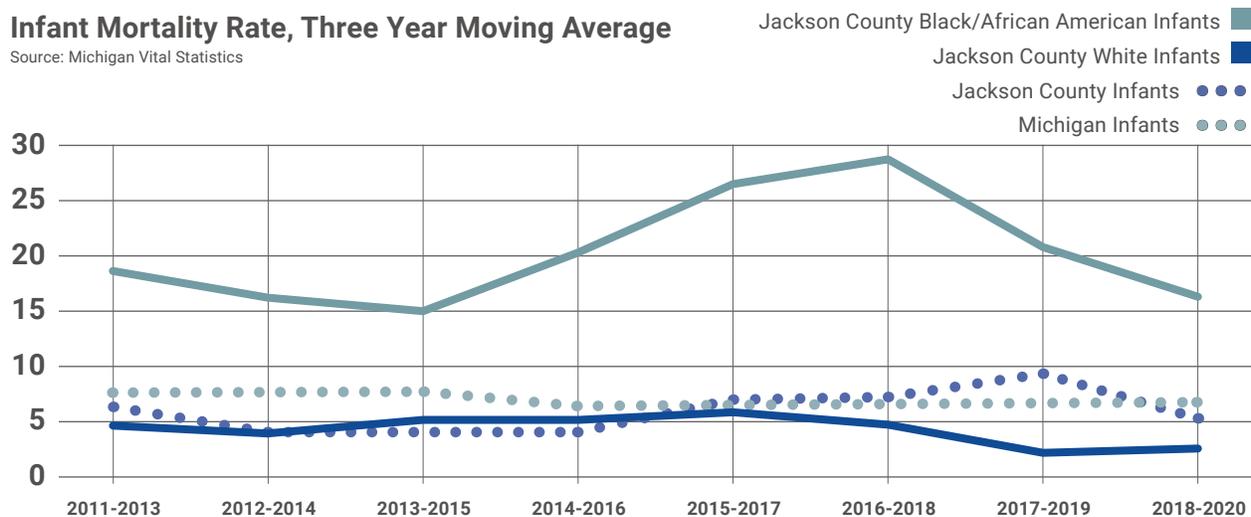
Maternal and child health indicators are important in gaining a full understanding of a community's health. The infant mortality rate (death of a child before their first birthday) is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births. This rate is often used as an indicator to measure the health and well-being of a community.

Jackson County's infant mortality rate in 2019 was 3.6, a slight improvement from 4.0 in 2018. The rate was higher in previous years (7.9 per 1,000 live births in 2017, 9.6 in 2016, and 5.8 in 2015) according to Michigan Vital Statistics. The infant mortality rate in Michigan has remained somewhat static for the past 5 years (6.4 per 1,000 live births in 2019, 6.6 in 2018, 6.8 in 2017, 6.4 in 2016, and 6.9 in 2015) (MI Vital Statistics).

There continue to be significant racial disparities related to infant mortality rates in Jackson County. The three-year moving average from 2018-2020 was 5.3 for Jackson County, 16.3 for Black/African American infants, and 3.5 for White infants. The graph below provides historical data on this disparity (MI Vital Statistics).

Infant Mortality Rate, Three Year Moving Average

Source: Michigan Vital Statistics



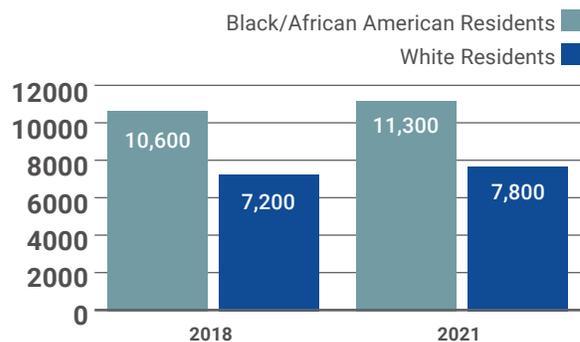
Infants born at low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds), and especially very low birth weight babies (less than 1,500 grams or 3.25 pounds), were more likely than infants of normal birth weight to die in the first year of life and to experience long-range physical and developmental problems. In 2019, according to Michigan Vital Statistics, 9% of births in Jackson County were categorized as low birth weight and 2% as very low birth weight.

Life Expectancy & Premature Deaths

Based on data from County Health Rankings, the estimated life expectancy for a resident of Jackson County in 2021 was 76.9 years, compared to 78.1 years for Michigan residents. In 2016, the estimated life expectancy for a Jackson County resident was 74 years and 77.3 for Michigan residents.

Death before age 75 is considered premature death. Premature death is a relatively rare event in most communities and an important measure of poor health. Years of potential life lost due to premature death in 2021 was 8,200 for Jackson County, compared to 7,500 in Michigan. Significant racial disparities for this indicator remain. In 2021, there was an estimated 11,300 years of potential life lost due to premature death for Black/African American residents of Jackson County, compared to 7,800 years for White residents (County Health Rankings).

Years of Potential Life Lost Due to Premature Death in Jackson County

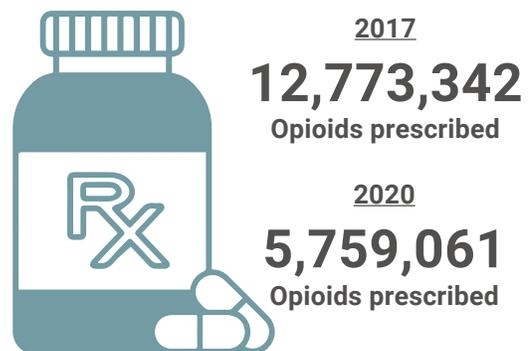


Substance Use & Drug Related Deaths

In 2021, there were 340 emergency department visits in Jackson County due to drug overdoses according to Henry Ford Jackson Hospital data. This was an increase from 313 visits in 2020 and a slight decrease from 347 in 2019. In 2020, the rate of all deaths due to drugs was 11.47 per 100,000 population while the rate of deaths due to opioids is 7.65 per 100,000 population. Since 2019, the rate of deaths due to opioids increased 303%.

There was a decrease from 8% in 2017 to 6% in 2021 in the proportion of Jackson County residents who reported ever misusing a pain reliever. Of those who reported ever using a pain reliever in 2021, 4% were Black/African American and 6% were White. Among residents that reported ever misusing a pain reliever in 2021, 14% reported taking a pain reliever in the past 30 days. This percentage was 10% for Black/African American residents and 15% for White residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

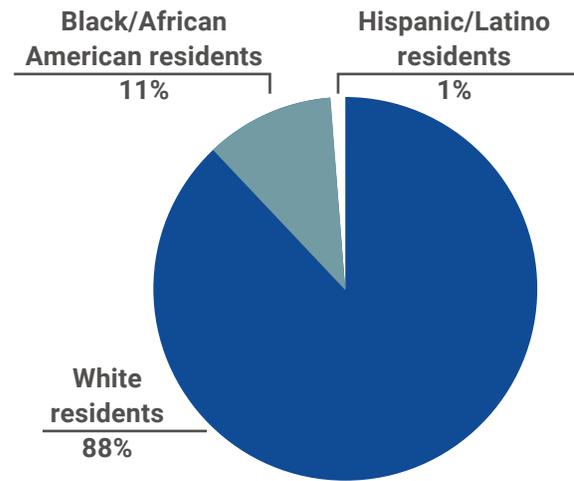
Number of Opioids Prescribed in Jackson County



There has been a significant decrease in the number of doses of opioids prescribed in Jackson County. A total of 5,759,061 doses were prescribed in 2020 (approximately 36 doses per person), down more than 200% from 12,773,342 doses in 2017 (approximately 80 doses per person) (Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs).

In 2021, there were 253 opioid overdose incidents, 5% of which were reported as fatal incidents (Jackson Community Ambulance). This is an increase from 237 in 2020, and 242 in 2019. In 2021, 88% of reported overdose incidents involved White residents, 11% were Black/African American, and 1% were Hispanic/Latino. This racial breakdown was similar for 2020 and 2019. Male residents continue to account for more than half of the opioid overdose incidents reported by Jackson Community Ambulance from 2019 - 2021: 66% in 2019, 67% in 2020, and 68% in 2021.

Race Distribution in Opioid Overdose Incidents in Jackson County



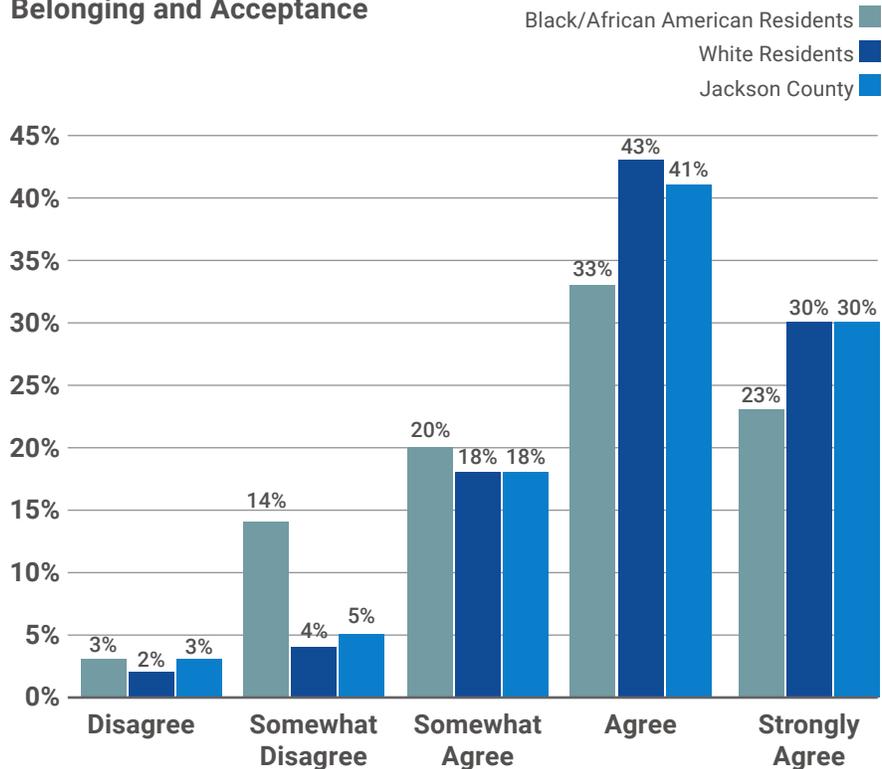
We Are Resilient

Acceptance & Belonging

In 2021, 6% of Jackson County residents felt that, within the past 12 months, they were treated worse than other races. 67% felt they were treated the same. 18% felt they were treated better, and less than 1% felt they were treated worse than some races but better than others (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

When stratified by race, a higher proportion of Black/African American residents felt they were treated worse than other races compared to White residents (25% vs. 4%). This has increased slightly from 2017 (21% vs 2%). A higher proportion of White residents (68%) felt they were treated the same as other races compared to Black/African American residents (63%). A lower proportion of Black/African American residents (5%) felt they were treated better than other races compared to White residents (20%) (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

Percentage of Residents Who Feel a Sense of Belonging and Acceptance



The 2021 CCA Phone Survey further reported that 17% of residents strongly agree or agree that Jackson County has had more success than failure in resolving local issues. Additionally, 31% of residents strongly agree or agree that if there were a serious problem in this community the people here could get together and try to solve it.

In 2021, the residential segregation index for Jackson County was 58 on a scale of 0-100, in which 100 represents complete segregation. This is a slight improvement from 61 in 2018. The residential segregation index for other Michigan counties ranged between 23-81 for 2021 and 44-80 for 2018 (County Health Rankings).

Civic Engagement

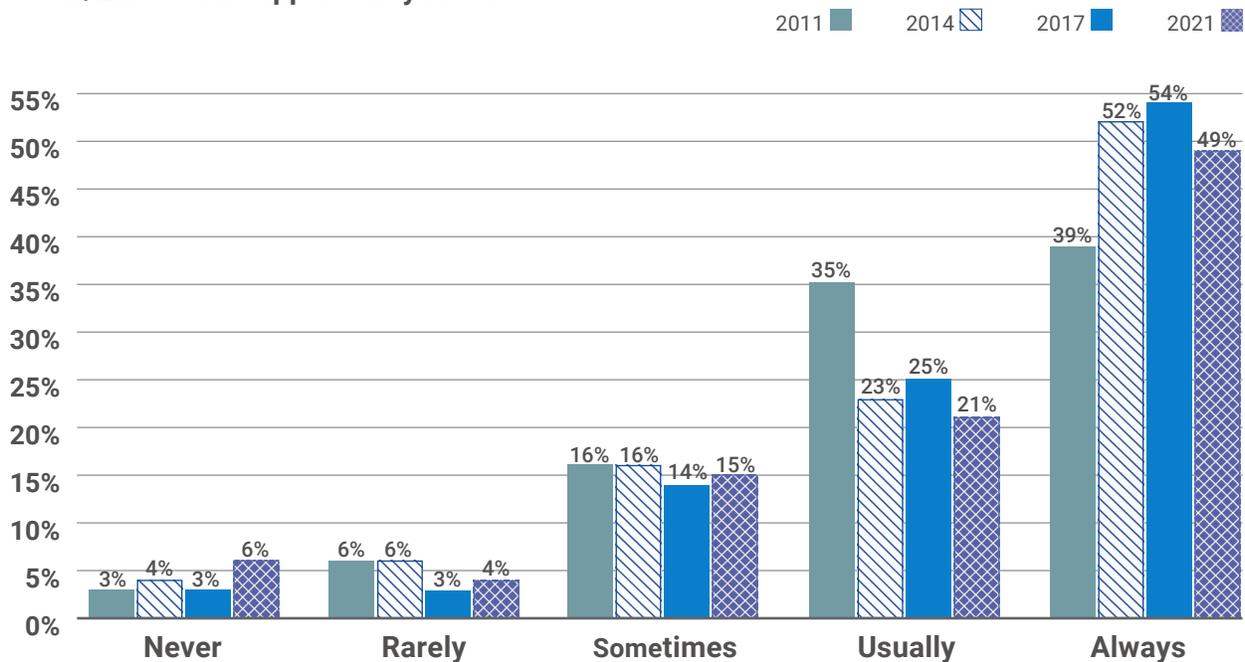
The average number of registered voters in Jackson County for the August primary elections between 2010 and 2020 was 111,778. In the 2020 primary election, 33% of registered voters in Jackson County turned out to vote, compared to 30% in 2018 (Jackson County Clerk).

Social & Emotional Support

The 2021 CCA Phone Survey gathers data from residents to understand whether or not they get the social and emotional support they need. In 2021, 49% of residents reported always getting the social and emotional support they needed, compared to 54% reported in 2017.

In 2021, the ratio of Jackson County population to mental health providers was 340:1, an improvement from 420:1 reported in 2018. The ratio for Michigan population to mental health provider in 2021 was 360:1 compared to 430:1 in 2018. Across Michigan, the ratio of population to mental health providers ranged from 5,720:1 to 180:1, compared to the range of 6,380:1 to 210:1 reported in 2018 (County Health Rankings).

Percentage of Residents Reporting How Often They Get the Social/Emotional Support They Need



Youth Resilience

Adverse Childhood Experiences or ACEs refers to types of abuse, neglect, and other potentially traumatic experiences that occur to people under the age of 18. ACEs have been linked to negative outcomes later in life, including risky health behaviors, chronic health conditions, low life potential, and early death (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

According to 2019-2020 MiPHY results, 40% of high school students reported experiencing two or more ACEs. This rate is unchanged from the 2017-2018 school year. Among high school students receiving As/Bs, the rate was 38% in 2019-2020, and 37% in 2017-2018. Among high school students receiving Ds/Fs, the rate was 58% in 2019-2020 and 70% in 2017-2018. For Jackson County middle school students, 33% reported two or more ACEs in 2019-2020, compared to 35% in 2017-2018. Among middle school students receiving As/Bs, the rate was 31% for 2019-2020 and 34% for 2017-2018. Among middle school students receiving Ds/Fs, the rate was 62% for 2019-2020 and 42% for 2017-2018.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

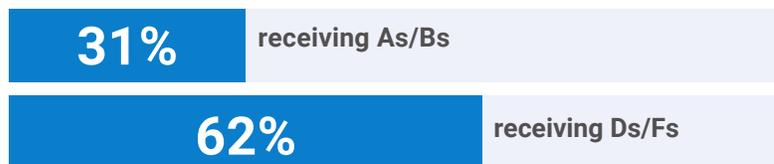
- Parental divorce or separation
- Mental abuse or neglect
- Physical abuse or neglect
- Sexual abuse
- Witnessed violence in home or neighborhood
- Lived with person who had mental illness or attempted suicide
- Lived with person who was an alcoholic or used drugs
- Lived with person who went to jail or prison

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Among Middle School Students

33% report experiencing two or more ACEs

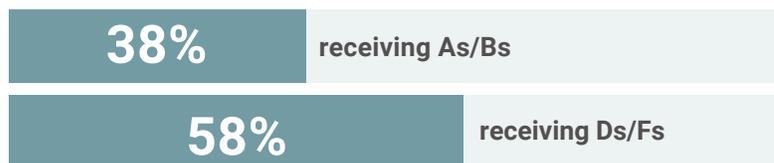
Chart below shows percentage of middle school students that report two or more ACEs broken down by academic grades.



Among High School Students

40% report experiencing two or more ACEs

Chart below shows percentage of high school students that report two or more ACEs broken down by academic grades



The MiPHY survey also captured whether or not students knew an adult in their neighborhood they could talk to about something important. The rate for all Jackson County high school students was 41% in 2019-2020 and 44% in 2017-2018. For high school students receiving As/Bs the rate was 42% in 2019-2020 and 47% in 2017-2018. For high school students receiving Ds/Fs it was 41% in 2019-2020 and 26% in 2017-2018.

The rate for all Jackson County middle school students was 52% in 2019-2020 and 52% in 2017-2018. For middle school students receiving As/Bs it was 54.1% in 2019-2020 and 54% in 2017-2018. For middle school students receiving Ds/Fs it was 39% in 2019-2020 and 34% in 2017-2018 (MiPHY).

Suicide Risk

According to MiPHY survey results, the proportion of Jackson County middle school students who ever tried to kill themselves has continued to increase. The rate was 8% in 2016, 12% in 2018, and 14% in 2020. The proportion of Jackson County middle school students that reported ever seriously considering suicide remained relatively the same from 2018 (29%) to 2020 (28%) (MiPHY).

Among Jackson County high school students, the proportion who reported attempting suicide in the past 12 months remained relatively the same at 12% in 2019-2020, and 11% in 2017-2018. The rate that seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months also remained the same at 24% in 2019-2020, and 24% in 2017-2018 (MiPHY).

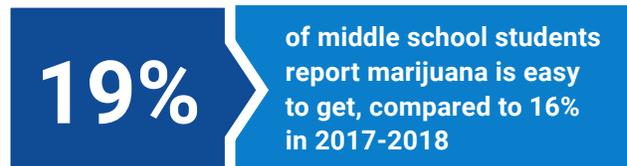
The MiPHY survey also reports on alcohol, marijuana, cigarette, and electronic vape use by middle school and high school students. The data below reflects the 2019-2020 school year. 2017-2018 data is included as comparison data where applicable.

Alcohol Use

- 57% of high school students report it was easy to get alcohol. The rate was also 57% in 2017-2018.
- 16% of high school students report having had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days. The rate was 18% in 2017-2018.
 - » 18% of females and 14% of males Among those that report having had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.

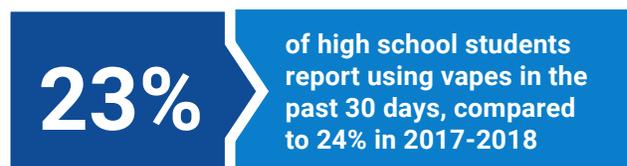
Marijuana Use

- 4% of middle school students report using marijuana in the past 30 days. The rate was unchanged from 2017-2018.
- 19% of high school students report using marijuana in the past 30 days, compared to 18% in 2017-2018.
- 19% of middle school students report marijuana was easy to get, compared to 16% in 2017-2018.
- 50% of high school students report marijuana was easy to get. The rate was unchanged from 2017-2018.
- 52% of middle school students reported believing smoking marijuana once or twice a week to be of moderate to great risk, down from 59% in 2017-2018.
- 37% of high school students reported believing smoking marijuana once or twice a week to be of moderate to great risk, down from 40% in 2017-2018.



Cigarette & Vape Use

- 8% of middle school students report using vapes in the past 30 days, compared to 5% in 2017-2018.
- 23% of high school students report using vapes in the past 30 days, compared to 24% in 2017-2018.
- Among students who reported using electronic vape products recently, middle and high school students usually got their own product by borrowing them from someone else (38% for middle school students, 34% for high school students)
- 2% of middle school students report using cigarettes in the past 30 days, since 2013-2014 this has stayed in the 1%-2% range.
- 4% of high school students report using cigarettes in the past 30 days, since 2013-2014 this rate has steadily declined from 11% in 2013-2014, 9% in 2015-2016, and 5% in 2017-2019.



We Achieve Our Full Potential

Educational Attainment & Aspirations

Kindergarten Readiness

According to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, children who participate in preschool programs are more likely to be socially and cognitively ready for kindergarten. In 2020, 55% of children ages 3-4 in Jackson County were not enrolled in preschool. This percent has been consistent over the past several years, 55% in 2017, 54% in 2018, with a small decline in 2019 to 51%. Jackson County continues to have a higher percentage of children not enrolled in preschool compared to Michigan, respectively 53% since 2017 (Kids Count Data Center).

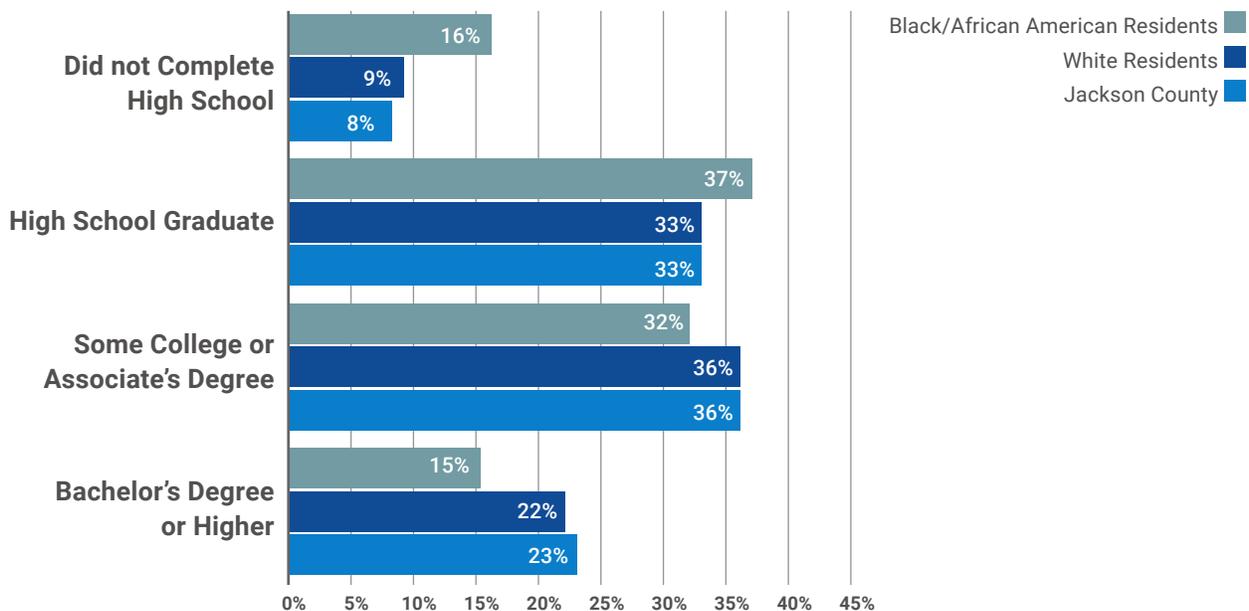
Absenteeism

For the 2020 - 2021 school year, 17% of students in Jackson County were considered chronically absent (missed at least 10% of school days) according to MI School Data. The proportion of Jackson County students considered chronically absent for the 2019-2020 school year was 22% and 12% for the 2017-2018 school year.

Educational Attainment

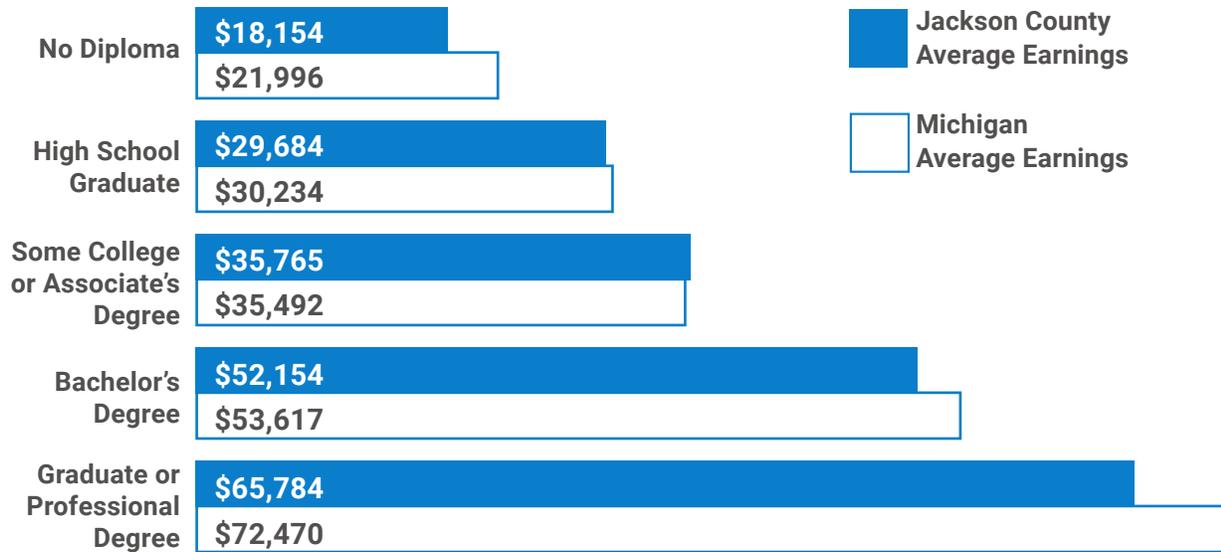
The chart below represents educational attainment for Jackson County residents 25 years and over, as reported by the U.S. Census, American Community Survey - 2019 5-year estimates:

Jackson County Educational Attainment by Race



Average Earnings by Level of Education

The following average earnings were reported by Jackson County and Michigan residents based on level of education. (U.S. Census, American Community Survey – 2019 5-year estimates).



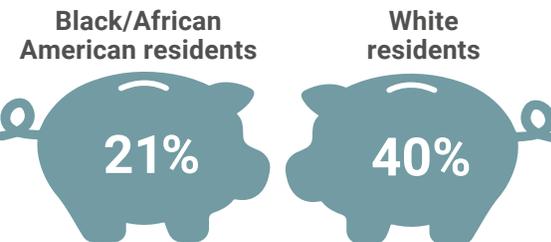
Savings

In 2021, 50% of Jackson County residents reported saving money for personal savings, compared to 43% in 2017. The proportion of residents that reported saving for retirement was 38% in 2021 and 38% in 2017. 15% were saving for college in 2021, up from 12% in 2017. By contrast, 32% of Jackson County residents reported they were not saving money for any of those categories. This is down from 39% in 2017 (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

Many financial experts recommend setting aside emergency or rainy-day funds that would cover up to 3 months of expenses, in case of sickness, job loss, economic downturn, or other emergencies. In Jackson County, 57% of residents report having an emergency fund that would cover at least 3 months of expenses. 60% of White residents report having set aside emergency funds, compared to 37% of Black/African American residents (2021 CCA Phone Survey).

Racial Disparities in Residents Who Are Saving for Retirement

38% of Jackson County residents report saving for retirement



Get Involved!

We envision a community where all residents are safe, healthy, and thriving. Data included in this report show that there is much work to do – and it will take all of us to make it happen!

We encourage you to take action and get involved to help make a difference.

Share the data in this report with others to help build a better understanding of existing community conditions.

Get involved in your own neighborhood and community by:

- Joining your neighborhood association
- Getting to know your neighbors
- Volunteering your time or making a monetary donation to a local non-profit or service organization whose mission/vision is aligned with your passions

Be an advocate for change by:

- Voting in every election so your voice is heard. Encourage everyone around you to vote in every election too!
- Actively participating in local government by attending meetings held by your local township, city, or county officials. Use the data in this report to highlight disparities that you feel need to be prioritized for action.

Ready to join others that are already working hard to reduce disparities and improve community level outcomes?

- Contact the Jackson Collaborative Network by emailing HFAHCollaborationNetwork@hfhs.org so we can help get you connected!
- Visit our website to learn more about collaborative work that is happening: www.JacksonCollaborativeNetwork.org.



Data Sources

The following public data sources were utilized in this report:

Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center:

<https://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

County Health Rankings:

<https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/michigan/2021/rankings/jackson/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot>

Jackson County Clerk:

<https://www.mijackson.org/294/County-Clerk>

MI School Data:

<https://www.mischooldata.org/>

Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey:

https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-71550_5104_5279_39424---,00.html

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services:

<https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/>

Michigan Licensing and Regulatory Affairs:

<https://www.michigan.gov/lara/bureau-list/bpl/health/maps/reports>

Michigan Profile for Healthy Youth:

<https://mdoe.state.mi.us/schoolhealthsurveys/externalreports/countyreportgeneration.aspx>

Michigan Vital Statistics:

https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-73970_2944_4669---,00.html

National Citizens Survey:

<https://www.co.jackson.mi.us/933/National-Citizen-Survey-Results>

U.S Census:

<https://www.census.gov/data.html>

Walk Score:

<https://www.walkscore.com/MI/Jackson>

