



Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

Updated November 2022

Demographics ○ Community & Neighborhood Conditions ○ Social & Economic Conditions
Life Experiences ○ Access to Quality Care ○ Mental Health ○ Physical Health ○ Maternal Child Health



SEMPQIC

Southeast Michigan Perinatal Quality Improvement Coalition

The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

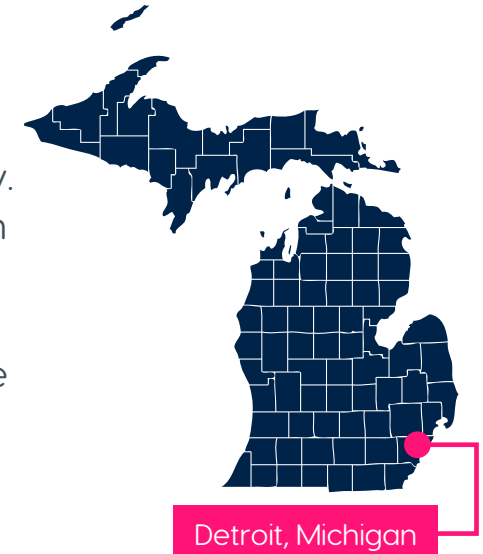
About this Dashboard

Why Study the Health of Detroit?

This Detroit Health Equity Dashboard contains eight health related dimensions that correlate with perinatal health status found nationally, including broader health measures that contribute to infant mortality and maternal morbidity and mortality. Recognizing the well-established belief that infant mortality rates reflect the health of the community, this Detroit Health Equity Dashboard has been developed to include the socio-ecological factors that influence the overall existence of women and families. In 2020, Michigan's governor, Gretchen Whitmer, issued an executive order declaring racism a public health crisis. Literature has verified the significant influence of the social determinants of health (SDOH) on the consistent presence of racial/ethnic health disparities, and we are now aware that systemic racism is the driving force behind all SDOH. The intent of this Detroit Health Equity Dashboard is to annually share the current, existing data elements, including systemic racism indicators, that impact perinatal health as a tool for users to identify points of influence to improve the health of the Detroit perinatal community through advocacy, policy setting, research or organizational goal setting and actions.

In addition, it is our desire that the data and resources here-in, be utilized with the recognition that, despite some of the dire data, we are seeking a paradigm shift, from an emphasis on risk to an emphasis on resilience and strengths. Also, it is our desire to change the narrative, which tends to be negative, to one of power driven by black communities and families, which cannot happen without an intentional focus on dismantling systemic racism.

This dashboard is published with a vision of Detroit as a community with access to affordable, safe, quality-housing, food, and hazard-free air and a clean environment as a foundational right of anyone that lives here. The data shown here offers opportunities for action that can transform Detroit into this vision and improve the health of women, infants, families, and all birthing people in the city.



The metrics were informed by the collective impact advisory committee and were selected based on the potential to track over time, and the ability to examine equity through a racial and geographic lens. Indicators were publicly available from national (e.g., US Census Bureau), state (e.g., BRFSS), and local data resources (City of Detroit Open Data Portal). Additionally, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Maternal Child Health Epidemiology Section, Michigan PRAMS team, and Michigan BRFSS teams provided Detroit-specific maternal, infant, and health outcome metrics.

Throughout this dashboard, different geographic areas are used as points of comparison to Detroit data. “Outer Wayne” refers to Wayne County rates minus Detroit data, and “Rest of Michigan” refers to Michigan rates minus Detroit data. **All numbers presented in this dashboard represent Detroit data unless otherwise noted.**

A complete description of the source of data included in this report is found at the end of the Dashboard. The selected data sources were used because they are believed to have a respected level of integrity. This dashboard will be updated annually as new data become available.

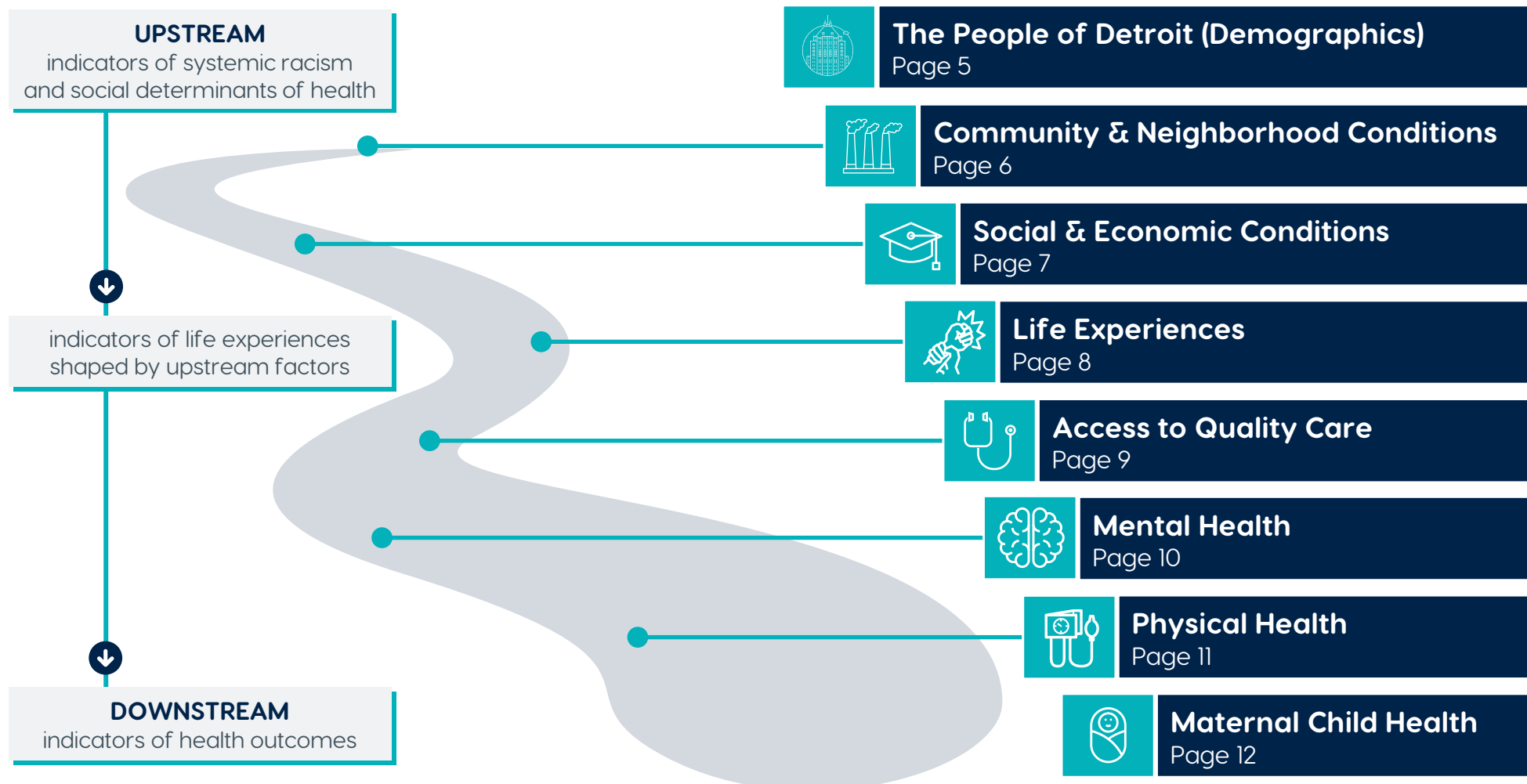
This data dashboard was developed as part of SEMPQIC's Detroit Health Equity Education Resource (<https://www.detroittheequityresource.com/>) with support from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

About this Dashboard

Dashboard Organization

The dashboard begins with a snapshot of the population of Detroit. The remaining pages are organized from “upstream” indicators of systemic racism and SDOH to indicators of the life experiences shaped by those factors to “downstream” indicators of health outcomes.



The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

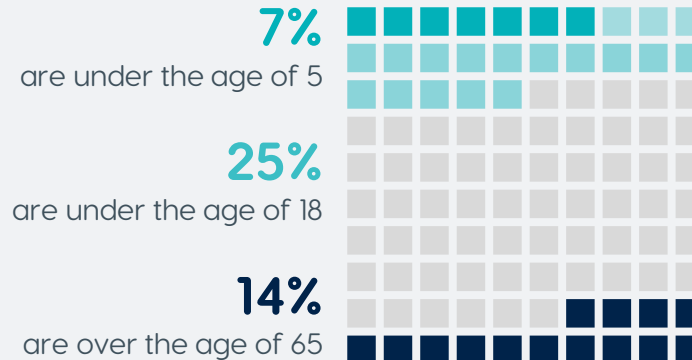
The People of Detroit (Demographics)

Total Population

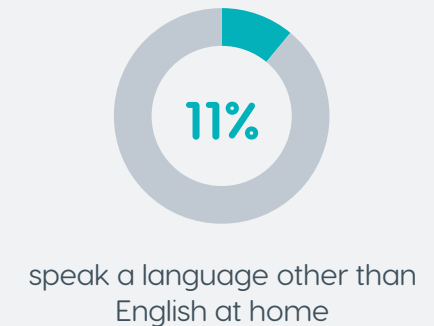
639,614
total population
in the city of Detroit in 2020



Age Groups in Detroit



Language Spoken at Home



Race/Ethnicity of Detroit Residents

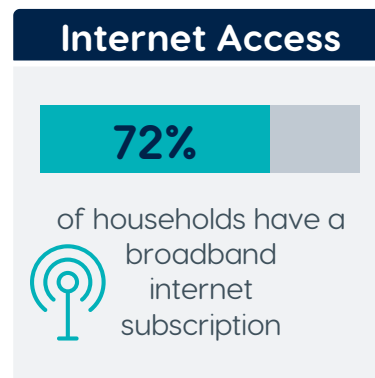
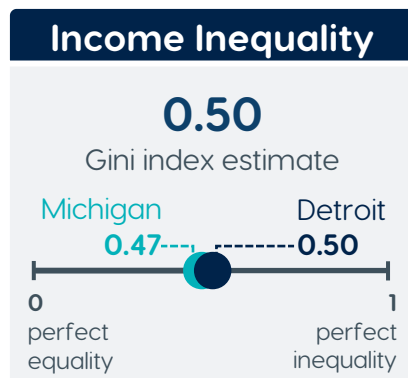
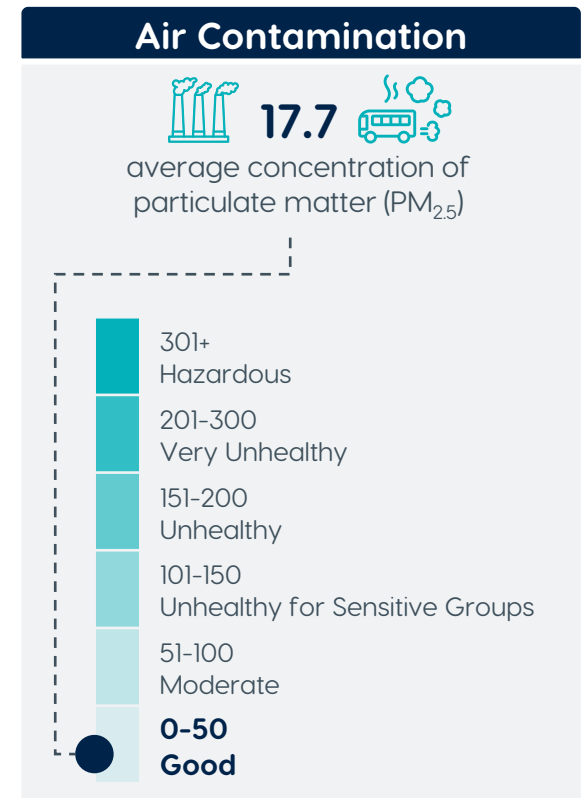
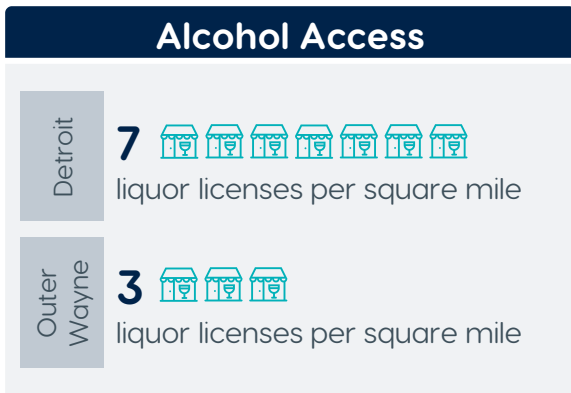
Black or African American*	77.1%
White*, not Hispanic/Latino	11.0%
Hispanic or Latino	7.7%
Two or more races	2.4%
Arab Americans	2.2%
Asian*	1.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native*	0.4%

*includes persons reporting only one race

The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

Community & Neighborhood Conditions

Systemic or structural racism manifests by creating community and environmental conditions that result in unequal resource allocation that limits access to quality education, safe neighborhoods, access to healthy food, housing availability, safe streets, etc. For example, the impacts of “redlining” in the Detroit metropolitan area still have significant ramifications today, resulting in the lack of integration of black and white communities and schools, funding schools with property taxes, and banks exploiting black homeowners with sub-prime loans resulting in an increase in foreclosures. Also, “housing instability and COVID-19 related hardships have contributed to an increase in health inequities.”¹ In addition, “the most recent EPA review of the research on the health effects of particle pollution concluded that nonwhite populations, especially blacks, faced higher risk of premature deaths from particle pollution”, due to living in neighborhoods and communities that are overexposed to pollutants.²



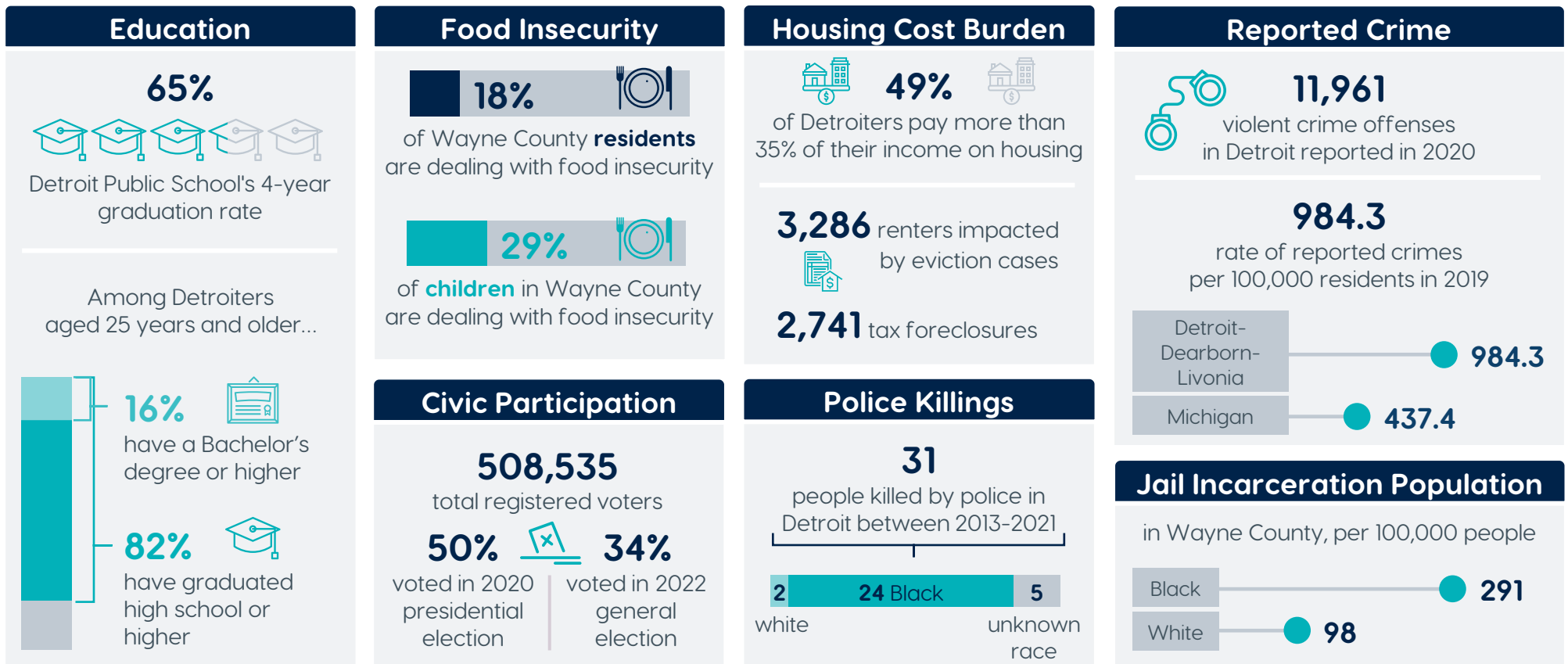
The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

Social & Economic Conditions

According to CDC, economic stability as a social determinant of health (SDOH), is defined as “the connection between the financial resources people have – income, cost of living, and socioeconomic status - and their health.”³ This includes key issues, such as poverty, employment (poor employment opportunities, lack of access to flexible scheduling and livable wages), wealth and jobs.

“Racial differences in income underestimates the true magnitude of the racial differences in economic resources. National data reveals that at every level of income there are large racial differences in wealth. For example, white households have a median net worth that is 10 times that of African-American households.”⁴

Social conditions include the criminal justice system and incidence of police violence. Structural racism in law enforcement is evidenced by the differences in policing experienced by predominantly white neighborhoods, compared to predominantly Black and Brown communities where police tend to be more aggressive, leading to racial inequities in police brutality. In fact, a high level of neighborhood police exposure increases the risk of preterm birth, and since neighborhoods with a greater proportion of Black residents are more likely to be policed, there is a racialized pattern of exposure.⁵



The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

Life Experiences

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the social determinants of health (SDOH) as the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. They state that SDOH are mostly responsible for health inequities – the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries. It is these SDOH that largely create the “life experiences” that envelope individuals and communities. For example, poverty, poor quality education, unsafe neighborhoods and aggressive policing in communities create the conditions for negative life experiences that result in health inequities and disparities.^{6,7}

Domestic Violence



23,964

domestic violence victims
in Wayne County

Sex of victims

Female — 18,172

Male — 5,788

Race of victims

Black — 17,986

White — 5,708

Asian — 64

AI or AN — 17

Maternal Stress

13%

of women reported experiencing
six or more life stressors
during their pregnancy



% of women who reported experiencing six or more life stressors during their pregnancy, by region

Detroit — 13%

Outer Wayne — 6%

Rest of Michigan — 7%

Healthcare Discrimination

14%

of Black women reported experiencing
discrimination in a healthcare setting
in the 12 months before giving birth



% of women who reported experiencing discrimination in a healthcare setting, by region and racial identity

Detroit
Black women — 14%

Outer Wayne
Black women — 13%

Rest of Michigan
Black women — 13%

Outer Wayne
all other races — 6%

Rest of Michigan
all other races — 6%

Adverse Childhood Experiences

40%

of children have
experienced
2 or more ACEs



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic experiences that occur before the age of 18. ACEs can include violence, abuse, and growing up in a family with mental health or substance use disorders.

The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

Access to Quality Care

“Blacks are disproportionately burdened by poorer access and lower quality of care even when controlling for factors such as income, education, and insurance”.⁸ “Even when black women have prenatal care and seek it early, the disparity of maternal deaths persists... blacks had four times the risk of maternal death even when presenting for prenatal care in all trimesters compared to whites.”⁹ Racial bias of providers and perceived racial discrimination from patients impacts black patients trust in their providers and medical community at large. Black Cesarean Section patients receive less pain medication than white Cesarean Section patients.¹⁰ “Findings suggest that when Black newborns are cared for by Black physicians, the mortality penalty they suffer, as compared with White infants, is halved. Strikingly, these effects appear to manifest more strongly in more complicated cases, and when hospitals deliver more Black newborns.”¹¹

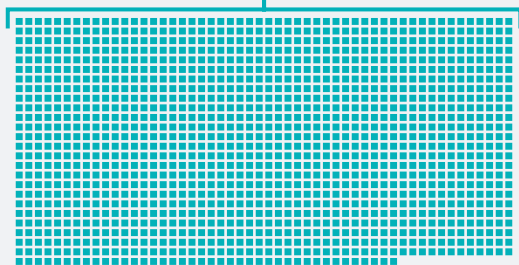
Primary Care Physicians

1 : 1,340

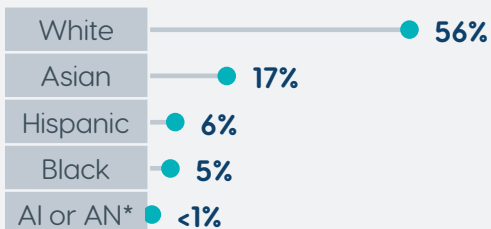
ratio of primary care physicians to population in Wayne county

primary care physicians

population



in the United States...
physicians by race/ethnicity



Mental Health Providers

1 : 310

ratio of mental health providers to population in Wayne county

mental health providers

population

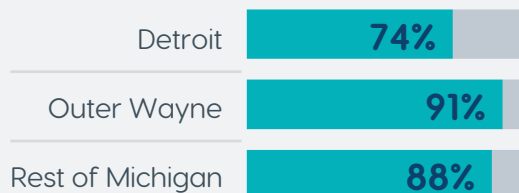


Prenatal Care



74%

of pregnant women received **prenatal care** in the first trimester

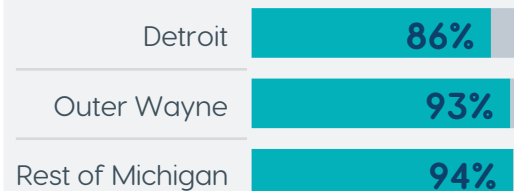


Transportation



86%

of women had **affordable, reliable transportation** during their pregnancy

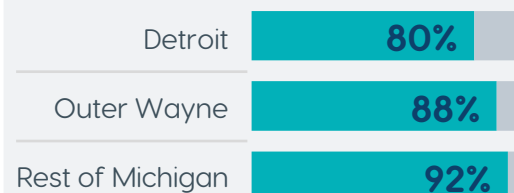


Postpartum Visits



80%

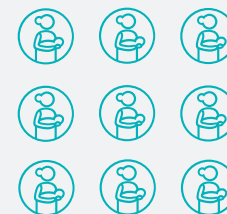
of women with a recent live birth received a **postpartum checkup**



Midwives

9

licensed certified **nurse** midwives (CNM) in Detroit



4

licensed certified **professional** midwives (CPM) in Detroit



*American Indian or Alaska Native

The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

Mental Health

Black, LatinX and Indigenous women in need of perinatal mental health services encounter the intersection of disparities in both perinatal care and mental health care. Structural racism in policies and discrimination by providers contributes significantly to the disparities.¹²

Due to the existing stigma related to substance abuse and mental health disorders, Black women often distrust the health care system, and worry that their babies might be taken away from them by child welfare agencies, or that they may experience negative judgement from those who work for health care systems.

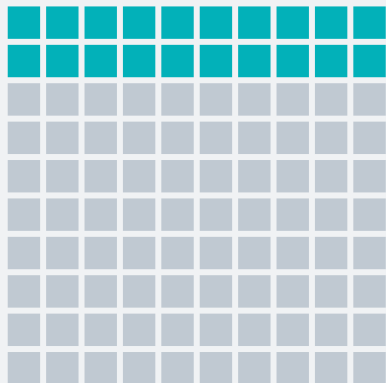
The recent response to the nation's opioid crisis is one example of this. Perinatal opioid misuse, which is more often observed in predominantly White, suburban/rural populations has included more sympathetic and compassionate responses to mothers (e.g., referrals to treatment) from the health care and public health systems. Babies who were exposed to opioids in utero have also been met with compassion and have increasingly been provided treatment for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome such as "cuddle therapy". Conversely, to address the epidemic of crack cocaine use during the 1980's, which was primarily observed in urban areas mostly populated by Black people, a more punitive approach was used where Black mothers were jailed and their babies removed from their care as a part of the "War on Crime". In addition, babies exposed to crack in utero were labeled "crack babies" and stigmatized throughout their educational lifetimes.¹³

Another aspect of mental health that requires urgent attention is the documented increase in suicide among Black adolescents. Nationally, the rate of suicide for Black adolescents (13-19 years of age) increased by 60% for males and 182% for females from 2001 to 2017.¹⁴

Depression

20%

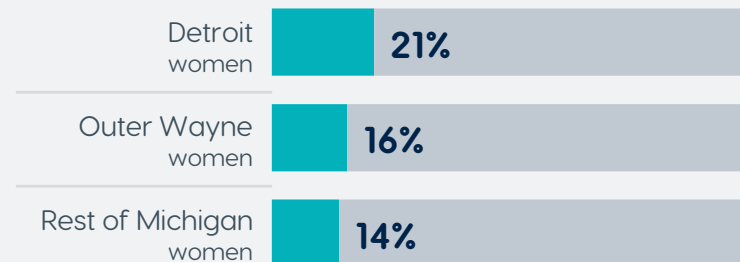
of adults have been told by a doctor they have depression



Postpartum Depression

21%

of women who have recently given birth reported experiencing **postpartum depression** following a live birth



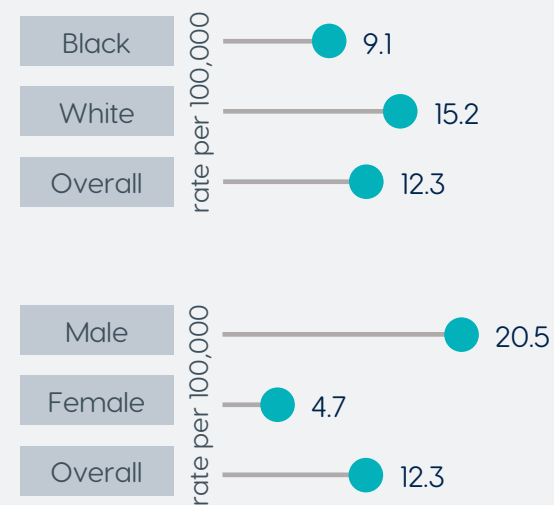
What is postpartum depression?

Postpartum depression is depression that occurs after childbirth. Those who develop postpartum depression are at greater risk of developing major depression later in life.

Suicide Rate

12.3 per 100,000

suicide rate in Wayne County



The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard


Physical Health

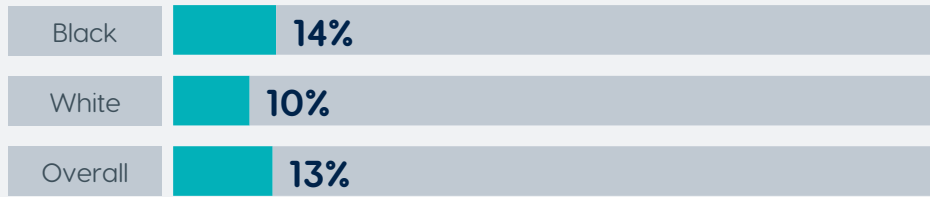
American sociologist, W.E.B DuBois noted in 1906 that social conditions, not genetics, impacted the health of Blacks, causing racial disparities in mortality rates.¹⁵

In 2010, Healthy People 2020 formerly recognized that social conditions, specifically the social determinants of health (SDOH) were responsible for racial health disparities.¹⁶ Now, Healthy People 2030 highlights the importance of addressing SDOH by including “social and physical environments that promote good health for all” as one of the four overarching goals for the decade.¹⁷

A substantial body of evidence has more recently demonstrated the relationship between race, racism and health status.¹⁸ Blacks are disproportionately burdened by poorer access and lower quality of care even when controlling for factors, such as income, education and insurance, which is represented by higher rates of morbidity and premature mortality when compared with White counterparts. Some of the starkest differences can be found in hypertension, diabetes, and asthma rates;¹⁹ also, infant and maternal morbidity and mortality.

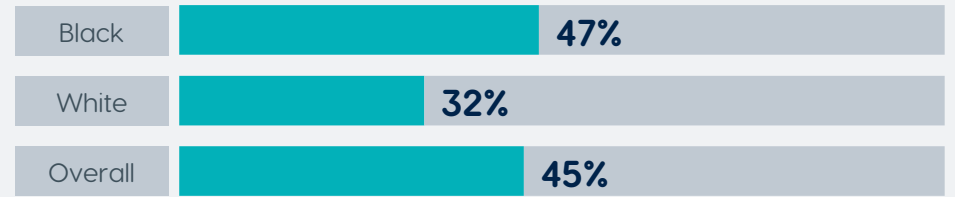
Diabetes

 **13%** of adults have ever been diagnosed with **diabetes**



High Blood Pressure

 **45%** of adults have ever been diagnosed with **high blood pressure**




Weight Status

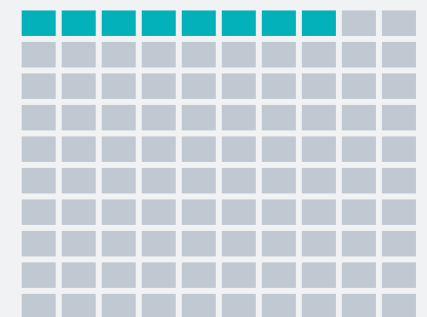
 **71%** of adults are **overweight or obese**



Blood Lead Levels

 **8%** of children under 6 years of age tested in 2021 had an **elevated*** blood lead level

*3.5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) or greater



The Detroit Health Equity Dashboard

Maternal Child Health

Infant mortality has long been a “marker” of the overall health of a population. However, the racial and ethnic disparities are symptoms of larger social, economic and political issues facing our nation, including residential segregation, food insecurity, the structure of the built environment and racism. While access to quality perinatal health care would certainly help, we must be cognizant that lasting solutions involve social and economic equity, educational equity and most importantly, anti-racist activities and policies.²⁰

“A growing body of research suggests that stress induced by [racial and gender] discrimination plays a significant role in maternal and infant mortality...The greater prevalence of maternal health risk factors among African American women cannot account entirely for their higher mortality rates...A fractured and unequal healthcare system and gaps in healthcare workforce training further aggravate these racial disparities. It is racism, not race itself, that threatens the lives of African American women and infants.”²¹

Live Births



8,811
live
births



14%
of births
were preterm



71%
of deliveries were
paid by Medicaid

age of mother	births	% of deliveries paid by Medicaid
15-19	705	
20-24	2,258	
25-29	2,747	
30-34	1,964	
35-39	888	
40+	239	

race of mother	births	% of deliveries paid by Medicaid
Black	7,006	71%
White	1,046	69%
Asian	190	76%

Safe Sleep



54% of infants
sleep alone always

Detroit **54%**

Outer Wayne **63%**

Michigan **66%**



70% of infants
sleep on their back

Infant Deaths



129
infant deaths

14.6 per 100,000
infant death rate, per 100,000

Detroit **14.6**

Michigan **6.8**

Maternal Deaths



63
pregnancy-associated
maternal deaths



62%
of pregnancy-associated
maternal deaths in
Michigan were preventable

130.6 per 100,000
maternal death rate, per 100,000

Detroit **130.6**

Michigan **72.0**

References

1. Bushman, G., & Mehdipanah, R. (2021). Housing and health inequities during COVID-19: findings from the national Household Pulse Survey. *J Epidemiol Community Health*.
2. American Lung Association. (2020, April 20). Disparities in the impact of air pollution. <https://www.lung.org/clean-air/outdoors/who-is-at-risk/disparities>
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, March 10). About Social Determinants of Health (SDOH). www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/about.html.
4. Williams, D. R. (2006). Race, socioeconomic status, and health the added effects of racism and discrimination. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 896(1), 173-188.
5. Hardeman, R., Chantarat, T., & Karbeah, J. (2020). Police exposure as a determinant of structural racism: an exploration of the association between preterm birth in neighborhoods with high police exposure. *Health Services Research*, 55, 50-50.
6. World Health Organization. (2021). Health Equity. https://www.who.int/health-topics/health-equity#tab=tab_1
7. Walensky, R. (2021, April 8). Media Statement from Director Rochelle Walensky, MD, MPH on Racism and Health. <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0408-racism-health.html>
8. King, C. J., & Redwood, Y. (2016). The health care institution, population health and Black lives. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 108(2), 131-136.
9. Lister, R. L., Drake, W., Scott, B. H., & Graves, C. (2019). Black maternal mortality-the elephant in the room. *World journal of gynecology & womens health*, 3(1).
10. Johnson, J. D., Asiodu, I. V., McKenzie, C. P., Tucker, C., Tully, K. P., Bryant, K., Verbiest, S. & Stuebe, A. M. (2019). Racial and ethnic inequities in postpartum pain evaluation and management. *Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 134(6), 1155-1162.
11. Greenwood, B. N., Hardeman, R. R., Huang, L., & Sojourner, A. (2020). Physician-patient racial concordance and disparities in birthing mortality for newborns. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(35), 21194-21200.
12. Huggins, B., Jones, C., Adeyinka, O., Ofomata, A., Drake, C., & Kondas, C. (2020). Racial disparities in perinatal mental health. *Psychiatric Annals*, 50(11), 489-493.
13. Weerasinghe, I., Jimenez, Y., & Wilson, B. (2020). Between the Lines: Understanding Our Country's Racialized Response to the Opioid Overdose Epidemic. <https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020/02/2020betweenthelines.pdf>
14. Price, J. H., & Khubchandani, J. (2019). The changing characteristics of African-American adolescent suicides, 2001-2017. *Journal of community health*, 44(4), 756-763.
15. White, K. (2011). The Sustaining Relevance of W. E. B. Du Bois to Health Disparities Research. *Du Bois Review*, 8(1), 285-293. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/cmich.idm.oclc.org/10.1017/S1742058X11000233>

References

16. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2021, August 27). Disparities | Healthy People 2020. <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Disparities>
17. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2021). Healthy People 2030 Framework. <https://health.gov/healthypeople/about/healthy-people-2030-framework>
18. Williams, D. R. (2006). Race, socioeconomic status, and health the added effects of racism and discrimination. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 896(1), 173-188.
19. King, C. J., & Redwood, Y. (2016). The health care institution, population health and Black lives. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 108(2), 131-136.
20. American Public Health Association. (2020, October 24). Structural Racism is a Public Health Crisis: Impact on the Black Community; Policy # LB20-04. <https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-database/2021/01/13/structural-racism-is-a-public-health-crisis>
21. Novoa, C., & Taylor, J. (2018). Exploring African Americans' high maternal and infant death rates. Center for American Progress. <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2018/02/01/445576/exploring-african-americans-high-maternal-infant-death-rates/>

Data Sources

Dashboard Category	Page	Indicator Name	Brief Description	Data Source	Data Source Link	Geographic Details	Year
The People of Detroit	5	American Indian and Alaska Native alone, %	% of population self-identifying as American Indian and Alaska Native alone	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Arab ancestry	Number of people indicating Arab ancestry	American Community Survey data	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Asian alone, %	% of population self-identifying as Asian alone	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Black or African American alone, %	% of population self-identifying as Black or African American alone	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Hispanic or Latino, %	% of population self-identifying as Hispanic or Latino	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Language other than English spoken at home, % of persons age 5 years+	% of persons aged 5 years and older who primarily speak a language other than English in the home	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, %	% of population self-identifying as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Persons 65 and over	% of population 65yrs and older	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Persons under 5 years, %	% of population under age 5	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	Two or More Races, %	% of population self-identifying as two or more races	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020
The People of Detroit	5	White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, %	% of population self-identifying as White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/PST045221#PST045221	Detroit	2020

Data Sources (continued)

Dashboard Category	Page	Indicator Name	Brief Description	Data Source	Data Source Link	Geographic Details	Year
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Air Contamination	Average concentration of particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) over 24 hours, 98 th percentile	EGLE Air Quality Report	https://www.michigan.gov/egle/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Reports/AQD/monitoring/2020-air-quality-annual-report.pdf?rev=b7594c12b795412b9e98253a461c38e6&hash=FF49B08AC18148718BAC74C5B940DD7D	Detroit	2020
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Alcohol Access	Density of alcohol outlets per square mile	State of Michigan LARA	https://customers.mlcc.michigan.gov/SoM_ActiveEscrowLicenseList	Detroit	2022
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Food Access	Food market score (modified retail food environment index (mRFEI))	University of Michigan Deep Blue Data/CDC	https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/data/concern/data_sets/rf55z7781?locale=en	Detroit	2017
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Food Deserts	Census tract with significant number of residents more than 1/2 mile (urban) from nearest supermarket, supercenter, or larger grocery store	USDA Food Access Research Atlas	https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/download-the-data/	Census tracts in Detroit	2019
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Hazardous Waste Pickup	Locations of where hazardous waste was picked up for appropriate disposal (e.g., Asbestos)	City of Detroit Open Data Portal	https://data.detroitmi.gov/datasets/waste-manifest-reports/explore	Detroit	2020-2022
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Homelessness	Prevalence of overall homelessness among individuals.	Homeless Action Network of Detroit	https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5344557fe4b0323896c3c519/t/615b0a21dcd82663d2c9017c/1633356324782/2020+ANNUAL+REPORT_HAND_8.5X11+SINGLE+PAGES.pdf	Detroit	2020
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Households with a broadband Internet subscription, %	% of households with a broadband internet subscription	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/INT100220	Detroit	2016-2020
Community and Neighborhood Conditions	6	Income Inequality	Gini Coefficient - 1 Yr or 5 Yr Estimate	American Community Survey	https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=B19083%3A%20GINI%20INDEX%20OF%20INCOME%20INEQUALITY&g=1600000US2622000&tid=ACSDT5Y2020.B19083	Detroit	2020

Data Sources (continued)

Dashboard Category	Page	Indicator Name	Brief Description	Data Source	Data Source Link	Geographic Details	Year
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Bachelor's degree or higher	Percentage of individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons aged 25 years+	U.S. Census Bureau	https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/detroitcitymichigan/INT100220	Detroit	2016-2020
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Child Food Insecurity	Percent of children experiencing food insecurity	Feeding America; Map the Meal Gap	https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2020/child/michigan/county/wayne	Wayne County	2020
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Crime Reports	Rate of reported crimes per 100,000 residents	FBI	https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2019/crime-in-the-u.s.-2019/topic-pages/tables/table-6	Detroit (Detroit-Dearborn-Livonia, MI)	2019
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Evictions	Number of renters impacted by the residential eviction cases (filed by Detroit landlords)	The Eviction Machine	https://www.evictionmachine.org/data-tools/trends/renters-impacted	Detroit	2021
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Food insecurity	Percent of residents experiencing food insecurity	Feeding America; Map the Meal Gap	https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2020/overall/michigan/county/wayne	Wayne County	2020
Social and Economic Conditions	7	High school graduation rate	Detroit Public Schools 4-year graduation rate	State of Michigan	https://www.mischooldata.org/graddropout-rate/		2020-2021
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Housing Cost Burden	Households paying more than 35% of income on rent (Gross rent as a percentage of household income)	American Community Survey	https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Housing%3AHousing%20Units&g=0400000US26_1600000US2622000&tid=ACSDP5Y2020.DP04	Detroit	2020
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Incarceration rate	Jail Incarceration rate per 100,000 people	Vera	https://trends.vera.org/state/MI/county/wayne_county	Wayne County	2018
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Police killings	Number of killings by police 2013-2020	Mapping Police Violence	https://mappingpoliceviolence.org/	Detroit	2013-2021
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Tax foreclosures	Total tax foreclosures	Data Driven Detroit	https://hip.datadrivendetroit.org/data/table/?table=B25995&geo_ids=06000US2616322000&primary_geo_id=06000US2616322000	Detroit	2020
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Violent Crime	Number of violent crime offenses	FBI	https://crime-data-explorer.fr.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend	Detroit	2020

Data Sources (continued)

Dashboard Category	Page	Indicator Name	Brief Description	Data Source	Data Source Link	Geographic Details	Year
Social and Economic Conditions	7	Voter Registration	Total registered voters (from last election); % who voted	Current Population Survey (CPS)	https://detroitmi.gov/webapp/election-results	Detroit	2022
Life Experiences	8	Domestic Violence Victims	Total number of domestic violence victims	Michigan Incident Crime Reporting	https://www.michigan.gov/msp/divisions/cjic/micr/annual-reports/2020-annual-report	Wayne County	2020
Life Experiences	8	Maternal stress	Prevalence of six or more life stressors during pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019
Life Experiences	8	Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences Among Children	Percent of children experiencing 2 or more adverse childhood experiences	Johns Hopkins	https://www.pbs.org/newshour/health/can-stress-trigger-asthma-in-children	Detroit	2015
Life Experiences	8	Race discrimination	Did mom report any race-based discrimination in a healthcare setting in the 12 months before baby was born	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019
Access to Quality Care	9	Access to midwives	Number of CNM and CPM licenses granted by LARA	LARA	https://aca-prod.accela.com/MILARA	Detroit	2022
Access to Quality Care	9	Mental Health Providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers	County Health Rankings	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/michigan/2022/rankings/wayne/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot	Wayne County	2022
Access to Quality Care	9	Postpartum visits	Percentage of women who reported receiving a postpartum checkup	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019
Access to Quality Care	9	Prenatal care	Pregnant women who received prenatal care in the first trimester	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019
Access to Quality Care	9	Primary Care Physicians	Ratio of Primary Care Physicians to Population	County Health Rankings	https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/michigan/2022/rankings/wayne/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot	Wayne County	2022
Access to Quality Care	9	Transportation	Basic needs- had affordable transportation during pregnancy	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019

Data Sources (continued)

Dashboard Category	Page	Indicator Name	Brief Description	Data Source	Data Source Link	Geographic Details	Year
Mental Health	10	Depression	Number of individuals ever told they have depression	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/-/media/Project/Websites/mdhhs/Keeping-Michigan-Healthy/Communicable-and-Chronic-Diseases/Epidemiology-Services/2018-2020_MiBRFS_Regional_Local_HD_Estimates.pdf?rev=9ee7ae33ef95446c85ffa640e42308c0&hash=91E51C0940220BD761C8959412A925E7	Detroit	2018-2020
Mental Health	10	Postpartum Depression	Percent of women who have recently given birth who reported experiencing postpartum depression	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019
Mental Health	10	Suicide	Suicides per 100,000 population	CDC- Wonder	https://wonder.cdc.gov/controller/datarequest/D157;jsessionid=E93C44B199DCA327D35C8A9DC15A	Wayne County	2019-2020
Physical Health	11	Children elevated blood lead levels	Number of children tested with an elevated blood lead level (all children less than 6)	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	https://mitracking.state.mi.us/	Detroit	2021
Physical Health	11	Diabetes	Ever told had diabetes	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/keep-mi-healthy/communicablediseases/epidemiology/chronicepi/bfrs	Detroit	2016-2020
Physical Health	11	Hypertension	Percent of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2017-2019_MiBRFSS_Reg_LHD_Tables_714467_7.pdf	Detroit	2017-2019
Physical Health	11	Obesity	Percent of adults who are currently overweight or obese	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	Unpublished – data available upon request from MDHHS Epidemiologist	Detroit	2018-2020

Data Sources (continued)

Dashboard Category	Page	Indicator Name	Brief Description	Data Source	Data Source Link	Geographic Details	Year
Maternal Child Health	12	Births per Year	Number of live births	MDHHS Vital Statistics	https://www.mdch.state.mi.us/osr/Chi/births14/frame.html	Detroit	2020
Maternal Child Health	12	Infant Mortality	Infant death count	MDHHS Vital Statistics	https://www.mdch.state.mi.us/osr/Chi/Infndx/frame.asp	Detroit	2020
Maternal Child Health	12	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant death rate	MDHHS Vital Statistics	https://www.mdch.state.mi.us/osr/Chi/Infndx/frame.asp	Detroit	2020
Maternal Child Health	12	Maternal Mortality	Ratio per 100,000 deaths occurring during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy due to any reason divided by all live births	Michigan Maternal Mortality Surveillance System	Detroit specific report provided by MDHHS for overall Detroit ratio, and by race.	Detroit	2014-2018
Maternal Child Health	12	Maternal Mortality	Number of pregnancy-associated maternal deaths	Michigan Maternal Mortality Surveillance System	Detroit specific report provided by MDHHS for overall Detroit ratio, and by race.	Detroit	2014-2018
Maternal Child Health	12	Maternal Mortality	Preventability for Pregnancy-Related Deaths (percent)	Michigan Maternal Mortality Surveillance System	https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/-/media/Project/Websites/mdhhs/MCH-Epidemiology/MMMS_2014-2018_Pub_Approved.pdf?rev=64078667c54c58bf7302c749444da1&hash=3376418F29C8C3D91D01E55ECB636E58	Michigan	2014-2018
Maternal Child Health	12	Medicaid Births	% of deliveries paid by Medicaid	MDHHS Vital Statistics	https://www.mdch.state.mi.us/osr/Chi/births14/frame.html	Detroit	2020
Maternal Child Health	12	Preterm Birth	% live births <37 weeks	MDHHS Vital Statistics	https://www.mdch.state.mi.us/osr/Chi/births14/frame.html	Detroit	2020
Maternal Child Health	12	Safe sleep	Prevalence of infants sleeping in on their back	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019
Maternal Child Health	12	Safe sleep	How often does the baby sleep alone? Response: Always	Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdhhs/2019-12-19_DTW_Tables_approved_674683_7.pdf	Detroit	2019



SEMPQIC

Southeast Michigan Perinatal Quality Improvement Coalition