Michigan

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and some college for uninsured
- Between females and males for child poverty
- Between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas for poverty

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education and college graduates for high health status
- Between Black and Asian/Pacific Islander for child poverty
- Between multiracial and Asian/Pacific Islander for smoking

1 Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
2 Rates worse than national average.
3 Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

Infant Mortality in Black infants between 2003-2006 and 2015-2018 from 15.9 to 12.9 deaths (before age 1) per 1,000 live births

Cancer in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 6.1% to 7.4%

Unemployment in Hispanic civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 12.4% to 6.2%

Food Insecurity in households headed by an adult with some college education between 2003-2007 and 2015-2019 from 12.6% to 16.4%

Avoided Care Due to Cost in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.7% to 15.4%

Physical Inactivity in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.0% to 24.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Michigan, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Michigan’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.

For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.