



Flint & Genesee County, MI
**SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER
HEALTH EQUITY REPORT CARD**

● ● ● ● ● 2025

INTRODUCTION AND KEY

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN | UNITED STATES

A: 1.0-1.4

No disparity

The Substance Use Disorder Health Equity Report Card (SUD-HERC) supports the health and well-being of **Genesee County** and city of **Flint** residents by providing understandable, relevant, and actionable health outcome data. To do this, data is categorized (disaggregated) **by race and location** when available.

B: 1.5-1.9

Some
disparity

By understanding the current state of health disparities (differences) and health outcomes in our community, we can better address their causes and support prevention efforts. This will help us all live in a healthier community and create better lives for generations to come. The information presented in the SUD-HERC is only part of our community's story. It does not include the tremendous efforts by community organizations, residents or others to meet community needs in the Greater Flint area.

C: 2.0-2.4

Disparity may
require
intervention

Information presented in the SUD-HERC includes **38 public health indicators** broken down **by location** (Flint, Genesee County, Michigan, and the US) and **by race** (Black and White). Each indicator is organized into one of **six categories**: health services and access, socioeconomic status, physical health, mental health, crime and violence, and substance use. Grouping the indicators into these categories helps us understand the health of our community. This way we can see what's working and what should be addressed.

D: 2.5-2.9

Disparity
requires
intervention

To understand the differences for each indicator, we calculated a **disparity ratio**. This tells us how small (good) or large (bad) the differences are for each indicator. A **letter grade** is then given for each disparity (difference).

F: 3.0+

Critical
disparity,
requires
immediate
intervention

Importantly, we must keep in mind that little to no disparity (difference) - an A or B grade - does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. It simply means there isn't a large difference between race or geographic locations for this health indicator.

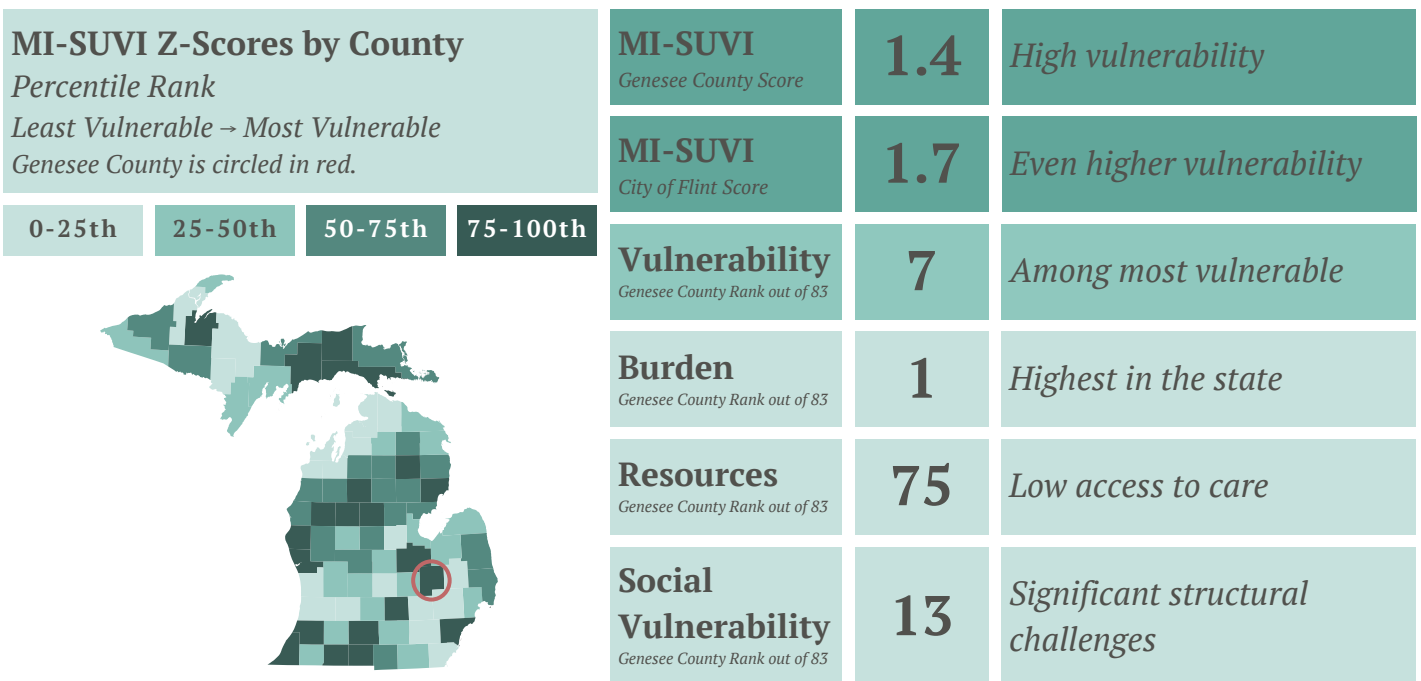
SUBSTANCE USE VULNERABILITY INDEX SCORE (MI-SUVI)

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The Michigan Substance Use Vulnerability Index (MI-SUVI) is a tool developed by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) to identify where and why communities across the state, like **Flint and Genesee County**, face greater risks related to substance use. It combines data on overdose burden, access to care, and social vulnerability into one standardized score. By moving beyond overdose deaths alone, the MI-SUVI offers a more complete picture of the systems and structures that shape substance use risk—helping local leaders plan, fund, and advocate more equitably.

The MI-SUVI score is based on **8 data indicators** across **3 key areas**:

- **Substance Use Burden** – The impact of substance use on individuals and systems like healthcare and criminal justice.
- **Substance Use Resources** – Services available to help address substance use challenges.
- **Social Vulnerability** – Community factors (like poverty or housing instability) that shape health outcomes.



Genesee County has a MI-SUVI score of 1.4, placing it as the **7th most vulnerable county** in Michigan. The **City of Flint** scores even higher, at 1.7. Genesee County ranks **1st in substance use burden**, **75th in access to resources**, and **13th in social vulnerability**—a stark snapshot of overlapping needs. This data helps ensure that action and resources are focused where they're needed most—especially in communities already facing compounded disadvantage.

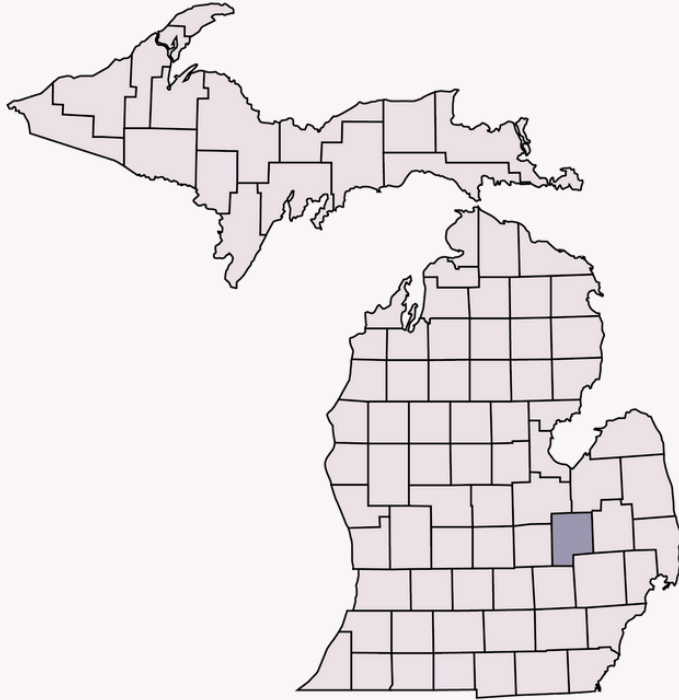
How MI-SUVI Scoring Works

Each county and ZIP code in Michigan receives a standardized score that shows how far above or below the statewide average it falls in terms of vulnerability. A higher MI-SUVI score indicates greater risk, whether due to high overdose rates, limited treatment access, or broader structural challenges like poverty or lack of healthcare.

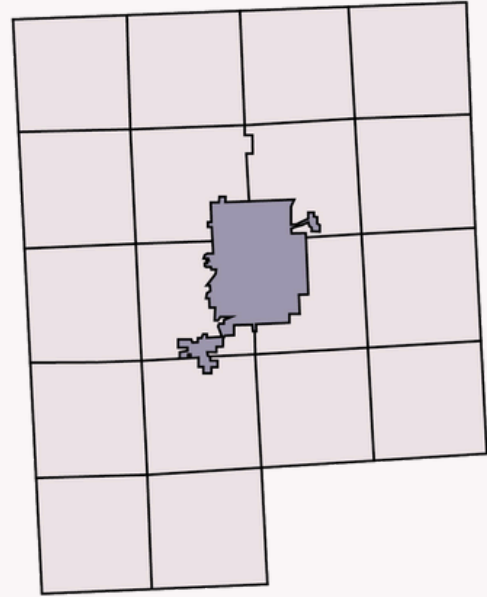
DEMOGRAPHICS

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Genesee County is highlighted below



Flint is highlighted below



Race/Ethnicity	Genesee County	Flint
White	72.6%	56.7%
Black	19.6%	34.4%
Two or More Races	5.8%	6.9%
Hispanic or Latino	4.4%	4.5%
Asian	0.8%	0.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.3%	0.4%

4% of Michigan residents **live in** Genesee County (**406,400 people**) and **20.5%** of Genesee County residents **live in** the Flint area (**83,312 people**) (2022).

Age	Genesee County	Flint
Under 19 years old	24.2%	27.1%
Between 20 to 64 years old	56.3%	58.6%
65 years old and older	19.5%	14.3%

Race/ethnicity and age data was gathered from the US Census (2023).

FAST FACTS

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

By location

These fast facts provide information about indicators **by location** experiencing high disparities (in other words, the worst letter grades). The letter grades and their disparity ratios are provided in parentheses.

Health Services and Access

- **7.9%** of Michigan residents face **cost-prevented care** (**11.5%** in Genesee County) (2021 & 2019-21 data; *B grade [1.5 disparity ratio]*).
- **25.3%** of Michigan residents live **within a fifteen minute drive of a syringe service program** (**67.5%** in Genesee County) (2021 data; *D grade [2.7 disparity ratio]*).

Socioeconomic Status

- **23.9%** of Genesee County residents have received a **Bachelor's degree or higher** (**13.3%** in Flint) (2022 data; *B grade [1.8 disparity ratio]*).
- The **median household income** in Genesee County is **\$57,003** (**\$33,036** in Flint) (2022 data; *B grade [1.7 disparity ratio]*).
- **16.4%** of Genesee County residents are **in poverty** (**37.9%** in Flint) (2022 data; *C grade [2.3 disparity ratio]*).
- **8.7%** of residential properties in Genesee County are **vacant** (**17.3%** in Flint) (2020 data; *C grade [2.0 disparity ratio]*).

Physical Health

- **33%** of Genesee County residents are **obese** (**51.7%** in Genesee County) (2022 & 2021 data; *B grade [1.6 disparity ratio]*).
- The rate of **sexually transmitted infections** in Michigan is **452.4** (**667.5** in Genesee County) (2020 data; *B grade [1.5 disparity ratio]*).

Mental Health

- There is little to no disparity between Michigan and Genesee County residents, and Genesee County and Flint residents, for mental health indicators (Adults self-reporting they receive insufficient social and emotional support, poor mental health days, depression, suicides, and suicides by firearm).

Crime and Violence

- The rate of **child abuse** (per 1,000 aged 0-17) is **15.6** in Genesee County (**49** in Flint) (2023 data; *F grade [3.1 disparity ratio]*).
- The rate of **violent crime** (per 100,000) is **716** in Genesee County (**1,948** in Flint) (2017 data; *D grade [2.7 disparity ratio]*).
- The rate of **homicides** (per 100,000) is **14** in Genesee County (**33.5** in Flint) (2015-21 & 2018 data; *C grade [2.4 disparity ratio]*).
- The rate of **homicides by firearm** (per 100,000) is **19.2** in Genesee County (**42.9** in Flint) (2015-21 & 2018 data; *C grade [2.2 disparity ratio]*).

Substance Use

- The rate of **hospitalizations due to nonfatal drug poisoning** (per 100,000) is **97** in Michigan (**170.3** in Genesee County) (2020 data; *B grade [1.8 disparity ratio]*).

FAST FACTS

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

By race

These fast facts provide information about indicators **by race** experiencing high disparities (in other words, the worst letter grades). The letter grades and their disparity ratios are provided in parentheses.

Health Services and Access

- In Michigan, **6.5%** of White residents face **cost-prevented care** (**10.7%** of Black residents) (2022 data; B grade [1.6 disparity ratio]).
- In Genesee County, **10.1%** of White residents face **cost-prevented care** (**15.7%** of Black residents) (2019-21 data; B grade [1.6 disparity ratio]).
- In Genesee County, White residents experienced **4,365 preventable hospital stays** (**7,291** for Black residents) (2019 data; B grade [1.7 disparity ratio]).

Socioeconomic Status

- In Michigan, **5.5%** of White residents are **unemployed** (**15.2%** of Black residents) (2021 data; D grade [2.8 disparity ratio]).
- In Genesee County, **6.4%** of White residents are **unemployed** (**18.6%** of Black residents) (2016-20 data; D grade [2.9 disparity ratio]).
- In Michigan, **10.6%** of White residents are **in poverty** (**26.2%** of Black residents) (2021 data; D grade [2.5 disparity ratio]).

Physical Health

- In Genesee County, **87** per 100,000 White residents have **HIV** (**453.1** per 100,000 Black residents) (2019 data; F grade [5.2 disparity ratio]).

Mental Health

- In Genesee County, **16** per 100,000 White residents **died by suicide** (**7** per 100,000 Black residents) (2018-21 data; C grade [2.3 disparity ratio]).
- In Flint, **9.6** per 100,000 White residents **died by suicide by firearm** (**4** per 100,000 Black residents) (2016-20 data; C grade [2.4 disparity ratio]).

Crime and Violence

- In Michigan, **2.8** per 100,000 White residents **died by homicide** (**40** per 100,000 Black residents) (2021 data; F grade [14.3 disparity ratio]).
- In Genesee County, **4** per 100,000 White residents **died by homicide** (**46** per 100,000 Black residents) (2014-20 data; F grade [11.5 disparity ratio]).
- In Michigan, **1.7** per 100,000 White residents **died by homicide by firearm** (**35.4** per 100,000 Black residents) (2019 data; F grade [20.8 disparity ratio]).
- In Genesee County, **0.1** per 100,000 White residents **died by homicide by firearm** (**54.5** per 100,000 Black residents) (2020 data; F grade [545.0 disparity ratio]).
- In Flint, **2.3** per 100,000 White residents **died by homicide by firearm** (**42.5** per 100,000 Black residents) (2016-20 data; F grade [18.5 disparity ratio]).

Substance Use

- In Genesee County, **16.8%** of White residents **binge drink** (**10.2%** of Black residents) (2019-21 data; B grade [1.6 disparity ratio]).
- In Michigan, **20** per 100,000 White residents **died by drug overdose** (**30** per 100,000 Black residents) (2019 data; B grade [1.5 disparity ratio]).

HEALTH SERVICES AND ACCESS

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to health services and access in the community. By examining the availability of and barriers to health services, we can better understand the current health services and access conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By location

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI x GC Grade	MI x GC Ratio	GC x FI Grade	GC x FI Ratio
Without health care coverage	MI: 2022 GC: 2022 FI: 2022	A	1.2	A	1.2
Cost prevented care	MI: 2021 GC: 2019-21	B*	1.5	-	-
Preventable hospital stays	MI: 2024 GC: 2024	A	1.1	-	-
Within 15 min drive of pharmacy	MI: 2021 GC: 2021	A	1.4	-	-
Within 30 min drive of hospital	MI: 2021 GC: 2021	A	1.2	-	-
Within 30 min drive of SUD treatment center	MI: 2021 GC: 2021	A	1.2	-	-
Within 15 min drive of syringe service program	MI: 2021 GC: 2021	D	2.7	-	-

Compared to Michigan, **1.5 times** more individuals in Genesee County face **cost-prevented care**. This indicates a **B grade** disparity that should be monitored. Compared to Michigan, **2.7 times** more individuals in Genesee County live **within a fifteen minute drive of a syringe service program**. This indicates a **D grade** disparity that requires intervention. Additional health services and access data is needed for the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

Disparity ratios measure the difference in outcomes between two groups. The resulting number then determines the letter grade for that given indicator. A lack of disparity or difference does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. An asterisk [*] indicates that Genesee County [GC] faces worse outcomes, rather than Michigan [MI] or Flint [FI].

A: 1.0-1.4 No disparity	B: 1.5-1.9 Some disparity	C: 2.0-2.4 Disparity may require intervention	D: 2.5-2.9 Disparity requires intervention	F: 3.0+ Critical disparity, requires immediate intervention
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HEALTH SERVICES AND ACCESS

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to health services and access in the community. By examining the availability of and barriers to health services, we can better understand the current health services and access conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By race

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI B&W Grade	MI B&W Ratio	GC B&W Grade	GC B&W Ratio	FL B&W Grade	FL B&W Ratio
Health insurance coverage	MI: 2021, GC: 2016-20, Flint: 2016-20	A	1.0	A	1.0	A	1.0
Cost prevented care	MI: 2022, GC: 2019-21	B	1.6	B	1.6	-	-
Preventable hospital stays	GC: 2019	-	-	B	1.7	-	-
Within 15 min drive of pharmacy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within 30 min drive of hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within 30 min drive of SUD treatment center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within 15 min drive of syringe service program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In Michigan, **1.6 times** more Black individuals face **cost-prevented care** compared to White individuals. Similarly, in Genesee County, **1.6 times** more Black individuals face **cost-prevented care** compared to White individuals. Additionally, **1.7 times** more Black individuals in Genesee County experienced **preventable hospital stays** compared to White individuals. These outcomes indicate **B grade** disparities that should be monitored. Additional health services and access data by race is needed for Michigan, Genesee County, and the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

Disparity ratios measure the difference in outcomes between two groups. The resulting number then determines the letter grade for that given indicator. A lack of disparity or difference does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. An asterisk [*] indicates that the White population faces worse outcomes rather than the Black population.

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SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to socioeconomic factors in the community. By examining indicators such as income and education, we can better understand the current socioeconomic conditions that may affect SUD-related health equity in this region.

By location

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI x GC Grade	MI x GC Ratio	GC x FI Grade	GC x FI Ratio
High school graduate or higher (ages 25+)	MI: 2022 GC: 2022 FI: 2022	A	1.1	A	1.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	MI: 2022 GC: 2022 FI: 2022	A	1.3	B	1.8
Employed (ages 16+)	MI: 2022 GC: 2022 FI: 2022	A	1.0	A	1.0
Median household income	MI: 2022 GC: 2022 FI: 2022	A	1.2	B	1.7
Poverty	MI: 2022 GC: 2022 FI: 2022	A	1.2	C	2.3
Vacant housing	MI: 2021 GC: 2020 FI: 2020	F*	4.6	C	2.0
Food insecurity	MI: 2019 GC: 2019 FI: 2017	A	1.2	A	1.1

Compared to Flint, **1.8 times** more individuals in Genesee County have received a **Bachelor's degree or higher**. Additionally, the **median household income** is **1.7 times** higher in Genesee County than in Flint. These outcomes indicate **B grade** disparities that should be monitored. Compared to Genesee County, **2.3 times** more individuals in Flint are **in poverty**. This indicates a **C grade** disparity that should be monitored and may require intervention. Compared to Michigan, there is **4.6 times** more **vacant housing** in Genesee County. This indicates a **critical F grade** disparity that requires immediate intervention. Compared to Genesee County, there is **2 times** more **vacant housing** in Flint. This indicates a **C grade** disparity that should be monitored and may require intervention.

GRADING SYSTEM

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SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to socioeconomic factors in the community. By examining indicators such as income and education, we can better understand the current socioeconomic conditions that may affect SUD-related health equity in this region.

By race

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI B&W Grade	MI B&W Ratio	GC B&W Grade	GC B&W Ratio	FL B&W Grade	FL B&W Ratio
No high school diploma or GED	MI: 2018-19, GC: 2016-20, Flint: 2016-20	B	1.9	B	1.5	A	1.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	MI: 2011-21, GC: 2016-20, Flint: 2016-20	B	1.7	B	1.7	B	1.5
Unemployment	MI: 2021, GC: 2016-20, Flint: 2016-20	D	2.8	D	2.9	B	1.7
Median household income	MI: 2022, GC: 2022, Flint: 2016-20	B	1.7	B	1.6	A	1.4
Poverty	MI: 2021, GC: 2016-20, Flint: 2016-20	D	2.5	C	2.4	A	1.3
Vacant housing	MI: 2020	C	2.0	-	-	-	-
Food insecurity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In Michigan, **2.8 times** more Black individuals are **unemployed** compared to White individuals. Similarly, in Genesee County, **2.9 times** more Black individuals are **unemployed** compared to White individuals. Additionally, **2.5 times** more Black individuals in Michigan are **in poverty** compared to White individuals. These outcome indicate **D grade** disparities that requires intervention. Additionally, **2.4 times** more Black individuals in Genesee County are **in poverty** compared to White individuals. Also, there are **2 times** more Black individuals face **vacant housing** in their neighborhood compared to White individuals. These outcome indicate **C grade** disparities that should be monitored and may require intervention.

GRADING SYSTEM

Disparity ratios measure the difference in outcomes between two groups. The resulting number then determines the letter grade for that given indicator. A lack of disparity or difference does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. An asterisk [*] indicates that Genesee County [GC] faces worse outcomes, rather than Michigan [MI] or Flint [FL].

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PHYSICAL HEALTH

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to physical health factors in the community. By examining indicators such as obesity and sexually transmitted infections, we can better understand the current physical health conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By location

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI x GC Grade	MI x GC Ratio	GC x Fl Grade	GC x Fl Ratio
Poor physical health days	MI: 2021 GC: 2021	A	1.1	-	-
Adult obesity	MI: 2022 GC: 2022 Fl: 2021	A	1.0	B	1.6
High blood pressure	MI: 2021 GC: 2017-20 Fl: 2021	A	1.1	A	1.1
High cholesterol	MI: 2021 GC: 2017-21	A	1.0	-	-
Diabetes	MI: 2021 GC: 2019-21	A	1.3	-	-
Disability	MI: 2021 GC: 2016-20 Fl: 2016-20	A	1.2	A	1.3
Sexually transmitted infections	MI: 2020 GC: 2020	B*	1.5	-	-
HIV prevalence	MI: 2019 GC: 2019	A	1.2	-	-

Compared to Genesee County, **1.6 times** more adults in Flint are **obese**. Compared to Michigan, **1.5 times** more individuals in Genesee County have **sexually transmitted infections**. These outcomes indicate **B grade** disparities that should be monitored. Additional physical health data is needed for the city of Flint.

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PHYSICAL HEALTH

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to physical health factors in the community. By examining indicators such as obesity and sexually transmitted infections, we can better understand the current physical health conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By race

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI B&W Grade	MI B&W Ratio	GC B&W Grade	GC B&W Ratio	Fl B&W Grade	Fl B&W Ratio
Poor physical health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obesity	MI: 2021, GC: 2019-21	A	1.2	A	1.1	-	-
High blood pressure	MI: 2021, GC: 2017-19	A	1.3	A	1.3	-	-
High cholesterol	MI: 2021, GC: 2017-21	A	1.0	A	1.3	-	-
Diabetes	MI: 2021, GC: 2019-21	B	1.5	A	1.4	-	-
Disability	MI: 2021, GC: 2016-20, Flint: 2016-20	A	1.2	A	1.2	A	1.0
Sexually transmitted infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV prevalence	GC: 2019	-	-	F	5.2	-	-

In Michigan, **1.5 times** more Black individuals have **diabetes** compared to White individuals. This indicates a **B grade** disparity that should be monitored. In Genesee County, **5.2 times** more Black individuals have **HIV** compared to White individuals. This indicates a **critical F grade** disparity that should be requires immediate intervention. Additional physical health data by race is needed for the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

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MENTAL HEALTH

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to mental health factors in the community. By examining indicators such as depression and suicides, we can better understand the current mental health conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By location

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI x GC Grade	MI x GC Ratio	GC x FI Grade	GC x FI Ratio
Adults receiving insufficient social and emotional support	MI: 2015 GC: 2015	A	1.2	-	-
Poor mental health days	MI: 2021 GC: 2021	A	1.0	-	-
Depression	MI: 2022 GC: 2019-21	A	1.1	-	-
Suicides	MI: 2020 GC: 2018-21	A	1.0	-	-
Suicides by firearm	MI: 2010-19 GC: 2010-19 FI: 2021	A	1.0	A	1.4

There is **little to no disparity** between Michigan and Genesee County residents, and Genesee County and Flint residents, for mental health indicators. Additional mental health data is needed for the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

Disparity ratios measure the difference in outcomes between two groups. The resulting number then determines the letter grade for that given indicator. A lack of disparity or difference does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. An asterisk [*] indicates that Genesee County [GC] faces worse outcomes, rather than Michigan [MI] or Flint [FI].

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MENTAL HEALTH

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to mental health factors in the community. By examining indicators such as depression and suicides, we can better understand the current mental health conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By race

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI B&W Grade	MI B&W Ratio	GC B&W Grade	GC B&W Ratio	FL B&W Grade	FL B&W Ratio
Adult receiving insufficient social and emotional support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poor mental health	US: 2021-22, MI: 2021-22, GC: 2019	A	1.1	A	1.3	-	-
Depression	US: 2021, MI: 2021, GC: 2016-20, Flint: 2016-20	A	1.4	A	1.1	-	-
Suicides	US: 2021, MI: 2021, GC: 2019-21	B	1.6*	C	2.3*	-	-
Suicides by firearm	US: 2020, MI: 2020, GC: 2019-21	A	1.4	-	-	C	2.4*

In Michigan, **1.6 times** more White individuals **died by suicide** compared to Black individuals. This indicates a **B grade** disparity that should be monitored. In Genesee County, **2.3 times** more White individuals **died by suicide** compared to Black individuals. Additionally, in Genesee County, **2.4 times** more White individuals **died by suicide by firearm** compared to Black individuals. These outcomes indicate **C grade** disparities that should be monitored and may require intervention. Additional mental health data by race is needed for the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

Disparity ratios measure the difference in outcomes between two groups. The resulting number then determines the letter grade for that given indicator. A lack of disparity or difference does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. An asterisk [*] indicates that Genesee County [GC] faces worse outcomes, rather than Michigan [MI] or Flint [FL].

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CRIME AND VIOLENCE

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to crime and violence factors in the community. By examining indicators such as violent crime and homicides, we can better understand the current crime and violence conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By location

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI x GC Grade	MI x GC Ratio	GC x FI Grade	GC x FI Ratio
Child abuse	MI: 2023 GC: 2023 FI: 2023	A	1.4	F	3.1
Violent crime	MI: 2017 GC: 2017 FI: 2017	B*	1.6	D	2.7
Homicides	MI: 2015-21 GC: 2015-21 FI: 2018	C*	2.0	C	2.4
Homicides by firearm	MI: 2021 GC: 2010-19 FI: 2021	A	1.2	C	2.2

Compared to Genesee County, **3.1 times** more **children** in Flint have experienced **abuse**. This indicates a **critical F grade** disparity that requires immediate intervention. Compared to Michigan, there is **1.6 times** more **violent crime** in Genesee County. This indicates a **B grade** disparity that should be monitored. Compared to Genesee County, there is **2.7 times** more **violent crime** in Flint. This indicates a **D grade** disparity that requires intervention. Compared to Michigan, there are **2 times** more **homicides** in Genesee County and **2.4 times** more **homicides** in Flint than in Genesee County. Compared to Genesee County, there are **2.2 times** more **homicides by firearm** in Flint. These outcomes indicate **C grade** disparities that should be monitored and may require intervention.

GRADING SYSTEM

Disparity ratios measure the difference in outcomes between two groups. The resulting number then determines the letter grade for that given indicator. A lack of disparity or difference does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. An asterisk [*] indicates that Genesee County [GC] faces worse outcomes, rather than Michigan [MI] or Flint [FI].

A: 1.0-1.4 No disparity	B: 1.5-1.9 Some disparity	C: 2.0-2.4 Disparity may require intervention	D: 2.5-2.9 Disparity requires intervention	F: 3.0+ Critical disparity, requires immediate intervention
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CRIME AND VIOLENCE

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to crime and violence factors in the community. By examining indicators such as violent crime and homicides, we can better understand the current crime and violence conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By race

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI B&W Grade	MI B&W Ratio	GC B&W Grade	GC B&W Ratio	FL B&W Grade	FL B&W Ratio
Child abuse	MI: 2020, GC: 2021	C	2.0*	B	1.6	-	-
Violent crime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicides	MI: 2021, GC: 2014-20	F	14.3	F	11.5	-	-
Homicides by firearm	MI: 2019, GC: 202, Flint: 2016-20	F	20.8	F	545.0	F	18.5

In Michigan, **2 times** more White **children experience abuse** compared to Black children. This indicates a **C grade** disparity that should be monitored and may require intervention. In Genesee County, **1.6 times** more Black **children experience abuse** compared to White children. This indicates a **B grade** disparity that should be monitored. In Michigan, **14.3 times** more Black individuals **died by homicide** compared to White individuals. In Genesee County, **11.5 times** more Black individuals **died by homicide** compared to White individuals. In Michigan, **20.8 times** more Black individuals **died by homicide by firearm** compared to White individuals. In Genesee County, **545 times** more Black individuals **died by homicide by firearm** compared to White individuals. In Flint, **18.5 times** more Black individuals **died by homicide by firearm** compared to White individuals. These outcomes indicate **critical F grade** disparities that require immediate intervention. Additional crime and violence data is needed for Michigan, Genesee County, and the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

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SUBSTANCE USE

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to substance factors in the community. By examining indicators such as drug-related arrests and overdose deaths, we can better understand the current substance use conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By location

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI x GC Grade	MI x GC Ratio	GC x FI Grade	GC x FI Ratio
Excessive drinking	MI: 2020 GC: 2020	A	1.1	A	1.1
Drug related arrests	MI: 2020 GC: 2020	A	1.3	-	-
Opioid prescription units	MI: 2020 GC: 2020	A	1.1	-	-
Buprenorphine prescription units	MI: 2020 GC: 2020	A	1.0	-	-
Emergency department visits due to nonfatal drug poisoning	MI: 2020 GC: 2020	A	1.4	-	-
Hospitalizations due to nonfatal drug poisoning	MI: 2020 GC: 2020	B*	1.8	-	-
Drug overdose deaths	MI: 2012-16 GC: 2012-16	A	1.0	-	-

Compared to Michigan, there are **1.8 times** more **hospitalizations due to nonfatal drug poisoning** in Genesee County. This indicates a **B grade** disparity that should be monitored. Additional substance use data is needed for the city of Flint. Additional substance use data is needed for the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

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SUBSTANCE USE

FLINT | GENESEE COUNTY | MICHIGAN

This section highlights disparities related to substance factors in the community. By examining indicators such as drug-related arrests and overdose deaths, we can better understand the current substance use conditions that may affect substance use related health equity in this region.

By race

INDICATORS	YEAR(S)	MI B&W Grade	MI B&W Ratio	GC B&W Grade	GC B&W Ratio	FL B&W Grade	FL B&W Ratio
Binge drinking	MI: 2022, GC: 2019-21	A	1.1	B	1.6*	-	-
Drug related arrests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opioid prescription units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buprenorphine prescription units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency department visits due to drug poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitalizations due to nonfatal drug poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug overdose deaths	MI: 2019	B	1.5	-	-	-	-

In Genesee County, **1.6 times** more White individuals **binge drink** compared to Black individuals. In Michigan, **1.5 times** more White individuals **died by drug overdose** compared to Black individuals. These outcomes indicate **B grade** disparities that should be monitored. Additional substance use data by race is needed for Michigan, Genesee County, and the city of Flint.

GRADING SYSTEM

Disparity ratios measure the difference in outcomes between two groups. The resulting number then determines the letter grade for that given indicator. A lack of disparity or difference does not mean adequate health services, access, behaviors, or outcomes. An asterisk [*] indicates that Genesee County [GC] faces worse outcomes, rather than Michigan [MI] or Flint [FL].

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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Using everyday words is one way that we can help create a healthier, more informed community. Listed below are terms that you will see in the Report Card. You may have also heard them used in the media or other places. To keep our community well informed, we include two definitions for each term: one in everyday language and one from the US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or another credible organization. The ‘formal’ definition is italicized.

Access

Able to get.

“Access to health care is the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes.”
— Healthy People 2030, US Department of Health and Human Services.

Buprenorphine prescription unit

A medication used to treat serious pain or opioid use disorder. A prescription unit refers to the dosage, or how much you take at a time.

“Buprenorphine is a medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to treat Opioid Use Disorder (OUD).”
— Substance Use and Mental Health Services Administration.

Chronic disease, illness, or condition

A serious health problem that goes on for a long time.

“Conditions that last one year or more and require ongoing medical attention or limit activities of daily living or both.”
— Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Data

Facts, information, numbers.

“Information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help decision-making.”
— Cambridge Online Dictionary.

Health disparities

Differences in health among groups of people.

“Preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by populations that have been disadvantaged by their social or economic status, geographic location, and environment.”
— Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Health equity

Ensuring that everyone has the same chance to be as healthy as everyone else.

“The state in which everyone has a fair and just opportunity to attain their highest level of health.”
— Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

High-housing-cost burden

Expensive housing.

“Housing costs account for 30% or more of a household's income.”
— Michigan League for Public Policy.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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Morbidity

Having a disease or medical problem.

“Refers to having a disease or a symptom of disease, or to the amount of disease within a population. Also refers to medical problems caused by a treatment.”

— National Cancer Institute.

Mortality

Death or number of deaths.

“The state of being mortal (destined to die). In medicine, a term also used for death rate, or the number of deaths in a certain group of people in a certain period of time.”

— National Institutes of Health.

Opioid prescription unit

Medication prescribed by a healthcare provider to relieve pain. A prescription unit refers to the dosage, or how much you take at a time.

“Prescription opioids can be used to treat moderate-to-severe pain and are often prescribed following surgery or injury, or for health conditions such as cancer.”

— Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Overdose death

A death caused by taking too much of a drug or combining drugs that are more dangerous when taken together.

Overdose death “happens when a toxic amount of a drug, or combination of drugs overwhelms the body,” resulting in death.

— National Harm Reduction Coalition.

Social determinants of health (SDOH)

Non-medical factors that influence health outcomes.

“[SDOH] are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life.”

— Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Substance use disorder (SUD)

A pattern of drug and/or alcohol use that leads to significant problems or distress.

“A treatable mental disorder that affects a person’s brain and behavior, leading to their inability to control their use of substances like legal or illegal drugs, alcohol, or medications.”

— National Institute of Mental Health.

Michigan substance use vulnerability index score (MI-SUVI)

How likely it is for a community to have drug problems.

“The MI-SUVI score consists of 8 data indicators grouped into 3 components (Substance Use Burden, Substance Use Resources, Social Vulnerability) that make up the total score.” (Substance Use Burden: negative outcomes associated with SUD that place a burden on individuals and community resources such as the healthcare and justice systems. Substance Use Resources: resources available to the community that can be used to address the negative outcomes associated with SUD. Social vulnerability: a measure of community level characteristics known to be important drivers of health (i.e., social determinants of health)).

— State of Michigan.

PARTNERS AND SOURCES

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The Substance Use Disorder - Health Equity Report Card for Genesee County and the city of Flint is supported through the Addiction Consortium on Research & Education Network (ACORN).

Data represented in the Report Card were retrieved from the following sources: America's Health Rankings, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, City Health Dashboard, County Health Rankings, Greater Flint Health Coalition, Macrotrends, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Minority Health, the Annie E Casey Foundation, University of Michigan, and the US Census.

We appreciate your feedback!

Email any questions to Heatherlun Uphold at upholdhe@msu.edu.

