

Public health funding: Strong investments in public health allow a state to carry out programs that improve health. Michigan receives \$18.80 per person in funding from CDC (43rd in the nation) and \$23.34 per person from HRSA (37th in the nation). The Prevention and Public Health Fund has awarded over \$115 million in grants to Michigan since 2010 for community and clinical prevention efforts and improvements to public health infrastructure.

Access to care: 6.1 percent of people in Michigan do not have health insurance coverage, below the national uninsured rate of 9.4 percent. The number of practicing health care providers is also an important measure of health care availability. Michigan has 187.5 active primary care physicians per 100,000 people, ranking 6th highest in the nation. Additionally, Michigan has 61 dentists per 100,000 people, ranking 17th highest in the nation.

Notable health measures

- **Violent crime:** While Michigan's violent crime rate is still above the national average of 383 offenses per 100,000 people, it has continued on a downward trajectory over the last two and a half decades. Most recently, violent crime decreased 9 percent from 455 offenses per 100,000 people in 2014 to 416 offenses per 100,000 people in 2016.
- **Drug deaths:** In the past five years, drug deaths increased 21 percent from 13.0 to 15.7 deaths per 100,000 population.
- **Cardiovascular deaths:** Michigan has the 9th highest cardiovascular death rate with 288.7 cardiovascular deaths per 100,000 population.

The challenges ahead

- **Tobacco use:** 20.7 percent of the adult population smokes cigarettes in Michigan, ranking the state 40th in the nation. Each year, 16,200 people die from smoking-related illnesses in Michigan and \$4.6 billion is spent on health care costs due to smoking.
- **High school graduation:** 79.8 percent of students graduate from high school in Michigan, which is below the national average of 83.2 percent. This is of public health concern as there is a strong connection between education and health. People with higher levels of education are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors.

Sources: Trust for America's Health, Investing in America's Health; Trust for America's Health, Prevention and Public Health Fund at Work in States; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013, 2014, and 2015 1-Year American Community Surveys; United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Tobacco Control Program Funding.