

### About This Report

Place matters when it comes to health. Where someone is born and where they live can be the most significant factors in determining their overall level of well-being. This can be due to demographic and economic conditions in an area, access to medical services, access to resources like healthy food and affordable housing, and the local environment.

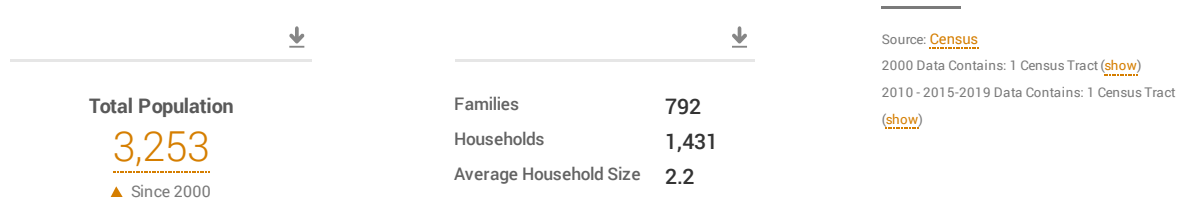
The PolicyMap Community Health Report can be used for Community Health Needs Assessments, to evaluate what changes might improve people's health, and to find areas that have been successful or face challenges in improving health outcomes.

Data presented in this report summarize the geographies specified in the citation information in each section.

# Population in 26023951600

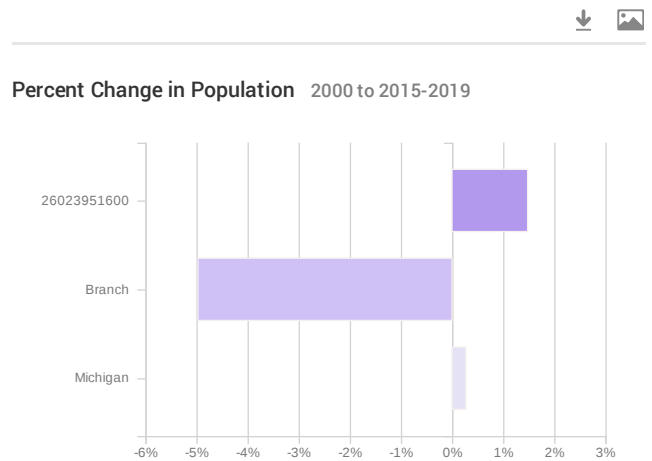
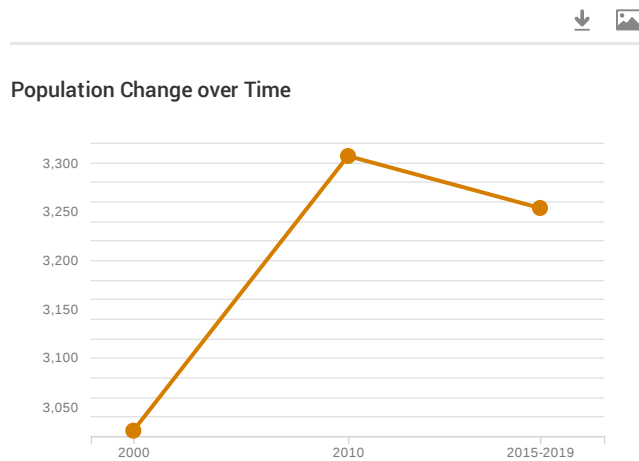
Who lives in this area? How many residents are there? Is the population growing or shrinking? What age groups, races, and ethnicities live here that might be of special concern?

## Estimated Population 2015-2019



## Population Change 2000 to 2015-2019

The population has grown by 1.48% from 2000 to 2015-2019.

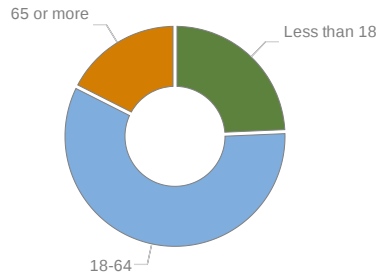


Source: [Census](#)  
2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))  
2010 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Age 2015-2019



## Population by Age



Source: [Census](#)

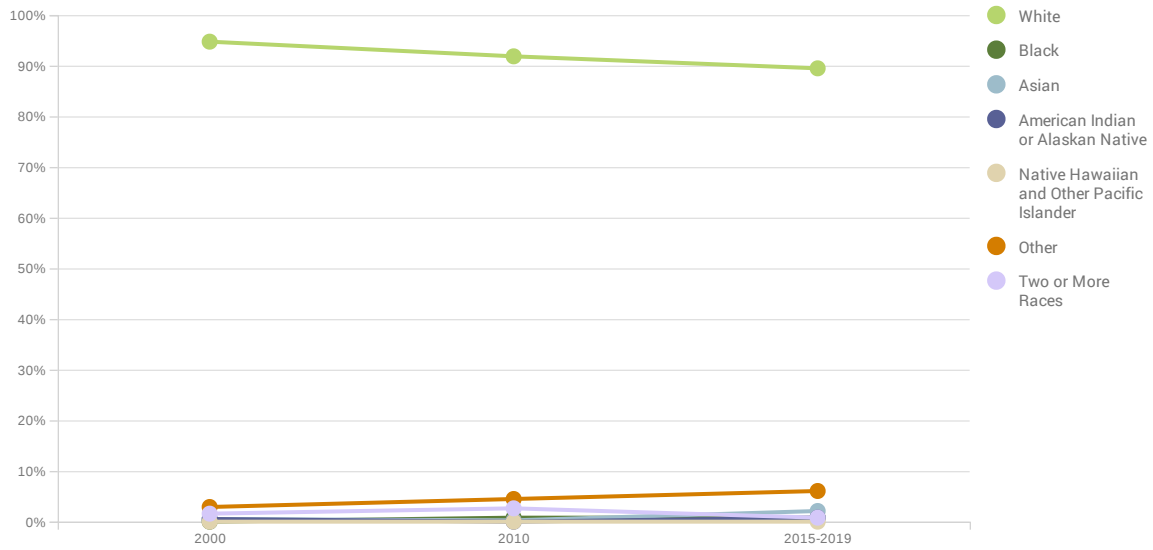
2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

2010 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

## Race and Ethnicity



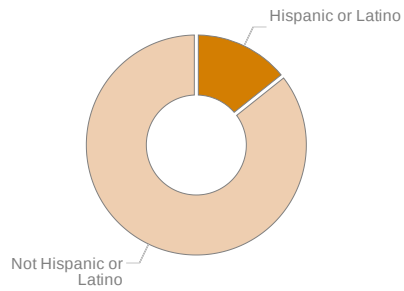
### Racial Composition over Time





### Percent of Population That Is Hispanic or Latino 2015-2019

The Hispanic or Latino population has increased by 146.03% from 2000 to 2015-2019.



Source: [Census](#)

2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

2010 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Healthcare Access in 26023951600

Does this area have sufficient doctors, dentists, and facilities for its population? Do its residents have health insurance to cover routine visits and treatment? And are people receiving adequate preventative care, like screenings and prevention?

## Healthcare and Wellbeing



### Dentists

Per 1,000 People 2016

COUNTY  
0.41



### Primary Care Physicians

Per 1,000 People 2016

COUNTY  
0.48

Source: [Health and Resources Service Administration \(HRSA\)](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

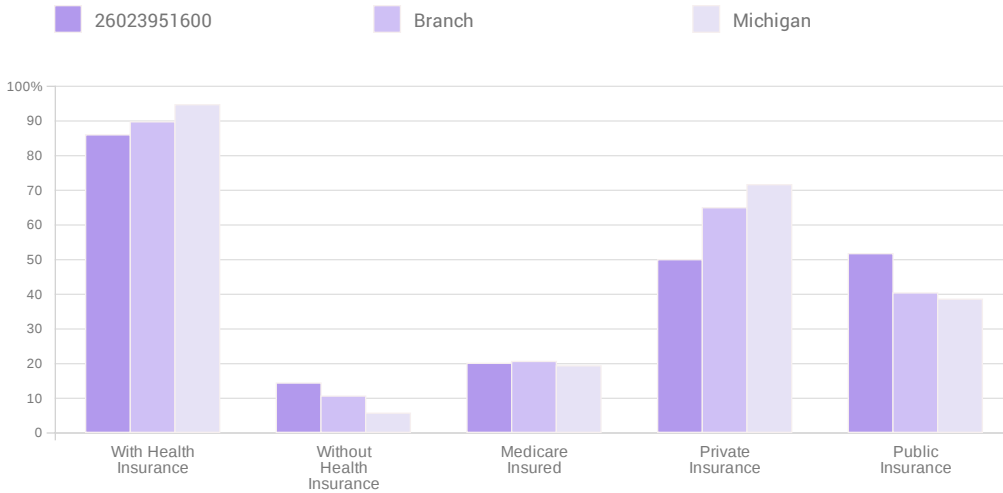


## Healthcare- and Wellbeing-Related Facilities

Hospitals 2020	0	Source: <a href="#">HRSA</a>
Mental Health Facilities 2019	0	Source: <a href="#">SAMHSA</a>
Drug and Alcohol Treatment Facilities 2019	1	Source: <a href="#">SAMHSA</a>
Nursing Facilities 2020	1	Source: <a href="#">HRSA</a>
Community Health Centers (FQHC) and Look-alikes <sup>1</sup> 2019	0	Source: <a href="#">HRSA</a>

## Access to Health Insurance As a Percent of Population 2015-2019

The estimated percent of people with health insurance in 26023951600 is 85.8%.



Source: [Census](#)

2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

## Medically Underserved Areas 2022

Medically Underserved Areas (MUA) are designated as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, and/or a high elderly population by the Health Resources and Services Administration. Medically Underserved Populations (MUP) are areas where a specific population group is underserved, including groups with economic, cultural, or linguistic barriers to primary medical care. If an area or population group does not meet the criteria for an MUA or MUP, but exceptional conditions exist which are barriers to health services, they can be designated with a recommendation from the state's governor.



### Medically Underserved Areas and Medically Underserved Populations

1 Census Tract

- Medically Underserved Area
- Medically Underserved Area - Governor's Exception
- Medically Underserved Population
- Medically Underserved Population - Governor's Exception

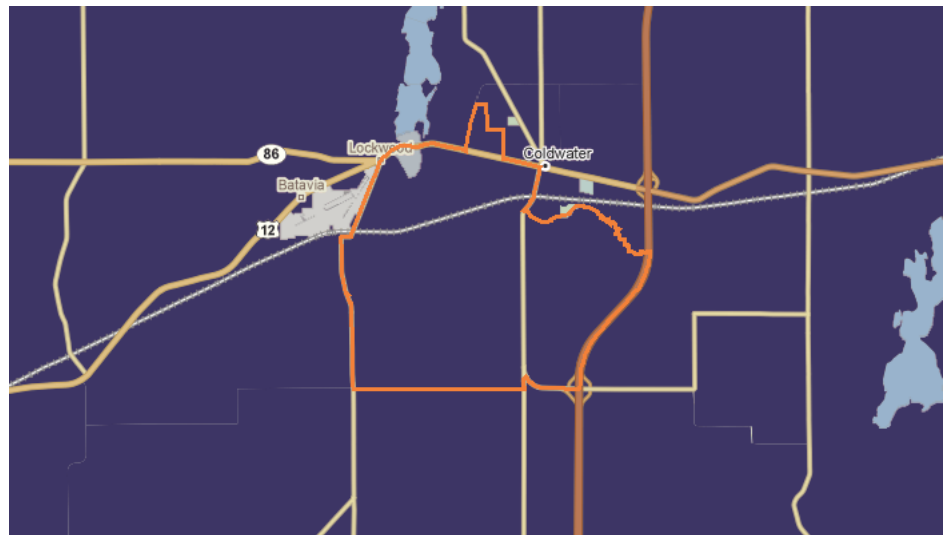
Not an MUA/MUP

0 Census Tracts

- Not an MUA or MUP

Total

1 Census Tract



Source: [HRSA](#)

Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Disease Screening and Prevention 2018



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<b>Flu Vaccination</b>	Percent of adults reporting having been vaccinated for the flu in the past year	2018	<b>33%</b>
<b>HIV Test</b>	Percent of adults reporting having ever been tested for HIV	2018	<b>36.9%</b>

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Source: [PolicyMap & CDC BRFSS<sup>2</sup>](#)  
2018 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))



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<b>Cholesterol Screening</b>	Percent of adults reporting a cholesterol screening within the last 5 years	2015	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Mammogram</b>	Percent of female adults aged 50 to 74 years reporting a mammogram within the last two years	2016	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Pap Smear</b>	Percent of female adults age 21 to 65 reporting a pap smear in the last two years	2016	<b>N/A</b>

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Source: [CDC 500 Cities<sup>3</sup>](#)  
Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Health Behaviors in 26023951600

What risky and healthy behavior do people here engage in? Do they smoke or drink heavily? Do they eat healthily? Do they get exercise?

## Smoking and Heavy Drinking As Reported by Adults 2018



Adults Reporting...	26023951600	Branch	Michigan
Having Ever Smoked	48%	49.5%	45.4%
Engaging in Heavy Drinking <sup>4</sup>	24.4%	24.5%	23.6%

## Obesity and Physical Inactivity As Reported by Adults 2017-2018



Adults Reporting...	26023951600	Branch	Michigan
Obese BMI of 30 or Greater 2018	32.7%	33.9%	33%
Overweight BMI > 24.9 2018	66.6%	68.5%	67.5%
Physically Inactive in the Past 30 Days 2017	30.3%	29.9%	29.7%

All data in this section:

Small area estimates are based on regional survey results and local demographics.

Source: [PolicyMap & CDC BRFSS](#)

2017 - 8 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))



# General Health in 26023951600

How are people's overall physical and mental health? How many people are disabled?

## Physical and Mental Health In the Past 30 Days, as reported by Adults 2013

Respondents were asked to report the number of days out of the past 30 days where their physical health was not good due to illness and/or injury, and the number of days where their mental health was not good due to stress, depression, and problems with emotions.



Adults Reporting Seven or More Days of...	26023951600	Branch	Michigan
Poor Physical Health	27.25%	24.74%	22.9%
Poor Mental Health	24.65%	22.01%	22.49%

Source: [CDC BRFSS & PolicyMap](#)

2013 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

## People with Disabilities 2015-2019



Percent of Pop. with a Disability

12.24%

Lower than Branch Average

Lower than Michigan Average

Source: [Census](#)

2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Morbidity in 26023951600

How many people suffer from chronic conditions like high blood pressure and high cholesterol? How prevalent is cancer? How prevalent is HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases?

## Chronic Conditions As Reported by Adults 2017-2018



Adults Reporting...	26023951600	Branch	Michigan	United States
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension) 2017	33.4%	33.8%	34.7%	32.4%
High Cholesterol 2017	32.9%	33.2%	35.9%	34.3%
Stroke 2018	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Asthma 2018	10.8%	10.6%	11.2%	9.2%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Emphysema, or Chronic Bronchitis 2018	9.7%	9.5%	8.6%	6.9%
Depression 2018	25.5%	25.2%	23.2%	18.3%
Diabetes 2018	10.6%	10.8%	11.7%	11.4%

Source: [PolicyMap & CDC BRFSS](#)  
2017 - 8 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

## Cancer 2011-2015



Overall Cancer Incidence Per 100,000 People

BRANCH  
364.4

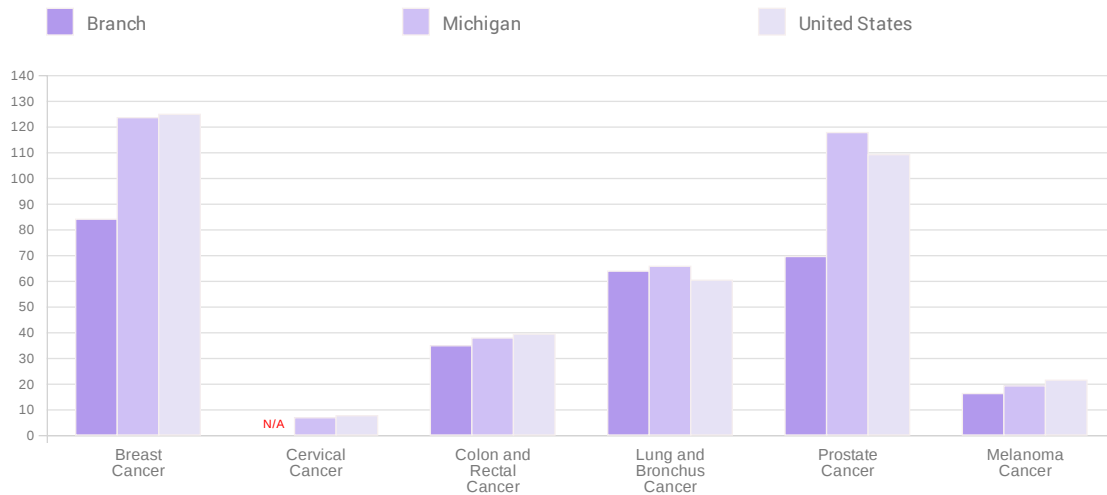
MICHIGAN  
449.5

UNITED STATES  
441.2



### Cancer Incidence by Type Per 100,000 People

Includes incidence among females for breast and cervical cancers, and males for prostate cancer.



Source: [CDC](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

### HIV Cases Per 100,000 People 2019



**BRANCH**  
54.9

**MICHIGAN**  
195.8

Source: [CDC](#)

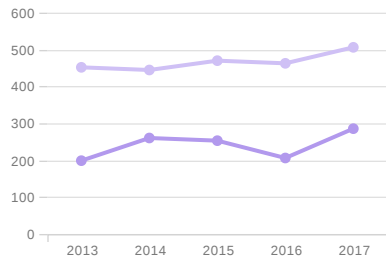
Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

# New STD Cases Per 100,000 People 2013-2017

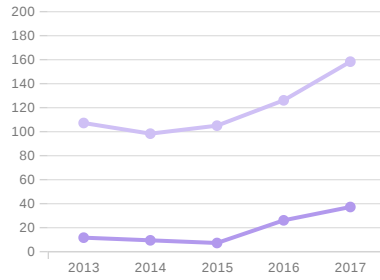


● Branch ● Michigan

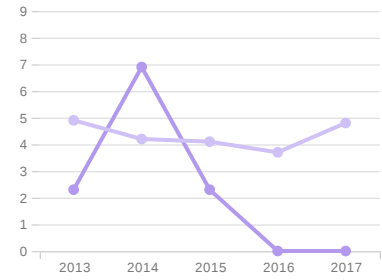
### Chlamydia



### Gonorrhea



### Primary & Secondary Syphilis



Source: [CDC](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

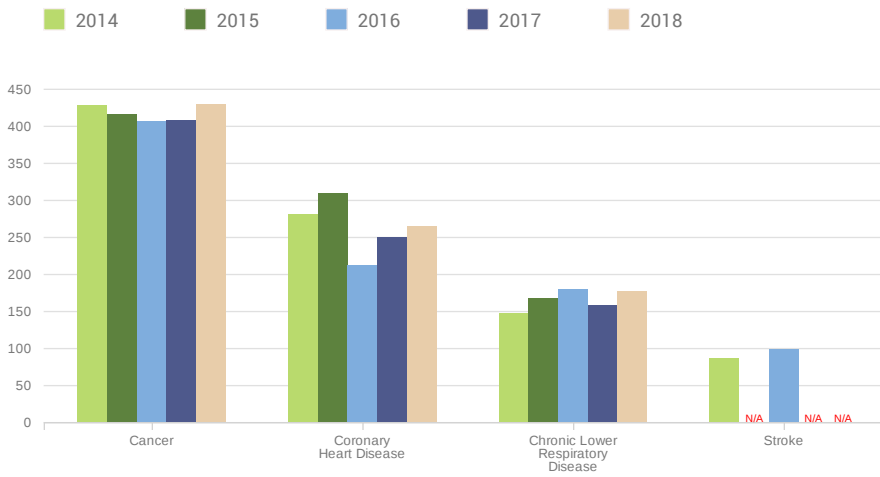
# Mortality in 26023951600

How many people have died of diseases, injuries, and drug overdoses? How many infant deaths have there been?

## Disease-Related Mortality



Branch County Per 100,000 People 2014-2018



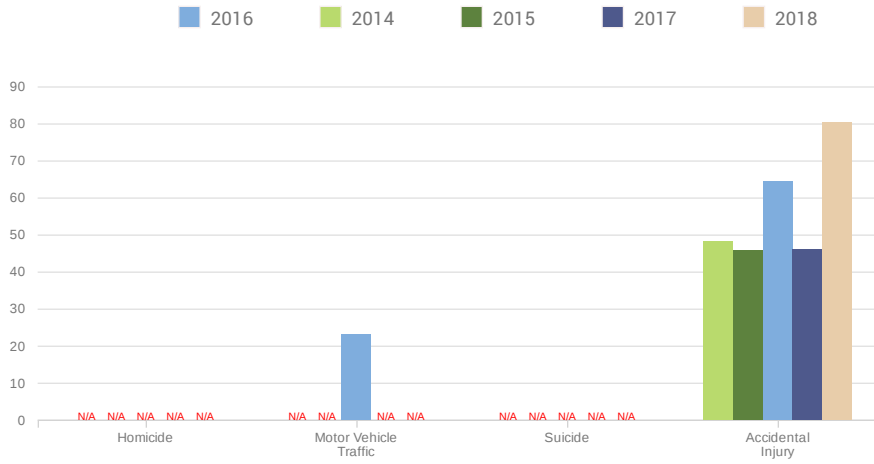
Source: [CDC](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

# Injury-Related Mortality



Branch County Per 100,000 People 2014-2018



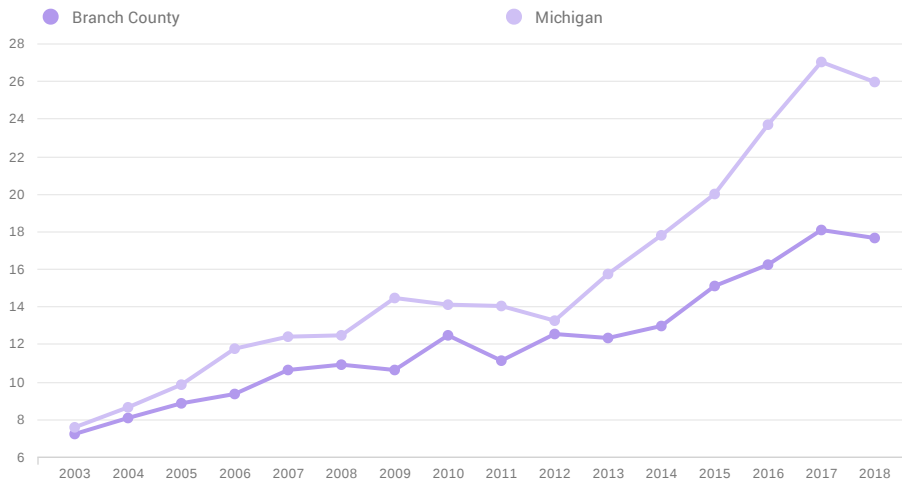
Source: [CDC](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

# Drug Overdose Deaths



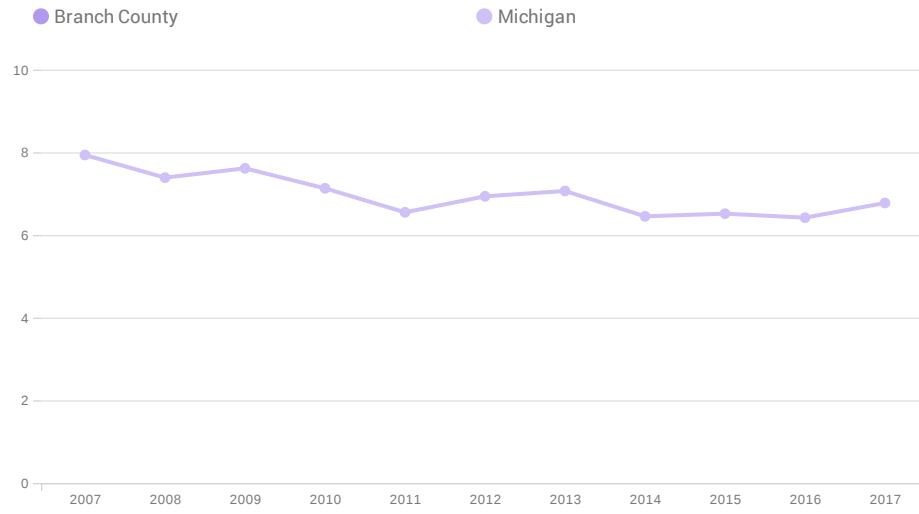
Branch County Per 100,000 People 2003-2018



Source: [CDC](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

# Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births 2007-2017



Source: [CDC](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

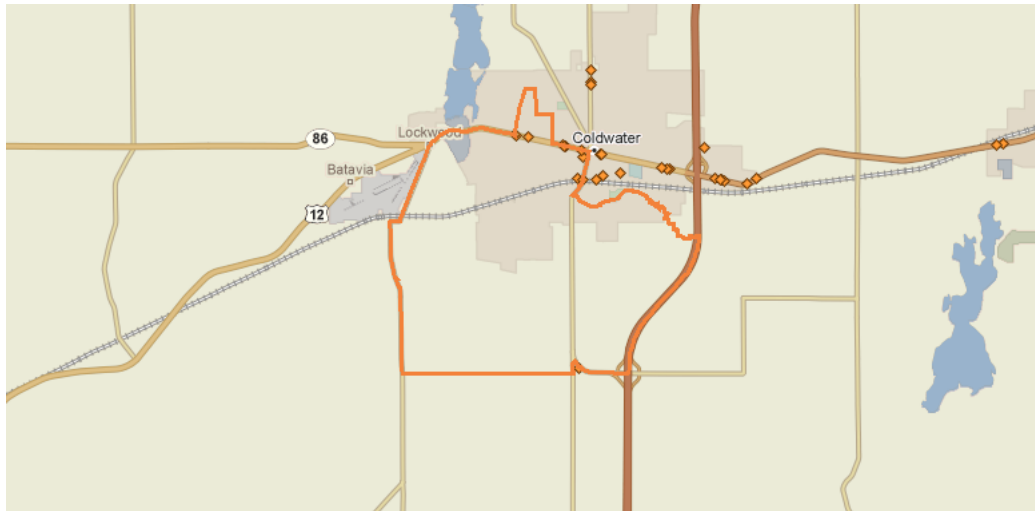
# Food Security in 26023951600

How accessible is healthy food? How many farmers' markets are there? How many families receive SNAP benefits, and how many retailers accept them?

## Farmers' Markets and SNAP Retail Locations 2021



0 Farmers Markets 6 SNAP Retail Locations



Source: [USDA](#)

## Families Receiving Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits 2015-2019



14.14%

▼ Since 2010-2014

Higher than Branch  
Higher than Michigan

Source: [Census](#)

2010-2014 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))



# Farmers' Markets Per 100,000 People 2021



BRANCH

0

MICHIGAN

0.6

Source: [USDA](#)

Data Contains: 1 County ([show](#))

## Limited Supermarket Access Block Groups 2016

Limited Supermarket Access block groups are part of a Limited Supermarket Access Area. LSA Areas are composed of block groups with a Low Access Score of 45 or greater and a combined population of 5,000 or more. A block group's Low Access Score is the percent by which its distance to the nearest supermarket must be reduced to equal the average distance that a well-served block group with a similar population density would have to travel to reach a supermarket.

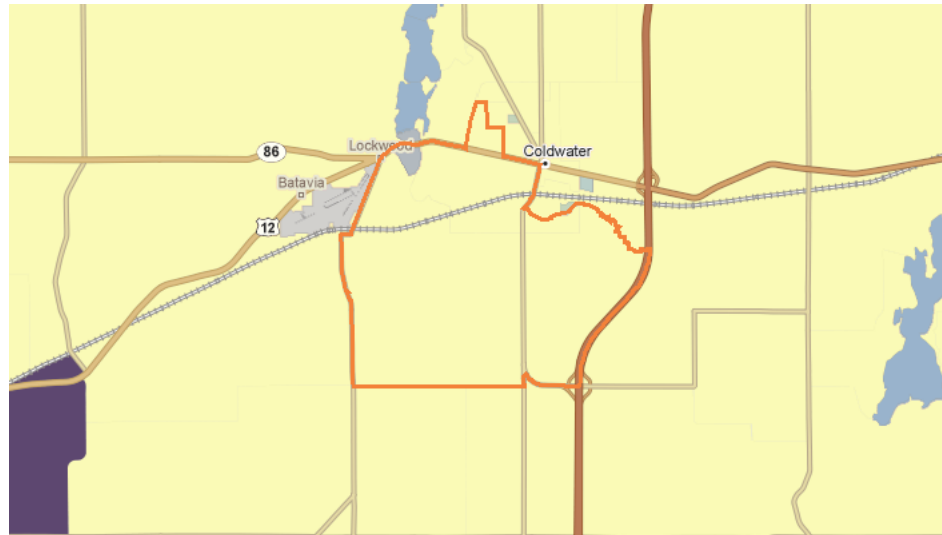


### Low Access Block Groups

- Low Access
- Not Low Access

### Total

**3 Block Groups**



Source: [Reinvestment Fund](#)

# Social Determinants of Health in 26023951600

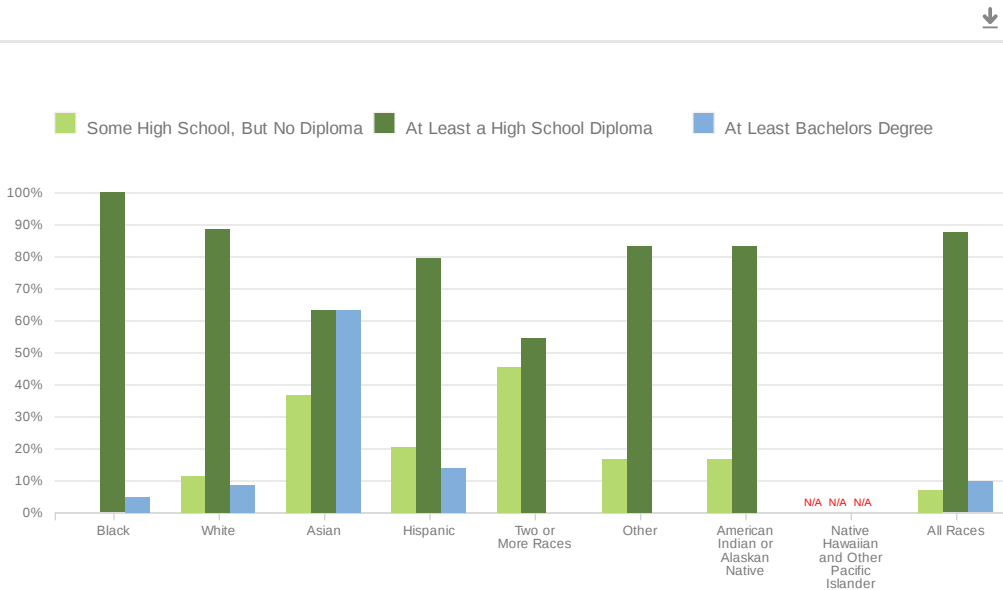
Some conditions not directly related to health can have an impact on physical and mental health. How much crime is in the area? What is the average level of educational attainment? What's the average income level and how prevalent is poverty? How old is the housing stock? How do people commute to work?

## Reported Crime Per 100,000 People 2019



Source: [FBI UCR & DOJ](#)<sup>5</sup>  
 Data Contains: 1 City ([show](#))

## Educational Attainment 2015-2019



Source: [Census](#)  
 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Incomes 2015-2019

↓

**Per Capita Income**

**\$20,696**

▲ Since 2010-2014

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Lower than Branch

Lower than Michigan

↓

**Median Family Income**

**\$44,509**

▲ Since 2010-2014

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Lower than Branch

Lower than Michigan

↓

**Median Household Income**


**\$38,381**

▲ Since 2010-2014

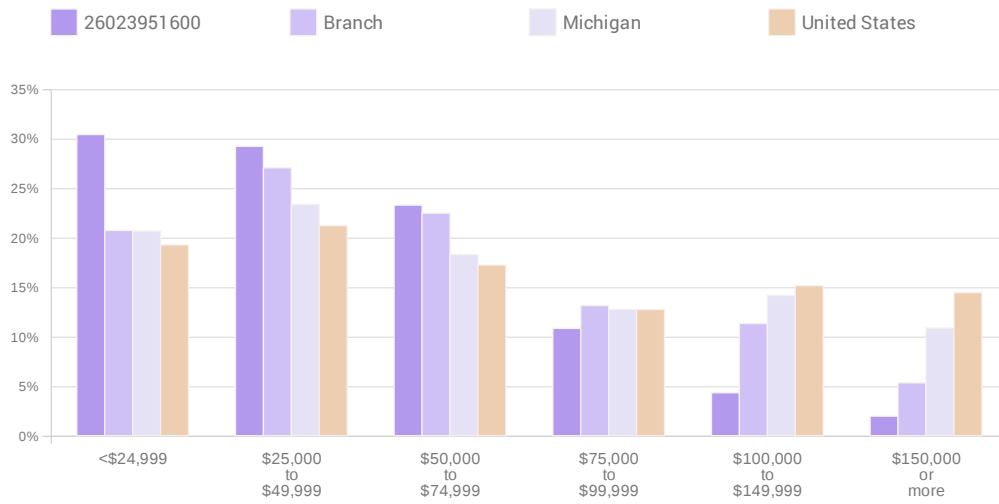
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Lower than Branch

Lower than Michigan

↓ 

## Households By Income Bracket



Source: [Census](#)

2010-2014 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Poverty 2015-2019



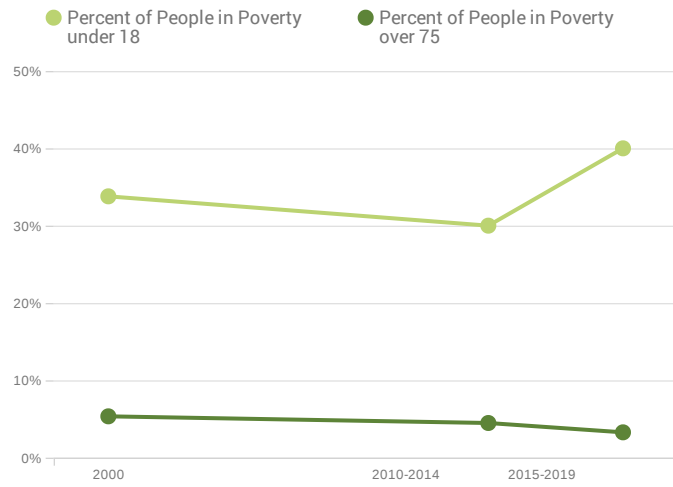
## Poverty Rate

15.66%

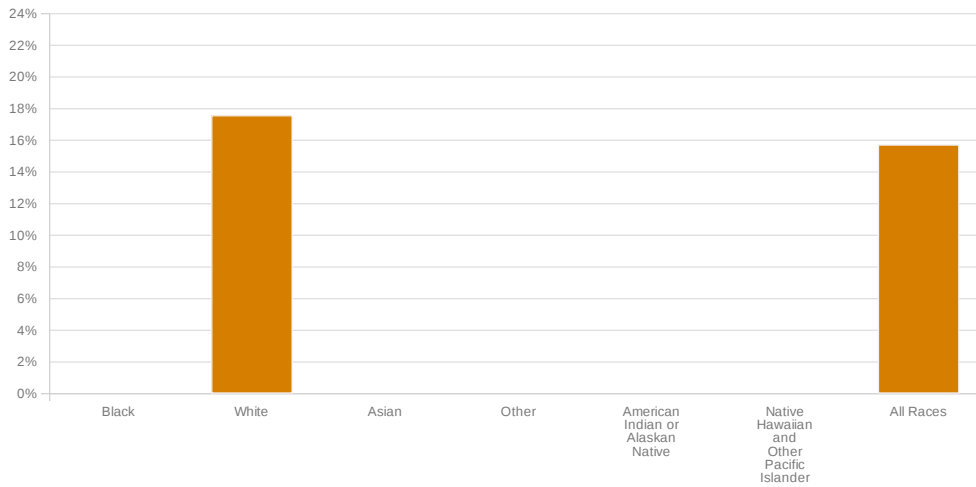
▲ Since 2000

Lower than Branch  
Higher than Michigan

## Poverty Rate over Time



## Poverty Rate by Race



Source: [Census](#)

2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

2010-2014 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

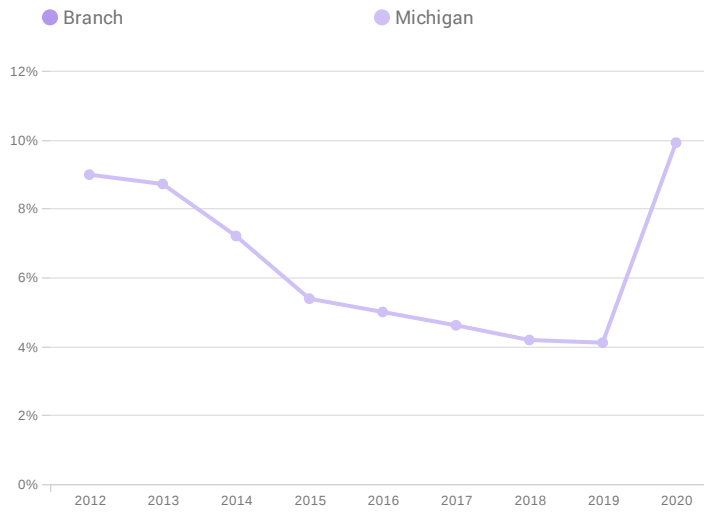
# Employment



## Unemployment Rate 2020

N/A

## Annual Unemployment Trends

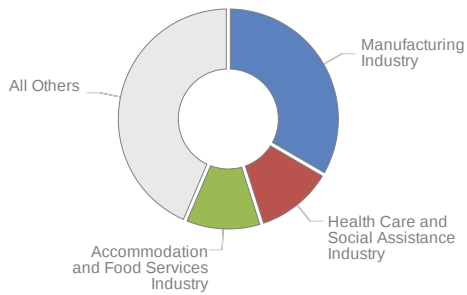


Source: [BLS](#)

2012 - 2020 Data Contains: 1 City ([show](#))



## Industry Sectors 2015-2019



Source: [Census](#)

2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

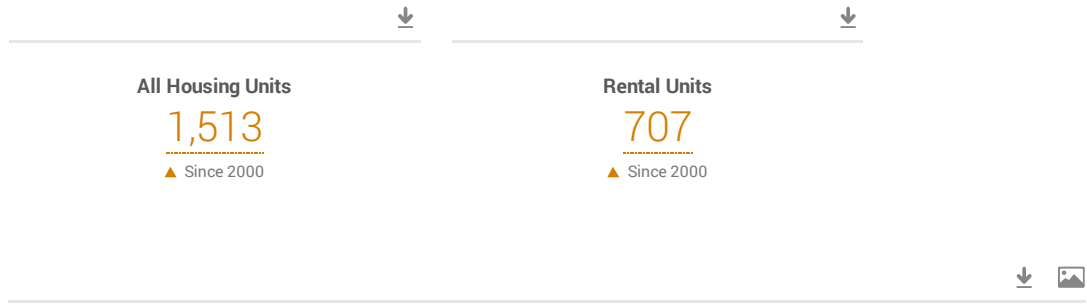
2010-2014 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

# Housing 2015-2019

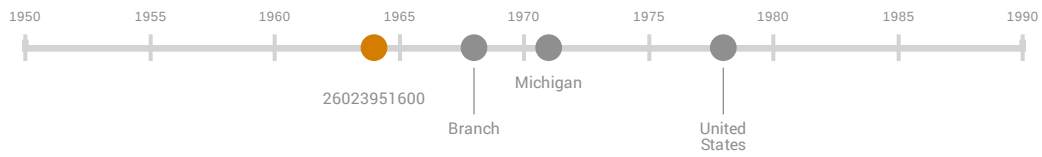
Age of housing stock and renter/owner status can have effects on health.

## Housing Stock

Older housing may be indicative of presence of lead and other harmful substances.



## Median Year Built



Source: [Census](#)

2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

2010 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

## Homeowners and Renters

A healthy mix of homeowners and renters may be indicative of more stable communities.



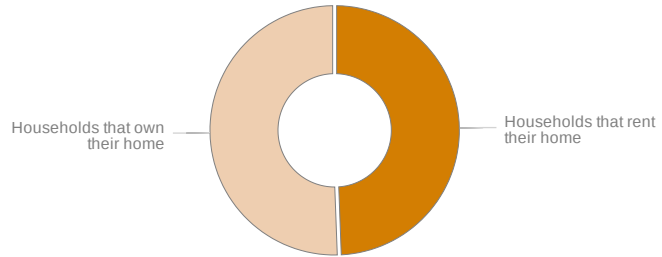
### Renter-to-Owner Ratio

0.98

▲ Since 2000

Higher than Branch  
Higher than Michigan

### Homeownership



Source: [Census](#)

2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

2010 - 2015-2019 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

## Population in Subsidized Housing



6.76%

▲ Since 2018

Higher than Branch  
Higher than Michigan

Source: [HUD](#)

2018 - 2020 Data Contains: 1

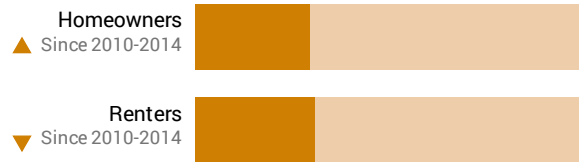
Census Tract ([show](#))

## Housing Cost Burden

Households are considered cost burdened if their rent or ownership costs are 30% or more of household income.



### Percent Cost Burdened



Source: [Census](#)

2010-2014 - 2010 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract

([show](#))



Vehicles Per Household

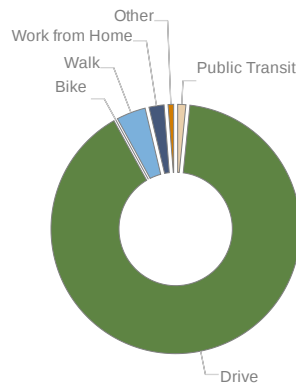
1.4

▼ Since 2000

Lower than Branch

Lower than Michigan

Commute Type <sup>6</sup>



Source: [Census](#)

2000 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

2010-2014 - 2010 Data Contains: 1 Census Tract ([show](#))

Endnotes

- 1 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) receive funding under the Health Center Cluster federal grant program to provide care for underserved populations. The types of providers eligible include Community Health Centers, Migrant Health Centers, Health Care for the Homeless Programs, Public Housing Primary Care Programs, and care providers for some tribal organizations.  
  
Community Health Center Look-Alikes include community health centers that are eligible for but not currently receiving grant funding. Although they are not receiving grants, these "look-alike" providers are eligible for some benefits including enhanced reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid. Considering both FQHCs and "look-alikes" might provide a fuller picture of the health-care safety net in a community.
- 2 PolicyMap's Health Outcome Estimates and Risk Factor Estimates were created using data from the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 Decennial Census, 2017 and 2018 ACS PUMS 5-year estimates, and 2009 Metropolitan and Micropolitan Census delineations. The census tract estimates were calculated using a multilevel model with post-stratification based on demographic and geographic characteristics. Predicted responses were then post-stratified using Census population estimates for sex, age, racial/ethnic groups, education attainment, and metro area status. PolicyMap developed this model based on the methods used by the CDC and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to create the 500 Cities Project data. State and national estimates are calculated directly from the BRFSS survey response data using CDC's recommended weighting methodology. County estimates were calculated by aggregating census tract estimates, and may not add up to state totals. Data was suppressed for geographies with adult populations less than 10.
- 3 The 500 Cities data was calculated with small areas estimate techniques using the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data, Census Bureau 2010 Census population data, and American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. Specifically, a peer-reviewed multi-level regression and poststratification (MRP) approach was used to connect the CDC BRFSS health survey with highly granular census demographic and socioeconomic data. The 500 cities included the top 497 largest American cities and the largest cities in Vermont (Burlington), West Virginia (Charleston), and Wyoming (Cheyenne). This data is available at the census tract and city level only.
- 4 Heavy drinkers are defined as adult men having more than two drinks per day and adult women having more than one drink per day.
- 5 For the separate Employment and Crime Sections in this report, only locations for which data are available are included in the tables. If the section does not include information, no data was available for any of the locations or component parts of the area you requested for this report.
- 6 "Other" means of transportation include those other than commuting by car, car pool or van pool, public transit, motorcycle, bicycle, or walking.



