



Communicable Disease Prevention - Immunizations

MEASURE

Rate of non-medical immunization waivers claimed for schoolchildren.

Waiver data is assessed for kindergarteners, 7th graders, and any new students entering a school district.

DATA SOURCE

Michigan Care Improvement Registry

YEARS 2016 (running rate from June 2015-June 2016), 2017 (running rate from June 2016-June 2017), 2018 (running rate from June 2017-June 2018), 2019 (running rate from June 2018-June 2019)

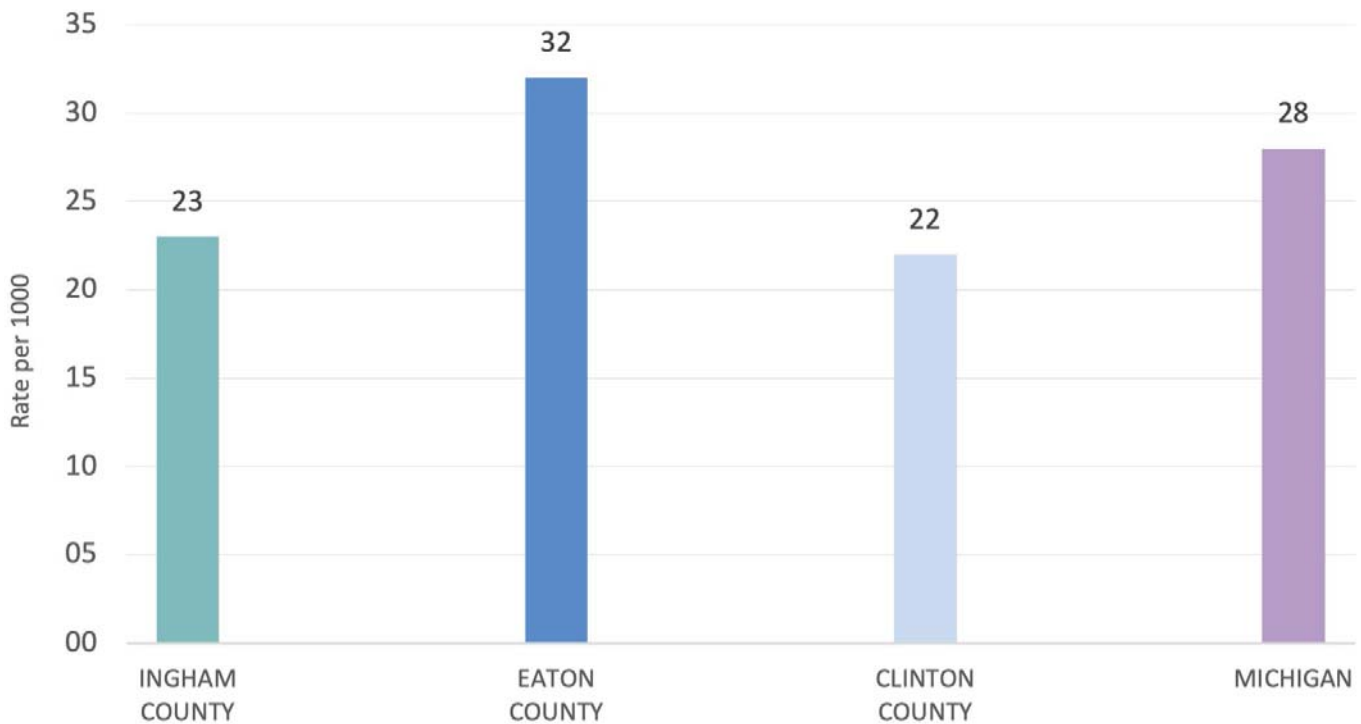
REASON FOR MEASURE

Many infectious diseases thought to be eliminated from this country, e.g. pertussis, mumps, measles, have reemerged in recent years. Outbreaks related to these and other vaccine-preventable diseases threaten the lives and well-being of the most vulnerable populations: children under age one, those who are too young to be vaccinated, and children and adults who are immune-suppressed due to other medical conditions. For this reason, it is important that contacts of these people be vaccinated. However, parents in many states may opt out of vaccinating their children by seeking legal exemptions to public school immunization

requirements. Fear over certain vaccine components and perceived risk of side effects or complications result in some parents opting to forego vaccination for their children. This puts unvaccinated children and adults at risk, because it increases the number of unvaccinated people they are exposed to and facilitates disease spread.

RATE OF NON-MEDICAL IMMUNIZATION WAIVER CLAIMED FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN, 2019

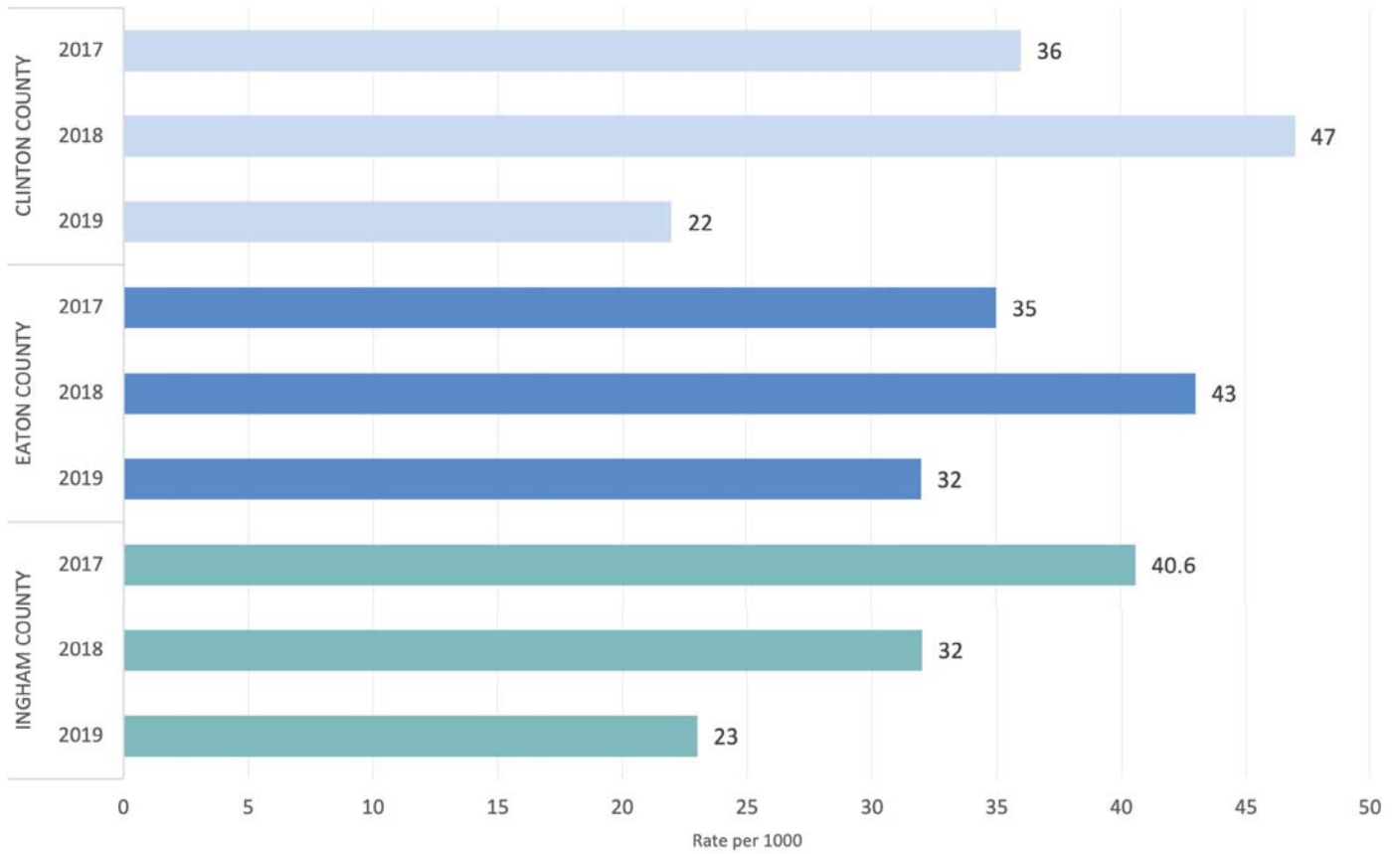
For every 1,000 students in Michigan, 28 (2.8%) were issued a non-medical immunization waiver. In Eaton County, the non-medical immunization waiver rate was higher than the state rate (32 per 1,000y). Ingham County and Clinton County had a waiver rate lower than Michigan's at 23 and 22 per 1,000 students, respectively.



Communicable Disease Prevention - Immunizations

TREND IN RATE OF NON-MEDICAL IMMUNIZATION WAIVER CLAIMED FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN 2017-2019

The rate of granted immunization waivers was the lowest for all three counties in the last three year period. All three counties also decreased the rate per 1,000 students in 2019 compared to 2018.





Communicable Disease

MEASURE

Rate of chlamydia cases per 100,000 persons

DATA SOURCE

Michigan Sexually Transmitted Diseases Database, STD & HIV Prevention Section, Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

YEARS 2017-2019

REASON FOR MEASURE

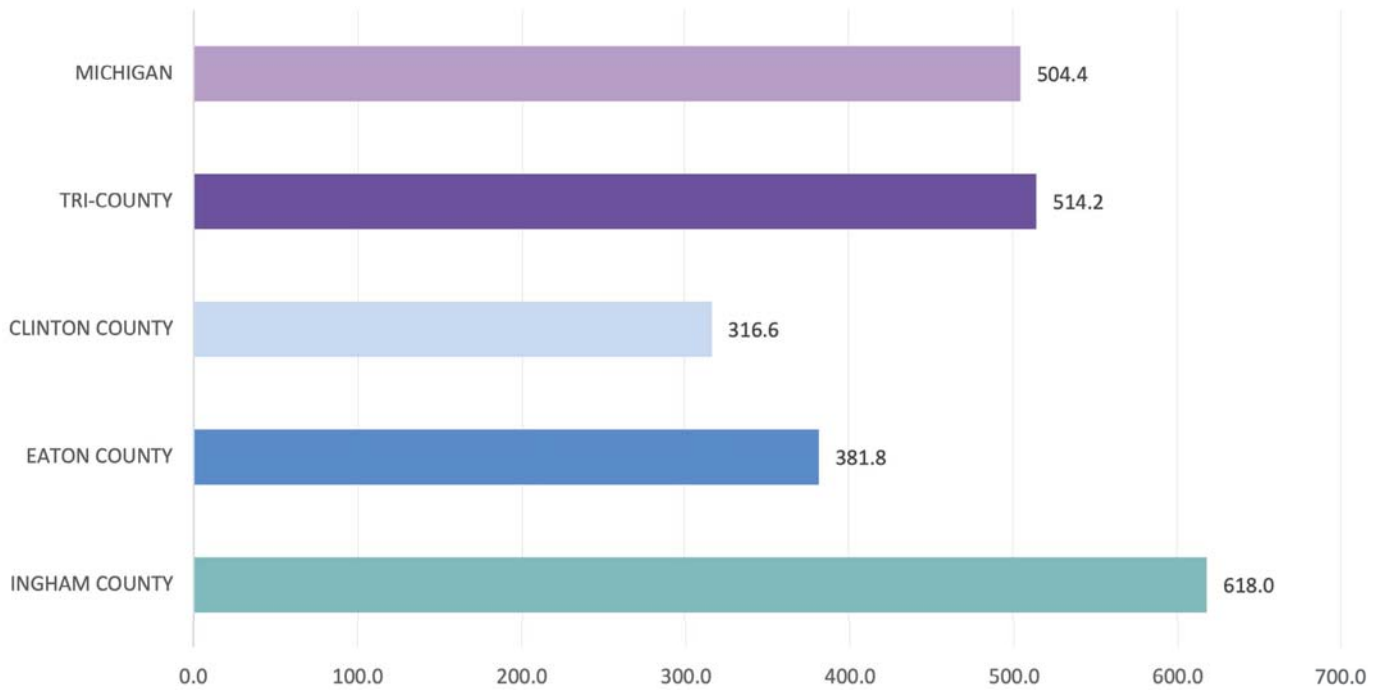
Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Chlamydia is of public health significance because of the impacts of untreated disease on reproductive outcomes, transmission of other sexually acquired infections, and the costs to health systems. The costs of treating subfertility due to chlamydia are high, as tubal surgery and in-vitro fertilization are expensive. The costs of treating the complications

of undiagnosed *C. trachomatis* infection, including pelvic inflammatory disease and tubal infertility, are high both in psychosocial and financial terms. Additionally, as with other inflammatory sexually transmissible infections, chlamydia facilitates the transmission of HIV infection in both males and females.

Sub-county level geographic area group breakouts are not available for this indicator.

RATE OF CHLAMYDIA CASES PER 100,000 PERSONS, BY GEOGRAPHY, 2019

The rate of chlamydia in the tri-county region was higher than the rate for Michigan by about 10 cases per 100,000 population. This high rate was driven by Ingham County, which experienced 618 cases of chlamydia per one hundred thousand persons in 2019. The rates for Clinton and Eaton County were significantly lower than Michigan at 316.6 and 281.8 per 100,000 residents, respectively.



Communicable Disease

TREND IN RATE OF CHLAMYDIA CASES PER 100,000 PERSONS, BY GEOGRAPHY, 2017-2019

Between 2017 and 2019, there was a modest decline in the statewide rate of chlamydia per hundred thousand persons. In the Capital Area, there was a similar decrease in rate in the same time period, except for Clinton County which had rates increase from 2017 (272.8) to 2018 (344.1) and falling slightly in 2019 (316.6).

