

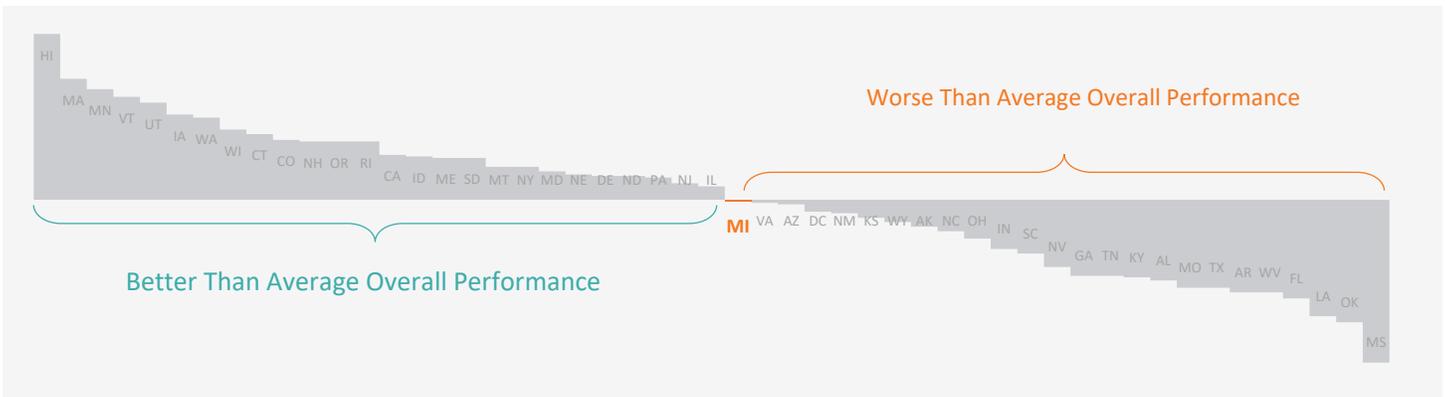
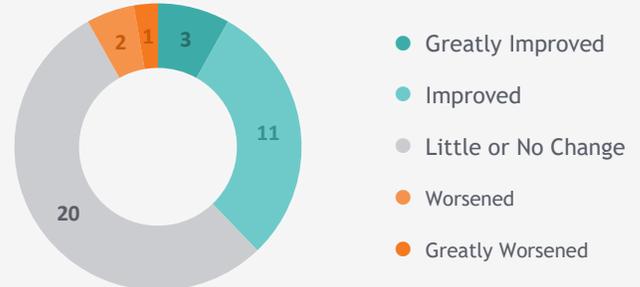
Michigan



Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank ^a	Change ^b
Overall	27	+2
Access & Affordability	12	+4
Prevention & Treatment	15	-1
Avoidable Use & Cost	39	-2
Healthy Lives	37	+2
Disparity	32	-4

How Health Care in Michigan Has Changed^c



Top Ranked Indicators

- Employee insurance costs as a share of median income
- Children who did not receive needed mental health care
- Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee

Bottom Ranked Indicators

- Avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare, age 65+
- Medicare spending per beneficiary
- 30-day readmissions, Medicare, age 65+

Most Improved Indicators

- Home health patients without improved mobility
- Uninsured adults
- Mentally ill adults who did not receive treatment

Indicators That Worsened the Most

- Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma
- Suicide, alcohol, and drug use deaths
- Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^d

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the Midwest	Michigan could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
464,101	386,751	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
293,919	138,137	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
24,493	16,879	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
40,789	40,789	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
3,508	3,508	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
203,365	174,387	fewer employer-insured adults and elderly Medicare beneficiaries would seek care in emergency departments for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time (e)
Access & Affordability						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	8	12	4	11	2013	16	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	3	5	1	5	2013	5	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	15	22	11	7	2013	17	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	13	13	7	30	2013	15	16	Improved
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	13	14	9	16	2013-14	15	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	4	6	4	1	2013	5	6	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	14	16	10	13	2012	14	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	31	32	24	16	2012	29	31	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	66	63	54	39	2013	67	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	15	17	11	9	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	12	13	7	21	2012	14	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	50	51	40	30	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	33	32	20	31	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	7	18	5	2	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	30	29	15	27	2013	30	30	No Change
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.9	14.1	13	13	2010 - 2013	13	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.94	0.99	0.32	23	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	11	13	9	7	2013	13	14	Improved
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	31	32	27	20	2013	32	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	30	29	23	29	2013	39	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	13	16	8	6	2013	15	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	20	20	14	18	2009-2011	23	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	54	56	41	22	2009-2011	60	59	Improved

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time (e)
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	122	106	22	27	2012	94	143	Worsened
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	159	159	130	38	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	223	197	138	38	2012	214	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	41	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	32	26	14	41	2012	34	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	74	66	33	41	2012	73	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.36	2.9	1.2	49	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	55	42	21	49	2012	61	49	Improved
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	21	19	11	43	2012	23	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	17	16	5	30	2012	18	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	16.4	16.4	14	21	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	33	29	16	36	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	\$3,818	\$4,736	\$3,347	5	2013	\$3,903	\$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	\$9,714	\$9,025	\$5,586	45	2012	\$9,565	\$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives						2018 Scorecard		Baseline	
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	92.2	84.3	54.7	34	2012-13	91.3	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	20.5	20.1	13.6	27	2013	21.2	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	13.1	13.1	10.1	24	2013	14.8	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	47.1	43.2	28.5	27	2013	37.7	35.6	Worsened
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	6.5	5.9	4.1	30	2012	6.9	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	17	16	10	34	2013	16	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	20	16	9	38	2013	21	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2016	33	30	22	38	2013	32	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	32	31	19	30	--	--	--	--
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	11	10	6	30	2012	11	10	No Change

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income		State ranking	Data year	Low-income		Change over time (h)
		rate (f)	Disparity (g)			rate (f)	Disparity (g)	
Disparity	2018 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	14	-11	10	2013	30	-25	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	4	-3	13	2013	6	-4	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	16	-7	16	2013	19	-10	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	18	-10	5	2013	26	-21	Improved
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	19	-10	10	2012	20	-12	Improved
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	35	-12	34	2012	34	-13	No Change
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	69	-8	20	2013	70	-9	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	63	-24	24	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	43	-27	48	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	38	-19	43	2013	39	-16	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	16	-5	29	2012	18	-5	No Change
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	195	-121	21	2012	157	-100	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	110	-56	27	2012	97	-39	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	77	-36	35	2012	90	-41	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	398	-190	24	2012	377	-181	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	33	-20	41	2013	31	-19	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2016	39	-9	21	2013	41	-12	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	23	-19	42	2012	19	-14	Worsened
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	30	-22	25	2013	28	-21	Worsened

Notes. (a) The 2018 Scorecard rankings reflect 2015 or 2016 data. The 2018 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the March 2017 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. (b) Change represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2012 or 2013). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank. (c) Trend data available for 37 of 43 total Scorecard indicators. Greatly improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one full (1.0) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points; improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation. (d) Estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of two benchmark levels—a national benchmark set at the level of the best-performing state and a regional benchmark set at the level of the top performing state in same census region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or West). Benchmark states have an estimated impact of zero (0). Equivalent estimated impact based on national and regional benchmarks indicate that the best observed rate in the region was equal to the best observed rate nationally. Impact based on national and regional benchmarks should not be interpreted as cumulative. (e) Change (improvement or worsening) refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. (f) Rates are for the states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL. (g) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations. (h) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.