

# How well does the health care system in Michigan

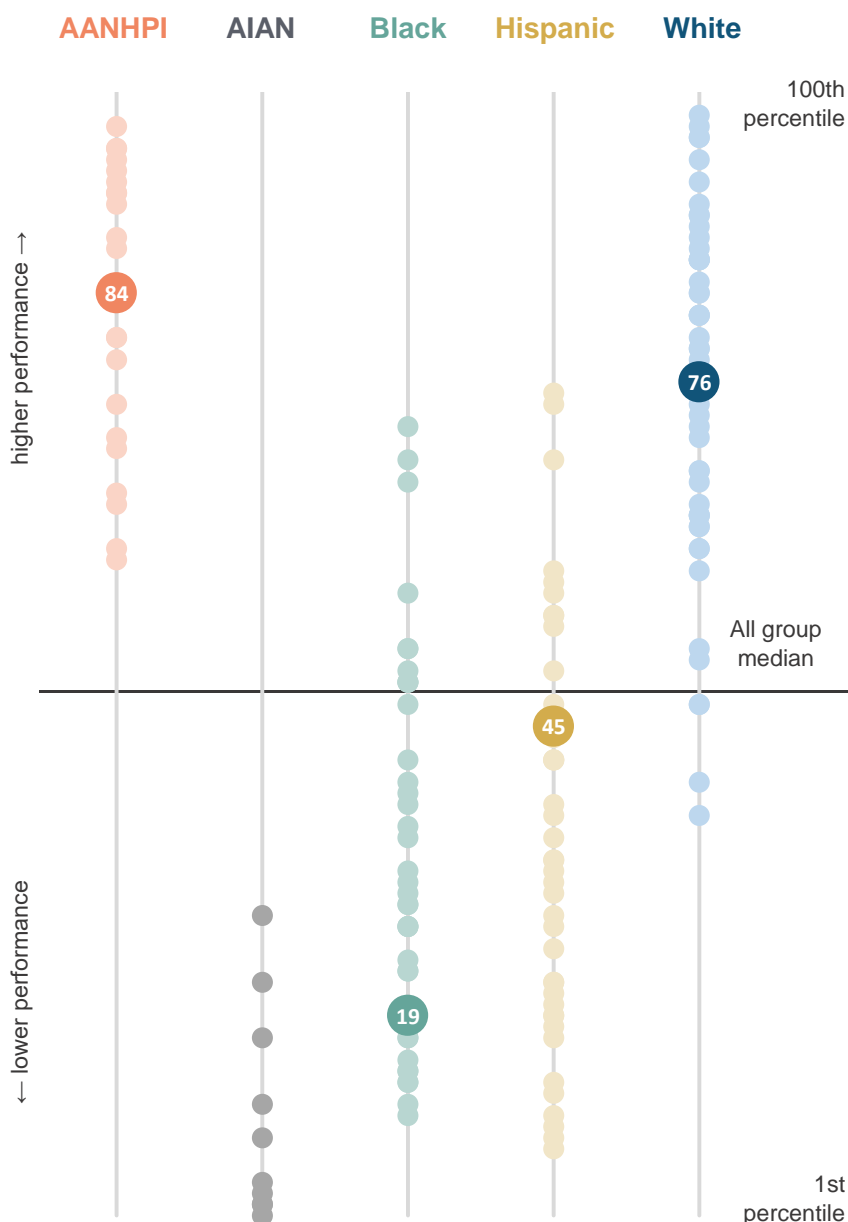
work for people of different racial and ethnic groups?

In Michigan, **AANHPI people** experienced the **highest health system performance**, scoring in the 84th percentile among all population groups nationally.

**Black people** experienced the **lowest health system performance** in the state, scoring in the 19th percentile.

Compared to other states in the Great Lakes region, Michigan has more severe racial and ethnic health disparities.

## Health System Performance by Race/Ethnicity



Each column is a racial/ethnic group, and each point represents a state. Performance represented as percentiles (1–100). Michigan performance percentile highlighted. No highlighted dot indicates overall performance data not available for that group.

## Population by race/ethnicity (2022)

	Michigan	Great Lakes	United States
Total	9,929,907	46,505,889	328,403,052
AANHPI	334,510 (3%)	1,731,111 (4%)	19,862,655 (6%)
AIAN	27,325 (<1%)	84,865 (<1%)	1,688,543 (<1%)
Black	1,278,114 (13%)	5,201,878 (11%)	38,460,950 (12%)
Hispanic	565,388 (6%)	4,329,908 (9%)	62,818,758 (19%)
White	7,228,467 (73%)	33,068,849 (71%)	189,511,136 (58%)

Notes: AANHPI = Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander. AIAN = American Indian and Alaska Native. “—” means data not available. Great Lakes states include IL, IN, MI, OH, WI. Source: David C. Radley et al., Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).

## How well does the health system in Michigan work for people from different racial and ethnic groups, and across different dimensions of care?

### AANHPI

Michigan ranks 12th of 31 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for AANHPI people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **16** (of 33) is better than average
- Health care access ranking: **18** (of 34) is worse than average
- Health care quality ranking: **11** (of 41) is better than average

### AIAN

An overall ranking for AIAN people in Michigan is not available because of insufficient data.

- Health outcomes ranking: insufficient data
- Health care access ranking: insufficient data
- Health care quality ranking: insufficient data

### Black

Michigan ranks 29th of 39 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Black people in the state was worse than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **39** (of 40) is among the worst
- Health care access ranking: **8** (of 40) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **37** (of 41) is among the worst

### Hispanic

Michigan ranks 12th of 47 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for Hispanic people in the state was better than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **42** (of 49) is worse than average
- Health care access ranking: **7** (of 48) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **18** (of 48) is better than average

### White

Michigan ranks 27th of 51 states where calculation was possible, indicating health system performance for white people in the state was worse than average compared to other states. Specifically:

- Health outcomes ranking: **39** (of 51) is worse than average
- Health care access ranking: **17** (of 51) is better than average
- Health care quality ranking: **21** (of 51) is better than average

## Michigan Performance Data

	AIAN		AANHPI		Black		Hispanic		White	
	MI rate	US rate	MI rate	US rate	MI rate	US rate	MI rate	US rate	MI rate	US rate
<b>Health Outcomes</b>										
Deaths before age 75 from health care–treatable causes per 100,000 population	98	125	48	50	208	164	85	73	85	83
Deaths before age 75 from preventable causes per 100,000 population	314	479	94	104	440	347	258	225	219	225
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	—	8	5	4	13	11	6	5	5	4
Breast cancer deaths (per 100,000 female population)	—	14	14	12	26	27	15	13	20	20
Colorectal cancer deaths (per 100,000 population)	—	13	7	9	18	17	13	11	14	13
Hospital 30-day readmission rate age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	67	44	—	—	33	26
Adults who smoke (%)	26	25	7	7	18	15	16	11	16	14
Adults who are obese (%)	28	41	11	14	44	44	38	37	35	34
Adults who have lost six or more teeth (%)	20	17	—	3	12	11	8	6	10	9
<b>Health Care Access</b>										
Uninsured adults (%)	13	22	5	7	8	12	15	23	6	8
Uninsured children (%)	—	12	—	4	2	4	5	8	3	4
Adults who went without care because of cost (%)	18	14	—	8	9	13	16	19	7	8
High out-of-pocket medical spending (%)	—	14	13	9	12	12	12	13	9	9
Adults with a usual source of care (%)	80	79	81	82	88	85	83	67	90	87
<b>Health Care Quality</b>										
Preventable hospitalizations age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	66	45	—	—	34	28
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits age 65 and older (per 1,000 beneficiaries)	—	—	—	—	225	206	—	—	151	140
Adult women who received a mammogram (%)	64	65	80	74	82	84	76	77	78	77
Adult women with a cervical cancer screening test (%)	63	82	93	87	92	90	87	87	85	84
Adults with a colon cancer screening test (%)	52	53	56	50	63	65	62	50	72	68
Adults with a recent flu shot (%)	38	39	52	50	36	38	37	34	52	50
Older adults who received the pneumonia vaccine (%)	74	63	62	62	62	62	57	55	75	73
Children with a medical and dental preventive care visit (%)	—	—	—	—	53	61	61	59	71	69
Children with all recommended vaccines (%)	—	—	—	—	54	65	66	71	77	74
Adults with a dental visit (%)	38	45	38	34	38	41	40	44	28	32
Primary care spending as share of total, age 65 and older (%)	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5

Source: David C. Radley et al., *Advancing Racial Equity in U.S. Health Care: The Commonwealth Fund 2024 State Health Disparities Report* (Commonwealth Fund, Apr. 2024).