

Health and Health Care Trends: Children and Seniors in Michigan

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Where can we have the most impact on quality and quantity of life?







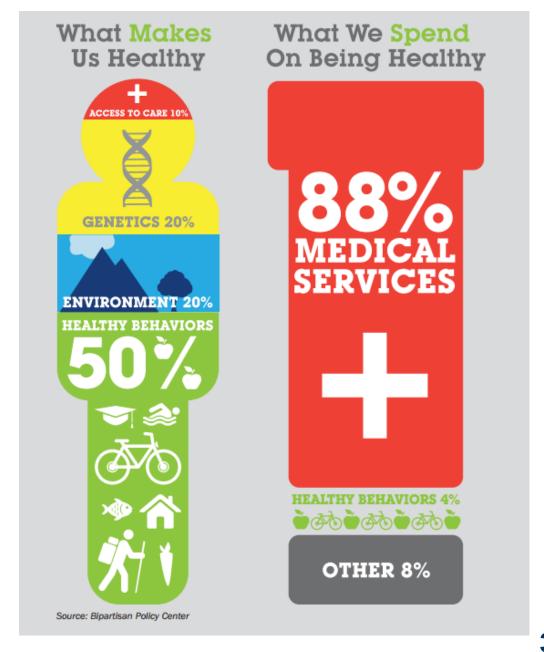
What Makes Us Healthy

VS.

What We Spend on Being Healthy









Children in Michigan







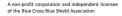
Leading Causes of Death for Michigan Children, 2012

Among infants below 1 year, perinatal birth conditions and congenital defects are leading causes of death.

Causes of Death for MI residents under age 25	Percentage of Total	
Unintentional Injuries	25.6%	
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	9.1%	
Cancer	4.3%	
Heart Disease	2.0%	
Diabetes Mellitus	0.6%	
Stroke	0.6%	
Pneumonia/Influenza	0.6%	
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	0.5%	
Kidney Disease	0.2%	
All Other Causes	56.7%	







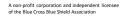


Health Status of Michigan Children by Age and Income, 1999

	MI Children Ages 0 - 5		MI Children Ages 6 – 17	
	Below 100% FPL	At or above 100% FPL	Below 100% FPL	At or Above 100% FPL
Current Health Status (Excellent / very good)	76.8%	86.8%	60.7%	85.3%









Exercise and Nutrition Among Michigan Children

Exercise

- In 2012, 47% of MI children and teens did not exercise regularly, an improvement from 54% in 2003
- In 2013, 34% MI high school students spent 3+ hours on computer; 27% spent 3+ hours watching TV on average school day

Nutrition

 In 2013, 17.6% of children ate fruits and vegetables 5+ times per day, worse than 20.6% in 2001







The Impact of Race







Overall death rate for black teens is over **twice** the death rate for white teens.

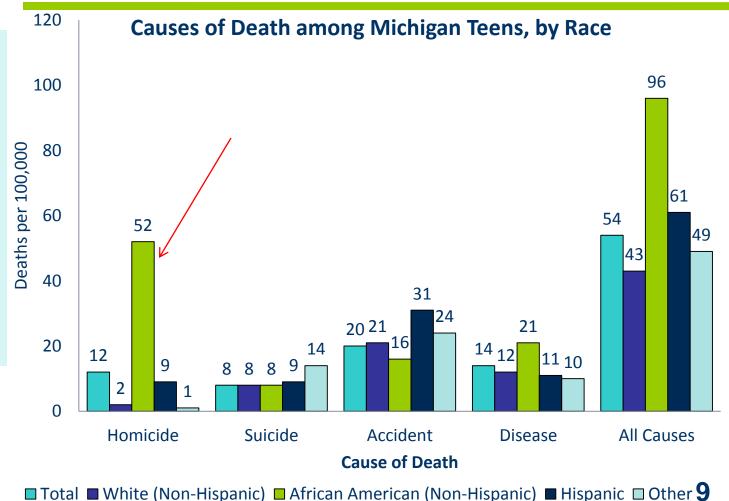
Black teens' #1
cause of death is
homicide with a rate
that is 25 times
higher than that of
white teens.





A non-profit corporation and independent licenses of the Blue Cross Blue Shield Association

Leading Causes of Death Among Michigan Teens, by Race, 2012





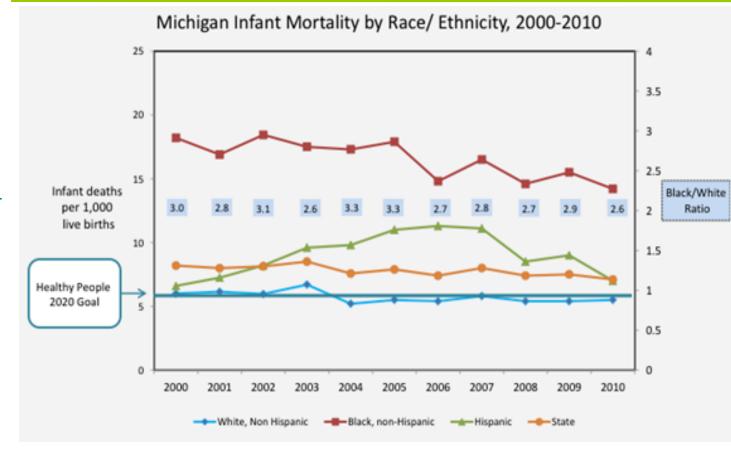
Health Disparities from Birth for Children in Michigan

- One in six black infants are born too early compared to 1 in 10 infants overall
- Black infants twice as likely to be low birth weight than white (14% vs 7%); increases risk for poor development
- Black infants almost three times as likely to die before 1st birthday compared to white infants











Access to Health Care

 From 2008 to 2010, Black children 4 times as likely to be hospitalized for asthma (a manageable chronic condition) than white children







The Impact of Poverty







Poverty Rates for Children in Michigan

- 1 in 4 MI children in poverty* (2012), up from 1 in 5 (2008)
- Young children (ages 0 4) at especially high risk for poverty
- Single parent households in MI increased from 32 to 35% of households from 2008-2012
- 40-60% of low income mothers of young children report depressive systems (12% for all women)



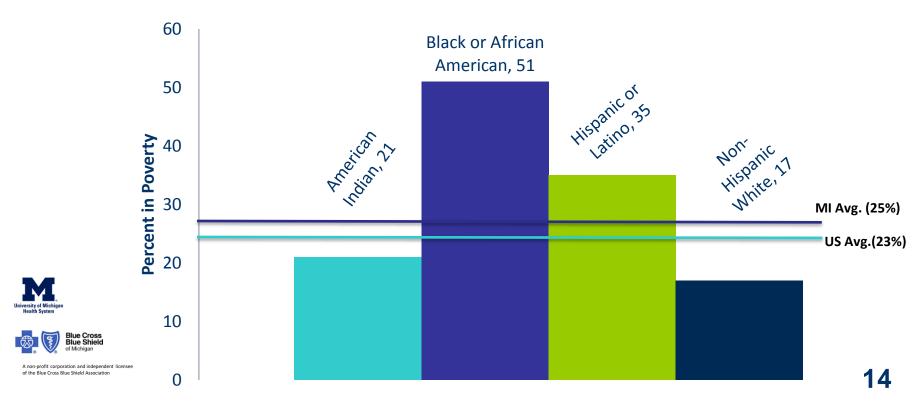


*\$23,283: The Federal Poverty Level for family of 4 in 2012



Poverty by Race in Michigan

Percent of MI Children in Poverty by Race (2012)





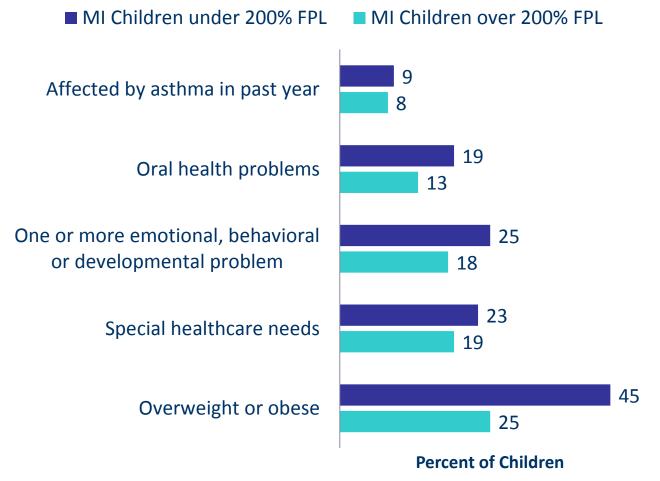
What is the Significance?







Low Income Children More Likely to Suffer from Chronic Health Conditions, 2011-12







Mothers Depression Has Significant Impact on Children

- Maternal depression associated with:
 - poor birth outcomes
 - impeded early development
 - reduced language ability
 - increased risk of behavioral issues problems









Education and Health

- Those without high school degrees have:
 - Shorter lives live 9 years shorter than those with college degree
 - Worse health have a 15% prevalence of diabetes compared to 7% for college graduates
 - More risk factors 27% smoke compared to 8% with college degree







Seniors in Michigan





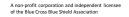


Leading Causes of Death Among Seniors in Michigan, 2012

	Percent of Total Senior
Cause of Death for MI Residents age 65 +	Deaths by Cause
Heart Disease	28.40%
Cancer	21.45%
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	6.80%
Stroke	5.71%
Unintentional Injuries	2.09%
Alzheimer's Disease	4.57%
Diabetes Mellitus	3.06%
Kidney Disease	2.04%
Pneumonia/Influenza	2.02%
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	0.27%
All Other Causes	23.58%









Risk Factors Among Michigan Seniors, 2014

- Obesity: 31% in MI are obese compared to 25.8% of US
- Smoking: 7.7% in MI smoke compared to 8.9% US
- Chronic Drinking: 4.2% in Michigan are chronic drinkers, up from 3.5% in 2013
- Flu vaccination coverage: 55.4% in Michigan received flu vaccine, worse than 58.0% in 2013







Disparities in Senior Health, by Income

 In MI in 2014, 62.7% of seniors with income of \$75,000+ report very good or excellent health

- In 2014, Only 31.6% of seniors with an income <\$25,000 report very good or excellent health
 - (Median Household Income for seniors in U.S. 2012: \$31,354)

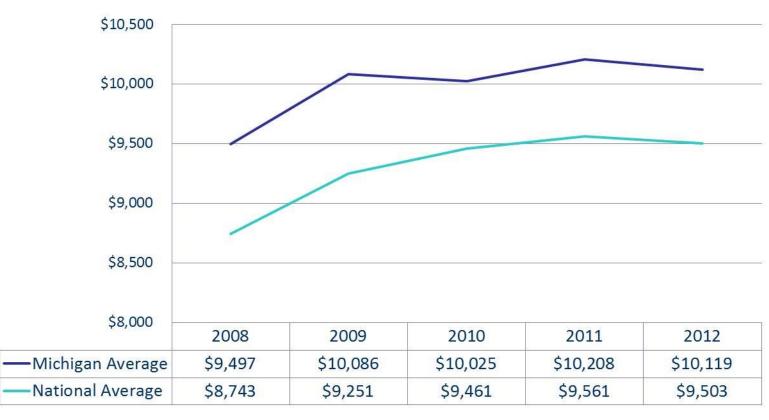






Seniors: Spending Trends

Medicare Reimbursements per Enrollee, 2008-2012, State and National Trend



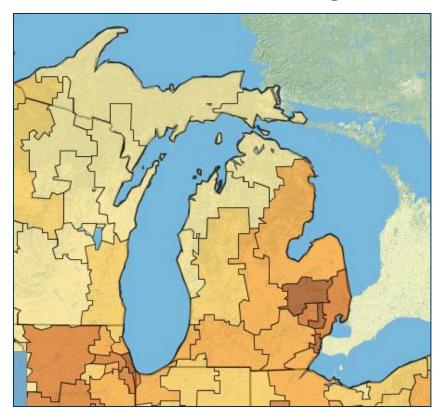


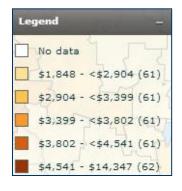




Seniors: Spending Trends

Inpatient Spending per Decedent During Hospitalization in Which Death Occurred, Michigan, 2007





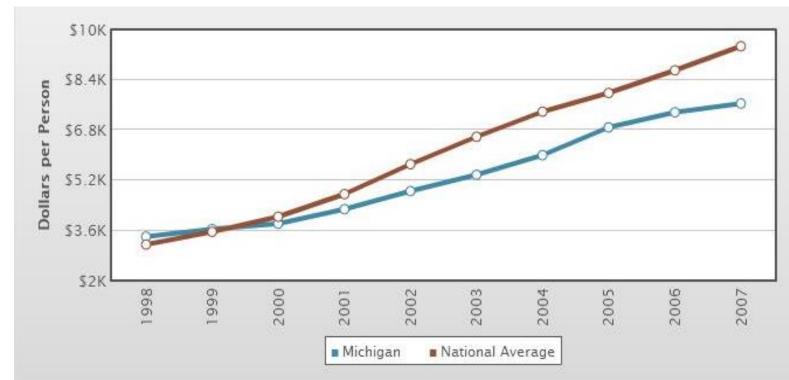






High Spending at End of Life, 1998-2007

Inpatient spending per Decedent During the Last Six Months of Life

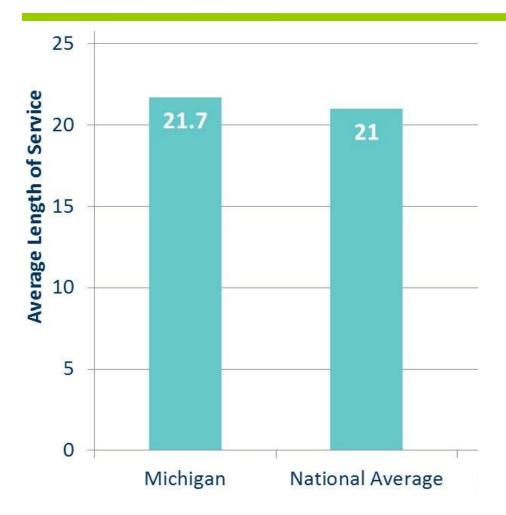








Average Hospice Days per Decedent during the Last Six Months of Life, 2010









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