The Healthcare Openness and Access Project (HOAP) measures how open and accessible each state’s healthcare system is to patient and provider preferences. The overall HOAP index is the average of 10 categories below, referred to as subindexes in the study, each of which is in turn an average of multiple indicators.

The HOAP index ranks Michigan near the middle of the 51 jurisdictions analyzed. Some of the state’s highest scores are in the Public Health Subindex and the Taxation Subindex and some of its lowest are in the Corporate Subindex and the Provider Regulation Subindex. Michigan’s score and rank in each subindex are given below.
DIRECT PRIMARY CARE
5 = state environment is most conducive to direct primary care (DPC) practices as an alternative method of financing primary care

MEDICAL LIABILITY
5 = physicians and others are least constrained by threat of malpractice litigation

STUDY INDICATORS
• State has pro-DPC laws
• State has higher market demand for DPC
• State has more DPC practices per capita

PHARMACEUTICAL ACCESS
5 = patients have easiest access to certain classes of drugs, including experimental and unconventional treatments

STUDY INDICATORS
• Physicians pay fewer malpractice actions
• Physicians pay lower malpractice premiums
• State has adopted more reforms to modulate malpractice litigation

PUBLIC HEALTH
5 = residents have easiest access to substance abuse remedies and greatest discretion when offering medical assistance to others

STUDY INDICATORS
• State allows access to experimental drugs
• State allows access to medical marijuana
• State allows easier access to pseudoephedrine
• State allows over-the-counter access to oral contraceptives

TAXATION
5 = state imposes lowest burden of taxation for certain healthcare services, financing methods, and devices

STUDY INDICATORS
• State has fewer provider taxes
• State has fewer health savings account (HSA) taxes
• State has fewer medical device taxes

STATE RANKING BY OVERALL HOAP INDEX SCORE