

### **COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS & MICHIGAN: OUTCOMES**

Opportunities to impact health & health disparities

Issue	Statistics	CHW Intervention Outcomes in MI
Enrollment	Under the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid	Medical navigators help newly released or paroled
	Expansion, the number of Medicaid and CHIP	prisoners obtain their medical records, find a
	enrollees in Michigan increased over 19% from	medical home, and access needed primary care
	September 2013 to February 2015. Total	and specialty services <sup>2</sup>
	number of enrollees is estimated to be 2,280,908	
	after the 2015 enrollment period <sup>1</sup>	
	Rates of uninsured in Michigan: 13.9% overall;	CHWs have been identified as potential
	12.9% of white residents; 19.7% of black	navigators to help individuals enroll in Medicaid
	residents; 21.9% of Hispanic residents <sup>3</sup>	and new health care <sup>4</sup>
	-	
Infant	Michigan has a higher rate of infant mortality	Decrease in incidence of low birth weight and
Mortality	than the U.S. and higher disparities between	inadequate prenatal care in women from
	white and black infant deaths <sup>5</sup>	medically underserved areas <sup>6</sup>
	Infant mortality rates in Michigan, annual	There have been zero infant deaths among 364
	average 2013 (deaths per 1,000 live births): 7.0	pregnant African American women in the CHW-
	for all races, 5.7 for white, 12.1 for Black or	led intervention known as Sew Up the Safety Net
	African American, 4.1 for Asian or Pacific	for Women and Children <sup>8</sup>
	Islander, 4.3 for all other races <sup>7</sup>	
Chronic	Michigan ranks the eleventh worst among the	Increase in availability of healthy produce and
Disease	states for rate of obesity. The rate of obesity is	neighborhood safety through a community
	31.5%, up from 25.3% in 2004.9	organization CHW program <sup>10</sup>
	An estimated 37.7% of Michigan adults report	Pregnant Latinas in CHW-led Healthy MOMs
	consuming fruits < 1 time per day, while 24.8%	intervention increased vegetable and fiber
	reported consuming vegetables < 1 one time per	consumption and decreased solid fats and added
	day. <sup>11</sup>	sugar consumption <sup>12</sup>
	76% of hospital admissions, 88% of all	ROI of "\$2.37 in savings for every \$1.00 of cost"
	prescriptions filled and 72% of physician visit	through a chronic disease management program
	are attributable to people with chronic	at Spectrum Health in Grand Rapids that also
	conditions <sup>13</sup>	improved HbA1c levels and cholesterol <sup>14</sup>
	In Saginaw County, MI in 2012, 24 patients were	Michigan Pathways to Better Health partners with
	transported to the emergency room more than	local EMS providers to identify patients who
	20 times, accounting for over \$462,000 in	could benefit from CHW intervention. Saginaw
	ambulance charges. Many of these frequent	has seen a reduction of 153 transports since 2013,
	callers suffered from chronic health conditions. <sup>15</sup>	resulting in approximately \$100,000 in cost
		savings. 15
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HIV	Each year, there are more new diagnoses of HIV	Increase in HIV counseling and testing among
HIV		
HIV	,	
HIV	infection than deaths. MDCH estimates that 19,800 people were living with HIV infection in	MSM in Detroit who participated in motivational interviewing sessions delivered by peer outreach



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Diabetes	It is estimated that over 1 million adults in	Increase in awareness of blood pressure and blood
	Michigan have diabetes (701,000 diagnosed and	glucose screening in attendees of CHW-led
	364,400 undiagnosed) <sup>16</sup>	gatherings in Detroit; 70% of those screened had
		above average levels <sup>17</sup>
	Diabetes costs the United States \$174 billion	Decrease in HbA1c levels among REACH Detroit
	annually and over \$9 billion per year in	program participants in CHW-led intervention
	Michigan <sup>16</sup>	groups <sup>17,18</sup>
	In Michigan, the increase in diabetes	Improvement in adherence to blood glucose
	prevalence has been higher compared to the	testing among REACH Detroit program
	increase in other states <sup>19</sup>	participants <sup>20</sup>
Cancer	Racial disparities are high among cancer	Increase in knowledge of breast cancer, screening,
	screening, diagnosis, and survival rates in	and prevention among African American, Latina,
	Michigan <sup>14</sup>	and Arab-American women who received home
		visits from CHWs <sup>21,22,23,24</sup>
	Uninsured women and women with disabilities	Increase in cervical cancer screening among
	are less likely to have received a PAP test within	female migrant health workers who attended
	the last three years <sup>25</sup>	educational sessions led by promotoras <sup>26</sup>
	Cancer is the 2nd highest cause of death in	96% of Hispanic and Latina women who attended
	Michigan <sup>27</sup>	CHW educational sessions said they would
		consider getting a mammogram <sup>28</sup>
Mental	Between 2009-2013, it was estimated that 4.4%	Significant decline in depressive symptoms
Health &	of Michigan adults had a serious mental illness,	among Latinas who participated in Healthy
Depression	exceeding the national average. <sup>29</sup>	MOMS Healthy Lifestyles intervention <sup>30</sup>
•	In Michigan, suicide is the 10th leading cause of	Significantly fewer depressive symptoms reported
	all deaths <sup>27</sup>	by pregnant women who receive medical services
		from CHWs in addition to nurses <sup>31</sup>
	The number of major depressive episodes	Reduced stress for community members in
	among adolescents aged 12-17 in Michigan were	Detroit by using policy to increase neighborhood
	above the national average 2009-2013 <sup>29</sup>	safety <sup>11</sup>
	-	
Asthma	Compared to U.S. rates in 2007, Michigan's	Better lung function, less frequent asthma
	asthma mortality rate is slightly higher overall	symptoms, and fewer unscheduled health visits
	(12.7 versus 12.0 per million) and significantly	among children in interventions conducted by
	higher for children 5-14 years (6.6 versus 3.0 per	community environmental specialists <sup>35</sup>
	million) <sup>34</sup>	,
	The Michigan asthma mortality rate for African	Reduction in depressive symptoms reported by
	Americans of all ages (31.4 per million) was over	caregivers of asthmatic children in CHW
	three times that of Caucasians (9.3 per million)	intervention group <sup>35</sup>
	in 2007 <sup>34</sup>	
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