



Michigan Community Health Worker Alliance (MiCHWA)

COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS & MICHIGAN: OUTCOMES

Opportunities to impact health & health disparities

| Issue | Statistics | CHW Intervention Outcomes in MI |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Enrollment</i> | Under the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid Expansion, the number of Medicaid and CHIP enrollees in Michigan increased over 19% from September 2013 to February 2015. Total number of enrollees is estimated to be 2,280,908 after the 2015 enrollment period ¹ | Medical navigators help newly released or paroled prisoners obtain their medical records, find a medical home, and access needed primary care and specialty services ² |
| | Rates of uninsured in Michigan: 13.9% overall; 12.9% of white residents; 19.7% of black residents; 21.9% of Hispanic residents ³ | CHWs have been identified as potential navigators to help individuals enroll in Medicaid and new health care ⁴ |
| <i>Infant Mortality</i> | Michigan has a higher rate of infant mortality than the U.S. and higher disparities between white and black infant deaths ⁵ | Decrease in incidence of low birth weight and inadequate prenatal care in women from medically underserved areas ⁶ |
| | Infant mortality rates in Michigan, annual average 2013 (deaths per 1,000 live births): 7.0 for all races, 5.7 for white, 12.1 for Black or African American, 4.1 for Asian or Pacific Islander, 4.3 for all other races ⁷ | There have been zero infant deaths among 364 pregnant African American women in the CHW-led intervention known as Sew Up the Safety Net for Women and Children ⁸ |
| <i>Chronic Disease</i> | Michigan ranks the eleventh worst among the states for rate of obesity. The rate of obesity is 31.5%, up from 25.3% in 2004. ⁹ | Increase in availability of healthy produce and neighborhood safety through a community organization CHW program ¹⁰ |
| | An estimated 37.7% of Michigan adults report consuming fruits < 1 time per day, while 24.8% reported consuming vegetables < 1 one time per day. ¹¹ | Pregnant Latinas in CHW-led Healthy MOMs intervention increased vegetable and fiber consumption and decreased solid fats and added sugar consumption ¹² |
| | 76% of hospital admissions, 88% of all prescriptions filled and 72% of physician visit are attributable to people with chronic conditions ¹³ | ROI of “\$2.37 in savings for every \$1.00 of cost” through a chronic disease management program at Spectrum Health in Grand Rapids that also improved HbA1c levels and cholesterol ¹⁴ |
| <i>Diabetes</i> | It is estimated that over 1 million adults in Michigan have diabetes (701,000 diagnosed and 364,400 undiagnosed) ¹⁵ | Increase in awareness of blood pressure and blood glucose screening in attendees of CHW-led gatherings in Detroit; 70% of those screened had above average levels ¹⁶ |
| | Diabetes costs the United States \$174 billion annually and over \$9 billion per year in Michigan ¹⁵ | Decrease in HbA1c levels among REACH Detroit program participants in CHW-led intervention groups ^{16,17} |
| | In Michigan, the increase in diabetes prevalence has been higher compared to the increase in other states ¹⁸ | Improvement in adherence to blood glucose testing among REACH Detroit program participants ¹⁹ |



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| <i>Cancer</i> | Racial disparities are high among cancer screening, diagnosis, and survival rates in Michigan ¹³ | Increase in knowledge of breast cancer, screening, and prevention among African American, Latina, and Arab-American women who received home visits from CHWs ^{20,21,22,23} |
| | Uninsured women and women with disabilities are less likely to have received a PAP test within the last three years ²⁴ | Increase in cervical cancer screening among female migrant health workers who attended educational sessions led by promotoras ²⁵ |
| | Cancer is the 2nd highest cause of death in Michigan ²⁶ | 96% of Hispanic and Latina women who attended CHW educational sessions said they would consider getting a mammogram ²⁷ |
| <i>Mental Health & Depression</i> | Between 2009-2013, it was estimated that 4.4% of Michigan adults had a serious mental illness, exceeding the national average. ²⁸ | Significant decline in depressive symptoms among Latinas who participated in Healthy MOMS Healthy Lifestyles intervention ²⁹ |
| | In Michigan, suicide is the 10 th leading cause of all deaths ²⁶ | Significantly fewer depressive symptoms reported by pregnant women who receive medical services from CHWs in addition to nurses ³⁰ |
| | The number of major depressive episodes among adolescents aged 12-17 in Michigan were above the national average 2009-2013 ²⁸ | Reduced stress for community members in Detroit by using policy to increase neighborhood safety ¹⁰ |
| <i>HIV</i> | Each year, there are more new diagnoses of HIV infection than deaths. MDCH estimates that 19,800 people were living with HIV infection in Michigan as of April 2013 ³¹ | Increase in HIV counseling and testing among MSM in Detroit who participated in motivational interviewing sessions delivered by peer outreach workers ³² |
| <i>Asthma</i> | Compared to U.S. rates in 2007, Michigan's asthma mortality rate is slightly higher overall (12.7 versus 12.0 per million) and significantly higher for children 5-14 years (6.6 versus 3.0 per million) ³³ | Better lung function, less frequent asthma symptoms, and fewer unscheduled health visits among children in interventions conducted by community environmental specialists ³⁴ |
| | The Michigan asthma mortality rate for African Americans of all ages (31.4 per million) was over three times that of Caucasians (9.3 per million) in 2007 ³³ | Reduction in depressive symptoms reported by caregivers of asthmatic children in CHW intervention group ³⁴ |

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