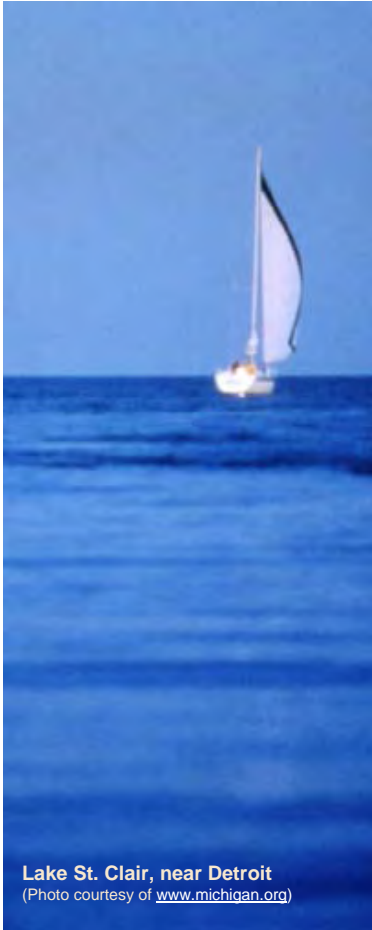


# Access to Cancer Care in Michigan



## Key Facts and Figures

**Adults in Michigan who do not have health care coverage are less likely to access health care services and more likely to delay getting needed medical attention.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

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**In 2007, an estimated 14.4% of Michigan adults aged 18 to 64 years had no health care coverage.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

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**The highest “no health insurance coverage” rates in Michigan were found among younger persons, those with less education, and those living in low-income households.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

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**Over the past 10 years, the proportion of Michigan adults who reported having no health care coverage has been relatively constant and slightly lower than that of the U.S. median.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

## Access to Cancer Care in Michigan

**An estimated 15.0% of Michigan adults did not have a personal doctor or health care provider in 2007.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

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**In 2007, the proportion of Michigan adults who had needed to see a doctor in the past year but had not been able to do so due to the cost was estimated to be 11.7%, up from 8.6% in 1998.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

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**An estimated 22.7% of Michigan adults were living with a disability in 2007, compared with an estimated 19.5% of Michigan adults in 2001.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

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**In 2007, Michigan adults with one or more disabilities were nearly nine times as likely to have reported 14 or more days of physical health that was not good as were their peers who did not have a disability. They also were more than three times as likely to have reported that their mental health was not good, and more than 12 times as likely to have reported that they had activity limitations.**

*(Source: C.Fussman, SK Lyon-Callo, and AP Rafferty. 2008. Health Risk Behaviors in the State of Michigan: 2007 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. [Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Bureau of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Epidemiology Section])*

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**In 2006, 47 million people were without health insurance coverage, up from 44.8 million people in 2005.**

*(Source: DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Smith, J. Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006. [Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau; 2007])*

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## Access to Cancer Care in Michigan



**25% of people reported that they used up all or most of their savings dealing with cancer.**

*(Source: USA Today/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Cancer Survey [conducted Aug. 1-Sept. 14, 2006])*

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**27% of people that were ever uninsured reported that they and/or a family member delayed or decided not to get care for cancer because of the cost.**

*(Source: USA Today/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Cancer Survey [conducted Aug. 1-Sept. 14, 2006])*

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**In 2006, annual insurance premiums for employer-provided coverage averaged \$4,242 for individuals and \$11,480 for families.**

*(Source: Kaiser/HRET 2006 Employer Health Benefits Survey)*

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**Among those with insurance, 23% of people said they and/or a family member had an insurance plan that paid less than expected for their medical bills.**

*(Source: USA Today/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Cancer Survey. [Conducted Aug. 1-Sept. 14, 2006.])*

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**Nationally, fewer than half (47%) of parents in families earning less than \$40,000 a year are offered health insurance through their employer, representing a 9 percent drop since 1997.**

*(Source: National Health Information Survey, 1997 and 2005)*

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## Access to Cancer Care in Michigan

**51% of people think cancer is the most important disease or health condition the government should address.**

*(Source: Harvard School of Public Health and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Americans' Views of Public Health. April 2006)*

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**The number of uninsured children increased from 8 million (10.9%) in 2005 to 8.7 million (11.7%) in 2006.**

*(Source: DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Smith J. Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2006. [Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau; 2007.]*

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**33% of families report a problem paying their cancer bills.**

*(Source: USA Today/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Health Care Costs Survey [conducted April 25-June 9, 2005])*

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**One-third of all Americans — and two-thirds of low-income Americans — are uninsured or underinsured at some point during the year.**

*(Source: The Commonwealth Fund. Learning from High Performance Health Systems Around the Globe. January 2007)*

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**Family health insurance premiums have risen 87% since the year 2000, but median family incomes have increased by only 11%.**

*(Source: The Commonwealth Fund. Learning from High Performance Health Systems Around the Globe. January 2007)*

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**One-third of families now report problems with medical bills or medical debt.**

*(Source: The Commonwealth Fund. Learning from High Performance Health Systems Around the Globe. January 2007)*

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## Access to Cancer Care in Michigan

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Since 1991, Michigan's BCCCP providers have screened more than 131,000 women and diagnosed more than 2,400 breast cancers and 1,100 cervical cancers.



### **Michigan Cancer Programs and Services**

Michigan is committed to providing quality cancer screening and diagnostic services to its uninsured and underinsured populations through its Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCP) and Colorectal Cancer Screening Program.

#### **Michigan Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program**

Since 1991, the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) has implemented a statewide BCCCP through a multi-year grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. With these funds, low-income women have access to life-saving breast and cervical cancer screening services and following-up care, including cancer treatment, if needed. To date, the BCCCP has screened more than 131,000 women and diagnosed more than 2,400 breast cancers and 1,100 cervical cancers.

BCCCP services are coordinated through 21 local coordinating agencies. These agencies have enlisted the cooperation and participation of physicians, hospitals, and other health care organization in their communities to ensure that all necessary follow-up services are provided. For more information about the BCCCP, please visit [www.michigancancer.org/bcccp](http://www.michigancancer.org/bcccp).

## Access to Cancer Care in Michigan

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Since 2005, the MRC CSP has enrolled nearly 1,200 people, with more than 200 polyps removed and two cancers diagnosed.

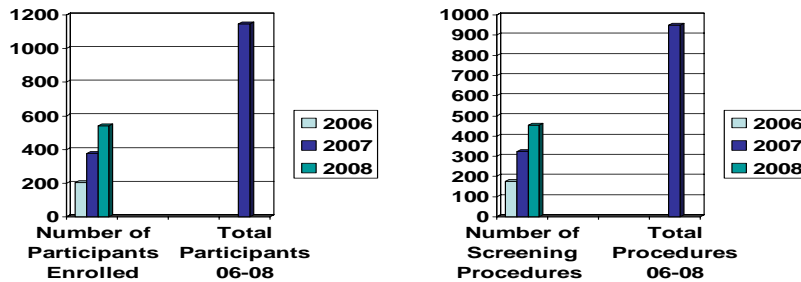
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### Michigan Colorectal Cancer Screening Program

The Michigan Colorectal Cancer Screening Program (MRC CSP) provides free colorectal cancer screening to asymptomatic low-income, uninsured and underinsured individuals in three northern Michigan public health jurisdictions. Since its inception in 2005, nearly 1,200 people have enrolled in the MRC CSP, with more than 200 polyps removed, and two cancers diagnosed.

MDCH financially supports the MRC CSP administration, screening, and follow-up of abnormal screening results. Treatment, if needed, is generously provided through collaboration with community partners.

### Michigan Colorectal Cancer Screening Program Impact



Additional information about the MRC CSP is available online at [www.michigancancer.org/OurPriorities/Colorectal\\_Resources.cfm](http://www.michigancancer.org/OurPriorities/Colorectal_Resources.cfm).

## Access to Cancer Care in Michigan



### Michigan WISEWOMAN Program

The Well-Integrated Screening and Evaluation for Women Across the Nation (WISEWOMAN) Program is an extension of the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (BCCCP). Women are only eligible for the WISEWOMAN Program if they are first enrolled in the BCCCP.

The main focus of WISEWOMAN is to help participants understand and make healthy lifestyle choices with a focus on nutrition, physical activity and smoking cessation. Leading a healthy lifestyle will help with current chronic disease risk factors and symptoms. It also may prevent or delay the development of new chronic disease risk factors.

The WISEWOMAN Program is administered by 11 agencies and its services are available in 29 Michigan counties. Since October 2003, the WISEWOMAN Program has conducted nearly 19,000 screening cycles on over 10,000 women.

To learn more about the WISEWOMAN Program, please visit [www.michigancancer.org/bcccp/wiseWomanProgram/index.cfm](http://www.michigancancer.org/bcccp/wiseWomanProgram/index.cfm).

### Access to Free or Low-Cost Services

MDCH recently launched a webpage containing information and phone numbers for sites with low-cost health care or help with insurance. This webpage is a centralized location of community support services and resources for Michigan's most vulnerable population.

The Web page is available at [www.michigan.gov/healthcarehelp](http://www.michigan.gov/healthcarehelp).