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Behavioral and Physical Health and  
Aging Services Administration

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# **Medicaid Health Equity Project Year 11 Report on MY 2020 Data All Medicaid Health Plans**

**August 2023**

**Quality Improvement and Program Development Section  
Medicaid Managed Care Plan Division**

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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### **Accessibility**

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# Introduction

**Racial and ethnic disparities in health and healthcare are persistent and prevalent. Despite the recognition and documentation of health disparities began decades ago, people of color and other marginalized groups continue to experience disparities in accessing and receiving care. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed and heightened the focus on health disparities and their underlying causes. Reducing racial and ethnic healthcare disparities is essential for better health outcomes as well as for lowering healthcare costs, and it is increasingly important as the population becomes more diverse.<sup>1</sup>**

The Kellogg Foundation’s 2018 report “The Business Case for Racial Equity: Michigan” estimates that disparities in health in Michigan represent \$2.2 billion in excess medical care costs, \$1.9 billion in untapped productivity, and 140,000 lost life years associated with premature death per year. By 2050, 40% of the workforce and consumers in Michigan will be people of color, eliminating health disparities by 2050 would reduce the need for \$2.5 billion in medical care costs, reduce lost productivity by \$2.6 billion, and save 170,000 life years. Achieving health equity requires eliminating gaps in access to healthcare, the quality of care, and, most importantly, the social and environmental determinants of health.<sup>2</sup> Michigan Medicaid has both an ideological and financial interest in determining what, if any, racial/ethnic disparities exist in the healthcare services it provides and/or in the outcomes to beneficiaries.

This commitment to reducing disparities is codified in federal and state law. Michigan Medicaid is required to monitor the quality and appropriateness of the healthcare services delivered by the participating Medicaid Health Plans (MHPs) to their Medicaid enrollees. Both federal and state laws address the need to reduce racial/ethnic disparities in healthcare and outcomes. Federal regulations require that MHPs provide services “in a culturally competent manner to all enrollees, including those with limited English proficiency and diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds.”<sup>3</sup> The Affordable Care Act (ACA) includes language that prohibits discrimination under any health program or activity that is receiving federal financial assistance.<sup>4</sup> The ACA also includes improved federal data collection efforts by ensuring that federal healthcare programs collect and report data on race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status.<sup>5</sup> On a state level, Michigan Public Act 653 of 2006 directs the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) to develop strategies to reduce racial and ethnic disparities, including the compilation of racial and ethnic specific data.<sup>6</sup>

# Background

Disparities identification and reduction have been priorities for Michigan Medicaid for many years. In 2005, Michigan Medicaid participated in the Center for Health Care Strategies' (CHCS) Practice Size Exploratory Project where racial/ethnic disparities in several measures were identified by MHP and provider. Results were disseminated to MHPs and providers for their information. In 2008, Michigan Medicaid was awarded a grant by CHCS (funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) to participate in the three-year Reducing Disparities at the Practice Site Project. This project focused on six high volume Medicaid practices in Detroit/Wayne County and facilitated the introduction of the Patient Centered Medical Home into the practice. Diabetic-related Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measures were tracked by race/ethnicity across time at the participating practices. Between 2008 and 2010, MHPs were required to conduct an annual Performance Improvement Project (PIP) specifically aimed at reducing an identified disparity in one of their quality measures. Since 2015, all MHPs have focused their PIP efforts on reducing racial/ethnic disparities in timely prenatal care. The Medicaid Health Equity Project is the next step in the state's strategy to identify and reduce health disparities in Medicaid.

The Medicaid Health Equity Project was developed by the Quality Improvement and Program Development Section of the Medicaid Managed Care Plan Division. In early 2010, all MHPs were asked to participate in a series of conference calls to frame the problem of disparities in care and to plan the project. During those calls, MHPs provided input and advice in the development of the methodology. A set of initial 8 measures was agreed upon and specifications were developed. All MHPs submitted data in 2011 for measurement year 2010. The data were analyzed and reported in both all-plan and plan-specific reports. Six more measures were added next year for a total of 14 measures across four health domains. One measure (Appropriate Asthma Medications-Combined) was removed in measurement year 2015 due to its retirement. The 13 measures had been reported for measurement years 2015 to 2019.

**For measurement year 2020, two measures, Children and Adolescents' Access to PCP 25 Months-6 Years and Comprehensive Diabetes Care-Medical Attention for Nephropathy, were removed because low-level disparity had been demonstrated since measurement year 2011; one measure, Well Child Visits 3-6 Years, was replaced by Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits 3-11 years.**



# Methods

## Measures and Data Submission

As a means of measuring quality of care consistently across MHPs and facilitating comparison across states, MHPs submit audited HEDIS data to MDHHS for each measure that pertains to Medicaid covered benefits. MHPs also submit the HEDIS measures broken down by race/ethnicity to MDHHS. MHPs are provided a blank template to ensure consistency across all plan submissions. MHPs used their audited HEDIS data to draw the total numerators and denominators for each measure, but the data broken down by race/ethnicity is not audited. All template totals match totals reported in the HEDIS Interactive Data Submission System. [Table 1](#) lists the 11 HEDIS measures included in this report.

**In all the previous Health Equity reports, the data submission year, i.e., the year following the measurement year, had been used in naming the reports and trending the measures. To reduce confusion and align with HEDIS new naming convention, the measurement year (MY) is used throughout this report.**

Race/ethnicity data are taken from Medicaid enrollment forms, which use self-identification to determine race and ethnicity. This information is shared with MHPs in the monthly eligibility file that transmits the new members assigned to each plan. MHPs may also have supplementary systems in place to acquire this information (e.g., retrieving it from Electronic Medical Records systems in their provider network). However, the majority of these data are obtained during the Medicaid enrollment process and provided to MHPs by MDHHS.

Measures were stratified for four racial populations: Asian American/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander (AA&NHOP), African American, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN), White and one ethnicity: Hispanic. Any reference to Hispanic, except for when race is AA&NHOP or AI/AN, is categorized into the Hispanic population. Unknown, declined, other race/ethnicity, or multiracial population is categorized as unknown due to the inconsistent use of this category across MHPs.

All HEDIS measures were calculated in accordance with specifications provided by the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA).<sup>7</sup>

Table 1: List of HEDIS Measures Reported

Health Domain	Measure	Abbreviation	Reported Since
Women - Adult Care and Pregnancy Care	Breast Cancer Screening	BCS	2010
Women - Adult Care and Pregnancy Care	Cervical Cancer Screening	CCS	2010
Women - Adult Care and Pregnancy Care	Chlamydia Screening in Women - Total	CHL	2010
Women - Adult Care and Pregnancy Care	Postpartum Care	PPC	2011
Child and Adolescent Care	Childhood Immunization Status - Combination 3	CIS	2010
Child and Adolescent Care	Immunizations for Adolescents - Combination 1	IMA	2011
Child and Adolescent Care	Lead Screening in Children	LSC	2011
Child and Adolescent Care	Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 years)	WCV	<b>2020</b>
Access to Care	Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (20-44 years)	AAP	2010
Living with Illness	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing	CDC1	2010
Living with Illness	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams	CDC2	2011
Health Plan Diversity	Race/Ethnicity Diversity of Membership	RDM	2010

## Data Suppression

Data were considered insufficient, and results were suppressed if:

- **The Numerator:** Those who received services was less than 5, or
- **The Remainder:** Those who did not receive services was less than 5, or
- **The Denominator:** The population under consideration was less than 30

## Pairwise Disparity

Pairwise disparities were measured between a subpopulation and the reference population, and were calculated on the absolute and relative scales using the following formulas:

***Absolute Disparity (Difference)*** = Subpopulation Estimate - Reference Estimate

***Relative Disparity (Ratio)*** = Subpopulation Estimate/Reference Estimate

The white population served as the reference population because the white population is not exposed to racial/ethnic discrimination, any disparities from this population rate can be an indicator of the health effects of discrimination and racism.<sup>8</sup> Additionally, each racial/ethnic population was compared to the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentiles.

In this report, two rates were declared significantly different if their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) did not overlap, the same if their CIs overlap. A rate was declared significantly different from the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile if the 50th percentile was not contained by the 95% CI of the rate, the same if the 50th percentile was contained by the 95% CI of the rate. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated using the following formula:

$$p \pm 1.96 * \sqrt{p(1 - p)/n}$$

*p* = proportion of the eligible population who received the service (numerator),

*n* = number of people in the eligible population (denominator)

African American, Hispanic, and white beneficiaries make up approximately 85% of the Michigan Medicaid managed care population. Rates for these three populations were trended for MY2015-MY2020. Rates for a population in two adjacent years were considered significantly different if their 95% CIs intervals did not overlap.

## Population Disparity

Population Disparity describes how much disparity exists in the entire population in one measure by combining the disparity experienced by all subpopulations into the measure. For each measure, population disparity was estimated with an Index of Disparity (ID),<sup>9</sup> which describes average subpopulation variation around the total population rate.

$$ID = (\sum |r(i) - R| / k) / R$$

*r(i)* = rate for subpopulation *i*, *i*=1 to *k*, *R* = rate for total population,

*k* = number of subpopulations

ID is expressed as a percentage, with 0% indicating no disparity and higher values indicating higher levels of disparity. An ID ≤ 5% is considered a low-level disparity.

# Results

## Race/Ethnicity Diversity of Membership

The race/ethnicity diversity of the Michigan Medicaid managed care population is presented in [Table 2](#). Data for this table is drawn from the Race/Ethnicity Diversity of Membership in the 2021 HEDIS Aggregate Report for Michigan Medicaid.<sup>10</sup> Individuals included were Medicaid eligible and enrolled in Medicaid managed care for at least 11 out of 12 months in the measurement year. 53.44% of the population identified as White, 28.03% as African American, and 4.47% as Hispanic. All other racial/ethnic populations made up 2.65% of the population, and race/ethnicity was unknown for 15.87%.

*Table 2: Racial/Ethnic Characteristics of Michigan Medicaid Managed Care Population*

Category	Characteristic	Percentage of Managed Care Population
Race	American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN)	0.54%
Race	Asian American/Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (AA&NHOPI)	2.11%
Race	African American	28.03%
Race	White	53.44%
Race	Unknown/Other/Declined	15.87%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	4.47%

## Pairwise Disparity

Two types of comparisons were made in this analysis: one looking at the difference between each non-white minority population and the white population (Table 3) and one looking at the difference between each racial/ethnic population and the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile (Table 4). For all the 11 measures, at least one minority population showed a significant difference from the white population. These results are discussed in more detail below.

### *Women - Adult Care and Pregnancy Care*

This domain was the only health domain to contain measures where African American was significantly higher than White, in Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS) and Chlamydia Screening in Women (CHL) (Tables 5-8 and Figures 1-4). All significant differences for the measures in this domain are described below:



**BCS (Breast Cancer Screening) rate was lower for African American by 2.71, but higher for AA&NHOPI by 3.29 percentage points.**



**CHL rate was higher for all the 4 minority populations: for African American by 18.42, AA&NHOPI by 4.91, Hispanic by 7.75, and AI/AN by 9.37 percentage points.**



**CCS rate was higher for all the 4 minority populations: for African American by 1.85, AA&NHOPI by 2.60, Hispanic by 2.20, and AI/AN by 2.64 percentage points.**



**PPC (Postpartum Care) rate was lower for 3 of the 4 minority populations: for African American by 12.88, AA&NHOPI by 4.34, and Hispanic by 2.82 percentage points.**

## Child and Adolescent Care

The rate for African American was lower in every measure in this domain: Childhood Immunizations Status (CIS), Immunizations for Adolescents (IMA), Lead Screening for Children (LSC), and Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits 3-11 years (WCV) (Tables 9-12 and Figures 5-8). All significant differences for these four measures are described below:



**CIS rate was lower for African American by 15.71 and AI/AN by 9.82, but higher for Hispanic by 2.92 percentage points.**



**WCV rate was lower for African American by 12.15 percentage points.**



**IMA rate was lower for African American by 2.17, but higher for Hispanic by 4.78 percentage points.**



**LSC rate was lower for African American by 7.43, but higher for Hispanic by 4.80 percentage points.**

### *Access to Care*

African American and Hispanic were lower in Adult Access to Care 20-44 years (AAP) ([Tables 13](#) and [Figures 9](#)). All significant differences for this measure are described below:



**AAP rate was lower for African American by 7.77 and Hispanic by 2.81, but higher for AI/AN by 4.07 percentage points.**

### *Living with Illness*

African American is the only population that had lower rate in Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing (CDC1) and Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams (CDC2). All significant differences for these measures are described below ([Tables 14-15](#) and [Figures 10-11](#)):



**CDC1 rate was lower for African American by 6.91 percentage points.**



**CDC2 rate was lower for African American by 5.55 percentage points.**

## *Measuring Inequity*

**Table 16** presents an absolute measure of disparity for the African American and Hispanic populations, compared to the white population. The African American population was significantly below the white population for 9 of the 11 measures, with the largest gaps in CIS, PPC, and WCV (by 15.71, 12.88, and 12.15 percentage points, respectively). However, African American had significantly higher rates in CCS and CHL, by 1.85 and 18.42 percentage points, respectively. The Hispanic population was significantly lower in PPC and AAP by 2.82 and 2.81 percentage points, respectively; and significantly higher in 5 measures: CIS by 2.92, IMA by 4.78, and LSC by 4.80 percentage points, as well as higher in CCS by 2.20 and CHL by 7.75 percentage points.

## *Trends in Health Equity*

Rates from 2015-2020 for the white, African American, Hispanic and the total Medicaid managed care populations are presented in **Table 17** (see **Appendix B** for rates from 2011-2020). These tables also show whether there was a significant increase or decrease from year to year. **Figures 12-22** graph the rates over time for these populations, along with the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentiles.

Notably,

- Compared to 2019, the 2020 rates decreased significantly for the African American, white, and total managed care populations for all the measures (note that WCV was a new measure in 2020); the Hispanic population had the same trend, but the decrease was not significant for three measures.
- From 2015-2020, African American rates had been consistently significantly higher in CCS and CHL, and lower (not always significantly) in the other measures, than the white rates.
- Hispanic had consistently higher or equivalent rates in all except for PPC and AAP from 2015-2020

## Population Disparity

The Index of Disparity (ID) (**Table 18** and **Figure 23**) indicates that 7 of the 11 measures achieved low-level disparity in 2020 ( $ID \leq 5\%$ ). The 4 measures with high-level ID ( $>5\%$ ) included: CIS (9.99%), CHL (7.91%), WCV (7.72%), and PPC (5.13%). CIS, CHL, and PPC had been among the high-level disparity measures since 2014 (see **Appendix C** for Index of Disparity from 2011-2020).



## Discussion

In 2020, the African American Medicaid managed care population had significantly lower rates than the white population in all except for CCS and CHL where reverse disparity existed. The largest disparity was in CIS where the African American rate was below the white rate by 15.71 percentage points, followed by PPC (12.88 percentage points), WCV (12.15 percentage points), AAP (7.77 percentage points), LSC (7.43 percentage points), CDC1 (6.91 percentage points), CDC2 (5.55 percentage points), BCS (2.71 percentage points), and IMA (2.17 percentage points). CHL and CCS remained to be significantly higher for African American (by 18.42 and 1.85 percentage points, respectively).

Compared to 2019, all the 2020 rates decreased significantly for the African American, white, and total Medicaid managed care populations.

## Limitations

One consideration is that the rates in this report may differ slightly from HEDIS rates published elsewhere in MDHHS documents. **This report is based only on administrative data** from MHPs. Other HEDIS rates published by MDHHS include rates derived using hybrid method that allows for sampling and medical record abstraction. Also, due to refinements in the categorization of Asian American, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and Unknown/Declined populations for 2013, it is not possible to compare the Index of Disparity results for 2013 and later with earlier years.

This report used the method of comparing the 95% confidence intervals to determine whether there was significant difference between two rates. This method is simple to use and easy to understand. It is also conservative in detecting significant difference, that is, when the two confidence intervals of two rates overlap (considered no disparity in this report), there may still be statistically significant difference between the two rates, therefore the method benefits MHPs when being used to detect disparities between minority populations and the white population. However, it may fail to show statistically significant year to year improvements or declines for the same population.

# Future Directions

The disparity between African American and white Medicaid beneficiaries for all the eleven measures corresponds to disparities found nationally in broader health measures such as infant mortality and life expectancy. Socio-economic domains such as education, employment and housing have been shown to contribute to the disparities found here. Studies of health disparities in Michigan have consistently showed that Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) alone cannot account for all racial/ethnic health disparities. The elimination of health disparities will also require a focus on the role of race, discrimination, and structural racism.<sup>11</sup>

## Response to Documented Health Disparities in Michigan Medicaid Managed Care

One of the largest, persistent disparities is in postpartum care, where the African American rate has been significantly below the White rate since 2011. PPC has been the center of many efforts to improve perinatal care quality in Medicaid, and a possible intervention point to address the racial/ethnic disparity in infant mortality. A postpartum care visit is an important check on the mother's recovery after childbirth. It is also crucial for supporting breastfeeding, infant safety, childhood immunizations, reproductive life planning and pregnancy spacing, and transitioning to primary care for any pre-existing chronic conditions of the mother. The Managed Care Plan Division of MDHHS has placed emphasis on this measure for many years by incorporating it into multiple performance monitoring and incentive tools.

MDHHS will continue to initiate health equity projects. All MHPs are contractually required to develop a Health Equity Program with an annual workplan to narrow disparities. Health equity measures have been increasing in weight and priority in determining MHP performance bonus and incentives.

The use of Community Health Workers (CHWs) is an evidence-based strategy that could address and eliminate health disparities.<sup>12</sup> Starting in 2016, MHPs were contractually required to implement a CHW program in collaboration with community-based organizations to reduce barriers to care and address members' needs. These CHW programs will continue the efforts to reduce health disparities and improve the health of all Michigan Medicaid beneficiaries through outreach, health and health literacy promotion, and connecting individuals to community resources to address SDOH.

## Health Equity Summary



Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Please note that some of the tables in this report use color coding, in addition to labeling. The word “below” is in red, and the word “above” is in green. Where applicable, a legend is provided below the table to provide further clarification.

Table 3: Summary Table - Difference from Reference

Race/Ethnicity	Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening	Chlamydia Screening in Women	Postpartum Care	Childhood Immunizations - Combination 3	Immunizations for Adolescents - Combination 1	Lead Screening in Children
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Above	Above	Above	Below	NS	NS	NS
African American	Below	Above	Above	Below	Below	Below	Below
White	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Hispanic	NS	Above	Above	Below	Above	Above	Above
American Indian/ Alaska Native	NS	Above	Above	NS	Below	NS	NS
All Plans	NS	NS	Above	Below	Below	NS	Below

■ Rate is significantly higher than the Reference

■ Rate is significantly lower than the Reference

NS = Not significantly different from the Reference

Ref = Reference

## Health Equity Summary

Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans



Table 3: Summary Table - Difference from Reference - continued

Race/Ethnicity	Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 Years)	Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (20-44 Years)	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exam
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	NS	NS	NS	NS
African American	Below	Below	Below	Below
White	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Hispanic	NS	Below	NS	NS
American Indian/ Alaska Native	NS	Above	NS	NS
All Plans	Below	Below	Below	Below

■ Rate is significantly higher than the Reference

■ Rate is significantly lower than the Reference

NS = Not significantly different from the Reference

Ref = Reference

# Health Equity Summary

Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans



Table 4: Summary Table - Difference from HEDIS MY2020 National Medicaid 50th Percentile

Race/Ethnicity	Breast Cancer Screening	Cervical Cancer Screening	Chlamydia Screening in Women	Postpartum Care	Childhood Immunizations - Combination 3	Immunizations for Adolescents - Combination 1	Lead Screening in Children
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Above	NS	Above	Below	Below	NS	Above
African American	NS	Below	Above	Below	Below	Below	Below
White	Above	Below	Below	Below	Below	NS	Above
Hispanic	Above	NS	Above	Below	NS	Above	Above
American Indian/ Alaska Native	NS	NS	Above	Below	Below	NS	NS
All Plans	Above	Below	Above	Below	Below	Below	Above

■ Rate is significantly higher than the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile

■ Rate is significantly lower than the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile

NS = Not significantly different from the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile

## Health Equity Summary

Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans



Table 4: Summary Table - Difference from HEDIS MY2020 National Medicaid 50th Percentile - continued

Race/Ethnicity	Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 Years)	Adults' Access to Preventive/ Ambulatory Health Services (20-44 Years)	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exam
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Above	Above	NS	NS
African American	Below	Below	Below	Below
White	Above	Above	Above	Above
Hispanic	Above	Below	NS	NS
American Indian/ Alaska Native	NS	Above	NS	NS
All Plans	Below	Below	Below	Below

■ Rate is significantly higher than the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile

■ Rate is significantly lower than the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile

NS = Not significantly different from the HEDIS MY 2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile

# Breast Cancer Screening (BCS)

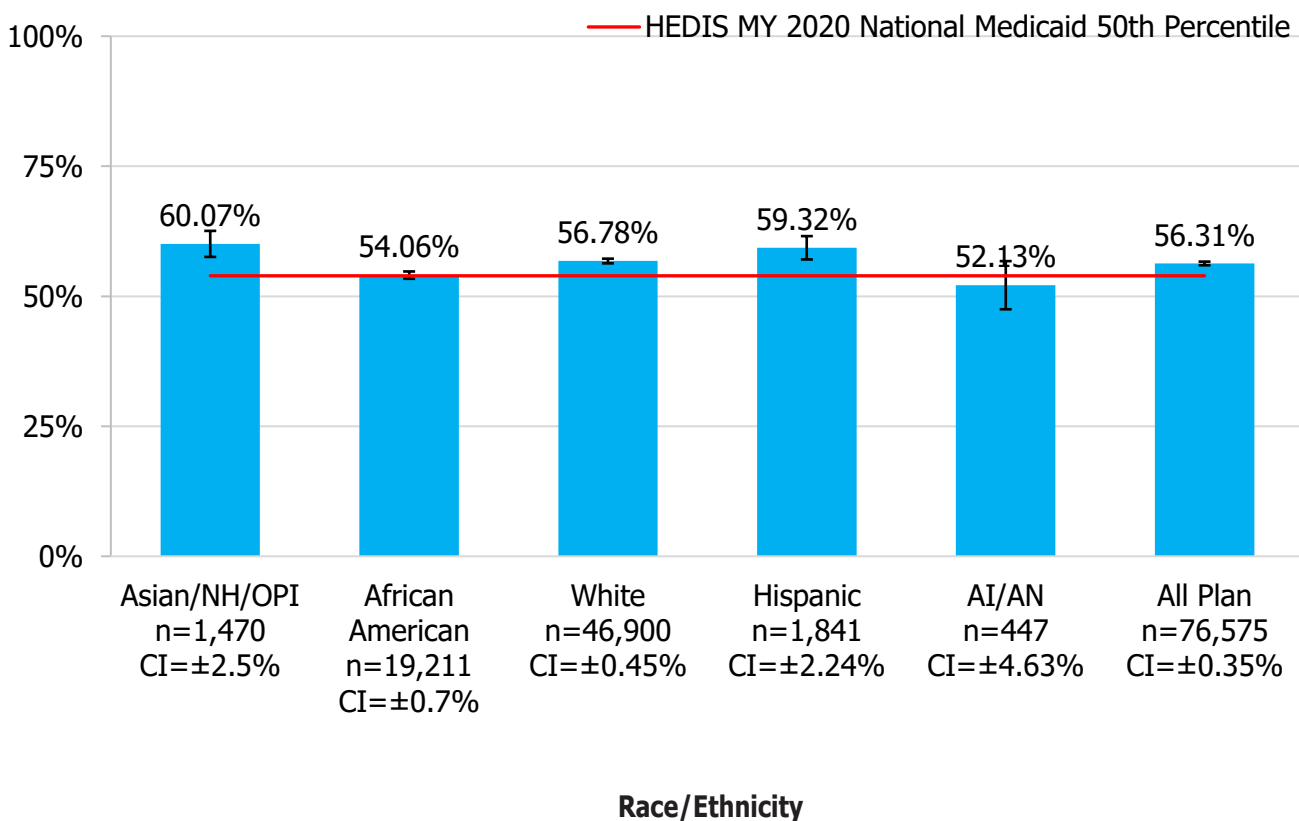
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 5: Breast Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	883	1,470	60.07%	3.29%	1.06	Above	Above
African American	10,386	19,211	54.06%	-2.71%	0.95	Below	NS
White	26,628	46,900	56.78%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Above
Hispanic	1,092	1,841	59.32%	2.54%	1.04	NS	Above
American Indian/Alaska Native	233	447	52.13%	-4.65%	0.92	NS	NS
All Plans	43,118	76,575	56.31%	-0.47%	0.99	NS	Above

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 1: Breast Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity



# Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)

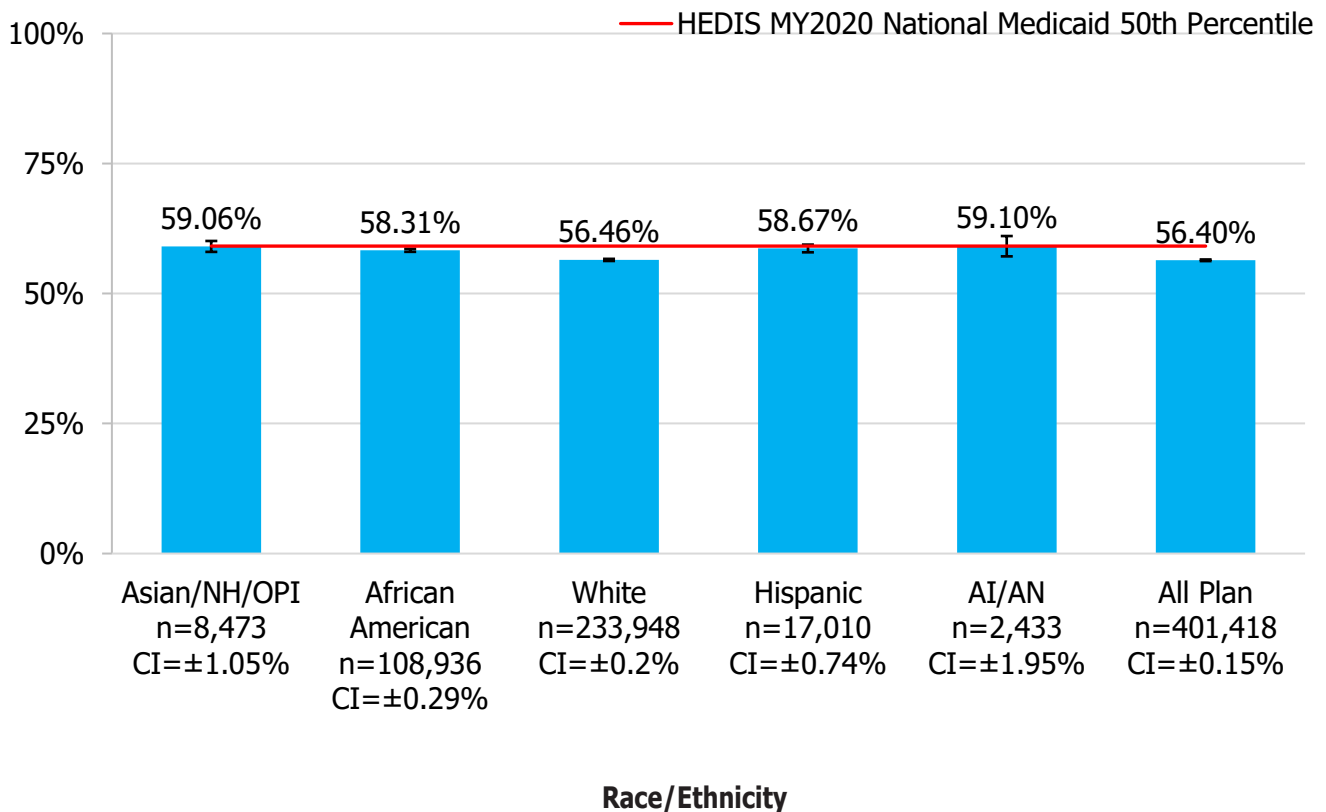
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 6: Cervical Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5,004	8,473	59.06%	2.60%	1.05	Above	NS
African American	63,522	108,936	58.31%	1.85%	1.03	Above	Below
White	132,094	233,948	56.46%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Below
Hispanic	9,979	17,010	58.67%	2.20%	1.04	Above	NS
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,438	2,433	59.10%	2.64%	1.05	Above	NS
All Plans	226,383	401,418	56.40%	-0.07%	1.00	NS	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 2: Cervical Cancer Screening by Race/Ethnicity





# Chlamydia Screening in Women - Total (CHL)

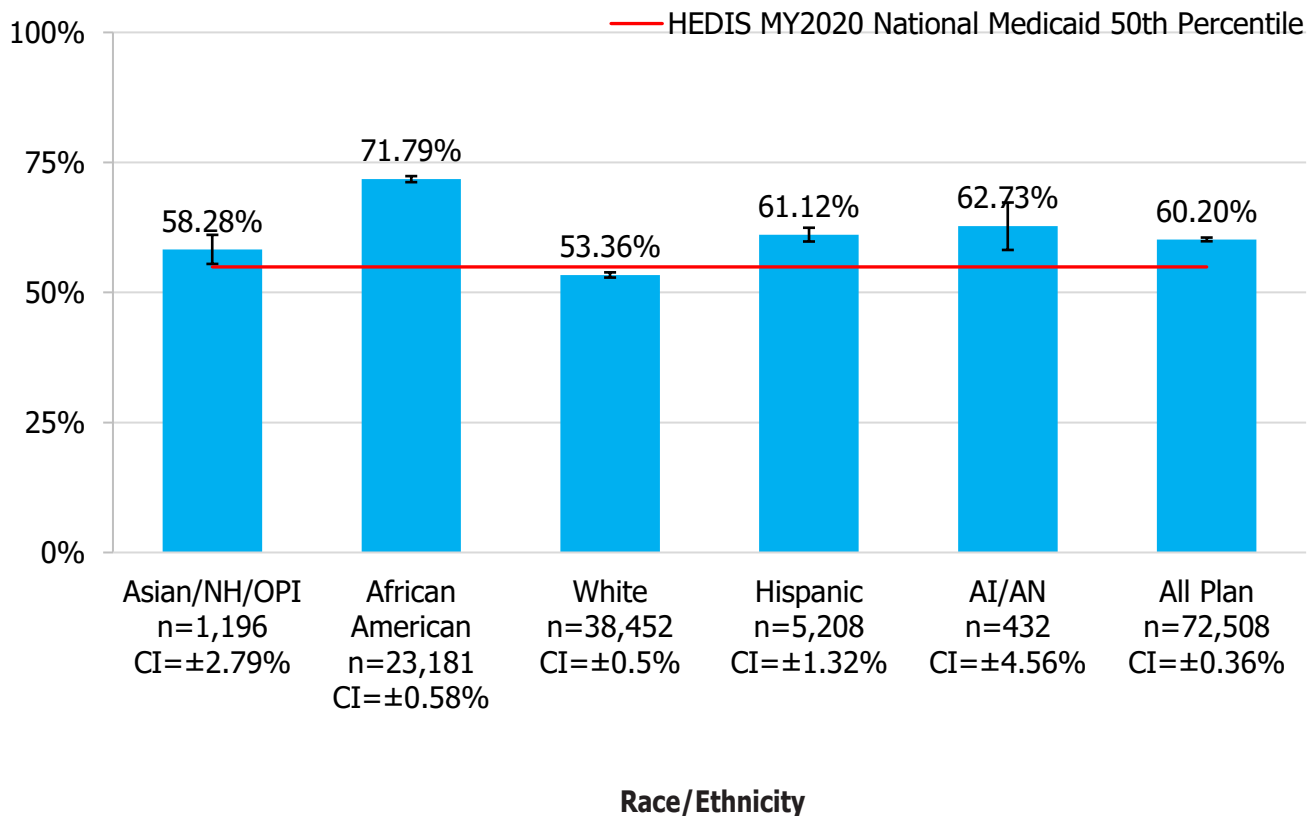
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 7: Chlamydia Screening in Women by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	697	1,196	58.28%	4.91%	1.09	Above	Above
African American	16,641	23,181	71.79%	18.42%	1.35	Above	Above
White	20,519	38,452	53.36%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Below
Hispanic	3,183	5,208	61.12%	7.75%	1.15	Above	Above
American Indian/Alaska Native	271	432	62.73%	9.37%	1.18	Above	Above
All Plans	43,648	72,508	60.20%	6.83%	1.13	Above	Above

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 3: Chlamydia Screening in Women by Race/Ethnicity



## Postpartum Care (PPC)

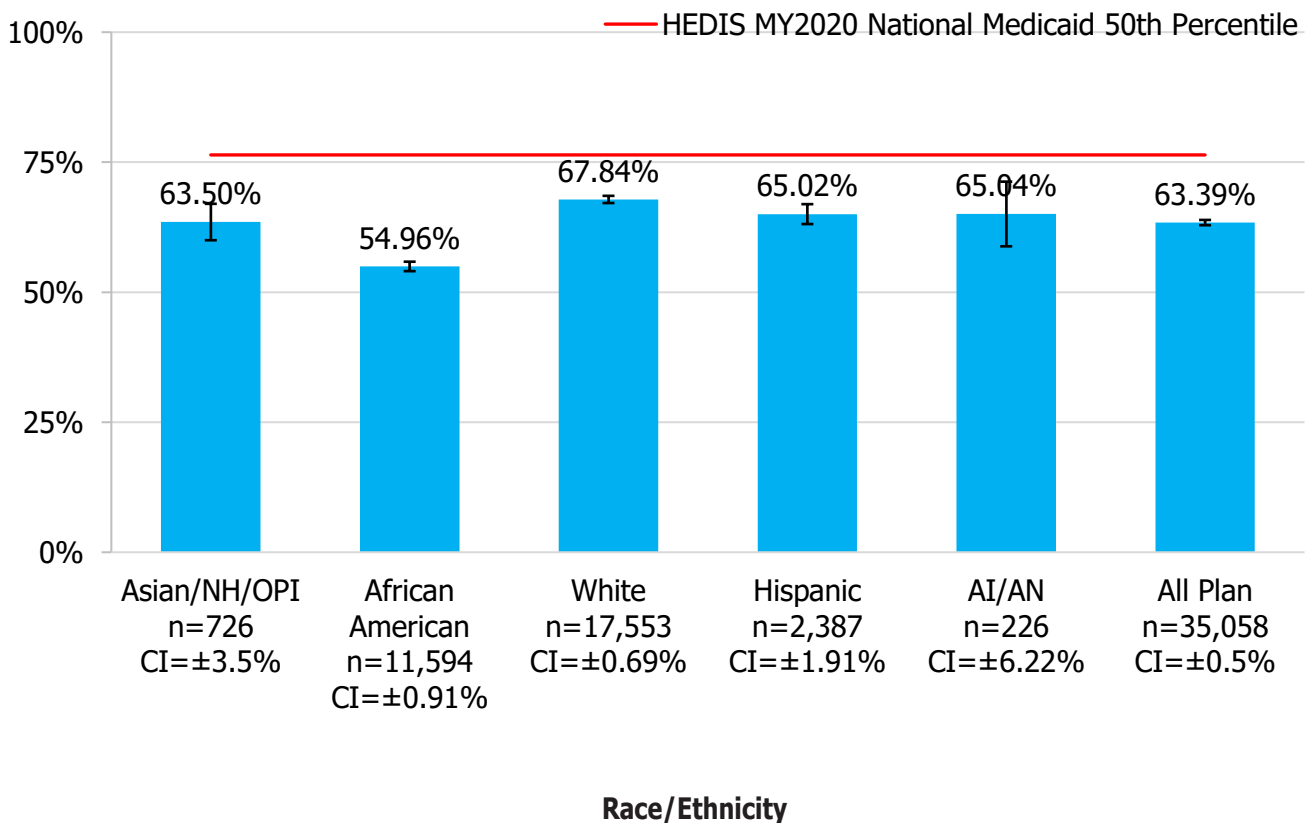
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 8: Postpartum Care by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	461	726	63.50%	-4.34%	0.94	Below	Below
African American	6,372	11,594	54.96%	-12.88%	0.81	Below	Below
White	11,908	17,553	67.84%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Below
Hispanic	1,552	2,387	65.02%	-2.82%	0.96	Below	Below
American Indian/Alaska Native	147	226	65.04%	-2.80%	0.96	NS	Below
All Plans	22,224	35,058	63.39%	-4.45%	0.93	Below	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 4: Postpartum Care by Race/Ethnicity



# Childhood Immunization Status – Combination 3 (CIS)

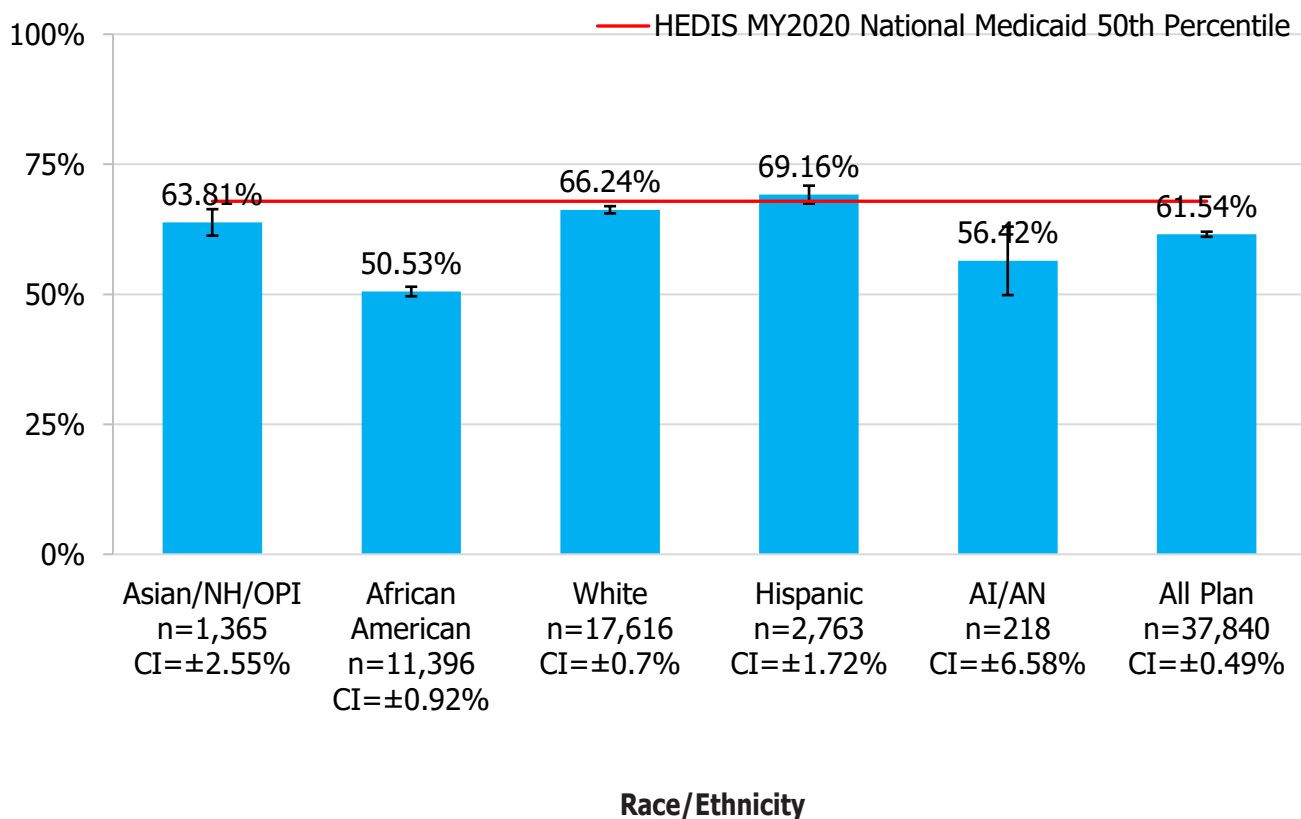
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 9: Childhood Immunization Status by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	871	1,365	63.81%	-2.43%	0.96	NS	Below
African American	5,758	11,396	50.53%	-15.71%	0.76	Below	Below
White	11,669	17,616	66.24%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Below
Hispanic	1,911	2,763	69.16%	2.92%	1.04	Above	NS
American Indian/Alaska Native	123	218	56.42%	-9.82%	0.85	Below	Below
All Plans	23,285	37,840	61.54%	-4.71%	0.93	Below	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 5: Childhood Immunization Status by Race/Ethnicity



# Immunizations for Adolescents – Combination 1 (IMA)

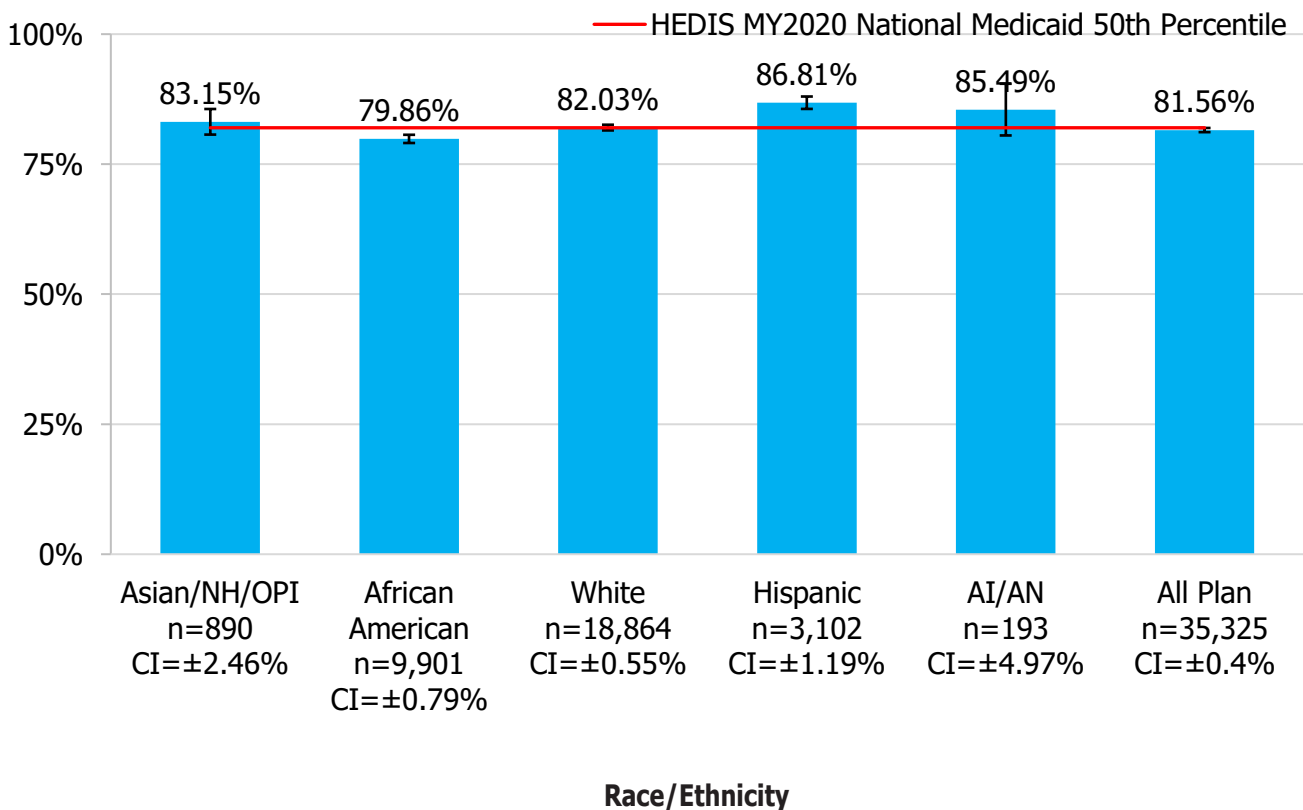
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 10: Immunizations for Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	740	890	83.15%	1.11%	1.01	NS	NS
African American	7,907	9,901	79.86%	-2.17%	0.97	Below	Below
White	15,475	18,864	82.03%	Ref	Ref	Ref	NS
Hispanic	2,693	3,102	86.81%	4.78%	1.06	Above	Above
American Indian/Alaska Native	165	193	85.49%	3.46%	1.04	NS	NS
All Plans	28,811	35,325	81.56%	-0.47%	0.99	NS	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 6: Immunizations for Adolescents by Race/Ethnicity



## Lead Screening in Children (LSC)

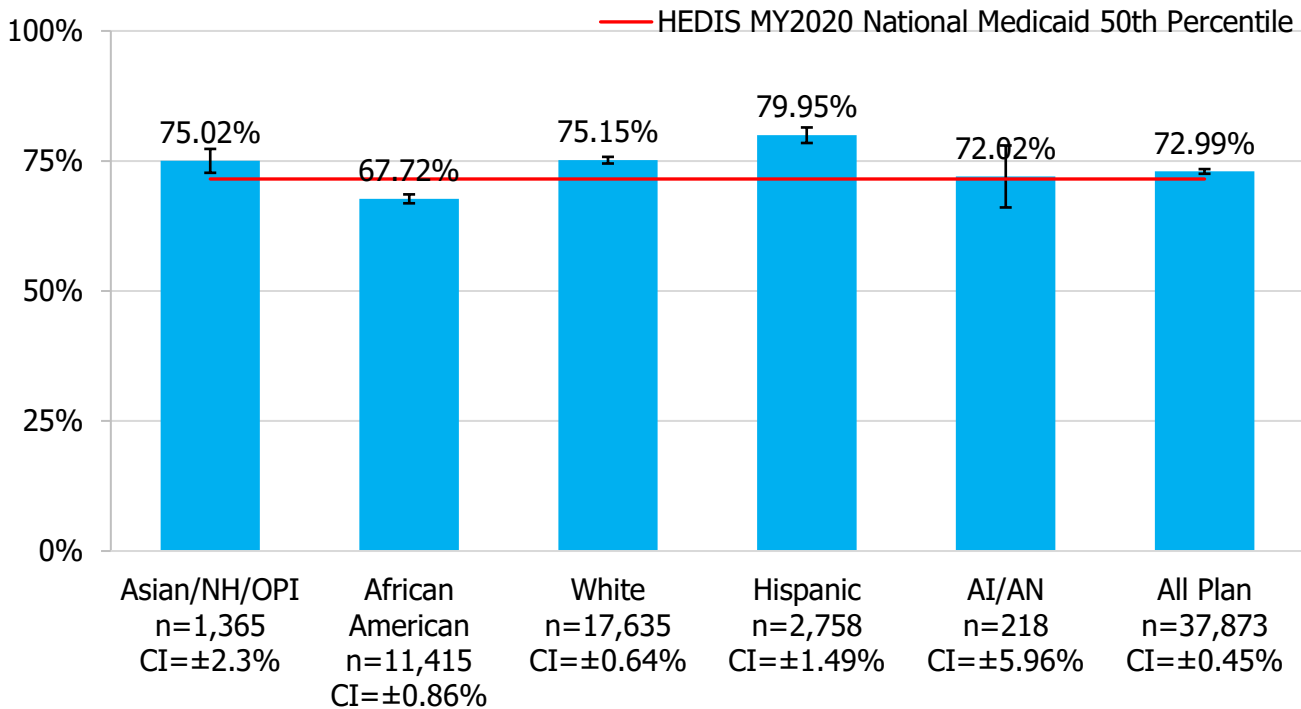
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 11: Lead Screening in Children by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1,024	1,365	75.02%	-0.13%	1.00	NS	Above
African American	7,730	11,415	67.72%	-7.43%	0.90	Below	Below
White	13,253	17,635	75.15%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Above
Hispanic	2,205	2,758	79.95%	4.80%	1.06	Above	Above
American Indian/Alaska Native	157	218	72.02%	-3.13%	0.96	NS	NS
All Plans	27,642	37,873	72.99%	-2.17%	0.97	Below	Above

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 7: Lead Screening in Children by Race/Ethnicity



# Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits 3-11 Years (WCV)



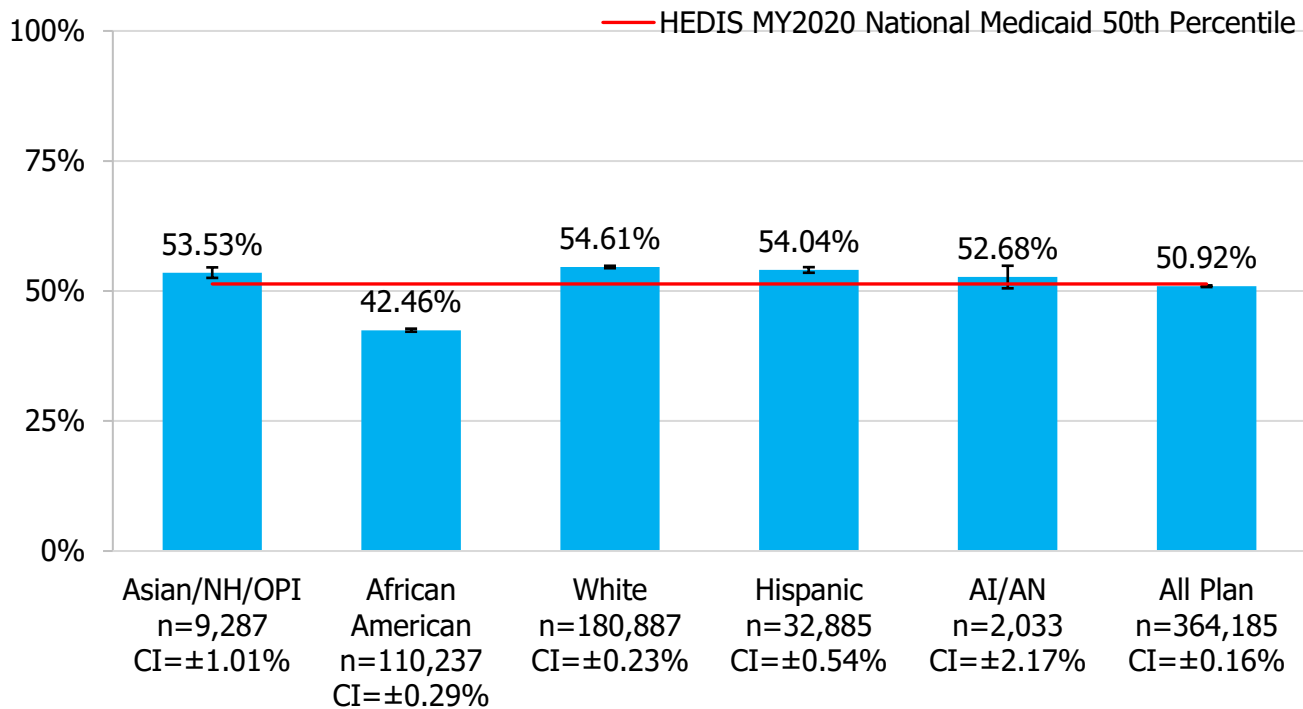
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 12: Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 Years) by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4,971	9,287	53.53%	-1.08%	0.98	NS	Above
African American	46,805	110,237	42.46%	-12.15%	0.78	Below	Below
White	98,783	180,887	54.61%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Above
Hispanic	17,772	32,885	54.04%	-0.57%	0.99	NS	Above
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,071	2,033	52.68%	-1.93%	0.96	NS	NS
All Plans	185,438	364,185	50.92%	-3.69%	0.93	Below	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 8: Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 Years) by Race/Ethnicity



# Adults' Access to Care 20-44 Years (AAP)



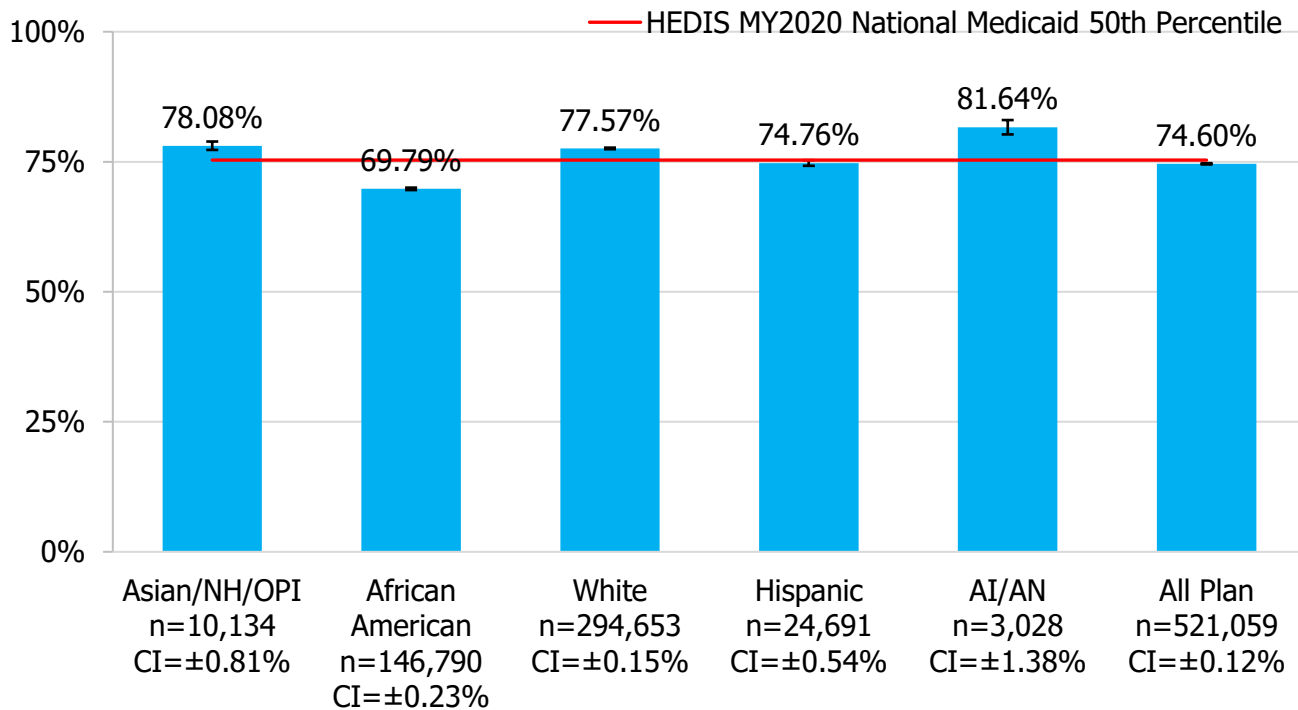
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 13: Adult Access to Care (20-44 Years) by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	7,913	10,134	78.08%	0.52%	1.01	NS	Above
African American	102,446	146,790	69.79%	-7.77%	0.90	Below	Below
White	228,548	294,653	77.57%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Above
Hispanic	18,459	24,691	74.76%	-2.81%	0.96	Below	Below
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,472	3,028	81.64%	4.07%	1.05	Above	Above
All Plans	388,723	521,059	74.60%	-2.96%	0.96	Below	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 9: Adult Access to Care (20-44 Years) by Race/Ethnicity



# Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing (CDC1)

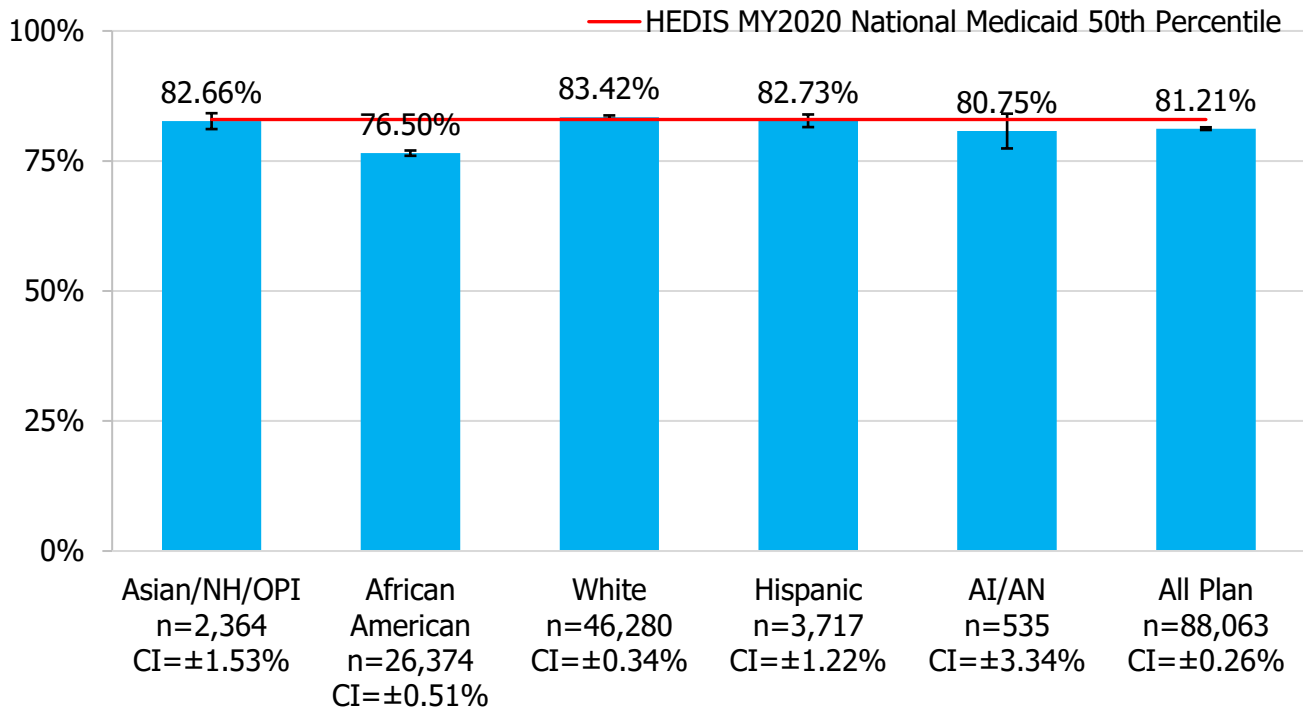
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 14: Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1,954	2,364	82.66%	-0.76%	0.99	NS	NS
African American	20,177	26,374	76.50%	-6.91%	0.92	Below	Below
White	38,605	46,280	83.42%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Above
Hispanic	3,075	3,717	82.73%	-0.69%	0.99	NS	NS
American Indian/Alaska Native	432	535	80.75%	-2.67%	0.97	NS	NS
All Plans	71,520	88,063	81.21%	-2.20%	0.97	Below	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 10: Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1C Testing by Race/Ethnicity





# Comprehensive Diabetes Care – Eye Exams (CDC2)

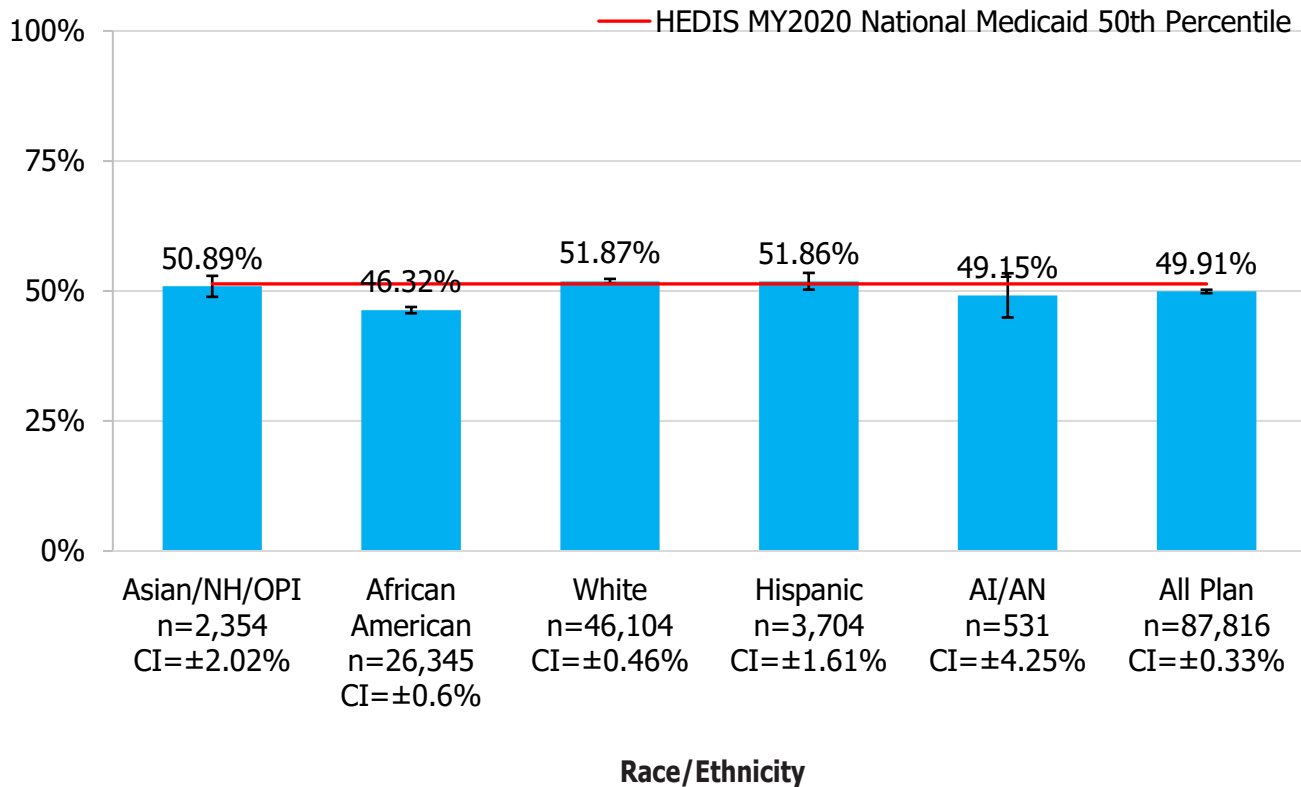
Michigan Medicaid Managed Care - All Plans

Table 15: Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Num	Den*	Rate	Diff	Ratio	From White	From 50th
Asian American/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1,198	2,354	50.89%	-0.98%	0.98	NS	NS
African American	12,203	26,345	46.32%	-5.55%	0.89	Below	Below
White	23,914	46,104	51.87%	Ref	Ref	Ref	Above
Hispanic	1,921	3,704	51.86%	-0.01%	1.00	NS	NS
American Indian/ Alaska Native	261	531	49.15%	-2.72%	0.95	NS	NS
All Plans	43,827	87,816	49.91%	-1.96%	0.96	Below	Below

**Num** = Numerator; **Den** = Denominator; **Diff** = Difference from White; **Ratio** = Non-white estimate/White estimate; **From White** = Significant difference from White; **From 50th** = Significant difference from HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **NS** = Not significantly different; **Above/Below** = Significantly higher/lower than Reference or HEDIS MY2020 national Medicaid 50th percentile; **Ref** = Reference

Figure 11: Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exam by Race/Ethnicity



\* The differences in denominators for CDC1 and CDC2 are due to MHP removing members qualified for optional exclusions for administrative measures, as per HEDIS MY2020 specifications.

Table 16: Rate Differences for African American and Hispanic from White

Measure	MY2020 White Rate	MY2020 African American Rate	Rate Difference	MY2020 Hispanic Rate	Rate Difference
Breast Cancer Screening	56.78%	54.06%	-2.71%	59.32%	2.54%
Cervical Cancer Screening	56.46%	58.31%	1.85%	58.67%	2.20%
Chlamydia Screening in Women	53.36%	71.79%	18.42%	61.12%	7.75%
Postpartum Care	67.84%	54.96%	-12.88%	65.02%	-2.82%
Childhood Immunization Status - Combination 3	66.24%	50.53%	-15.71%	69.16%	2.92%
Immunizations for Adolescents - Combination 1	82.03%	79.86%	-2.17%	86.81%	4.78%
Lead Screening in Children	75.15%	67.72%	-7.43%	79.95%	4.80%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 Years)	54.61%	42.46%	-12.15%	54.04%	-0.57%
Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (20-44 Years)	77.57%	69.79%	-7.77%	74.76%	-2.81%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing	83.42%	76.50%	-6.91%	82.73%	-0.69%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams	51.87%	46.32%	-5.55%	51.86%	-0.01%

■ Rate significantly above White population  
(95% CI is above 95% CI for White population)

■ Rate significantly below White population  
(95% CI is below 95% CI for White population)

Table 17: MY2015-MY2020 Rates for White, African American, Hispanic, and Medicaid Managed Care All Plans

**White Rate %**

Measure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>BCS</b>	58.91	63.23	62.77	61.99	61.51	56.78
<b>CCS</b>	56.42	58.60	59.06	60.54	57.95	56.46
<b>CHL</b>	56.83	58.54	59.04	60.19	59.28	53.36
<b>PPC</b>	61.73	63.31	64.14	64.32	69.27	67.84
<b>CIS</b>	70.57	73.26	72.52	69.27	70.57	66.24
<b>IMA</b>	84.74	85.64	83.53	83.92	83.83	82.03
<b>LSC</b>	78.91	80.69	79.79	78.49	77.65	75.15
<b>WCV</b>						54.61
<b>AAP</b>	85.92	84.58	81.88	81.61	81.84	77.57
<b>CDC1</b>	86.39	86.92	86.69	87.74	87.53	83.42
<b>CDC2</b>	51.78	55.56	59.99	61.81	61.84	51.87

**African American Rate %**

Measure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>BCS</b>	58.54	60.68	60.42	59.19	58.33	54.06
<b>CCS</b>	60.84	63.07	63.12	63.79	61.62	58.31
<b>CHL</b>	70.50	75.73	76.31	76.33	75.40	71.79
<b>PPC</b>	48.55	54.14	54.06	50.53	59.37	54.96
<b>CIS</b>	58.28	64.60	63.40	59.17	57.69	50.53
<b>IMA</b>	80.74	83.86	82.68	81.28	83.43	79.86
<b>LSC</b>	76.33	77.92	78.10	74.43	73.83	67.72
<b>WCV</b>						42.46
<b>AAP</b>	77.17	76.69	73.50	72.90	74.15	69.79
<b>CDC1</b>	79.84	80.93	80.78	82.75	82.56	76.50
<b>CDC2</b>	46.19	49.17	53.75	53.06	53.87	46.32

■ There was a significant increase in the rate from previous year (95% CI in current year is above 95% CI in previous year)

■ There was a significant decrease in the rate from previous year (95% CI in current year is below 95% CI in previous year)

Table 17: MY2015-MY2020 Rates for the White, African American, Hispanic, and Medicaid Managed Care All Plans – continued

**Hispanic Rate %**

**Michigan Medicaid Managed Care All-Plan Rate %**

Measure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>BCS</b>	63.84	65.79	67.82	66.55	63.87	59.32
<b>CCS</b>	60.20	62.27	62.63	64.55	62.64	58.67
<b>CHL</b>	62.48	65.37	65.17	66.92	67.13	61.12
<b>PPC</b>	60.41	62.76	60.99	60.85	68.06	65.02
<b>CIS</b>	76.57	79.35	78.23	76.09	74.81	69.16
<b>IMA</b>	91.17	91.15	88.50	89.45	89.70	86.81
<b>LSC</b>	83.17	87.66	85.18	83.27	81.75	79.95
<b>WCV</b>						54.04
<b>AAP</b>	81.94	81.73	77.89	78.88	79.57	74.76
<b>CDC1</b>	85.64	86.20	85.67	86.68	87.06	82.73
<b>CDC2</b>	51.36	53.73	58.90	58.12	59.61	51.86

Measure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>BCS</b>	59.30	62.60	62.13	61.37	60.83	56.31
<b>CCS</b>	57.48	59.64	59.97	60.90	58.90	56.40
<b>CHL</b>	62.50	65.36	65.65	66.27	65.42	60.20
<b>PPC</b>	57.22	60.62	60.87	59.63	66.02	63.39
<b>CIS</b>	66.82	71.43	70.71	67.12	67.31	61.54
<b>IMA</b>	83.90	85.60	83.48	83.62	83.99	81.56
<b>LSC</b>	78.57	80.74	79.68	77.63	76.84	72.99
<b>WCV</b>						50.92
<b>AAP</b>	82.76	81.64	78.64	78.26	79.02	74.60
<b>CDC1</b>	84.03	85.21	84.76	86.09	86.03	81.21
<b>CDC2</b>	50.21	53.26	58.03	58.85	59.37	49.91

■ There was a significant increase in the rate from previous year (95% CI in current year is above 95% CI in previous year)

■ There was a significant decrease in the rate from previous year (95% CI in current year is below 95% CI in previous year)

Figure 12: MY2015-MY2020 Breast Cancer Screening

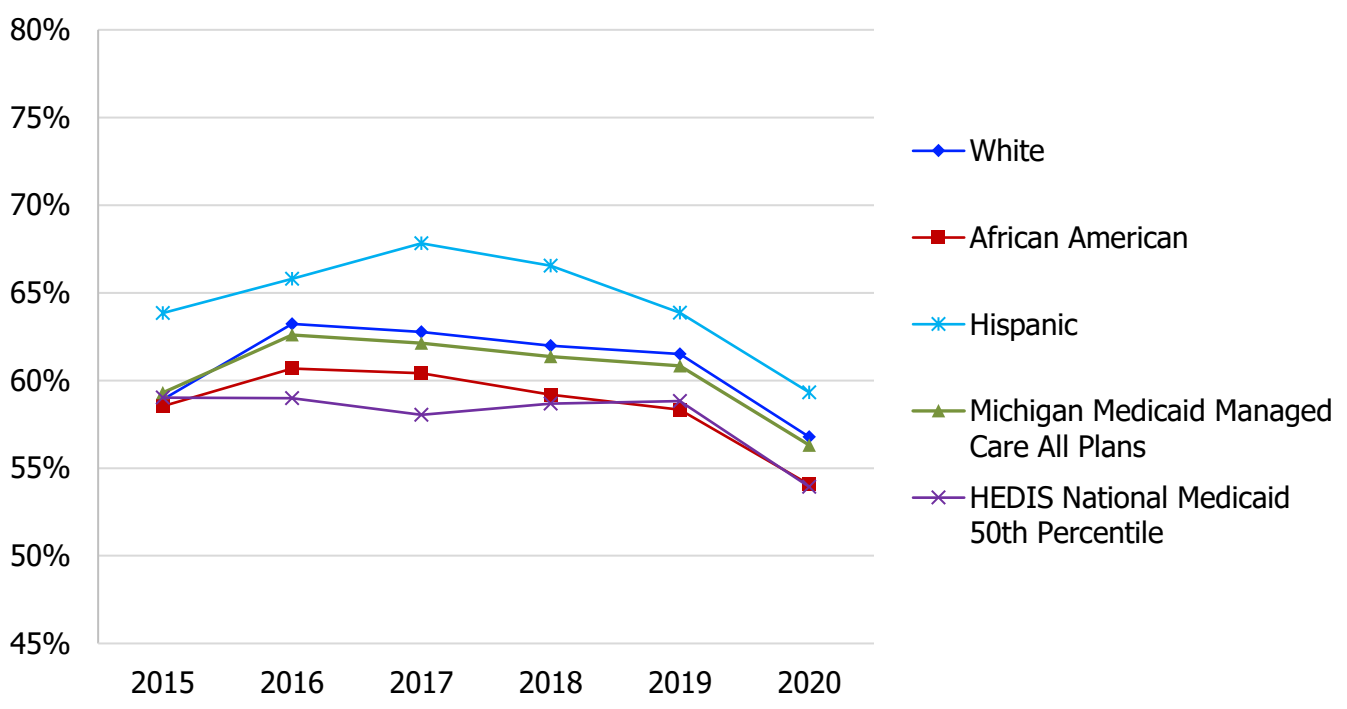


Figure 13: MY2015-MY2020 Cervical Cancer Screening

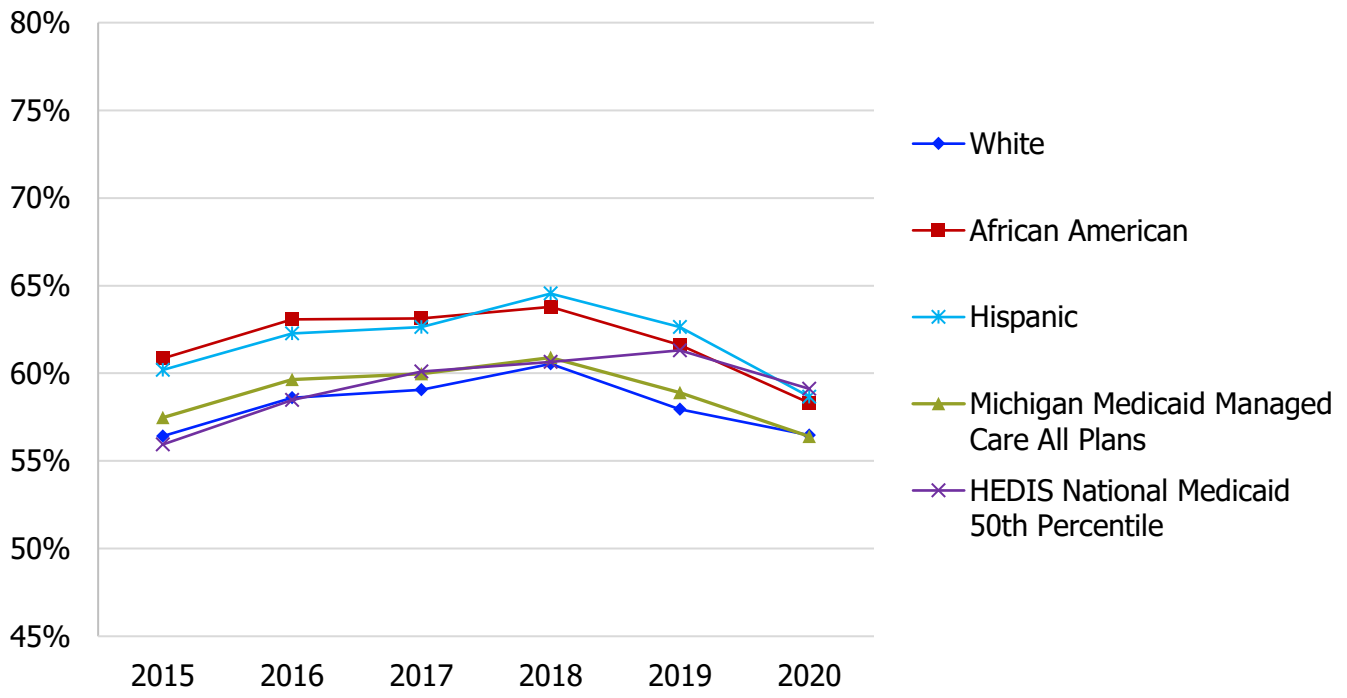


Figure 14: MY2015-MY2020 Chlamydia Screening in Women

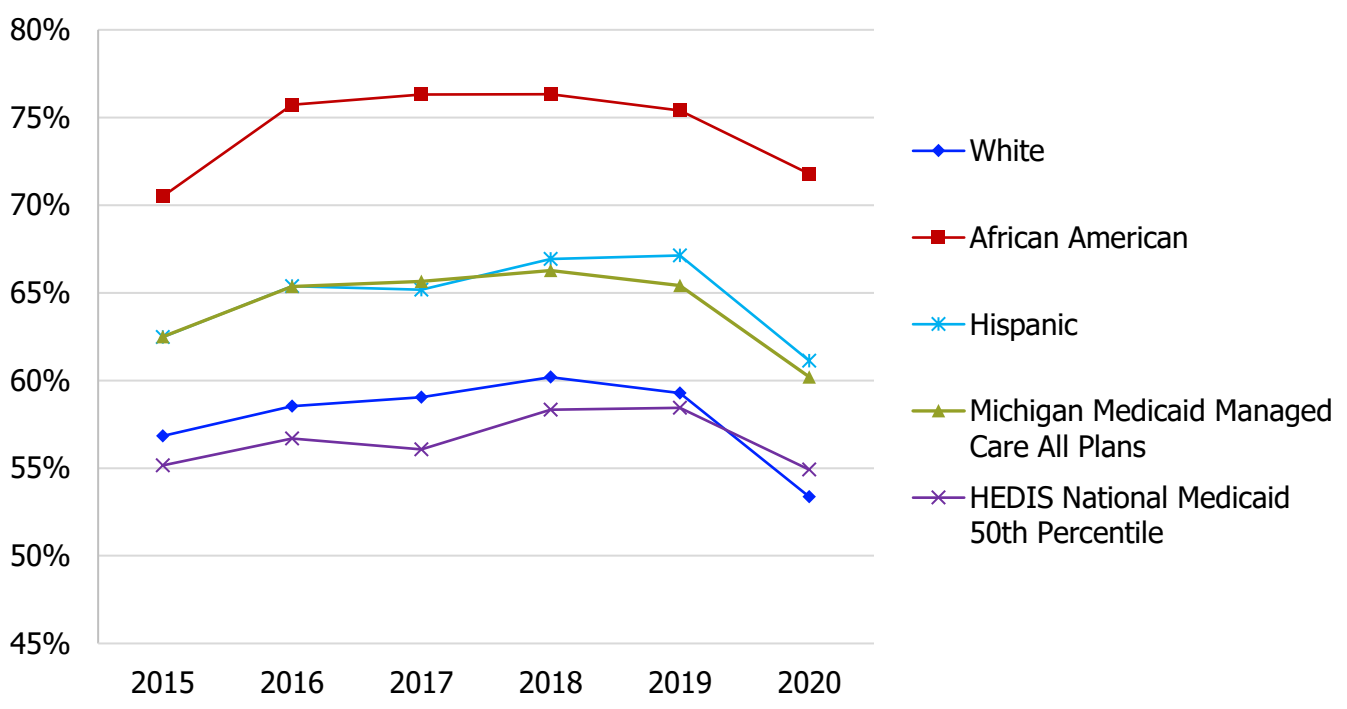


Figure 15: MY2015-MY2020 Postpartum Care

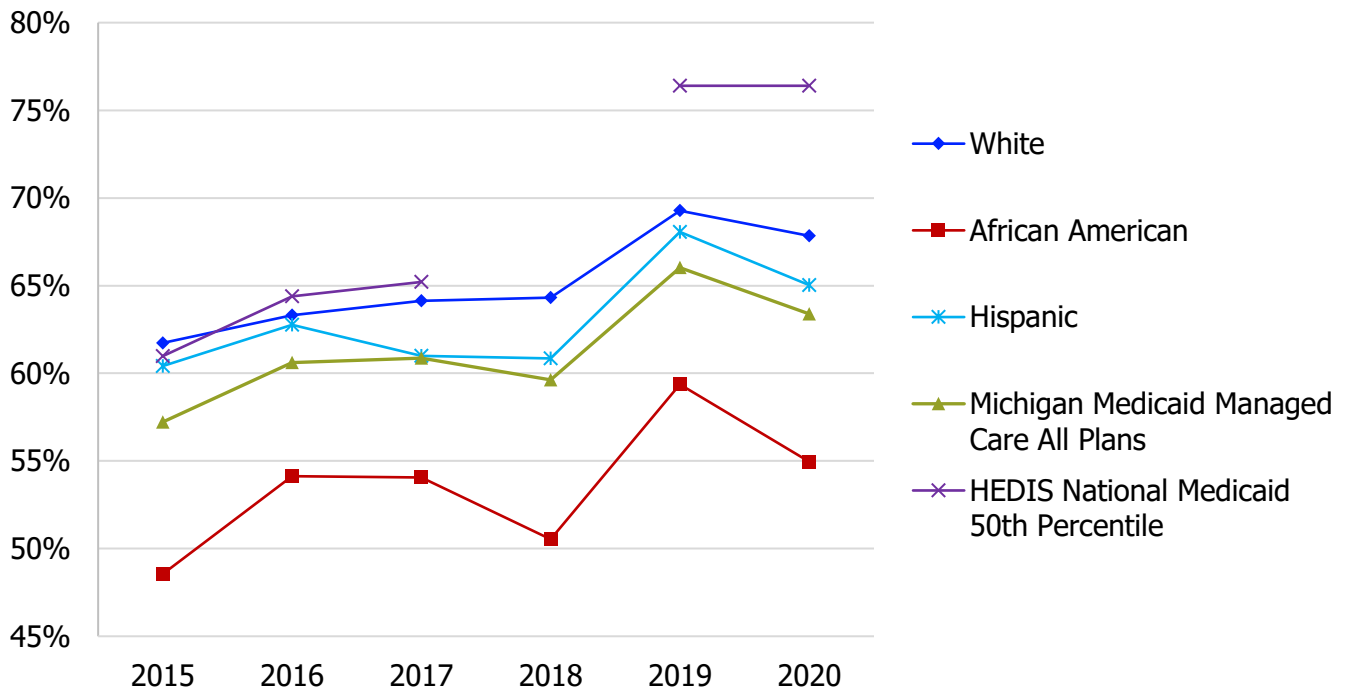


Figure 16: MY2015-MY2020 Childhood Immunization Status

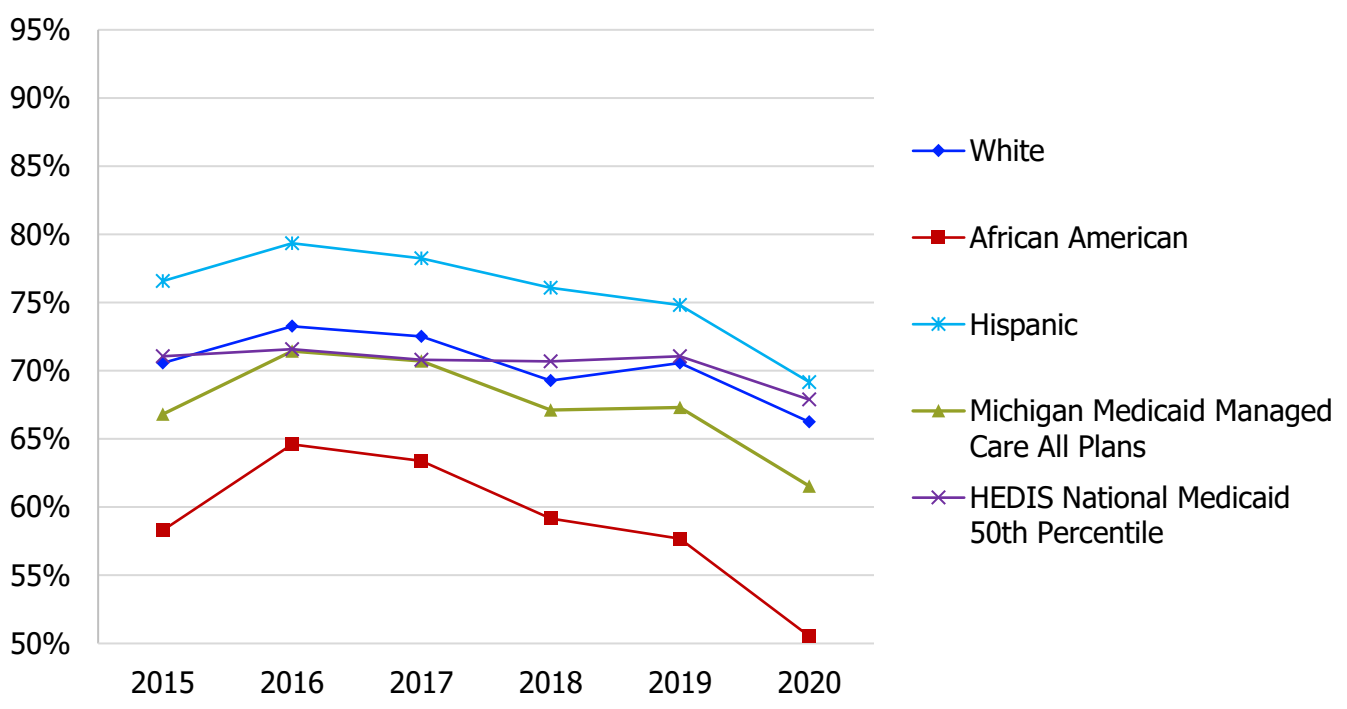


Figure 17: MY2015-MY2020 Immunizations for Adolescents

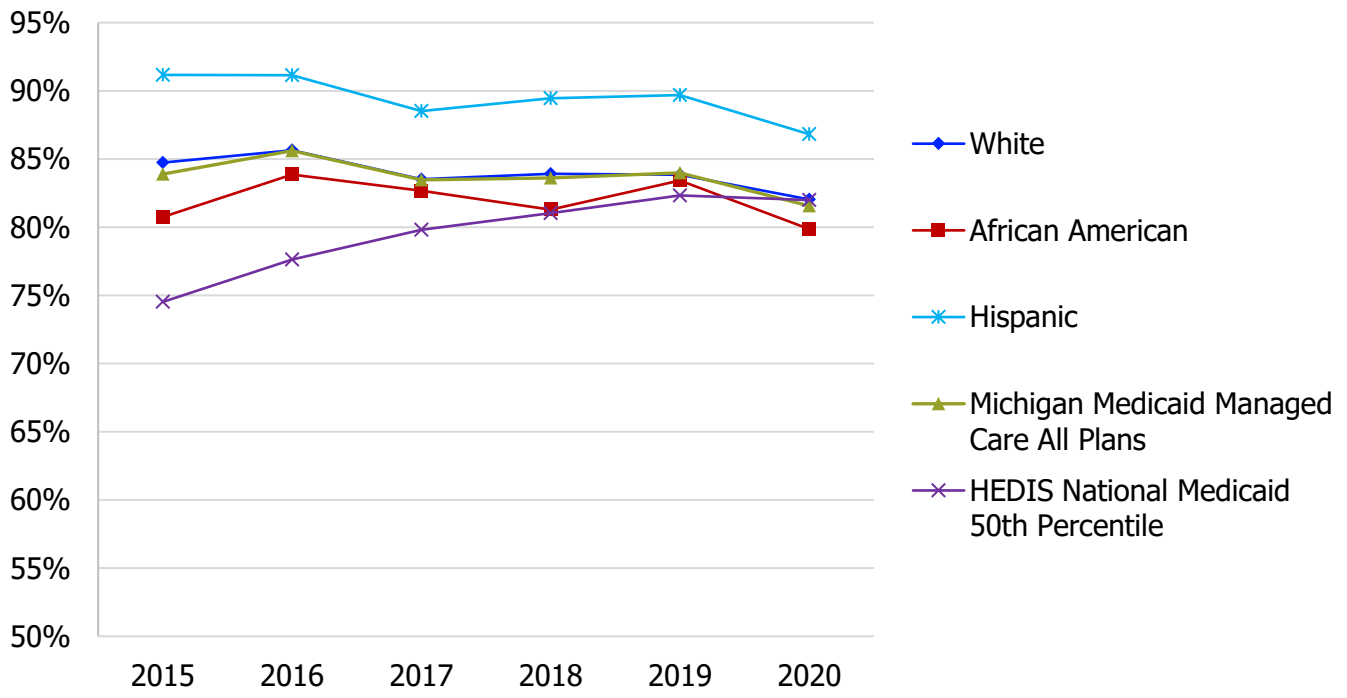


Figure 18: MY2015-MY2020 Lead Screening in Children

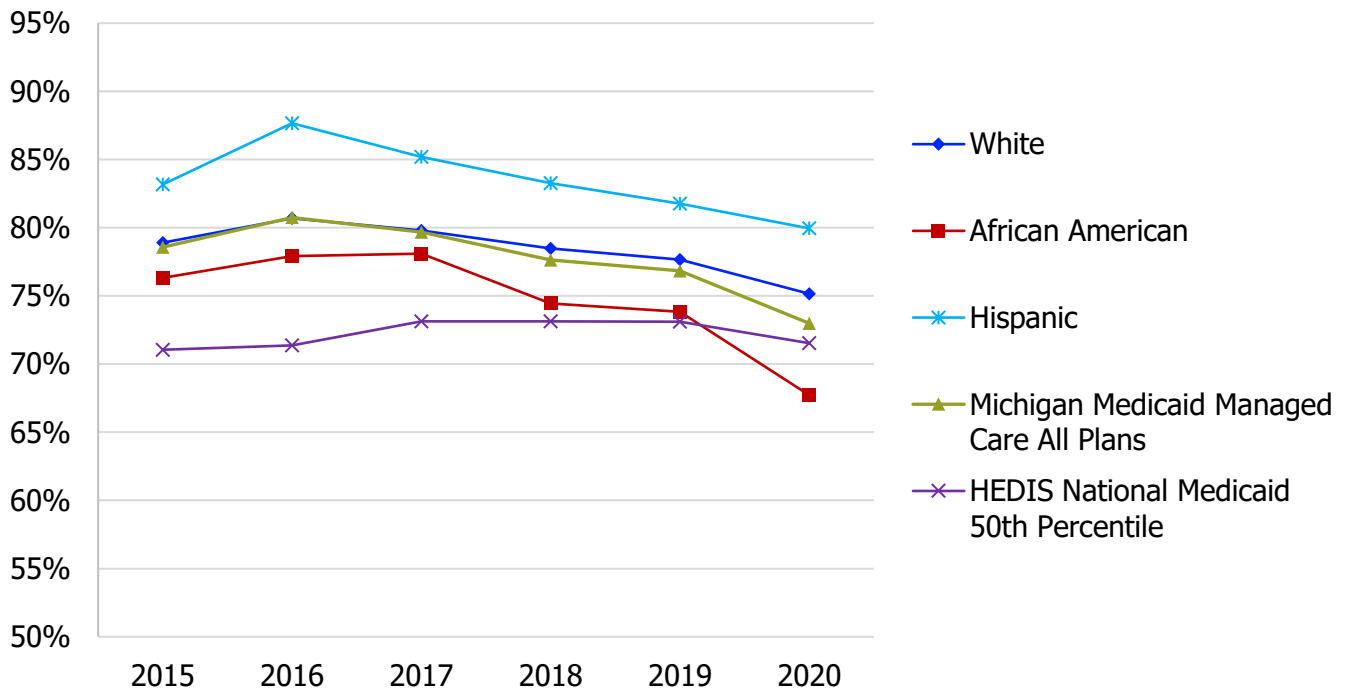


Figure 19: MY2015-MY2020 Adult Access to Care (20-44 Years)

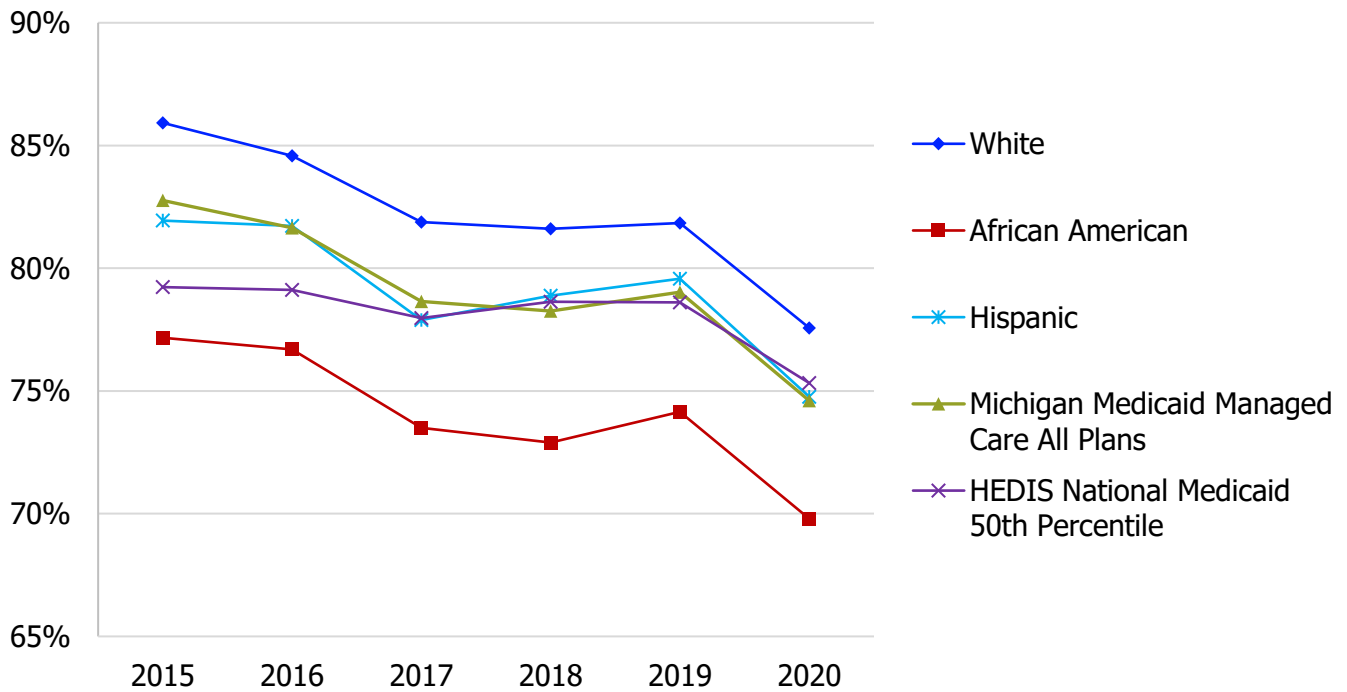




Figure 20: MY2015-MY2020 Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing

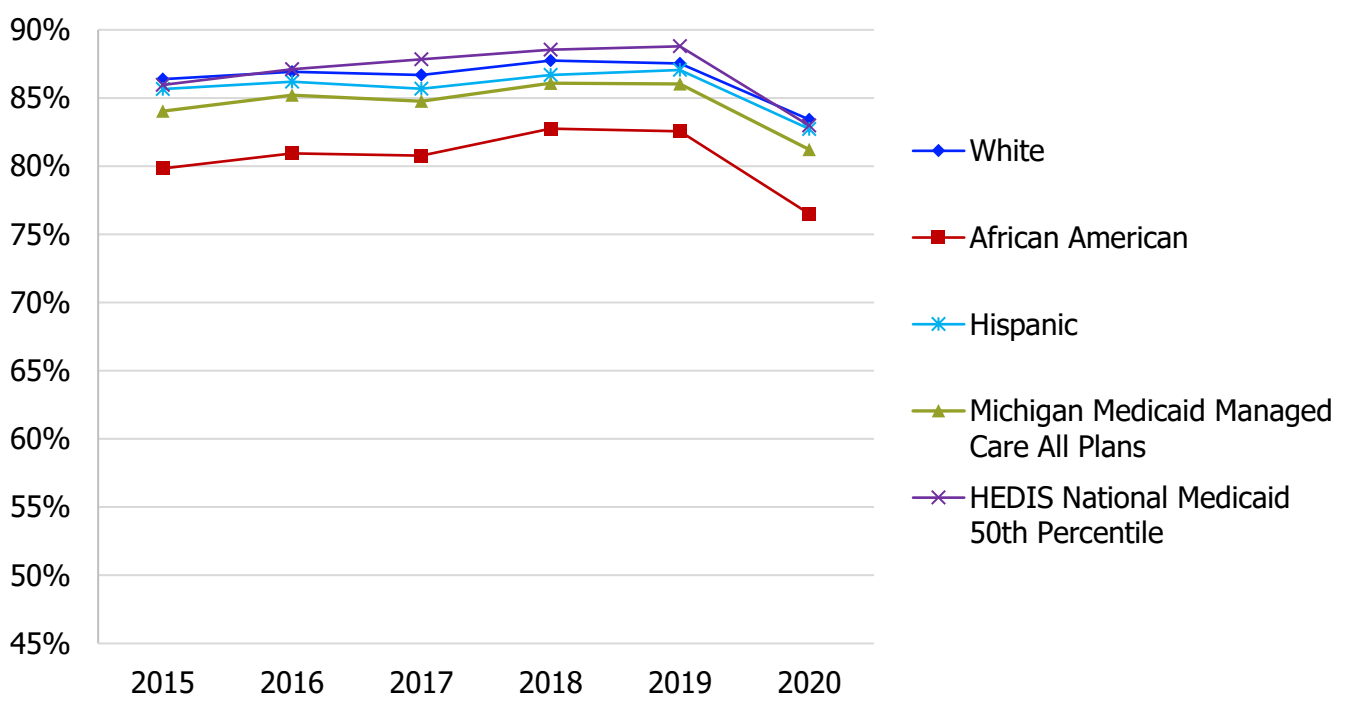
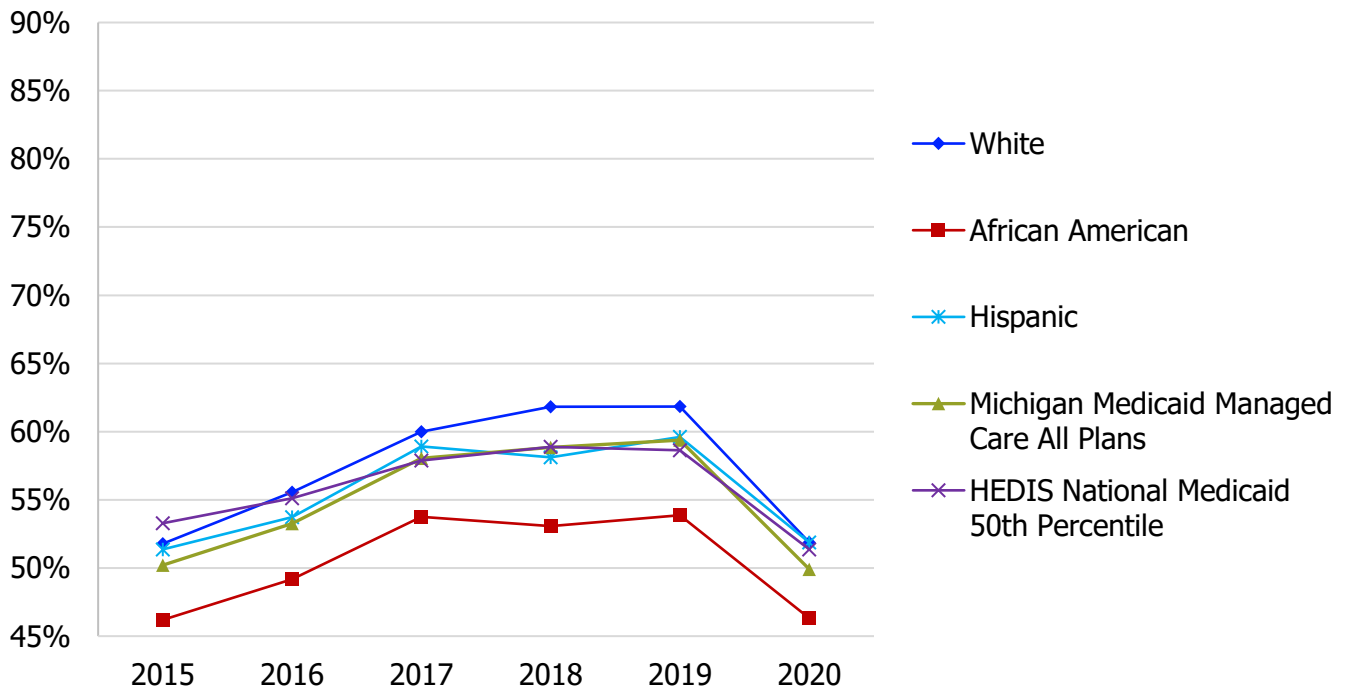


Figure 21: MY2015-MY2020 Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams



## Index of Disparity Summary

Michigan Medicaid Managed Care All Plans

Table 18: MY2015-MY2020 Index of Disparity for Medicaid Managed Care All Plans

Measure	Abbr.	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Breast Cancer Screening	<b>BCS</b>	6.06%	4.05%	3.91%	4.72%	4.05%	4.85%
Cervical Cancer Screening	<b>CCS</b>	4.27%	3.77%	3.56%	2.84%	3.86%	3.41%
Chlamydia Screening in Women	<b>CHL</b>	6.86%	8.37%	6.13%	5.63%	6.99%	7.91%
Postpartum Care	<b>PPC</b>	11.65%	8.38%	8.76%	7.32%	6.37%	5.13%
Childhood Immunization Status - Combination 3	<b>CIS</b>	10.19%	7.27%	8.53%	9.02%	8.04%	9.99%
Immunizations for Adolescents - Combination 1	<b>IMA</b>	3.24%	3.04%	2.48%	2.64%	1.88%	3.18%
Lead Screening in Children	<b>LSC</b>	5.65%	4.11%	4.11%	3.46%	3.48%	4.77%
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 Years)	<b>WCV</b>						7.72%
Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (20-44 years)	<b>AAP</b>	3.37%	2.82%	4.01%	3.85%	4.56%	4.95%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing	<b>CDC1</b>	3.62%	3.91%	3.70%	2.95%	2.24%	2.55%
Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams	<b>CDC2</b>	4.78%	4.04%	4.20%	4.20%	4.63%	3.70%

■ Low Disparity (Index of Disparity <= 5%)

■ High Disparity (Index of Disparity > 5%)

## Index of Disparity Summary

### Michigan Medicaid Managed Care All Plans

Please note that this chart includes eleven groups of vertical bars, with each group for each of the eleven measures, from left to right: BCS, CCS, CHL, PPC, CIS, IMA, LSC, WCV, AAP, CDC1, and CDC2. Each group includes six bars showing the Index of Disparity values for years from 2015 to 2020.

Figure 22: MY2015-MY2020 Index of Disparity for Medicaid Managed Care All Plans

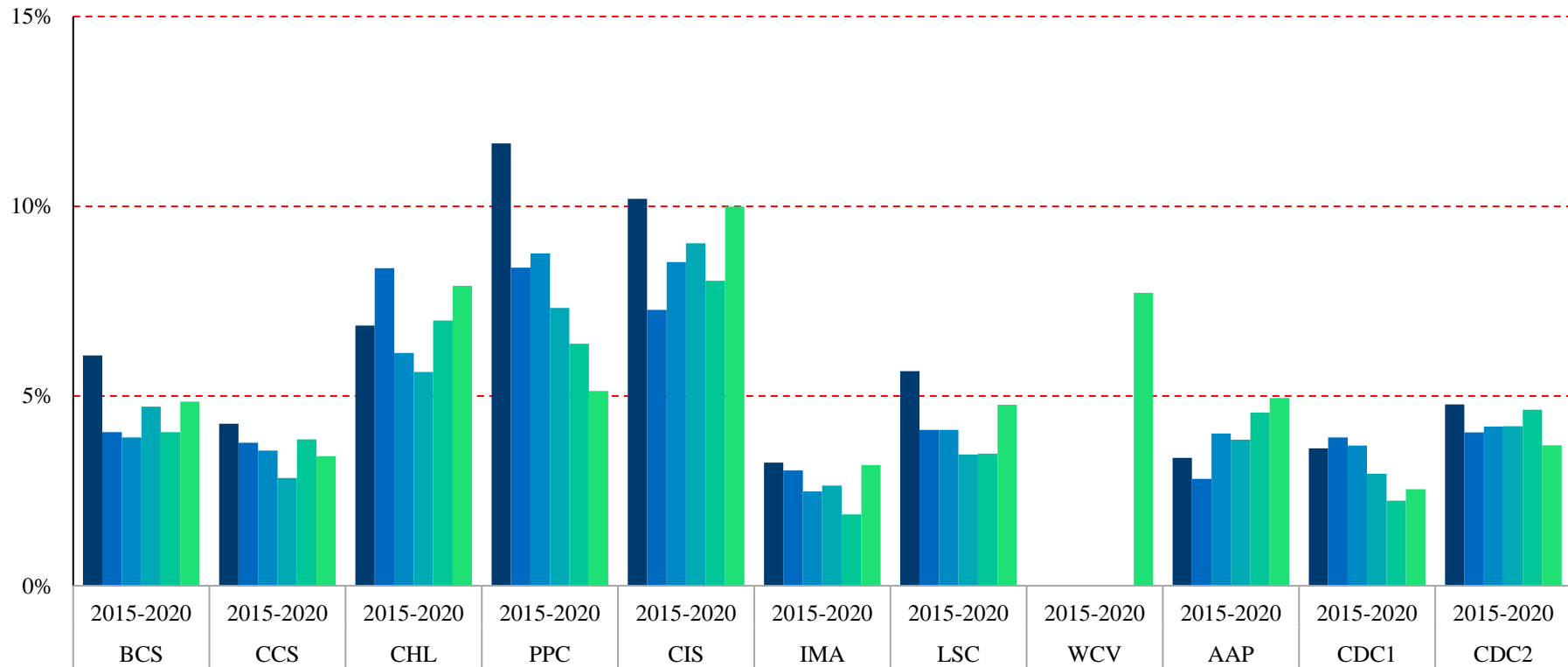


Table 19: MY2020 Rates and Confidence Intervals by Race/Ethnicity

**Breast Cancer Screening (BCS)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	60.07%	57.56%	62.57%
African American	54.06%	53.36%	54.77%
White	56.78%	56.33%	57.22%
Hispanic	59.32%	57.07%	61.56%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	52.13%	47.49%	56.76%
All Plans	56.31%	55.96%	56.66%

**Cervical Cancer Screening (CCS)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	59.06%	58.01%	60.11%
African American	58.31%	58.02%	58.60%
White	56.46%	56.26%	56.66%
Hispanic	58.67%	57.93%	59.41%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	59.10%	57.15%	61.06%
All Plans	56.40%	56.24%	56.55%

Table 19: MY2020 Rates and Confidence Intervals by Race/Ethnicity – continued

**Chlamydia Screening in Women (CHL)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	58.28%	55.48%	61.07%
African American	71.79%	71.21%	72.37%
White	53.36%	52.86%	53.86%
Hispanic	61.12%	59.79%	62.44%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	62.73%	58.17%	67.29%
All Plans	60.20%	59.84%	60.55%

**Postpartum Care (PPC)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	63.50%	60.00%	67.00%
African American	54.96%	54.05%	55.87%
White	67.84%	67.15%	68.53%
Hispanic	65.02%	63.11%	66.93%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	65.04%	58.83%	71.26%
All Plans	63.39%	62.89%	63.90%

Table 19: MY2020 Rates and Confidence Intervals by Race/Ethnicity – continued

**Childhood Immunizations Status - Combination 3 (CIS)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	63.81%	61.26%	66.36%
African American	50.53%	49.61%	51.44%
White	66.24%	65.54%	66.94%
Hispanic	69.16%	67.44%	70.89%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	56.42%	49.84%	63.00%
All Plans	61.54%	61.05%	62.03%

**Immunizations for Adolescents - Combination 1 (IMA)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	83.15%	80.69%	85.61%
African American	79.86%	79.07%	80.65%
White	82.03%	81.49%	82.58%
Hispanic	86.81%	85.62%	88.01%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	85.49%	80.52%	90.46%
All Plans	81.56%	81.16%	81.96%

Table 19: MY2020 Rates and Confidence Intervals by Race/Ethnicity – continued

**Lead Screening in Children (LSC)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	75.02%	72.72%	77.31%
African American	67.72%	66.86%	68.58%
White	75.15%	74.51%	75.79%
Hispanic	79.95%	78.45%	81.44%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	72.02%	66.06%	77.98%
All Plans	72.99%	72.54%	73.43%

**Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits 3-11 years (WCV)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	53.53%	52.51%	54.54%
African American	42.46%	42.17%	42.75%
White	54.61%	54.38%	54.84%
Hispanic	54.04%	53.50%	54.58%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	52.68%	50.51%	54.85%
All Plans	50.92%	50.76%	51.08%

Table 19: MY2020 Rates and Confidence Intervals by Race/Ethnicity – continued

**Adults’ Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services 20-44 Years (AAP)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	78.08%	77.28%	78.89%
African American	69.79%	69.56%	70.03%
White	77.57%	77.41%	77.72%
Hispanic	74.76%	74.22%	75.30%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	81.64%	80.26%	83.02%
All Plans	74.60%	74.48%	74.72%



Table 19: MY2020 Rates and Confidence Intervals by Race/Ethnicity – continued

**Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing (CDC1)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	82.66%	81.13%	84.18%
African American	76.50%	75.99%	77.02%
White	83.42%	83.08%	83.76%
Hispanic	82.73%	81.51%	83.94%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	80.75%	77.41%	84.09%
All Plans	81.21%	80.96%	81.47%

**Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams (CDC2)**

Race/Ethnicity	Rate	Lower Limit of 95% Confidence Interval	Upper Limit of 95% Confidence Interval
Asian American/ Native Hawaiian/OPI	50.89%	48.87%	52.91%
African American	46.32%	45.72%	46.92%
White	51.87%	51.41%	52.33%
Hispanic	51.86%	50.25%	53.47%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	49.15%	44.90%	53.40%
All Plans	49.91%	49.58%	50.24%

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Acronyms

Acronym	Description
MHP	Medicaid Health Plan
ACA	Affordable Care Act
MDHHS	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
HEDIS	Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set
PIP	Performance Improvement Project
NCQA	National Committee for Quality Assurance
CI	Confidence Interval
ID	Index of Disparity
BCS	Breast Cancer Screening
CCS	Cervical Cancer Screening
CHL	Chlamydia Screening in Women
PPC	Postpartum Care
CIS	Childhood Immunization Status - Combination 3
IMA	Immunizations for Adolescents - Combination 1
LSC	Lead Screening in Children
WCV	Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits 3-11 years
AAP	Adults Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (20-44)
CDC1	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - HbA1c Testing
CDC2	Comprehensive Diabetes Care - Eye Exams
SDOH	Social Determinants of Health
CHW	Community Health Worker

**White**

Measure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BCS	58.00	57.80	**	64.00	58.91	63.23	62.77	61.99	61.51	56.78
CCS	66.40	66.22	**	62.00	56.42	58.60	59.06	60.54	57.95	56.46
CHL	56.10	57.98	55.60	54.19	56.83	58.54	59.04	60.19	59.28	53.36
PPC	62.60	61.75	64.80	61.57	61.73	63.31	64.14	64.32	69.27	67.84
CIS	74.00	74.88	72.10	72.99	70.57	73.26	72.52	69.27	70.57	66.24
IMA	74.60	86.77	84.60	87.65	84.74	85.64	83.53	83.92	83.83	82.03
LSC	73.10	78.53	77.80	78.71	78.91	80.69	79.79	78.49	77.65	75.15
WCV										54.61
AAP	86.20	87.02	87.80	86.19	85.92	84.58	81.88	81.61	81.84	77.57
CDC1	80.20	81.14	80.90	81.30	86.39	86.92	86.69	87.74	87.53	83.42
CDC2	47.20	50.43	51.50	45.73	51.78	55.56	59.99	61.81	61.84	51.87

**Green**  
There was a significant increase in the rate from previous year

**Red**  
There was a significant decrease in the rate from previous year

**African American**

Measure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BCS	55.70	56.39	**	61.20	58.54	60.68	60.42	59.19	58.33	54.06
CCS	67.30	68.14	**	65.60	60.84	63.07	63.12	63.79	61.62	58.31
CHL	73.60	75.15	73.30	73.08	70.50	75.73	76.31	76.33	75.40	71.79
PPC	46.30	48.74	53.40	48.17	48.55	54.14	54.06	50.53	59.37	54.96
CIS	63.00	64.70	62.90	64.24	58.28	64.60	63.40	59.17	57.69	50.53
IMA	72.40	83.85	81.40	86.02	80.74	83.86	82.68	81.28	83.43	79.86
LSC	75.20	77.77	77.30	77.49	76.33	77.92	78.10	74.43	73.83	67.72
WCV										42.46
AAP	80.20	80.97	81.60	78.49	77.17	76.69	73.50	72.90	74.15	69.79
CDC1	73.50	75.71	76.50	77.66	79.84	80.93	80.78	82.75	82.56	76.50
CDC2	41.00	45.91	47.30	41.60	46.19	49.17	53.75	53.06	53.87	46.32

\*\*  
Data was not submitted due to the NCQA revisions to the specifications of the measure

## Hispanic

Measure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BCS	58.10	58.79	**	61.30	63.84	65.79	67.82	66.55	63.87	59.32
CCS	69.80	66.55	**	64.90	60.20	62.27	62.63	64.55	62.64	58.67
CHL	64.60	63.94	62.60	58.96	62.48	65.37	65.17	66.92	67.13	61.12
PPC	58.80	62.11	63.50	63.23	60.41	62.76	60.99	60.85	68.06	65.02
CIS	78.40	75.09	77.40	78.58	76.57	79.35	78.23	76.09	74.81	69.16
IMA	80.70	89.32	88.50	90.49	91.17	91.15	88.50	89.45	89.70	86.81
LSC	81.80	82.49	83.10	84.60	83.17	87.66	85.18	83.27	81.75	79.95
WCV										54.04
AAP	82.20	81.98	83.80	81.92	81.94	81.73	77.89	78.88	79.57	74.76
CDC1	74.70	76.02	80.20	84.39	85.64	86.20	85.67	86.68	87.06	82.73
CDC2	42.00	45.47	50.30	45.47	51.36	53.73	58.90	58.12	59.61	51.86

**Green**

There was a significant increase in the rate from previous year

**Red**

There was a significant decrease in the rate from previous year

## Michigan Medicaid Managed Care All Plans

Measure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
BCS	57.00	57.41	**	63.00	59.30	62.60	62.13	61.37	60.83	56.31
CCS	66.50	66.06	**	62.90	57.48	59.64	59.97	60.90	58.90	56.40
CHL	64.50	65.83	63.40	62.39	62.50	65.36	65.65	66.27	65.42	60.20
PPC	58.10	58.41	60.30	57.38	57.22	60.62	60.87	59.63	66.02	63.39
CIS	70.70	72.24	70.70	71.03	66.82	71.43	70.71	67.12	67.31	61.54
IMA	74.10	85.95	83.40	87.31	83.90	85.60	83.48	83.62	83.99	81.56
LSC	74.60	78.90	78.40	78.93	78.57	80.74	79.68	77.63	76.84	72.99
WCV										50.92
AAP	83.60	84.53	85.30	83.21	82.76	81.64	78.64	78.26	79.02	74.60
CDC1	77.20	79.00	79.30	80.53	84.03	85.21	84.76	86.09	86.03	81.21
CDC2	44.60	48.95	49.90	44.88	50.21	53.26	58.03	58.85	59.37	49.91

\*\*

Data was not submitted due to the NCQA revisions to the specifications of the measure

Appendix C: MY2011-MY2020 Index of Disparity for Medicaid Managed Care All Plans

Indicator	Abbr.	2011*	2012*	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Breast Cancer Screening	<b>BCS</b>	5.36	4.79	**	4.30	6.06	4.05	3.91	4.72	4.05	4.85
Cervical Cancer Screening	<b>CCS</b>	6.38	4.55	**	7.88	4.27	3.77	3.56	2.84	3.86	3.41
Chlamydia Screening in Women	<b>CHL</b>	10.20	8.00	9.37	14.75	6.86	8.37	6.13	5.63	6.99	7.91
Postpartum Care	<b>PPC</b>	8.22	8.32	10.10	9.99	11.65	8.38	8.76	7.32	6.37	5.13
Childhood Immunizations Status - Combination 3	<b>CIS</b>	8.24	8.38	11.70	5.87	10.19	7.27	8.53	9.02	8.04	9.99
Immunizations for Adolescents -Combination 1	<b>IMA</b>	4.17	2.86	5.18	4.86	3.24	3.04	2.48	2.64	1.88	3.18
Lead Screening in Children	<b>LSC</b>	5.36	3.11	4.50	5.58	5.65	4.11	4.11	3.46	3.48	4.77
Child and Adolescent Well-Care Visits (3-11 Years)	<b>WCV</b>										7.72
Adults' Access to Preventive/Ambulatory Health Services (20-44 years)	<b>AAP</b>	2.73	3.10	3.66	3.40	3.37	2.82	4.01	3.85	4.56	4.95
Comprehensive Diabetes Care -HbA1c Testing	<b>CDC1</b>	3.65	4.07	3.18	3.44	3.62	3.91	3.70	2.95	2.24	2.55
Comprehensive Diabetes Care -Eye Exams	<b>CDC2</b>	10.52	7.33	4.70	5.19	4.78	4.04	4.20	4.20	4.63	3.70

\* Due to methodology changes starting from MY 2013, caution should be taken with comparing the Index of Disparity results from MY2013 and forward with results from MY2012 and earlier

\*\* Data was not submitted for BCS and CCS due to the NCQA revisions to the specifications of these two measures

■ Low Disparity (Index of Disparity <= 5%)  
 ■ High Disparity (Index of Disparity > 5%)

# Endnotes

- 1 [Disparity in Health and Healthcare: 5 Key Questions and Answers](#). 2023. Kaiser Family Foundation.
- 2 [The Business Case for Racial Equity: Michigan](#).
- 3 [Balanced Budget Act of 1997. 42 CFR 438.206. Cultural Considerations](#).
- 4 [Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, PUBLIC LAW 111-148](#), Sec. 1557.
- 5 [Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, PUBLIC LAW 111-148](#), Sec. 4302.
- 6 [Michigan Compiled Laws, 2006 PA 653](#). Signed by Gov. Jennifer M. Granholm on January 8, 2006.
- 7 HEDIS MY 2020 & MY 2021 Volume 2: Technical Specifications for Health Plans. Washington, DC: National Committee for Quality Assurance.
- 8 [Michigan Health Equity Status Report, Focus on Maternal and Child Health: A joint report of the Practices to Reduce Infant Mortality through Equity Project and the Health Disparities Reduction and Minority Health Section](#). Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health 2013.
- 9 [Percy JN, Keppel KG. A summary measure of health disparity](#). Public Health Reports. 2002;117:273-280.
- 10 [2021 HEDIS Aggregate Report for Michigan Medicaid, October 2021](#). Table 9-1a & 1b, pages 116-117.
- 11 [Michigan Health Equity Status Report, Focus on Maternal and Child Health: A joint report of the Practices to Reduce Infant Mortality through Equity Project and the Health Disparities Reduction and Minority Health Section](#). Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health 2013.
- 12 [Systematic Review - Addressing Health Disparities in Diverse Communities \(a compendium of best and promising practices\)](#). Michigan Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Equity and Minority Health. 2022.