The Three Ws of Community Health Workers: Who, What, & Why

Presented by Maureen Burns, BA, CHW, Kim Downing RN BSN JD, and Kandis Draw, CHW.





Learning Objectives

Upon completing this session, participants will be able to:

- After participating, learners will understand the benefits, contributions, and outcomes, including education and outreach, associated with including CHWs within hospice or palliative care interdisciplinary teams.
- After participating in this workshop, learners will possess a general template to support in embedding CHWs into hospice and palliative care interdisciplinary teams.



Section One Who: The History of CHWs



Who Are CHWs?

A CHW is a frontline public health worker who is a trusted member of and/or has an unusually close understanding of the community served.

This trusting relationship enables the worker to serve as a liaison/link/intermediary between health/social services & and the community to facilitate access to services and improve the quality and cultural competence of service delivery.

Health Agent Care Coordinator Recovery Coach Family Support Worker Peer Counselor Peer Coach Outreach Specialist Doula Health Navigator VISOT Prevention Specialist Outreach Worker Care Guide Community Health Representative Promotora de Salud Patient Navigator Lay Health Worker Support Worker Behavioral Health Aide Case Manager Health Coach Intervention Specialist Community Organizer Street Outreach Worker



Origins of CHWs

Internationally

- Russian Feldshers
- Chinese Farmer Scholars & Barefoot Doctors
- Tanzanian village-based volunteer CHWs
- Bangladeshi Family Planners

In the Americas

- Latin America Promotoras de Salud
- United States Neighborhood Health Aides
- 1968 IHS Community Health Representative (CHR) program

(Perry, 2013)



Recent History of CHWs in The U.S.

- CHWs in the American Public Health Association (APHA)
- Important research & legislation
- Founding of NACHW
- CHWs in a global pandemic



CHW Core Functions and Roles

Capacity Social Support Direct Service Building How **CHWs** Navigation & Health **Address Advocacy** Care Education SDoH & Coordination **Improve** Health Outreach & **Cultural Evaluation & Assessment** Mediation Research



Section Two Why: CHWs Are Invaluable Serious Illness Team Members

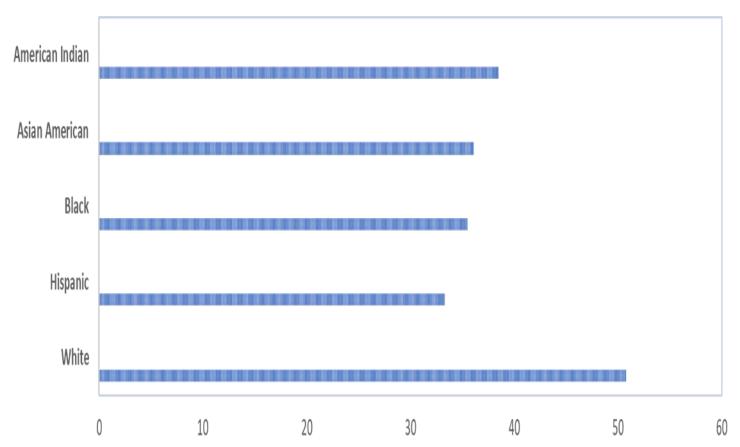


Utilization Disparities

PERCENT OF MEDICARE DECEDENTS BY RACE WHO USED HOSPICE

"Perhaps it goes without saying that the inequities historically underserved communities face throughout life continue through the end of life."

--Addressing Inequities in End-of-Life Planning and Care: Advancing Equity at Life's End Summit Report 2021





Why Do Utilization Disparities Matter?

Changing Demographics within the United States

By 2050

- Americans over the age of 65 will double to a population of 84 million.
- Those who identify as members of specific racial and ethnic communities will grow to surpass well over 50% of the United States Population.

Benefits of Hospice and Palliative Care

- Improved quality of life
- Reduced risk of depression
- Longer survival
- Reduced symptom burden



Section Three What: CHW Roles in Serious Illness



CHW Roles in Interdisciplinary Teams



- Bridges between the provider and the patient.
- Assisting with insurance applications and understanding medications.
- Assistance with housing needs, food insecurity, transportation needs.



Other Ways CHWs Support Care Teams

- Reduce health disparities in underserved communities
- Support for behavioral health Issues
- Provide culturally appropriate care
- Education on Chronic disease prevention, nutrition, and exercise
- Advocacy-Participation on Community Advisory Boards
- Collecting data to share with IDT Teams





CHWs as Serious Illness Educators



Empowered Community Members

Trust Building

Increased Access to Quality Care

Reduced Utilization Disparities



Section Four How: Implementation and Funding



Implementation- Keys to Success

Getting C-Suite Buy-in: Hospices are facing increased competition in the marketplace and intense scrutiny to provide high-quality care along with expectations for improved access to care. Utilizing CHWs in these roles can have a major impact on moving forward key strategic initiatives.

Financial Impact: CHWs have an important role to play in supporting an organization to grow into traditionally underserved and rural communities, increasing opportunities for managed care contracts and value-based payment arrangements.

Staff Buy-in: Like music therapy, art therapy, expanded grief support, and other extra services, CHWs improve the experience of patients and families as they navigate their journey through serious illness.



Funding Opportunities

- Medicaid reimbursement in some states
- Medicare FFS Physician Fee Schedule Proposed Rule for 2024 adds reimbursement options for some CHW services
- Grant funding opportunities
- Census growth potential
- Alternative payment models
 - Add into MA contracts





References

- Administration for Community Living, Administration on Aging. 2018 profile of older Americans. Washington DC. 2018 Apr. Available from https://acl.gov/sites/default/files/Aging%20and%20Disability/2018OlderAmericansProfile.pdf.
- APHA. (2023). APHA CHWs. Community Health Workers. https://www.apha.org/apha-communities/member-sections/community-health-workers
- Boston University Center for Innovation in Social Work & Health. (2019). History of Community Health Workers (CHWs): A Training Curriculum for Using
 Community Health Workers to Improve Linkage and Retention in HIV Care. TargetHIV.org. https://targethiv.org/sites/default/files/supporting-files/chw-cc-26-History-of-CHWs.pdf
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2023, July 13). Fact sheet Calendar Year (CY) 2024 Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Proposed Rule. CMS. https://www.cms.gov/newsroom/fact-sheets/calendar-year-cy-2024-medicare-physician-fee-schedule-proposed-rule
- CHW Core Consensus Project. (2022). Roles & Competencies: CHW Core Consensus Project. CHW Core Consensus Project. https://www.c3project.org/roles-competencies
- Compassion and Choices. (November 2021). Addressing Inequities in End-of-Life Planning and Care: Advancing Equity at Life's End, a Summit Report. https://www.compassionandchoices.org/resource/addressing-inequities-in-end-of-life-planning-and-care-advancing-equity-at-life-s-end-summit-report.
- Hong, M, Yi, Y., Johnson, K., Adamek, M. (2018). Facilitators and barriers for advance care planning among ethnic and racial minorities in the US: A systematic review of the current literature. J of Immigrant and Minority Health, 20(5): 1277-1287
- Johnson, K. (2013). Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Palliative Care. J Palliat Med, 16(11): 1329-34.
- MHP Salud. (2020, July 13). History of Community Health Workers (CHWs) in America. MHP Salud. https://mhpsalud.org/programs/who-are-promotoresas-chws/the-chw-landscape/
- National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization. (December 2022). NHPCO Facts and Figures. https://www.nhpco.org/wp-content/uploads/NHPCO-Facts-Figures-2022.pdf.
- Perry, H. (2013). A Brief History of Community Health Worker Programs. MCHIP.
- Sabo S, O'Meara L, Russell K, Hemstreet C, Nashio JT, Bender B, Hamilton J, Begay MG. Community Health Representative Workforce: Meeting the Moment in American Indian Health Equity. Front Public Health. 2021 Jul 21;9:667926. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2021.667926. PMID: 34368048; PMCID: PMC8333282.

Any Questions, Thoughts, or Comments?

Thank You!

Presenter(s) contact information:

Kim Downing kdowning@thehapfoundation.org

Maureen Burns mburns@thehapfoundation.org

Kandis Draw kdraw@thehapfoundation.org

Visit The HAP Foundation https://thehapfoundation.org/

