

Racial Disparities in Diabetes Care

DIFFERENCES IN PREVENTIVE TREATMENT IN THE MEDICARE FFS POPULATION

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) disproportionately affects people of color, who also have worse outcomes with respect to diabetes management, treatment, and complications. The risk of developing these complications can be reduced with regular preventive care. To better understand racial disparities in diabetes care, Milliman examined the utilization of three preventive diabetes services for both Black and white Medicare FFS beneficiaries. Below are some of our key findings.

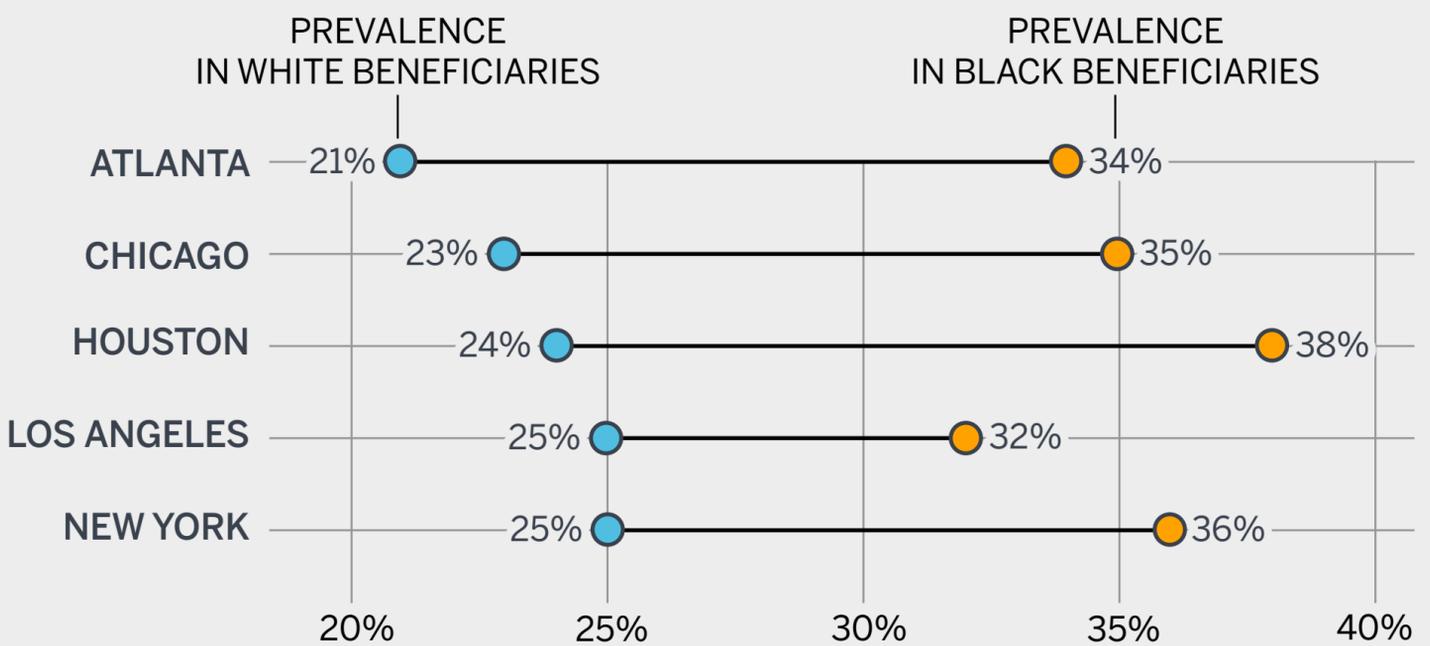


30 MILLION

THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS WITH T2DM



T2DM PREVALENCE IS HIGHER IN BLACK BENEFICIARIES



DEMOGRAPHIC AND T2DM PREVALENCE



T2DM PREVALENCE AMONG LOW-INCOME BENEFICIARIES

65%

AMONG BLACK BENEFICIARIES

vs.

41%

AMONG WHITE BENEFICIARIES



T2DM PREVALENCE IN WOMEN

37%

AMONG BLACK WOMEN

vs.

22%

AMONG WHITE WOMEN



BLACK BENEFICIARIES WITH DIABETES WERE ON AVERAGE ...

5 YEARS

YOUNGER THAN WHITE BENEFICIARIES WITH DIABETES



RACE AND PREVENTIVE CARE MEASURES

Black beneficiaries with type 2 diabetes were less likely than white beneficiaries with type 2 diabetes to receive HbA1c testing, eye exams, and nephropathy care.

DISPARITIES IN PREVENTIVE SERVICES BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES WITH DIABETES



HBA1C TESTING

-8.8%



EYE EXAMS

-4.9%



NEPHROPATHY CARE

-2.5%