The 2006 National Healthcare Disparities Report

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January 29, 2007
2006 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Reports

Released Jan 11
“Beginning in fiscal year 2003, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall submit to Congress an annual report on national trends in the quality of health care provided to the American people.”

To track “prevailing disparities in health care delivery as it relates to racial factors and socioeconomic factors in priority populations”
Why Are These Reports Useful?

- Provide a snapshot of how well we are delivering care
  - 40 core measures of quality and access
  - Lays out the “biggest gaps”
- Indicate where we are going
  - National and state trends from 1994 forward
- Tell us what may be helpful in getting us to our goals
- Help advance measure alignment across public and private quality initiatives
## How the NHDR and NHQR Are Related

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHDR</th>
<th>NHQR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot of disparities in health care in America</td>
<td>Snapshot of quality of health care in America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality + Access</td>
<td>Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>Safety, effectiveness, timeliness, patient centeredness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variation across populations</td>
<td>Variation across states</td>
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New in the 2006 Reports

- **Measures**: Obesity, hospice care, adverse drug events, communication in hospital, workforce diversity, language assistance

- **Composite measures**
  - Complications: postoperative, central lines, peri-operative antibiotics
  - Communication in Hospital: doctors, nurses, medications, discharge

- **Data**: Hospital CAHPS Survey, NHPCO Family Evaluation of Hospice Care, CHSHC Community Tracking Survey

- **Analyses**: More trends, Hispanic subpopulations, Uninsurance
2006 Quality Report Findings

- Most areas of health care quality are improving, but only very slowly
  - 38 of 40 core measures improved compared to 2005 Reports
  - Overall improvement rate: 3.1%

- Use of proven prevention strategies lags significantly behind other gains in health care
  - Only 52% adults reported receiving recommended colorectal cancer screenings
  - Only 58% of obese adults given advice about exercise from their doctor
  - Only 48% of adults with diabetes receive all their recommended screenings
Disparities remain prevalent

- Blacks, Hispanics, Poor worse off on 75% of quality measures
- Asians, American Indians worse off on 40% of quality measures
- Hispanics, Poor worse off on 90% of access measures
- Blacks, Asians worse off on 33% of access measures
Most disparities in quality are not improving
- Third of racial and ethnic disparities in quality getting larger, Quarter getting smaller
- Two-thirds of disparities in quality for Poor getting larger

Note: Graph compares 2005 findings with 2006 findings for 20 “core” measures of quality from NHDR Measure Set, Income analysis uses 12 core measures where income data is available
Disparities in access improving for some groups

- Most disparities in access getting smaller
- But not for Hispanics and the Poor

Note: Graph compares 2005 findings with 2006 findings for 5 "core" measures of access from NHDR Measure Set
Opportunities remain

- All groups worse off on some measures of care covering multiple domains
- All groups worse off on some measures of care where the gap is growing larger
- Solutions need to be tailored to local community needs
Information is improving but gaps remain

- Each year, more, better, & new data, measure, & variables
- But estimates not possible for
  - Most quality measures for Pacific Islanders and multiple race individuals
  - 60% of quality measures for American Indians and the poor
Disparities in Black Medicare beneficiaries for postoperative care complications, by year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
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Includes fecal occult blood test (FOBT), colonoscopy, and sigmoidoscopy.

Disparities in Hispanic Medicare beneficiaries for any Colorectal Screenings* by MSA, 2002

* Includes fecal occult blood test (FOBT), colonoscopy, and sigmoidoscopy.
Disparities among Medicare beneficiaries in colorectal cancer screening by income, 2000 and 2002

- Total: 29.7% (2000) vs. 28.8% (2002)
- Poor: 19.5% (2000) vs. 18.8% (2002)
- Near Poor: 23.6% (2000) vs. 24.3% (2002)
- Middle Income: 32.9% (2000) vs. 31.9% (2002)
- High Income: 40.1% (2000) vs. 36.6% (2002)
Disparities in appropriate timing of antibiotics received among Medicare surgical patients, 2004

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>AI/AN</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>58.4%</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
<td>55.5%</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
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<td>25%</td>
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<td>50%</td>
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<td>75%</td>
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Graph showing disparities in appropriate timing of antibiotics received among different ethnic groups in 2004.
Your questions and comments