



The 2006 National Healthcare Disparities Report

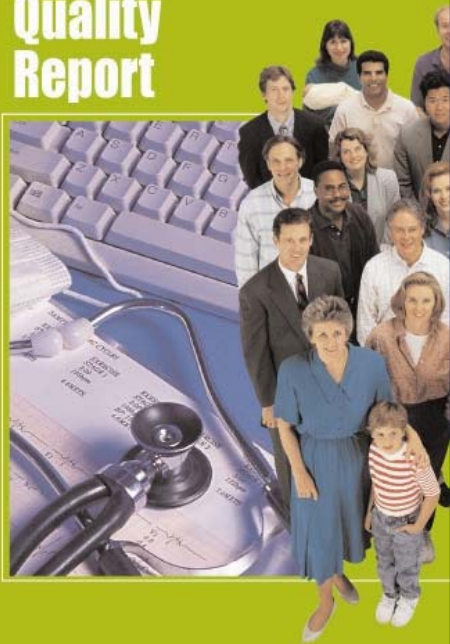
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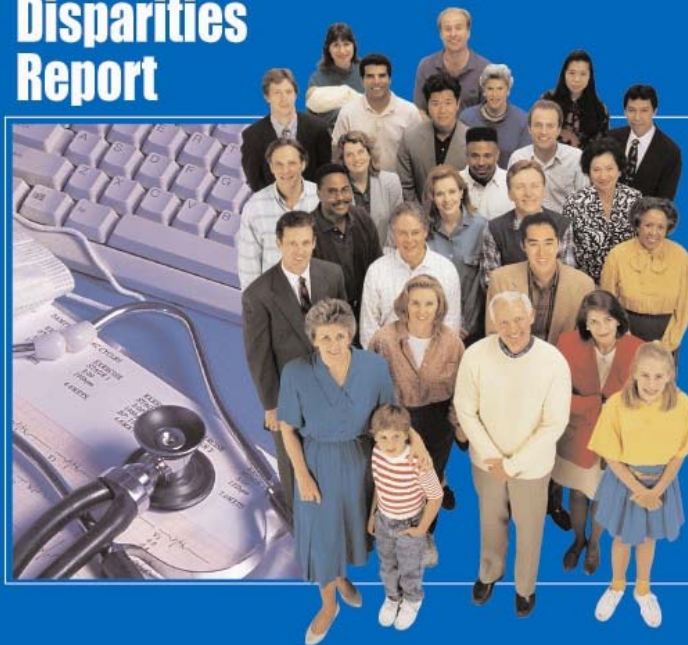


2006 National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Reports

2006 National Healthcare Quality Report



2006 National Healthcare Disparities Report



Released
Jan 11



Reports Mandates

Mandated by Congress in Healthcare Research and Quality Act (PL. 106-129)

- “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

NHDR	NHQR
Snapshot of disparities in health care in America	Snapshot of quality of health care in America
Quality + Access	Quality
Equity	Safety, effectiveness, timeliness, patient centeredness
Variation across populations	Variation across states



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



2006 Disparities Report Findings

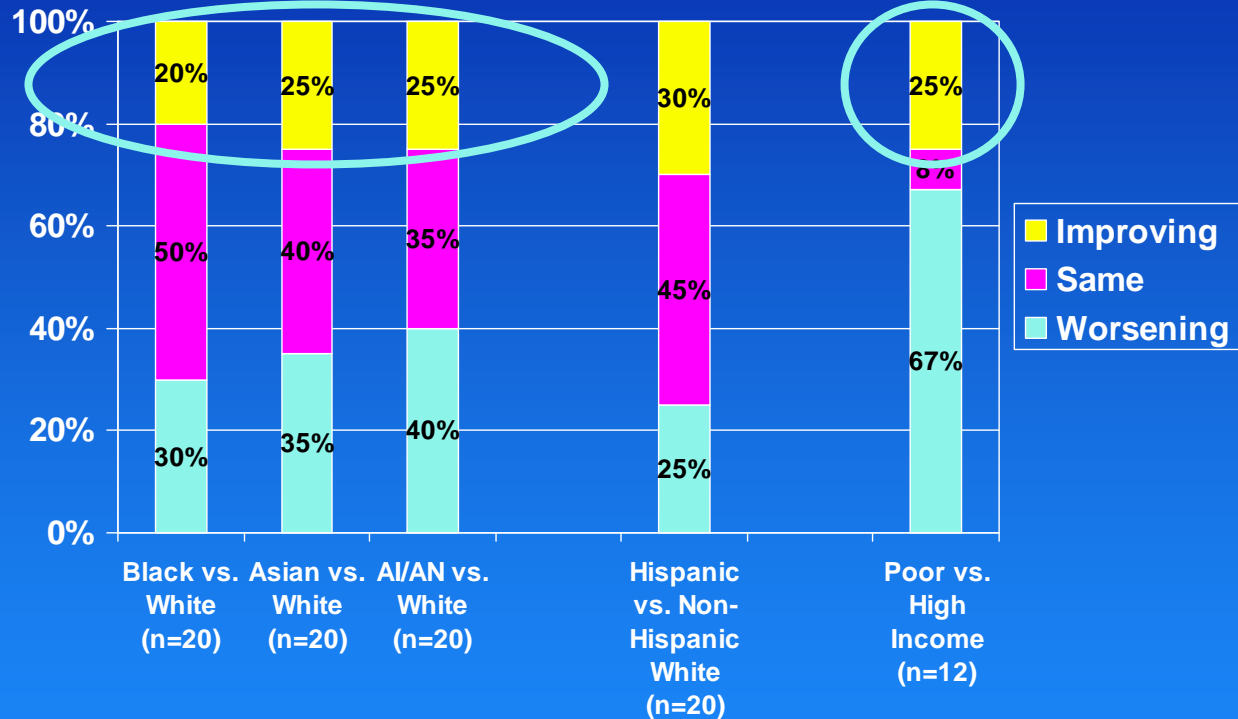
■ Disparities remain prevalent

- 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

2006 Disparities Report Findings

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

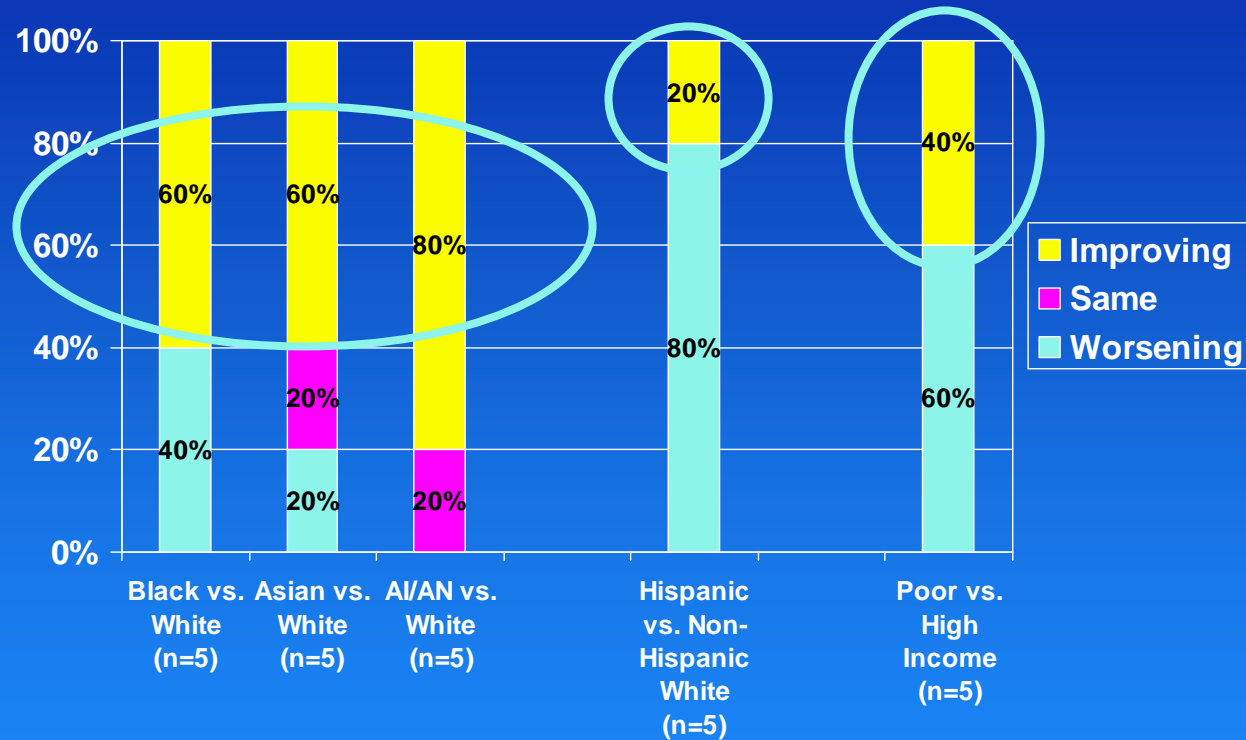


Note: Graph compares 2005 findings with 2006 findings for 20 “core” measures of quality from NHDR Measure Set, Income analysis uses 12 core measures where income data is available

2006 Disparities Report Findings

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



2006 Disparities Report Findings

■ Opportunities remain

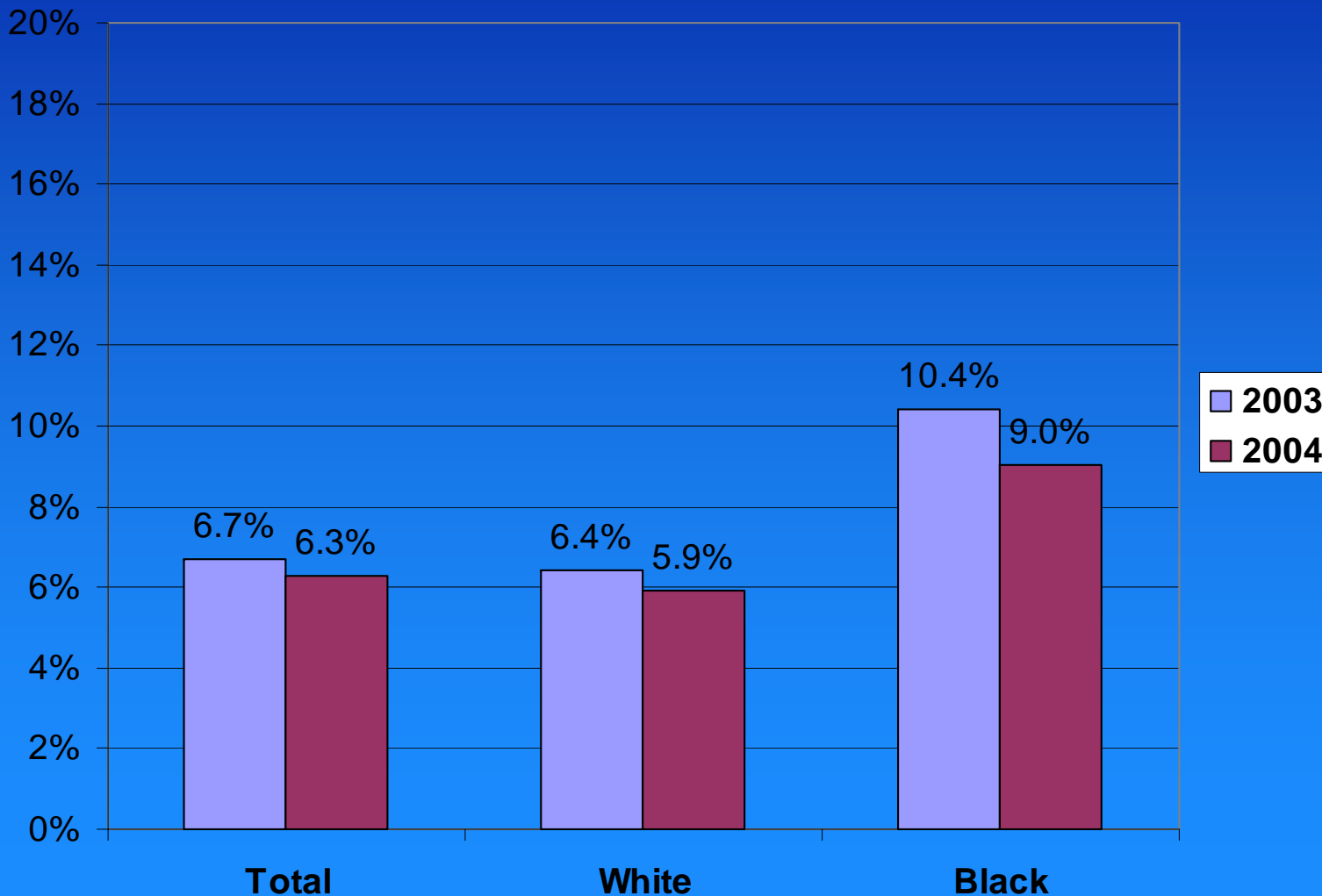
- All groups worse off on some measures of care covering multiple domains
- All groups worse off on some measures of care where the gap is growing larger
- Solutions need to be tailored to local community needs



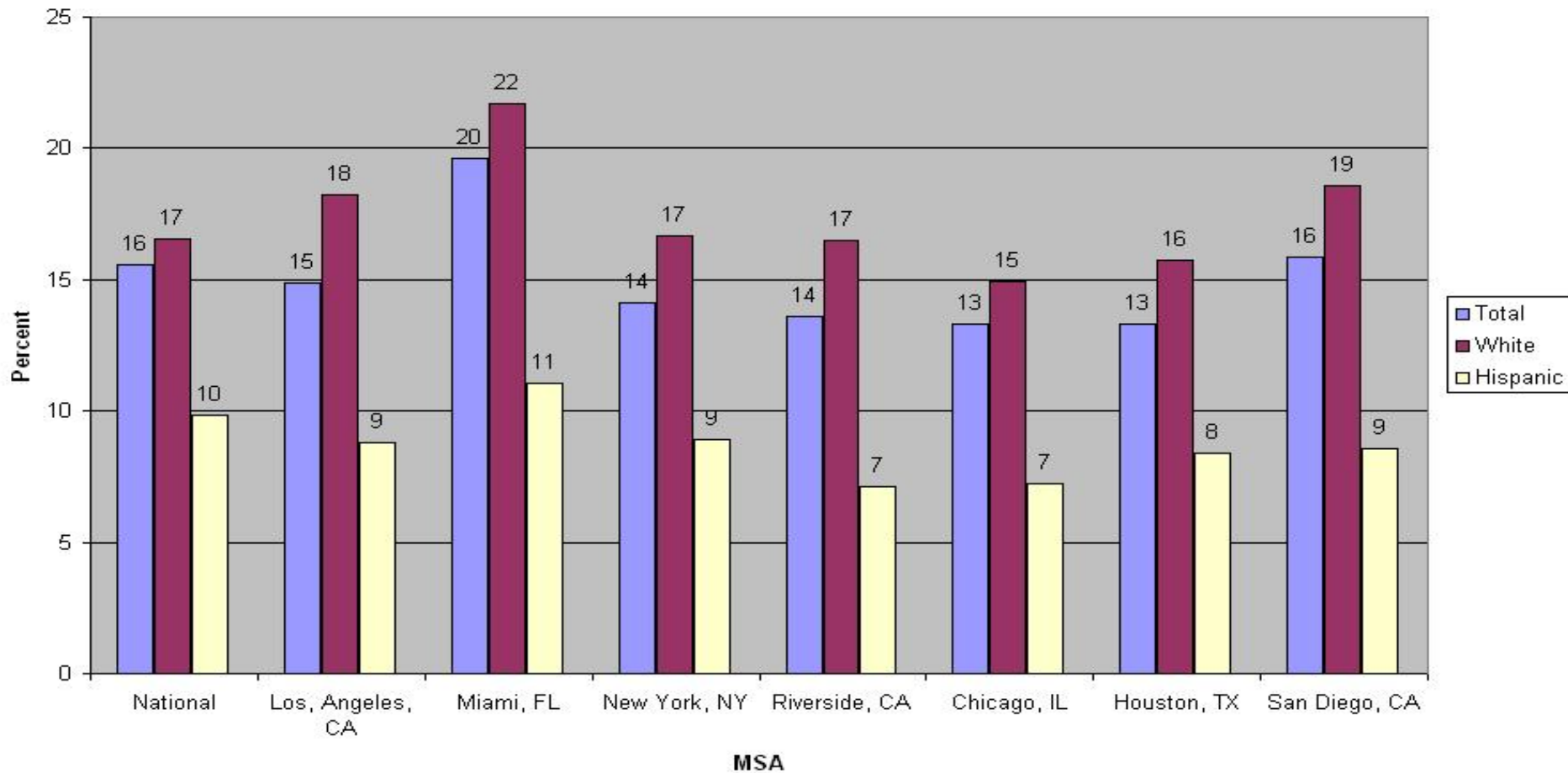
2006 Disparities Report Findings

- **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

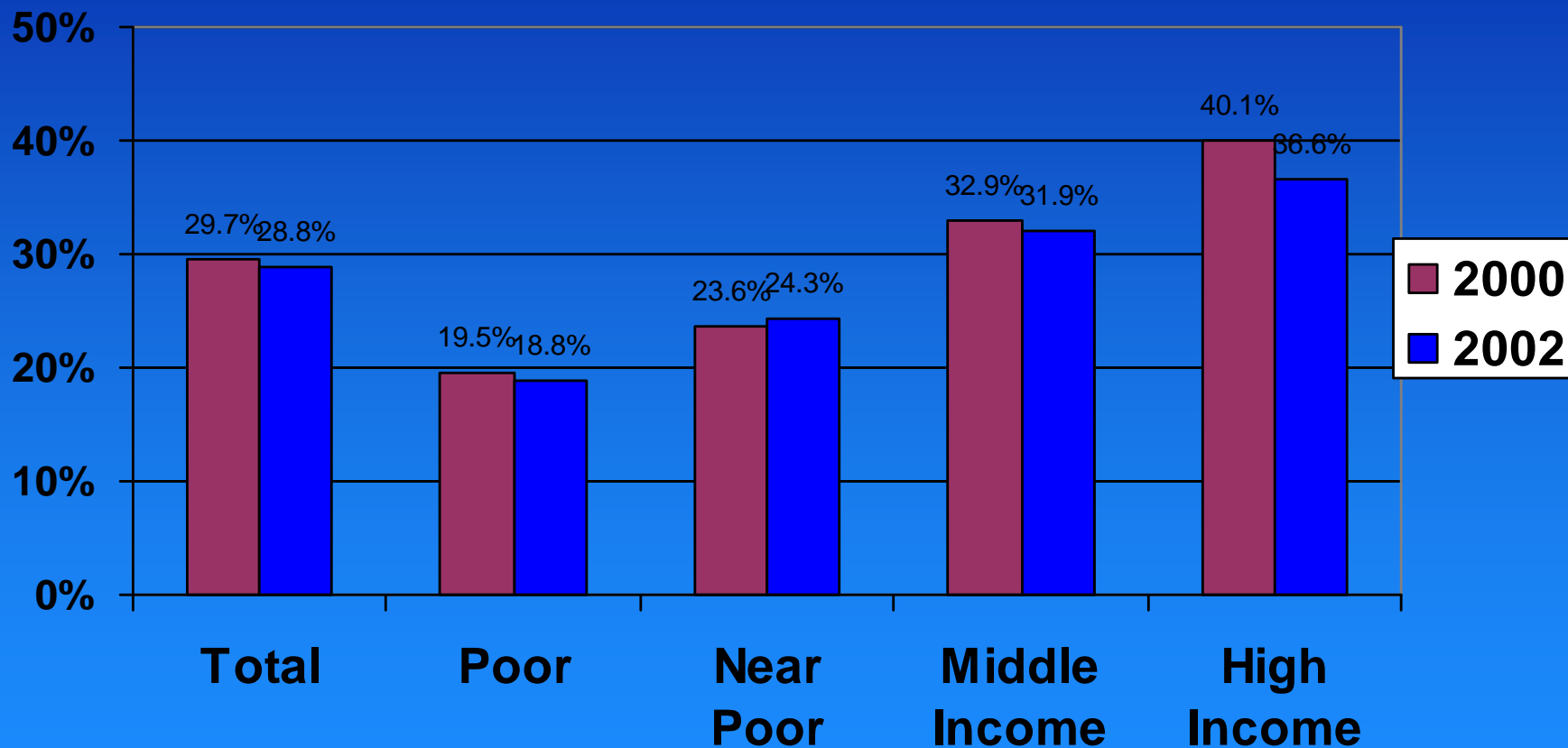


Disparities in Hispanic Medicare beneficiaries for any Colorectal Screenings* by MSA, 2002

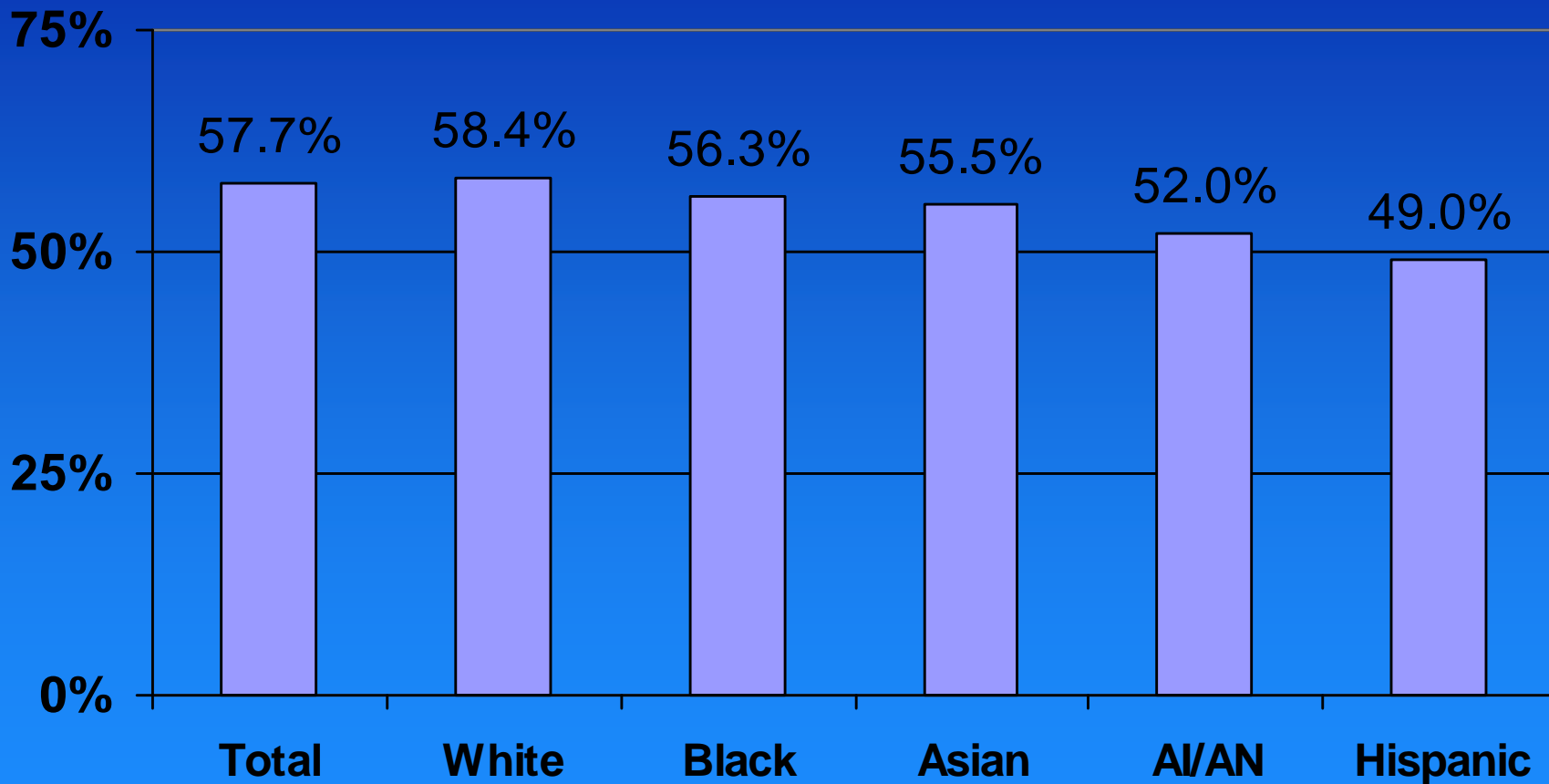


* Includes fecal occult blood test (FOBT), colonoscopy, and sigmoidoscopy.

Disparities among Medicare beneficiaries in colorectal cancer screening by income, 2000 and 2002



Disparities in appropriate timing of antibiotics received among Medicare surgical patients, 2004





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**Your questions
and comments**