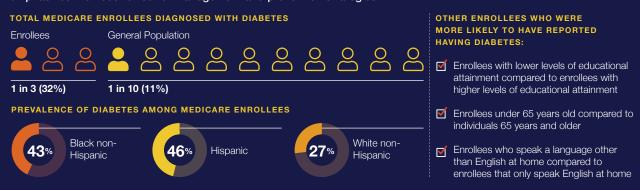
DIABETES PREVALENCE

AMONG MEDICARE BENEFICIARIES IN THE COMMUNITY

Approximately 37.3 million people in the U.S. reported having been diagnosed with diabetes, with this disease disproportionately impacting minority populations. Review the information^{1,2} included in this infographic to learn how these disparities are visible among Medicare enrollees.

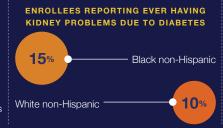
The prevalence of diabetes has steadily increased over the years, going from almost 29 million in 20123 to more than 374 million in 2019. This increase, which has continued despite our knowledge of the factors that can lead to diabetes, emphasizes the need for better management and prevention strategies.



The increased prevalence of non-gestational diabetes among minority populations has contributed to reports of additional health complications.



Black non-Hispanic and Hispanic enrollees were twice as likely to have reported having current eye problems due to diabetes compared with White non-Hispanic enrollees.



AMONG ENROLLEES THAT REPORTED EVER HAVING FOOT PROBLEMS DUE TO DIABETES:

- ✓ Enrollees living in the South were more likely than enrollees living in the Northeast
- ▼ Enrollees with lower incomes were more likely than enrollees with higher incomes

Knowledge gaps and disparities in receipt of self-management tools among minority communities have contributed to disparities in reported complications from non-destational diabetes.

UNDERSTAND MEDICARE CAN HELP PAY FOR DIABETES SUPPLIES (ANTI-DIABETIC DRUGS, INSULIN, ETC.)

44% Black non-Hispanic

40% Hispanic

53% White non-Hispanic





Enrollees who speak English at home reported they were more likely than those who speak a language other than English to have completed a diabetes self-management course and reported knowing that Medicare helps pay for diabetes supplies for enrollees.



Addressing the Diabetes Epidemic through Effective Prevention and Care

- Understanding the diabetes landscape among Medicare beneficiaries is crucial for addressing disparities and improving care.
- Interventions should include focuses on increasing diabetes knowledge and promoting self-management.
- Collaborative efforts are needed to ensure equitable access to diabetes education, resources, and support for all, including Medicare enrollees, health practitioners, health plans, and community-based organizations.



Visit the CMS OMH website to find additional resources, including Managing Diabetes: Coverage & Resources, available in 8 languages.

- 1 The diabetes measure encompasses Type I, Type II, borderline diabetes, prediabetes, gestational diabetes, and high blood sugar. 2 Estimates for Medicare enrollees reflect beneficiaries living in the community only (beneficiaries living in facilities are excluded)
- 3 National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2014
- 4 National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2022