Roadmap to Health Equity

Data Brief: HBA1C Poor Control Results 2023

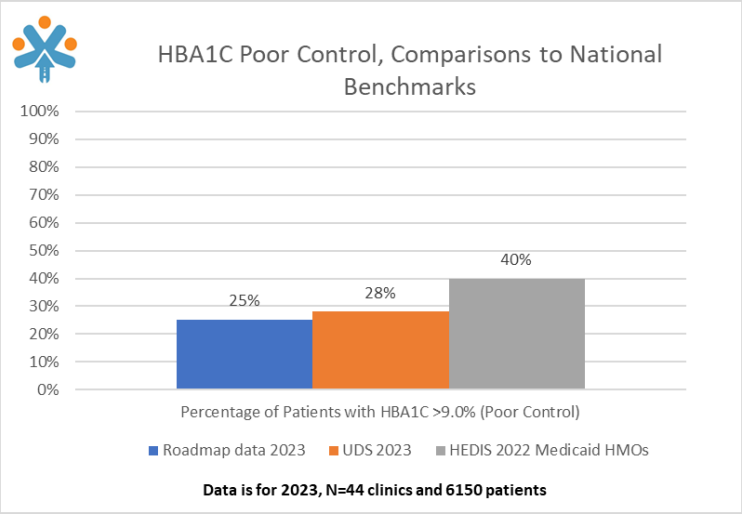
Required Measure: Diabetes hemoglobin A1c Poor Control (>9.0%)

Definition: Percentage of beneficiaries ages 18 to 75 with diabetes (type 1 and type 2) who had hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) in poor control (> 9.0%).

Measure Source: CMIT ID: 148v3

A total of 44 free and charitable clinics submitted data representing 6,150 patients for A1C poor control among diabetic patients for the 2024 reporting period. For this measure, lower rates represent better clinical outcomes. The summary findings below are for the 2023 calendar year.

A total of 25.24% of patients with diabetes had their hemoglobin A1c in poor control (>9.0%) during 2023. Compared to external benchmarks, Roadmap clinics rate of A1C poor control is lower than the 2023 national average (28.18% poor control, 2023, UDS) and significantly lower than rates of A1C poor control from Medicaid HMO's (40% poor control, 2022, HEDIS).



Demographic	Number of Patients counted	Percentage meeting measure
Hispanic or Latino	2,321	24.17%
White	1,974	24.11%
Black or African American	864	24.19%
Male	2,752	27.29%
Female	3,396	23.56%
Potential Language Barrier	3,358	23.97%
No known language barrier	2,055	24.62%
Total	13,747	64.87%

When disaggregating by sex, Roadmap clinics see a disparity in rates of A1C in poor control by sex at birth, with those assigned female at birth having lower rates of poor control (24% poor control among females vs 27% poor control among males).

When disaggregating by language barrier, we see little difference in A1C poor control between those with a potential language barrier and those with no known language barrier, with rates of A1C poor control at 24% and 25% respectively.

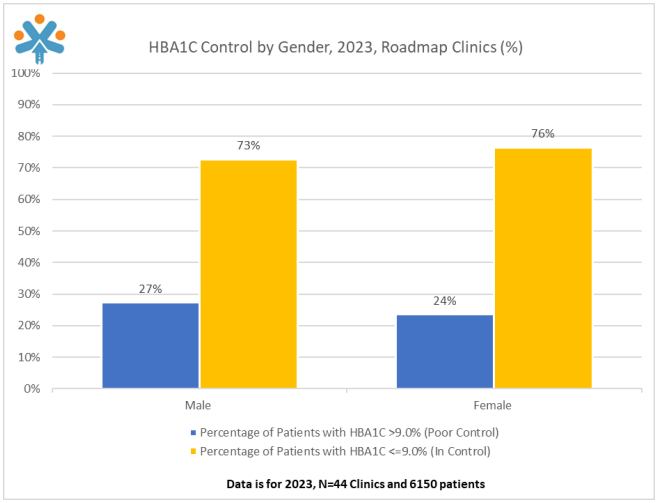


Figure 2: HBA1C poor control by Sex, 2023

Disaggregating by combined race/ethnicity, little disparity is seen between the main 3 race/ethnicity categories reported in Roadmap. While Roadmap collects data on the full census-recommended categories for race/ethnicity, the below data includes only the three most represented racial groups within our dataset. A1C poor control was highest among White patients, at 25% in poor control, with Black and African American patient and Hispanic or Latino patients at 24% of diabetic patients in poor control. Though, it is important to note the sample sizes in the initial demographic table, as only 864 Black or African American patients with diabetes were recorded.

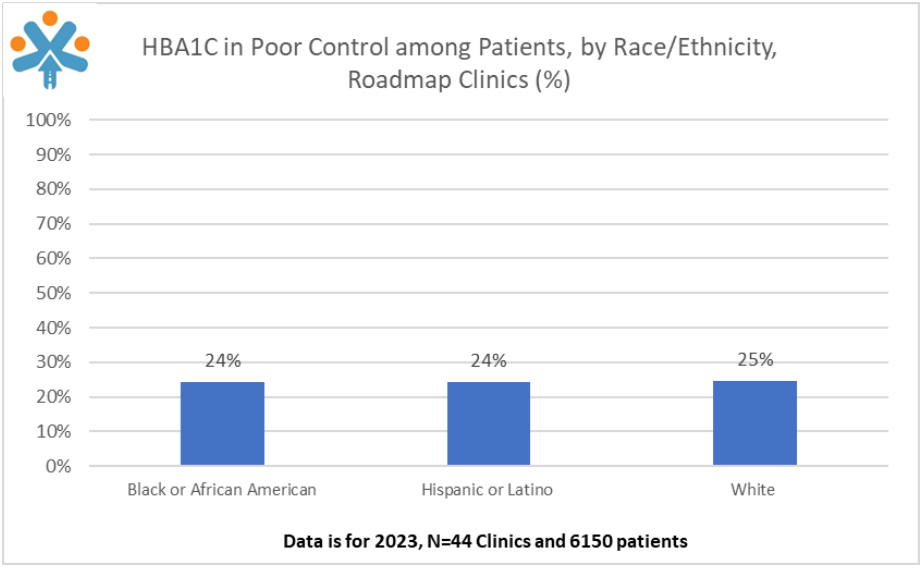


Figure 3: HBA1C poor control by Race/Ethnicity, 2023