HEALTH DISPARITIES AMONG AGED ESRD BENEFICIARIES, 2014

**DISTRIBUTION**

- **Medicare FFS Aged**
  - 82.5% White
  - 7.5% Black
  - 2.5% Asian
  - 0.4% American Indian

- **Medicare FFS Aged with ESRD**
  - 53% White
  - 12% Hispanic
  - 28% Black
  - 4% Asian
  - 1% American Indian

Although Blacks / African Americans represent 7.5% of all aged Medicare beneficiaries, they represent 28% of those with ESRD.

**READMISSIONS**

- The odds of aged Blacks / African Americans with ESRD having a 30-day hospital readmission are 19% higher than the odds of aged Non-Hispanic White beneficiaries with ESRD.

- The odds of aged American Indians / Alaska Natives with ESRD having a 30-day hospital readmission are 15% higher than the odds of aged White beneficiaries with ESRD.

**COST**

- Of all Medicare ESRD spending, hospital outpatient spending (which includes dialysis treatments) was the highest for all aged minority groups with ESRD.

**READMISSIONS**

The average Medicare hospital outpatient spending ranged 5-12% higher for aged racial and ethnic minorities with ESRD compared to aged White beneficiaries with ESRD.

**SOURCE:** Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Chronic Condition Data Warehouse (CCW)

NOTE: Population is limited to Medicare Fee-For Service beneficiaries with both Part A and B coverage during the full year. RTI Race code used for analyses. Racial categories and American Indian / Alaska Native, Asian / Pacific Islander, Black / African American, and White are classified as non-Hispanic. Hispanic ethnicity includes all race categories.

To learn more about the CMS Office of Minority Health, visit [GO.CMS.GOV/CMS-OMH](http://GO.CMS.GOV/CMS-OMH)