Diabetes is a growing problem in the U.S.

2 Diabetes affects some communities more than others.

3 Empowered patients are healthier patients.

4 Better care, better outcomes. Lower costs.

5 Managing health extends beyond the doctor's office.

People of African-American, Hispanic and American Indian descent are more likely to develop diabetes than other groups. Whites (Caucasians) have the lowest rate of diabetes at 7.9%, compared to 13.9% of American Indians, 13.9% of Blacks (African-Americans) and 13.8% of Hispanics.1

Many of these groups are more likely to die from diabetes-related diseases and suffer complications from the disease than Whites.4

Diabetes affects the quality of life of 2.7 million people for low-income and underserved adults in the United States, the Merck Foundation established an Alliance to Reduce Disparities in Diabete.

6 Policy updates improve wa.

In 2011, the state of Texas passed Texas HB 2610, establishing a task to provide recommendations on maximizing access to and funding of health care services provided by community health workers.10

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