

Diabetes

Diabetes

Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States.⁷ The estimate of adults who indicated they were ever told they have diabetes or who check their blood sugar daily is shown in Table 16.

- In 2015, 10 percent of Pennsylvania adults reported they were ever told they have diabetes and 61 percent of Pennsylvania adults with diabetes reported they check their blood sugar daily.
- The percentage of Pennsylvania adults who were ever told they have diabetes increased with age and decreased as education levels increased.
- Pennsylvania adults with a household income of \$75,000 or more (6 percent) who were ever told they have diabetes had a significantly lower percentage than Pennsylvania adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (17 percent), adults with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 (17 percent) and adults with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 (13 percent) who were ever told they have diabetes.
- The percentage of Pennsylvania adults who check their blood sugar daily decreased as education levels increased.
- The percentage of Pennsylvania adults who were ever told they have diabetes did not significantly differ by gender or race.

Table 16A: Diabetes, 2015

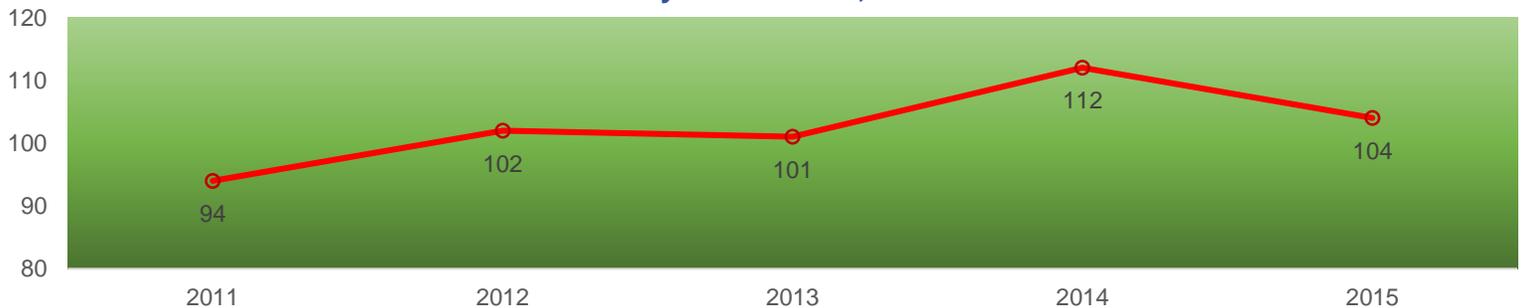
| Demographics | Ever Told Have Diabetes* | | Check Their Blood Sugar Daily* ** | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | % | CI | % | CI |
| All adults | 10 | 9-11 | 61 | 56-66 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 11 | 9-12 | 63 | 55-70 |
| Female | 10 | 9-11 | 59 | 52-66 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-29 | 1 | 0-1 | NSR | NSR |
| 30-44 | 3 | 2-5 | NSR | NSR |
| 45-64 | 12 | 11-14 | 59 | 51-67 |
| 65+ | 23 | 21-26 | 61 | 54-68 |
| Education | | | | |
| <High school | 16 | 12-22 | NSR | NSR |
| High school | 12 | 11-14 | 64 | 56-70 |
| Some college | 9 | 8-11 | 57 | 48-66 |
| College degree | 6 | 5-7 | 47 | 37-56 |
| Household income | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 17 | 13-21 | NSR | NSR |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 17 | 14-21 | 72 | 59-82 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 13 | 11-15 | 62 | 54-70 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 7 | 6-10 | NSR | NSR |
| \$75,000+ | 6 | 4-8 | NSR | NSR |
| Race | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 10 | 9-11 | 62 | 56-67 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 14 | 11-18 | 73 | 60-83 |
| Hispanic | 9 | 4-17 | NSR | NSR |

*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

Note: If "NSR" is displayed, then the total response is less than 50 and/or the percentage prevalence is considered "not statistically reliable."

Figure 16: Diabetes Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2015



Ever Told Have Diabetes Magnitude of Significant Differences – 2015

Age

- Respondents age 30-44 were 3.0 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents age 18-29.
- Respondents age 45-64 were:
 - 12.4 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents age 18-29; and
 - 4.2 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents age 30-44.
- Respondents age 65 and older were:
 - 24.0 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents age 18-29;
 - 8.1 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents age 30-44; and
 - 1.9 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents age 45-64.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were:
 - 2.0 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with some college education; and
 - 3.0 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a high school education were 1.8 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were 1.5 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a college degree.

Household Income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were:
 - 2.2 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 3.2 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were:
 - 2.2 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 3.2 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 were:
 - 1.7 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 2.5 times more likely to report they were ever told they have diabetes than were respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

| Table 16B: Magnitude of Significantly Different Demographics by Ever Told Have Diabetes, 2015 | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Significantly different demographics | Odds ratio | CI |
| Age | | |
| 30-44 vs. 18-29 | 3.0 | 1.4 - 6.5 |
| 45-64 vs. 18-29 | 12.4 | 6.1 - 25.2 |
| 45-64 vs. 30-44 | 4.2 | 2.9 - 6.0 |
| 65+ vs. 18-29 | 24.0 | 11.9 - 48.7 |
| 65+ vs. 30-44 | 8.1 | 5.6 - 11.6 |
| 65+ vs. 45-64 | 1.9 | 1.6 - 2.3 |
| Education | | |
| < High school vs. some college | 2.0 | 1.5 - 2.7 |
| < High school vs. college degree | 3.0 | 2.3 - 4.1 |
| High school vs. college degree | 1.8 | 1.5 - 2.2 |
| Some college vs. college degree | 1.5 | 1.2 - 1.9 |
| Household Income | | |
| < \$15,000 vs. \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2.2 | 1.6 - 3.1 |
| < \$15,000 vs. \$75,000+ | 3.2 | 2.3 - 4.4 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 vs. \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 2.2 | 1.6 - 3.0 |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 vs. \$75,000+ | 3.2 | 2.5 - 4.2 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 vs. \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 1.7 | 1.3 - 2.3 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 vs. \$75,000+ | 2.5 | 2.0 - 3.2 |

Check Their Blood Sugar Daily Magnitude of Significant Differences – 2015

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2015, there were no statistically significant differences within demographics for respondents with diabetes who check their blood sugar daily.

Diabetes (continued)

Diabetes

Insulin is a hormone made naturally in the pancreas that helps move sugar into the cells of your body. Without enough insulin, sugar stays in your bloodstream, raising your blood sugar which can lead to diabetes.¹² The estimate of adults with diabetes who indicated they were now taking insulin or saw a doctor four or more times in the past year is shown in Table 17.

- In 2015, 34 percent of Pennsylvania adults with diabetes reported they were now taking insulin and 40 percent of Pennsylvania adults with diabetes reported they saw a doctor four or more times in the past year.
- The percentage of Pennsylvania adults now taking insulin for diabetes did not significantly differ by gender, education levels or household income.
- The percentage of Pennsylvania adults who saw a doctor four or more times in the past year for diabetes did not significantly differ by gender or education levels.
- The overall number of Pennsylvania adults per 1,000 Pennsylvania population who are now taking insulin for diabetes increased in 2014 and 2015 compared to previous years.

Table 17: Diabetes (continued), 2015

| Demographics | Now Taking Insulin* ** | | Saw Doctor 4+ Times in Past Year for Diabetes* ** | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| | % | CI | % | CI |
| All adults | 34 | 30-39 | 40 | 35-45 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 35 | 29-42 | 37 | 30-45 |
| Female | 33 | 27-40 | 43 | 36-50 |
| Age | | | | |
| 18-29 | NSR | NSR | NSR | NSR |
| 30-44 | NSR | NSR | NSR | NSR |
| 45-64 | 36 | 30-44 | 36 | 29-44 |
| 65+ | 32 | 26-39 | 44 | 37-51 |
| Education | | | | |
| <High school | 35 | 23-49 | NSR | NSR |
| High school | 35 | 28-41 | 38 | 32-46 |
| Some college | 35 | 27-44 | 39 | 31-49 |
| College degree | 30 | 21-40 | 36 | 28-46 |
| Household income | | | | |
| <\$15,000 | 36 | 24-49 | NSR | NSR |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 41 | 30-53 | 44 | 32-57 |
| \$25,000 to \$49,999 | 34 | 27-43 | 40 | 32-49 |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 28 | 17-41 | NSR | NSR |
| \$75,000+ | 26 | 16-39 | 22 | 13-36 |
| Race | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 35 | 30-40 | 39 | 34-44 |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 40 | 28-54 | 48 | 35-62 |
| Hispanic | NSR | NSR | NSR | NSR |

*Excludes missing, don't know and refused

** Denominator is persons who have diabetes

Note: If "NSR" is displayed, then the total response is less than 50 and/or the percentage prevalence is considered "not statistically reliable."

Figure 17: Now Taking Insulin Prevalence per 1,000 Pennsylvania Population, Pennsylvania Adults, 2011-2015



Now Taking Insulin Magnitude of Significant Differences – 2015

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2015, there were no statistically significant differences within demographics for respondents with diabetes who are now taking insulin.

Saw Doctor Four or More Times in Past Year for Diabetes Magnitude of Significant Differences – 2015

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2015, there were no statistically significant differences within demographics for respondents who saw a doctor four or more times in the past year for diabetes.