

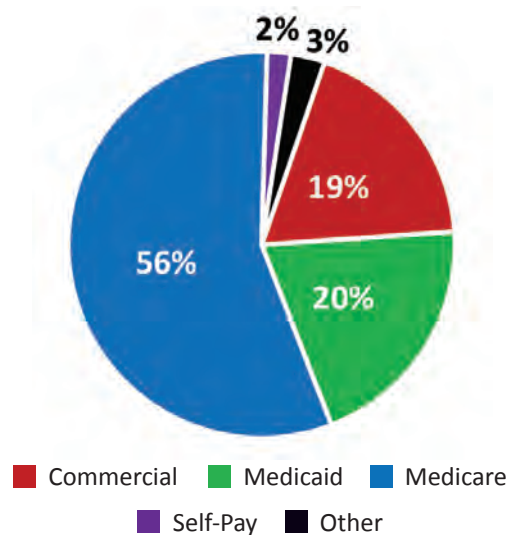
DIABETES



PHI PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE:

Diabetes affects over 30.3 million Americans, and about 25% of people with diabetes are not aware of their condition. Another one-third (84.1 million) of U.S. adults have prediabetes, a less serious condition that places one at high risk of developing type 2 diabetes. There are many complications that arise with diabetes that reduce one's quality of life. People with diabetes are twice as likely to have heart disease or a stroke compared to those without diabetes. It is also the leading cause of kidney failure, adult-onset blindness, and lower-limb amputations.

Diabetes-related Hospital Visits by Insurance Type Montgomery County, 2017

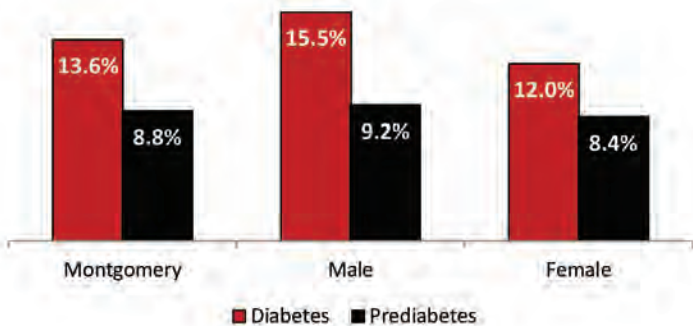


Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Database

KEY FINDING

- ▶ Medicare pays for the majority of diabetes-related hospital visits.

Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes and Prediabetes by Sex, Montgomery County, 2016-2017

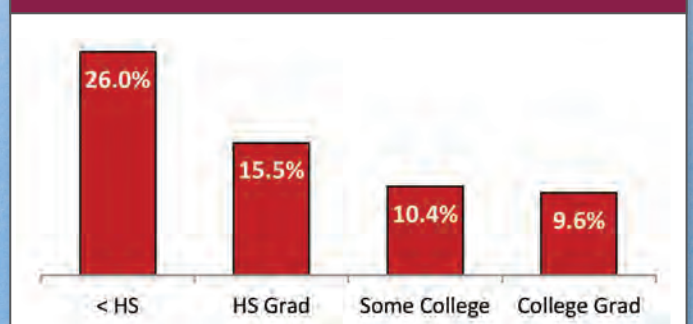


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

KEY FINDINGS as self-reported

- ▶ Men are more likely than women to be diagnosed with diabetes and prediabetes.
- ▶ A diagnosis of diabetes is less likely at higher levels of education.

Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes by Education Montgomery County, 2016-2017



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Across the Nation

	Montgomery ¹	Ohio ¹	United States ²
Diabetes Death Rate*	25.5	24.9	21.2
Diabetes Diagnosis ³	13.6%	11.2%	10.5%

*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000

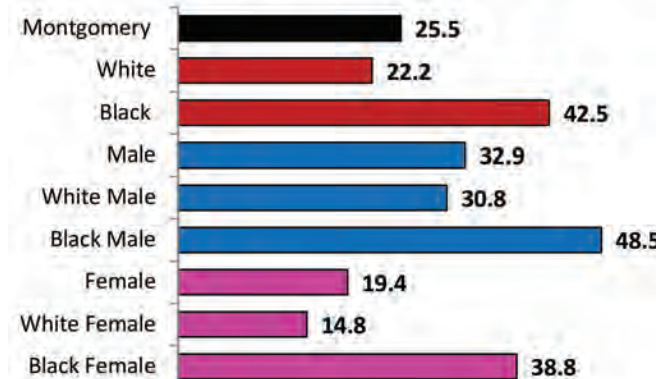
¹Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health, 2016-2017

²Mortality public-use data on CDC Wonder online database, 2016-2017

³Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2017



Diabetes Death Rate* by Race and Sex Montgomery County, 2016-2017



*Age-adjusted rate per 100,000

Source: Ohio Death Certificates, Ohio Department of Health

KEY FINDING

- ▶ The diabetes death rate among Black men is nearly 2 times the rate of all Montgomery County.

SDOH SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH:

Compared to Whites, racial and ethnic minority populations have a higher percentage of adults, adolescents, and children diagnosed with diabetes and are more likely to have poorer self-management of diabetes. Minority groups also have a higher percentage of undiagnosed diabetes compared to Whites (CDC, 2017). Neighborhood and community characteristics play a significant role in diabetes development and management. Having access to health care services, healthy food options, and safe places to exercise are associated with lower rates of diabetes and higher rates of compliance with diabetes self-management. Many minority populations live in areas with low access to these resources.

Diabetes-related Hospital Visits (per 1,000) by Race, Montgomery County, 2017



Source: Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Database

KEY FINDING

- ▶ The rate of diabetes-related hospital visits is 1.5 times higher for Blacks than Whites.

