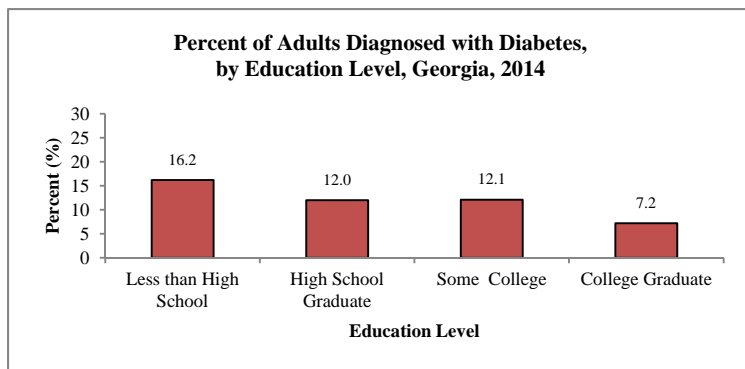
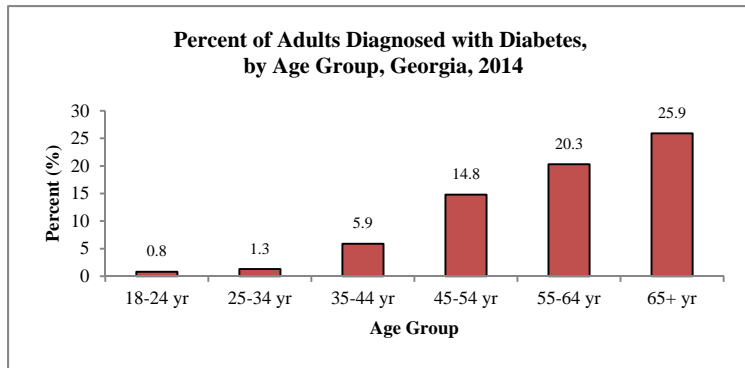
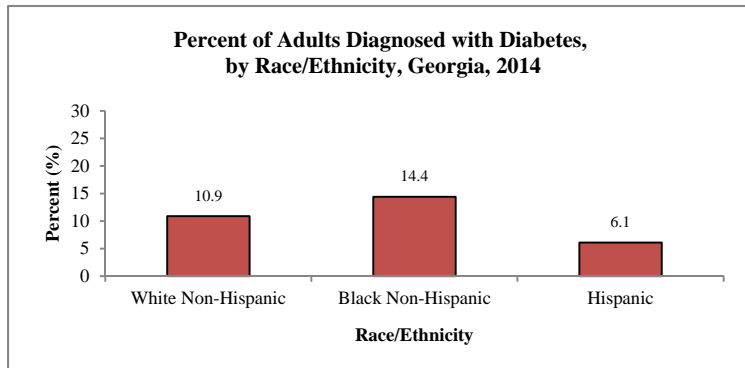


Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic disease where the body is unable to process glucose, causing blood glucose levels to be higher than normal. Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in the United States and the sixth in Georgia, increasing the risk for heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, blindness, kidney disease, amputations, nerve problems, dental disease, and infections.⁷

In 2014, 11.6% of Georgia adults reported ever being diagnosed with diabetes by a health care professional.

- Black non-Hispanics (14.4%) were significantly more likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetes than Hispanics (6.1%).
- The prevalence of diabetes was highest among adults aged 65 years and older (25.9%).
- Adults with a household income of less than \$15,000 (19.9%) were the most likely to ever have diabetes compared with adults from other income levels.
- Adults with less than a high school education (16.2%) were significantly more likely to ever have diabetes when compared to college graduates (7.2%).



Demographic Characteristics	Diabetes ^a %	95% CI
State Totals	11.6	(10.7, 12.5)
Sex		
Male	11.6	(10.2, 13.2)
Female	11.5	(10.4, 12.7)
Race/Ethnicity		
White Non-Hispanic	10.9	(9.8, 12.0)
Black Non-Hispanic	14.4	(12.4, 16.5)
Hispanic	6.1	(3.7, 9.8)
Age		
18-24 yr	0.8	(0.3, 2.4)
25-34 yr	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)
35-44 yr	5.9	(3.9, 8.8)
45-54 yr	14.8	(12.3, 17.8)
55-64 yr	20.3	(17.7, 23.2)
65+ yr	25.9	(23.6, 28.3)
Income		
Less than \$15,000	19.9	(16.1, 24.3)
\$15,000-\$24,999	13.5	(11.2, 16.0)
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.3	(8.7, 14.7)
\$35,000-\$49,999	10.2	(8.2, 12.6)
\$50,000-\$74,999	9.1	(7.0, 11.8)
\$75,000 or More	7.9	(6.3, 9.8)
Education		
Less than High School	16.2	(13.2, 19.8)
High School Graduate	12.0	(10.4, 13.8)
Some College	12.1	(10.4, 14.0)
College Graduate	7.2	(6.2, 8.4)
Health Insurance Coverage		
Has Health Insurance	9.3	(8.2, 10.5)
No Health Insurance	6.8	(5.0, 9.3)
Employment		
Employed	7.0	(5.9, 8.1)
Unemployed	14.5	(12.5, 16.9)
Retired	24.1	(21.7, 26.7)

^aThe proportion of adults who have physician-diagnosed diabetes. Adults with prediabetes or diabetes only during pregnancy, --- --- considered to have diagnosis of diabetes.

