Diabetes affects over 30.3 million Americans, and about 25% of people with diabetes are not aware of their condition. Another one-third (8.4 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.

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**Community Health Assessment 2019**

**Diabetes**

**Medicare**

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

**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.

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