

Making Chronic Conditions Count

1. Diabetes



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Title: Making Chronic Conditions Count: ~~FD~~Diabetes

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Description: Chronic conditions are responsible for a significant proportion of early deaths. They reduce quality of life in many of the adults living with them, represent substantial financial costs to patients and the health and social care system, and cause a significant loss of productivity to the economy. This report contains estimates and forecasts of the population prevalence of diabetes, and it shows how it varies across the island and what change is expected between 2007, 2015 and 2020.

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DIABETES

This chapter relates to adults (aged 20 years and over) with diabetes (Type 1 and Type 2 combined). The data are based on glucose tolerance tests from reference studies in England and Wales: Coventry Diabetes Study (Simmons, Williams and Powell, 1991); London-Brent Study (Chaturvedi, McKeigue and Marmot, 1993); Welsh Study (Harvey, Craney and Kelly, 2002).

Detailed estimates and forecasts of diabetes prevalence, broken down by sex and age within each area, are given at the end of the chapter.

KEY POINTS: DIABETES (TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2 COMBINED)

In 2007, nearly 144,000 adults in the Republic of Ireland (4.5%) have diabetes. By 2020 this is expected to rise to over 233,000 (5.9%). This represents a 62% increase – an additional 89,000 adults – in less than 15 years.

In 2007, over 67,000 adults in Northern Ireland (5.3%) have diabetes. By 2020 this is expected to rise to over 94,000 (6.6%). This represents a 40% increase – an additional 27,000 adults – in less than 15 years.

Diabetes is more common amongst females than males. This reflects the findings of the underlying population-based reference studies.

Diabetes prevalence increases with age. About one in eight people aged 60 years and over have diabetes. In 2020 relatively more of the adults with diabetes will belong in the older age groups.

High diabetes prevalence rates occur across the island. Quite noticeably, prevalence rates are, once again, lowest around Dublin.

Local socio-economic circumstances affect diabetes prevalence. Amongst males and females, and across all age groups, diabetes tends to be more common in more deprived areas.

Diabetes prevalence is higher in Northern Ireland than in the Republic of Ireland. North-South differences in the current and future diabetes prevalence are chiefly due to differences in current and projected future demographic and socio-economic profiles and obesity rates.

National Estimates in 2007

In 2007, 4.5% of adults in the Republic of Ireland (143,618 people) and 5.3% of adults in Northern Ireland (67,262 people) have diabetes (Type 1 and Type 2 combined)¹.

The comparison of the estimated diabetes prevalence rate (4.5%) in the Republic of Ireland with estimates from other survey studies is mixed:

¹ In an earlier report, IPH estimated that the diabetes prevalence (Type 1 and Type 2 combined) in 2005 was 5.4% in Northern Ireland and 4.7% in the Republic of Ireland (IPH, 2006).



- In the SLÁN 2007 survey (Morgan et al, 2008) 3% of adults aged 18 years and over report having had a doctor-diagnosis of diabetes in the previous 12 months.
- In the CSO's Quarterly National Household Survey 2007 (CSO, 2008) 2% of adults aged 18 years and over report ever having had a doctor-diagnosis of diabetes.
- The International Diabetes Federation estimate that 5.7% of adults aged 20-79 years will have diabetes in 2010 (International Diabetes Federation, 2009).

Direct comparisons with these studies, however, are confounded by important differences in methodology.

The estimated diabetes prevalence rate (5.3%) in Northern Ireland is higher than estimates from other studies:

- It is higher (5.3% compared to 3.5%) than the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) estimate that is based on primary care data (DHSSPS, 2007). However, this is not unexpected because QOF data for diabetes covers persons aged 17 years and over while this report covers adults aged 20 years and over.
- The Health and Social Wellbeing Survey 2005-2006 found that 4% of adults aged 16 years and over have ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes (DHSSPS, 2007).

Again, direct comparisons are confounded by important differences in methodology.

The diabetes prevalence rate amongst adults aged 16 years and over in England in 2006 is estimated to be 4.9% (HSfE, 2006). The percentage of adults with diabetes is lower in the Republic of Ireland than it is in either Northern Ireland or England. This is chiefly due to differences in these countries' demographic and socio-economic profiles, and obesity rates. In particular, both Northern Ireland and England have an older population than the Republic of Ireland.

Demographic Variation in 2007

The study found that more females than males have diabetes. This is true in both the Republic of Ireland (male 3.9%, female 5.1%) and Northern Ireland (male 4.5%, female 6.0%) in terms of numbers and prevalence rates. This reflects the findings of the underlying population-based reference studies (Simmons et al, 1991; Chaturvidi et al, 1993; Harvey et al, 2002). Caution is required when interpreting this finding; some studies have found higher prevalence amongst males. A recent study summarising data from 191 WHO member states found that while more females than males have diabetes, prevalence rates are higher amongst males aged less than 60 years but are higher amongst women in older age groups (Wild et al, 2004)².

Diabetes is more common in older age groups. Over one out of every eight adults aged 60 years and over in Northern Ireland (13.4%) and the Republic of Ireland (13.2%) have diabetes.

Ethnicity does not contribute greatly to North-South differences because neither jurisdiction

² Wild et al suggested that this might be the combined effect of:

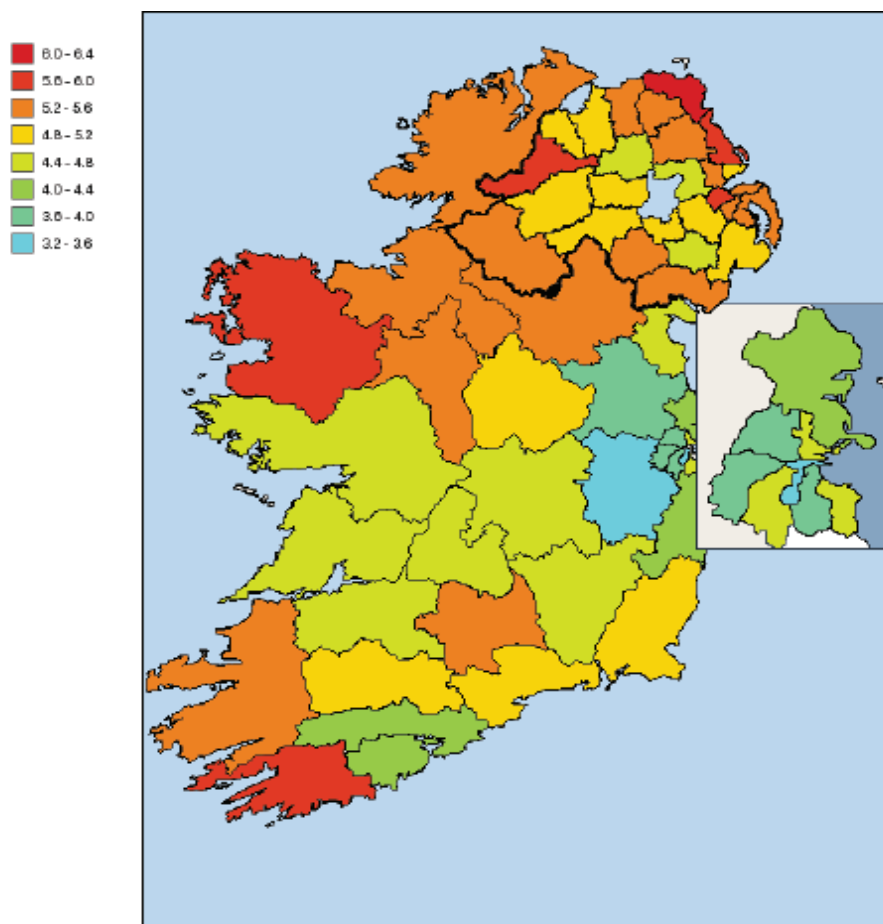
- Greater numbers of older women than older men in most countries
- Prevalence rates that are higher amongst males aged under 60 years but higher amongst women in older ages
- Prevalence rates that increase with age.



has a large 'non-white' ethnic population.

Geographic Variation in 2007

Figure 6.1: Percentage of adults who have diabetes; across Local Health Offices (LHOs) in the



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Republic of Ireland and Local Government Districts (LGDs) in Northern Ireland (2007).

In addition to the higher diabetes prevalence rate in Northern Ireland, many of the areas with higher diabetes prevalence rates are in northern, north-western and south-western parts of the island. Diabetes prevalence rates are lowest in parts of Dublin and its surrounds.



Socio-economic Variation in 2007

Local socio-economic circumstances in an area affect diabetes prevalence although, like hypertension, the effect does not seem to be as strong as it is for CHD and stroke.

Figure 6.2: Percentage of adults who have diabetes; across deprivation bands²² in the Republic of Ireland within each sex and each age group (2007).

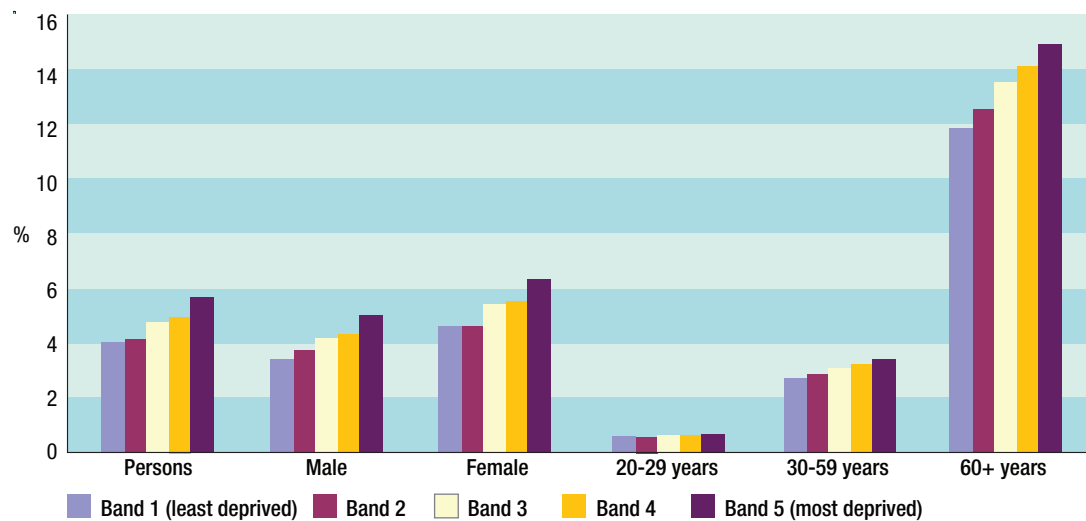
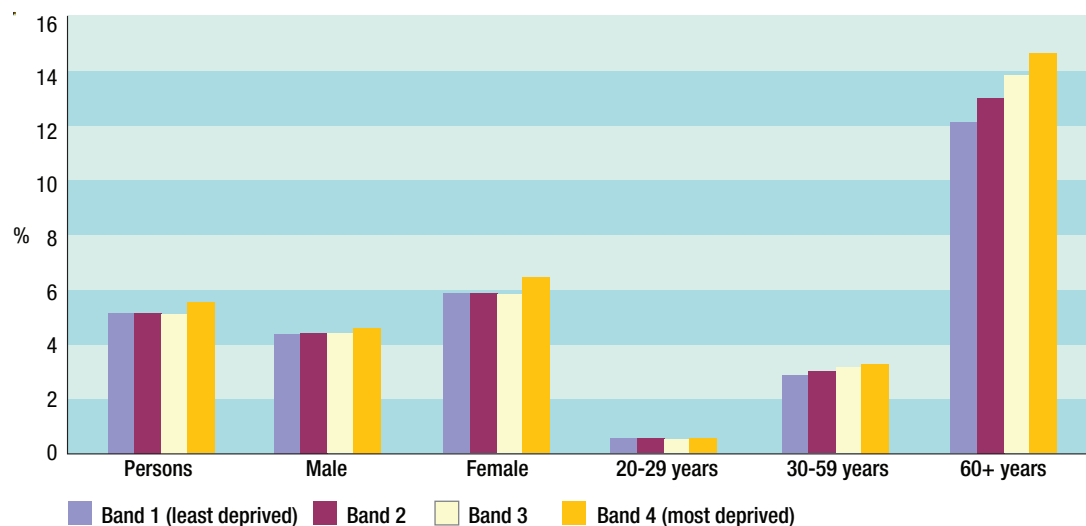


Figure 6.3: Percentage of adults who have diabetes; across deprivation bands³ in Northern Ireland within each sex and each age group (2007).



3 See this report's technical supplement for definitions of the deprivation bands.



The effects of local socio-economic circumstances are observed in both jurisdictions but are more apparent in the Republic of Ireland⁴. In the Republic of Ireland diabetes prevalence in the most deprived LHOs is 1.4 times what it is in the least deprived LHOs. In Northern Ireland diabetes prevalence in the most deprived LGDs is almost 1.1 times what it is in the least deprived LGDs.

Within each age group, diabetes prevalence rates increase as you move from the least deprived areas to the most deprived areas. Like hypertension, local socio-economic circumstances do not appear to have an effect amongst either males or females in Northern Ireland.

How Diabetes Prevalence Will Change Between 2007 and 2020

The percentage of adults with diabetes is expected to increase over time:

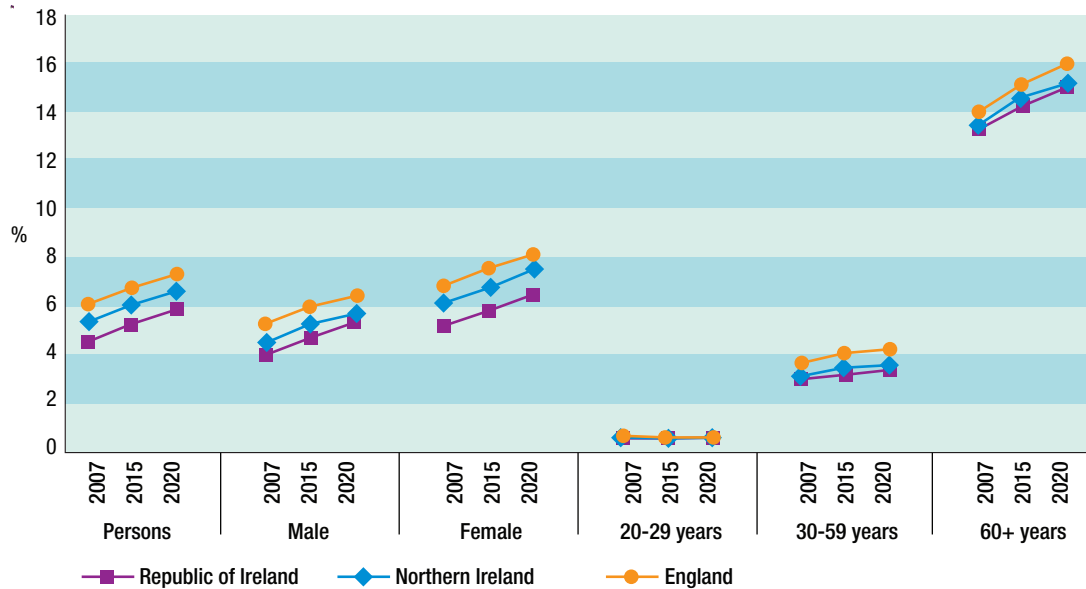
- In Northern Ireland, it is expected to increase from 5.3% in 2007 to 6.0% in 2015 to 6.6% in 2020.
- In the Republic of Ireland, it is expected to increase from 4.5% in 2007 to 5.2% in 2015 to 5.9% in 2020.

With a growing and ageing population, far more adults will have diabetes in 2020 than in 2007. The number of adults in Northern Ireland with diabetes is expected to rise from 67,262 in 2007 to 94,219 in 2020; an increase of an additional 26,957 adults (or 40.1%). The number of adults in the Republic of Ireland with diabetes is expected to rise from 143,618 in 2007 to 232,644 in 2020; an increase of 89,026 adults (or 62.0%). A proportionally larger increase is expected in the Republic of Ireland because its population is projected to increase more than Northern Ireland's.

⁴ Direct North-South comparison is confounded by the fact there are five deprivation bands in the Republic of Ireland but only four deprivation bands in Northern Ireland. See this report's technical supplement for details.



Figure 6.4: Expected changes in the percentage of adults in the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and England with diabetes; within each sex group and age group (2007, 2015, 2020).



Amongst males and females, and in each age group, similar changes in diabetes prevalence rates are expected in each country (the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland and England).

An ageing population profile along with higher diabetes prevalence rates amongst older age groups, mean that a growing percentage of adults with diabetes will belong to the older age groups. Between 2007 and 2020, the percentage of people living with diabetes who are aged 60 years and over will rise in the Republic of Ireland from 60.8% to 64.8%. In Northern Ireland the percentage will rise from 66.3% to 70.6%.

Table 6.1: Demographic and geographic variation in the percentage of adults in the Republic of Ireland living with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes (2007).

Local Health Office	Males (20+ years)		Females (20+ years)		Persons (20+ years)		20-29 years		30-59 years		60+ years	
	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence
Carlow / Kilkenny	1,881	4.2%	2,390	5.4%	4,270	4.8%	108	0.6%	1,558	3.1%	2,605	13.5%
Cavan / Monaghan	2,017	4.5%	2,537	6.0%	4,555	5.2%	103	0.6%	1,582	3.3%	2,869	14.3%
Clare	1,700	4.2%	2,114	5.3%	3,814	4.8%	85	0.6%	1,403	3.0%	2,326	12.9%
Donegal	2,610	5.0%	3,311	6.2%	5,921	5.6%	121	0.6%	2,002	3.4%	3,797	14.8%
Dublin North	2,980	3.7%	3,878	4.6%	6,857	4.1%	222	0.6%	2,612	2.8%	4,023	12.5%
Dublin North Central	1,762	3.6%	2,672	5.3%	4,435	4.5%	177	0.6%	1,365	2.9%	2,893	14.0%
Dublin North West	2,201	3.1%	3,066	4.2%	5,266	3.7%	249	0.6%	2,030	2.7%	2,987	13.5%
Dublin South City	1,585	3.0%	2,235	4.1%	3,819	3.5%	207	0.6%	1,420	2.7%	2,192	12.7%
Dublin South East	1,332	3.2%	2,031	4.4%	3,362	3.8%	131	0.5%	1,129	2.5%	2,102	11.3%
Dublin South West	2,157	4.0%	3,008	5.2%	5,165	4.6%	174	0.6%	1,937	3.2%	3,054	14.1%
Dublin West	1,576	3.3%	2,075	4.2%	3,651	3.7%	153	0.6%	1,589	2.8%	1,909	13.5%
Dun Laoghaire												
South Dublin	1,764	3.9%	2,687	5.2%	4,450	4.6%	110	0.5%	1,455	2.8%	2,886	11.5%
Galway	3,357	3.9%	4,291	5.0%	7,648	4.4%	243	0.6%	2,742	2.9%	4,663	13.2%
Kerry	2,415	4.6%	3,127	6.1%	5,542	5.4%	113	0.6%	1,864	3.3%	3,565	13.7%
Kildare / West Wicklow	2,409	3.2%	2,872	3.9%	5,281	3.5%	199	0.5%	2,380	2.7%	2,703	12.0%
Laois / Offaly	2,156	4.2%	2,675	5.4%	4,831	4.8%	125	0.6%	1,780	3.1%	2,927	13.8%
Limerick	2,310	4.1%	3,028	5.3%	5,338	4.7%	150	0.6%	1,877	3.1%	3,312	13.3%
Longford / Westmeath	1,768	4.2%	2,296	5.5%	4,064	4.9%	102	0.6%	1,462	3.1%	2,500	13.7%
Louth	1,680	4.2%	2,240	5.4%	3,920	4.8%	105	0.6%	1,437	3.1%	2,377	14.2%
Mayo	2,271	5.0%	2,978	6.5%	5,249	5.7%	92	0.6%	1,714	3.4%	3,443	14.2%
Meath	2,054	3.4%	2,488	4.2%	4,542	3.8%	151	0.6%	1,921	2.7%	2,469	12.3%
North Cork	1,333	4.3%	1,762	5.9%	3,095	5.1%	69	0.6%	1,060	3.1%	1,966	13.7%
North Lee - Cork	2,326	3.8%	3,005	4.8%	5,331	4.3%	167	0.6%	2,017	2.9%	3,147	13.0%
North Tipperary /												
East Limerick	1,477	4.1%	1,866	5.2%	3,343	4.6%	90	0.5%	1,192	3.0%	2,061	12.9%
Roscommon	1,085	4.8%	1,389	6.4%	2,474	5.6%	44	0.6%	794	3.3%	1,636	13.7%
Sligo / Leitrim / West Cavan	1,590	4.7%	2,056	6.0%	3,647	5.3%	74	0.6%	1,233	3.3%	2,340	13.6%
South Lee - Cork	2,268	3.5%	3,164	4.5%	5,432	4.0%	189	0.5%	1,971	2.7%	3,273	11.9%
South Tipperary	1,516	4.6%	1,934	5.9%	3,450	5.3%	72	0.6%	1,194	3.2%	2,185	13.7%
Waterford	1,864	4.2%	2,454	5.5%	4,318	4.9%	109	0.6%	1,506	3.1%	2,703	13.4%
West Cork	976	4.9%	1,264	6.5%	2,240	5.7%	35	0.6%	715	3.3%	1,489	13.5%
Wexford	2,172	4.5%	2,782	5.7%	4,954	5.1%	112	0.6%	1,750	3.2%	3,093	13.9%
Wicklow	1,540	3.9%	2,007	4.8%	3,546	4.3%	99	0.6%	1,385	2.9%	2,062	12.6%
Republic of Ireland	61,987	3.9%	81,631	5.1%	143,618	4.5%	4,186	0.6%	52,054	3.0%	87,378	13.2%

Table 6.2: Demographic and geographic variation in the percentage of adults in the Republic of Ireland living with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes (2015).

Local Health Office	Males (20+ years)		Females (20+ years)		Persons (20+ years)		20-29 years		30-59 years		60+ years	
	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence
Carlow / Kilkenny	2,599	4.9%	3,116	6.2%	5,715	5.6%	100	0.6%	1,984	3.3%	3,631	14.5%
Cavan / Monaghan	2,736	5.3%	3,243	6.7%	5,979	6.0%	105	0.6%	1,976	3.5%	3,897	15.3%
Clare	2,309	4.9%	2,729	6.1%	5,038	5.5%	79	0.6%	1,715	3.2%	3,244	13.9%
Donegal	3,553	5.8%	4,247	7.0%	7,800	6.4%	124	0.6%	2,501	3.6%	5,175	15.9%
Dublin North	4,171	4.3%	5,035	5.1%	9,206	4.7%	197	0.6%	3,441	2.9%	5,568	13.4%
Dublin North Central	2,475	4.4%	3,463	6.0%	5,938	5.2%	157	0.6%	1,800	3.0%	3,981	15.0%
Dublin North West	3,066	3.7%	3,956	4.8%	7,022	4.3%	221	0.6%	2,680	2.7%	4,120	14.5%
Dublin South City	2,200	3.6%	2,879	4.7%	5,078	4.1%	184	0.6%	1,872	2.7%	3,022	13.6%
Dublin South East	1,865	3.8%	2,636	4.9%	4,501	4.4%	116	0.6%	1,485	2.6%	2,900	12.1%
Dublin South West	3,019	4.7%	3,894	5.8%	6,912	5.3%	155	0.6%	2,543	3.3%	4,214	15.1%
Dublin West	2,191	3.9%	2,679	4.7%	4,871	4.3%	136	0.6%	2,097	2.9%	2,638	14.6%
Dun Laoghaire South Dublin	2,486	4.5%	3,498	5.7%	5,984	5.2%	97	0.6%	1,910	2.9%	3,978	12.3%
Galway	4,541	4.6%	5,481	5.4%	10,022	5.0%	238	0.6%	3,485	3.0%	6,299	14.1%
Kerry	3,348	5.6%	4,040	6.9%	7,388	6.3%	98	0.6%	2,353	3.5%	4,937	14.7%
Kildare / West Wicklow	3,681	4.0%	4,157	4.6%	7,839	4.3%	184	0.6%	3,364	2.9%	4,291	12.9%
Laois / Offaly	3,047	5.0%	3,499	6.2%	6,546	5.6%	112	0.6%	2,332	3.3%	4,102	14.8%
Limerick	3,134	4.9%	3,913	6.3%	7,047	5.5%	139	0.6%	2,295	3.3%	4,613	14.3%
Longford / Westmeath	2,503	5.0%	3,001	6.3%	5,504	5.6%	92	0.6%	1,916	3.3%	3,496	14.7%
Louth	2,267	4.9%	2,868	6.1%	5,135	5.5%	108	0.6%	1,794	3.3%	3,234	15.2%
Mayo	3,091	5.7%	3,807	7.0%	6,898	6.4%	90	0.6%	2,174	3.5%	4,633	15.1%
Meath	3,157	4.2%	3,619	4.9%	6,777	4.6%	141	0.6%	2,717	2.9%	3,919	13.3%
North Cork	1,841	5.2%	2,272	6.7%	4,114	5.9%	60	0.6%	1,338	3.3%	2,715	14.7%
North Lee - Cork	3,180	4.6%	3,861	5.5%	7,041	5.0%	145	0.6%	2,541	3.1%	4,355	14.0%
North Tipperary / East Limerick	2,004	4.8%	2,409	6.1%	4,413	5.4%	83	0.6%	1,458	3.2%	2,872	13.9%
Roscommon	1,477	5.5%	1,774	6.9%	3,251	6.2%	43	0.6%	1,008	3.4%	2,200	14.6%
Sligo / Leitrim / West Cavan	2,162	5.4%	2,631	6.7%	4,792	6.1%	75	0.6%	1,540	3.5%	3,177	14.6%
South Lee - Cork	3,096	4.2%	4,057	5.3%	7,153	4.8%	163	0.6%	2,479	2.9%	4,512	12.8%
South Tipperary	2,105	5.4%	2,530	6.8%	4,635	6.1%	66	0.6%	1,521	3.5%	3,047	14.7%
Waterford	2,578	5.0%	3,205	6.3%	5,783	5.7%	102	0.6%	1,917	3.3%	3,764	14.4%
West Cork	1,359	5.9%	1,635	7.3%	2,994	6.6%	31	0.6%	903	3.5%	2,061	14.5%
Wexford	3,007	5.3%	3,637	6.6%	6,643	5.9%	104	0.6%	2,228	3.4%	4,311	15.0%
Wicklow	2,386	4.7%	2,936	5.6%	5,322	5.2%	92	0.6%	1,960	3.1%	3,270	13.6%
Republic of Ireland	86,511	4.7%	106,729	5.8%	193,240	5.2%	3,841	0.6%	67,361	3.1%	122,038	14.2%

Table 6.3: Demographic and geographic variation in the percentage of adults in the Republic of Ireland living with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes (2020).

Local Health Office	Males (20+ years)		Females (20+ years)		Persons (20+ years)		20-29 years		30-59 years		60+ years	
	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence
Carlow / Kilkenny	3,132	5.6%	3,694	7.1%	6,825	6.3%	88	0.6%	2,257	3.6%	4,481	15.4%
Cavan / Monaghan	3,273	6.0%	3,819	7.4%	7,093	6.7%	95	0.6%	2,235	3.7%	4,762	16.2%
Clare	2,754	5.5%	3,200	6.9%	5,954	6.2%	75	0.6%	1,913	3.4%	3,966	14.7%
Donegal	4,251	6.5%	4,993	7.8%	9,244	7.1%	112	0.6%	2,830	3.9%	6,302	16.8%
Dublin North	5,133	4.8%	5,987	5.5%	11,120	5.2%	203	0.6%	4,114	3.1%	6,803	14.2%
Dublin North Central	3,072	5.0%	4,151	6.6%	7,223	5.8%	162	0.6%	2,153	3.2%	4,908	15.7%
Dublin North West	3,775	4.3%	4,712	5.2%	8,486	4.7%	227	0.6%	3,198	3.0%	5,062	15.3%
Dublin South City	2,706	4.1%	3,433	5.1%	6,139	4.6%	189	0.6%	2,234	3.0%	3,716	14.3%
Dublin South East	2,300	4.2%	3,147	5.4%	5,448	4.8%	119	0.6%	1,767	2.8%	3,561	12.7%
Dublin South West	3,725	5.3%	4,637	6.3%	8,363	5.8%	159	0.6%	3,034	3.6%	5,170	15.9%
Dublin West	2,692	4.3%	3,185	5.1%	5,876	4.7%	139	0.6%	2,507	3.2%	3,229	15.3%
Dun Laoghaire South Dublin	3,090	5.0%	4,189	6.2%	7,278	5.7%	100	0.6%	2,286	3.1%	4,892	13.0%
Galway	5,442	5.2%	6,489	6.0%	11,931	5.6%	213	0.6%	4,003	3.2%	7,715	14.8%
Kerry	4,042	6.3%	4,770	7.7%	8,812	7.0%	90	0.6%	2,674	3.8%	6,048	15.5%
Kildare / West Wicklow	4,652	4.6%	5,206	5.2%	9,858	4.9%	172	0.6%	4,076	3.1%	5,610	13.6%
Laois / Offaly	3,716	5.7%	4,169	7.1%	7,885	6.4%	89	0.6%	2,678	3.6%	5,118	15.6%
Limerick	3,738	5.4%	4,598	7.1%	8,336	6.2%	131	0.6%	2,561	3.5%	5,644	15.2%
Longford / Westmeath	3,050	5.8%	3,581	7.3%	6,632	6.5%	73	0.6%	2,201	3.6%	4,357	15.5%
Louth	2,688	5.5%	3,360	6.8%	6,048	6.1%	97	0.6%	2,025	3.5%	3,926	16.1%
Mayo	3,732	6.4%	4,532	7.7%	8,263	7.1%	81	0.6%	2,502	3.7%	5,681	15.9%
Meath	4,009	4.8%	4,557	5.7%	8,567	5.2%	131	0.6%	3,291	3.2%	5,144	14.0%
North Cork	2,220	5.9%	2,687	7.5%	4,906	6.7%	55	0.6%	1,520	3.6%	3,332	15.4%
North Lee - Cork	3,794	5.2%	4,527	6.2%	8,322	5.7%	133	0.6%	2,879	3.3%	5,310	14.7%
North Tipperary / East Limerick	2,395	5.3%	2,832	6.9%	5,227	6.1%	79	0.5%	1,627	3.4%	3,521	14.7%
Roscommon	1,786	6.2%	2,116	7.6%	3,902	6.9%	38	0.6%	1,160	3.6%	2,703	15.4%
Sligo / Leitrim / West Cavan	2,590	6.1%	3,098	7.5%	5,689	6.8%	68	0.6%	1,743	3.7%	3,878	15.4%
South Lee - Cork	3,702	4.8%	4,771	5.9%	8,473	5.4%	149	0.6%	2,809	3.1%	5,515	13.5%
South Tipperary	2,548	6.1%	3,008	7.7%	5,556	6.9%	58	0.6%	1,733	3.7%	3,764	15.6%
Waterford	3,108	5.6%	3,802	7.2%	6,909	6.4%	89	0.6%	2,181	3.5%	4,639	15.2%
West Cork	1,649	6.6%	1,937	8.1%	3,586	7.3%	28	0.6%	1,027	3.8%	2,530	15.3%
Wexford	3,623	6.0%	4,309	7.4%	7,932	6.7%	91	0.6%	2,536	3.7%	5,305	15.9%
Wicklow	3,050	5.4%	3,712	6.4%	6,762	5.9%	86	0.6%	2,384	3.5%	4,292	14.4%
Republic of Ireland	105,353	5.3%	127,291	6.5%	232,644	5.9%	3,626	0.6%	78,244	3.4%	150,774	15.0%

Table 6.4: Demographic and geographic variation in the percentage of adults in Northern Ireland living with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes (2007).

Local Government District	Males (20+ years)			Females (20+ years)			Persons (20+ years)			20-29 years			30-59 years			60+ years		
	Number	Prevalence		Number	Prevalence		Number	Prevalence		Number	Prevalence		Number	Prevalence		Number	Prevalence	
Antrim	769	4.1%		1,024	5.4%		1,792	4.8%		40	0.5%		625	2.9%		1,127	12.8%	
Ards	1,279	4.6%		1,794	6.0%		3,072	5.3%		49	0.5%		967	3.0%		2,056	12.3%	
Armagh	898	4.6%		1,256	5.9%		2,154	5.3%		42	0.5%		691	3.1%		1,421	13.4%	
Ballymena	999	4.5%		1,453	6.1%		2,452	5.3%		43	0.5%		733	3.0%		1,677	12.6%	
Ballymoney	478	4.5%		672	6.1%		1,150	5.3%		21	0.5%		363	3.0%		767	13.4%	
Banbridge	678	4.1%		929	5.4%		1,607	4.8%		33	0.5%		548	2.8%		1,027	12.5%	
Belfast	4,146	4.6%		6,995	6.6%		11,141	5.7%		252	0.6%		3,147	3.2%		7,742	14.6%	
Carrickfergus	605	4.3%		865	5.6%		1,470	5.0%		26	0.5%		476	2.9%		968	12.1%	
Castlereagh	1,019	4.4%		1,593	6.1%		2,612	5.3%		37	0.5%		785	2.9%		1,790	12.2%	
Coleraine	949	4.7%		1,386	6.4%		2,335	5.6%		36	0.5%		698	3.1%		1,601	12.9%	
Cookstown	541	4.4%		742	5.8%		1,283	5.1%		31	0.5%		420	3.1%		831	13.9%	
Craigavon	1,349	4.4%		1,945	5.9%		3,294	5.1%		71	0.5%		1,074	3.1%		2,150	13.5%	
Derry	1,598	4.4%		2,258	5.8%		3,856	5.1%		89	0.6%		1,386	3.2%		2,382	14.4%	
Down	1,066	4.3%		1,493	5.9%		2,560	5.1%		51	0.5%		838	3.1%		1,671	13.1%	
Dungannon	806	4.2%		1,122	5.8%		1,929	5.0%		47	0.5%		632	3.0%		1,250	13.8%	
Fermanagh	1,040	4.7%		1,402	6.3%		2,442	5.5%		44	0.5%		784	3.2%		1,614	13.6%	
Larne	553	4.9%		770	6.4%		1,323	5.6%		20	0.5%		412	3.2%		891	13.1%	
Limavady	519	4.1%		663	5.5%		1,182	4.8%		27	0.5%		423	3.0%		731	13.6%	
Lisburn	1,631	4.3%		2,344	5.5%		3,975	4.9%		82	0.5%		1,338	2.9%		2,555	12.6%	
Magherafelt	608	4.0%		807	5.3%		1,415	4.6%		35	0.5%		484	2.9%		896	12.9%	
Moyle	311	5.3%		438	6.9%		749	6.1%		11	0.6%		225	3.4%		513	14.2%	
Newry and Mourne	1,451	4.5%		2,008	5.9%		3,459	5.2%		79	0.6%		1,169	3.2%		2,211	14.2%	
Newtownabbey	1,271	4.4%		1,868	5.9%		3,139	5.2%		53	0.5%		972	2.9%		2,114	12.5%	
North Down	1,248	4.3%		1,906	6.0%		3,154	5.2%		49	0.5%		922	2.9%		2,183	11.7%	
Omagh	788	4.4%		1,069	5.8%		1,857	5.1%		42	0.5%		642	3.1%		1,173	13.8%	
Strabane	682	4.9%		911	6.5%		1,593	5.7%		30	0.6%		514	3.3%		1,048	14.9%	
Northern Ireland	27,391	4.5%		39,871	6.0%		67,262	5.3%		1,337	0.5%		21,324	3.1%		44,601	13.4%	

Table 6.5: Demographic and geographic variation in the percentage of adults in Northern Ireland living with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes (2015).

Local Government District	Males (20+ years)		Females (20+ years)		Persons (20+ years)		20-29 years		30-59 years		60+ years	
	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence
Antrim	1,004	4.7%	1,336	6.1%	2,341	5.4%	49	0.6%	745	3.2%	1,547	14.1%
Ards	1,674	5.6%	2,274	6.9%	3,948	6.3%	49	0.6%	1,111	3.3%	2,788	13.3%
Armagh	1,174	5.2%	1,583	6.7%	2,757	6.0%	52	0.6%	819	3.4%	1,886	14.5%
Ballymena	1,261	5.2%	1,813	7.0%	3,074	6.1%	46	0.6%	859	3.3%	2,169	13.8%
Ballymoney	659	5.3%	870	7.0%	1,529	6.2%	23	0.6%	472	3.5%	1,035	14.5%
Banbridge	922	4.8%	1,234	6.3%	2,156	5.5%	37	0.5%	698	3.2%	1,421	13.6%
Belfast	4,665	5.1%	7,285	7.1%	11,950	6.2%	241	0.6%	3,439	3.5%	8,271	15.7%
Carrickfergus	832	5.4%	1,102	6.5%	1,934	6.0%	26	0.6%	583	3.4%	1,324	13.1%
Castlereagh	1,170	5.0%	1,788	7.0%	2,958	6.0%	43	0.5%	853	3.4%	2,062	13.2%
Coleraine	1,174	5.9%	1,631	7.6%	2,805	6.8%	33	0.5%	752	3.6%	2,020	14.0%
Cookstown	712	5.0%	932	6.5%	1,645	5.8%	34	0.6%	510	3.4%	1,101	15.1%
Craigavon	1,763	4.9%	2,422	6.3%	4,186	5.6%	87	0.6%	1,329	3.3%	2,770	14.7%
Derry	2,100	5.4%	2,865	6.8%	4,965	6.1%	89	0.6%	1,661	3.7%	3,215	15.6%
Down	1,394	5.2%	1,879	6.6%	3,273	5.9%	55	0.6%	991	3.4%	2,227	14.1%
Dungannon	1,108	4.4%	1,414	6.1%	2,521	5.2%	63	0.6%	841	3.2%	1,618	14.9%
Fermanagh	1,363	5.5%	1,730	7.0%	3,093	6.3%	45	0.6%	934	3.5%	2,114	14.6%
Larne	695	5.9%	912	7.3%	1,607	6.6%	21	0.6%	464	3.7%	1,122	14.2%
Limavady	694	5.1%	880	6.9%	1,573	6.0%	25	0.5%	508	3.5%	1,041	14.8%
Lisburn	2,107	5.0%	2,974	6.3%	5,080	5.7%	90	0.6%	1,574	3.3%	3,417	13.7%
Magherafelt	809	4.5%	1,021	6.0%	1,831	5.3%	41	0.6%	618	3.3%	1,172	14.0%
Moyle	396	6.1%	518	7.6%	914	6.9%	14	0.6%	253	3.8%	647	15.3%
Newry and Mourne	1,926	5.1%	2,539	6.4%	4,465	5.8%	94	0.6%	1,449	3.5%	2,922	15.3%
Newtownabbey	1,514	5.2%	2,238	7.0%	3,752	6.1%	58	0.5%	1,069	3.4%	2,625	13.6%
North Down	1,525	5.2%	2,254	7.0%	3,779	6.1%	47	0.5%	976	3.1%	2,756	12.7%
Omagh	1,052	5.1%	1,364	6.6%	2,416	5.8%	48	0.6%	768	3.5%	1,601	14.9%
Strabane	882	6.1%	1,151	7.7%	2,033	6.9%	30	0.6%	613	3.9%	1,390	16.3%
Northern Ireland	34,720	5.2%	48,251	6.8%	82,970	6.0%	1,437	0.6%	24,939	3.4%	56,595	14.5%

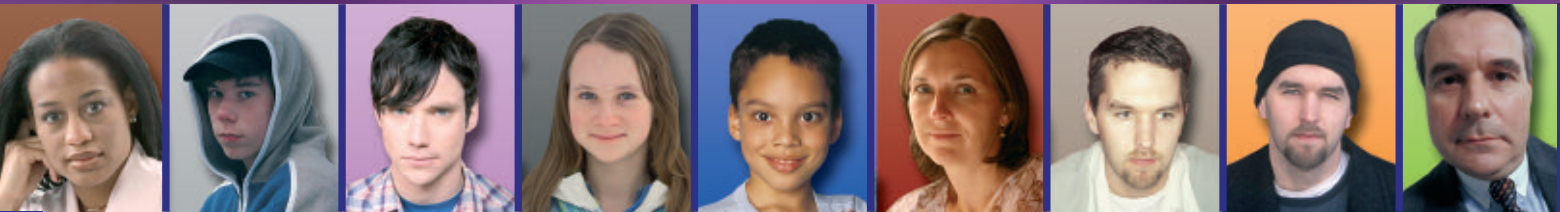
Table 6.6: Demographic and geographic variation in the percentage of adults in Northern Ireland living with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes (2020).

Local Government District	Males (20+ years)		Females (20+ years)		Persons (20+ years)		20-29 years		30-59 years		60+ years	
	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence	Number	Prevalence
Antrim	1,157	5.1%	1,554	6.5%	2,710	5.8%	51	0.6%	821	3.3%	1,839	14.9%
Ards	1,934	6.2%	2,651	7.7%	4,585	7.0%	48	0.6%	1,164	3.5%	3,373	14.2%
Armagh	1,361	5.7%	1,824	7.2%	3,185	6.5%	50	0.6%	883	3.5%	2,252	15.3%
Ballymena	1,428	5.7%	2,063	7.7%	3,491	6.7%	44	0.6%	922	3.4%	2,525	14.6%
Ballymoney	787	5.9%	1,020	7.6%	1,806	6.8%	23	0.6%	523	3.7%	1,260	15.2%
Banbridge	1,101	5.3%	1,470	7.0%	2,571	6.1%	37	0.6%	764	3.4%	1,770	14.3%
Belfast	5,020	5.6%	7,615	7.7%	12,635	6.7%	217	0.6%	3,447	3.6%	8,971	16.3%
Carrickfergus	977	6.2%	1,275	7.3%	2,251	6.8%	25	0.6%	600	3.6%	1,626	13.7%
Castlereagh	1,270	5.5%	1,910	7.7%	3,180	6.6%	42	0.5%	811	3.5%	2,327	13.7%
Coleraine	1,306	6.5%	1,797	8.5%	3,103	7.6%	30	0.5%	730	3.8%	2,342	14.7%
Cookstown	840	5.5%	1,074	7.1%	1,914	6.3%	32	0.6%	557	3.4%	1,325	15.9%
Craigavon	2,059	5.3%	2,809	6.8%	4,868	6.1%	86	0.6%	1,477	3.4%	3,304	15.4%
Derry	2,435	6.0%	3,308	7.6%	5,743	6.8%	80	0.6%	1,765	3.8%	3,898	16.4%
Down	1,619	5.7%	2,170	7.3%	3,789	6.5%	52	0.6%	1,064	3.5%	2,673	14.9%
Dungannon	1,347	4.8%	1,656	6.5%	3,003	5.6%	59	0.6%	991	3.2%	1,953	15.6%
Fermanagh	1,583	6.1%	1,996	7.7%	3,579	6.9%	41	0.6%	1,007	3.6%	2,531	15.3%
Larne	780	6.5%	1,020	8.1%	1,800	7.3%	20	0.6%	460	3.8%	1,320	14.9%
Limavady	810	5.8%	1,031	7.8%	1,841	6.8%	23	0.5%	551	3.7%	1,267	15.6%
Lisburn	2,425	5.5%	3,420	6.9%	5,845	6.2%	86	0.6%	1,649	3.3%	4,110	14.4%
Magherafelt	959	5.0%	1,179	6.6%	2,138	5.8%	38	0.6%	696	3.4%	1,405	14.7%
Moyle	443	6.6%	578	8.2%	1,020	7.4%	12	0.6%	264	3.8%	744	16.0%
Newry and Mourne	2,276	5.5%	2,938	7.0%	5,214	6.2%	90	0.6%	1,608	3.5%	3,516	16.1%
Newtownabbey	1,657	5.6%	2,480	7.7%	4,137	6.7%	58	0.5%	1,057	3.6%	3,022	14.3%
North Down	1,689	5.7%	2,522	7.8%	4,211	6.8%	43	0.5%	978	3.2%	3,190	13.5%
Omagh	1,245	5.6%	1,582	7.3%	2,827	6.4%	45	0.6%	823	3.5%	1,959	15.6%
Strabane	1,005	6.7%	1,314	8.4%	2,319	7.6%	28	0.6%	657	4.1%	1,634	17.2%
Northern Ireland	39,673	5.7%	54,546	7.4%	94,219	6.6%	1,359	0.6%	26,306	3.5%	66,554	15.2%



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