OBJECTIVE: The prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) is increasing in Canada and the burden is expected to increase. Income, in addition to lifestyle factors, may play an important role. This project aimed to estimate up-to-date T2D prevalence across income strata.

METHODS: Data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (2013/2014) were used to estimate the prevalence of self-reported T2D by income quintiles for Canadian aged 18 to 74 years. Weighted proportions of T2D screening were calculated and logistic regression was used to assess the effect of income adjusting for confounders.

RESULTS: Self-reported T2D prevalence among Canadian was 5.6%. Of those that self-reported T2D, prevalence of T2D across income quintiles ranged from 3.5% (Quintile-5 High) to 7.2% (Quintile-2 Low). Lower income was associated with increased odds of T2D compared to the highest income quintile (Q1: Odds Ratio (OR) = 1.5, 95% CI 1.2-1.8). Lower education (Less-than-secondary OR = 1.4, 95% CI 1.3-1.7), increasing age (80+ Years OR = 77.4, 95% CI 47.2-127.0) and previous history of or current daily smoking (Daily smoking OR = 1.3, 95% CI 1.0-1.5) was associated with an increased odds of T2D.

Discussion: 5.6% of Canadians self-report T2D and low income was associated with higher rates of T2D. Socioeconomic and lifestyle factors were also associated with T2D. Efforts are needed to understand and address inequities, particularly among low-income Canadians.

Themes:

Check (highlight) the most applicable theme according to the abstract.

| Innovation and Technology | X Health and Wellness | X Culture and Society | Sustainability and Conservation |

Comments:

Well written and clear.

Inequities very much aligned with consideration of social determinants of health

Results could state independently associated with or for less statistically savvy taking into account other factors....