

<b>Diabetes-Related Mortality (2011-2013)</b>	
<b>Per 100,000 Standard Population</b>	
<b>State Comparison</b>	
Alabama	67.6
United States (2011)	70.3
<b>Historic Trend</b>	
2011-2013	67.6
2006-2008	78.9
2001-2003	80.8
<b>Public Health Area</b>	
1	60.0
2	59.8
3	59.1
4	76.1
5	61.2
6	53.6
7	54.2
8	82.9
9	75.2
10	71.1
11	77.3
<b>Rurality</b>	
Rural counties	67.4
Urban counties	67.9
<b>Age</b>	
25 - 34	4.3
35 - 44	15.0
45 - 54	42.7
55 - 64	105.4
65 and over	376.5
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	58.1
Male	80.1
<b>Race</b>	
African American	107.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	36.4
Caucasian	58.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
Hispanic	33.0
Non-Hispanic	68.1
<b>Income</b>	
	N.A.
<b>Education</b>	
Less than 9th Grade	312.8
9th Grade - 12th Grade	173.2
High school or G.E.D.	147.6
Post high school	61.6
College graduate and higher	56.8

### Diabetes-Related Mortality<sup>37</sup>

- During 2011-2013, Alabama's mortality rate from diabetes-related issues was 67.6 per 100,000. This estimate is 2.7 lower than the United States average of 70.3 per 100,000.
- Alabama's diabetes mortality rate:
  - Is 1.4 times higher for males than females (80.1 and 58.1 per 100,000, respectively).
  - Is 1.8 times higher for African Americans than Caucasians (107.3 and 58.7 per 100,000, respectively).
  - Increases from age 25, with the highest rate in those age 65 and older.
- Rural and urban counties had similar diabetes-related mortality rates.
- The five counties with the highest rates were Russell, Conecuh, Lowndes, and Chambers.
- There were 32 counties with rates lower than the state average for 2011-2013.

