OBESITY AND TYPE 2 DIABETES IN YOUNG PEOPLE

A Spotlight on Concerning Trends

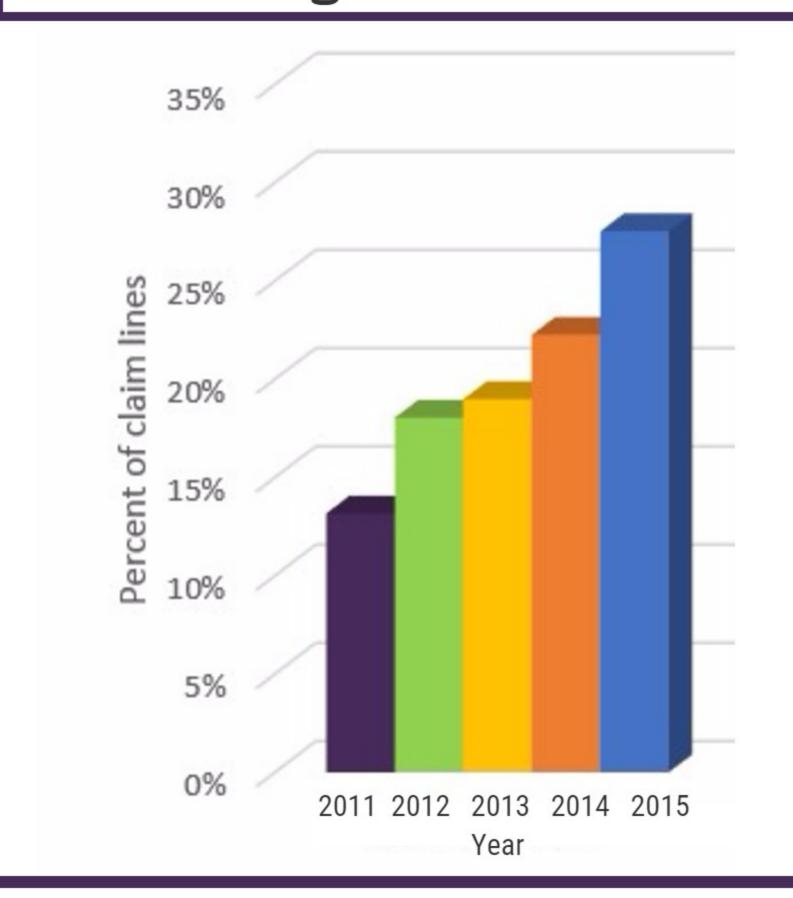
OBESITY

Among 19- to 22-year-olds, from 2011 to 2015, obesity claim lines increased 154 percent.

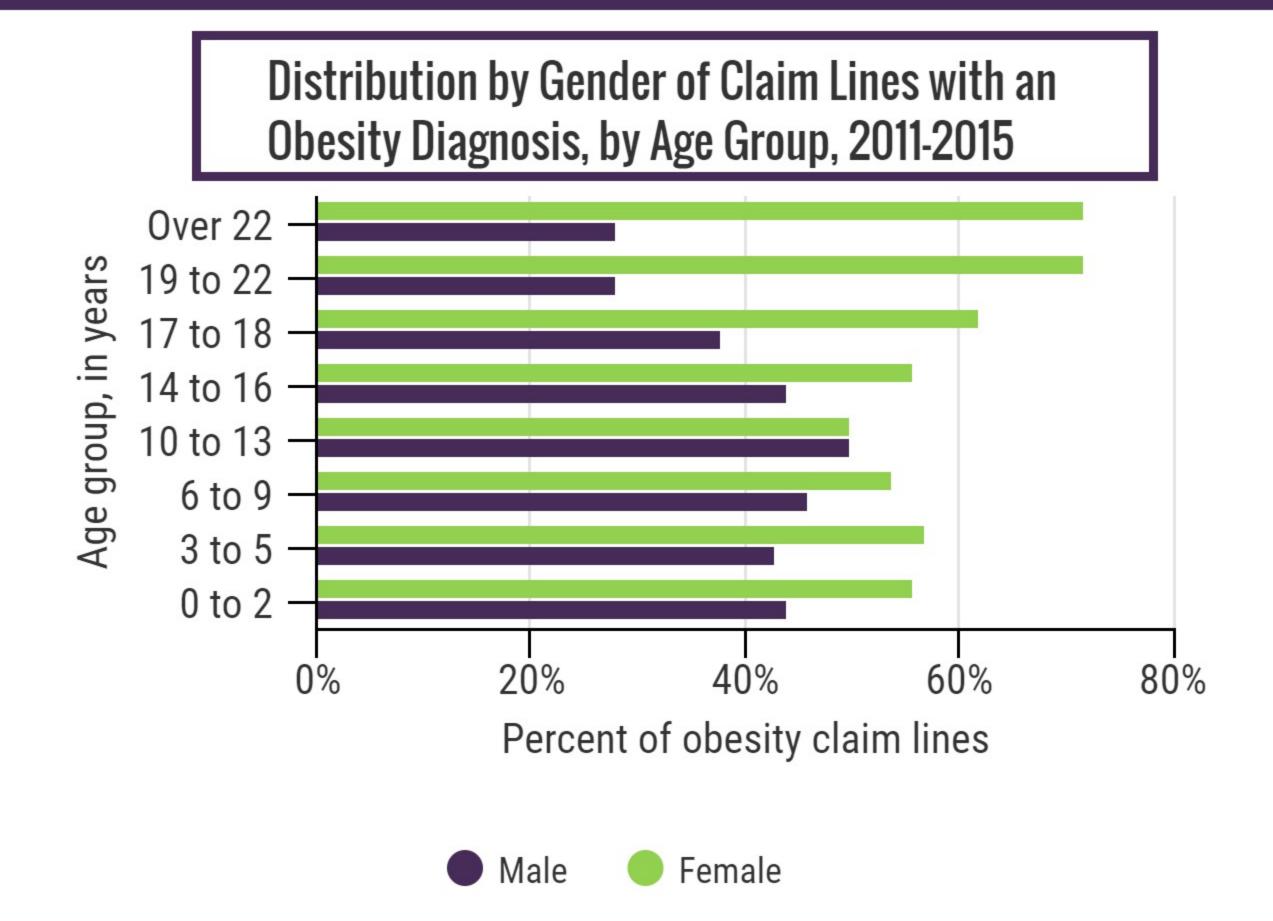


From 2011 to 2015, the percent of claim lines with an **obesity** diagnosis increased annually in all age groups. In the pediatric population (ages 0 to 22), the greatest increase-154 percent—was in the age group 19 to 22 years.

Annual Percent of Claim Lines with a Type 2 Diabetes Diagnosis for Pediatric Patients



From 2011 to 2015, the percent of claim lines with a type 2 diabetes diagnosis more than doubled in the **pediatric** population, increasing 109 percent.

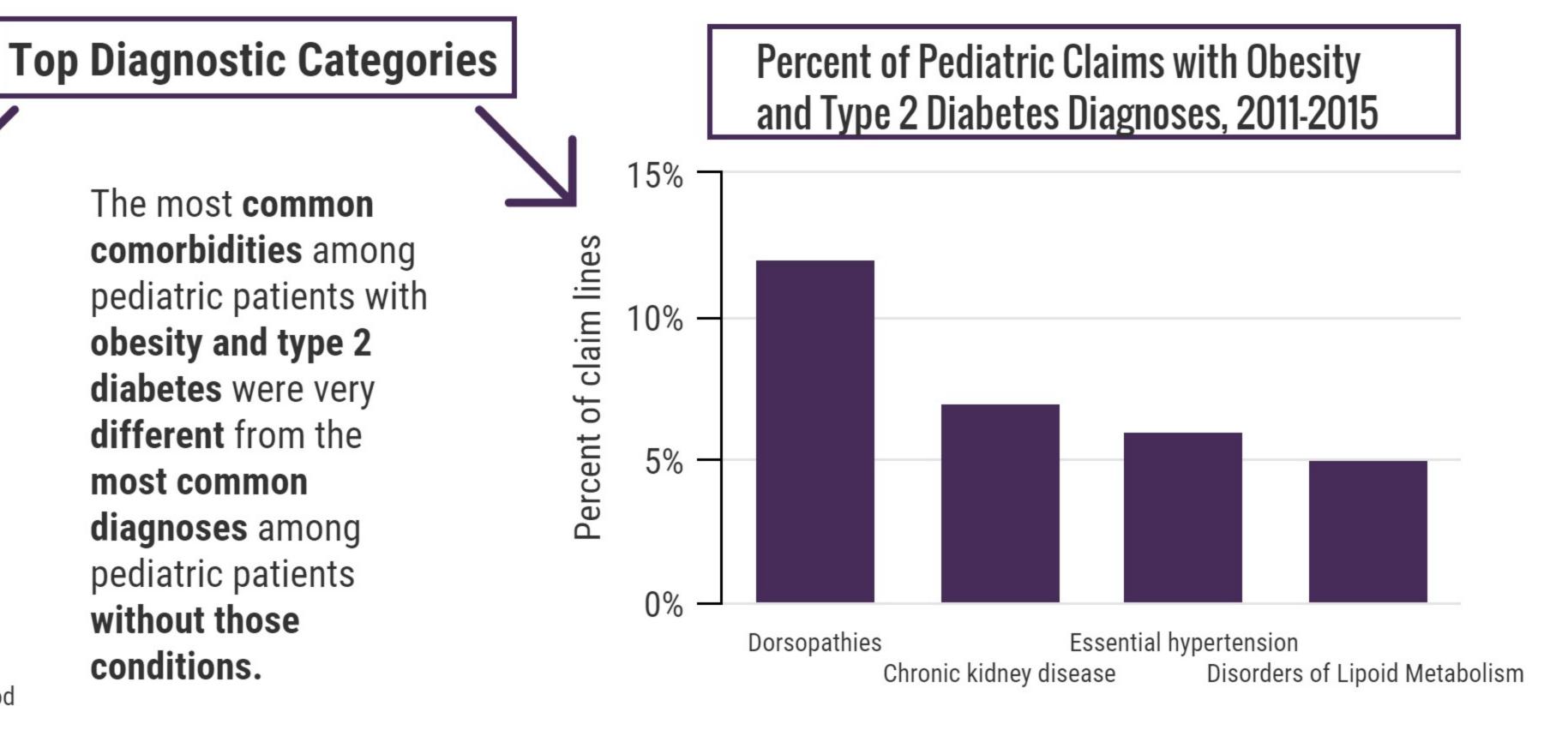


In most pediatric age groups, claim lines with obesity diagnoses were more common for **females** than males, but claims lines with type 2 diabetes diagnoses were more common for **males** than females.

Distribution by Gender of Claim Lines with a Type 2 Diabetes Diagnosis, by Age Group, 2011-2015 Over 22 19 to 22 17 to 18 14 to 16 10 to 13 6 to 9 Age 3 to 5 0 to 2 20% 80% 60% 0% 40% Percent of type 2 diabetes claim lines Female

Percent of Pediatric Claims without Obesity and Type 2 Diabetes Diagnoses, 2011-2015 3% Percent of claim lines 0% Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis Asthma Allergic rhinitis Hyperkinetic syndrome of childhood

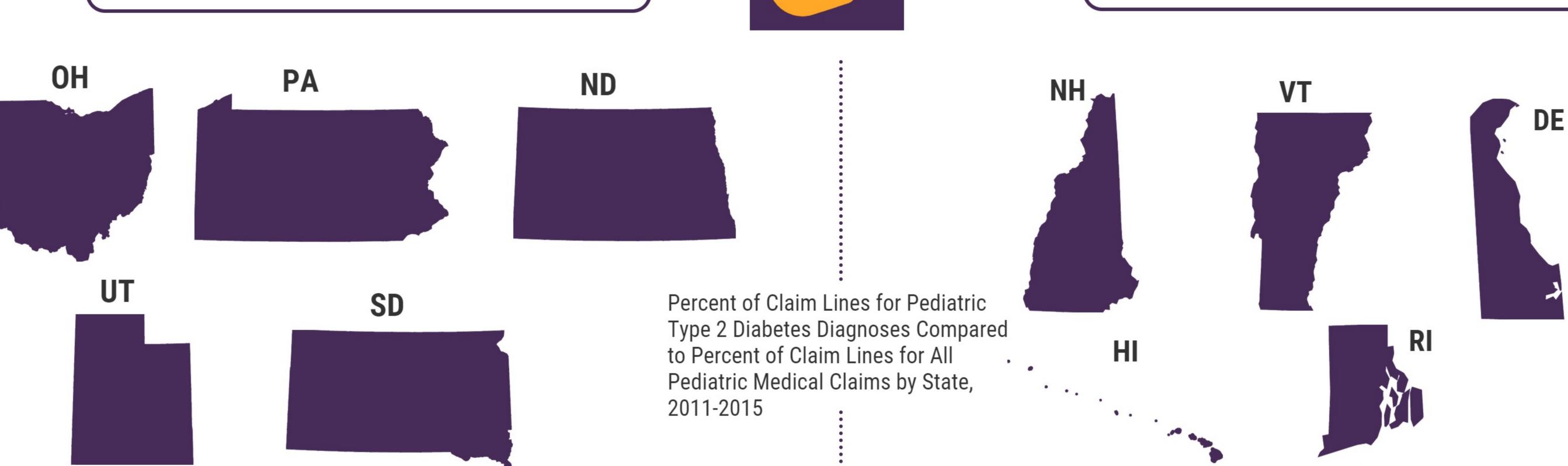
The most **common** comorbidities among pediatric patients with obesity and type 2 diabetes were very different from the most common diagnoses among pediatric patients without those conditions.



Pediatric type 2 diabetes was most prevalent in: Ohio, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Utah and South Dakota.



Pediatric type 2 diabetes was least prevalent in: New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Hawaii and Rhode Island.





Source: FAIR Health's FH NPIC® database of more than 21 billion privately billed medical and dental healthcare claims from more than 60 contributors nationwide.

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