WHY U.S. HISPANICS REQUIRE A TAILORED APPROACH TO TYPE 2 DIABETES (T2D) CARE

Hispanic T2D patients perceive and manage diabetes differently than non-Hispanic T2D patients



Hispanics are almost

12.8%²

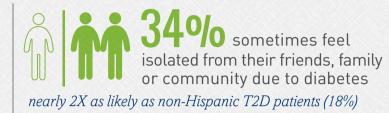
7.6%²

as non-Hispanic whites to be diagnosed and are more likely to have poor blood sugar control³

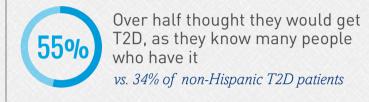
Hispanic T2D patients are more likely to feel a sense of isolation, shame and helplessness than non-Hispanic T2D patients



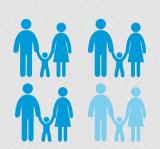
vs. $< \frac{1}{4}$ of non-Hispanic T2D patients (24%)







Family plays a bigger role for Hispanic T2D patients than for non-Hispanic T2D patients



3 in 4 say family has a great deal of influence on their:

MOTIVATION to keep their T2D under control 76% vs. 51% of non-Hispanic T2D patients

WILLINGNESS to actively take control of their T2D 75% vs. 58% of non-Hispanic T2D patients

Hispanic T2D patients admit having much more difficulty adjusting to life with T2D than non-Hispanic T2D patients



40% know an ideal A1C (blood sugar) level is 7% or less vs. 60% of non-Hispanic T2D patients



50% report difficulty making lifestyle changes as part of their diabetes treatment vs. 32% of non-Hispanic T2D patients



> 2X as likely

to have challenges remembering to take their medications on time as part of their diabetes treatment (38%)

vs. 16% of non-Hispanic T2D patients



Over half admit that sometimes they don't take diabetes as seriously as they should

vs. 43% of non-Hispanic T2D patients

When feeling good



 More than **5X**► as likely as non-Hispanic
T2D patients (4%)

††††1in4

admit being very or extremely likely to not check their ——blood sugar levels (23%)

Nearly **2X**→ as likely as non-Hispanic
T2D patients (12%)



speak Spanish only, mostly or as much as English at home



Diabetes can be successfully managed with healthful eating, regular physical activity, and taking prescribed medications to lower blood sugar levels⁴

This survey was conducted online within the United States by Harris Poll on behalf of Janssen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. between March 2, 2015 and March 16, 2015 among 1,006 adults aged 18 and older with type 2 diabetes, with the following distribution included: 506 non-Hispanic, 500 Hispanic. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish to Hispanic respondents. Figures for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, region and household income were weighted, when necessary, to bring them into line with their actual proportions in the population. Propensity score weighting was used to adjust for respondents' propensity to be online.

- 1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Diabetes Statistics Report: 2014.
- 2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Diabetes Statistics Report: 2014.
 3 Ali MK, et al. Characteristics Associated with Poor Glycemic Control Among Adults with Self-Reported Diagnosed Diabetes National Health
- and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 2007–2010 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). 61(02);32-37.
- 4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Diabetes Statistics Report: 2014.

