Data Brief 349. Strategies Used by Adults With Diagnosed Diabetes to Reduce Their Prescription Drug Costs, 2017–2018

Data table for Figure 1. Percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes who were prescribed medication in the past 12 months and used selected strategies to reduce their prescription drug costs, by sex: United States, 2017–2018

Strategy to reduce prescription drug costs	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Did not take medication as prescribed		
Total	13.2 (12.1–14.4)	0.58
Men	11.6 (10.1–13.4)	0.82
Women	14.9 (13.3–16.6)	0.84
Asked doctor for lower-cost medication		
Total	24.4 (23.0–25.9)	0.74
Men	23.4 (21.4–25.5)	1.04
Women	25.5 (23.5–27.5)	0.99

NOTES: "Did not take medication as prescribed" is a composite measure that includes adults who skipped medication doses, took less medicine, or delayed filling a prescription. See definitions section in this report for more details. A person may use more than one strategy to reduce prescription drug costs. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017–2018.

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Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes who were prescribed medication in the past 12 months and used selected strategies to reduce their prescription drug costs, by age group: United States, 2017–2018

Strategy to reduce prescription drug costs	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Did not take medication as prescribed		
Total	13.2 (12.1–14.4)	0.58
Under 65	17.9 (16.2–19.7)	0.89
65 and over	7.2 (6.1–8.5)	0.60
Asked doctor for lower-cost medication		
Total	24.4 (23.0–25.9)	0.74
Under 65	26.3 (24.2–28.5)	1.09
65 and over	21.9 (20.2–23.8)	0.91

NOTES: "Did not take medication as prescribed" is a composite measure that includes adults who skipped medication doses, took less medicine, or delayed filling a prescription. See definitions section in this report for more details. A person may use more than one strategy to reduce prescription drug costs. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017–2018.

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Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of adults aged 18–64 with diagnosed diabetes who were prescribed medication in the past 12 months and used selected strategies to reduce their prescription drug costs, by insurance coverage status: United States, 2017–2018

Strategy to reduce prescription drug costs	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Did not take medication as prescribed		
Total	17.9 (16.2–19.7)	0.89
Private	14.0 (11.9–16.3)	1.08
Medicaid	17.8 (14.0–22.1)	1.99
Uninsured	35.7 (28.4–43.5)	3.74
Asked doctor for lower-cost medication		
Total	26.3 (24.2–28.5)	1.09
Private	25.7 (23.0–28.6)	1.42
Medicaid	18.8 (15.2–22.8)	1.88
Uninsured	42.6 (34.4–51.1)	4.14

NOTES: "Did not take medication as prescribed" is a composite measure that includes adults who skipped medication doses, took less medicine, or delayed filling a prescription. See definitions section in this report for more details. A person may use more than one strategy to reduce prescription drug costs. Adults aged 18–64 with "other coverage" are included in the total but are not shown separately. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017–2018.

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Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of adults aged 65 and over with diagnosed diabetes who were prescribed medication in the past 12 months and used selected strategies to reduce their prescription drug costs, by insurance coverage status: United States, 2017–2018

Strategy to reduce prescription drug costs	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Did not take medication as prescribed		
Total	7.2 (6.1–8.5)	0.60
Private	6.2 (4.5–8.2)	0.91
Medicare and Medicaid	6.2 (3.8–9.4)	1.36
Medicare Advantage	9.3 (6.7–12.4)	1.38
Medicare only	9.2 (6.4–12.6)	1.51
Asked doctor for lower-cost medication		
Total	21.9 (20.2–23.8)	0.91
Private	26.1 (23.1–29.2)	1.54
Medicare and Medicaid	13.0 (9.1–17.8)	2.11
Medicare Advantage	25.8 (22.1–29.9)	1.94
Medicare only	22.7 (18.2–27.8)	2.37

NOTES: "Did not take medication as prescribed" is a composite measure that includes adults who skipped medication doses, took less medicine, or delayed filling a prescription. See definitions section in this report for more details. A person may use more than one strategy to reduce prescription drug costs. Adults aged 65 and over with "other coverage" or who were uninsured are included in the total but are not shown separately. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017–2018.