Health report

Below, we load data from the Second National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES II) (McDowell et al. 1981). We are interested in how health measures differ across diabetics and non-diabetics.

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| Table 1 | | | | |
|  | Diabetes status | | | |
|  | Not diabetic | Diabetic | Total | Test |
| N | 9,850 (95.2%) | 499 (4.8%) | 10,349 (100.0%) |  |
| Age (years) | 46.9 (17.2) | 60.7 (11.5) | 47.6 (17.2) |  |
| Weight (kg) | 71.7 (15.2) | 76.7 (17.2) | 71.9 (15.4) |  |
| Systolic blood pressure | 130.1 (22.8) | 146.7 (28.4) | 130.9 (23.3) | <0.001 |
| Serum cholesterol (mg/dL) | 217.2 (49.2) | 227.3 (52.3) | 217.7 (49.4) | <0.001 |
| Serum triglycerides (mg/dL) | 141.4 (95.0) | 195.1 (111.8) | 143.9 (96.5) | <0.001 |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 4,698 (47.7%) | 217 (43.5%) | 4,915 (47.5%) |  |
| Female | 5,152 (52.3%) | 282 (56.5%) | 5,434 (52.5%) |  |

In this table, we find strong evidence that the mean systolic blood pressure, cholesterol, and triglycerides differ across diabetics and non-diabetics. We visualize how systolic blood pressure changes with age group in [figure 1](#bmark1). We see that systolic blood pressure climbs with age, and for individuals in their 30s and older, those with diabetes have higher blood pressure than those without, on average.

Figure 1. Systolic blood pressure and diabetes