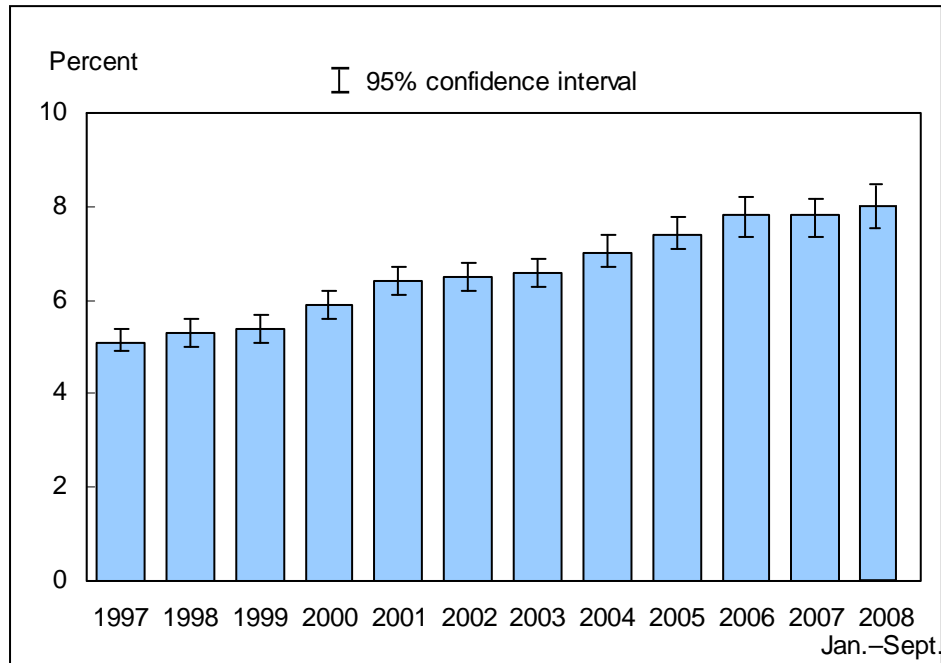## Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–September 2008
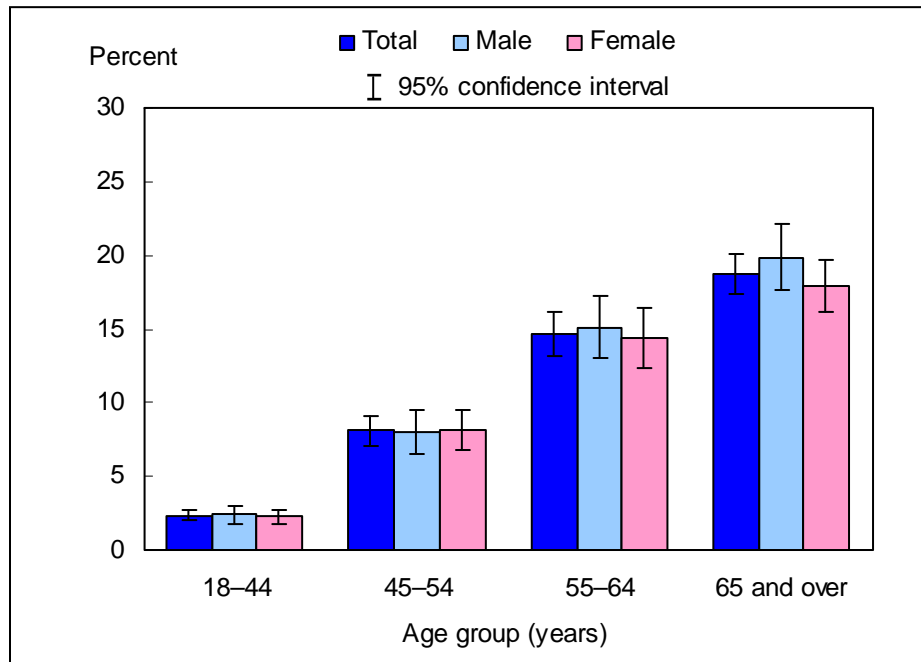

NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–September 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through September 2008, 8.0% (95% confidence interval = 7.54%–8.46%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 7.8%.

- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 8.0% for the period January through September 2008.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2008
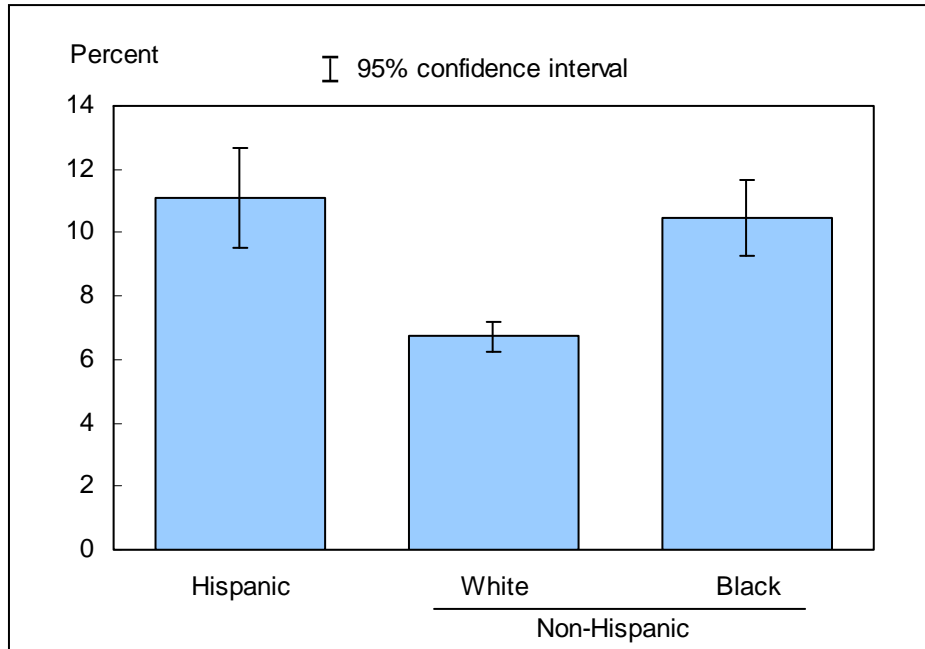

NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 11 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (18.7%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18–44 years (2.3%).

- For all four age groups, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was similar for men and women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2008

NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 11 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.1% for Hispanic persons, 6.7% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 10.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.

- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than among non-Hispanic white persons.

Data tables for Figures 14.1–14.3:

Data table for Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–September 2008

Year	Crude[1] percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted[2] percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	5.1 (4.9-5.4)	5.3 (5.1-5.6)
1998	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)
1999	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.5 (5.2-5.8)
2000	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	6.0 (5.7-6.3)
2001	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)
2002	6.5 (6.2-6.8)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)
2003	6.6 (6.3-6.9)	6.5 (6.2-6.9)
2004	7.0 (6.7-7.4)	6.9 (6.6-7.3)
2005	7.4 (7.10-7.78)	7.3 (6.95-7.57)
2006	7.8 (7.35-8.20)	7.6 (7.15-7.96)
2007	7.8 (7.33-8.18)	7.5 (7.08-7.87)
January–September 2008	8.0 (7.54-8.46)	7.6 (7.23-8.05)

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Early Release" for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–September 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	2.3	1.97-2.73
18–44 years, male	2.4	1.82-2.99
18–44 years, female	2.3	1.82-2.77
45–54 years, total	8.1	7.08-9.08
45–54 years, male	8.0	6.56-9.50
45–54 years, female	8.1	6.72-9.53
55–64 years, total	14.7	13.23-16.22
55–64 years, male	15.1	13.00-17.18
55–64 years, female	14.4	12.29-16.48
65 years and over, total	18.7	17.36-20.14
65 years and over, male	19.9	17.70-22.07
65 years and over, female	17.9	16.12-19.67
18 years and over (crude[1]), total	8.0	7.54-8.46
18 years and over (crude[1]), male	8.0	7.34-8.57
18 years and over (crude[1]), female	8.0	7.42-8.67
18 years and over (age-adjusted[2]), total	7.6	7.23-8.05
18 years and over (age-adjusted[2]), male	7.9	7.30-8.49
18 years and over (age-adjusted[2]), female	7.4	6.87-7.99

[1]Crude estimates are presented in the figure.
[2]Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent[1]	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.1	9.52-12.70
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	6.7	6.26-7.20
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	10.5	9.26-11.65

[1]Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through September in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.