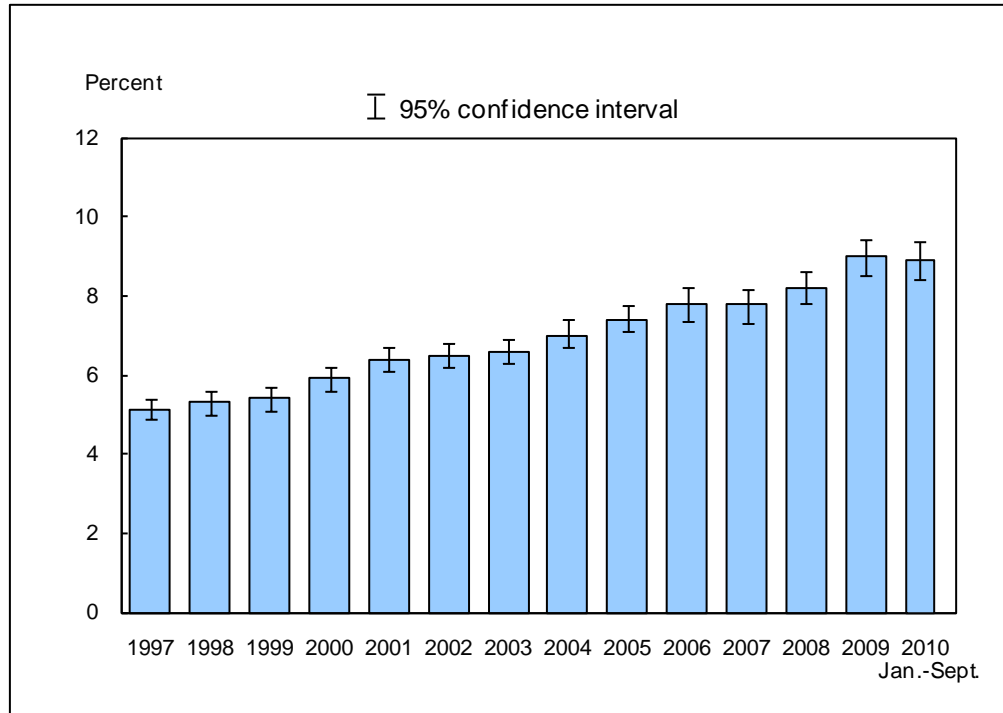


Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–September 2010

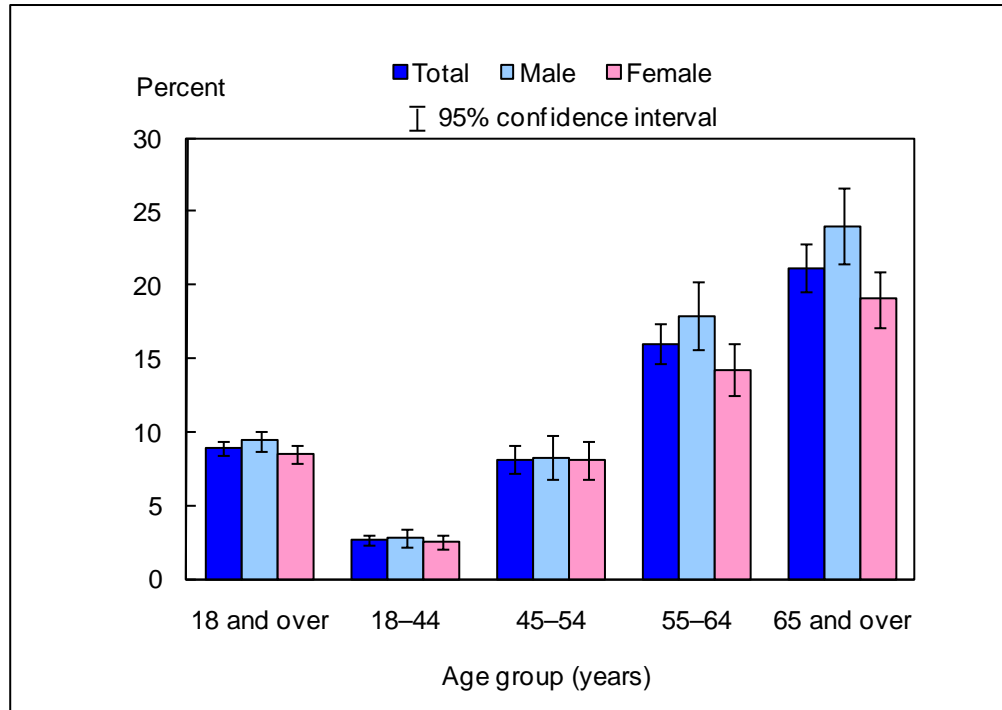


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For January–September 2010, 8.9% (95% confidence interval = 8.42%–9.38%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was not significantly different from the 2009 estimate of 9.0%.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.0% in 2009.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2010

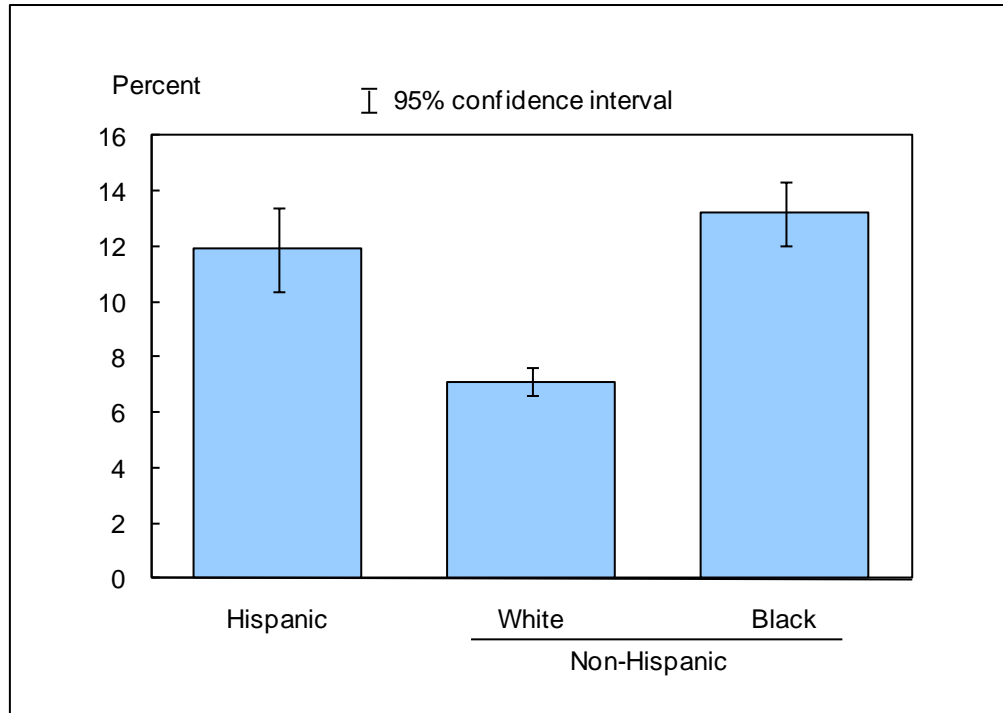


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 16 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. 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. Adults aged 65 years and over (21.2%) were eight times as likely as adults aged 18–44 (2.6%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- For age groups 55–64 years and 65 years and over, men had a higher prevalence of diagnosed diabetes than 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 2010



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 16 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.9% for Hispanic persons, 7.1% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 13.2% 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 2010

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)
2008	8.2 (7.81-8.64)	7.8 (7.43-8.19)
2009	9.0 (8.54-9.45)	8.5 (8.09-8.93)
Jan.-Sept. 2010	8.9 (8.42-9.38)	8.4 (7.94-8.79)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates 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 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. 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 2010

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years, total	2.6	2.24-3.04
18-44 years, male	2.8	2.17-3.33
18-44 years, female	2.5	2.05-3.03
45-54 years, total	8.1	7.19-9.10
45-54 years, male	8.3	6.80-9.73
45-54 years, female	8.0	6.73-9.32
55-64 years, total	16.0	14.60-17.39
55-64 years, male	17.9	15.66-20.18
55-64 years, female	14.2	12.44-16.00
65 years and over, total	21.2	19.56-22.79
65 years and over, male	24.0	21.41-26.55
65 years and over, female	19.0	17.12-20.93
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	8.9	8.42-9.38
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	9.4	8.68-10.09
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	8.5	7.86-9.05
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	8.4	7.94-8.79
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	9.2	8.51-9.80
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	7.7	7.18-8.25

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. 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 2010

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.9	10.41-13.43
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.1	6.64-7.61
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	13.2	12.04-14.34

¹Estimates 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2010, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.