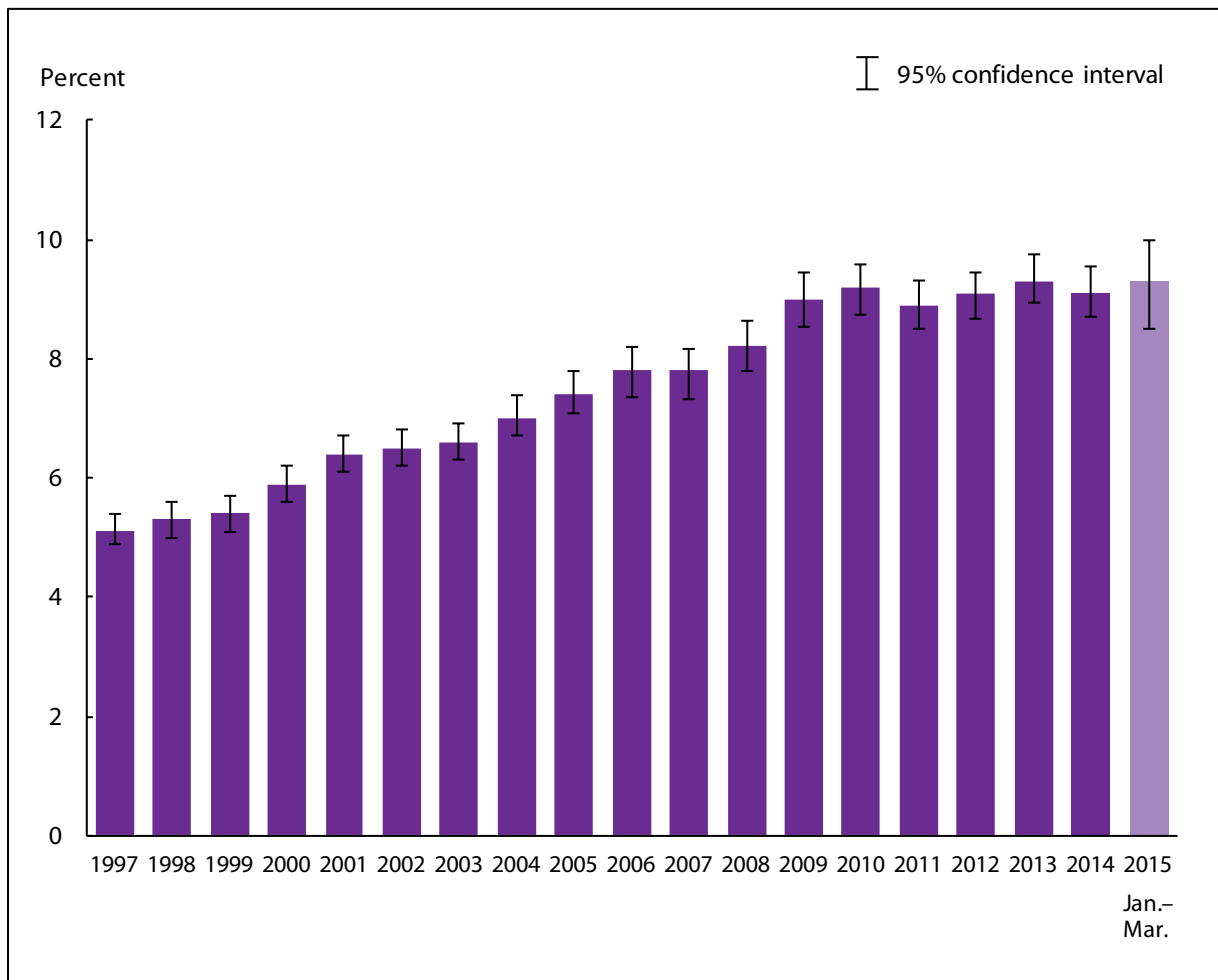


## Diagnosed diabetes

**Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1997–March 2015**

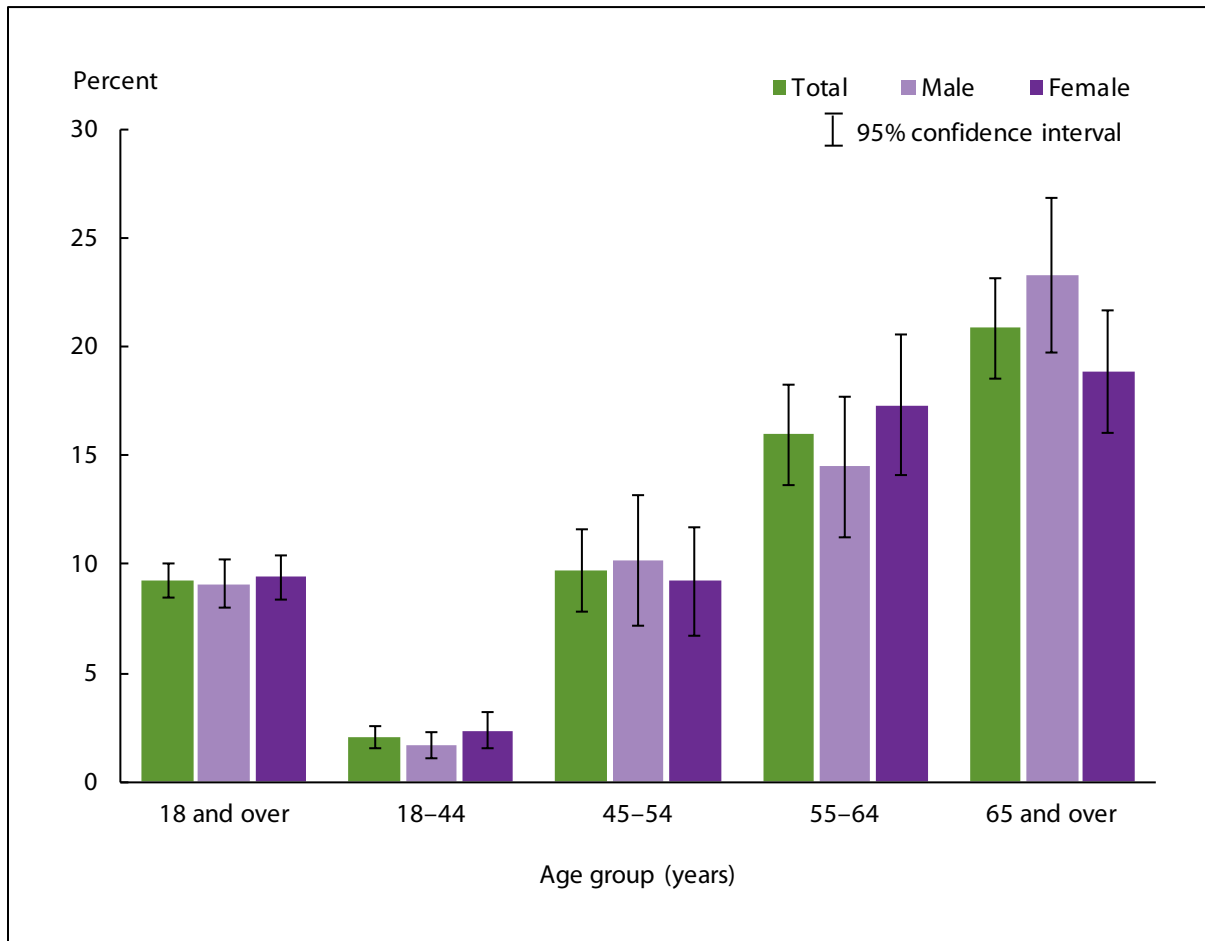


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and 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). See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2015, Sample Adult Core component.

- For January–March 2015, 9.3% (95% confidence interval = 8.49%–10.03%) of adults aged 18 and over had ever been diagnosed with diabetes. This percentage was not significantly different from the 2014 estimate of 9.1%.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.3% in January–March 2015.

**Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2015**

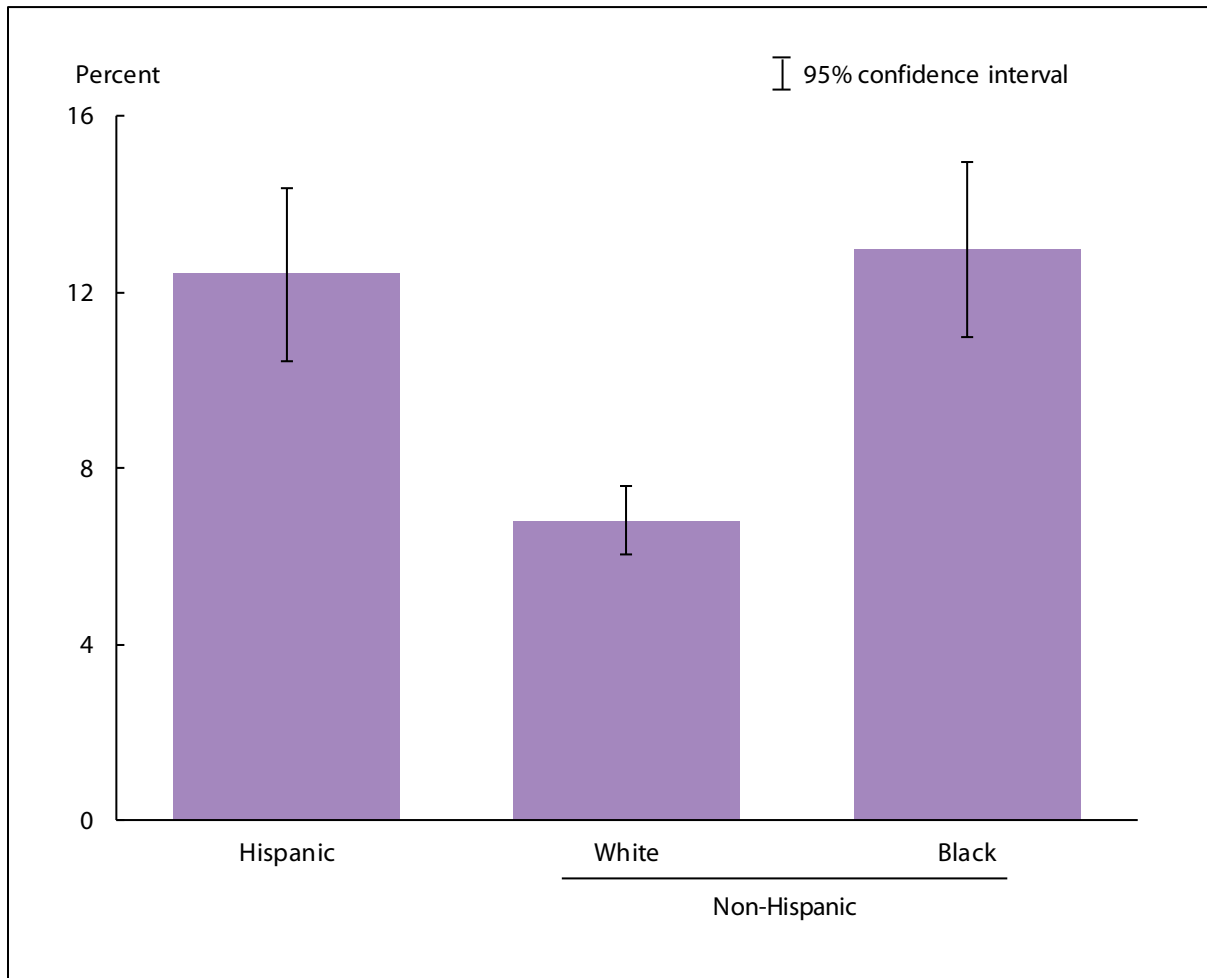


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded the <0.1% of persons with unknown diabetes status. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2015, Sample Adult Core component.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age. Adults aged 65 and over (20.8%) were more than ten times as likely as those aged 18–44 (2.0%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes. This pattern was also found among both men and women.
- There was no significant difference in the prevalence of having been diagnosed with diabetes by sex.

**Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2015**



NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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 the <0.1% of persons 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, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 and over. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2015, Sample Adult Core component.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 12.4% for Hispanic persons, 6.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 13.0% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was lower among non-Hispanic white persons than among Hispanic and non-Hispanic black persons.

**Data tables for Figures 14.1–14.3:****Data table for Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1997–March 2015**

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> 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)
2010	9.2 (8.73-9.59)	8.6 (8.21-8.97)
2011	8.9 (8.51-9.30)	8.3 (7.90-8.61)
2012	9.1 (8.68-9.46)	8.3 (7.93-8.66)
2013	9.3 (8.95-9.75)	8.5 (8.14-8.87)
2014	9.1 (8.71-9.56)	8.2 (7.86-8.57)
January–March 2015	9.3 (8.49-10.03)	8.3 (7.56-8.94)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 and over.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Beginning with 2012 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2010 census. For 2003–2011 data, weights were derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. For 1997–1999 data, weights were derived from the 1990 census. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 2015, Sample Adult Core component.

**Data table for Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2015**

Age (years) and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44, total	2.0	1.51-2.54
18–44, male	1.7	1.06-2.30
18–44, female	2.4	1.53-3.19
45–54, total	9.7	7.81-11.56
45–54, male	10.2	7.16-13.18
45–54, female	9.2	6.71-11.74
55–64, total	15.9	13.64-18.26
55–64, male	14.5	11.25-17.68
55–64, female	17.3	14.06-20.58
65 and over, total	20.8	18.54-23.12
65 and over, male	23.3	19.74-26.80
65 and over, female	18.9	16.07-21.67
18 and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total	9.3	8.49-10.03
18 and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male	9.1	7.96-10.25
18 and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female	9.4	8.36-10.45
18 and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total	8.3	7.56-8.94
18 and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male	8.4	7.36-9.44
18 and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female	8.2	7.23-9.12

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 and over.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2015, Sample Adult Core component.

**Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2015**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	12.4	10.45-14.38
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	6.8	6.04-7.60
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	13.0	10.97-14.97

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

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2015, Sample Adult Core component.