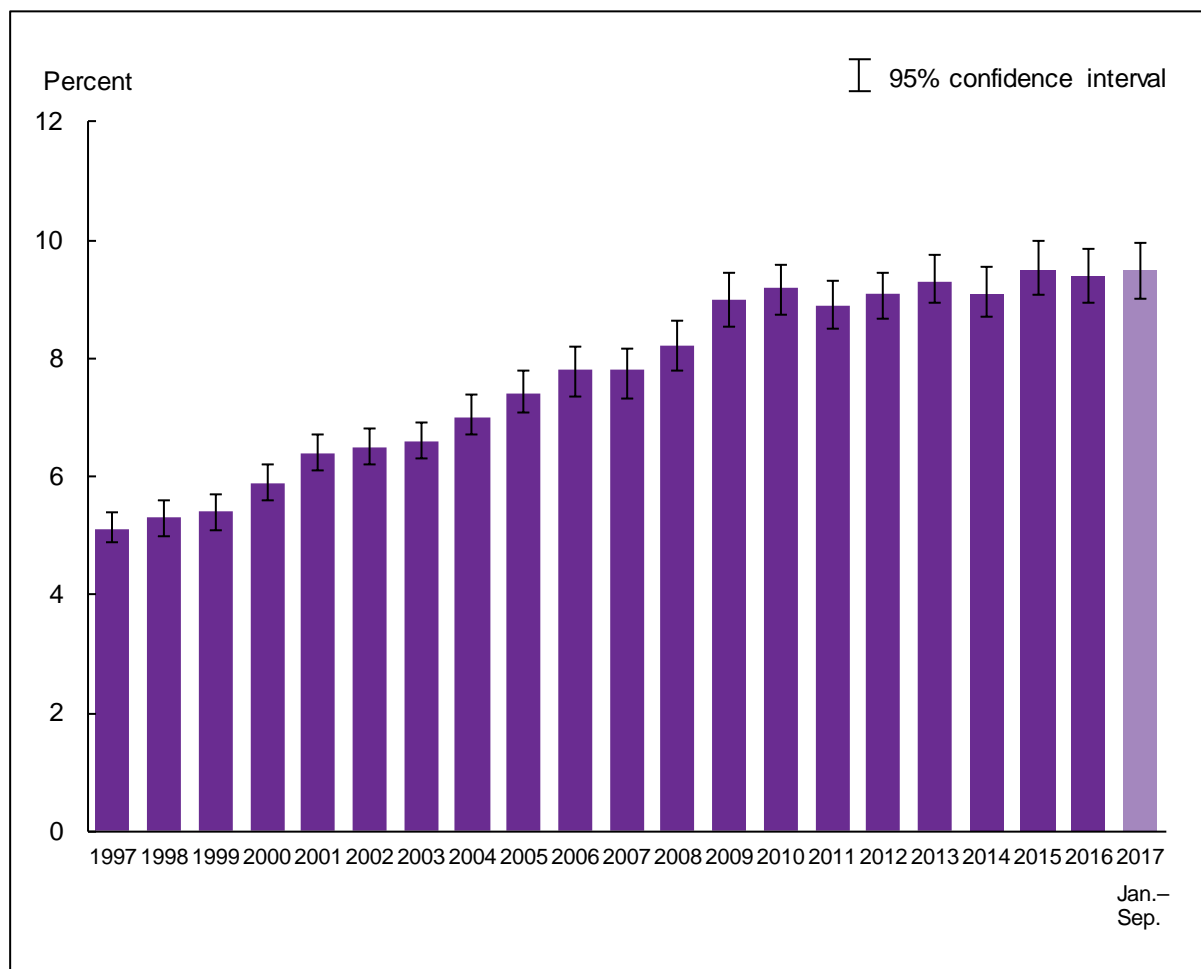


Diagnosed diabetes

Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1997–September 2017

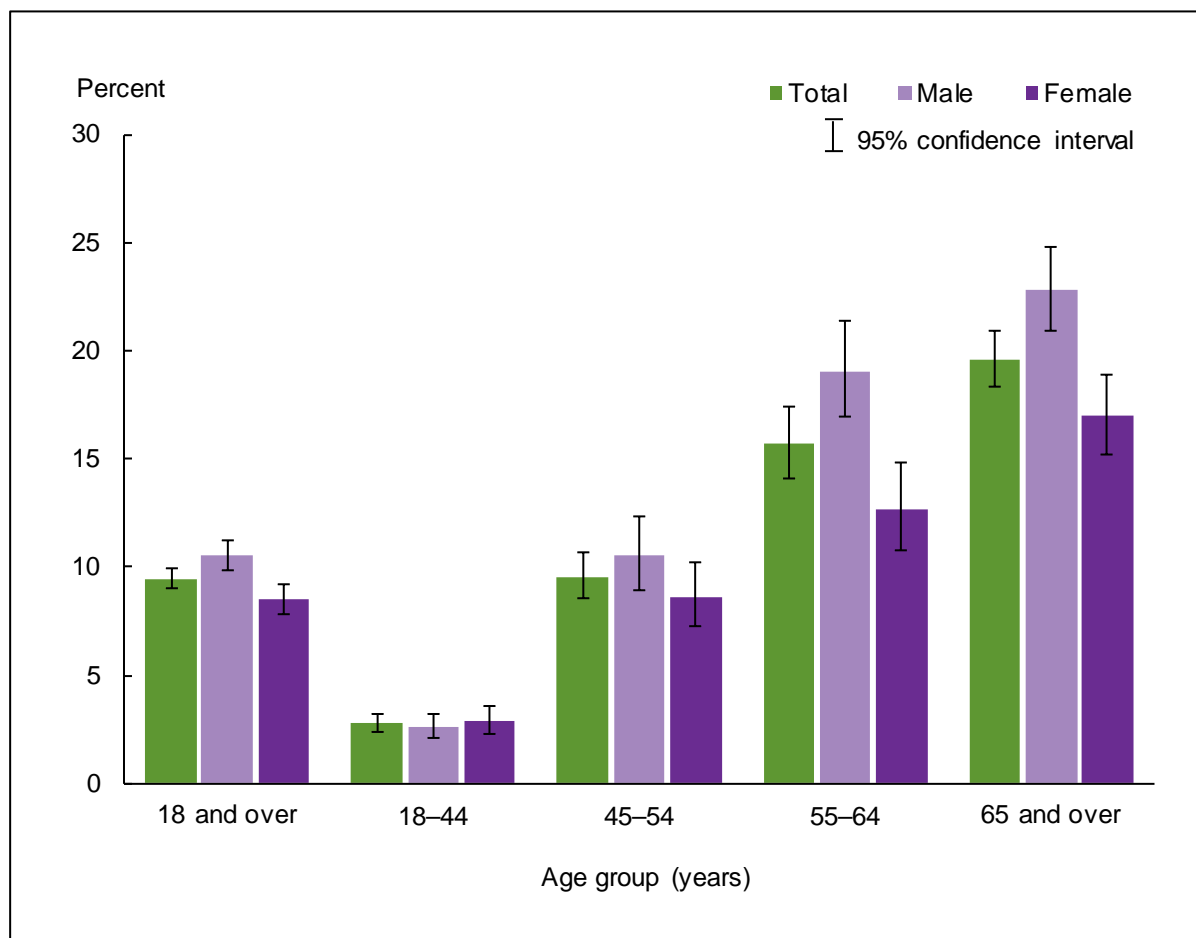


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and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

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2017, Sample Adult Core component.

- For January–September 2017, 9.5% (95% confidence interval = 9.00%–9.96%) of adults aged 18 and over have been diagnosed with diabetes. This percentage was not significantly different from the 2016 estimate of 9.4%.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over increased, from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.2% in 2010, and then more slowly from 2010 through January–September 2017.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2017

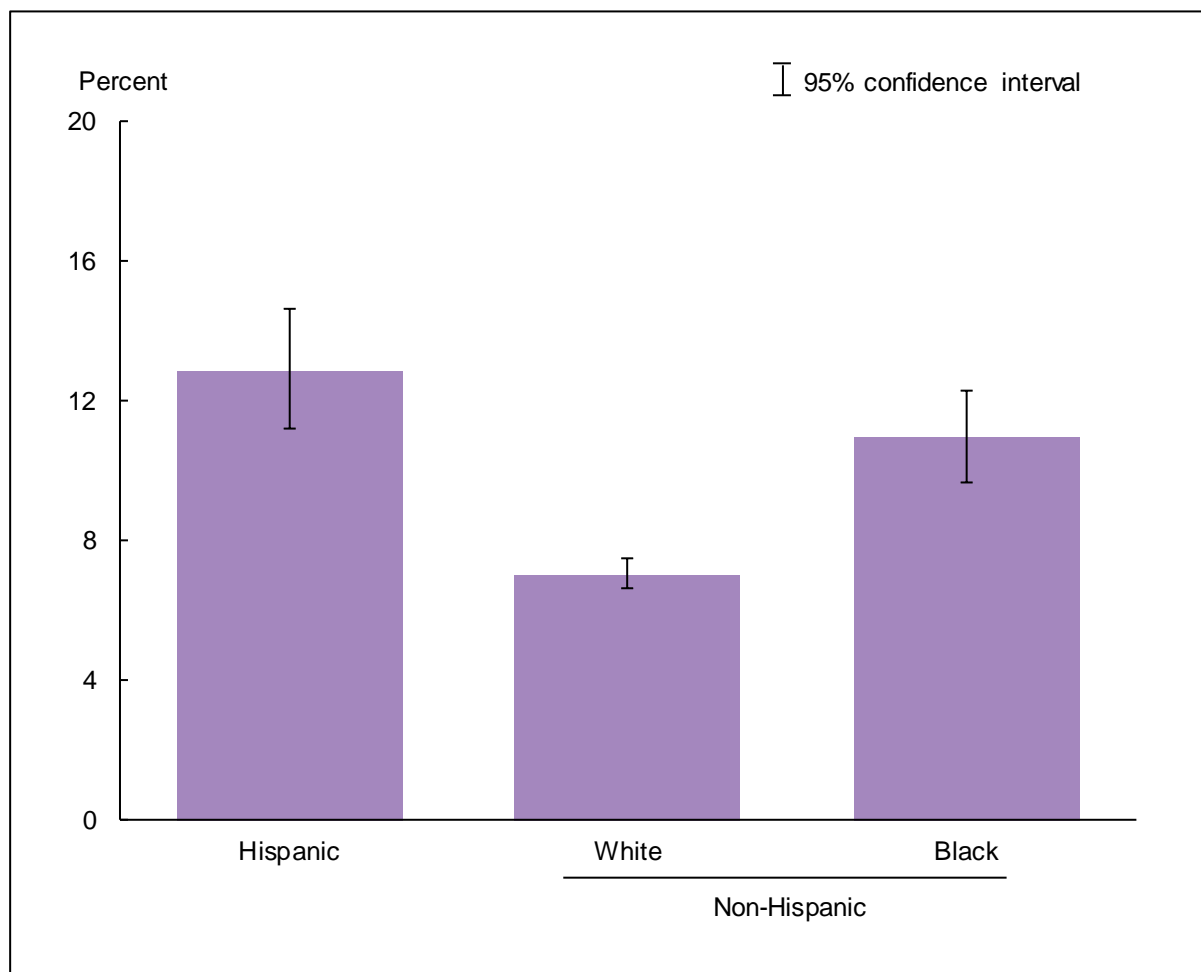


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and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

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Sample Adult Core component.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age. Adults aged 65 and over (19.6%) were seven times as likely as those aged 18–44 (2.8%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes. Men aged 65 and over (22.8%) were more than eight times as likely as men aged 18–44 (2.6%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes, while women aged 65 and over (17.0%) were more than five times as likely as women aged 18–44 (2.9%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- For adults aged 18 and over, 55–64, and 65 and over, women were less likely than men to have been diagnosed with diabetes.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by race and ethnicity: United States, January–September 2017



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 exclude 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.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Sample Adult Core component.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 12.9% for Hispanic adults, 7.0% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 10.9% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was lower among non-Hispanic white adults compared with Hispanic and non-Hispanic black adults. The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among non-Hispanic black adults was not significantly different from Hispanic adults.

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–September 2017

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)
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)
2015	9.5 (9.07–10.02)	8.5 (8.10–8.89)
2016	9.4 (8.95–9.87)	8.4 (7.99–8.79)
January–September 2017	9.5 (9.00–9.96)	8.4 (7.99–8.80)

¹Crude estimates are presented.

²Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and 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.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2017, 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–September 2017

Age (years) and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44, total	2.8	2.38–3.17
18–44, male	2.6	2.13–3.20
18–44, female	2.9	2.27–3.61
45–54, total	9.6	8.52–10.69
45–54, male	10.5	8.90–12.32
45–54, female	8.6	7.27–10.19
55–64, total	15.7	14.13–17.45
55–64, male	19.1	16.91–21.34
55–64, female	12.7	10.73–14.85
65 and over, total	19.6	18.32–20.89
65 and over, male	22.8	20.89–24.79
65 and over, female	17.0	15.18–18.88
18 and over (crude ¹), total	9.5	9.00–9.96
18 and over (crude ¹), male	10.5	9.81–11.22
18 and over (crude ¹), female	8.5	7.85–9.23
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), total	8.4	7.99–8.80
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), male	9.4	8.83–10.04
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), female	7.5	6.89–8.11

¹Crude estimates are presented.

²Estimates are age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and 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.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, 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 and ethnicity: United States, January–September 2017

Race and ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	12.9	11.22–14.63
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.0	6.62–7.48
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	10.9	9.68–12.32

¹Estimates are age-sex-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and 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.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2017, Sample Adult Core component.