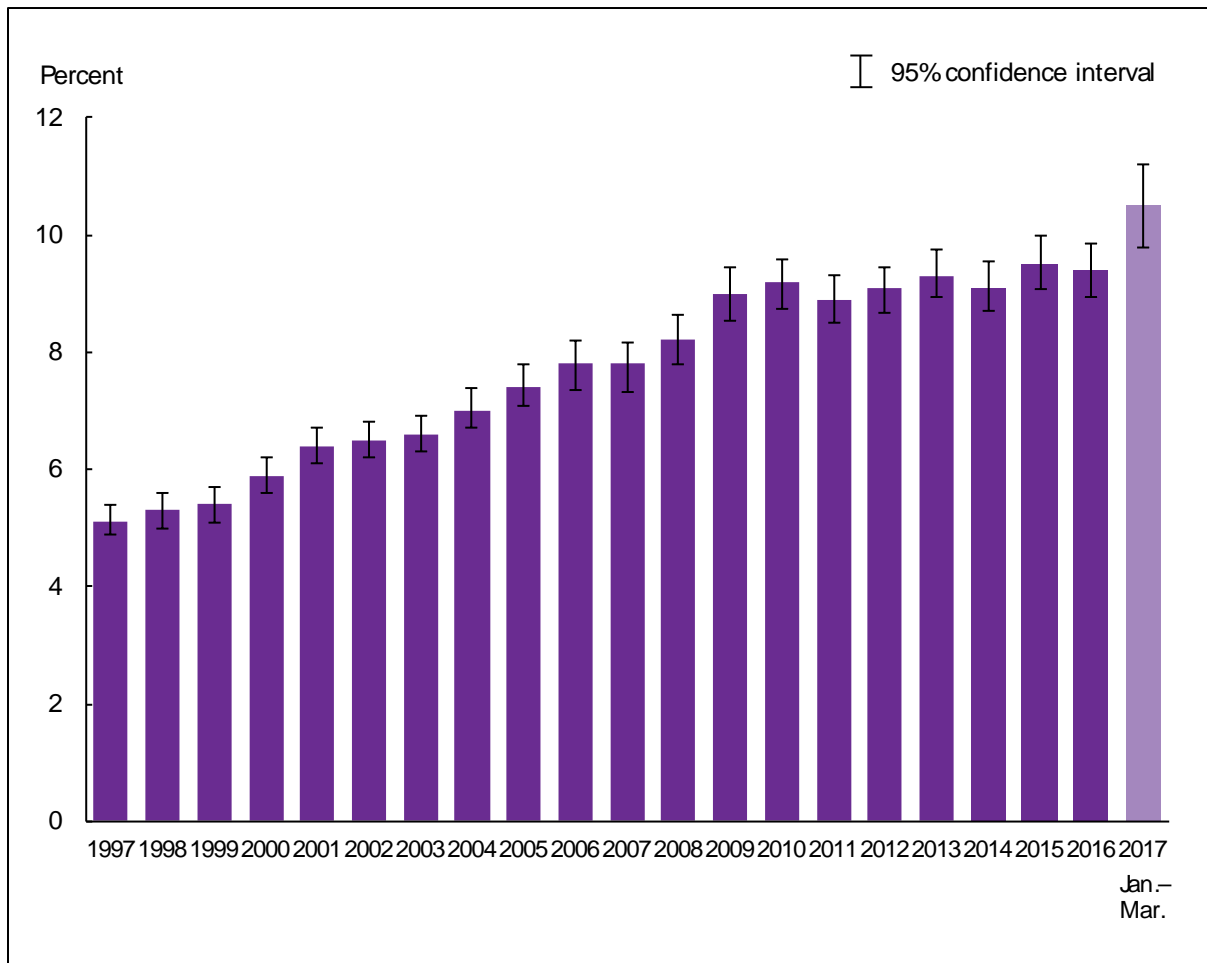


## Diagnosed diabetes

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

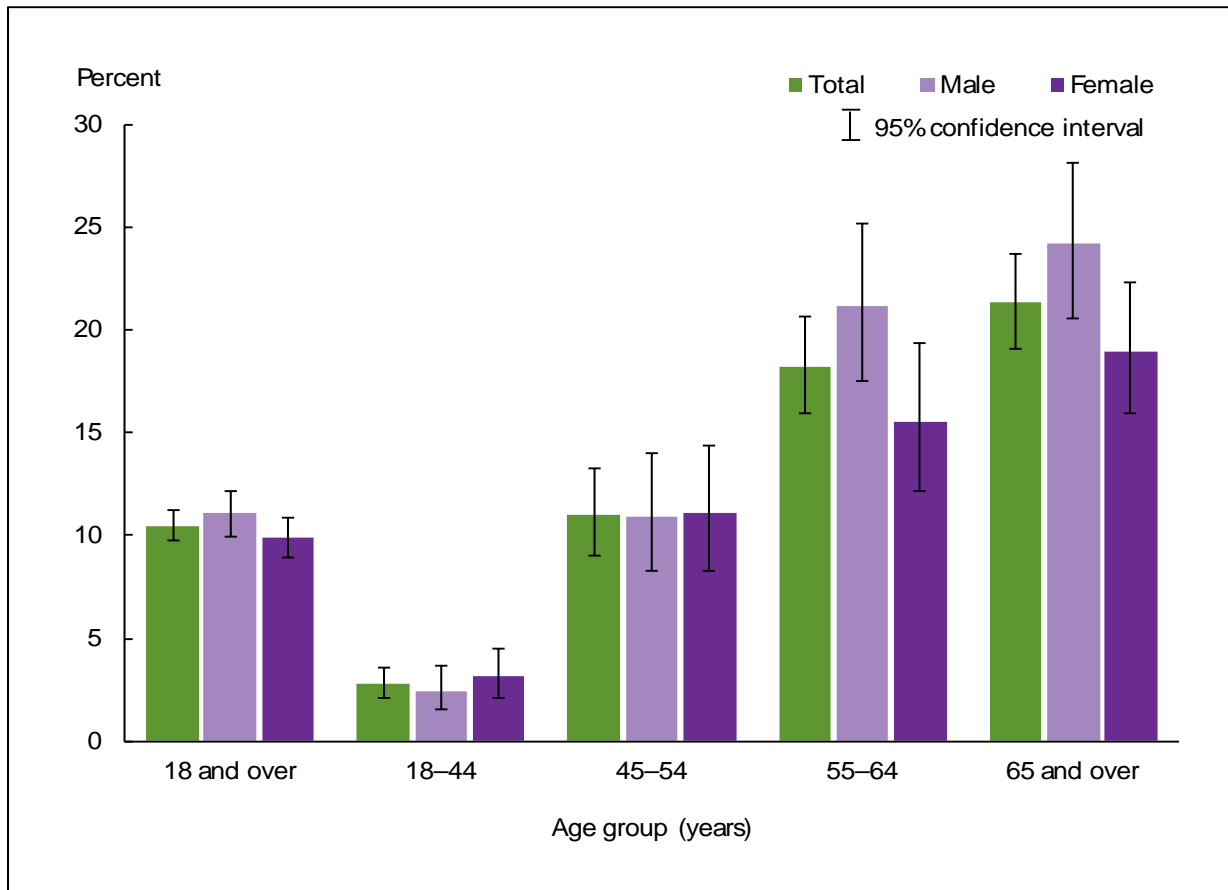


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and 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.

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

- For January–March 2017, 10.5% (95% confidence interval = 9.77%–11.21%) of adults aged 18 and over have been diagnosed with diabetes. This percentage was higher than the 2016 estimate of 9.4%.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over increased more quickly from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.2% in 2010, and then more slowly from 2010 through January–March 2017.

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

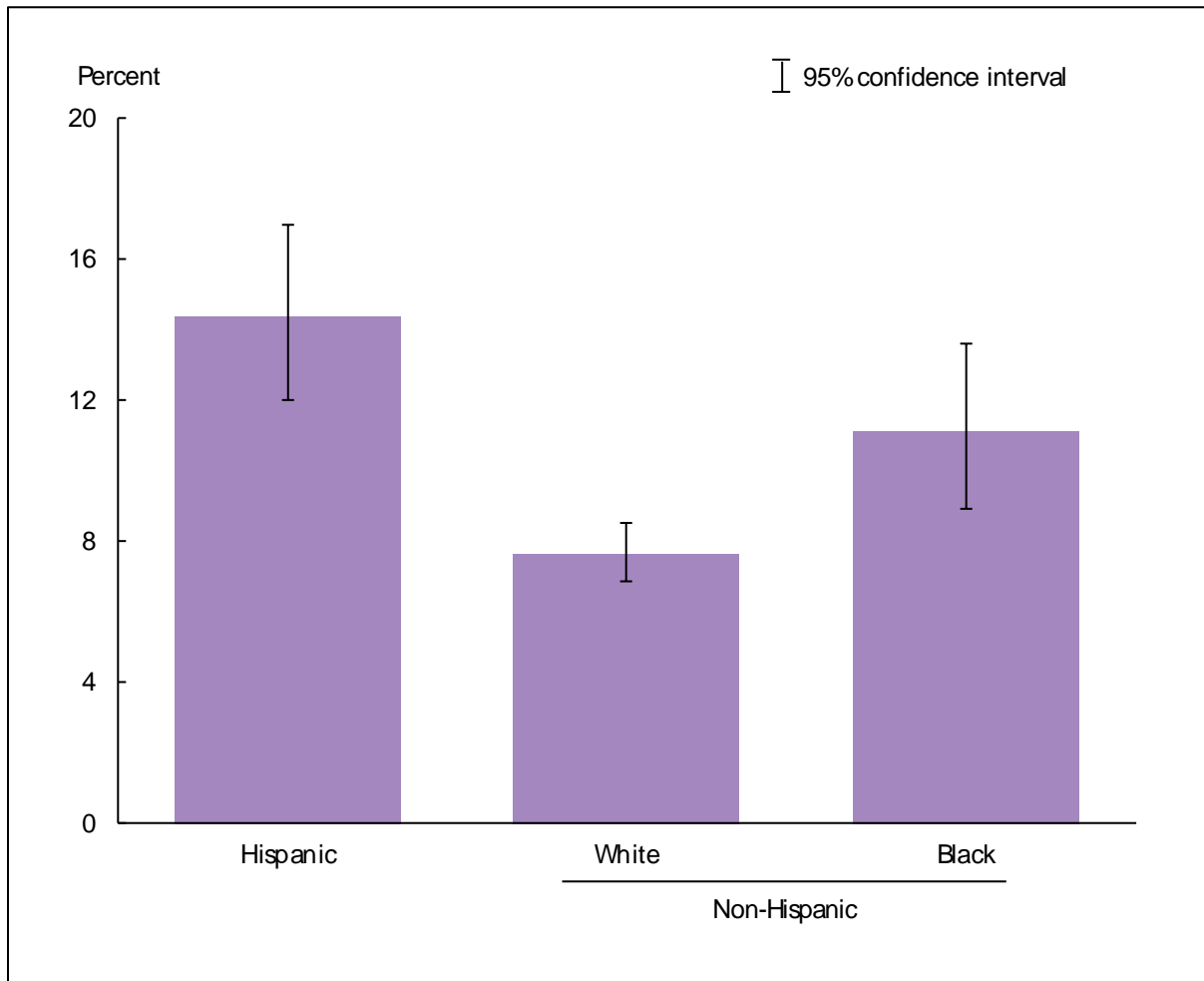


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and 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.

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

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age. Adults aged 65 and over (21.3%) were more than seven times as likely as those aged 18–44 (2.8%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes. Men aged 65 and over (24.2%) were ten times as likely as men aged 18–44 (2.4%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes, while women aged 65 and over (19.0%) were more than five times as likely as women aged 18–44 (3.2%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- For adults aged 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–March 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.

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

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 14.4% for Hispanic adults, 7.7% for non-Hispanic white adults, and 11.1% for non-Hispanic black adults.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was lower among non-Hispanic white adults compared with Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic black adults. The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was lower among non-Hispanic black adults compared with 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– March 2017**

| 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)   |
| 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–March 2017 | 10.5 (9.77–11.21)                                    | 9.2 (8.58–9.95)   |

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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.

DATA SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–March 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–March 2017**

| Age (years) and sex                              | Percent | 95% confidence interval |
|--|---------|-------------------------|
| 18–44, total                                     | 2.8     | 2.14–3.59               |
| 18–44, male                                      | 2.4     | 1.53–3.66               |
| 18–44, female                                    | 3.2     | 2.14–4.50               |
| 45–54, total                                     | 11.0    | 9.00–13.24              |
| 45–54, male                                      | 10.9    | 8.31–13.99              |
| 45–54, female                                    | 11.1    | 8.27–14.38              |
| 55–64, total                                     | 18.2    | 15.98–20.61             |
| 55–64, male                                      | 21.1    | 17.51–25.13             |
| 55–64, female                                    | 15.5    | 12.11–19.37             |
| 65 and over, total                               | 21.3    | 19.06–23.68             |
| 65 and over, male                                | 24.2    | 20.57–28.09             |
| 65 and over, female                              | 19.0    | 15.96–22.28             |
| 18 and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), total         | 10.5    | 9.77–11.21              |
| 18 and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), male          | 11.1    | 9.97–12.21              |
| 18 and over (crude <sup>1</sup> ), female        | 9.9     | 8.96–10.97              |
| 18 and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), total  | 9.2     | 8.58–9.95               |
| 18 and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), male   | 9.9     | 8.85–10.97              |
| 18 and over (age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> ), female | 8.7     | 7.81–9.74               |

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates 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.

DATA SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–March 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–March 2017**

| Race and ethnicity                         | Percent <sup>1</sup> | 95% confidence interval |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic or Latino                         | 14.4                 | 12.03–17.00             |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white | 7.7                  | 6.86–8.51               |
| Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black | 11.1                 | 8.94–13.64              |

<sup>1</sup>Estimates 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.

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