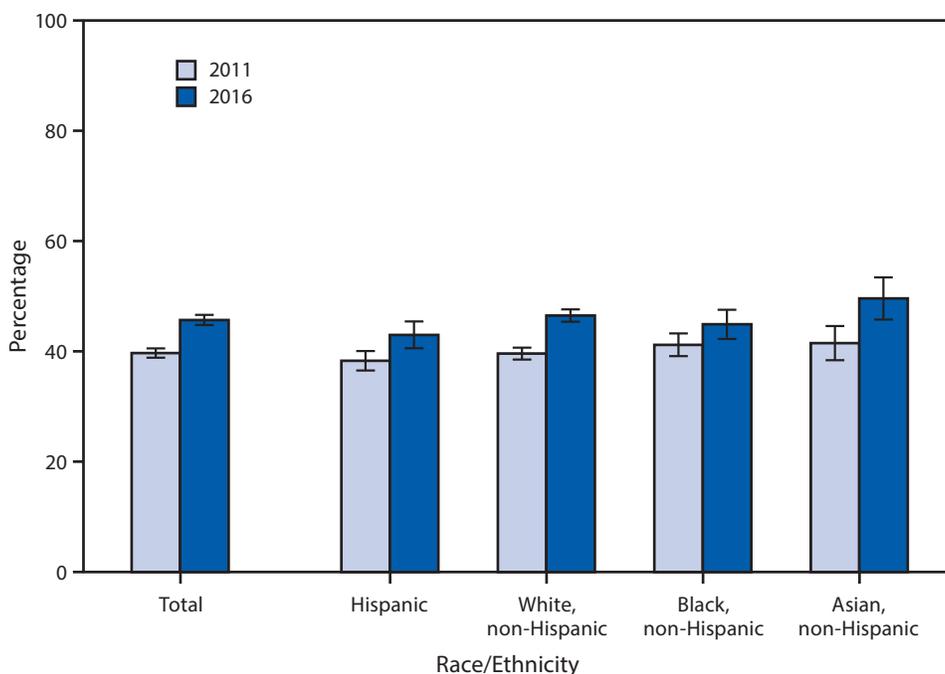


## QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

### Percentage\* of Adults Aged 20–64 Years With a Fasting Test in the Past 12 Months for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes,<sup>†</sup> by Race/Ethnicity<sup>§</sup> — National Health Interview Survey,<sup>¶</sup> United States, 2011 and 2016



\* With 95% confidence intervals shown with error bars.

<sup>†</sup> Based on a positive response to the question "Have you had a fasting test for high blood sugar or diabetes during the past 12 months?"

<sup>§</sup> Categories shown are for Hispanic adults, who might be of any race or combination of races, and non-Hispanic adults who selected one racial group. Not all racial groups are shown. Total bar is based on all U.S. adults aged 20–64 years.

<sup>¶</sup> Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey Sample Adult component.

The percentage of U.S. adults aged 20–64 years who had a fasting test for high blood sugar or diabetes in the past 12 months increased from 39.7% in 2011 to 45.7% in 2016. From 2011 to 2016, there was an increase in the percentage for all racial/ethnic groups examined: Hispanic (38.3% to 43.0%), non-Hispanic white (39.6% to 46.5%), non-Hispanic black (41.2% to 44.9%), and non-Hispanic Asian (41.5% to 49.6%) adults. In 2011, there was no statistically significant difference among the four groups examined, but in 2016, Hispanic adults were less likely than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic Asian adults to have had a fasting test, and non-Hispanic Asian adults were more likely than non-Hispanic black adults to have had one.

**Source:** National Health Interview Survey, 2011 and 2016 data. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

**Reported by:** Michael E. Martinez, MPH, MHSA, [bmd7@cdc.gov](mailto:bmd7@cdc.gov), 301-458-4758; Maria A. Villarroel, PhD, Emily P. Zammitti, MPH.