

Data Brief 344. Eye Disorders and Vision Loss Among U.S. Adults Aged 45 and Over With Diagnosed Diabetes, 2016–2017

Data table for Figure 1. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes who had cataracts and vision loss due to cataracts, by years since diabetes diagnosis: United States, 2016–2017

Eye disorder and vision loss by years since diabetes diagnosis	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Cataracts		
Total	32.2 (30.7–33.6)	0.73
Less than 10 years	27.2 (25.2–29.3)	1.03
10 years or more	35.9 (33.6–38.2)	1.15
Vision loss due to cataracts		
Total	9.2 (8.3–10.1)	0.45
Less than 10 years	7.3 (6.1–8.7)	0.65
10 years or more	10.4 (9.0–11.8)	0.69

NOTES: Cataracts and vision loss due to cataracts are based on separate questions that asked sample adults if they were ever told by a doctor or other health professional that they had cataracts or vision loss due to cataracts. Percentages shown for both cataracts and vision loss due to cataracts are among adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes. Total includes adults with unknown years since diabetes diagnosis. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 45–49, 50–64, and 65 and over. Total crude estimates for cataracts and vision loss due to cataracts were 38.7% and 10.7%, respectively. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2016–2017.

Data Brief 344. Eye Disorders and Vision Loss Among U.S. Adults Aged 45 and Over With Diagnosed Diabetes, 2016–2017

Data table for Figure 2. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes who had diabetic retinopathy and vision loss due to diabetic retinopathy, by years since diabetes diagnosis: United States, 2016–2017

Eye disorder and vision loss by years since diabetes diagnosis	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Diabetic retinopathy		
Total	8.6 (7.5–9.7)	0.55
Less than 10 years	4.2 (3.3–5.3)	0.50
10 years or more	12.2 (10.2–14.4)	1.03
Vision loss due to diabetic retinopathy		
Total	4.1 (3.4–4.9)	0.38
Less than 10 years	2.0 (1.3–2.8)	0.37
10 years or more	5.9 (4.5–7.6)	0.75

NOTES: Diabetic retinopathy and vision loss due to diabetic retinopathy are based on separate questions that asked sample adults if they were ever told by a doctor or other health professional that they had diabetic retinopathy or vision loss due to diabetic retinopathy. Percentages shown for both diabetic retinopathy and vision loss due to diabetic retinopathy are among adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes. Total includes adults with unknown years since diabetes diagnosis. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 45–49, 50–64, and 65 and over. Total crude estimates for diabetic retinopathy and vision loss due to diabetic retinopathy were 8.6% and 4.0%, respectively. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2016–2017.

Data Brief 344. Eye Disorders and Vision Loss Among U.S. Adults Aged 45 and Over With Diagnosed Diabetes, 2016–2017

Data table for Figure 3. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes who had glaucoma and vision loss due to glaucoma, by years since diabetes diagnosis: United States, 2016–2017

Eye disorder and vision loss by years since diabetes diagnosis	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Glaucoma		
Total	7.1 (6.1–8.1)	0.50
Less than 10 years	5.8 (4.5–7.5)	0.73
10 years or more	7.9 (6.6–9.4)	0.70
Vision loss due to glaucoma		
Total	2.1 (1.6–2.6)	0.25
Less than 10 years	1.7 (1.2–2.4)	0.29
10 years or more	2.7 (1.8–3.8)	0.49

NOTES: Glaucoma and vision loss due to glaucoma are based on separate questions that asked sample adults if they were ever told by a doctor or other health professional that they had glaucoma or vision loss due to glaucoma. Percentages shown for both glaucoma and vision loss due to glaucoma are among adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes. Total includes adults with unknown years since diabetes diagnosis. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 45–49, 50–64, and 65 and over. Total crude estimates for glaucoma and vision loss due to glaucoma were 7.8% and 2.2%, respectively. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2016–2017.

Data Brief 344. Eye Disorders and Vision Loss Among U.S. Adults Aged 45 and Over With Diagnosed Diabetes, 2016–2017

Data table for Figure 4. Age-adjusted percentage of adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes who had macular degeneration and vision loss due to macular degeneration, by years since diabetes diagnosis: United States, 2016–2017

Eye disorder and vision loss by years since diabetes diagnosis	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Macular degeneration		
Total	4.3 (3.7–5.0)	0.33
Less than 10 years	3.5 (2.7–4.5)	0.46
10 years or more	5.1 (4.0–6.3)	0.55
Vision loss due to macular degeneration		
Total	2.2 (1.7–2.8)	0.25
Less than 10 years	1.7 (1.1–2.4)	0.30
10 years or more	2.8 (1.9–3.8)	0.46

NOTES: Macular degeneration and vision loss due to macular degeneration are based on separate questions that asked sample adults if they were ever told by a doctor or other health professional that they had macular degeneration or vision loss due to macular degeneration. Percentages shown for both macular degeneration and vision loss due to macular degeneration are among adults aged 45 and over with diagnosed diabetes. Total includes adults with unknown years since diabetes diagnosis. Estimates are age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 projected U.S. population using age groups 45–49, 50–64, and 65 and over. Total crude estimates for macular degeneration and vision loss due to macular degeneration were 4.7% and 2.4%, respectively. Confidence intervals were calculated using the Korn–Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2016–2017.