

**Data table for Figure 5. Diabetes prevalence among adults 20 years of age and over, by age: United States, 1988–1994 and 2005–2008**

Age	1988–1994		2005–2008	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
20 years and over, age-adjusted . . . . .	9.1	0.4	10.9	0.5
20 years and over, crude . . . . .	8.4	0.3	11.3	0.6
20–44 years. . . . .	2.6	0.3	3.7	0.4
45–64 years. . . . .	13.9	0.8	13.7	1.2
65 years and over . . . . .	19.6	1.0	26.9	1.5

SE is standard error.

NOTES: Diabetes prevalence estimates include physician-diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes. Physician-diagnosed diabetes was defined by respondents answering “yes” to the question, “Have you ever been told by a doctor or health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?” and excludes women who reported having diabetes only during pregnancy. Undiagnosed diabetes is defined as a fasting blood glucose (FBG) of at least 126 mg/dL and/or a hemoglobin A1c of at least 6.5% and no reported physician diagnosis. Respondents had fasted for at least 8 hours and less than 24 hours. The definition of undiagnosed diabetes in previous editions of *Health, United States* did not consider hemoglobin A1c. See Appendix II, Diabetes. In 2005–2006 and 2007–2008, FBG and hemoglobin A1c testing were performed at different laboratories and using different instruments than testing in earlier years. As a result, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey recommended that 2005–2008 data be adjusted to be compatible with earlier years. Diabetes estimates in *Health, United States* were produced after adjusting the 2005–2008 laboratory data as recommended. For more information, see: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhanes2007-2008/GLU\\_E.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhanes2007-2008/GLU_E.htm). Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. See Appendix II, Age adjustment; Table 50.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.