

Table 46 (page 1 of 2). Diabetes prevalence and glycemic control among adults aged 20 and over, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2007–2010

Updated data when available, Excel, PDF, more data years, and standard errors: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2013.htm#046>.

[Data are based on interviews and physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin ³	Physician-diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes ^{1,2}			Physician-diagnosed diabetes ¹				Undiagnosed diabetes ²				
	1988– 1994	1999– 2002	2003– 2006	2007– 2010	1988– 1994	1999– 2002	2003– 2006	2007– 2010	1988– 1994	1999– 2002	2003– 2006	2007– 2010
20 years and over, age-adjusted ⁴					Percent of population							
All persons ⁵	9.1	9.8	10.6	11.4	5.5	6.6	7.6	8.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.3
Male	9.6	10.8	11.5	13.0	5.5	7.0	7.5	8.5	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.5
Female	8.7	8.8	9.8	10.1	5.6	6.2	7.8	7.7	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.3
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White only	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.5	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8
Black or African American only	16.0	16.3	16.4	19.6	8.8	11.9	12.6	14.7	7.2	4.4	3.8	4.9
Mexican origin	14.9	13.2	16.3	17.9	9.8	10.1	12.1	12.3	5.0	*3.1	4.2	5.6
Percent of poverty level: ⁶												
Below 100%	14.2	14.5	15.1	14.5	8.8	9.1	12.8	10.9	5.4	5.4	*	3.7
100% or more	8.4	8.9	9.9	10.9	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.3
100%–199%	10.9	12.6	13.3	14.6	6.6	9.0	8.9	10.7	4.3	*3.6	4.4	3.9
200% or more	7.7	7.7	8.8	10.0	4.6	5.1	6.2	6.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.2
200%–399%	8.4	10.0	10.1	11.5	4.8	6.8	7.1	8.1	3.6	3.2	*3.0	3.4
400% or more	6.8	5.9	7.4	8.5	4.3	3.6	5.6	5.6	2.6	2.3	*	2.9
20 years and over, crude												
All persons ⁵	8.4	9.7	10.7	11.9	5.1	6.5	7.7	8.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.4
Male	8.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	4.8	6.7	7.4	8.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.5
Female	8.3	9.0	10.1	10.8	5.4	6.3	8.1	8.3	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.5
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White only	7.8	8.7	9.8	10.8	5.0	5.5	6.9	7.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2
Black or African American only	12.9	14.1	15.2	18.1	6.9	10.1	11.8	13.6	6.0	4.0	3.4	4.5
Mexican origin	9.7	8.5	11.6	12.7	5.6	6.5	7.9	8.5	4.1	1.9	*3.6	4.2
Percent of poverty level: ⁶												
Below 100%	11.3	13.0	12.8	12.0	7.0	8.1	10.7	9.0	4.3	4.9	*	3.0
100% or more	7.8	8.8	10.2	11.6	4.7	5.9	7.1	8.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.5
100%–199%	10.1	12.6	14.3	15.3	6.4	9.1	9.7	11.3	3.8	*3.5	4.6	4.1
200% or more	7.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	4.2	4.9	6.3	7.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.4
200%–399%	7.3	9.6	10.5	11.9	4.3	6.5	7.3	8.4	3.1	*3.1	*3.2	3.5
400% or more	6.5	6.0	7.6	9.3	4.1	3.7	5.5	6.1	*2.4	2.2	*2.1	3.2
Age												
20–44 years	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.3	*1.0	*	*1.1	1.1
45–64 years	13.9	13.0	13.5	15.0	7.9	8.5	9.9	11.1	6.0	4.5	3.5	3.9
65 years and over	19.6	22.4	25.7	28.5	12.9	15.8	18.3	19.7	6.7	6.6	7.3	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46 (page 2 of 2). Diabetes prevalence and glycemic control among adults aged 20 and over, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2007–2010

Updated data when available, Excel, PDF, more data years, and standard errors: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2013.htm#046>.

[Data are based on interviews and physical examinations of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin ³	Poor glycemic control (A1c greater than 9%) among persons with diagnosed diabetes			
	1988–1994	1999–2002	2003–2006	2007–2010
20 years and over, age-adjusted ⁴	Percent of population with diagnosed diabetes			
All persons ⁵	26.3	24.4	18.5	18.3
Male	22.4	27.7	20.7	20.8
Female.	29.4	*19.8	16.6	15.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White only	23.7	*22.8	*14.5	*11.2
Black or African American only	38.9	25.4	25.5	30.4
Mexican origin	29.8	27.3	*26.2	*23.6
Percent of poverty level: ⁶				
Below 100%	37.2	30.6	*19.8	22.9
100% or more	22.8	*22.2	19.4	17.1
100%–199%	*	*	*19.1	*
200% or more	21.2	*24.9	20.2	18.0
200%–399%	*24.2	*25.8	*18.1	*20.2
400% or more	*	*	*	*
20 years and over, crude				
All persons ⁵	23.3	18.4	13.0	12.5
Male	20.2	20.2	14.8	14.0
Female.	25.8	16.6	11.4	11.0
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White only	20.6	13.6	8.6	9.5
Black or African American only	34.2	25.4	21.0	19.0
Mexican origin	29.2	26.5	24.0	19.5
Percent of poverty level: ⁶				
Below 100%	30.2	25.6	17.6	18.5
100% or more	21.4	15.9	12.2	11.1
100%–199%	24.2	*14.9	*11.5	9.8
200% or more	20.0	16.4	12.5	11.8
200%–399%	*21.2	*17.3	*10.6	12.4
400% or more	*18.3	*	14.8	*11.2
Age				
20–44 years	29.5	*32.1	24.7	24.7
45–64 years	26.0	19.9	16.6	14.1
65 years and over	18.0	*10.2	*4.1	6.8

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) of 20%–30%. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 30%.

¹Physician-diagnosed diabetes was obtained by self-report and excludes women who reported having diabetes only during pregnancy.

²Undiagnosed diabetes is defined as a fasting plasma glucose (FPG) of at least 126 mg/dL 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. Estimates in some prior editions of *Health, United States* included data from respondents who had fasted for at least 9 hours and less than 24 hours. Starting in 2005–2006, testing was performed at a different laboratory and using different instruments than testing in earlier years. The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) conducted crossover studies to evaluate the impact of these changes on FPG and A1c measurements and recommended adjustments to the FPG data. The adjustments recommended by NHANES were incorporated into the data presented here. For more information, see http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/nhanes2005-2006/GLU_D.htm. Prior to *Health, United States, 2010*, the definition of undiagnosed diabetes did not consider hemoglobin A1c. The revised definition of undiagnosed diabetes was based on recommendations from the American Diabetes Association. For more information, see Standards of medical care in diabetes—2010. *Diabetes Care* 2010;33(suppl 1):S11–S61. To ensure data comparability, the revised definition of undiagnosed diabetes was applied to all data in this table. Also see [Appendix II, Diabetes](#).

³Persons of Mexican origin may be of any race. Starting with 1999 data, race-specific estimates are tabulated according to the 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity* and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. The two non-Hispanic race categories shown in the table conform to the 1997 Standards. Starting with 1999 data, race-specific estimates are for persons who reported only one racial group. Prior to data year 1999, estimates were tabulated according to the 1977 Standards. Estimates for single-race categories prior to 1999 included persons who reported one race or, if they reported more than one race, identified one race as best representing their race. See [Appendix II, Hispanic origin; Race](#).

⁴Estimates are age-adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. Age-adjusted estimates in this table may differ from other age-adjusted estimates based on the same data and presented elsewhere if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See [Appendix II, Age adjustment](#).

⁵Includes all other races and Hispanic origins not shown separately.

⁶Percent of poverty level was calculated by dividing family income by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' poverty guideline specific to family size, as well as the appropriate year, and state. Persons with unknown percent of poverty level are excluded (8% in 2007–2010). See [Appendix II, Family income; Poverty](#).

NOTES: Standard errors are available in the spreadsheet version of this table. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>. Data for additional years are available. See the Excel spreadsheet on the *Health, United States* website at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. See [Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey \(NHANES\)](#).