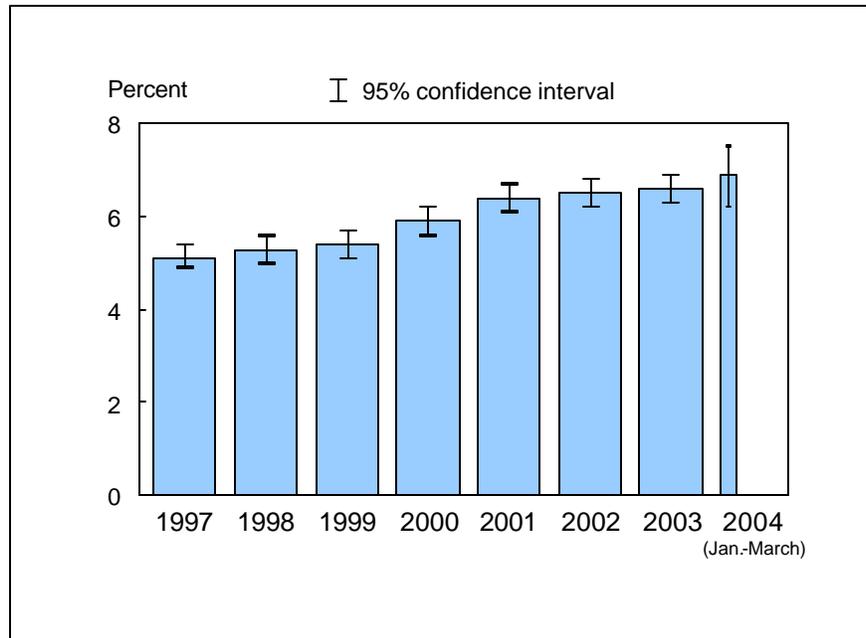


**Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-2004**

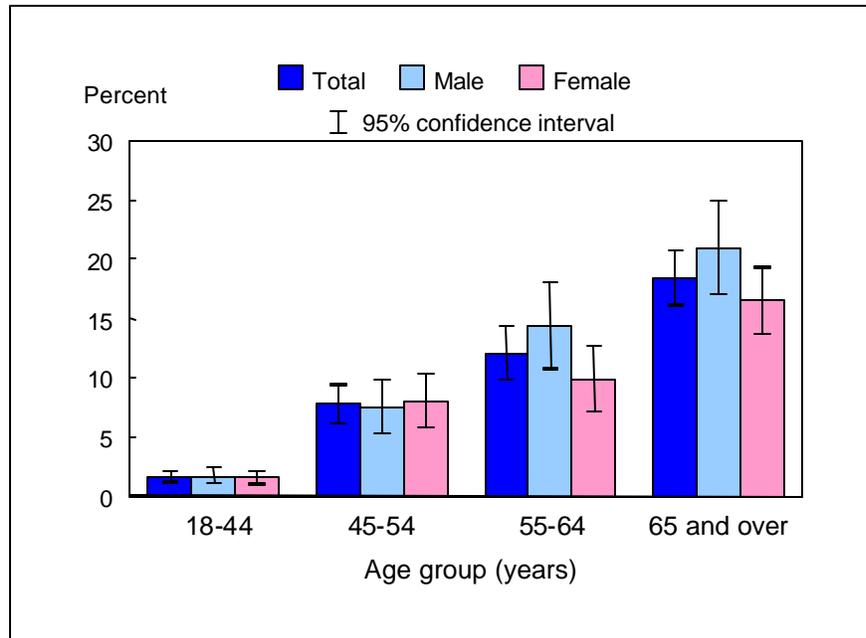


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). CI is confidence interval. Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000-02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See "About This Release" and appendix tables in this release for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997-2004 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2004 was based on data collected from January through March.

- In early 2004, 6.9% (95% CI = 6.2%-7.5%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes.
- From 1997 through early 2004, there was an increasing trend in the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among U.S. adults aged 18 years and over, from 5.1% in 1997 to 6.9% in early 2004.

**Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2004**

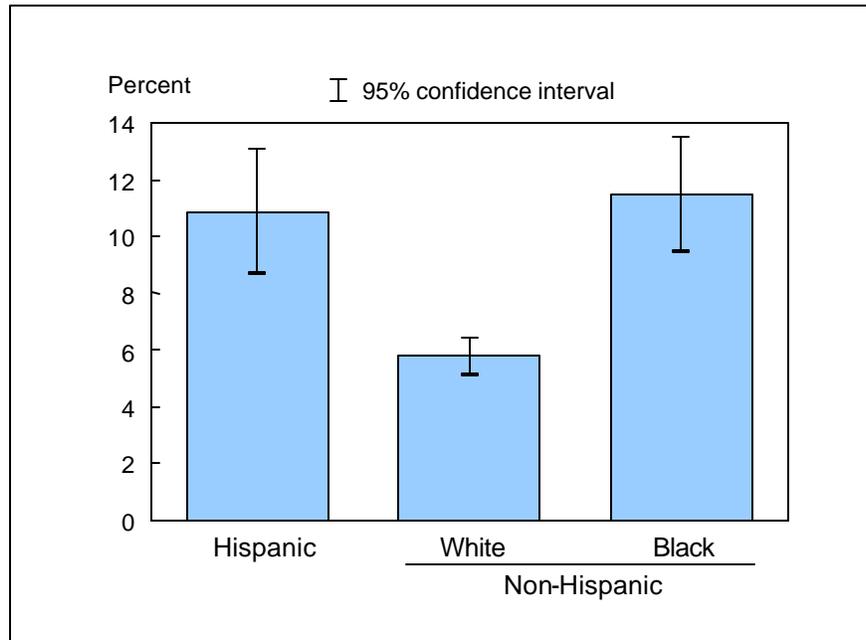


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 5 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2004 National Health Interview Survey.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (18.4%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18-44 years (1.7%).
- For age groups 55-64 years and 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among men than women, but the differences were not statistically significant.

**Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2004**



NOTES: 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 excluded 5 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected from January through March in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2004 National Health Interview Survey.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 10.9% for Hispanic persons, 5.8% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 11.5% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was highest among non-Hispanic black persons, followed by Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic white persons.

## Data tables for figures 14.1-14.3:

**Data table for figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2004**

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude <sup>1</sup>	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup>
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)
January-March 2004	6.9 (6.2-7.5)	6.8 (6.2-7.4)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, and 65 years and over.

**Data table for figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-March 2004**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18-44 years</b>		
Total	1.7	1.2-2.1
Men	1.7	1.1-2.4
Women	1.6	1.0-2.1
<b>45-54 years</b>		
Total	7.7	6.1-9.4
Men	7.5	5.2-9.8
Women	8.0	5.7-10.3
<b>55-64 years</b>		
Total	12.0	9.8-14.3
Men	14.4	10.7-18.0
Women	9.9	7.1-12.6
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	18.4	16.0-20.7
Men	20.9	17.0-24.9
Women	16.5	13.6-19.3
<b>18 years and over: Crude<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	6.9	6.2-7.5
Men	7.3	6.3-8.3
Women	6.5	5.7-7.4
<b>18 years and over: Age-adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>		
Total	6.8	6.2-7.4
Men	7.5	6.6-8.5
Women	6.3	5.5-7.0

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the graph.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, and 65 years and over.



**Data table for figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-March 2004**

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>Percent<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95% confidence interval</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	10.9	8.7-13.1
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	5.8	5.1-6.4
<b>Black, single race</b>	11.5	9.5-13.5

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are age-sex-adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, and 65 years and over.