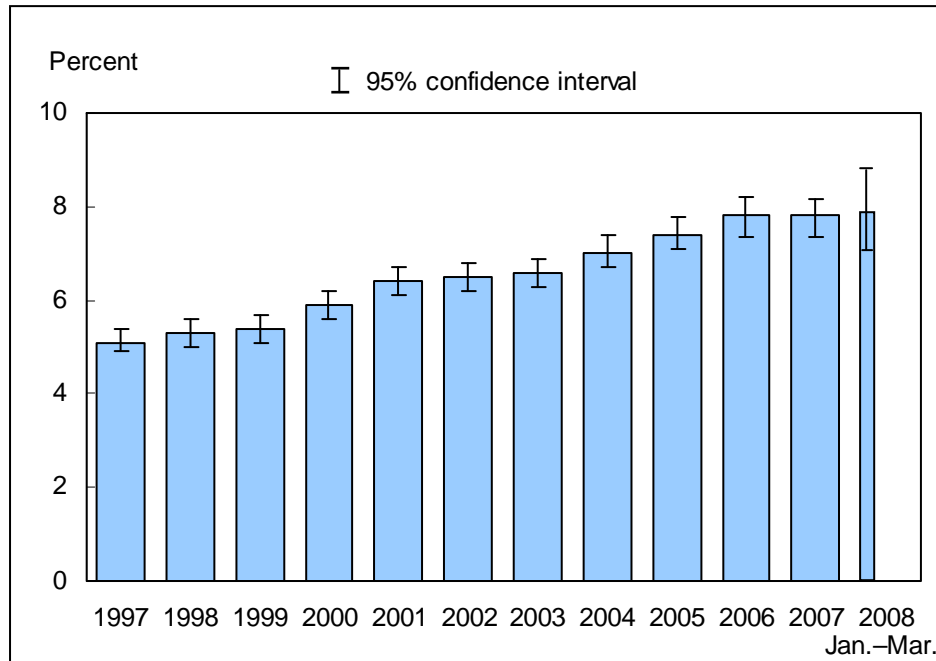


Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–March 2008

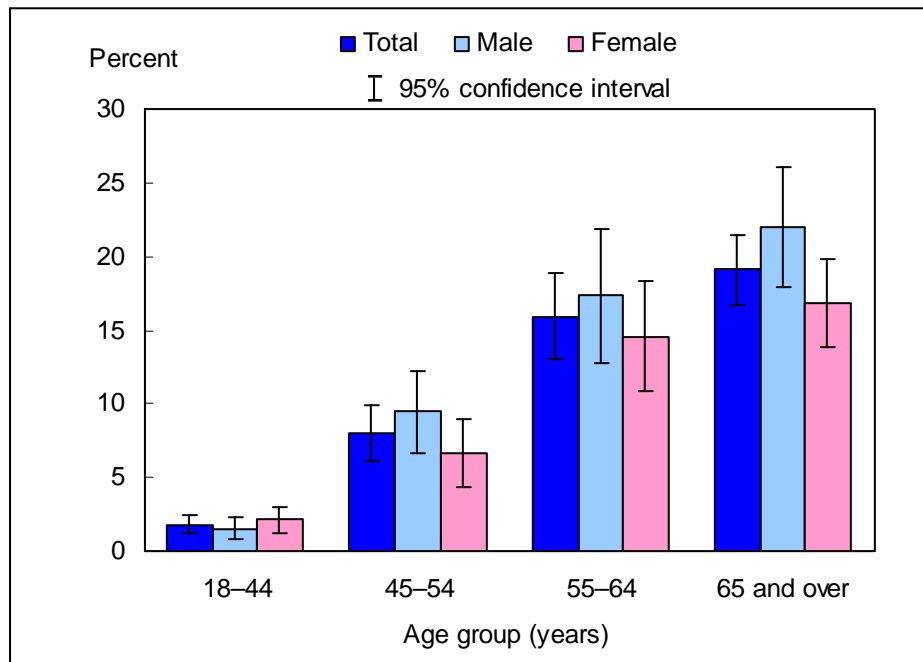


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–March 2008 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In early 2008, 7.9% (95% confidence interval = 7.08–8.78%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was not significantly different from the 2007 estimate of 7.8%.
- From 1997 through early 2008, there was an increasing trend in the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, from 5.1% in 1997 to 7.9% in early 2008.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2008

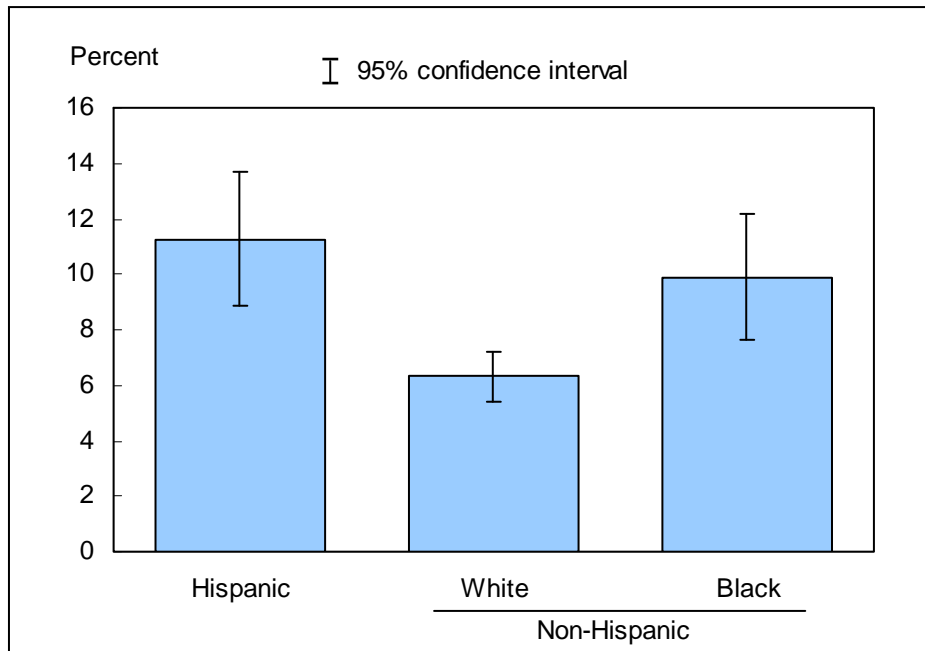


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 6 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 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (19.1%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18–44 years (1.8%).
- For adults aged 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among men than women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–March 2008



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 6 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and 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 2008 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.3% for Hispanic persons, 6.3% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 9.9% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than among 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–March 2008

Year	Crude ¹ percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted ² percent (95% confidence interval)
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)
2004	7.0 (6.7-7.4)	6.9 (6.6-7.3)
2005	7.4 (7.10-7.78)	7.3 (6.95-7.57)
2006	7.8 (7.35-8.20)	7.6 (7.15-7.96)
2007	7.8 (7.33-8.18)	7.5 (7.08-7.87)
January–March 2008	7.9 (7.08-8.78)	7.5 (6.76-8.32)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 2008

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years, total	1.8	1.25-2.38
18–44 years, male	1.5	0.78-2.25
18–44 years, female	2.1	1.23-2.98
45–54 years, total	8.0	6.17-9.86
45–54 years, male	9.4	6.62-12.27
45–54 years, female	6.6	4.36-8.91
55–64 years, total	15.9	12.98-18.81
55–64 years, male	17.3	12.79-21.86
55–64 years, female	14.6	10.81-18.32
65 years and over, total	19.1	16.68-21.51
65 years and over, male	22.0	17.97-26.11
65 years and over, female	16.9	13.91-19.84
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	7.9	7.08-8.78
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	8.4	7.17-9.64
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	7.5	6.40-8.58
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	7.5	6.76-8.32
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	8.3	7.13-9.49
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	6.9	5.92-7.89

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 2008

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.3	8.87-13.66
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race white	6.3	5.44-7.19
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race black	9.9	7.63-12.19

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, January–March 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.