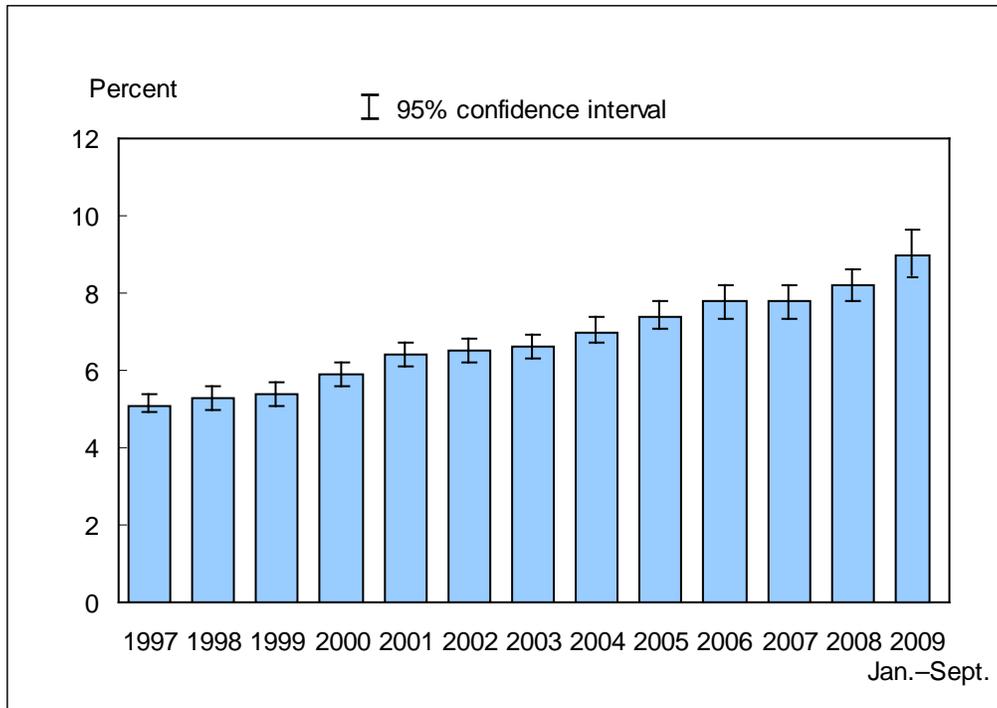


Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997-September 2009

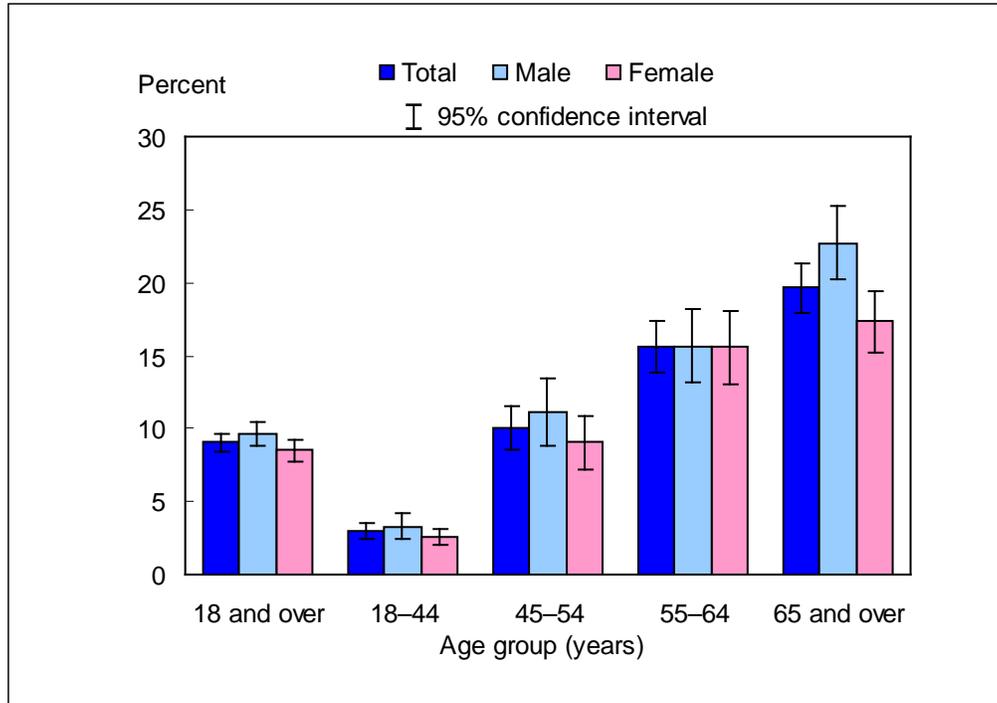


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-September 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For the period January through September 2009, 9.0% (95% confidence interval = 8.48%-9.62%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was higher than the 2008 estimate of 8.2%.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.0% for the period January through September 2009.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January-September 2009

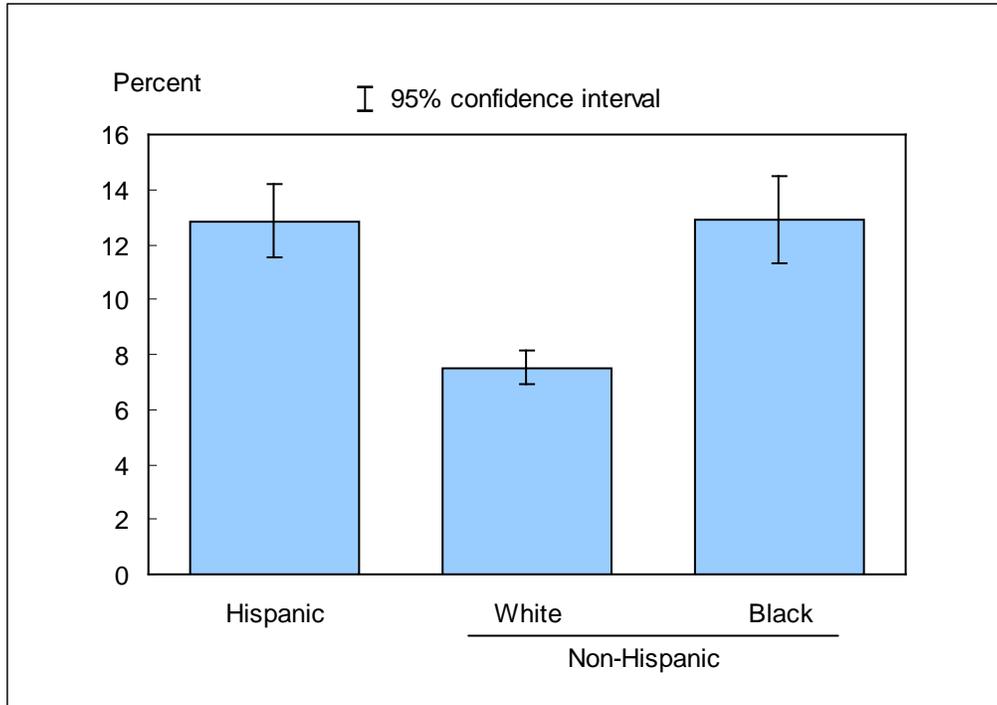


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 13 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-September 2009, Sample Adult Core component. 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. Adults aged 65 years and over (19.7%) were more than six times as likely as adults aged 18-44 (2.9%) to have diagnosed diabetes.
- For adults aged 65 years and over, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher for men than for women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January-September 2009



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 13 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-September 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 12.8% for Hispanic persons, 7.5% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 12.9% 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-September 2009

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)
2008	8.2 (7.81-8.64)	7.8 (7.43-8.19)
January-September 2009	9.0 (8.48-9.62)	8.6 (8.04-9.10)

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 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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997-September 2009, Sample Adult Core component. 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-September 2009

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18-44 years, total	2.9	2.40-3.47
18-44 years, male	3.3	2.43-4.19
18-44 years, female	2.6	1.97-3.16
45-54 years, total	10.1	8.60-11.53
45-54 years, male	11.1	8.79-13.47
45-54 years, female	9.0	7.23-10.87
55-64 years, total	15.6	13.91-17.35
55-64 years, male	15.7	13.20-18.16
55-64 years, female	15.6	13.06-18.10
65 years and over, total	19.7	17.97-21.35
65 years and over, male	22.7	20.16-25.23
65 years and over, female	17.3	15.26-19.40
18 years and over (crude ¹), total	9.0	8.48-9.62
18 years and over (crude ¹), male	9.6	8.79-10.47
18 years and over (crude ¹), female	8.5	7.77-9.24
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), total	8.6	8.04-9.10
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), male	9.5	8.67-10.29
18 years and over (age-adjusted ²), female	7.8	7.13-8.44

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-September 2009, Sample Adult Core component. 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-September 2009

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	12.8	11.51-14.18
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.5	6.90-8.11
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	12.9	11.35-14.50

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January-September 2009, Sample Adult Core component. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.