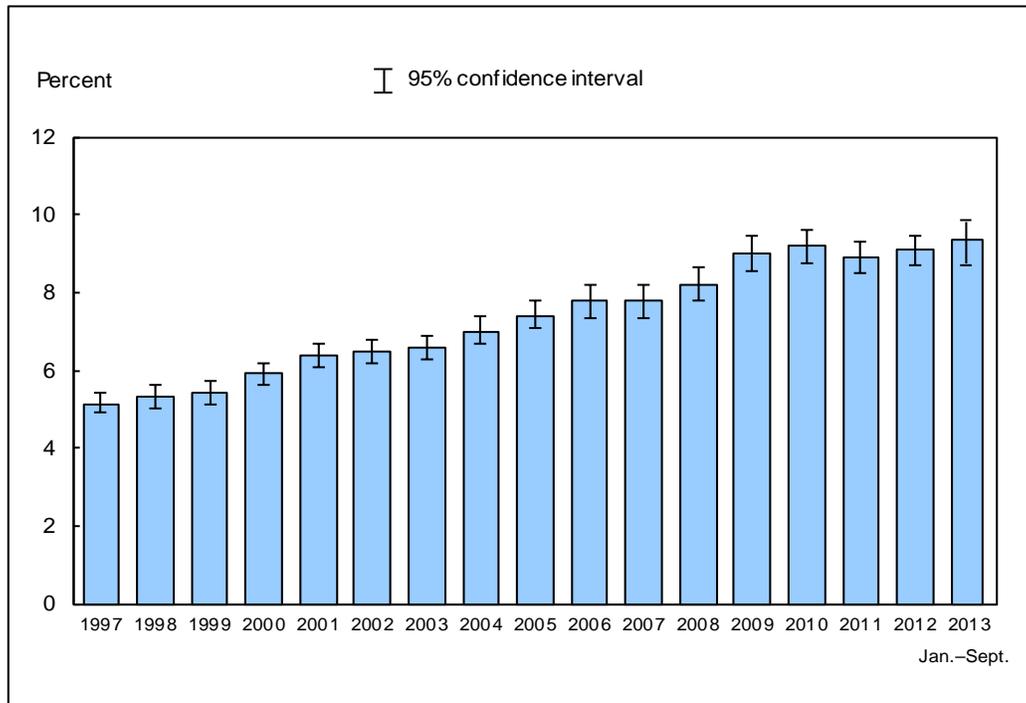


Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1997–September 2013

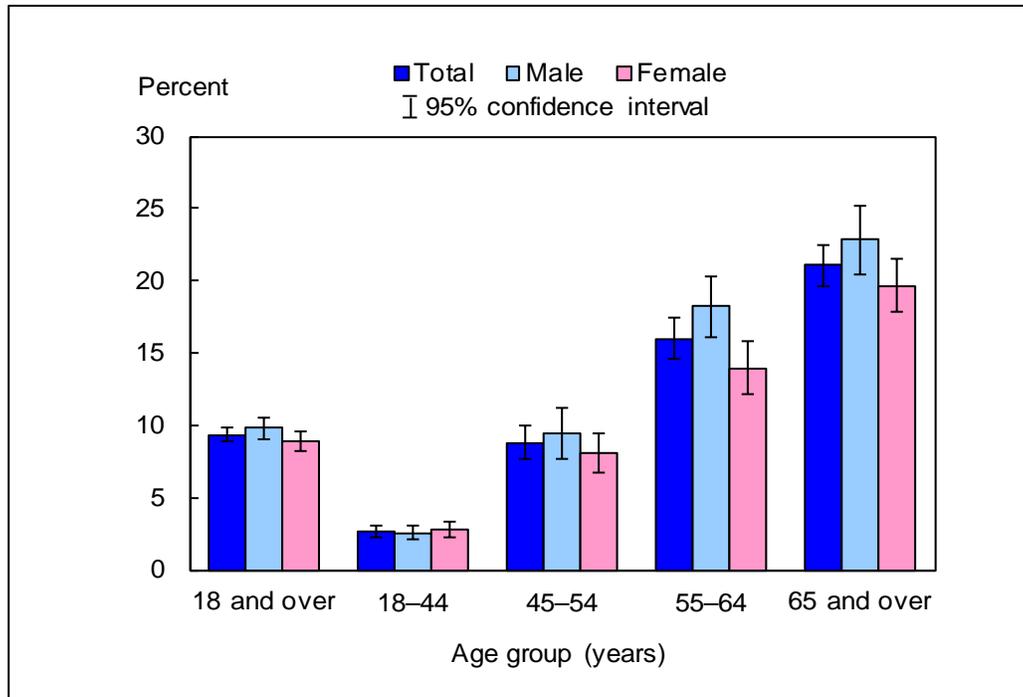


DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2013, Sample Adult Core component.

- For January–September 2013, 9.3% (95% confidence interval = 8.84%–9.79%) of adults aged 18 and over had ever been diagnosed with diabetes; this was not significantly different from the 2012 estimate of 9.1%.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.3% in January–September 2013.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. • 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). • See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2013

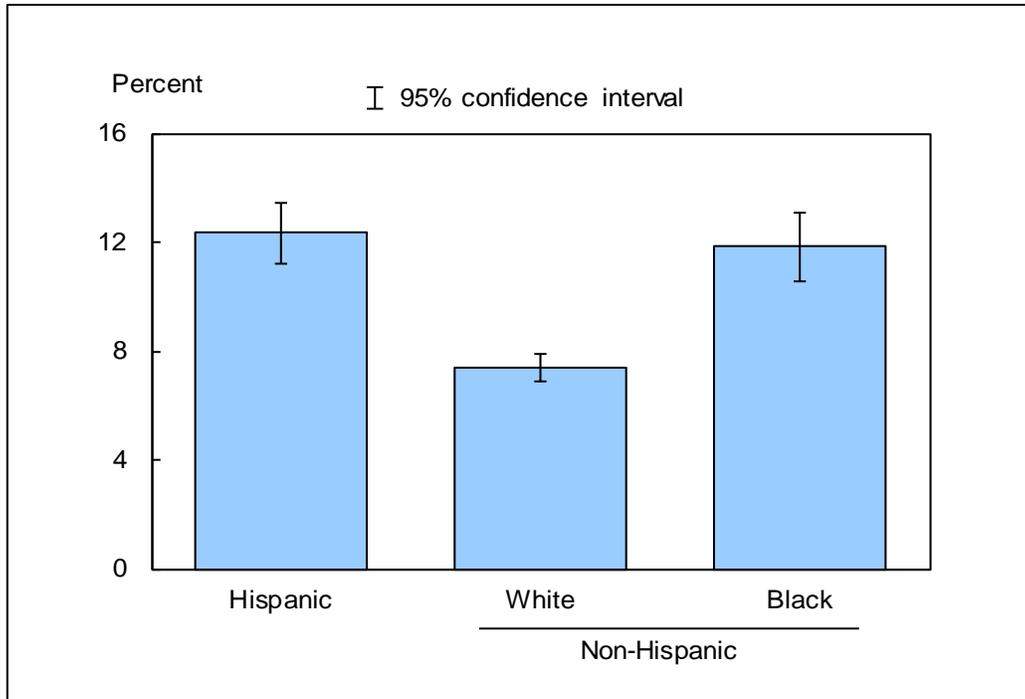


DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2013, Sample Adult Core component.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age. Adults aged 65 and over (21.1%) were more than seven times as likely as those aged 18–44 (2.7%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- For adults aged 18 and over and for age groups 55–64 and 65 and over, men were more likely than women to have been diagnosed with diabetes.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. • 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 the 0.1% of persons with unknown diabetes status. • See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2013



DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2013, Sample Adult Core component.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 12.3% for Hispanic persons, 7.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 11.8% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was lower among non-Hispanic white persons than among Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. • 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 the 0.1% of persons 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, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 and over. • See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

Data tables for Figures 14.1–14.3:

Data table for Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1997–September 2013

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)
2009	9.0 (8.54–9.45)	8.5 (8.09–8.93)
2010	9.2 (8.73–9.59)	8.6 (8.21–8.97)
2011	8.9 (8.51–9.30)	8.3 (7.90–8.61)
2012	9.1 (8.68–9.46)	8.3 (7.93–8.66)
January–September 2013	9.3 (8.84–9.79)	8.5 (8.04–8.90)

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, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 and over.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Beginning with the 2012 data, the National Health Interview Survey transitioned to weights derived from the 2010 census. For 2003–2011 data, weights were derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. For 1997–1999 data, weights were derived from the 1990 census. See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2013, Sample Adult Core component.

Data table for Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2013

Age (years) and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44, total	2.7	2.29–3.02
18–44, male	2.6	2.05–3.05
18–44, female	2.8	2.22–3.29
45–54, total	8.8	7.62–9.94
45–54, male	9.5	7.70–11.23
45–54, female	8.1	6.77–9.49
55–64, total	16.0	14.60–17.40
55–64, male	18.2	16.07–20.31
55–64, female	14.0	12.16–15.80
65 and over, total	21.1	19.62–22.50
65 and over, male	22.8	20.48–25.22
65 and over, female	19.6	17.79–21.50
18 and over (crude ¹), total	9.3	8.84–9.79
18 and over (crude ¹), male	9.8	9.05–10.51
18 and over (crude ¹), female	8.9	8.25–9.51
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), total	8.5	8.04–8.90
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), male	9.1	8.44–9.76
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), female	7.9	7.36–8.49

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, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 and over.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2013, Sample Adult Core component.

Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2013

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	12.3	11.20–13.47
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.4	6.88–7.89
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	11.8	10.55–13.11

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

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2013, Sample Adult Core component.