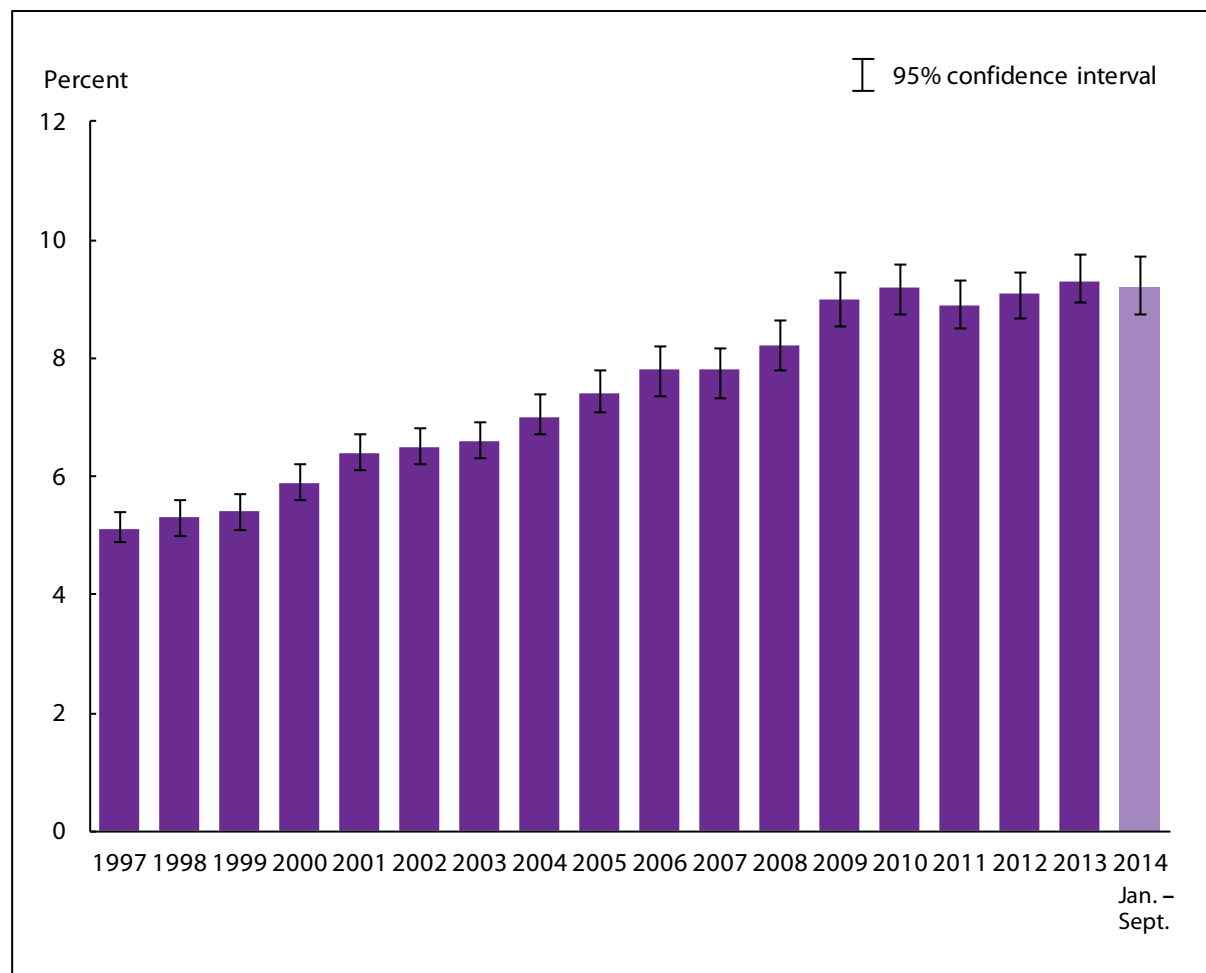


Diagnosed diabetes

Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over: United States, 1997–September 2014

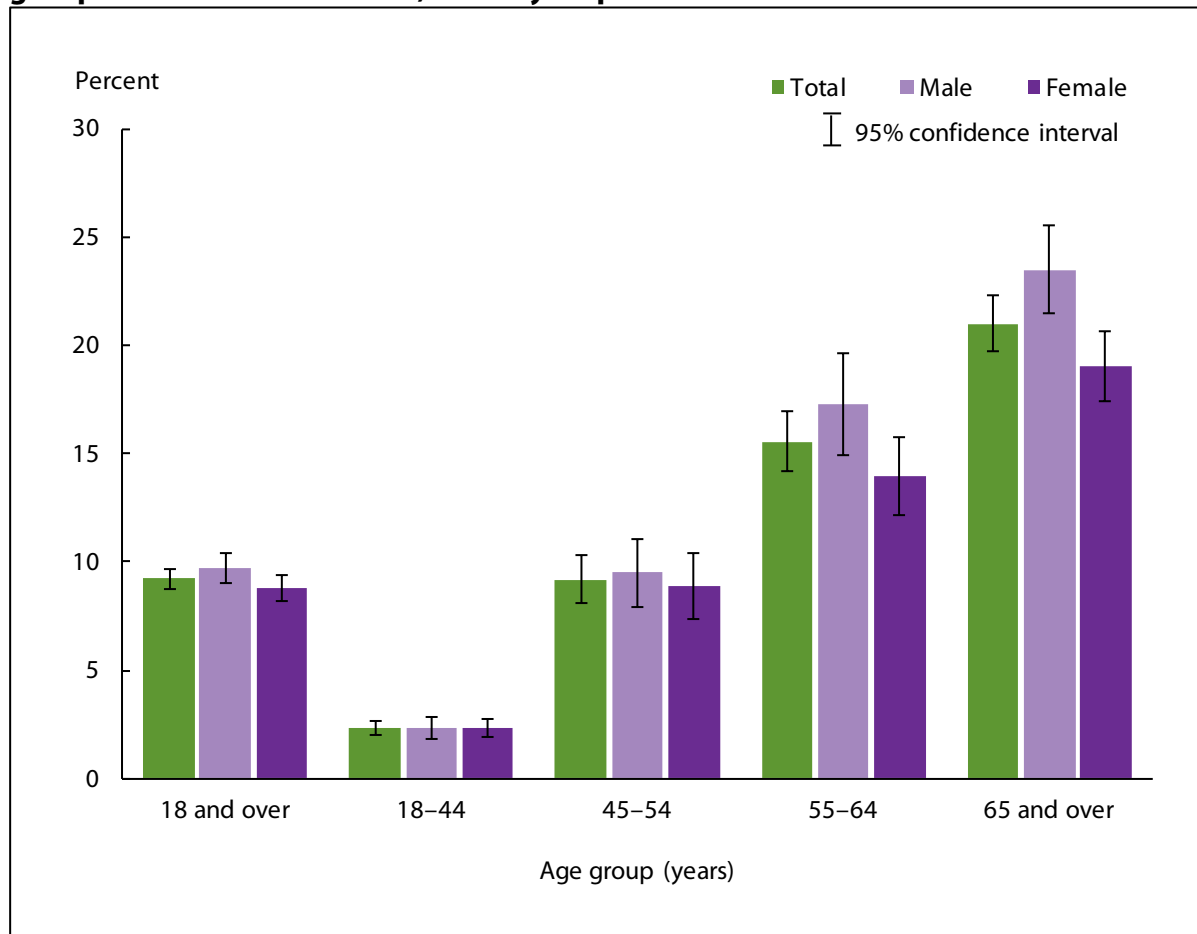


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–September 2014, Sample Adult Core component.

- For January–September 2014, 9.2% (95% confidence interval = 8.75%–9.71%) of adults aged 18 and over had ever been diagnosed with diabetes. This percentage was not significantly different from the 2013 estimate.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over increased from 5.1% in 1997 to 9.3% in 2013.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–September 2014

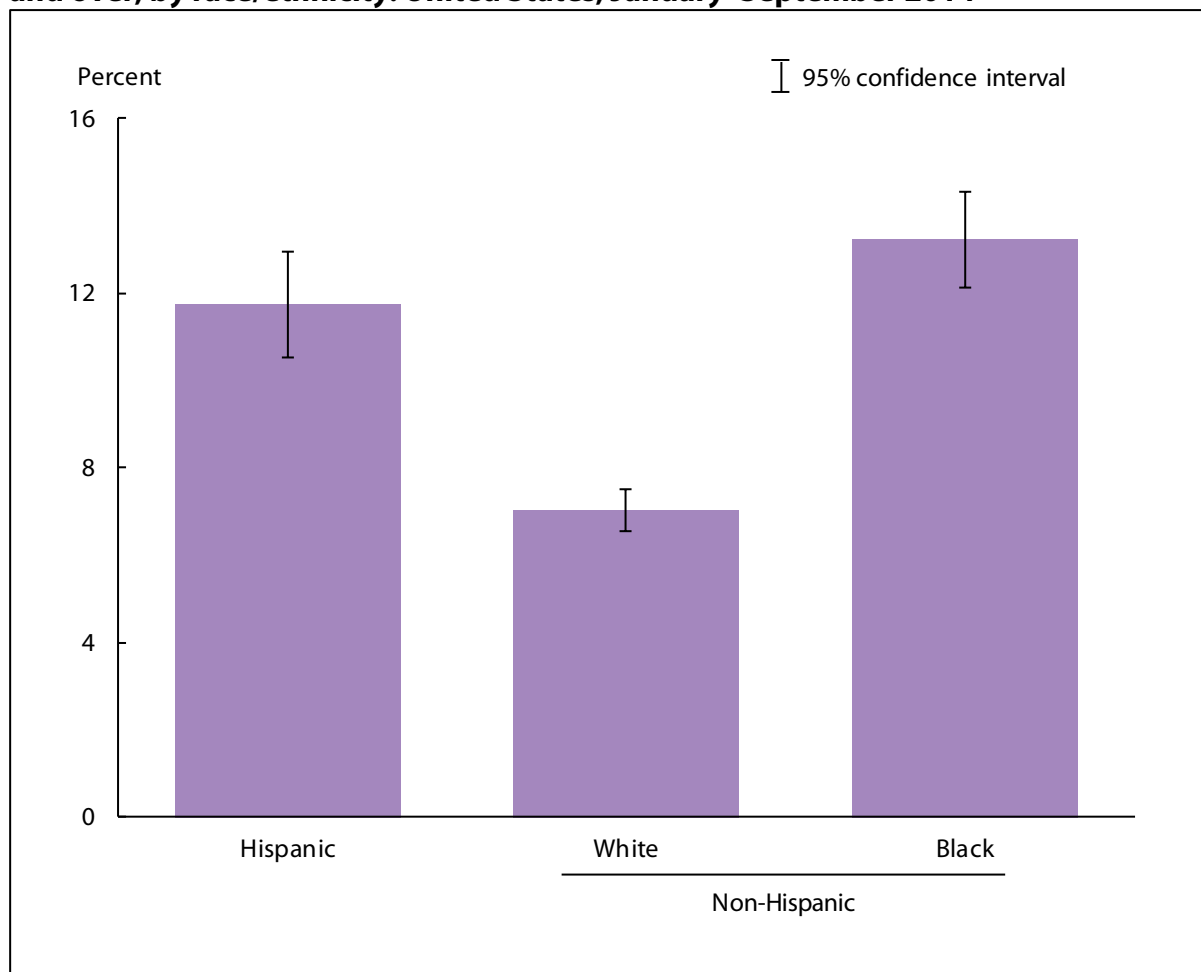


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and 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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2014, Sample Adult Core component.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age. Adults aged 65 and over (21.0%) were more than nine times as likely as those aged 18–44 (2.3%) to have been diagnosed with diabetes.
- For adults aged 18 and over and the age groups 55–64 and 65 and over, the prevalence of having been diagnosed with diabetes was higher among men than among women.

Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, January–September 2014



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 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, January–September 2014, Sample Adult Core component.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.7% for Hispanic persons, 7.0% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 13.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was lower among non-Hispanic white persons than among Hispanic and non-Hispanic black persons.

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 2014

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)
2013	9.3 (8.95-9.75)	8.5 (8.14-8.87)
January–September 2014	9.2 (8.75-9.71)	8.3 (7.90-8.71)

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 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 2014, 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 2014

Age (years) and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44, total	2.3	1.98-2.67
18–44, male	2.3	1.83-2.85
18–44, female	2.3	1.88-2.75
45–54, total	9.2	8.07-10.29
45–54, male	9.5	7.94-11.08
45–54, female	8.9	7.34-10.37
55–64, total	15.5	14.14-16.96
55–64, male	17.3	14.93-19.58
55–64, female	14.0	12.18-15.76
65 and over, total	21.0	19.73-22.26
65 and over, male	23.5	21.44-25.50
65 and over, female	19.0	17.43-20.62
18 and over (crude ¹), total	9.2	8.75-9.71
18 and over (crude ¹), male	9.7	9.05-10.42
18 and over (crude ¹), female	8.8	8.16-9.36
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), total	8.3	7.90-8.71
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), male	9.0	8.43-9.56
18 and over (age-adjusted ²), female	7.7	7.22-8.22

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 2014, 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 2014

Race/ethnicity	Percent ¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	11.7	10.51-12.96
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, white	7.0	6.55-7.52
Not Hispanic or Latino, single race, black	13.2	12.13-14.34

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 2014, Sample Adult Core component.