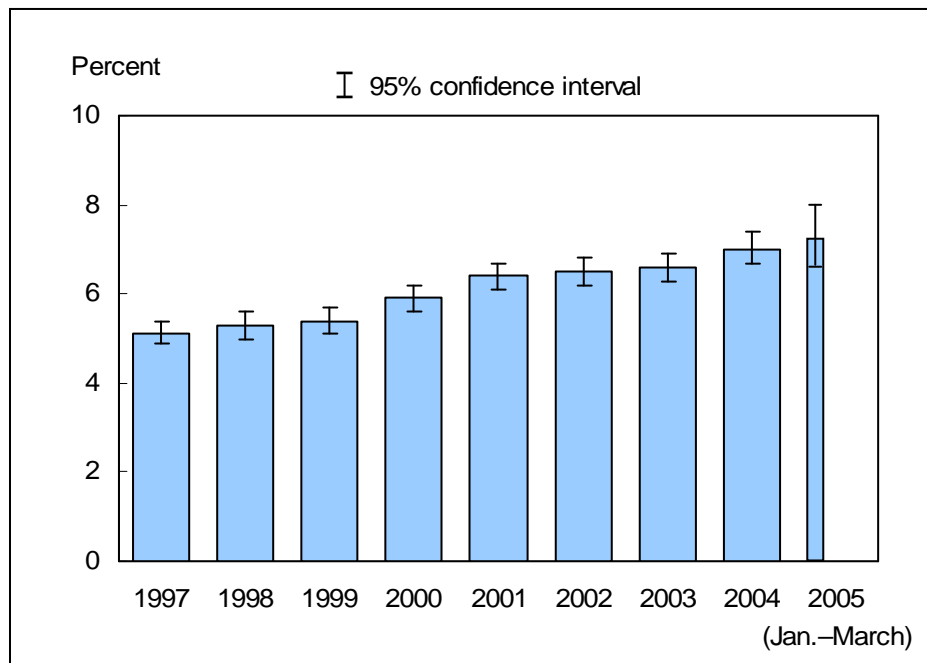


Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2005



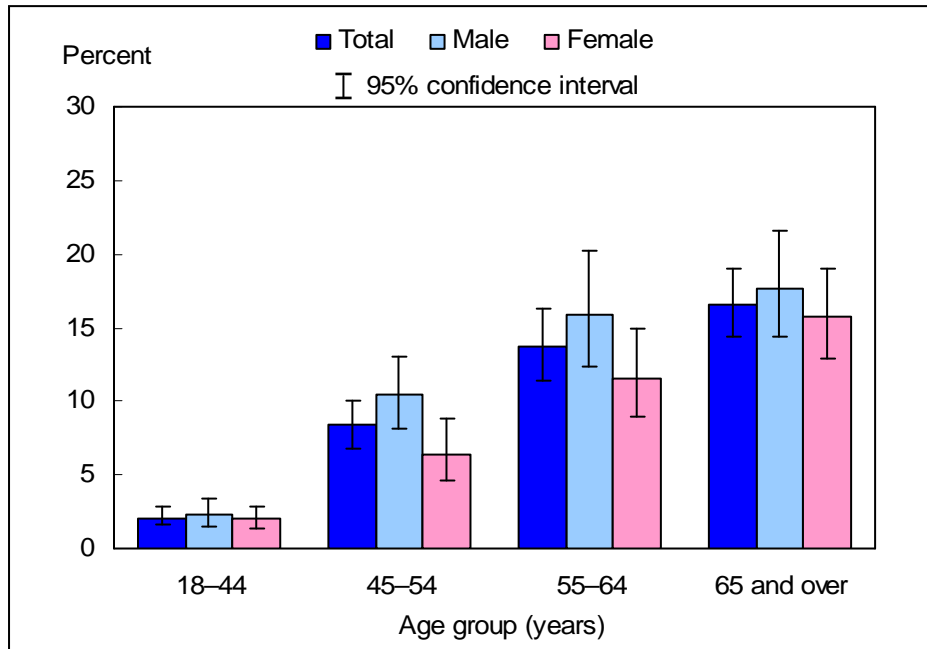
NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The 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 2000–02 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Release” and table III in the Appendix for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2005 National Health Interview Surveys. The estimate for 2005 was based on data collected from January through March. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

■ In early 2005, 7.2% (95% confidence interval = 6.6%–8.0%) of U.S. adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes.

■ From 1997 to early 2005, 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 7.2% in early 2005.

Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, January–March 2005

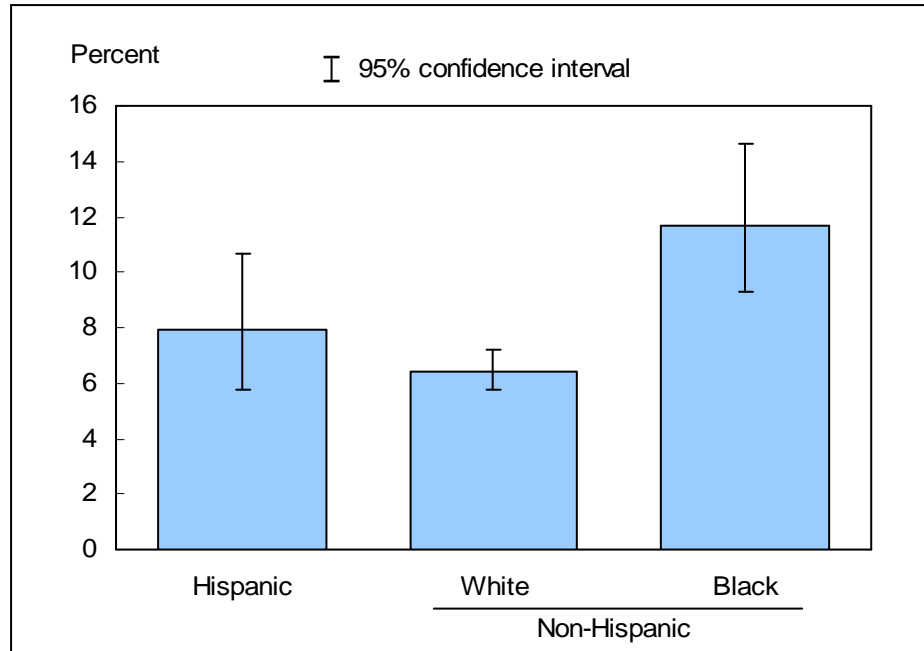


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The 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 2005 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 (16.5%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18–44 years (2.1%).
- For the age group 55–64 years, 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 2005



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 six 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 2005 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 7.9% for Hispanic persons, 6.4% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 11.7% for non-Hispanic black persons.

■ The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons than 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, 1997–2005

Year	Percent (95% confidence interval)	
	Crude ¹	Age-adjusted ²
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)
January–March 2005	7.2 (6.6-8.0)	7.1 (6.5-7.8)

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates 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 SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2005. 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 2005

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
18–44 years		
Total	2.1	1.6-2.8
Male	2.3	1.5-3.4
Female	2.0	1.4-2.9
45–54 years		
Total	8.4	6.8-10.3
Male	10.4	8.1-13.4
Female	6.4	4.6-8.8
55–64 years		
Total	13.7	11.4-16.3
Male	15.9	12.4-20.2
Female	11.6	8.9-15.0
65 years and over		
Total	16.5	14.4-19.0
Male	17.7	14.4-21.6
Female	15.7	12.9-19.0
18 years and over: crude¹		
Total	7.2	6.6-8.0
Male	7.9	7.0-9.0
Female	6.6	5.8-7.6
18 years and over: age-adjusted²		
Total	7.1	6.5-7.8
Male	8.0	7.0-9.0
Female	6.3	5.5-7.1

¹Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

²Estimates 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 SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. 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 2005

Race/ethnicity	Percent¹	95% confidence interval
Hispanic or Latino	7.9	5.8-10.7
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race	6.4	5.8-7.2
Black, single race	11.7	9.3-14.6

¹Estimates 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.