

Women With Diabetes: Quality of Health Care, 2004-2005



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Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
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Rockville, MD 20850

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Acknowledgments

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Julie L. Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H., Director

Kathleen E. Toomey, M.D., M.P.H., Director of the Coordinating Center for Health Promotion

Division of Diabetes Translation, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)

Ann Albright, Ph.D., R.D., Director of the Division of Diabetes Translation

Gloria L.A. Beckles, M.D., M.Sc., Medical Epidemiologist

Quanza S. Brooks-Griffin, M.P.A., Public Health Advisor

Michelle D. Owens, Ph.D., Behavioral Scientist

Lauren Williams, B.S., Health Communications Intern

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)

Carolyn Clancy, M.D., Director

William Munier, M.D., Director, Center for Quality Improvement and Patient Safety

Francis Chesley, M.D., Director, Office of Extramural Research, Education, and Priority Populations

Katherine Crosson, M.P.H., Associate Director, Center for Quality Improvement and Patient Safety

Edward Kelley, Ph.D., Former Director, National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Reports

Jeff Brady, M.D., M.P.H., Former Acting Director, National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Reports

Additional AHRQ Staff

Doreen Bonnett, M.S.W.

Donna Rae Castillo

Rosaly Correa, M.D., Ph.D.

Elizabeth Dayton, M.A.

Darryl Gray, M.D., Sc.D.

Karen Ho, M.H.S.

Shakeh J. Kaftarian, Ph.D.

Social & Scientific Systems, Inc. (SSS)

Xiuhua Chen, M.S.

Amy Galifianakis, M.P.H.

Paul Gorrell, Ph.D.

Andrew Mosso, M.S.

Table of Contents

Highlights	1
Access to Care.....	1
Preventive Services.....	1
Introduction and Methods	5
Introduction.....	5
Methods.....	5
Comparison Groups.....	5
Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Women	11
Size and Growth.....	11
Demographic Profile.....	11
Socioeconomic Profile.....	11
Access to Care	13
Usual Source of Care.....	13
Usual Primary Care Provider.....	14
Insurance.....	15
Emergency Room Visits.....	21
Transportation.....	22
General Health and Well-Being	23
Activity Limitation.....	23
Diabetes-Specific Preventive Care	25
Measurement of Hemoglobin A1c.....	25
Annual Dilated Eye Examination.....	25
Annual Foot Examination.....	25
Cardiovascular Disease-Specific Preventive Care	29
Cholesterol.....	29
Blood Pressure.....	30
Smoking.....	31
Cancer-Specific Care	33
Colorectal Cancer Screening.....	33
Screening for Breast Cancer.....	34
Screening for Cervical Cancer.....	35
Immunization.....	37
Dental Care.....	39
Appendix A: References.....	41
Appendix B: List of Tables.....	45
Appendix C: List of Abbreviations.....	91



Highlights

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) are pleased to release this report, *Women With Diabetes: Quality of Health Care*, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). This report uses national data sets to show gaps in knowledge about quality of care among women with diagnosed diabetes. The report examines the quality of health care in the United States for women with and without diagnosed diabetes, using the most scientifically based measures and national data sources available. It presents 15 measures of health care quality showing the use of services in several areas: access to care, general well-being, evidence-based diabetes-specific preventive care, cardiovascular disease-specific preventive care, cancer-specific care, immunizations, and dental care.

This Highlights section offers a concise overview of findings from this report. The findings indicate that among women with and without diagnosed diabetes, disparities exist in access to and quality of care.

Access to Care

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to report having a usual source of care.
- Women under age 65 with diabetes were significantly more likely than those without diabetes to have only public insurance.
- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have reported an emergency room visit in the past year.

Preventive Services

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than women without diabetes to have had blood pressure less than 130/80 mm Hg.
- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than women without diabetes to have had a dental visit in the past year.
- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months, and significantly more likely to have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination. However, among women younger than age 65, only about 40% have been immunized against influenza and fewer than 40% have ever received a pneumococcal vaccination.

Measures of access to care and quality of care among women with diagnosed diabetes were selected from the annual National Healthcare Disparities Report (NHDR) published by AHRQ. The measures analyzed in this report are not necessarily a comprehensive and balanced set, due to data availability and other constraining factors for the diabetes population. All the measures used are evidence-based recommendations to prevent morbidity and mortality among adult women with and without diagnosed diabetes. The table below summarizes the findings, comparing how the American health care system provides care to women with diagnosed diabetes with how it provides care to women without diabetes and men with diagnosed diabetes.

For many of the measures presented in this report, adults with diabetes and women with diagnosed diabetes fared worse than their comparison groups. Even for measures with similar or better care, there is often room to improve the overall quality of and access to care. Nonetheless, these measures highlight where the American health care system excels and where the greatest opportunities for improvement are. This information identifies areas with greater need for programmatic efforts, policies, research, and services to address specific issues for women with diagnosed diabetes across the lifespan.

Table 1. Summary of Disparities by Diagnosed Diabetes Status and Gender

	Women With Diagnosed Diabetes Compared With Women Without Diabetes	Women With Diagnosed Diabetes Compared With Men With Diagnosed Diabetes
Better	<p>9 measures</p> <p>Access to Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with a usual source of care • Women with a usual primary care provider • Women with any type of insurance • Women without insurance all year • Women without insurance for any period <p>Cardiovascular Disease-Specific Preventive Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who had a cholesterol check in the past 2 years • Women who received advice to quit smoking <p>Immunization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months • Women who ever received a pneumococcal vaccination 	<p>1 measure</p> <p>Diabetes-Specific Preventive Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults whose hemoglobin A1c level was >9.0%
Same	<p>3 measures</p> <p>Cancer-Specific Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who reported they had received a colorectal cancer screening • Women who reported they had a mammogram • Women who reported they had a Pap smear 	<p>15 measures</p> <p>Access to Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with a usual source of care • Adults with a usual primary care provider • Adults with any type of insurance • Adults without insurance all year • Adults without insurance for any period • Adults who reported an emergency room visit • Adults who usually use public transportation to get to provider <p>Diabetes-Specific Preventive Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults whose hemoglobin A1c level was <7.0% • Adults who received all three recommended services for diabetes

Table 1. Summary of Disparities by Diagnosed diabetes status and Gender (continued)

	Women With Diagnosed Diabetes Compared With Women Without Diabetes	Women With Diagnosed Diabetes Compared With Men With Diagnosed Diabetes
Same		<p>15 measures</p> <p>Cardiovascular Disease-Specific Preventive Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults who had a cholesterol check • Adults with blood pressure less than 130/80 mm Hg • Adults who received advice to quit smoking <p>Immunization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months • Adults who ever received a pneumococcal vaccination <p>Dental Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults who reported a dental visit
Worse	<p>8 measures</p> <p>Access to Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with private insurance • Women with public insurance (no private insurance) • Women with any period of public insurance • Women who reported an emergency room visit • Women who usually use public transportation to get to provider <p>General Health and Well-Being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with activity limitation <p>Cardiovascular Disease-Specific Preventive Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with blood pressure less than 130/80 mm Hg <p>Dental Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who reported a dental visit 	<p>5 measures</p> <p>Access to Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with private insurance • Adults with public insurance (no private insurance) • Adults with any period of public insurance <p>General Health and Well-Being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults with activity limitation <p>Cancer-Specific Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults who reported they had ever received a colorectal cancer screening



Introduction and Methods

Introduction

An estimated 24 million people in the United States, or 8% of adults 20 years or older, have diabetes; of these, almost half are women.¹ Projections indicate that women will account for the majority of cases between 2010 and 2050.² According to the Public Health Service Task Force on Women's Health Issues, diabetes is a women's health issue because of the unique health concerns that can arise from diabetes in pregnancy. In addition, women with diabetes face an increased risk of cardiovascular disease.²⁻⁵ Yet, many reports do not stratify by sex, so it is difficult to determine the quality of care that women with, or are at risk of, diabetes receive.

Chronic illnesses and complications from diseases such as diabetes can affect overall quality of life. These conditions may place people at risk of disability, comorbid conditions such as depression and cardiovascular disease, and premature death.⁶⁻⁹ Diabetes treatment strategies to reduce morbidity and mortality include specific interventions such as strict blood glucose control, eye and foot examinations, and cholesterol and blood pressure control. Recent national data suggest that implementation of these recommendations for diabetes care for the total diabetic population has improved since 1995. However, the quality of care remains suboptimal.¹⁰ The projected increase in the number of women with diagnosed diabetes suggests the need for analyses of data that examine the level of use of recommended preventive care services for these women.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) collaborated with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to develop this report, which assesses and describes the quality of care that women with diagnosed diabetes receive in the United States. The information in this report can be used to identify gaps in public health programs, policies, research, and services related to women with diagnosed diabetes across the lifespan. Programs specifically designed to ameliorate barriers to optimal care are needed to reduce the sex disparities in quality of health care currently delivered to women with diagnosed diabetes.

Methods

This report analyzes a wide array of measures selected by experts at CDC and AHRQ as highly relevant to an examination of diabetes and women. The report includes measures of access to health care, general health and well-being, diabetes-specific preventive care, cardiovascular disease-specific preventive care, cancer-specific preventive care, immunization, and other complications. The measures analyzed in this report are not necessarily a comprehensive or balanced set, due to data availability and other constraining factors. Nonetheless, they highlight where the American health care system excels, and where the greatest gaps are.

Comparison Groups

Throughout the report, the comparison groups are:

- Women with diagnosed diabetes compared with women without diabetes.
- Women with diagnosed diabetes compared with men with diagnosed diabetes.

Women are defined as females age 18 years and older. Only differences with a two-tailed p value of 0.05 or less are discussed in the findings beneath each chart. However, small sample sizes may prevent differences that are clinically important, if real, from meeting this criterion. Rarely, some relatively minor differences may attain statistical significance due to very large sample sizes. Estimates are suppressed if the relative standard error is greater than 30%.

Data Sources

Data are from three nationally representative sources:

- Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)
- National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

Each source is described in detail below. Each measure presented in the report has its data source and data year reported beneath the figure. Data for the appendix tables are not age adjusted. However, statistical comparisons reported here are based on age-adjusted data, with the 2000 U.S. census population as the standard population. Data from MEPS and NHANES are age adjusted using the age groups 18-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over. Data from the NHIS are also age adjusted, but with age groups as follows:

- Mammography: ages 40-64, 65-74, and 75 and over
- Pap tests: ages 18-44, 45-64, and 65 and over
- Colorectal cancer screenings: ages 50-64, 65-74, and 75 and over
- Immunizations: ages 18-44, 45-64, and 65 and over

For diabetes and sex comparisons, estimates were age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. census population.

Medical Expenditure Panel Survey

Sponsor

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Population Targeted

MEPS is a nationally representative survey of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of all ages. MEPS uses a sample of NHIS respondents.

Survey Sample Design

The MEPS sampling frame is drawn from respondents to the NHIS, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). MEPS augments information in the NHIS by selecting a sample of NHIS respondents and collecting additional data on their health care expenditures. MEPS also links these data with additional information from the respondents' medical providers, employers, and insurance providers.

Mode of Administration

MEPS has been conducted annually from 1996 to the present. The survey has three components: Household Component, Medical Provider Component, and Insurance Component. The Household Component (HC), the core survey, is an interviewer-administered computer-assisted personal interview. The MEPS-HC collects detailed data on demographic characteristics, health conditions, health status, use of medical care services, charges and payments, access to care, satisfaction with care, health insurance coverage, income, and employment. The data for this report were obtained using the following specific sections of the 2004 MEPS-HC:

1. Demographic characteristics. Demographic characteristics include age, gender, race, ethnicity, education, industry and occupation, employment status, household composition, and family income. Racial and ethnic variables and categories were changed in 2002 to comply with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards.
2. Self-Administered Questionnaire. This self-administered paper questionnaire collects a variety of health and health care quality measures of adults. The health care quality measures were taken from the health plan version of an AHRQ-sponsored family of survey instruments designed to measure quality of care from the consumer's perspective.
3. Diabetes Care Survey. This self-administered paper questionnaire is completed by persons identified as ever having been told that they had diabetes. Data are collected on diabetes care.
4. Access to Care. The Access to Care section gathers information on five main topic areas: family members' origins and preferred languages; family members' usual source of health care; characteristics of usual source of health care providers; satisfaction with and access to the usual source of health care; and access to medical treatment, dental treatment, and prescription medicines.
5. Preventive Care. For each person, a series of questions were asked primarily about the receipt of preventive care or screening examinations.

Notes

AHRQ fields a new MEPS panel annually. In this design, two calendar years of information are collected from each household in a series of five rounds of data collection over a 2.5-year period. These data are then linked with additional information collected from the respondents' medical providers, employers, and insurance providers. This series of data collection activities is repeated each year on a new sample of households, resulting in overlapping panels of survey data.

Contact Information

Agency home page: <http://www.ahrq.gov>.

Data system home page: <http://www.meps.ahrq.gov>.

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

Sponsor

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Population Targeted

The civilian noninstitutionalized population of all ages residing in the United States.

Survey Sample Design

NHANES uses a stratified multistage probability sample, nationally representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of all ages. The NHANES 1999–2004 survey was designed to use an annual sample that was nationally representative. Approximately 5,000 people are examined at 15 locations each year, with oversampling of African Americans, Mexican Americans, adolescents, older people, and low-income non-Hispanic Whites.

Mode of Administration

In-person interviews are conducted in the household and in a private setting in the mobile examination center. Standardized physical examinations and medical tests are conducted in mobile examination centers.

Primary Survey Content

Primary topics include chronic disease prevalence and conditions (including undiagnosed conditions), risk factors, diet and nutritional status, immunization status, infectious disease prevalence, health insurance, and measures of environmental exposures. Other topics include hearing, vision, mental health, anemia, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, obesity, oral health, mental health, and physical fitness. Demographic data include age, gender, race and ethnicity, education, place of birth, income, occupation, and industry of occupation.

Years Collected

From 1960 to 1994, NHANES was administered seven times. Beginning in 1999, the survey has been conducted continuously. The current NHANES is released in 2-year data sets. For this report, the NHANES 1999-2000, NHANES 2001-2002, and NHANES 2003-2004 data sets were combined.

Contact Information

Agency home page: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>.

Data system home page: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>.

National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

Sponsor

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Population Targeted

Civilian noninstitutionalized population of all ages residing in the United States.

Survey Sample Design

The NHIS uses a stratified multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of 358 primary sampling units (PSUs), with oversampling of African Americans and Hispanics. A typical NHIS sample for the data collection years 1995–2005 consists of approximately 7,000 second-stage units (segments) within a PSU. The expected sample of 43,000 occupied respondent households yields a probability sample of about 111,000 persons. The survey is designed to make the weekly sample representative of the target population and additive over time. In 2004, the survey instrument and data production process were reengineered.

Mode of Administration

The NHIS has been conducted annually since 1957; the current questionnaire design has been used since 1997. Personal interviews are conducted in households, using computer-assisted personal interviewing, administered by professional interviewers and conducted in English and Spanish. The Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) Spanish version was initiated in mid-1998). A new instrument, which utilizes Blaise® computer-assisted interviewing software, was implemented for the 2004 survey year. This report uses data from the 2005 NHIS.

Primary Survey Content

Information is obtained on demographic characteristics, illnesses, injuries, impairments, chronic conditions, utilization of health resources, health insurance, and other health topics. The core household interview asks about everyone in the household. Additional questions are asked of one sample adult and one sample child (under age 18) per family in the household.

The sample adult questionnaire includes chronic health conditions and limitations in activity, health behaviors, health care access, health care provider contacts, immunizations, and AIDS knowledge and attitudes. The sample child questionnaire includes questions about chronic health conditions, limitation of activities, health status, behavior problems, health care access and utilization, and immunizations. Child data are proxy reported by a parent or other knowledgeable adult respondent. Adult sample person data are all self-reported.

Special modules are fielded periodically and cover areas such as cancer, prevention, disability, and use of complementary and alternative medicine. Demographic data include age, gender, race and ethnicity, education, income, marital status, place of birth, industry, and occupation.

Contact Information

Agency home page: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>.

Data system home page: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.



Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Women

Size and Growth

In 2004, women accounted for 51.4% of the estimated 220.4 million U.S. residents age 18 and over.¹¹ By 2050, the female population is projected to grow by 70 million.¹² This growth will primarily be due to low birth rates, declining death rates, and net international migration, with middle-aged and older women contributing the greatest share of the increase.¹³ The percentage of women among immigrants has been increasing steadily.¹⁴ In 2004, women comprised 54.5% of legal immigrants and 42% of unauthorized migrants to the United States.¹⁵ Growth of the female population will enlarge the number of women at risk of diabetes. Already, the number of women diagnosed with diabetes is projected to reach more than 14 million by 2050, nearly 60% of whom will be age 65 and over.²

Demographic Profile

Age and race/ethnicity are strongly associated with access to care and quality of care.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ Older women are more likely than older men to have reduced access to care and to receive suboptimal levels of recommended health care services.¹⁹ Minority women are more likely than White women to have similar circumstances. In 2004, 49.2% of women were in the reproductive years (18-44), 32.0% were in the middle years (45-64), and 18.7% were age 65 and over.¹¹ As the population ages, women increasingly outnumber men such that, by age 75, there are 60% more women than men and twice as many women as men are age 85 and over.

The female population is also racially and ethnically heterogeneous.¹² Of the estimated 146.9 million (98.5%) women reporting a single race in 2004,²⁰ almost 70% were non-Hispanic Whites, 12.8% were non-Hispanic Blacks, 13.4% were Hispanics of any race, 4.2% were Asians, 0.8% were American Indians or Alaska Natives, and 0.1% were Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. The minority population is expected to double by 2050.¹³ Diabetes is nearly twice as common among minority women,^{21,22} and both the number of minority women and the prevalence of diabetes in these groups are projected to increase most rapidly.^{2,13} Recent studies indicate that a substantial number of women with diabetes receive worse diabetes care than men with diabetes and that the sex disparity is greater in ethnic minority groups.^{23,24}

Socioeconomic Profile

Socioeconomic position (SEP), as measured by education or income, is strongly related to health, access to health care, and quality of care. As SEP decreases, people become increasingly vulnerable to conditions such as diabetes.^{25,26} They also are less likely to have adequate access to health care and more likely to receive low levels of recommended evidence-based health care services.¹⁷

Despite increasing percentages of women who attain high levels of education and participate in the labor force, a substantial proportion of women live in socioeconomically disadvantaged circumstances.²⁷ Among women age 18 and over in 2004, approximately 15% had not completed high school and only about one-quarter had completed college or higher; estimates for older women were 28% and 14%, respectively. Regardless of level of education, women are less likely than men to be employed. Even when they work full time, their median earnings are three-quarters of men's earnings.²⁷ Consequently, poverty is a major concern for women across the lifespan.²⁸

In 2004, more than 14 million (13%) women lived in poverty (at or below 100% of the Federal poverty level), accounting for 3 out of every 5 poor adults age 18 and over. Most poor women (59%) were in the reproductive years and nearly 20% were age 65 and over. The poverty statistics for minority women of all ages are especially grave: overall, 1 in 4 Black women and 1 in 5 Hispanic women lived at or below the Federal poverty level and there was little variation with age.²⁸ Women were also more likely to live in poverty if they were foreign born, were age 65 and over and lived alone, had not completed high school, worked part time, or lived in single female-headed households or central cities.^{14,28-30} Women with diabetes are more likely than women without diabetes to have low levels of formal education and to live in low-income households, independent of marital status, size of household, or employment status. Furthermore, the SEP gap in prevalence of diabetes has been widening over the past 25 years.

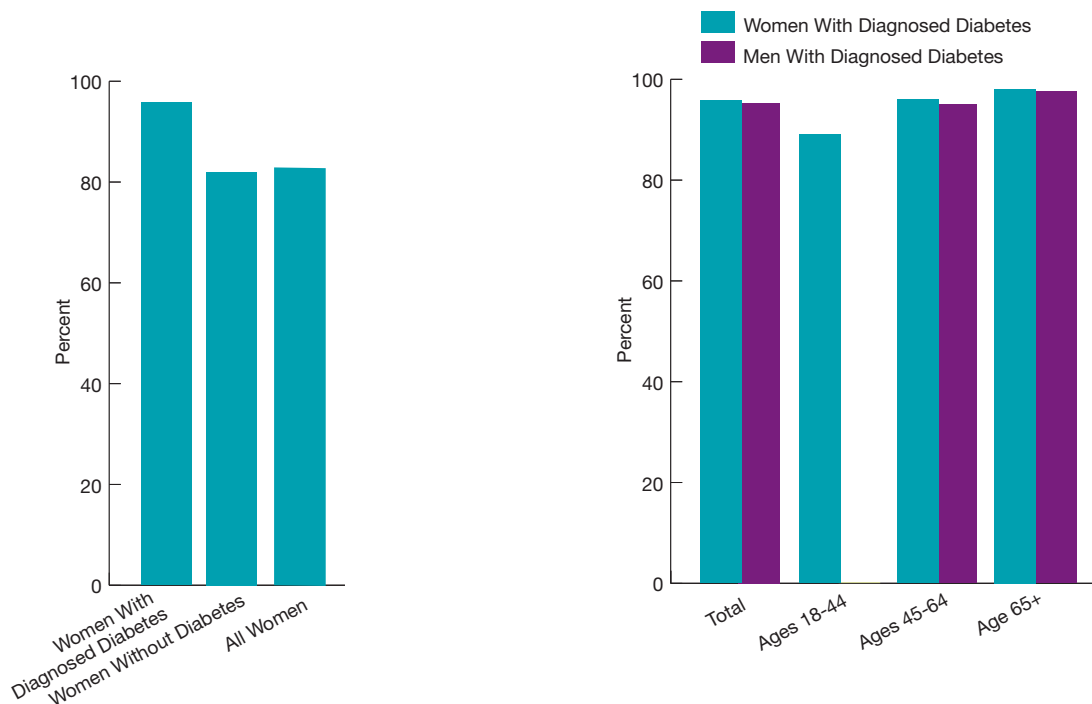
In summary, the demographic and socioeconomic profiles of women have important implications for the health care of women with, or at risk of, diabetes. First, until the middle of the 21st century, it is anticipated that women will be the majority of adults with diabetes. Second, barriers to optimal diabetes care (older age, minority ethnicity, low levels of education, economic insecurity) are common among women.

Access to Care

Women with diabetes need a consistent source of health care, either a person or a place, to receive ongoing patient-centered-care, which can delay or prevent the complications of diabetes. Several factors can impede a woman’s ability to obtain access to care. Race and ethnicity, SEP, age, and other factors contribute to the lack of ongoing care for women.⁴

Usual Source of Care

Women reporting a usual source of care, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

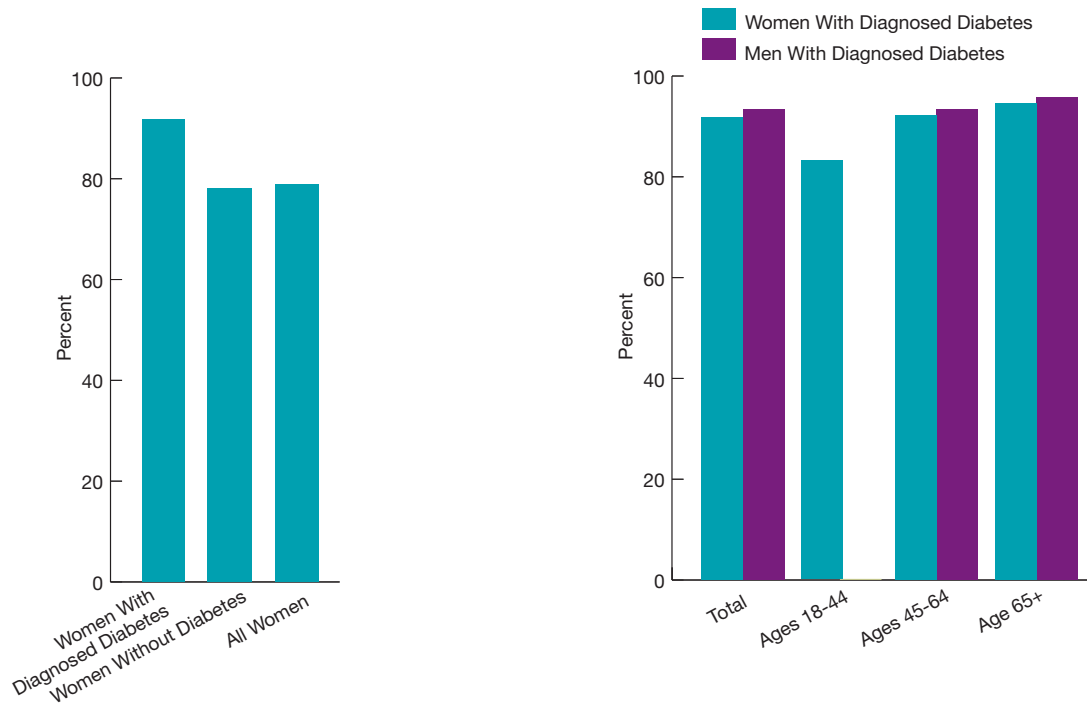
Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 1a and 1b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to report a usual source of care.
- No significant difference in having a usual source of care was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes, either for the total population or for any age groups.

Usual Primary Care Provider

Women reporting a usual primary care provider, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

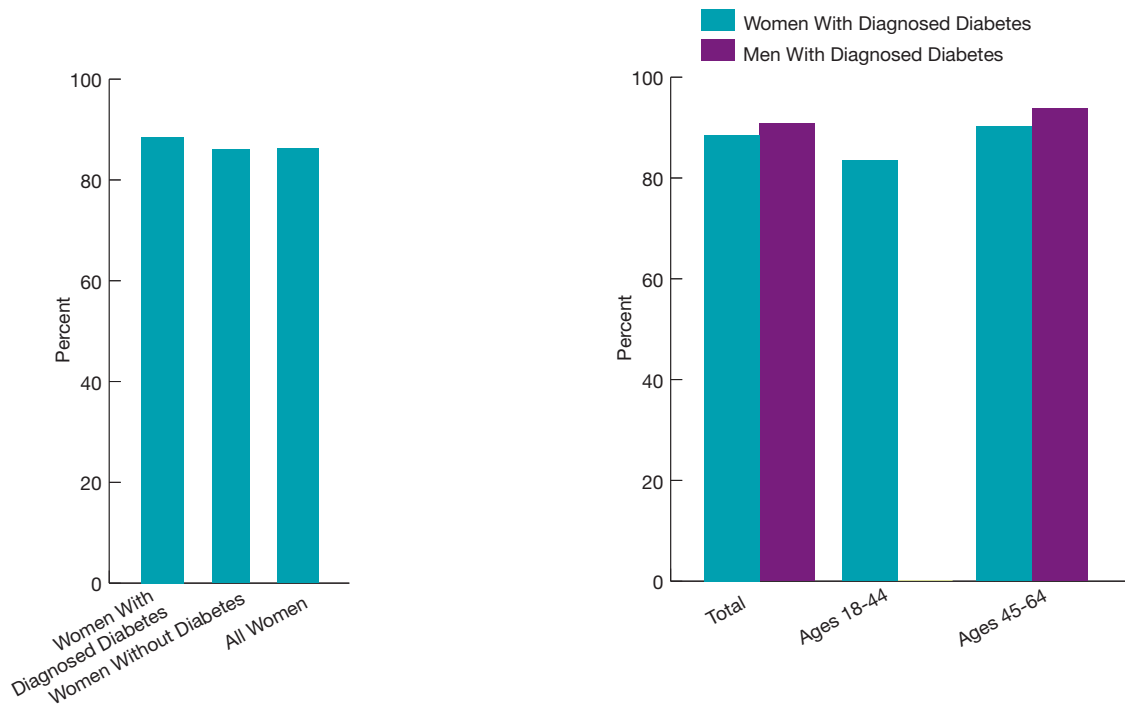
Appendix table number: Tables 2a and 2b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to report that they had a usual primary care provider.
- No significant difference in having a usual primary care provider was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes, either overall or within any age group.

Insurance

Health insurance coverage is an essential component of access to care. Both men and women have many of the same concerns obtaining and utilizing health insurance, but some of these features are unique to women. Affordability and employment qualifications, such as full-time employment, are barriers that women face more often than men in obtaining health insurance.³¹ These features influence the type, adequacy, and continuity of insurance coverage.

Women ages 18-64 with any type of insurance coverage during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right)



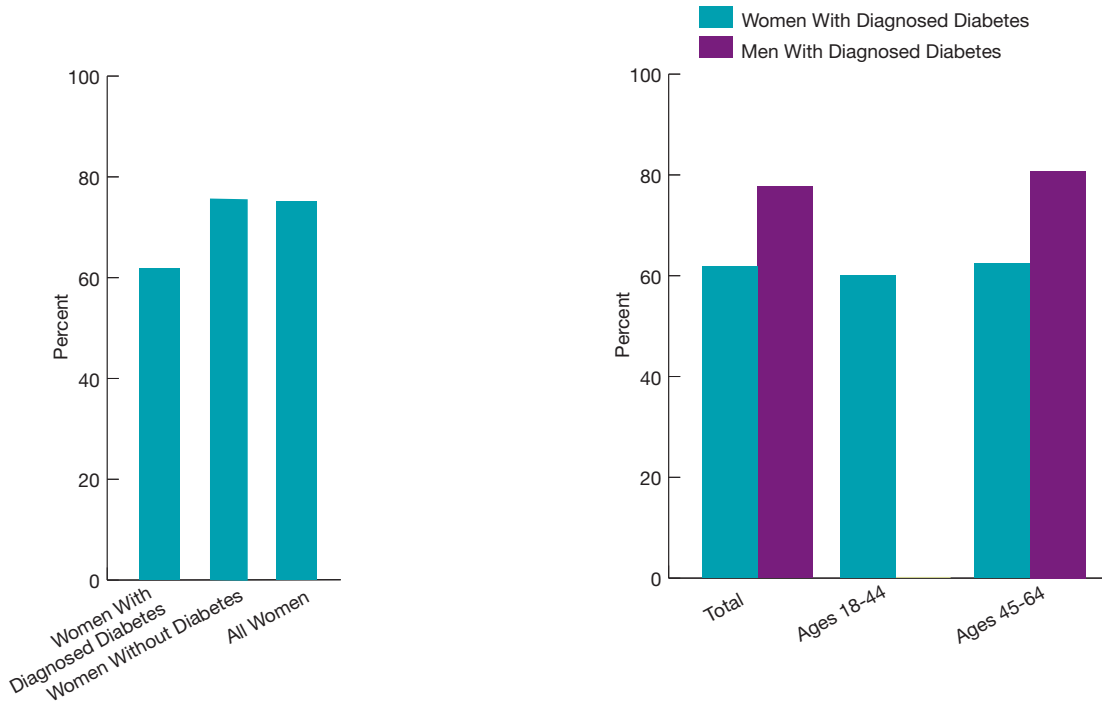
*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 3a and 3b.

- No significant difference in having any type of insurance was found between women with and without diagnosed diabetes.
- No significant difference in having any type of insurance was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes, either overall or within any age group.

Women ages 18-64 with private insurance during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



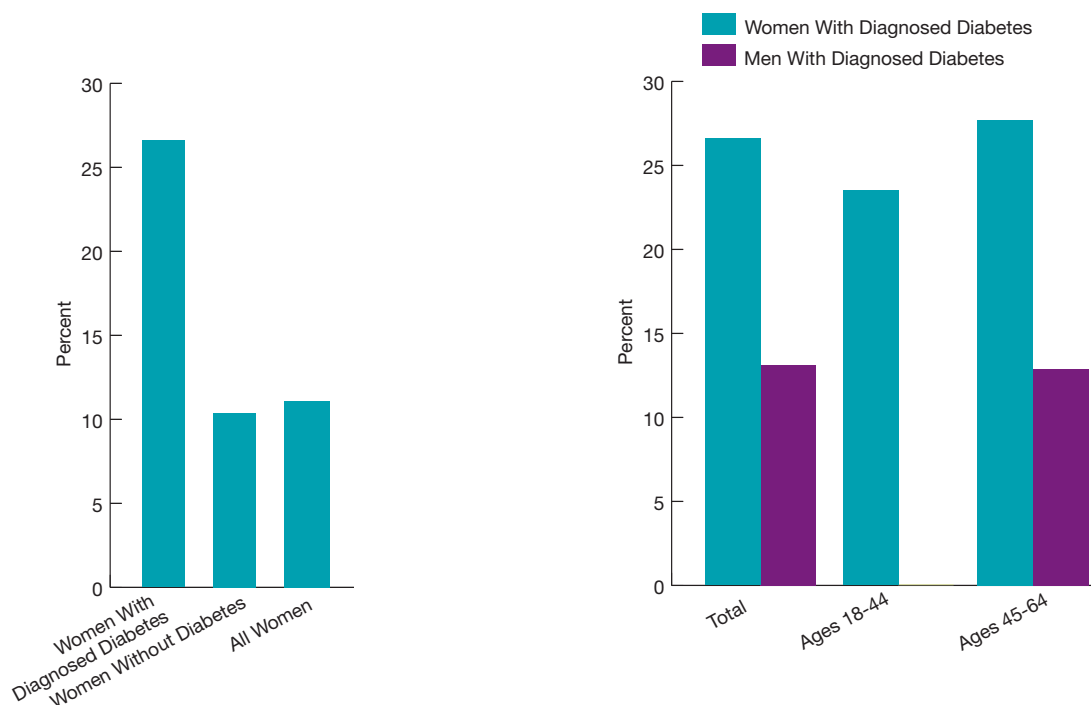
*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 4a and 4b.

- Women under age 65 with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than women without diabetes to have private insurance.
- For the total population and for those ages 45-64, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to have private insurance.

Women ages 18-64 with public insurance (no private insurance) during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



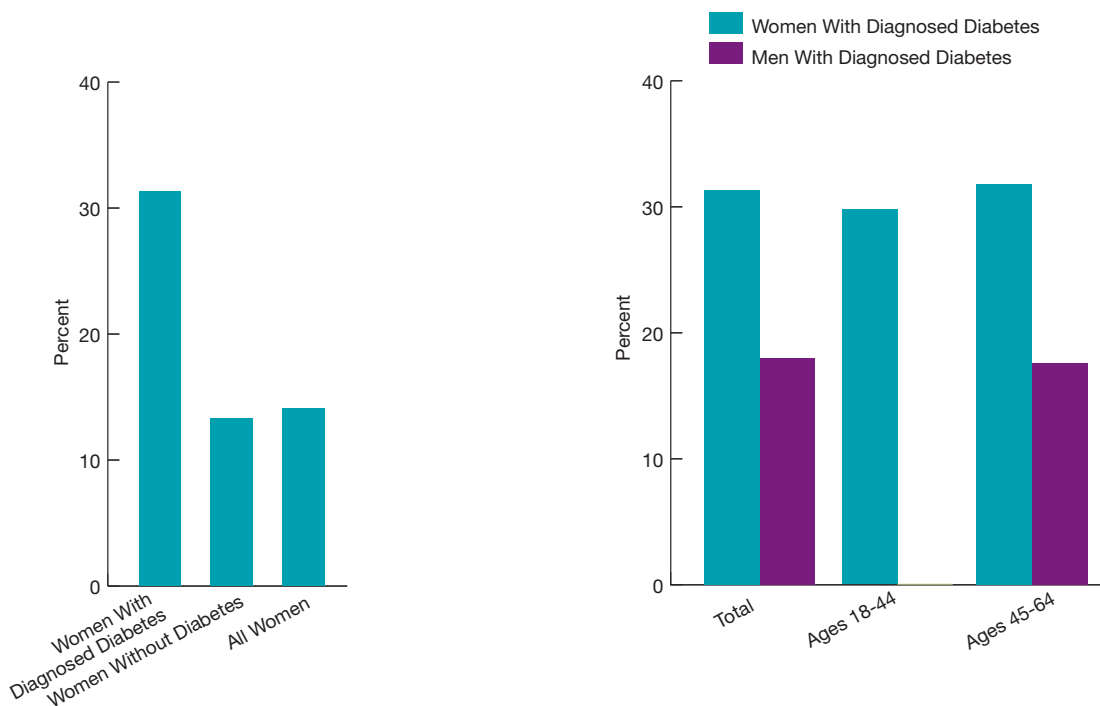
*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 5a and 5b.

- Women under age 65 with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have only public insurance.
- For the total population and for people ages 45-64, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to have only public insurance.

Women ages 18-64 with any period of public insurance during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



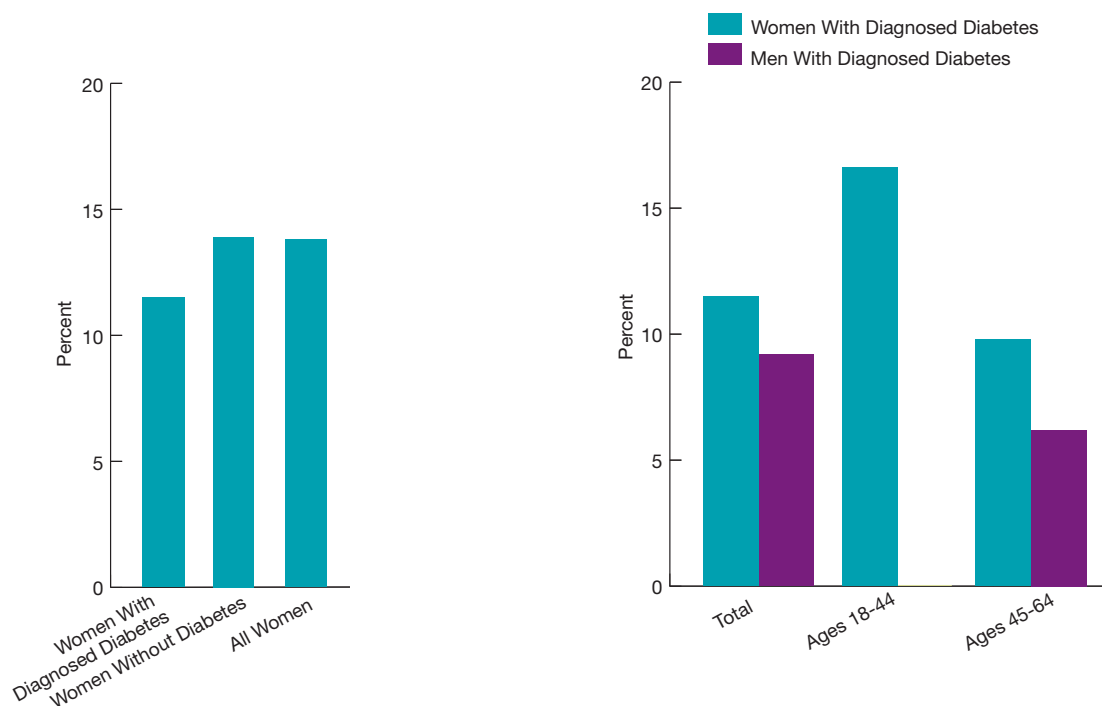
*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 6a and 6b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have any period of public insurance.
- For the total population and for people ages 45-64, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to have any period of public insurance.

Women ages 18-64 who were uninsured all year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



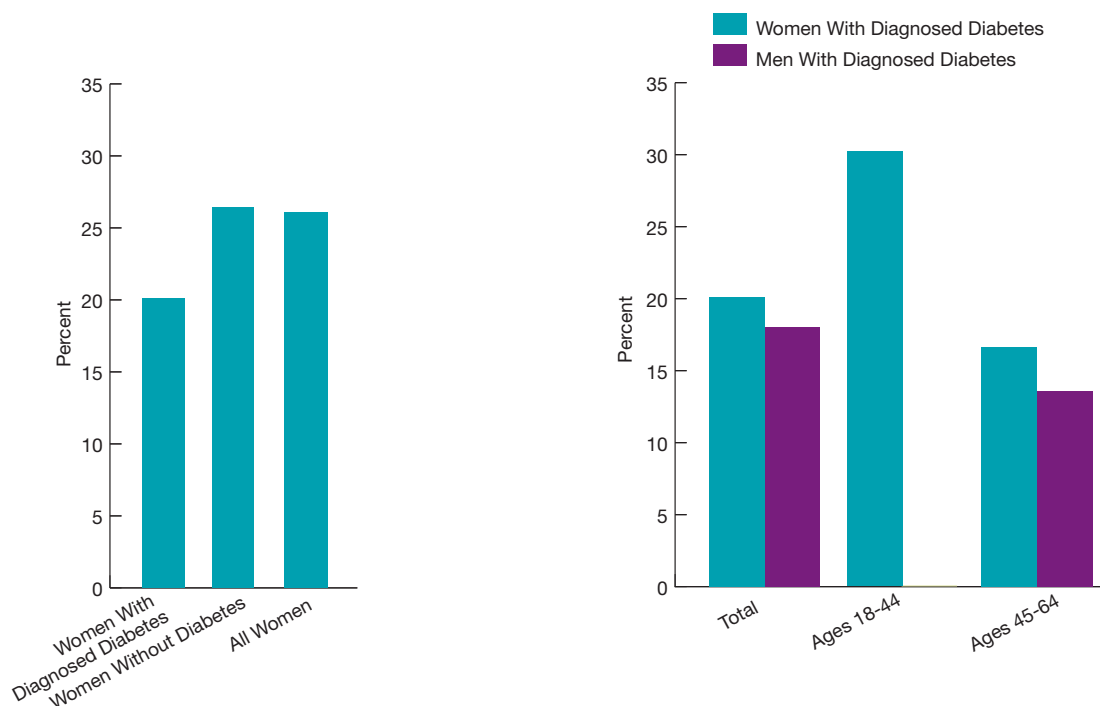
*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 7a and 7b.

- No significant difference was found between women with and without diagnosed diabetes who were uninsured all year.
- Overall and for people ages 45-64, no significant difference was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes who were uninsured all year.

Women ages 18-64 without insurance for any period during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

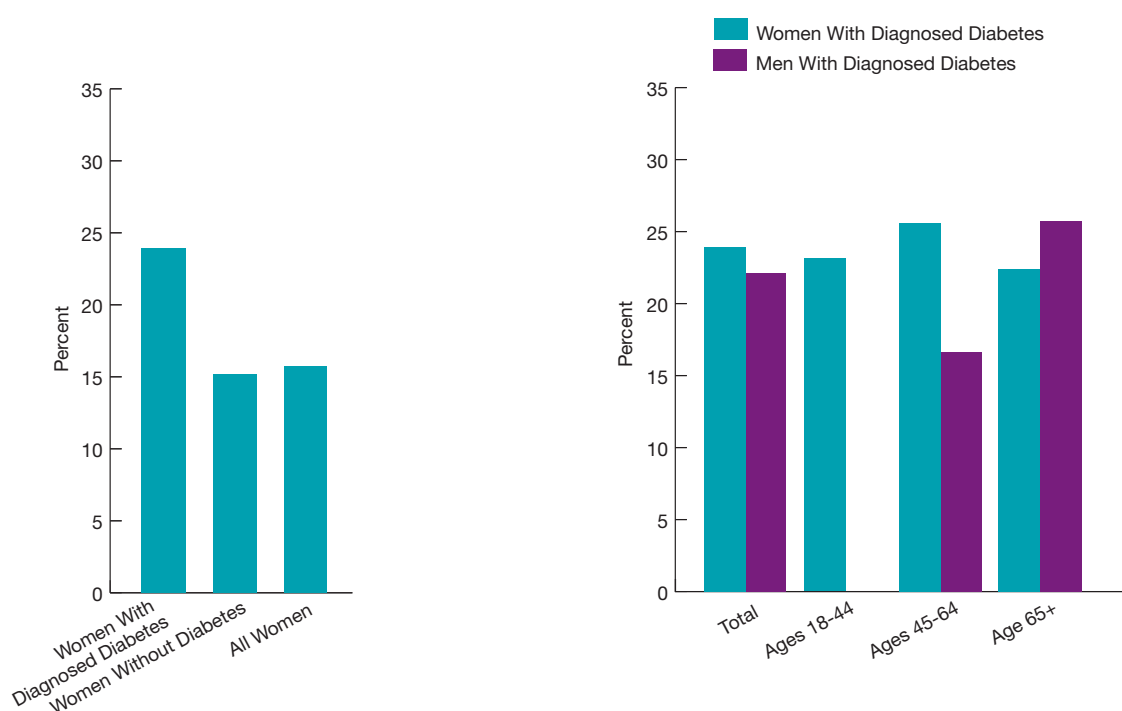
Appendix table number: Tables 8a and 8b.

- No significant difference was found between women with diagnosed diabetes and women without diabetes who had any period without insurance during the year.
- Overall and for people ages 45-64, no significant difference was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes who had a period without insurance.

Emergency Room Visits

In 2007, diabetes cost the United States approximately \$174 billion in direct (medical) and indirect (lost productivity) expenditures.³² Of the \$116 billion in direct medical expenditures during this same year, \$3.3 billion was attributable to emergency room encounters.³² Emergency room visits are an indication of the lack of continuity of care for some patients with diabetes. These are people who do not receive the recommended preventive care that is likely to delay or prevent the onset of complications from diabetes. There is no evidence on the extent to which women use emergency rooms or the cost associated with the use of emergency care among women.

Women who reported an emergency room visit in the past year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

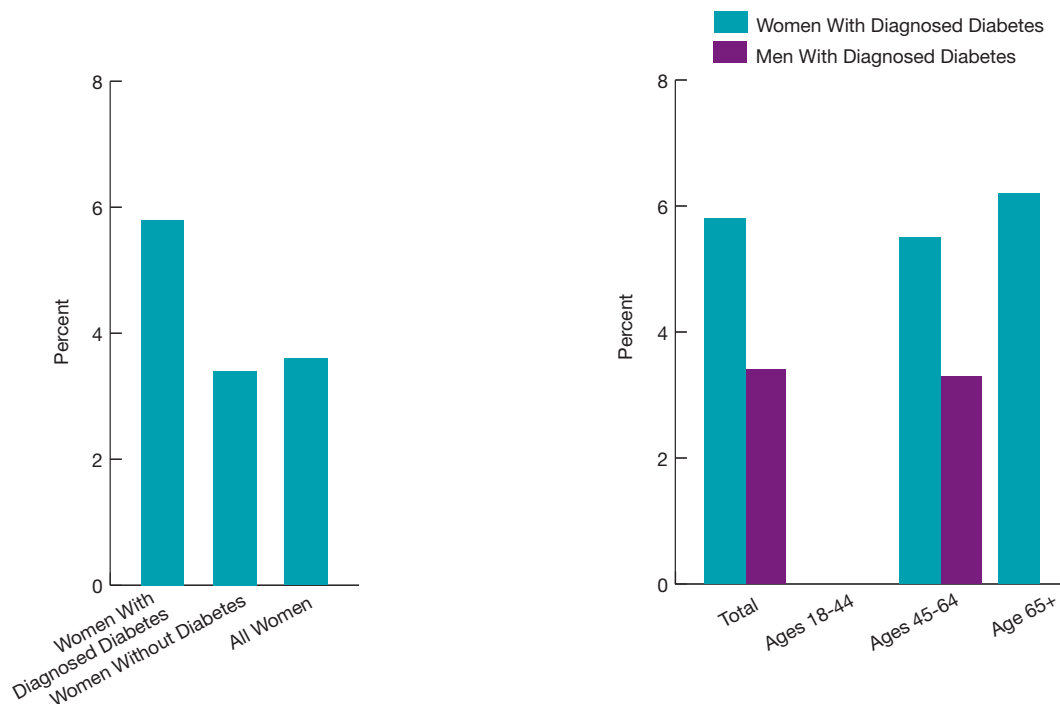
Appendix table number: Tables 9a and 9b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have reported an emergency room visit in the past year.
- Women ages 45-64 with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than men ages 45-64 with diagnosed diabetes to report an emergency room visit in the past year. No significant difference was found between women and men age 65 and over with diagnosed diabetes.

Transportation

In general, the data on transportation are sparse. However, studies have found that transportation issues can influence whether an individual uses the health care system. Studies conducted in a rural community found that travel burden (arranging transportation, time required to travel, arranging child care, cost of transportation) was an obstacle for people with a chronic condition who were treated at an urban hospital.³³⁻³⁵ The extent to which transportation acts as a barrier to health care among women with and without diagnosed diabetes is unknown.

Women who usually use public transportation to get to a health care provider, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



*Estimates were not possible for adults with diabetes ages 18-44, for women with diagnosed diabetes ages 18-44, or for men with diagnosed diabetes ages 18-44 or age 65 and over.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 10a and 10b.

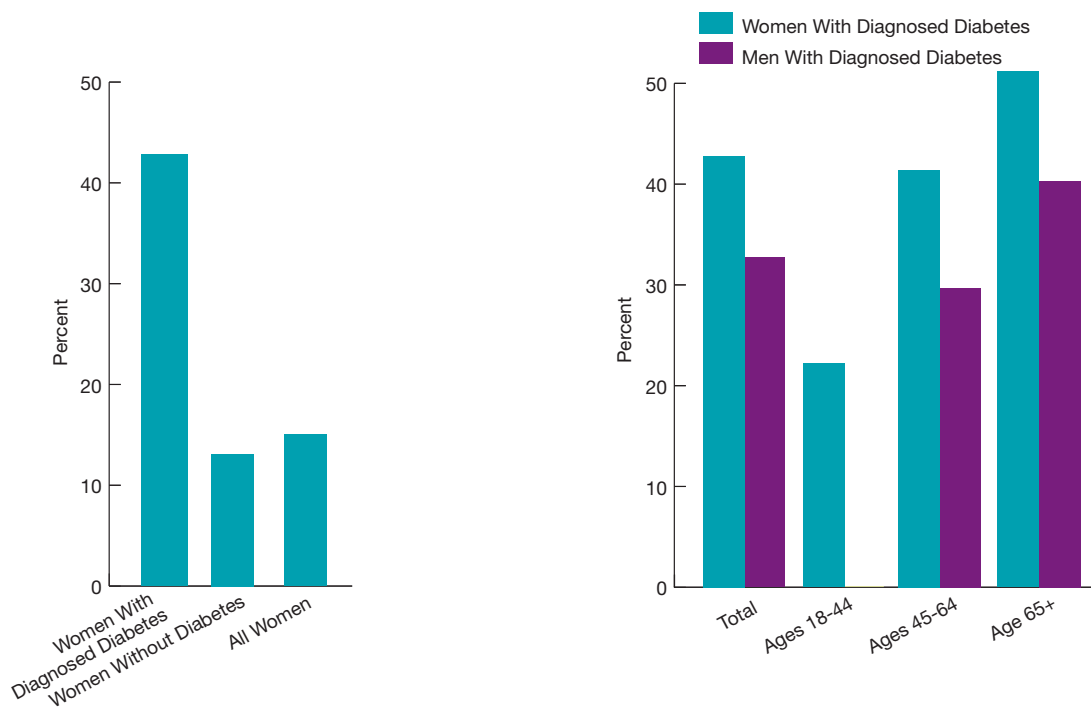
- Women with diagnosed diabetes were not significantly more likely than women without diabetes to usually use public transportation to get to a provider.
- For people ages 45-64, no significant difference was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes who usually used public transportation to get to a provider.

General Health and Well-Being

Women with diabetes are more than twice as likely as women without diabetes to have physical limitations.³⁶ The prevalence of physical limitations is especially marked among older women with diabetes (age 60 and over). Among this group, it was reported that diabetes is a contributor to slower walking speed, decreased balance, substandard lower extremity function, and an increased risk of falling.^{37,38}

Activity Limitation

Women with activity limitation in the past year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 11a and 11b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to report having an activity limitation.
- For the total population and for ages 45-64 and 65 and over, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to report having an activity limitation.



Diabetes-Specific Preventive Care

Measurement of Hemoglobin A1c

Hemoglobin A1c measures the average level of blood glucose over a 3-month period. The test is performed to determine whether an individual's blood glucose is controlled. Good glycemic control is associated with the delay or prevention of diabetes complications, such as diabetic eye disease, diabetic kidney disease, and diabetic neurologic disease.³⁹⁻⁴¹

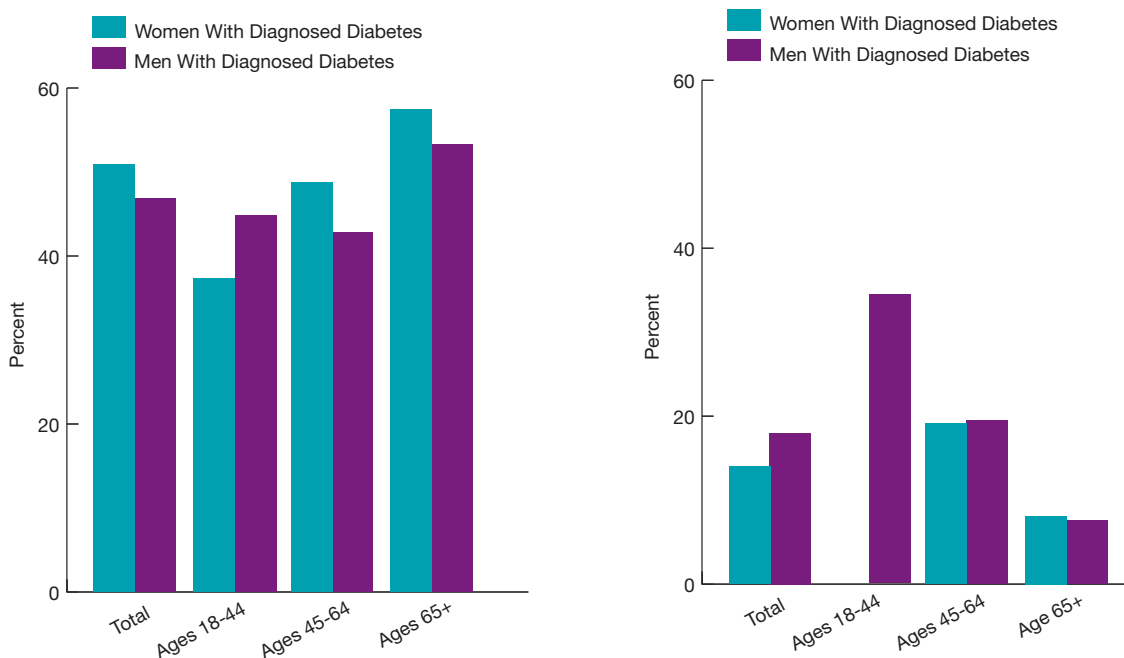
Annual Dilated Eye Examination

Diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of new cases of blindness among U.S. adults ages 20-74.¹ Previous research has shown that proper screening, referral, and treatment for diabetic retinopathy would prevent blindness in almost half of those who become blind.⁴² The ADA recommends that adults with diabetes receive an annual dilated eye examination.³⁹

Annual Foot Examination

Approximately 50% of all nontraumatic lower extremity amputations occur in people with diabetes.⁴³ Being an older adult (age 75 and over), male, and African American increases the risk for diabetes-related lower extremity amputation.⁴³ Appropriate foot care is needed to reduce risk of morbidity and disability among people with diabetes. The American Diabetes Association (ADA) recommends that people with diabetes receive a foot exam annually.³⁹

Adults whose hemoglobin A1c level was less than 7.0% (left) or greater than 9.0% (right), 1999-2004



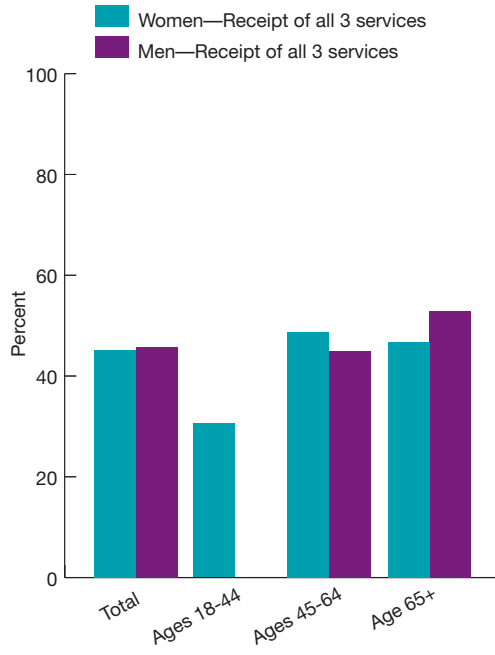
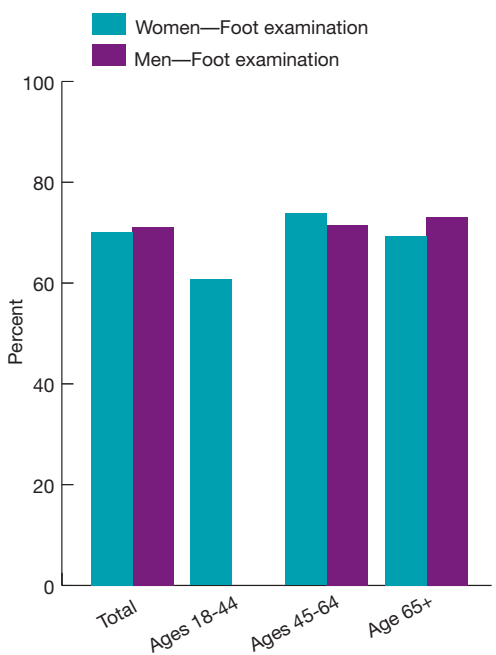
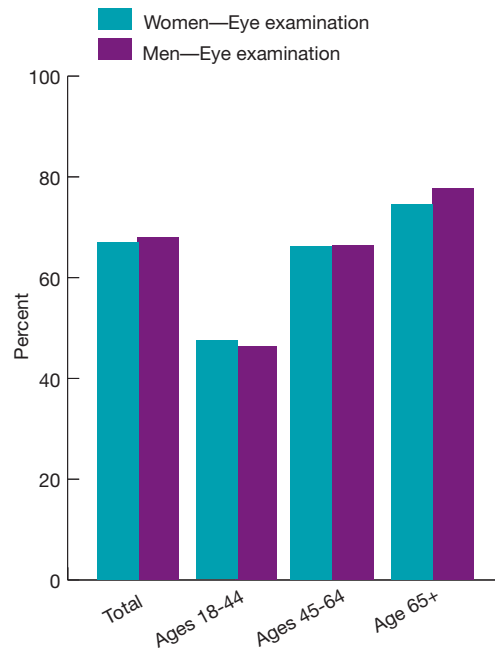
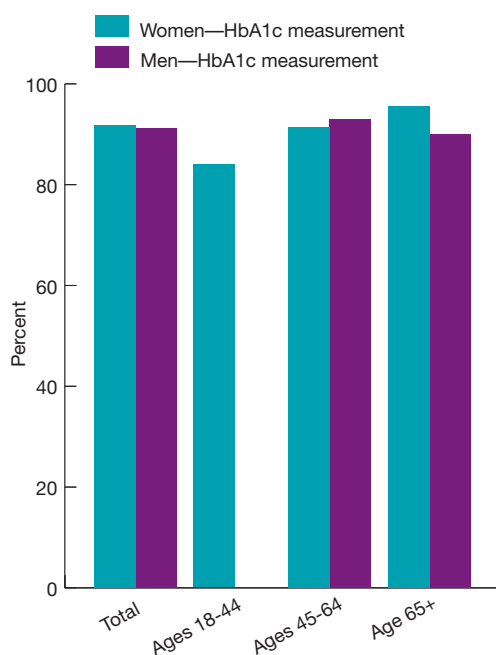
*An estimate was not possible for women ages 18-44.

Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999-2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 12 and 13.

- Overall and in each age group, no significant difference was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes who had hemoglobin A1c levels less than 7.0%.
- Overall, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to have hemoglobin A1c levels greater than 9.0%.

Adults age 18 and over with diagnosed diabetes who had a hemoglobin A1c measurement (top left), dilated eye examination (top right), and foot examination (bottom left) in the past year, by gender, United States, 1999-2004



*Estimates for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Key: HbA1c = hemoglobin A1c.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 14-17.

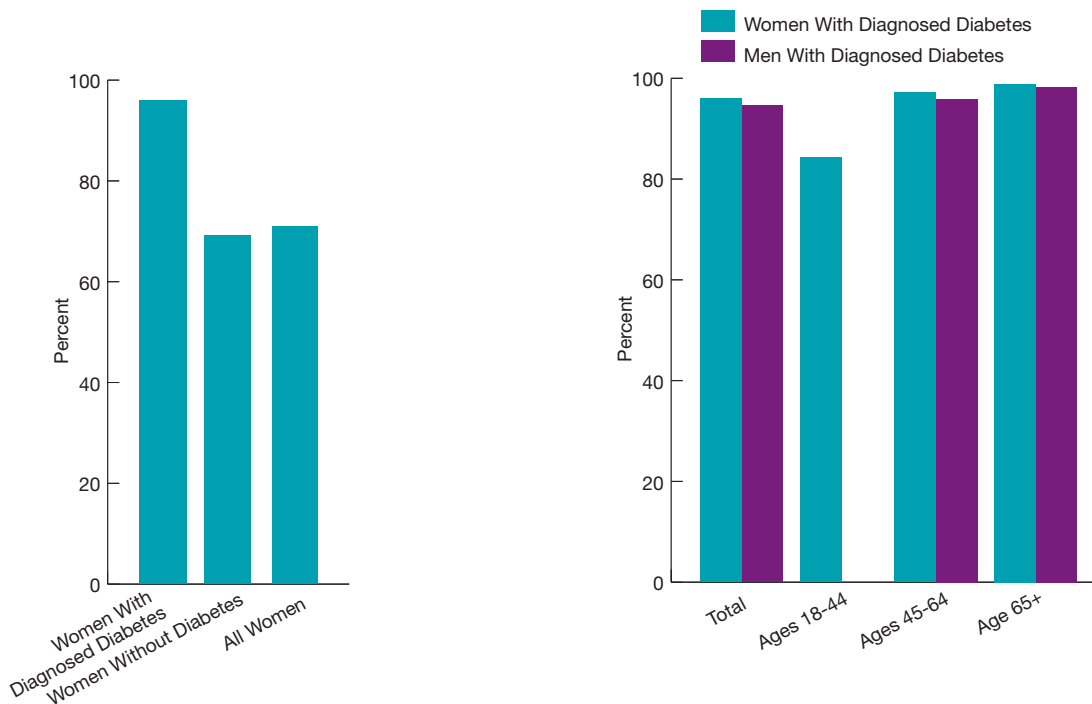
- Overall and in each age group, similar percentages of women and men with diagnosed diabetes received a hemoglobin A1c measurement, an eye examination, a foot examination, or all three services in the past year.
- Less than one-third of the youngest women with diagnosed diabetes, ages 18-44, received all three services.

Cardiovascular Disease-Specific Preventive Care

Cholesterol

Managing cholesterol levels (reducing low-density lipoprotein [LDL] and raising high-density lipoprotein [HDL] cholesterol) has been shown to reduce cardiovascular disease and death among people with type 2 diabetes.³⁹ The ADA recommends that cholesterol levels be checked in adults with diabetes at least annually: optimal LDL cholesterol, less than 100 mg/dL; optimal HDL cholesterol, greater than 40 mg/dL; and optimal triglyceride level, less than 150 mg/dL.³⁹

Women who reported having their cholesterol (lipid profile) checked in the past 2 years, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender(right), 2004



*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

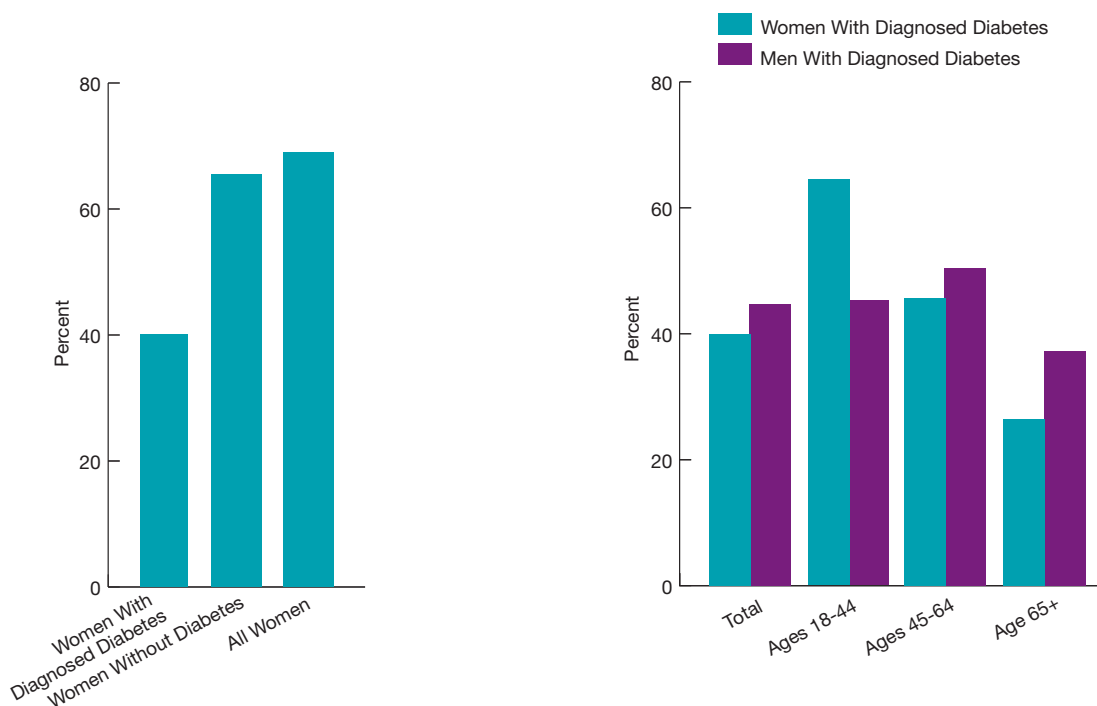
Appendix table number: Tables 18a and 18b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have had a cholesterol check in the past 2 years.
- No significant difference was found between men and women with diagnosed diabetes who reported that they had a cholesterol check in the past 2 years.

Blood Pressure

High blood pressure is very common in people with diabetes. Hypertension places individuals at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, diabetic eye disease, and kidney disease.³⁹ The ADA recommends that blood pressure be checked at every routine diabetes visit.³⁹ In 2004, the recommended treatment goal was 130 mm Hg/80 mm Hg.³⁹

Women with systolic blood pressure less than 130 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 1999-2004



Source: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999-2004.

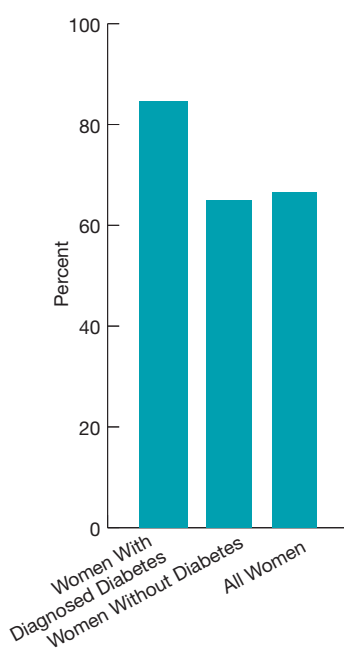
Appendix table number: Tables 19a and 19b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than women without diabetes to have blood pressure less than 130/80 mm Hg.
- No significant difference was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes who had blood pressure less than 130/80 mm Hg, either overall or in any age group.

Smoking

Thirteen percent of women with diagnosed diabetes smoke cigarettes, compared with 18.5% of women in the general population.^{44,45} People with diabetes who smoke show an increased risk of complications and death compared with those who do not smoke.^{39,45} Complications, such as diabetic nerve damage and kidney disease, are also common among people with diabetes who smoke.³⁹ The ADA recommends that people with diabetes who smoke receive smoking cessation counseling.

Women who smoked and received advice to quit smoking in the last 12 months, by diagnosed diabetes status, 2004



Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Table 20.

Note: Estimates were not statistically reliable for adults with diabetes ages 18-44 or age 65 and over, for women with diagnosed diabetes ages 18-44 or age 65 and over, or for men with diagnosed diabetes ages 18-44 or age 65 and over.

- Among women who smoked, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than those without diabetes to report that they had received advice to quit smoking.

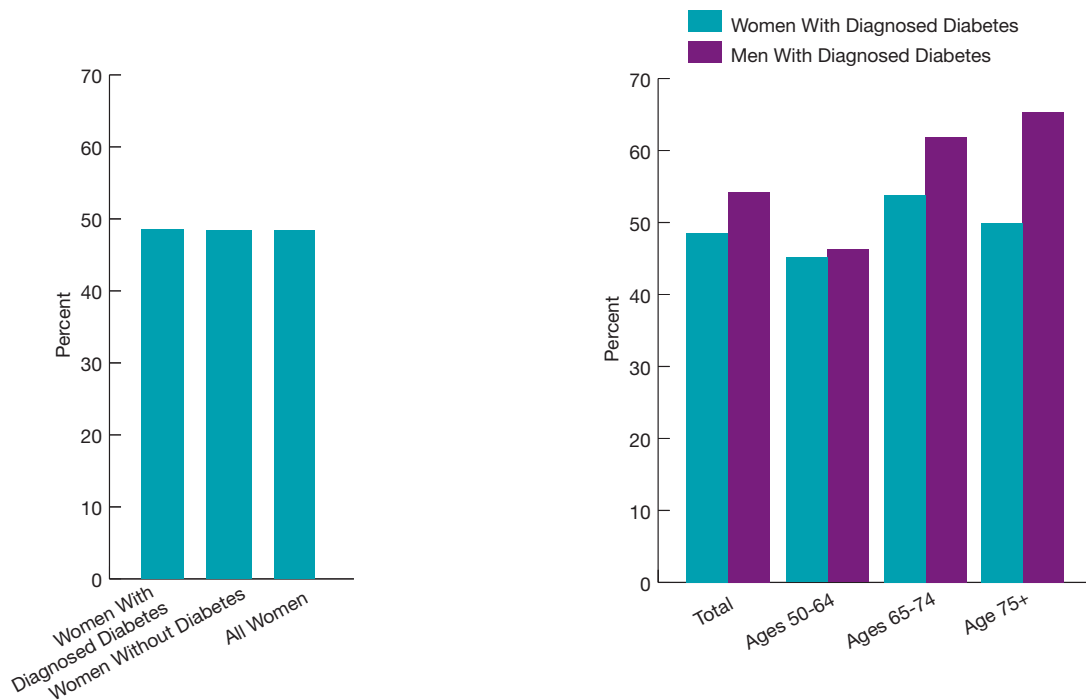


Cancer-Specific Care

Colorectal Cancer Screening

Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer in the United States.^{46,47} Diabetes increases the risk of colorectal cancer among adults.⁴⁸ Women with type 2 diabetes have higher rates of colorectal polyps than women without diabetes and increased rates of progression of polyps to cancer.⁴⁹ It is recommended that adults age 50 and over be screened for colorectal cancer regularly.⁴⁷ Older women (age 65 and over) are less likely than older men to be screened for colorectal cancer.¹⁸

Women age 50 and over who reported they had ever received a colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or proctoscopy, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2005



Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005.

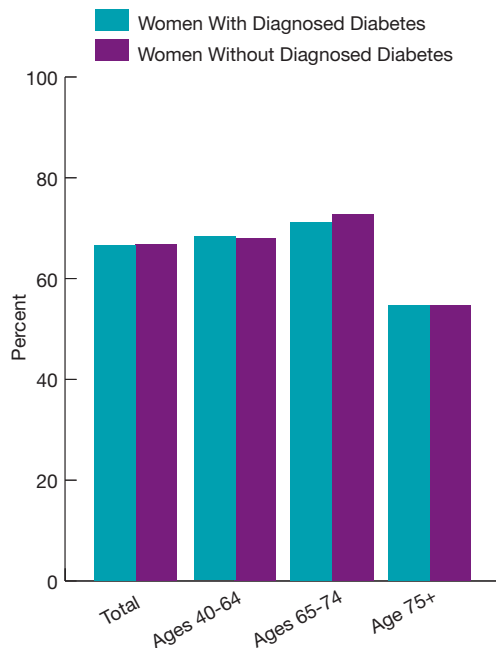
Appendix table number: Tables 21a and 21b.

- Overall, less than half of women age 50 and over reported that they had ever been screened for colorectal cancer.
- No significant difference was found between women with and without diagnosed diabetes who reported ever having been screened for colorectal cancer.
- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to report that they had ever been screened for colorectal cancer by any method, either overall or at age 75 and over.

Screening for Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer and the second leading cause of death in women in the United States.⁵⁰ Women with diabetes have a higher risk of developing breast cancer than women without diabetes.⁵¹ The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends mammograms every one to two years for women age 40 and over; however, previous studies have reported low rates of mammography use.⁵² Women with diabetes are less likely to have had a mammogram than women without diabetes.⁵³ In addition, older women with diabetes are less likely than their counterparts without diabetes to have recommended preventive services other than for diabetes care, including mammography, bone density testing, and colorectal cancer screening.⁵⁴

Women age 40 and over who reported they had a mammogram within the past 2 years, by diagnosed diabetes status, 2005



Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005.

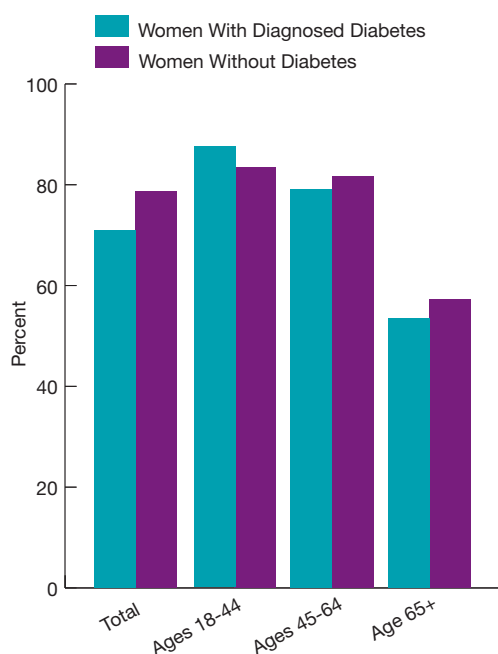
Appendix table number: Table 22.

- Overall and in each age group, no significant difference was found between women with and without diagnosed diabetes who reported having a mammogram within the past 2 years.
- Except for women ages 65-74, the percentages of women who reported having a mammogram within the past 2 years did not meet the Healthy People 2010 goal of 70%, most notably among women age 75 and over.

Screening for Cervical Cancer

Between 1970 and 1999, both the incidence of invasive cervical cancer and mortality decreased by 40%.⁵⁵ This improvement has been attributed to screening using the Pap test. Mortality from cervical cancer is rare among women of any age who have regular screening. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends that all women who are sexually active and have a cervix have a Pap test.⁵⁵

Women who reported they had a Pap test within the past 3 years, by diagnosed diabetes status, 2005



Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005.

Appendix table number: Table 23.

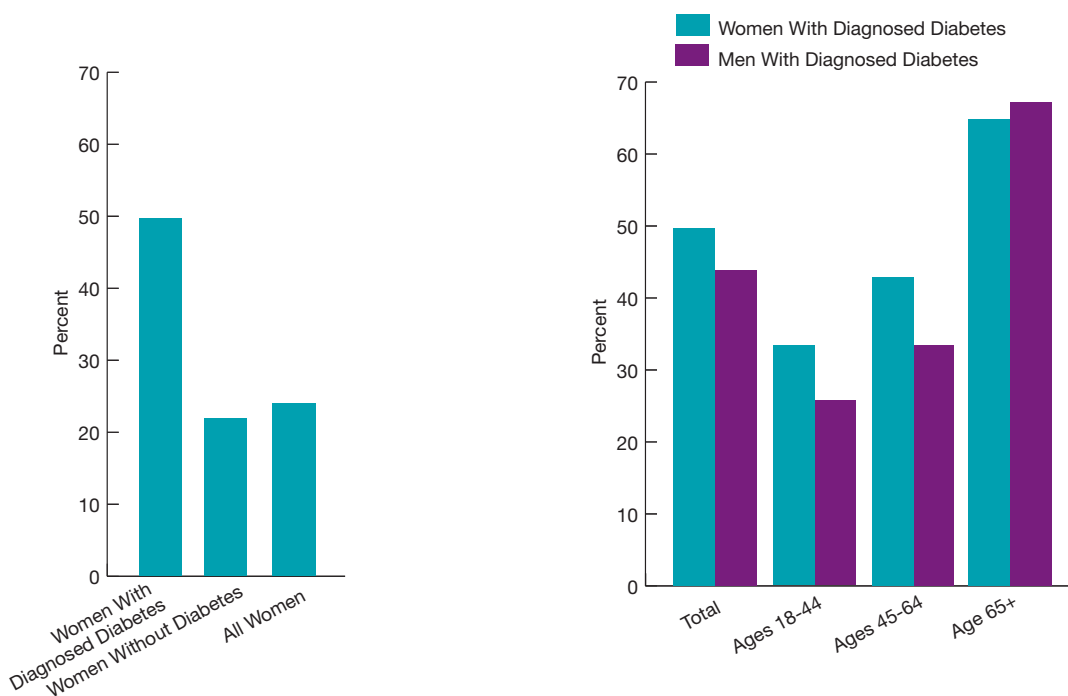
- Overall and in each age group, no significant difference was found between women with and without diagnosed diabetes who reported that they had a Pap test within the past 3 years.
- Women age 65 and older with and without diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than their younger counterparts to report that they had received a Pap test.



Immunization

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends that almost all people with diabetes be immunized against influenza annually.⁵⁶ For pneumococcal vaccination, ACIP recommends that people be immunized once with a repeat vaccination for people age 65 and over. People with diabetes are more susceptible to these conditions and their complications than those without diabetes.⁵⁶ National surveillance data show that there is no significant sex difference for coverage of the influenza and pneumococcal vaccination and that the prevalence of influenza and pneumococcal vaccination is low among people with diabetes who are younger than age 65.^{57,58}

Women who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2005

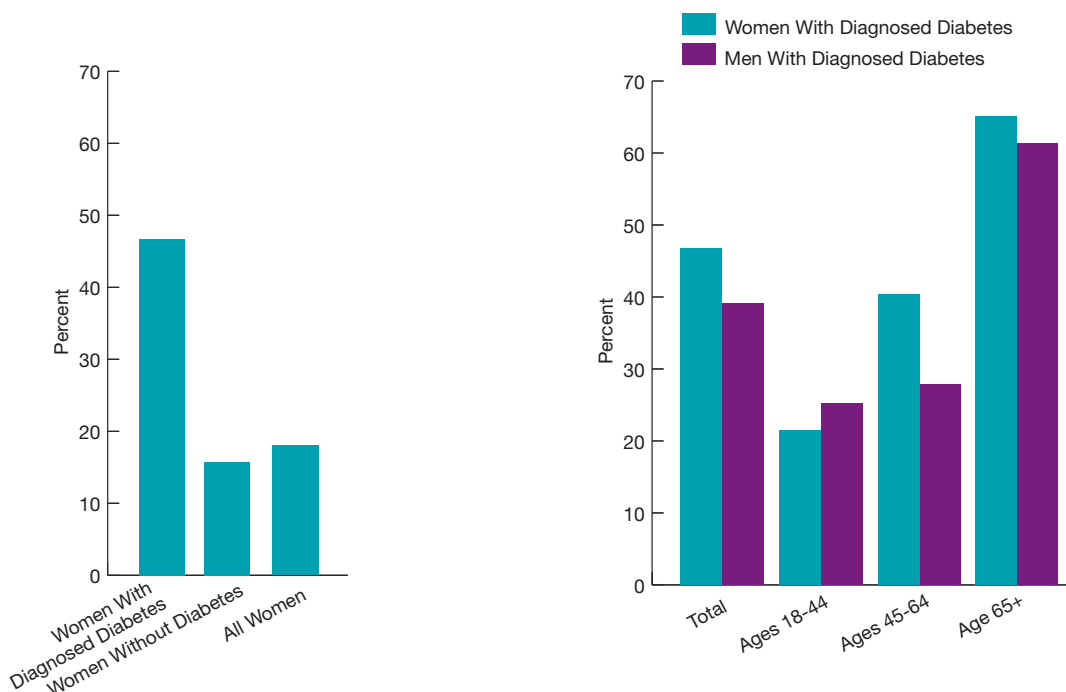


Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005.

Appendix table number: Tables 24a and 24b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have received an influenza vaccination. However, only about half (49.7%) of women with diagnosed diabetes reported receiving a vaccination.
- At ages 45-64 years, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to have received an influenza vaccination. No significant difference was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes overall, or in the youngest and oldest age groups.
- Overall, fewer than 2 out of 5 women and men with diagnosed diabetes younger than age 65 reported receiving an influenza vaccination in the past year.

Women who received a pneumococcal vaccination in the past 12 months, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2005



Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2005.

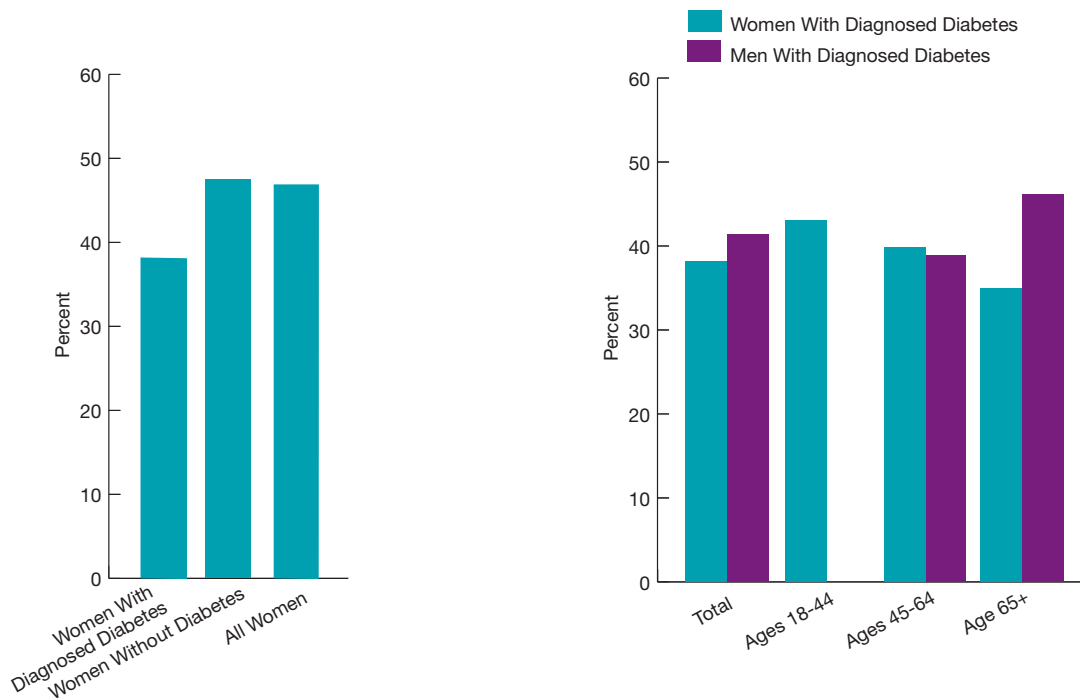
Appendix table number: Tables 25a and 25b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than women without diabetes to have received a pneumococcal vaccination.
- Among adults ages 45-64, women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly more likely than men with diagnosed diabetes to report having received a pneumococcal vaccination. No significant differences were found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes in the age groups 18-44 or 65 and over.
- Overall, fewer than 2 out of 5 women and men with diagnosed diabetes younger than age 65 reported receiving a pneumococcal vaccination.

Dental Care

Diabetes is an important risk factor for dental complications, such as periodontal disease and tooth loss.⁵⁹ Women and men with diagnosed diabetes are less likely than those without diabetes to have seen a dentist within the preceding 12 months.⁶⁰ The American Academy of Periodontology recommends regular dental visits at least once annually for prevention, early detection, and treatment.⁶¹

Women who reported a dental visit in the past year, by diagnosed diabetes status (left) and gender (right), 2004



*Estimate for men ages 18-44 did not meet sample size criteria.

Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey, 2004.

Appendix table number: Tables 26a and 26b.

- Women with diagnosed diabetes were significantly less likely than women without diabetes to have had a dental visit in the past year.
- No significant difference was found between women and men with diagnosed diabetes who reported having had a dental visit in the past year, either overall or for adults ages 18-44 or those age 65 and over. However, among adults ages 45-64, those with diabetes were significantly less likely than those without diabetes to report a dental visit in the past year (data not shown).



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Appendix B: List of Tables

Table number	Title
Table 1a	Adults age 18 and over who have a specific source of ongoing care, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 1b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who have a specific source of ongoing care, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 2a	Adults age 18 and over who have a usual primary care provider, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 2b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who have a usual primary care provider, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 3a	Adults ages 18-64 with any type of insurance during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 3b	Adults ages 18-64 with diabetes with any type of insurance during the year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 4a	Adults ages 18-64 with private insurance during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 4b	Adults ages 18-64 with diabetes with private insurance during the year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 5a	Adults ages 18-64 with public insurance (no private insurance) during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 5b	Adults ages 18-64 with diabetes with public insurance (no private insurance) during the year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 6a	Adults ages 18-64 with any period of public insurance during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 6b	Adults ages 18-64 with diabetes with any period of public insurance during the year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 7a	Adults ages 18-64 uninsured all year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 7b	Adults ages 18-64 with diabetes uninsured all year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 8a	Adults ages 18-64 with any period of uninsurance during the year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 8b	Adults ages 18-64 with diabetes with any period of uninsurance during the year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 9a	Adults age 18 and over who reported an emergency room visit in the past year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 9b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who reported an emergency room visit in the past year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 10a	Adults age 18 and over who usually use public transportation to get to provider, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 10b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who usually use public transportation to get to provider, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 11a	Adults age 18 and over with activity limitation in the past year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 11b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes with activity limitation in the past year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 12	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c level was less than 7.0%, by gender, United States, 1999-2004
Table 13	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c level was higher than 9.0%, by gender, United States, 1999-2004

Table number	Title
Table 14	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a hemoglobin A1c measurement in the past year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 15	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a dilated eye examination in the past year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 16	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a foot examination in the past year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 17	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a hemoglobin A1c measurement, a dilated eye examination, and a foot examination in the past year, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 18a	Adults age 18 and over who had a lipid profile in the past 2 years, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 18b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a lipid profile in the past 2 years, by gender, United States, 2004
Table 19a	Adults age 18 and over with systolic blood pressure less than 130 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 1999-2004
Table 19b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes with systolic blood pressure less than 130 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg, by gender, United States, 1999-2004
Table 20	Adults age 18 and over who smoked and received advice to quit smoking in the last 12 months, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 21a	Adults age 50 and over who reported they had ever received a colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or proctoscopy, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005
Table 21b	Adults age 50 and over with diabetes who reported they had ever received a colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or proctoscopy, by gender, United States, 2005
Table 22	Women age 40 and over who reported they had a mammogram within the past 2 years, United States, 2005
Table 23	Women age 18 and over with or without diabetes who reported they had a Pap test within the past 3 years, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005
Table 24a	Adults age 18 and over who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005
Table 24b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months, by gender, United States, 2005
Table 25a	Adults age 18 and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005
Table 25b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by gender, United States, 2005
Table 26a	Adults age 18 and over who reported a dental visit in the past year, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004
Table 26b	Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who reported a dental visit in the past year, by gender, United States, 2004

Table 1a. Adults age 18 and over who have a specific source of ongoing care,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	22,317	214,543	77.1	0.5	1,619	13,807	95.6	0.5	20,698	200,735	75.9	0.5
Age												
18-44	11,717	109,822	67.7	0.7	251	2,003	89.4	2.2	11,466	107,819	67.3	0.7
45-64	7,075	69,877	83.6	0.6	728	6,147	95.5	0.8	6,347	63,730	82.5	0.7
65 and over	3,525	34,844	93.9	0.5	640	5,658	97.9	0.6	2,885	29,187	93.1	0.5
Gender												
Male	10,104	103,302	70.9	0.6	679	6,572	95.3	0.9	9,425	96,729	69.3	0.7
Female	12,213	111,241	82.9	0.5	940	7,235	95.8	0.7	11,273	104,006	82.0	0.5
Race												
White only	17,544	175,371	78.0	0.5	1,202	10,772	96.0	0.6	16,342	164,599	76.8	0.6
Black only	3,196	24,411	71.5	1.0	315	2,058	94.9	1.3	2,881	22,353	69.3	1.1
Otherc, all races	1,577	14,761	76.2	1.5	102	977	92.7	3.0	1,475	13,784	75.1	1.5
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	16,977	187,427	79.8	0.5	1,252	12,087	96.0	0.6	15,725	175,341	78.7	0.5
Non-Hispanic, White	12,414	149,607	81.4	0.5	852	9,135	96.6	0.7	11,562	140,472	80.4	0.6
Non-Hispanic, Black	3,099	23,708	71.7	1.0	308	2,023	95.0	1.3	2,791	21,685	69.5	1.1
Hispanic, all races	5,340	27,116	58.9	1.3	367	1,721	92.7	1.5	4,973	25,395	56.6	1.3
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	12,007	133,932	79.9	0.5	555	5,671	96.2	0.9	11,452	128,261	79.1	0.6
Public only	2,622	16,168	79.2	1.2	287	1,637	92.5	2.0	2,335	14,531	77.7	1.3
Uninsured	4,163	29,598	44.0	1.3	137	841	82.1	3.8	4,026	28,757	42.9	1.3
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	1,019	10,022	91.1	1.2	160	1,550	98.8	0.7	859	8,472	89.7	1.4
Medicare and private	1,840	20,528	95.6	0.6	301	3,069	98.4	0.8	1,539	17,460	95.1	0.7
Medicare and other public	634	4,045	94.3	1.1	169	965	96.7	1.6	465	3,080	93.6	1.3
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	3,901	23,169	68.3	1.2	367	1,951	91.8	1.8	3,534	21,218	66.1	1.3
Near poor/low	4,932	37,352	72.4	0.9	420	3,321	94.3	1.3	4,512	34,030	70.3	1.0
Middle	6,511	67,979	75.9	0.8	440	3,991	96.4	0.9	6,071	63,989	74.6	0.8
High	6,973	86,043	82.6	0.6	392	4,545	97.5	0.8	6,581	81,498	81.7	0.6
Education^c												
Less than high school	6,106	40,354	71.3	0.8	619	4,066	94.7	0.9	5,487	36,289	68.6	0.9
High school graduate	7,039	68,978	76.5	0.6	512	4,881	96.0	0.9	6,527	64,097	75.1	0.7
At least some college	8,992	104,007	79.9	0.6	472	4,760	95.9	0.9	8,520	99,247	79.2	0.7
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	12,013	116,368	74.5	0.7	750	6,569	94.7	0.8	11,263	109,799	73.3	0.7
Metropolitan-small	6,152	60,913	79.9	0.9	506	4,295	96.0	0.9	5,646	56,617	78.7	0.9
Micro-politan	2,603	23,807	80.3	1.5	228	1,868	98.2	0.9	2,375	21,939	78.8	1.6
Noncore	1,549	13,456	81.9	1.7	135	1,076	94.9	2.1	1,414	12,380	80.8	1.9
Preferred language												
Other	4,269	23,410	59.1	1.5	253	1,311	90.7	2.2	4,016	22,099	57.2	1.5
English	18,045	191,094	79.4	0.5	1,366	12,496	96.1	0.5	16,679	178,598	78.2	0.5

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below Federal poverty line (FPL); near poor/low, > FPL to just below 200% of FPL; middle, 200% to just below 400% of FPL; and high, 400% of FPL and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 1b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who have a specific source of ongoing care,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,619	13,807	95.6	0.5	940	7,235	95.8	0.7	679	6,572	95.3	0.9
Age												
18-44	251	2,003	89.4	2.2	156	1,106	88.9	2.8	*	*	*	*
45-64	728	6,147	95.5	0.8	403	3,057	96.0	1.3	325	3,090	95.0	1.3
65 and over	640	5,658	97.9	0.6	381	3,072	98.1	0.7	259	2,585	97.6	1.0
Race												
White only	1,202	10,772	96.0	0.6	667	5,441	96.2	0.9	535	5,331	95.7	0.9
Black only	315	2,058	94.9	1.3	216	1,290	94.4	1.7	*	*	*	*
Other	102	977	92.7	3.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,252	12,087	96.0	0.6	715	6,246	96.1	0.8	537	5,841	95.9	0.9
Non-Hispanic, White	852	9,135	96.6	0.7	454	4,512	96.7	1.0	398	4,623	96.5	1.0
Non-Hispanic, Black	308	2,023	95.0	1.3	210	1,259	94.2	1.8	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	367	1,721	92.7	1.5	225	990	94.2	2.1	142	731	90.7	2.5
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	555	5,671	96.2	0.9	273	2,576	96.0	1.4	282	3,095	96.4	1.1
Public only	287	1,637	92.5	2.0	203	1,109	93.2	2.2	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	137	841	82.1	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	160	1,550	98.8	0.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	301	3,069	98.4	0.8	161	1,525	98.9	0.8	140	1,544	97.9	1.3
Medicare and other public	169	965	96.7	1.6	124	641	97.1	1.8	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	367	1,951	91.8	1.8	255	1,234	92.5	2.1	112	717	90.7	3.2
Near poor/low	420	3,321	94.3	1.3	261	2,012	95.4	1.5	159	1,310	92.6	2.2
Middle	440	3,991	96.4	0.9	246	2,097	97.5	1.0	194	1,894	95.2	1.7
High	392	4,545	97.5	0.8	178	1,893	96.6	1.7	214	2,652	98.1	0.9
Education^c												
Less than high school	619	4,066	94.7	0.9	376	2,239	95.9	1.1	243	1,826	93.3	1.7
High school graduate	512	4,881	96.0	0.9	310	2,752	96.0	1.2	202	2,129	96.1	1.4
At least some college	472	4,760	95.9	0.9	245	2,177	95.4	1.4	227	2,582	96.3	1.3
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	750	6,569	94.7	0.8	443	3,512	94.6	1.2	307	3,057	94.7	1.4
Metropolitan-small	506	4,295	96.0	0.9	315	2,417	97.0	1.0	191	1,878	94.8	1.7
Micropolitan	228	1,868	98.2	0.9	121	858	98.2	1.1	107	1,010	98.2	1.4
Noncore	135	1,076	94.9	2.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	253	1,311	90.7	2.2	151	760	92.4	2.8	102	551	88.3	3.5
English	1,366	12,496	96.1	0.5	789	6,475	96.2	0.8	577	6,021	96.0	0.9

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 2a. Adults age 18 and over who have a usual primary care provider,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		22,273	214,062	73.5	0.5	1,616	13,780	92.5	0.7	20,657	200,282	72.2	0.6
Age	18-44	11,701	109,654	63.8	0.7	250	1,994	84.6	2.7	11,451	107,660	63.4	0.7
	45-64	7,052	69,627	80.2	0.7	727	6,135	92.8	1.1	6,325	63,492	79.0	0.7
	65 and over	3,520	34,781	90.7	0.7	639	5,651	95.0	1.0	2,881	29,130	89.9	0.8
Gender	Male	10,081	103,025	67.6	0.7	678	6,561	93.3	0.9	9,403	96,465	65.9	0.7
	Female	12,192	111,037	78.9	0.5	938	7,219	91.8	1.1	11,254	103,817	78.1	0.6
Race	White only	17,508	174,948	74.4	0.6	1,199	10,745	92.8	0.9	16,309	164,203	73.2	0.6
	Black only	3,191	24,376	68.0	1.1	315	2,058	91.7	1.9	2,876	22,318	65.8	1.2
	Other	1,574	14,738	71.6	1.6	102	977	90.7	3.2	1,472	13,761	70.3	1.6
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, all races	16,936	186,982	76.1	0.5	1,249	12,059	93.0	0.8	15,687	174,922	74.9	0.5
	Non-Hispanic, White	12,381	149,219	77.7	0.6	849	9,108	93.5	0.9	11,532	140,111	76.7	0.6
	Non-Hispanic, Black	3,094	23,673	68.2	1.1	308	2,023	91.7	1.9	2,786	21,650	66.0	1.2
	Hispanic, all races	5,337	27,080	55.9	1.3	367	1,721	89.1	2.2	4,970	25,359	53.6	1.3
Health insurance, age 18-64	Any private	11,975	133,579	76.2	0.6	554	5,662	93.7	1.2	11,421	127,917	75.5	0.6
	Public only	2,618	16,127	74.1	1.3	286	1,626	87.6	2.7	2,332	14,501	72.6	1.4
	Uninsured	4,160	29,575	40.5	1.3	137	841	76.7	4.6	4,023	28,734	39.5	1.3
age 65 and over	Medicare only	1,016	9,977	89.0	1.3	159	1,544	95.7	1.9	857	8,433	87.8	1.4
	Medicare and private	1,839	20,515	92.2	0.9	301	3,069	95.4	1.4	1,538	17,447	91.6	1.0
	Medicare and other public	633	4,040	89.4	1.8	169	965	94.6	2.2	464	3,075	87.8	2.2
Family income^b	Negative/poor	3,895	23,116	63.9	1.2	366	1,945	87.0	2.4	3,529	21,171	61.8	1.3
	Near poor/low	4,924	37,248	68.4	1.0	420	3,321	89.7	1.8	4,504	33,927	66.3	1.1
	Middle	6,502	67,901	72.5	0.8	440	3,991	95.4	1.0	6,062	63,911	71.0	0.9
	High	6,952	85,796	79.1	0.7	390	4,524	94.4	1.4	6,562	81,273	78.3	0.7
Education^c	Less than high school	6,100	40,296	67.3	0.9	618	4,056	91.3	1.3	5,482	36,240	64.6	1.0
	High school graduate	7,030	68,890	73.3	0.7	511	4,875	94.0	1.2	6,519	64,016	71.7	0.7
	At least some college	8,963	103,672	76.1	0.7	471	4,748	92.0	1.7	8,492	98,924	75.4	0.7
Residence location	Metropolitan-large	11,991	116,124	70.8	0.7	749	6,559	91.6	1.2	11,242	109,565	69.5	0.8
	Metropolitan-small	6,140	60,766	76.2	0.9	505	4,284	93.2	1.4	5,635	56,482	74.9	0.9
	Micropolitan	2,596	23,743	77.0	1.5	227	1,862	94.8	1.5	2,369	21,881	75.5	1.6
	Noncore	1,546	13,429	78.6	1.9	135	1,076	91.4	2.7	1,411	12,354	77.4	2.1
Preferred language	Other	4,264	23,370	56.2	1.5	253	1,311	89.0	2.3	4,011	22,059	54.2	1.6
	English	18,006	190,654	75.6	0.5	1,363	12,469	92.9	0.8	16,643	178,185	74.4	0.6

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below Federal poverty line (FPL); near poor/low, > FPL to just below 200% of FPL; middle, 200% to just below 400% of FPL; and high, 400% of FPL and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 2b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who have a usual primary care provider,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,616	13,780	92.5	0.7	938	7,219	91.8	1.1	678	6,561	93.3	0.9
Age												
18-44	250	1,994	84.6	2.7	155	1,096	83.1	3.8	*	*	*	*
45-64	727	6,135	92.8	1.1	403	3,057	92.1	1.5	324	3,078	93.4	1.5
65 and over	639	5,651	95.0	1.0	380	3,066	94.5	1.4	259	2,585	95.7	1.4
Race												
White only	1,199	10,745	92.8	0.9	665	5,426	92.0	1.2	534	5,319	93.6	1.0
Black only	315	2,058	91.7	1.9	216	1,290	90.4	2.6	*	*	*	*
Other	102	977	90.7	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,249	12,059	93.0	0.8	713	6,230	92.0	1.1	536	5,829	94.1	1.0
Non-Hispanic, White	849	9,108	93.5	0.9	452	4,496	92.5	1.3	397	4,611	94.5	1.1
Non-Hispanic, Black	308	2,023	91.7	1.9	210	1,259	90.1	2.6	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	367	1,721	89.1	2.2	225	990	90.3	3.0	142	731	87.6	2.8
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	554	5,662	93.7	1.2	272	2,567	92.5	1.8	282	3,095	94.8	1.4
Public only	286	1,626	87.6	2.7	203	1,109	88.4	3.2	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	137	841	76.7	4.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	159	1,544	95.7	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	301	3,069	95.4	1.4	161	1,525	95.1	1.8	140	1,544	95.8	2.0
Medicare and other public	169	965	94.6	2.2	124	641	95.4	2.4	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	366	1,945	87.0	2.4	254	1,228	86.1	3.2	112	717	88.6	3.6
Near poor/low	420	3,321	89.7	1.8	261	2,012	90.8	2.2	159	1,310	88.1	2.9
Middle	440	3,991	95.4	1.0	246	2,097	96.6	1.1	194	1,894	94.0	1.7
High	390	4,524	94.4	1.4	177	1,883	91.1	2.5	213	2,641	96.8	1.3
Education^c												
Less than high school	618	4,056	91.3	1.3	375	2,230	92.0	1.8	243	1,826	90.3	1.9
High school graduate	511	4,875	94.0	1.2	309	2,746	93.6	1.5	202	2,129	94.5	1.8
At least some college	471	4,748	92.0	1.7	245	2,177	88.9	2.5	226	2,571	94.6	1.7
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	749	6,559	91.6	1.2	442	3,502	91.0	1.7	307	3,057	92.3	1.6
Metropolitan-small	505	4,284	93.2	1.4	315	2,417	92.6	1.8	190	1,867	94.1	1.8
Micropolitan	227	1,862	94.8	1.5	120	852	94.0	2.8	107	1,010	95.4	1.9
Noncore	135	1,076	91.4	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	253	1,311	89.0	2.3	151	760	90.2	3.1	102	551	87.4	3.5
English	1,363	12,469	92.9	0.8	787	6,460	91.9	1.1	576	6,009	93.9	1.0

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 3a. Adults age 18-64 with any type of insurance during the year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	19,181	183,361	83.3	0.5	971	8,088	89.6	1.1	18,210	175,273	83.0	0.5
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	80.5	0.6	241	1,940	82.0	2.9	11,660	109,497	80.5	0.6
45-64	7,280	71,924	87.5	0.5	730	6,147	92.0	1.1	6,550	65,776	87.0	0.6
Gender												
Male	8,917	90,530	80.3	0.6	414	3,938	90.8	1.4	8,503	86,591	79.8	0.6
Female	10,264	92,831	86.2	0.5	557	4,150	88.5	1.5	9,707	88,682	86.1	0.5
Race												
White only	14,898	147,755	83.7	0.5	698	6,158	89.5	1.3	14,200	141,597	83.5	0.5
Black only	2,850	22,229	79.9	1.2	204	1,285	89.0	2.9	2,646	20,944	79.4	1.2
Other	1,433	13,376	83.3	1.5	*	*	*	*	1,364	12,732	82.9	1.5
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	14,181	157,802	86.6	0.5	730	6,971	91.6	1.1	13,451	150,831	86.4	0.5
Non-Hispanic, White	10,097	123,476	88.0	0.5	471	5,108	92.3	1.3	9,626	118,368	87.8	0.5
Non-Hispanic, Black	2,761	21,581	80.3	1.2	199	1,263	88.8	3.0	2,562	20,318	79.8	1.2
Hispanic, all races	5,000	25,559	62.4	1.2	241	1,117	77.4	3.6	4,759	24,442	61.8	1.3
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	3,395	20,380	63.2	1.2	231	1,280	80.9	3.8	3,164	19,100	62.0	1.3
Near poor/low	4,099	28,442	68.3	1.1	227	1,540	79.8	3.2	3,872	26,902	67.6	1.2
Middle	5,577	58,432	84.0	0.7	255	2,251	91.5	1.9	5,322	56,181	83.6	0.7
High	6,110	76,107	93.7	0.4	258	3,018	96.9	0.9	5,852	73,090	93.5	0.4
Education^c												
Less than high school	5,072	32,617	68.2	1.0	340	2,034	82.2	2.4	4,732	30,583	67.2	1.0
High school graduate	6,012	57,784	81.7	0.7	317	3,023	90.1	2.0	5,695	54,761	81.3	0.7
At least some college	7,939	91,922	89.8	0.5	306	2,990	94.2	1.1	7,633	88,932	89.6	0.5
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	10,636	102,358	83.0	0.6	450	3,808	90.8	1.4	10,186	98,550	82.7	0.7
Metropolitan-small	5,163	50,908	85.2	0.9	288	2,461	91.6	1.9	4,875	48,447	84.9	0.9
Micropolitan	2,095	19,001	81.8	1.6	132	1,037	84.3	3.5	1,963	17,964	81.7	1.7
Noncore	1,287	11,094	79.2	1.6	101	782	84.4	3.6	1,186	10,312	78.8	1.7
Preferred language												
Other	3,911	21,279	60.5	1.5	160	782	75.0	4.3	3,751	20,497	60.0	1.5
English	15,148	160,896	86.5	0.5	811	7,306	91.2	1.1	14,337	153,590	86.3	0.5

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 3b. Adults age 18-64 with diabetes with any type of insurance during the year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group		Total				Women				Men			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		971	8,088	89.6	1.1	557	4,150	88.5	1.5	414	3,938	90.8	1.4
Age	18-44	241	1,940	82.0	2.9	148	1,055	83.4	3.5	*	*	*	*
	45-64	730	6,147	92.0	1.1	409	3,095	90.2	1.7	321	3,053	93.8	1.3
Race	White only	698	6,158	89.5	1.3	378	3,007	87.2	1.9	320	3,152	91.7	1.6
	Black only	204	1,285	89.0	2.9	142	841	91.8	2.6	*	*	*	*
	Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, all races	730	6,971	91.6	1.1	418	3,528	90.2	1.6	312	3,443	92.9	1.4
	Non-Hispanic, White	471	5,108	92.3	1.3	248	2,428	89.7	2.1	223	2,679	94.7	1.5
	Non-Hispanic, Black	199	1,263	88.8	3.0	138	822	91.6	2.7	*	*	*	*
	Hispanic, all races	241	1,117	77.4	3.6	139	622	78.7	4.7	102	495	75.8	5.4
Family income^b	Negative/poor	231	1,280	80.9	3.8	155	761	85.9	3.7	*	*	*	*
	Near poor/low	227	1,540	79.8	3.2	137	884	80.6	4.2	*	*	*	*
	Middle	255	2,251	91.5	1.9	147	1,228	90.1	2.8	108	1,023	93.2	2.3
	High	258	3,018	96.9	0.9	118	1,276	93.9	2.0	140	1,742	99.0	0.5
Education^c	Less than high school	340	2,034	82.2	2.4	192	999	81.9	3.7	148	1,035	82.4	3.0
	High school graduate	317	3,023	90.1	2.0	191	1,686	90.6	2.6	126	1,337	89.4	3.0
	At least some college	306	2,990	94.2	1.1	169	1,437	90.4	2.1	137	1,554	97.7	1.0
Residence location	Metropolitan-large	450	3,808	90.8	1.4	258	1,975	89.0	2.0	192	1,833	92.8	1.8
	Metropolitan-small	288	2,461	91.6	1.9	182	1,382	90.6	2.5	106	1,078	92.9	2.3
	Micropolitan	132	1,037	84.3	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Noncore	101	782	84.4	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language	Other	160	782	75.0	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	English	811	7,306	91.2	1.1	465	3,727	89.6	1.5	346	3,579	92.8	1.4

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 4a. Adults age 18-64 with private insurance during the year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	19,181	183,361	74.3	0.6	971	8,088	69.6	1.8	18,210	175,273	74.5	0.6
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	71.2	0.8	241	1,940	63.1	3.8	11,660	109,497	71.4	0.8
45-64	7,280	71,924	78.9	0.7	730	6,147	71.6	2.1	6,550	65,776	79.6	0.7
Gender												
Male	8,917	90,530	73.4	0.7	414	3,938	77.7	2.1	8,503	86,591	73.2	0.7
Female	10,264	92,831	75.1	0.7	557	4,150	61.9	2.5	9,707	88,682	75.7	0.7
Race												
White only	14,898	147,755	76.1	0.7	698	6,158	72.7	2.0	14,200	141,597	76.3	0.7
Black only	2,850	22,229	62.6	1.6	204	1,285	56.2	5.2	2,646	20,944	62.9	1.6
Other	1,433	13,376	72.9	1.9	*	*	*	*	1,364	12,732	73.3	1.9
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	14,181	157,802	78.4	0.6	730	6,971	73.3	1.9	13,451	150,831	78.6	0.6
Non-Hispanic, White	10,097	123,476	81.5	0.6	471	5,108	78.4	2.0	9,626	118,368	81.7	0.6
Non-Hispanic, Black	2,761	21,581	63.0	1.6	199	1,263	55.6	5.3	2,562	20,318	63.5	1.6
Hispanic, all races	5,000	25,559	48.8	1.4	241	1,117	46.4	4.0	4,759	24,442	48.9	1.4
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	3,395	20,380	24.1	1.1	231	1,280	18.9	4.5	3,164	19,100	24.5	1.1
Near poor/low	4,099	28,442	51.0	1.3	227	1,540	45.1	3.7	3,872	26,902	51.4	1.3
Middle	5,577	58,432	78.7	0.8	255	2,251	81.3	2.5	5,322	56,181	78.6	0.9
High	6,110	76,107	92.9	0.4	258	3,018	94.8	1.3	5,852	73,090	92.8	0.5
Education^c												
Less than high school	5,072	32,617	46.5	1.1	340	2,034	42.1	3.7	4,732	30,583	46.8	1.2
High school graduate	6,012	57,784	71.3	0.9	317	3,023	73.8	2.7	5,695	54,761	71.1	0.9
At least some college	7,939	91,922	86.2	0.5	306	2,990	84.3	2.0	7,633	88,932	86.2	0.5
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	10,636	102,358	74.4	0.8	450	3,808	70.2	2.7	10,186	98,550	74.6	0.8
Metropolitan-small	5,163	50,908	76.6	1.2	288	2,461	72.7	3.0	4,875	48,447	76.8	1.2
Micropolitan	2,095	19,001	71.5	2.2	132	1,037	65.2	5.1	1,963	17,964	71.9	2.2
Noncore	1,287	11,094	66.9	2.3	101	782	62.7	5.0	1,186	10,312	67.2	2.3
Preferred language												
Other	3,911	21,279	47.1	1.6	160	782	49.4	4.9	3,751	20,497	47.0	1.6
English	15,148	160,896	78.2	0.6	811	7,306	71.7	1.9	14,337	153,590	78.5	0.6

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 4b. Adults age 18-64 with diabetes with private insurance during the year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group		Total				Women				Men			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		971	8,088	69.6	1.8	557	4,150	61.9	2.5	414	3,938	77.7	2.1
Age	18-44	241	1,940	63.1	3.8	148	1,055	60.0	4.8	*	*	*	*
	45-64	730	6,147	71.6	2.1	409	3,095	62.5	2.8	321	3,053	80.8	2.3
Race	White only	698	6,158	72.7	2.0	378	3,007	65.4	3.0	320	3,152	79.6	2.3
	Black only	204	1,285	56.2	5.2	142	841	50.8	6.2	*	*	*	*
	Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, all races	730	6,971	73.3	1.9	418	3,528	64.8	2.7	312	3,443	82.0	2.1
	Non-Hispanic, White	471	5,108	78.4	2.0	248	2,428	70.7	3.2	223	2,679	85.5	2.2
	Non-Hispanic, Black	199	1,263	55.6	5.3	138	822	50.0	6.3	*	*	*	*
	Hispanic, all races	241	1,117	46.4	4.0	139	622	45.4	5.9	102	495	47.8	5.8
Family income^b	Negative/poor	231	1,280	18.9	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Near poor/low	227	1,540	45.1	3.7	137	884	40.3	4.9	*	*	*	*
	Middle	255	2,251	81.3	2.5	147	1,228	76.1	3.6	108	1,023	87.6	3.1
	High	258	3,018	94.8	1.3	118	1,276	91.8	2.4	140	1,742	97.0	1.3
Education^c	Less than high school	340	2,034	42.1	3.7	192	999	32.1	4.8	148	1,035	51.6	4.7
	High school graduate	317	3,023	73.8	2.7	191	1,686	69.5	3.8	126	1,337	79.3	3.6
	At least some college	306	2,990	84.3	2.0	169	1,437	73.9	3.6	137	1,554	93.8	1.7
Residence location	Metropolitan-large	450	3,808	70.2	2.7	258	1,975	60.0	3.8	192	1,833	81.1	2.8
	Metropolitan-small	288	2,461	72.7	3.0	182	1,382	67.0	4.3	106	1,078	80.0	3.2
	Micropolitan	132	1,037	65.2	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Noncore	101	782	62.7	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language	Other	160	782	49.4	4.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	English	811	7,306	71.7	1.9	465	3,727	63.0	2.7	346	3,579	80.8	2.1

a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 5a. Adults age 18-64 with public insurance (no private insurance) during the year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	19,181	183,361	9.0	0.3	971	8,088	20.0	1.6	18,210	175,273	8.5	0.3
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	9.3	0.4	241	1,940	18.9	3.2	11,660	109,497	9.1	0.4
45-64	7,280	71,924	8.5	0.4	730	6,147	20.4	1.8	6,550	65,776	7.4	0.4
Gender												
Male	8,917	90,530	6.8	0.3	414	3,938	13.1	1.7	8,503	86,591	6.6	0.3
Female	10,264	92,831	11.1	0.4	557	4,150	26.6	2.3	9,707	88,682	10.4	0.4
Race												
White only	14,898	147,755	7.6	0.3	698	6,158	16.8	1.6	14,200	141,597	7.2	0.3
Black only	2,850	22,229	17.4	1.1	204	1,285	32.8	4.7	2,646	20,944	16.5	1.1
Other	1,433	13,376	10.4	1.2	*	*	*	*	1,364	12,732	9.7	1.2
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	14,181	157,802	8.3	0.3	730	6,971	18.3	1.7	13,451	150,831	7.8	0.3
Non-Hispanic, White	10,097	123,476	6.5	0.3	471	5,108	13.8	1.6	9,626	118,368	6.2	0.3
Non-Hispanic, Black	2,761	21,581	17.3	1.2	199	1,263	33.2	4.8	2,562	20,318	16.3	1.2
Hispanic, all races	5,000	25,559	13.6	0.8	241	1,117	31.0	4.0	4,759	24,442	12.8	0.7
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	3,395	20,380	39.1	1.2	231	1,280	62.0	4.8	3,164	19,100	37.6	1.2
Near poor/low	4,099	28,442	17.3	0.8	227	1,540	34.7	3.6	3,872	26,902	16.3	0.8
Middle	5,577	58,432	5.2	0.4	255	2,251	10.2	1.8	5,322	56,181	5.0	0.4
High	6,110	76,107	0.8	0.1	*	*	*	*	5,852	73,090	0.7	0.1
Education^c												
Less than high school	5,072	32,617	21.7	0.9	340	2,034	40.1	3.7	4,732	30,583	20.4	0.8
High school graduate	6,012	57,784	10.4	0.5	317	3,023	16.2	2.1	5,695	54,761	10.1	0.5
At least some college	7,939	91,922	3.6	0.2	306	2,990	9.9	1.7	7,633	88,932	3.4	0.2
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	10,636	102,358	8.6	0.4	450	3,808	20.7	2.4	10,186	98,550	8.1	0.4
Metropolitan-small	5,163	50,908	8.7	0.6	288	2,461	18.9	2.7	4,875	48,447	8.1	0.6
Micropolitan	2,095	19,001	10.3	1.1	132	1,037	19.0	3.7	1,963	17,964	9.8	1.1
Noncore	1,287	11,094	12.3	1.4	101	782	21.7	5.3	1,186	10,312	11.6	1.2
Preferred language												
Other	3,911	21,279	13.5	0.9	160	782	25.7	4.0	3,751	20,497	13.0	0.9
English	15,148	160,896	8.3	0.3	811	7,306	19.4	1.7	14,337	153,590	7.8	0.3

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 5b. Adults age 18-64 with diabetes with public insurance (no private insurance) during the year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	971	8,088	20.0	1.6	557	4,150	26.6	2.3	414	3,938	13.1	1.7
Age												
18-44	241	1,940	18.9	3.2	148	1,055	23.5	4.0	*	*	*	*
45-64	730	6,147	20.4	1.8	409	3,095	27.7	2.6	321	3,053	12.9	1.8
Race												
White only	698	6,158	16.8	1.6	378	3,007	21.8	2.4	320	3,152	12.1	1.7
Black only	204	1,285	32.8	4.7	142	841	41.0	5.8	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	730	6,971	18.3	1.7	418	3,528	25.5	2.5	312	3,443	10.9	1.7
Non-Hispanic, White	471	5,108	13.8	1.6	248	2,428	19.0	2.6	223	2,679	9.2	1.7
Non-Hispanic, Black	199	1,263	33.2	4.8	138	822	41.6	5.9	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	241	1,117	31.0	4.0	139	622	33.3	5.2	102	495	28.0	6.3
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	231	1,280	62.0	4.8	155	761	72.2	5.1	*	*	*	*
Near poor/low	227	1,540	34.7	3.6	137	884	40.3	5.1	*	*	*	*
Middle	255	2,251	10.2	1.8	147	1,228	14.0	2.9	*	*	*	*
High	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education^c												
Less than high school	340	2,034	40.1	3.7	192	999	49.8	5.1	148	1,035	30.8	4.7
High school graduate	317	3,023	16.2	2.1	191	1,686	21.1	3.1	126	1,337	10.1	2.4
At least some college	306	2,990	9.9	1.7	169	1,437	16.5	3.1	*	*	*	*
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	450	3,808	20.7	2.4	258	1,975	29.0	3.5	192	1,833	11.7	2.4
Metropolitan-small	288	2,461	18.9	2.7	182	1,382	23.6	3.8	106	1,078	12.9	3.1
Micropolitan	132	1,037	19.0	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Noncore	101	782	21.7	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	160	782	25.7	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English	811	7,306	19.4	1.7	465	3,727	26.6	2.5	346	3,579	12.0	1.7

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 6a. Adults age 18-64 with any period of public insurance during the year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	19,181	183,361	11.4	0.4	971	8,088	24.8	1.8	18,210	175,273	10.8	0.4
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	11.7	0.5	241	1,940	25.0	3.6	11,660	109,497	11.5	0.5
45-64	7,280	71,924	11.0	0.5	730	6,147	24.8	1.9	6,550	65,776	9.7	0.4
Gender												
Male	8,917	90,530	8.7	0.4	414	3,938	18.0	2.1	8,503	86,591	8.2	0.4
Female	10,264	92,831	14.1	0.5	557	4,150	31.3	2.4	9,707	88,682	13.3	0.5
Race												
White only	14,898	147,755	9.7	0.4	698	6,158	21.1	1.9	14,200	141,597	9.2	0.4
Black only	2,850	22,229	21.0	1.2	204	1,285	40.1	4.9	2,646	20,944	19.9	1.1
Other	1,433	13,376	13.8	1.4	*	*	*	*	1,364	12,732	13.0	1.3
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	14,181	157,802	10.8	0.4	730	6,971	23.4	1.9	13,451	150,831	10.2	0.4
Non-Hispanic, White	10,097	123,476	8.7	0.4	471	5,108	18.5	1.9	9,626	118,368	8.3	0.4
Non-Hispanic, Black	2,761	21,581	20.9	1.2	199	1,263	40.2	5.0	2,562	20,318	19.7	1.2
Hispanic, all races	5,000	25,559	15.4	0.8	241	1,117	33.6	4.3	4,759	24,442	14.6	0.8
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	3,395	20,380	43.7	1.3	231	1,280	66.8	4.6	3,164	19,100	42.2	1.3
Near poor/low	4,099	28,442	22.0	0.9	227	1,540	45.1	3.9	3,872	26,902	20.6	0.9
Middle	5,577	58,432	7.5	0.5	255	2,251	17.1	2.5	5,322	56,181	7.1	0.5
High	6,110	76,107	1.9	0.2	*	*	*	*	5,852	73,090	1.8	0.2
Education^c												
Less than high school	5,072	32,617	25.0	0.9	340	2,034	44.0	3.7	4,732	30,583	23.7	0.9
High school graduate	6,012	57,784	13.4	0.6	317	3,023	20.9	2.6	5,695	54,761	13.0	0.6
At least some college	7,939	91,922	5.3	0.3	306	2,990	15.5	2.2	7,633	88,932	5.0	0.3
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	10,636	102,358	10.6	0.5	450	3,808	24.6	2.5	10,186	98,550	10.1	0.5
Metropolitan-small	5,163	50,908	11.2	0.8	288	2,461	25.4	3.5	4,875	48,447	10.5	0.7
Micropolitan	2,095	19,001	13.5	1.1	132	1,037	20.8	3.9	1,963	17,964	13.1	1.1
Noncore	1,287	11,094	16.0	1.5	101	782	29.3	5.7	1,186	10,312	15.0	1.5
Preferred language												
Other	3,911	21,279	15.5	1.0	160	782	28.5	4.5	3,751	20,497	15.0	0.9
English	15,148	160,896	10.8	0.4	811	7,306	24.4	2.0	14,337	153,590	10.1	0.3

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 6b. Adults age 18-64 with diabetes with any period of public insurance during the year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	971	8,088	24.8	1.8	557	4,150	31.3	2.4	414	3,938	18.0	2.1
Age												
18-44	241	1,940	25.0	3.6	148	1,055	29.7	4.3	*	*	*	*
45-64	730	6,147	24.8	1.9	409	3,095	31.8	2.7	321	3,053	17.6	2.2
Race												
White only	698	6,158	21.1	1.9	378	3,007	25.5	2.5	320	3,152	17.0	2.4
Black only	204	1,285	40.1	4.9	142	841	47.9	6.0	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	730	6,971	23.4	1.9	418	3,528	30.2	2.6	312	3,443	16.4	2.1
Non-Hispanic, White	471	5,108	18.5	1.9	248	2,428	22.7	2.8	223	2,679	14.7	2.3
Non-Hispanic, Black	199	1,263	40.2	5.0	138	822	48.2	6.1	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	241	1,117	33.6	4.3	139	622	37.1	5.4	102	495	29.3	6.4
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	231	1,280	66.8	4.6	155	761	76.3	5.0	*	*	*	*
Near poor/low	227	1,540	45.1	3.9	137	884	49.0	5.4	*	*	*	*
Middle	255	2,251	17.1	2.5	147	1,228	19.9	3.6	108	1,023	13.7	3.6
High	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education^c												
Less than high school	340	2,034	44.0	3.7	192	999	53.7	5.1	148	1,035	34.7	4.9
High school graduate	317	3,023	20.9	2.6	191	1,686	25.4	3.4	126	1,337	15.3	3.3
At least some college	306	2,990	15.5	2.2	169	1,437	22.0	3.6	137	1,554	9.4	2.3
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	450	3,808	24.6	2.5	258	1,975	32.7	3.6	192	1,833	16.0	2.8
Metropolitan-small	288	2,461	25.4	3.5	182	1,382	31.1	4.5	106	1,078	18.1	4.6
Micropolitan	132	1,037	20.8	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Noncore	101	782	29.3	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	160	782	28.5	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English	811	7,306	24.4	2.0	465	3,727	31.4	2.6	346	3,579	17.2	2.3

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 7a. Adults age 18-64 uninsured all year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	19,181	183,361	16.7	0.5	971	8,088	10.4	1.1	18,210	175,273	17.0	0.5
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	19.5	0.6	241	1,940	18.0	2.9	11,660	109,497	19.5	0.6
45-64	7,280	71,924	12.5	0.5	730	6,147	8.0	1.1	6,550	65,776	13.0	0.6
Gender												
Male	8,917	90,530	19.7	0.6	414	3,938	9.2	1.4	8,503	86,591	20.2	0.6
Female	10,264	92,831	13.8	0.5	557	4,150	11.5	1.5	9,707	88,682	13.9	0.5
Race												
White only	14,898	147,755	16.3	0.5	698	6,158	10.5	1.3	14,200	141,597	16.5	0.5
Black only	2,850	22,229	20.1	1.2	204	1,285	11.0	2.9	2,646	20,944	20.6	1.2
Other	1,433	13,376	16.7	1.5	*	*	*	*	1,364	12,732	17.1	1.5
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	14,181	157,802	13.4	0.5	730	6,971	8.4	1.1	13,451	150,831	13.6	0.5
Non-Hispanic, White	10,097	123,476	12.0	0.5	471	5,108	7.7	1.3	9,626	118,368	12.2	0.5
Non-Hispanic, Black	2,761	21,581	19.7	1.2	199	1,263	11.2	3.0	2,562	20,318	20.2	1.2
Hispanic, all races	5,000	25,559	37.6	1.2	241	1,117	22.6	3.6	4,759	24,442	38.2	1.3
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	3,395	20,380	36.8	1.2	231	1,280	19.1	3.8	3,164	19,100	38.0	1.3
Near poor/low	4,099	28,442	31.7	1.1	227	1,540	20.2	3.2	3,872	26,902	32.4	1.2
Middle	5,577	58,432	16.0	0.7	255	2,251	8.5	1.9	5,322	56,181	16.4	0.7
High	6,110	76,107	6.3	0.4	258	3,018	3.1	0.9	5,852	73,090	6.5	0.4
Education^c												
Less than high school	5,072	32,617	31.8	1.0	340	2,034	17.8	2.4	4,732	30,583	32.8	1.0
High school graduate	6,012	57,784	18.3	0.7	317	3,023	9.9	2.0	5,695	54,761	18.7	0.7
At least some college	7,939	91,922	10.2	0.5	306	2,990	5.8	1.1	7,633	88,932	10.4	0.5
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	10,636	102,358	17.0	0.6	450	3,808	9.2	1.4	10,186	98,550	17.3	0.7
Metropolitan-small	5,163	50,908	14.8	0.9	288	2,461	8.4	1.9	4,875	48,447	15.1	0.9
Micropolitan	2,095	19,001	18.2	1.6	132	1,037	15.7	3.5	1,963	17,964	18.3	1.7
Noncore	1,287	11,094	20.8	1.6	101	782	15.6	3.6	1,186	10,312	21.2	1.7
Preferred language												
Other	3,911	21,279	39.5	1.5	160	782	25.0	4.3	3,751	20,497	40.0	1.5
English	15,148	160,896	13.5	0.5	811	7,306	8.8	1.1	14,337	153,590	13.7	0.5

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 7b. Adults age 18-64 with diabetes uninsured all year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	971	8,088	10.4	1.1	557	4,150	11.5	1.5	414	3,938	9.2	1.4
Age												
18-44	241	1,940	18.0	2.9	148	1,055	16.6	3.5	*	*	*	*
45-64	730	6,147	8.0	1.1	409	3,095	9.8	1.7	321	3,053	6.2	1.3
Race												
White only	698	6,158	10.5	1.3	378	3,007	12.8	1.9	320	3,152	8.3	1.6
Black only	204	1,285	11.0	2.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	730	6,971	8.4	1.1	418	3,528	9.8	1.6	312	3,443	7.1	1.4
Non-Hispanic, White	471	5,108	7.7	1.3	248	2,428	10.3	2.1	223	2,679	5.3	1.5
Non-Hispanic, Black	199	1,263	11.2	3.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	241	1,117	22.6	3.6	139	622	21.3	4.7	102	495	24.2	5.4
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	231	1,280	19.1	3.8	155	761	14.1	3.7	*	*	*	*
Near poor/low	227	1,540	20.2	3.2	137	884	19.4	4.2	*	*	*	*
Middle	255	2,251	8.5	1.9	147	1,228	9.9	2.8	*	*	*	*
High	258	3,018	3.1	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education^c												
Less than high school	340	2,034	17.8	2.4	192	999	18.1	3.7	148	1,035	17.6	3.0
High school graduate	317	3,023	9.9	2.0	191	1,686	9.4	2.6	126	1,337	10.6	3.0
At least some college	306	2,990	5.8	1.1	169	1,437	9.6	2.1	*	*	*	*
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	450	3,808	9.2	1.4	258	1,975	11.0	2.0	192	1,833	7.2	1.8
Metropolitan-small	288	2,461	8.4	1.9	182	1,382	9.4	2.5	*	*	*	*
Micropolitan	132	1,037	15.7	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Noncore	101	782	15.6	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	160	782	25.0	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English	811	7,306	8.8	1.1	465	3,727	10.4	1.5	346	3,579	7.2	1.4

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 8a. Adults age 18-64 with any period of uninsurance during the year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	19,181	183,361	28.8	0.6	971	8,088	19.1	1.4	18,210	175,273	29.2	0.6
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	34.4	0.7	241	1,940	31.6	3.9	11,660	109,497	34.4	0.7
45-64	7,280	71,924	20.1	0.7	730	6,147	15.1	1.5	6,550	65,776	20.6	0.7
Gender												
Male	8,917	90,530	31.5	0.7	414	3,938	18.0	2.2	8,503	86,591	32.2	0.7
Female	10,264	92,831	26.1	0.6	557	4,150	20.1	1.8	9,707	88,682	26.4	0.6
Race												
White only	14,898	147,755	27.7	0.6	698	6,158	19.1	1.7	14,200	141,597	28.1	0.6
Black only	2,850	22,229	35.6	1.4	204	1,285	20.6	3.8	2,646	20,944	36.6	1.5
Other	1,433	13,376	28.8	1.8	*	*	*	*	1,364	12,732	29.4	1.9
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	14,181	157,802	25.1	0.6	730	6,971	16.3	1.6	13,451	150,831	25.5	0.6
Non-Hispanic, White	10,097	123,476	23.1	0.6	471	5,108	15.5	1.8	9,626	118,368	23.4	0.6
Non-Hispanic, Black	2,761	21,581	35.1	1.4	199	1,263	20.3	3.8	2,562	20,318	36.0	1.5
Hispanic, all races	5,000	25,559	51.4	1.4	241	1,117	36.3	3.8	4,759	24,442	52.1	1.4
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	3,395	20,380	55.9	1.3	231	1,280	33.4	4.5	3,164	19,100	57.4	1.4
Near poor/low	4,099	28,442	50.2	1.1	227	1,540	33.6	4.0	3,872	26,902	51.1	1.2
Middle	5,577	58,432	29.6	0.9	255	2,251	17.9	2.7	5,322	56,181	30.1	0.9
High	6,110	76,107	12.9	0.6	258	3,018	6.5	1.5	5,852	73,090	13.1	0.6
Education^c												
Less than high school	5,072	32,617	48.2	1.0	340	2,034	30.2	2.8	4,732	30,583	49.4	1.0
High school graduate	6,012	57,784	31.5	0.9	317	3,023	18.8	2.7	5,695	54,761	32.1	0.9
At least some college	7,939	91,922	20.0	0.6	306	2,990	11.7	1.7	7,633	88,932	20.3	0.6
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	10,636	102,358	29.0	0.7	450	3,808	18.5	2.2	10,186	98,550	29.4	0.7
Metropolitan-small	5,163	50,908	27.2	1.1	288	2,461	17.5	2.7	4,875	48,447	27.7	1.1
Micropolitan	2,095	19,001	29.8	1.9	132	1,037	22.5	3.8	1,963	17,964	30.2	2.0
Noncore	1,287	11,094	32.0	2.2	101	782	22.4	3.5	1,186	10,312	32.7	2.3
Preferred language												
Other	3,911	21,279	53.8	1.5	160	782	36.0	4.7	3,751	20,497	54.5	1.5
English	15,148	160,896	25.3	0.6	811	7,306	17.3	1.5	14,337	153,590	25.7	0.6

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 8b. Adults age 18-64 with diabetes with any period of uninsurance during the year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	971	8,088	19.1	1.4	557	4,150	20.1	1.8	414	3,938	18.0	2.2
Age												
18-44	241	1,940	31.6	3.9	148	1,055	30.2	4.5	*	*	*	*
45-64	730	6,147	15.1	1.5	409	3,095	16.6	2.1	321	3,053	13.6	2.0
Race												
White only	698	6,158	19.1	1.7	378	3,007	22.2	2.3	320	3,152	16.2	2.5
Black only	204	1,285	20.6	3.8	142	841	16.9	3.4	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	730	6,971	16.3	1.6	418	3,528	17.0	2.0	312	3,443	15.6	2.3
Non-Hispanic, White	471	5,108	15.5	1.8	248	2,428	18.1	2.7	223	2,679	13.2	2.6
Non-Hispanic, Black	199	1,263	20.3	3.8	138	822	16.8	3.5	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	241	1,117	36.3	3.8	139	622	37.4	5.3	102	495	35.0	5.7
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	231	1,280	33.4	4.5	155	761	24.9	4.4	*	*	*	*
Near poor/low	227	1,540	33.6	4.0	137	884	35.1	5.1	*	*	*	*
Middle	255	2,251	17.9	2.7	147	1,228	18.9	3.6	108	1,023	16.7	4.0
High	258	3,018	6.5	1.5	118	1,276	7.9	2.3	*	*	*	*
Education^c												
Less than high school	340	2,034	30.2	2.8	192	999	30.2	3.9	148	1,035	30.1	4.0
High school graduate	317	3,023	18.8	2.7	191	1,686	17.9	3.2	126	1,337	20.0	4.4
At least some college	306	2,990	11.7	1.7	169	1,437	15.6	2.7	137	1,554	8.1	2.2
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	450	3,808	18.5	2.2	258	1,975	20.4	2.6	192	1,833	16.5	3.3
Metropolitan-small	288	2,461	17.5	2.7	182	1,382	17.6	3.1	106	1,078	17.3	4.5
Micropolitan	132	1,037	22.5	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Noncore	101	782	22.4	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Preferred language												
Other	160	782	36.0	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
English	811	7,306	17.3	1.5	465	3,727	19.4	1.9	346	3,579	15.1	2.1

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 9a. Adults age 18 and over who reported an emergency room visit in the past year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	22,928	220,403	14.5	0.3	1,620	13,810	23.0	1.3	21,308	206,593	13.9	0.3
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	13.5	0.4	241	1,940	26.5	3.7	11,660	109,497	13.3	0.4
45-64	7,280	71,924	12.5	0.5	730	6,147	21.1	1.8	6,550	65,776	11.6	0.5
65 and over	3,747	37,042	21.4	0.8	649	5,722	23.9	2.0	3,098	31,320	21.0	0.9
Gender												
Male	10,441	106,571	13.2	0.5	680	6,575	22.1	2.1	9,761	99,996	12.6	0.4
Female	12,487	113,832	15.7	0.4	940	7,235	23.9	1.6	11,547	106,596	15.2	0.4
Race												
White only	18,010	179,963	14.3	0.4	1,203	10,775	22.9	1.5	16,807	169,188	13.7	0.4
Black only	3,310	25,367	18.3	0.7	315	2,058	26.4	3.2	2,995	23,309	17.6	0.7
Other	1,608	15,073	10.8	0.9	102	977	17.2	4.1	1,506	14,096	10.3	0.9
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	17,433	192,562	14.9	0.3	1,252	12,087	23.0	1.4	16,181	180,475	14.3	0.3
Non-Hispanic, White	12,726	153,477	14.8	0.4	852	9,135	23.1	1.7	11,874	144,342	14.2	0.4
Non-Hispanic, Black	3,213	24,664	18.2	0.7	308	2,023	25.4	3.2	2,905	22,641	17.6	0.7
Hispanic, all races	5,495	27,841	11.9	0.6	368	1,723	23.6	3.3	5,127	26,118	11.1	0.6
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	12,193	136,146	11.9	0.4	551	5,627	17.7	1.9	11,642	130,519	11.7	0.4
Public only	2,683	16,513	27.1	1.0	283	1,620	38.8	3.5	2,400	14,894	25.8	1.1
Uninsured	4,305	30,702	10.6	0.7	137	841	22.1	4.8	4,168	29,860	10.3	0.7
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	1,092	10,713	22.9	1.6	162	1,555	22.8	3.7	930	9,157	23.0	1.7
Medicare and private	1,933	21,587	20.1	1.0	305	3,104	24.2	2.9	1,628	18,482	19.4	1.0
Medicare and other public	673	4,354	25.6	2.4	171	977	26.9	4.1	502	3,376	25.2	2.8
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	4,053	24,184	22.3	0.9	367	1,951	36.6	3.4	3,686	22,232	21.0	0.9
Near poor/low	5,071	38,398	18.9	0.7	420	3,321	26.1	2.7	4,651	35,077	18.2	0.7
Middle	6,673	69,769	14.2	0.6	441	3,993	21.8	2.2	6,232	65,776	13.7	0.6
High	7,131	88,052	10.7	0.4	392	4,545	16.1	2.1	6,739	83,508	10.4	0.5
Education^c												
Less than high school	6,397	42,639	19.1	0.7	620	4,068	28.1	2.4	5,777	38,571	18.2	0.7
High school graduate	7,207	70,613	15.5	0.6	512	4,881	22.4	2.1	6,695	65,732	14.9	0.6
At least some college	9,118	105,725	12.0	0.4	472	4,760	19.3	2.2	8,646	100,966	11.6	0.4
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	12,370	119,875	13.2	0.4	751	6,571	22.4	1.9	11,619	113,303	12.7	0.4
Metropolitan-small	6,307	62,470	15.0	0.5	506	4,295	23.5	2.6	5,801	58,175	14.4	0.5
Micropolitan	2,659	24,301	16.8	1.0	228	1,868	23.8	2.9	2,431	22,433	16.3	1.1
Noncore	1,592	13,757	19.4	1.3	135	1,076	24.0	4.3	1,457	12,681	19.0	1.2
Preferred language												
Other	4,356	23,856	9.2	0.6	254	1,314	14.3	2.5	4,102	22,542	8.9	0.6
English	18,321	194,097	14.9	0.3	1,366	12,496	24.0	1.4	16,955	181,601	14.3	0.3

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 9b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who reported an emergency room visit in the past year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,620	13,810	23.0	1.3	940	7,235	23.9	1.6	680	6,575	22.1	2.1
Age												
18-44	241	1,940	26.5	3.7	148	1,055	23.1	3.9	*	*	*	*
45-64	730	6,147	21.1	1.8	409	3,095	25.6	2.5	321	3,053	16.6	2.4
65 and over	649	5,722	23.9	2.0	383	3,085	22.4	2.4	266	2,637	25.7	3.2
Race												
White only	1,203	10,775	22.9	1.5	667	5,441	22.9	1.9	536	5,333	23.0	2.4
Black only	315	2,058	26.4	3.2	216	1,290	31.0	4.0	*	*	*	*
Other	102	977	17.2	4.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,252	12,087	23.0	1.4	715	6,246	23.7	1.8	537	5,841	22.1	2.1
Non-Hispanic, White	852	9,135	23.1	1.7	454	4,512	22.9	2.2	398	4,623	23.3	2.4
Non-Hispanic, Black	308	2,023	25.4	3.2	210	1,259	29.4	4.2	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	368	1,723	23.6	3.3	225	990	24.7	4.0	143	734	22.0	6.0
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	551	5,627	17.7	1.9	272	2,567	20.0	2.6	279	3,060	15.8	2.7
Public only	283	1,620	38.8	3.5	202	1,106	40.0	4.1	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	137	841	22.1	4.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	162	1,555	22.8	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	305	3,104	24.2	2.9	162	1,534	20.5	3.3	143	1,570	27.8	4.6
Medicare and other public	171	977	26.9	4.1	124	641	32.2	5.3	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	367	1,951	36.6	3.4	255	1,234	36.2	3.5	112	717	37.4	7.1
Near poor/low	420	3,321	26.1	2.7	261	2,012	25.8	3.2	159	1,310	26.6	4.4
Middle	441	3,993	21.8	2.2	246	2,097	23.0	3.0	195	1,896	20.4	3.4
High	392	4,545	16.1	2.1	178	1,893	14.8	2.9	214	2,652	17.0	2.7
Education^c												
Less than high school	620	4,068	28.1	2.4	376	2,239	27.3	2.8	244	1,829	29.1	3.9
High school graduate	512	4,881	22.4	2.1	310	2,752	22.0	2.5	202	2,129	23.0	3.5
At least some college	472	4,760	19.3	2.2	245	2,177	22.4	3.0	227	2,582	16.8	2.8
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	751	6,571	22.4	1.9	443	3,512	23.6	2.4	308	3,059	21.0	2.3
Metropolitan-small	506	4,295	23.5	2.6	315	2,417	24.8	2.8	191	1,878	21.8	5.4
Micropolitan	228	1,868	23.8	2.9	121	858	23.9	4.3	107	1,010	23.6	4.2
Noncore	135	1,076	24.0	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	254	1,314	14.3	2.5	151	760	13.9	3.0	103	554	15.0	4.3
English	1,366	12,496	24.0	1.4	789	6,475	25.1	1.7	577	6,021	22.8	2.3

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 10a. Adults age 18 and over who usually use public transportation to get to provider,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		16,630	165,267	3.0	0.2	1,531	13,189	4.7	0.7	15,099	152,078	2.9	0.2
Age	18-44	7,532	74,224	2.9	0.2	*	*	*	*	7,315	72,432	2.9	0.2
	45-64	5,800	58,382	2.8	0.3	691	5,865	4.4	0.8	5,109	52,517	2.7	0.3
	65 and over	3,298	32,661	3.7	0.4	623	5,533	5.0	1.0	2,675	27,129	3.4	0.4
Gender	Male	6,838	73,167	2.3	0.2	636	6,263	3.4	0.8	6,202	66,904	2.2	0.3
	Female	9,792	92,100	3.6	0.3	895	6,925	5.8	1.0	8,897	85,175	3.4	0.2
Race	White only	13,111	136,601	1.9	0.2	1,139	10,329	2.4	0.4	11,972	126,272	1.9	0.2
	Black only	2,320	17,422	10.3	0.9	297	1,954	12.3	2.8	2,023	15,467	10.0	0.9
	Other	1,199	11,245	5.6	1.0	*	*	*	*	1,104	10,339	4.9	1.1
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, all races	13,518	149,344	2.6	0.2	1,197	11,598	4.4	0.8	12,321	137,745	2.4	0.2
	Non-Hispanic, White	10,140	121,609	1.3	0.1	821	8,819	1.8	0.5	9,319	112,790	1.3	0.2
	Non-Hispanic, Black	2,258	16,972	9.9	0.9	291	1,922	12.4	2.9	1,967	15,050	9.6	0.9
	Hispanic, all races	3,112	15,923	7.3	0.7	334	1,590	6.9	1.4	2,778	14,333	7.4	0.7
Health insurance, age 18-64	Any private	9,514	106,835	1.4	0.2	*	*	*	*	8,983	101,377	1.5	0.2
	Public only	2,047	12,748	12.6	1.1	266	1,508	15.3	2.9	1,781	11,239	12.2	1.1
	Uninsured	1,771	13,023	5.1	0.7	*	*	*	*	1,660	12,332	5.0	0.7
age 65 and over	Medicare only	934	9,128	4.3	0.6	*	*	*	*	777	7,595	3.7	0.6
	Medicare and private	1,753	19,568	1.6	0.4	*	*	*	*	1,458	16,553	1.9	0.4
	Medicare and other public	592	3,811	12.6	1.8	164	933	17.2	4.6	428	2,878	11.2	1.9
Family income^b	Negative/poor	2,611	15,747	11.3	1.0	337	1,786	14.1	2.7	2,274	13,961	10.9	1.1
	Near poor/low	3,402	26,983	4.7	0.5	390	3,127	7.1	1.6	3,012	23,856	4.3	0.4
	Middle	4,833	51,560	2.2	0.3	*	*	*	*	4,411	47,714	2.2	0.3
	High	5,784	70,977	1.2	0.2	*	*	*	*	5,402	66,546	1.2	0.2
Education^c	Less than high school	4,138	28,734	6.4	0.5	580	3,846	7.6	1.6	3,558	24,887	6.2	0.5
	High school graduate	5,213	52,696	2.6	0.3	487	4,684	4.4	0.9	4,726	48,012	2.4	0.3
	At least some college	7,160	83,041	2.1	0.2	*	*	*	*	6,711	78,481	2.1	0.3
Residence location	Metropolitan-large	8,580	86,565	4.8	0.4	697	6,219	7.5	1.3	7,883	80,346	4.6	0.4
	Metropolitan-small	4,761	48,591	1.3	0.2	*	*	*	*	4,276	44,472	1.2	0.2
	Micropolitan	2,037	19,107	1.0	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Noncore	*	*	*	*	128	1,021	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language	Other	2,434	13,793	7.9	0.8	227	1,189	12.0	3.5	2,207	12,603	7.5	0.8
	English	14,196	151,474	2.6	0.2	1,304	11,999	4.0	0.7	12,892	139,475	2.5	0.2

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 10b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who usually use public transportation to get to provider,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,531	13,189	4.7	0.7	895	6,925	5.8	1.0	636	6,263	3.4	0.8
Age												
18-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
45-64	691	5,865	4.4	0.8	387	2,933	5.5	1.2	304	2,931	3.3	1.0
65 and over	623	5,533	5.0	1.0	371	3,008	6.2	1.6	*	*	*	*
Race												
White only	1,139	10,329	2.4	0.4	638	5,229	3.0	0.7	*	*	*	*
Black only	297	1,954	12.3	2.8	203	1,218	11.7	2.9	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,197	11,598	4.4	0.8	684	5,995	5.3	1.1	513	5,603	3.4	0.8
Non-Hispanic, White	821	8,819	1.8	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-Hispanic, Black	291	1,922	12.4	2.9	197	1,186	11.9	3.0	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	334	1,590	6.9	1.4	211	930	9.0	2.0	*	*	*	*
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Public only	266	1,508	15.3	2.9	190	1,031	16.6	3.3	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	137	1,511	*	*
Medicare and other public	164	933	17.2	4.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	337	1,786	14.1	2.7	237	1,139	15.7	3.0	*	*	*	*
Near poor/low	390	3,127	7.1	1.6	246	1,914	7.6	2.2	*	*	*	*
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
High	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education^c												
Less than high school	580	3,846	7.6	1.6	360	2,146	8.4	2.0	*	*	*	*
High school graduate	487	4,684	4.4	0.9	294	2,639	5.0	1.4	*	*	*	*
At least some college	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	697	6,219	7.5	1.3	414	3,322	9.0	1.8	283	2,896	5.8	1.4
Metropolitan-small	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Microropolitan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Noncore	128	1,021	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	227	1,189	12.0	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English	1,304	11,999	4.0	0.7	756	6,223	4.6	0.9	548	5,776	3.3	0.8

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 11a. Adults age 18 and over with activity limitation in the past year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	22,875	219,945	13.2	0.4	1,620	13,810	38.0	1.6	21,255	206,135	11.5	0.3
Age												
18-44	11,899	111,409	5.6	0.3	241	1,940	21.5	3.5	11,658	109,468	5.3	0.3
45-64	7,265	71,800	15.2	0.6	730	6,147	35.6	2.2	6,535	65,652	13.3	0.5
65 and over	3,711	36,737	32.2	0.9	649	5,722	46.1	2.1	3,062	31,015	29.7	0.9
Gender												
Male	10,413	106,289	11.3	0.4	680	6,575	32.7	2.1	9,733	99,714	9.9	0.4
Female	12,462	113,656	15.0	0.4	940	7,235	42.8	2.2	11,522	106,421	13.1	0.4
Race												
White only	17,973	179,643	12.9	0.4	1,203	10,775	36.6	1.8	16,770	168,868	11.4	0.3
Black only	3,295	25,236	15.4	1.0	315	2,058	43.5	3.9	2,980	23,178	12.9	0.9
Other	1,607	15,066	12.8	1.1	102	977	41.0	5.9	1,505	14,089	10.8	1.0
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	17,384	192,120	13.9	0.4	1,252	12,087	38.8	1.7	16,132	180,034	12.3	0.4
Non-Hispanic, White	12,693	153,173	13.8	0.4	852	9,135	37.5	2.0	11,841	144,038	12.2	0.4
Non-Hispanic, Black	3,198	24,533	15.5	1.0	308	2,023	43.1	3.9	2,890	22,510	13.1	1.0
Hispanic, all races	5,491	27,825	8.1	0.6	368	1,723	32.3	4.1	5,123	26,101	6.5	0.5
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	12,189	136,096	6.0	0.3	551	5,627	20.9	2.0	11,638	130,469	5.3	0.3
Public only	2,676	16,461	40.1	1.7	283	1,620	73.1	4.0	2,393	14,841	36.5	1.7
Uninsured	4,299	30,652	8.0	0.5	137	841	28.9	4.7	4,162	29,810	7.4	0.5
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	1,078	10,589	33.3	1.9	162	1,555	41.7	4.4	916	9,034	31.9	1.9
Medicare and private	1,921	21,478	27.4	1.1	305	3,104	42.5	2.9	1,616	18,373	24.9	1.2
Medicare and other public	668	4,327	53.8	2.6	171	977	65.2	5.1	497	3,349	50.5	2.9
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	4,027	23,982	28.7	1.1	367	1,951	62.7	3.5	3,660	22,031	25.6	1.1
Near poor/low	5,057	38,276	21.0	0.8	420	3,321	47.5	3.1	4,637	34,955	18.5	0.8
Middle	6,665	69,698	11.6	0.5	441	3,993	35.8	2.8	6,224	65,705	10.1	0.5
High	7,126	87,989	6.9	0.3	392	4,545	22.3	2.3	6,734	83,445	6.1	0.3
Education^c												
Less than high school	6,376	42,486	21.0	0.8	620	4,068	47.8	2.6	5,756	38,418	18.1	0.8
High school graduate	7,184	70,391	14.8	0.6	512	4,881	37.4	2.7	6,672	65,510	13.2	0.6
At least some college	9,114	105,693	8.9	0.3	472	4,760	29.8	2.3	8,642	100,934	7.9	0.3
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	12,344	119,659	11.4	0.5	751	6,571	37.2	2.2	11,593	113,088	9.9	0.5
Metropolitan-small	6,291	62,303	14.1	0.6	506	4,295	39.9	3.0	5,785	58,007	12.2	0.6
Micropolitan	2,652	24,252	16.8	1.0	228	1,868	37.8	3.7	2,424	22,384	15.0	1.1
Noncore	1,588	13,731	18.4	1.1	135	1,076	35.2	5.6	1,453	12,656	16.9	1.0
Preferred language												
Other	4,356	23,856	7.9	0.7	254	1,314	35.9	4.4	4,102	22,542	6.3	0.6
English	18,321	194,097	13.5	0.4	1,366	12,496	38.2	1.6	16,955	181,601	11.7	0.4

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 11b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes with activity limitation in the past year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,620	13,810	38.0	1.6	940	7,235	42.8	2.2	680	6,575	32.7	2.1
Age												
18-44	241	1,940	21.5	3.5	148	1,055	22.2	4.1	*	*	*	*
45-64	730	6,147	35.6	2.2	409	3,095	41.4	2.9	321	3,053	29.7	3.1
65 and over	649	5,722	46.1	2.1	383	3,085	51.2	3.1	266	2,637	40.3	3.3
Race												
White only	1,203	10,775	36.6	1.8	667	5,441	41.2	2.6	536	5,333	32.0	2.4
Black only	315	2,058	43.5	3.9	216	1,290	47.3	4.2	*	*	*	*
Other	102	977	41.0	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,252	12,087	38.8	1.7	715	6,246	43.7	2.3	537	5,841	33.6	2.3
Non-Hispanic, White	852	9,135	37.5	2.0	454	4,512	42.1	2.8	398	4,623	33.0	2.6
Non-Hispanic, Black	308	2,023	43.1	3.9	210	1,259	46.5	4.3	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	368	1,723	32.3	4.1	225	990	37.2	5.4	143	734	25.8	4.6
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	551	5,627	20.9	2.0	272	2,567	22.1	2.9	279	3,060	19.9	2.7
Public only	283	1,620	73.1	4.0	202	1,106	75.3	4.0	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	137	841	28.9	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	162	1,555	41.7	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	305	3,104	42.5	2.9	162	1,534	45.1	4.2	143	1,570	40.0	4.2
Medicare and other public	171	977	65.2	5.1	124	641	66.9	5.0	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	367	1,951	62.7	3.5	255	1,234	66.5	3.4	112	717	56.3	5.9
Near poor/low	420	3,321	47.5	3.1	261	2,012	49.8	4.1	159	1,310	44.1	4.8
Middle	441	3,993	35.8	2.8	246	2,097	40.0	4.1	195	1,896	31.2	3.8
High	392	4,545	22.3	2.3	178	1,893	23.0	3.6	214	2,652	21.8	2.7
Education^c												
Less than high school	620	4,068	47.8	2.6	376	2,239	50.8	3.3	244	1,829	44.2	3.8
High school graduate	512	4,881	37.4	2.7	310	2,752	40.7	3.5	202	2,129	33.1	3.8
At least some college	472	4,760	29.8	2.3	245	2,177	36.6	3.8	227	2,582	24.2	2.8
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	751	6,571	37.2	2.2	443	3,512	44.7	2.8	308	3,059	28.6	2.8
Metropolitan-small	506	4,295	39.9	3.0	315	2,417	43.1	4.1	191	1,878	35.8	4.7
Micropolitan	228	1,868	37.8	3.7	121	858	41.5	5.4	107	1,010	34.6	4.7
Noncore	135	1,076	35.2	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	254	1,314	35.9	4.4	151	760	43.3	6.0	103	554	25.8	5.0
English	1,366	12,496	38.2	1.6	789	6,475	42.7	2.2	577	6,021	33.3	2.2

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 12. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c level was less than 7.0%, by gender, United States, 1999-2004

Population group ^a	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,342	13,425	48.9	2.3	667	6,814	50.9	2.7	675	6,611	46.9	2.8
Age												
18-44	156	2,164	41.4	5.6	84	963	37.3	7.1	72	1,201	44.8	7.6
45-64	516	5,985	45.7	3.2	255	2,921	48.8	3.8	261	3,064	42.8	4.3
65 and over	670	5,275	55.7	2.6	328	2,929	57.5	3.2	342	2,346	53.3	4.2
Race/ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, White	530	8,806	54.7	2.9	241	4,231	57.7	3.9	289	4,575	51.8	3.5
Non-Hispanic, Black	317	1,991	39.3	2.7	170	1,203	40.1	3.7	147	788	38.0	3.5
Mexican American	390	965	35.3	2.4	200	514	35.1	3.7	190	452	35.6	3.5
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	293	2,146	42.3	4.1	173	1,332	48.8	4.9	120	814	31.7	6.1
Near poor	404	3,350	50.7	4.1	201	1,813	53.4	4.5	203	1,537	47.4	5.8
Middle	315	3,694	51.0	3.3	151	1,890	52.9	5.1	164	1,804	48.9	4.9
High	204	2,891	50.5	4.6	73	1,015	50.5	7.0	131	1,876	50.5	6.1
Education												
Less than high school	656	4,560	41.4	2.9	341	2,497	44.7	3.0	315	2,064	37.4	4.1
High school graduate	271	3,328	52.7	3.2	145	1,848	56.3	5.2	126	1,480	48.2	5.0
At least some college	414	5,530	52.9	3.2	180	2,463	53.2	5.2	234	3,067	52.7	3.3

^a Adults with DIQ010=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table 13. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes whose hemoglobin A1c level was higher than 9.0%, by gender, United States, 1999-2004

Population group ^a		Total				Women				Men			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		1,342	13,425	16.0	1.6	667	6,814	14.0	1.5	675	6,611	18.0	2.5
Age	18-44	156	2,164	26.4	5.2	84	963	*	*	72	1,201	34.4	6.5
	45-64	516	5,985	19.3	2.2	255	2,921	19.1	2.7	261	3,064	19.5	3.7
	65 and over	670	5,275	7.9	1.4	328	2,929	8.1	2.0	342	2,346	7.6	1.9
Race/ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, White	530	8,806	11.4	1.7	241	4,231	9.3	1.8	289	4,575	13.4	2.9
	Non-Hispanic, Black	317	1,991	23.1	2.3	170	1,203	20.4	3.8	147	788	27.2	3.5
	Mexican American	390	965	24.9	2.7	200	514	25.6	3.8	190	452	24.1	3.9
Family income^b	Negative/poor	293	2,146	21.9	2.7	173	1,332	19.1	3.9	120	814	26.5	5.4
	Near poor	404	3,350	12.5	2.8	201	1,813	9.9	2.8	203	1,537	15.6	3.4
	Middle	315	3,694	14.9	2.3	151	1,890	11.4	2.7	164	1,804	18.5	4.2
	High	204	2,891	14.6	2.9	73	1,015	*	*	131	1,876	14.0	3.9
Education	Less than high school	656	4,560	19.4	2.6	341	2,497	17.3	2.6	315	2,064	21.8	4.0
	High school graduate	271	3,328	14.2	2.8	145	1,848	9.8	2.5	126	1,480	19.7	4.7
	At least some college	414	5,530	14.3	2.3	180	2,463	13.9	3.2	234	3,067	14.6	2.8

^a Adults with DIQ010=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table 14. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a hemoglobin A1c measurement in the past year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,276	12,720	91.5	0.9	740	6,756	91.8	1.1	536	5,964	91.2	1.4
Age												
18-44	198	1,819	85.7	2.9	127	1,045	83.9	4.2	*	*	*	*
45-64	588	6,076	92.1	1.2	326	3,090	91.3	1.8	262	2,986	92.9	1.6
65 and over	490	4,825	93.0	1.2	287	2,621	95.5	1.2	203	2,205	90.0	2.2
Race												
White only	972	10,059	91.9	0.9	547	5,265	91.5	1.3	425	4,794	92.4	1.4
Black only	226	1,793	87.6	2.7	150	1,057	91.9	2.4	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	976	10,992	92.5	1.0	557	5,808	92.5	1.2	419	5,184	92.5	1.4
Non-Hispanic, White	686	8,415	93.3	1.0	374	4,374	92.4	1.5	312	4,041	94.3	1.3
Non-Hispanic, Black	220	1,754	87.4	2.8	145	1,023	91.9	2.4	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	300	1,728	85.5	2.4	183	948	87.7	2.7	117	780	82.9	4.4
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	472	5,686	92.3	1.2	236	2,705	91.5	1.9	236	2,981	93.0	1.8
Public only	198	1,331	91.6	2.0	143	932	92.1	2.0	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	116	877	78.1	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	123	1,363	92.7	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	238	2,684	92.4	1.8	128	1,354	95.4	1.7	110	1,330	89.3	3.2
Medicare and other public	121	708	96.5	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	266	1,599	87.1	2.7	182	1,003	88.1	3.1	*	*	*	*
Near poor/low	312	2,856	90.6	1.7	194	1,732	92.2	1.9	118	1,125	88.3	3.1
Middle	362	3,739	91.9	1.6	206	2,042	90.9	2.1	156	1,697	93.1	2.2
High	336	4,525	93.3	1.5	158	1,980	94.2	2.2	178	2,546	92.6	2.1
Education^c												
Less than high school	456	3,469	87.8	1.7	273	1,859	86.9	2.5	183	1,610	88.9	2.5
High school graduate	404	4,515	92.4	1.6	251	2,637	93.2	1.9	153	1,877	91.3	2.7
At least some college	405	4,653	93.4	1.4	212	2,217	94.0	1.8	193	2,436	92.8	1.9
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	583	6,107	91.6	1.1	342	3,193	90.5	1.7	241	2,914	92.8	1.7
Metropolitan-small	407	3,994	90.1	1.7	249	2,291	93.1	1.7	158	1,703	86.2	3.2
Micropolitan	173	1,602	93.1	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Noncore	113	1,016	93.9	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	207	1,212	92.0	2.2	127	696	92.1	2.8	*	*	*	*
English	1,069	11,508	91.5	0.9	613	6,060	91.7	1.2	456	5,448	91.1	1.5

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 15. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a retinal eye examination in the past year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,595	15,568	67.4	1.5	925	8,155	67.0	1.9	670	7,414	67.9	2.2
Age												
18-44	237	2,185	46.9	4.0	144	1,188	47.4	5.1	*	*	*	*
45-64	720	7,166	66.3	2.2	404	3,577	66.2	3.0	316	3,589	66.3	3.0
65 and over	638	6,217	76.0	1.8	377	3,390	74.6	2.6	261	2,827	77.6	3.1
Race												
White only	1,187	12,123	67.8	1.7	658	6,147	66.4	2.4	529	5,976	69.2	2.3
Black only	308	2,358	67.1	3.3	210	1,422	69.4	3.4	*	*	*	*
Other	100	1,087	64.4	4.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,230	13,474	68.4	1.6	702	6,999	67.8	2.1	528	6,475	69.2	2.3
Non-Hispanic, White	839	10,131	69.1	1.9	447	5,060	67.6	2.8	392	5,070	70.6	2.4
Non-Hispanic, Black	301	2,314	67.0	3.4	204	1,383	69.0	3.4	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	365	2,094	60.9	3.3	223	1,155	62.1	4.0	142	939	59.3	5.1
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	546	6,519	65.5	2.3	268	2,967	63.6	3.4	278	3,553	67.1	3.0
Public only	276	1,833	61.2	3.5	198	1,254	65.1	4.1	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	135	999	38.3	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	158	1,687	77.3	3.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	300	3,366	76.0	2.8	160	1,688	72.9	4.0	140	1,678	79.1	3.9
Medicare and other public	169	1,062	74.1	4.1	122	707	71.3	4.8	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	360	2,204	62.3	3.3	250	1,373	63.0	4.0	110	831	61.3	5.2
Near poor/low	413	3,679	60.9	3.0	257	2,229	62.5	3.6	156	1,450	58.5	4.8
Middle	433	4,479	66.8	2.8	241	2,355	67.4	3.6	192	2,124	66.1	3.9
High	389	5,206	74.8	2.1	177	2,197	73.6	3.3	212	3,009	75.6	2.9
Education^c												
Less than high school	612	4,579	62.2	2.4	372	2,488	64.4	2.9	240	2,092	59.6	4.0
High school graduate	505	5,554	68.5	2.5	304	3,116	70.0	3.2	201	2,438	66.5	3.7
At least some college	462	5,309	70.7	2.5	240	2,466	65.7	3.6	222	2,843	75.1	3.3
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	737	7,429	68.6	2.1	434	3,921	67.1	2.7	303	3,508	70.3	3.0
Metropolitan-small	501	4,864	68.4	2.8	311	2,761	70.6	3.4	190	2,103	65.5	4.5
Micropolitan	223	2,054	64.9	3.5	119	957	57.2	5.4	104	1,096	71.6	4.8
Noncore	134	1,222	60.6	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	252	1,551	55.5	3.9	151	877	57.5	5.1	101	674	52.8	5.6
English	1,343	14,018	68.7	1.6	774	7,278	68.1	2.0	569	6,740	69.4	2.3

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 16. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a foot examination in the past year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,556	15,173	70.6	1.4	900	7,954	70.1	2.0	656	7,220	71.2	1.9
Age												
18-44	236	2,124	62.6	3.8	144	1,166	60.7	5.1	*	*	*	*
45-64	702	7,045	72.6	2.3	390	3,498	73.8	3.0	312	3,547	71.5	3.3
65 and over	618	6,005	71.1	2.1	366	3,290	69.4	2.9	252	2,715	73.1	2.7
Race												
White only	1,161	11,794	71.1	1.6	643	6,002	69.7	2.3	518	5,792	72.4	2.2
Black only	295	2,288	72.8	3.1	201	1,372	77.4	3.9	*	*	*	*
Other	100	1,092	61.6	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,200	13,135	70.9	1.5	681	6,810	69.8	2.2	519	6,325	72.1	2.1
Non-Hispanic, White	822	9,858	71.4	1.8	436	4,927	69.1	2.7	386	4,930	73.8	2.5
Non-Hispanic, Black	288	2,244	73.5	3.2	195	1,333	78.9	3.9	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	356	2,038	68.9	3.4	219	1,144	71.6	3.7	137	895	65.4	5.3
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	537	6,383	71.8	2.7	264	2,910	73.1	3.5	273	3,472	70.7	3.7
Public only	265	1,773	72.2	3.7	187	1,196	70.8	4.2	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	136	1,013	58.0	4.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	159	1,714	67.2	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	287	3,183	73.1	2.9	153	1,597	73.3	4.2	134	1,586	73.0	3.8
Medicare and other public	161	1,006	72.1	4.7	118	687	66.0	5.7	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	346	2,095	71.2	3.2	241	1,323	74.8	3.4	105	772	65.0	6.3
Near poor/low	399	3,549	64.3	2.7	247	2,150	63.9	3.6	152	1,398	65.0	4.1
Middle	428	4,401	69.9	2.4	238	2,317	67.2	3.3	190	2,084	73.0	3.4
High	383	5,129	75.4	2.6	174	2,163	76.4	4.1	209	2,966	74.6	3.4
Education^c												
Less than high school	586	4,387	66.7	2.4	352	2,362	64.4	3.3	234	2,024	69.5	3.3
High school graduate	492	5,360	69.8	2.4	298	3,032	72.4	3.2	194	2,328	66.3	3.4
At least some college	464	5,306	74.9	2.4	242	2,477	72.5	3.8	222	2,829	76.9	3.1
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	724	7,313	73.1	1.9	427	3,874	71.7	2.8	297	3,439	74.6	2.7
Metropolitan-small	480	4,614	69.5	2.3	299	2,644	70.6	3.3	181	1,970	68.2	3.5
Micropolitan	220	2,037	68.8	3.3	115	932	65.6	5.1	105	1,104	71.5	5.1
Noncore	132	1,209	63.1	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	246	1,522	65.2	4.3	148	861	69.2	5.3	*	*	*	*
English	1,310	13,651	71.2	1.5	752	7,093	70.2	2.1	558	6,559	72.4	2.1

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 17. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a hemoglobin A1c measurement, a retinal eye examination, and a foot examination in the past year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group		Total				Women				Men			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		1,430	14,052	45.4	1.7	830	7,436	45.2	2.1	600	6,617	45.7	2.3
Age	18-44	226	2,043	30.2	3.8	136	1,115	30.5	4.4	*	*	*	*
	45-64	649	6,569	46.9	2.5	363	3,320	48.7	3.3	286	3,250	44.9	3.3
	65 and over	555	5,441	49.5	2.4	331	3,001	46.7	3.3	224	2,439	52.9	3.6
Race	White only	1,081	11,038	46.6	1.9	605	5,714	45.4	2.5	476	5,324	47.9	2.5
	Black only	257	2,000	43.4	3.8	175	1,199	49.5	4.3	*	*	*	*
	Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, all races	1,098	12,152	46.4	1.9	625	6,377	45.9	2.4	473	5,776	46.9	2.6
	Non-Hispanic, White	764	9,227	47.8	2.2	410	4,711	46.1	2.9	354	4,516	49.6	2.8
	Non-Hispanic, Black	251	1,961	44.2	3.8	170	1,165	50.9	4.2	*	*	*	*
	Hispanic, all races	332	1,900	39.5	3.2	205	1,059	41.0	4.2	127	841	37.6	3.9
Health insurance, age 18-64	Any private	510	6,078	46.7	2.6	254	2,845	48.1	3.6	256	3,233	45.5	3.6
	Public only	232	1,547	38.1	4.0	165	1,058	40.7	4.7	*	*	*	*
	Uninsured	133	986	26.8	4.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over	Medicare only	142	1,571	47.3	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Medicare and private	263	2,936	51.7	3.2	141	1,481	49.8	4.4	122	1,455	53.7	4.5
	Medicare and other public	140	845	44.9	5.4	103	580	36.7	5.6	*	*	*	*
Family income^b	Negative/poor	308	1,852	36.8	3.7	211	1,146	38.2	4.6	*	*	*	*
	Near poor/low	363	3,282	37.3	3.2	223	1,974	39.0	3.8	140	1,309	34.7	5.1
	Middle	399	4,089	44.0	2.8	228	2,220	43.4	3.3	171	1,869	44.8	4.1
	High	360	4,829	55.5	2.9	168	2,096	56.7	4.3	192	2,733	54.5	3.7
Education^c	Less than high school	536	4,036	35.6	2.6	320	2,154	32.3	3.4	216	1,882	39.4	3.7
	High school graduate	453	4,977	46.4	3.1	278	2,866	50.6	4.0	175	2,112	40.6	4.1
	At least some college	428	4,933	52.5	2.8	225	2,349	50.0	3.8	203	2,584	54.8	4.0
Residence location	Metropolitan-large	654	6,675	47.0	2.5	385	3,502	44.2	3.4	269	3,174	50.2	3.4
	Metropolitan-small	449	4,377	46.0	2.9	280	2,537	49.4	3.3	169	1,840	41.2	4.2
	Micro-politan	200	1,845	40.6	4.8	107	893	38.2	4.8	*	*	*	*
	Noncore	127	1,155	41.9	5.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language	Other	231	1,414	34.9	3.6	140	796	34.4	4.9	*	*	*	*
	English	1,199	12,639	46.6	1.8	690	6,640	46.5	2.2	509	5,999	46.8	2.5

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 18a. Adults age 18 and over who had a lipid profile in the past 2 years,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		21,201	203,723	66.5	0.5	1,581	13,472	95.3	0.6	19,620	190,251	64.4	0.5
Age	18-44	10,920	102,053	49.2	0.8	232	1,899	81.8	2.9	10,688	100,154	48.6	0.8
	45-64	6,876	67,949	80.0	0.6	719	6,044	96.5	0.8	6,157	61,904	78.4	0.7
	65 and over	3,405	33,722	91.7	0.6	630	5,529	98.7	0.4	2,775	28,193	90.3	0.7
Gender	Male	9,564	97,692	61.7	0.7	662	6,374	94.6	1.0	8,902	91,319	59.4	0.7
	Female	11,637	106,031	71.0	0.6	919	7,098	96.0	0.7	10,718	98,933	69.2	0.6
Race	White only	16,720	166,890	66.2	0.6	1,176	10,522	94.7	0.7	15,544	156,369	64.3	0.6
	Black only	3,002	22,934	69.4	1.3	305	2,000	97.8	0.7	2,697	20,934	66.7	1.4
	Other	1,479	13,898	65.1	1.4	100	949	97.3	1.4	1,379	12,949	62.7	1.5
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, all races	16,091	177,898	68.0	0.5	1,223	11,785	96.3	0.6	14,868	166,113	66.0	0.6
	Non-Hispanic, White	11,808	142,350	67.9	0.6	833	8,913	95.8	0.7	10,975	133,436	66.0	0.7
	Non-Hispanic, Black	2,911	22,260	69.6	1.3	300	1,971	97.8	0.7	2,611	20,289	66.9	1.4
	Hispanic, all races	5,110	25,825	56.4	1.3	358	1,686	88.8	2.3	4,752	24,138	54.1	1.4
Health insurance, age 18-64	Any private	11,365	126,994	66.9	0.6	539	5,542	95.3	0.9	10,826	121,452	65.6	0.6
	Public only	2,497	15,122	60.5	1.3	279	1,575	93.3	1.8	2,218	13,546	56.7	1.4
	Uninsured	3,951	28,072	37.6	1.1	135	839	77.4	4.4	3,816	27,233	36.4	1.1
age 65 and over	Medicare only	974	9,551	89.4	1.3	158	1,521	98.4	0.9	816	8,030	87.7	1.5
	Medicare and private	1,787	19,921	93.3	0.7	297	2,995	99.2	0.6	1,490	16,926	92.2	0.8
	Medicare and other public	588	3,763	91.3	1.5	162	915	98.0	0.9	426	2,848	89.2	1.9
Family income^b	Negative/poor	3,718	21,972	54.4	1.3	358	1,895	91.5	2.0	3,360	20,077	50.9	1.3
	Near poor/low	4,665	35,173	61.0	1.1	402	3,192	94.7	1.1	4,263	31,981	57.7	1.1
	Middle	6,142	64,117	63.1	0.8	433	3,899	96.3	1.1	5,709	60,218	61.0	0.8
	High	6,676	82,461	74.6	0.7	388	4,486	96.6	1.0	6,288	77,975	73.4	0.7
Education^c	Less than high school	5,893	38,864	56.6	1.0	601	3,929	94.1	1.2	5,292	34,935	52.4	1.1
	High school graduate	6,621	64,806	65.8	0.8	502	4,816	96.0	0.8	6,119	59,990	63.4	0.9
	At least some college	8,531	98,998	70.9	0.6	462	4,625	95.7	1.1	8,069	94,373	69.7	0.6
Residence location	Metropolitan-large	11,394	110,318	68.6	0.6	736	6,455	96.6	0.7	10,658	103,863	66.8	0.7
	Metropolitan-small	5,856	57,869	65.3	0.9	492	4,155	95.1	1.1	5,364	53,714	63.0	1.0
	Micropolitan	2,477	22,748	62.2	1.8	219	1,791	92.3	2.1	2,258	20,957	59.7	1.9
	Noncore	1,474	12,788	61.6	1.8	134	1,071	93.7	2.2	1,340	11,717	58.7	1.8
Preferred language	Other	4,033	21,944	55.8	1.3	248	1,276	92.6	2.1	3,785	20,668	53.5	1.3
	English	17,128	181,462	67.8	0.5	1,333	12,196	95.6	0.6	15,795	169,266	65.8	0.6

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 18b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had a lipid profile in the past 2 years,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,581	13,472	95.3	0.6	919	7,098	96.0	0.7	662	6,374	94.6	1.0
Age												
18-44	232	1,899	81.8	2.9	142	1,025	84.1	3.4	*	*	*	*
45-64	719	6,044	96.5	0.8	404	3,079	97.2	1.1	315	2,965	95.9	1.2
65 and over	630	5,529	98.7	0.4	373	2,994	98.9	0.5	257	2,535	98.3	0.8
Race												
White only	1,176	10,522	94.7	0.7	650	5,316	95.4	0.9	526	5,206	94.0	1.1
Black only	305	2,000	97.8	0.7	213	1,284	97.9	0.7	*	*	*	*
Other	100	949	97.3	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,223	11,785	96.3	0.6	700	6,135	96.5	0.8	523	5,650	96.0	0.9
Non-Hispanic, White	833	8,913	95.8	0.7	442	4,411	95.8	1.1	391	4,502	95.7	1.1
Non-Hispanic, Black	300	1,971	97.8	0.7	208	1,255	97.9	0.7	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	358	1,686	88.8	2.3	219	963	92.8	2.3	139	723	83.4	4.0
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	539	5,542	95.3	0.9	267	2,548	95.6	1.2	272	2,994	95.1	1.4
Public only	279	1,575	93.3	1.8	200	1,095	96.3	1.1	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	135	839	77.4	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	158	1,521	98.4	0.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	297	2,995	99.2	0.6	158	1,493	100.0	0.0	139	1,502	98.4	1.2
Medicare and other public	162	915	98.0	0.9	117	583	98.4	1.0	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	358	1,895	91.5	2.0	248	1,186	95.5	1.1	110	709	84.7	5.1
Near poor/low	402	3,192	94.7	1.1	252	1,957	95.9	1.3	150	1,235	92.8	1.9
Middle	433	3,899	96.3	1.1	242	2,068	96.3	1.4	191	1,831	96.3	1.5
High	388	4,486	96.6	1.0	177	1,887	96.2	1.7	211	2,599	96.8	1.4
Education^c												
Less than high school	601	3,929	94.1	1.2	366	2,175	96.3	1.2	235	1,755	91.3	2.2
High school graduate	502	4,816	96.0	0.8	304	2,714	96.5	0.9	198	2,102	95.3	1.5
At least some college	462	4,625	95.7	1.1	240	2,143	95.2	1.7	222	2,482	96.2	1.5
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	736	6,455	96.6	0.7	434	3,460	96.4	1.0	302	2,995	96.9	0.9
Metropolitan-small	492	4,155	95.1	1.1	308	2,360	96.9	1.1	184	1,794	92.7	1.9
Micropolitan	219	1,791	92.3	2.1	117	834	94.6	2.0	102	957	90.3	3.4
Noncore	134	1,071	93.7	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	248	1,276	92.6	2.1	147	727	95.9	1.9	101	549	88.2	3.6
English	1,333	12,196	95.6	0.6	772	6,371	96.0	0.8	561	5,825	95.2	1.0

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 19a. Adults age 18 and over with systolic blood pressure less than 130 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 1999-2004

Population group ^a		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		15,037	198,895	59.9	0.8	1,328	13,158	42.4	2.3	13,709	185,738	61.1	0.7
Age	18-44	7,568	104,551	75.0	0.8	156	2,141	53.9	5.6	7,412	102,410	75.4	0.8
	45-64	3,886	62,123	48.4	1.2	508	5,764	48.1	3.4	3,378	56,359	48.4	1.2
	65 and over	3,583	32,221	33.2	1.5	664	5,253	31.4	2.9	2,919	26,968	33.6	1.4
Gender	Male	10,851	116,394	62.5	0.8	664	6,539	44.7	2.5	6,565	89,810	56.5	0.9
	Female	11,414	121,749	69.0	0.8	664	6,619	40.0	3.3	7,144	95,928	65.5	0.8
Race/ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, White	9,159	167,739	64.8	0.8	515	8,529	44.5	3.2	6,759	135,060	60.5	0.9
	Non-Hispanic, Black	5,439	27,654	62.7	1.1	320	2,021	36.4	2.8	2,722	19,525	55.1	1.2
	Mexican American	6,086	19,179	77.2	1.0	387	959	47.9	3.1	3,229	13,685	72.8	1.3
Family income^b	Negative/poor	2,804	26,353	64.2	1.4	283	2,031	42.1	3.6	2,521	24,322	66.0	1.4
	Near poor	3,633	38,562	58.5	1.5	406	3,380	37.5	3.5	3,227	35,182	60.5	1.5
	Middle	3,741	54,521	59.9	1.3	313	3,672	39.8	4.8	3,428	50,849	61.4	1.2
	High	3,513	64,199	59.6	1.0	193	2,711	52.2	4.7	3,320	61,488	59.9	1.0
Education	Less than high school	12,305	81,084	75.0	0.7	650	4,482	36.7	2.7	4,483	37,636	57.9	1.0
	High school graduate	3,728	52,761	58.1	1.4	271	3,320	42.3	3.9	3,412	49,215	59.0	1.5
	At least some college	6,200	104,014	62.6	0.9	405	5,345	47.2	3.9	5,788	98,623	63.5	0.9

^a Adults with DIQ010=1 are defined as with diabetes. Non-diabetes population includes borderline diabetes and records with missing diagnosed diabetes status.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table 19b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes with systolic blood pressure less than 130 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure less than 80 mm Hg, by gender, United States, 1999-2004

Population group ^a	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,328	13,158	42.4	2.3	664	6,619	40.0	3.3	664	6,539	44.7	2.5
Age												
18-44	156	2,141	53.9	5.6	87	972	64.4	6.5	69	1,169	45.2	7.4
45-64	508	5,764	48.1	3.4	250	2,766	45.6	5.2	258	2,998	50.4	3.8
65 and over	664	5,253	31.4	2.9	327	2,881	26.5	4.4	337	2,372	37.3	3.4
Race/ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, White	515	8,529	44.5	3.2	230	4,007	41.9	4.9	285	4,522	46.8	3.3
Non-Hispanic, Black	320	2,021	36.4	2.8	177	1,246	34.4	4.6	143	775	39.7	3.6
Mexican American	387	959	47.9	3.1	200	516	53.4	4.2	187	443	41.5	4.1
Other race/Multi-racial	41	726	*	*	22	418	*	*	19	308	*	*
Other Hispanic	65	923	39.1	7.3	35	432	*	*	30	491	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	283	2,031	42.1	3.6	167	1,251	36.7	4.4	116	780	50.7	6.8
Near poor	406	3,380	37.5	3.5	206	1,845	37.5	5.5	200	1,535	37.5	4.1
Middle	313	3,672	39.8	4.8	155	1,899	36.2	6.6	158	1,773	43.7	4.9
High	193	2,711	52.2	4.7	65	863	59.2	8.1	128	1,848	48.9	5.1
Education												
Less than high school	650	4,482	36.7	2.7	338	2,440	34.3	4.1	312	2,042	39.5	3.7
High school graduate	271	3,320	42.3	3.9	150	1,885	41.8	4.9	121	1,435	42.9	6.4
At least some college	405	5,345	47.2	3.9	175	2,289	44.6	5.2	230	3,056	49.1	4.6

^a Adults with DIQ010=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Note: The National Health Interview Survey estimates in the NHQR and NHDR are not the same as Health, US estimates due to differences in how missing values are reconciled in the analysis.

Table 20. Adults age 18 and over who smoked and received advice to quit smoking in the last 12 months,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		1,979	20,469	63.7	1.2	210	1,877	84.4	2.9	1,769	18,592	61.6	1.3
Age	18-44	922	9,613	58.5	2.0	*	*	*	*	880	9,244	57.6	2.0
	45-64	817	8,465	68.5	1.7	125	1,099	83.5	4.0	692	7,366	66.2	1.8
	65 and over	240	2,391	67.9	3.3	*	*	*	*	197	1,982	63.3	3.8
Gender	Male	844	9,578	60.5	2.0	*	*	*	*	751	8,632	57.9	2.2
	Female	1,135	10,891	66.6	1.6	117	931	84.6	4.0	1,018	9,960	64.9	1.8
Race	White only	1,490	16,412	63.8	1.4	146	1,401	84.4	3.5	1,344	15,012	61.9	1.6
	Black only	381	3,043	63.5	3.0	*	*	*	*	329	2,672	60.6	3.2
	Other	108	1,013	63.2	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic, all races	1,738	19,044	64.4	1.3	183	1,742	83.8	3.1	1,555	17,302	62.4	1.4
	Non-Hispanic, White	1,270	15,172	64.8	1.5	121	1,281	83.4	3.8	1,149	13,891	63.1	1.6
	Non-Hispanic, Black	369	2,919	62.5	3.1	*	*	*	*	318	2,552	59.2	3.2
	Hispanic, all races	241	1,425	55.2	3.7	*	*	*	*	214	1,290	51.3	4.0
Health insurance, age 18-64	Any private	1,029	12,463	65.0	1.7	*	*	*	*	947	11,528	63.5	1.7
	Public only	452	3,280	68.5	2.9	*	*	*	*	390	2,906	66.6	3.2
	Uninsured	258	2,335	45.8	4.2	*	*	*	*	235	2,177	43.7	4.3
age 65 and over	Medicare only	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Medicare and private	112	1,332	65.7	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Medicare and other public	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Family income^b	Negative/poor	474	3,493	62.5	2.9	*	*	*	*	409	3,090	59.0	3.0
	Near poor/low	456	3,738	65.1	2.7	*	*	*	*	408	3,365	63.4	2.8
	Middle	553	6,526	60.7	2.4	*	*	*	*	498	5,953	58.8	2.6
	High	496	6,712	66.6	2.3	*	*	*	*	454	6,185	64.8	2.4
Education^c	Less than high school	597	4,705	64.7	2.7	*	*	*	*	505	4,018	60.9	3.0
	High school graduate	737	8,069	63.4	1.9	*	*	*	*	670	7,376	62.3	2.0
	At least some college	633	7,604	63.6	2.2	*	*	*	*	583	7,119	61.5	2.3
Residence location	Metropolitan-large	935	10,266	64.1	1.7	105	952	82.1	4.8	830	9,314	62.2	1.9
	Metropolitan-small	605	6,233	64.7	2.4	*	*	*	*	545	5,700	62.4	2.6
	Micropolitan	281	2,606	63.5	3.0	*	*	*	*	258	2,373	61.8	3.3
	Noncore	158	1,364	57.4	5.4	*	*	*	*	136	1,205	53.5	5.6
Preferred language	Other	147	938	51.6	4.7	*	*	*	*	135	878	48.7	4.8
	English	1,832	19,531	64.3	1.3	198	1,818	84.1	3.0	1,634	17,713	62.3	1.4

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 21a. Adults age 50 and over who reported they had ever received a colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or proctoscopy, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005^a

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	12,325	78,263	49.1	0.6	1,852	11,107	51.3	1.3	10,473	67,155	48.7	0.7
Age												
50-64	6,821	46,456	43.4	0.7	892	5,734	45.6	1.9	5,929	40,721	43.1	0.8
65-74	2,817	16,970	58.1	1.1	544	3,165	57.8	2.5	2,273	13,805	58.1	1.3
75 and over	2,687	14,837	56.5	1.2	416	2,208	56.7	2.8	2,271	12,629	56.4	1.3
Gender												
Male	5,253	36,294	49.8	0.8	821	5,374	54.2	2.0	4,432	30,919	49.1	0.9
Female	7,072	41,969	48.4	0.8	1,031	5,733	48.5	1.8	6,041	36,236	48.4	0.8
Race												
White only	10,321	67,559	50.6	0.6	1,424	8,954	52.4	1.5	8,897	58,604	50.3	0.7
Black only	1,523	7,346	41.6	1.6	343	1,635	49.2	2.7	1,180	5,711	39.4	1.8
Other	481	3,358	35.4	2.6	85	518	38.5	6.2	396	2,840	34.9	2.8
Ethnicity												
Hispanic, all races	1,306	5,765	30.8	1.6	279	1,167	37.8	3.3	1,027	4,597	29.0	1.7
Non-Hispanic, all races	11,019	72,498	50.5	0.6	1,573	9,940	52.9	1.4	9,446	62,558	50.2	0.7
Non-Hispanic, White	9,128	62,427	52.3	0.7	1,171	7,915	54.5	1.6	7,957	54,512	52.0	0.7
Non-Hispanic, Black	1,523	7,321	41.5	1.5	344	1,631	48.9	2.7	1,179	5,690	39.4	1.8
Non-Hispanic, other	368	2,750	33.3	2.9	58	394	37.7	7.7	310	2,356	32.6	3.0
Health insurance, ages 50-64												
Private	4,880	35,320	47.5	0.8	534	3,718	50.2	2.4	4,346	31,602	47.1	0.9
Public	947	5,276	41.9	1.7	239	1,269	44.5	3.8	708	4,006	41.0	2.0
Uninsured	994	5,860	20.7	1.5	119	747	25.1	5.1	875	5,113	20.0	1.7
age 65 and over												
Medicare and private	3,143	19,115	62.7	1.0	504	3,033	60.9	2.5	2,639	16,083	63.0	1.1
Medicare and public	795	3,926	52.9	2.2	195	930	52.5	4.3	600	2,997	53.1	2.4
Medicare only	1,566	8,765	47.6	1.6	261	1,411	52.8	3.8	1,305	7,355	46.6	1.7
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	1,475	6,789	36.0	1.5	302	1,281	44.0	3.3	1,173	5,508	34.1	1.7
Near poor/low	2,741	15,095	43.2	1.2	550	2,895	46.3	2.5	2,191	12,200	42.4	1.3
Middle	3,825	24,651	48.1	1.0	571	3,671	49.8	2.5	3,254	20,980	47.8	1.0
High	4,284	31,727	55.5	0.9	429	3,261	60.4	2.7	3,855	28,466	54.9	1.0
Education^c												
Less than high school	2,595	14,213	39.7	1.2	562	2,970	41.4	2.5	2,033	11,244	39.2	1.4
High school graduate	3,763	24,674	45.9	1.1	569	3,583	48.4	2.6	3,194	21,091	45.5	1.2
At least some college	5,847	38,571	54.8	0.7	711	4,497	60.4	2.1	5,136	34,074	54.1	0.8

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes. Without diabetes includes all other adults.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table 21b. Adults age 50 and over with diabetes who reported they had ever received a colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, or proctoscopy, by gender, United States, 2005^a

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,852	11,107	51.3	1.3	1,031	5,733	48.5	1.8	821	5,374	54.2	2.0
Age												
50-64	892	5,734	45.6	1.9	487	2,898	45.1	2.8	405	2,837	46.2	2.8
65-74	544	3,165	57.8	2.5	292	1,597	53.8	3.5	252	1,568	61.9	3.5
75 and over	416	2,208	56.7	2.8	252	1,239	49.9	3.8	164	970	65.3	4.0
Race												
White only	1,424	8,954	52.4	1.5	777	4,510	48.3	2.2	647	4,444	56.6	2.2
Black only	343	1,635	49.2	2.7	210	992	50.1	3.7	133	643	47.9	5.2
Other	85	518	38.5	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Hispanic, all races	279	1,167	37.8	3.3	171	661	35.6	5.4	108	506	40.7	5.7
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,573	9,940	52.9	1.4	860	5,072	50.2	1.9	713	4,868	55.7	2.1
Non-Hispanic, White	1,171	7,915	54.5	1.6	618	3,896	50.5	2.4	553	4,019	58.3	2.3
Non-Hispanic, Black	344	1,631	48.9	2.7	212	999	50.0	3.7	132	633	47.1	5.3
Non-Hispanic, other	58	394	37.7	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health insurance, ages 50-64												
Private	534	3,718	50.2	2.4	275	1,770	53.1	3.6	259	1,948	47.5	3.5
Public	239	1,269	44.5	3.8	137	685	39.5	4.9	102	584	50.4	5.3
Uninsured	119	747	25.1	5.1	75	443	21.7	5.5	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare and private	504	3,033	60.9	2.5	268	1,476	53.1	3.5	236	1,557	68.3	3.4
Medicare and public	195	930	52.5	4.3	116	522	49.4	5.6	79	408	56.4	6.7
Medicare only	261	1,411	52.8	3.8	160	838	52.0	5.2	101	573	54.0	5.6
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	302	1,281	44.0	3.3	213	870	44.3	4.2	89	410	43.4	5.9
Near poor/low	550	2,895	46.3	2.5	348	1,767	42.1	2.8	202	1,127	52.8	4.0
Middle	571	3,671	49.8	2.5	287	1,758	49.1	3.3	284	1,913	50.4	3.4
High	429	3,261	60.4	2.7	183	1,338	59.1	4.2	246	1,923	61.2	3.7
Education^c												
Less than high school	562	2,970	41.4	2.5	351	1,736	39.3	2.9	211	1,234	44.3	4.2
High school graduate	569	3,583	48.4	2.6	325	1,961	45.3	3.5	244	1,622	52.1	3.7
At least some college	711	4,497	60.4	2.1	351	2,019	60.0	3.0	360	2,477	60.8	2.8

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 22. Women age 40 and over who reported they had a mammogram within the past 2 years, United States, 2005^a

Population group		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	Total	10,084	62,530	66.8	0.6	1,197	6,829	66.5	1.5	8,887	55,701	66.8	0.6
Age	40-64	6,821	44,917	68.0	0.7	656	4,010	68.2	2.2	6,165	40,907	67.9	0.7
	65-74	1,582	9,017	72.5	1.3	290	1,586	71.2	2.9	1,292	7,431	72.8	1.5
	75 and over	1,681	8,596	54.7	1.5	251	1,233	54.6	3.7	1,430	7,363	54.7	1.6
Race	White only	8,275	52,954	67.5	0.7	891	5,347	67.0	1.8	7,384	47,607	67.5	0.7
	Black only	1,392	6,793	64.9	1.6	252	1,192	63.6	3.4	1,140	5,601	65.2	1.7
	Other	417	2,783	59.0	2.9	54	290	68.0	6.6	363	2,493	57.9	3.0
Ethnicity	Hispanic, all races	1,267	5,438	58.8	1.9	201	835	63.1	4.4	1,066	4,603	58.1	2.1
	Non-Hispanic, all races	8,817	57,092	67.6	0.6	996	5,994	66.9	1.6	7,821	51,098	67.6	0.7
	Non-Hispanic, White	7,117	48,047	68.4	0.7	708	4,580	67.9	1.9	6,409	43,467	68.4	0.7
	Non-Hispanic, Black	1,390	6,795	65.2	1.6	254	1,201	63.1	3.4	1,136	5,594	65.6	1.7
	Non-Hispanic, other	310	2,249	57.8	3.4	*	*	*	*	276	2,037	56.6	3.5
Health insurance, ages 40-64	Private	4,833	34,021	74.6	0.7	368	2,444	77.2	2.4	4,465	31,577	74.4	0.7
	Public	917	4,822	58.4	2.1	181	907	59.3	4.0	736	3,915	58.2	2.3
	Uninsured	1,071	6,074	38.5	1.8	107	659	47.3	6.3	964	5,415	37.4	1.7
age 65 and over	Medicare and private	1,891	10,599	67.0	1.3	265	1,448	70.1	3.0	1,626	9,151	66.5	1.4
	Medicare and public	436	2,012	58.9	2.8	113	502	52.3	5.2	323	1,510	61.1	3.3
	Medicare only	936	5,003	59.2	2.1	163	869	60.4	5.0	773	4,133	58.9	2.2
Family income^b	Negative/poor	1,396	6,283	48.8	1.6	253	1,049	56.3	3.5	1,143	5,234	47.3	1.8
	Near poor/low	2,235	12,025	55.3	1.3	372	1,899	60.6	2.9	1,863	10,125	54.3	1.4
	Middle	3,097	19,440	67.5	1.0	342	2,145	67.8	3.1	2,755	17,295	67.4	1.0
	High	3,356	24,782	76.4	0.8	230	1,735	77.4	2.9	3,126	23,047	76.4	0.8
Education^c	Less than high school	1,933	10,242	52.8	1.4	380	1,898	55.8	3.0	1,553	8,345	52.1	1.6
	High school graduate	3,088	19,713	65.0	1.0	366	2,226	66.3	2.8	2,722	17,486	64.8	1.1
	At least some college	4,991	32,137	72.8	0.7	446	2,673	74.2	2.1	4,545	29,464	72.6	0.8

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes. Without diabetes includes all other adults.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table 23. Women age 18 and over with or without diabetes who reported they had a Pap test within the past 3 years, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005^a

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	16,303	104,266	78.2	0.4	1,336	7,732	71.0	1.5	14,967	96,534	78.7	0.4
Age												
18-44	7,656	51,700	83.5	0.6	198	1,346	87.5	2.7	7,458	50,354	83.4	0.6
45-64	5,320	34,552	81.5	0.6	587	3,506	79.0	1.8	4,733	31,046	81.7	0.6
65 and over	3,327	18,014	56.7	1.1	551	2,879	53.5	2.5	2,776	15,134	57.3	1.2
Race												
White only	13,065	86,195	78.2	0.5	983	6,000	70.4	1.7	12,082	80,195	78.8	0.5
Black only	2,447	12,463	81.7	1.0	288	1,364	73.0	3.3	2,159	11,098	82.7	1.0
Other	791	5,608	69.8	2.0	65	367	73.7	6.3	726	5,241	69.6	2.1
Ethnicity												
Hispanic, all races	2,806	12,328	76.0	1.1	228	914	76.9	3.4	2,578	11,414	75.9	1.1
Non-Hispanic, all races	13,497	91,937	78.5	0.4	1,108	6,817	70.2	1.6	12,389	85,120	79.1	0.5
Non-Hispanic, White	10,506	75,052	78.6	0.5	781	5,193	69.5	1.9	9,725	69,859	79.3	0.5
Non-Hispanic, Black	2,434	12,454	82.0	1.0	290	1,371	72.4	3.3	2,144	11,083	83.1	1.0
Non-Hispanic, other	557	4,430	66.0	2.4	*	253	*	*	520	4,177	65.6	2.5
Health insurance, ages 18-64												
Private	8,397	60,097	86.1	0.4	429	2,876	85.3	1.9	7,968	57,220	86.1	0.5
Public	2,028	10,878	80.8	1.1	224	1,151	77.5	3.1	1,804	9,726	81.2	1.2
Uninsured	2,551	15,277	70.4	1.2	132	824	72.9	4.7	2,419	14,453	70.2	1.2
age 65 and over												
Medicare and private	1,932	10,833	58.6	1.3	269	1,464	54.7	3.7	1,663	9,369	59.3	1.5
Medicare and public	439	2,052	58.4	2.7	114	514	55.5	5.5	325	1,538	59.3	3.2
Medicare only	956	5,129	51.8	1.9	168	901	50.5	4.3	788	4,227	52.1	2.1
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	2,847	13,501	70.5	1.1	301	1,283	68.8	3.2	2,546	12,218	70.7	1.2
Near poor/low	3,660	20,676	69.5	0.9	415	2,180	62.8	2.8	3,245	18,496	70.2	1.0
Middle	4,897	32,615	78.8	0.7	366	2,314	72.4	2.4	4,531	30,301	79.3	0.7
High	4,899	37,474	85.2	0.6	254	1,955	79.9	2.9	4,645	35,519	85.5	0.6
Education^c												
Less than high school	3,009	16,318	66.4	1.1	415	2,079	57.9	3.0	2,594	14,239	67.7	1.1
High school graduate	4,656	30,515	74.5	0.8	411	2,547	71.0	2.8	4,245	27,968	74.8	0.8
At least some college	8,512	56,609	83.8	0.5	503	3,064	79.9	2.0	8,009	53,545	84.1	0.5

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes. Without diabetes includes all other adults.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Note: The National Health Interview Survey estimates in the NHQR and NHDR are not the same as Health, US estimates due to differences in how missing values are reconciled in the analysis.

Table 24a. Adults age 18 and over who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005^a

Population group		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		30,844	214,029	21.2	0.3	2,554	15,960	46.8	1.1	28,290	198,068	19.1	0.3
Age	18-44	14,661	108,652	9.7	0.3	350	2,632	29.7	3.3	14,311	106,021	9.3	0.3
	45-64	10,243	71,125	20.0	0.5	1,157	7,492	38.0	1.6	9,086	63,633	17.9	0.5
	65 and over	5,940	34,252	59.6	0.8	1,047	5,837	65.9	1.7	4,893	28,415	58.4	0.9
Gender	Male	13,499	103,023	18.1	0.4	1,128	7,782	43.8	1.6	12,371	95,241	16.0	0.3
	Female	17,345	111,006	24.0	0.4	1,426	8,179	49.7	1.6	15,919	102,827	21.9	0.4
Race	White only	24,966	177,582	22.3	0.3	1,932	12,716	49.5	1.3	23,034	164,866	20.2	0.3
	Black only	4,296	24,275	15.4	0.7	497	2,464	33.1	2.7	3,799	21,811	13.4	0.7
	Other	1,582	12,171	16.5	1.1	125	780	47.2	5.4	1,457	11,391	14.4	1.1
Ethnicity	Hispanic, all races	5,407	27,315	11.6	0.5	420	1,872	34.7	2.7	4,987	25,443	9.9	0.5
	Non-Hispanic, all races	25,437	186,713	22.5	0.3	2,134	14,088	48.4	1.2	23,303	172,625	20.4	0.3
	Non-Hispanic, White	20,020	152,887	24.0	0.3	1,557	11,056	51.8	1.5	18,463	141,831	21.8	0.3
	Non-Hispanic, Black	4,260	24,097	15.4	0.7	497	2,457	33.2	2.7	3,763	21,640	13.4	0.7
	Non-Hispanic, other	1,157	9,729	17.2	1.3	80	575	48.9	6.6	1,077	9,154	15.3	1.3
Health insurance, ages 18-64	Private	16,267	124,901	15.1	0.3	884	6,433	37.1	2.0	15,383	118,469	14.0	0.3
	Public	3,226	18,915	19.7	0.8	381	2,070	42.6	2.9	2,845	16,845	16.9	0.8
	Uninsured	5,411	35,961	6.1	0.4	242	1,621	22.0	3.5	5,169	34,340	5.4	0.4
age 65 and over	Medicare and private	3,380	20,522	63.4	1.0	544	3,274	69.6	2.2	2,836	17,249	62.2	1.1
	Medicare and public	870	4,306	58.2	1.9	216	1,024	66.3	3.6	654	3,281	55.7	2.2
	Medicare only	1,690	9,423	52.2	1.4	287	1,539	57.7	3.4	1,403	7,884	51.1	1.5
Family income^b	Negative/poor	4,727	25,235	16.5	0.6	471	2,108	39.4	2.6	4,256	23,127	14.4	0.6
	Near poor/low	6,428	39,492	21.9	0.6	706	3,914	47.5	2.0	5,722	35,578	19.1	0.6
	Middle	9,382	66,477	22.7	0.5	757	5,054	47.9	2.0	8,625	61,423	20.6	0.5
	High	10,307	82,825	21.0	0.4	620	4,885	48.3	2.3	9,687	77,941	19.3	0.4
Education^c	Less than high school	5,684	34,426	22.5	0.7	729	3,920	47.4	2.1	4,955	30,506	19.3	0.7
	High school graduate	8,767	62,744	21.0	0.5	765	5,018	46.1	2.0	8,002	57,726	18.8	0.5
	At least some college	16,101	114,809	20.8	0.4	1,038	6,872	46.8	1.7	15,063	107,937	19.2	0.4

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes. Without diabetes includes all other adults.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table 24b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who received an influenza vaccination in the past 12 months, by gender, United States, 2005^a

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	2,554	15,960	46.8	1.1	1,426	8,179	49.7	1.6	1,128	7,782	43.8	1.6
Age												
18-44	350	2,632	29.7	3.3	205	1,381	33.3	4.2	145	1,251	25.7	4.6
45-64	1,157	7,492	38.0	1.6	618	3,645	42.8	2.5	539	3,847	33.4	2.3
65 and over	1,047	5,837	65.9	1.7	603	3,153	64.8	2.3	444	2,684	67.1	2.5
Race												
White only	1,932	12,716	49.5	1.3	1,051	6,369	52.8	1.8	881	6,347	46.0	1.8
Black only	497	2,464	33.1	2.7	302	1,398	35.9	3.8	195	1,066	29.6	3.6
Other	125	780	47.2	5.4	73	412	47.8	7.2	52	368	46.4	8.2
Ethnicity												
Hispanic, all races	420	1,872	34.7	2.7	250	1,014	38.8	3.6	170	858	29.8	4.1
Non-Hispanic, all races	2,134	14,088	48.4	1.2	1,176	7,165	51.2	1.8	958	6,923	45.5	1.8
Non-Hispanic, White	1,557	11,056	51.8	1.5	827	5,462	55.3	2.0	730	5,594	48.4	2.0
Non-Hispanic, Black	497	2,457	33.2	2.7	304	1,404	35.9	3.7	193	1,053	29.7	3.6
Non-Hispanic, other	80	575	48.9	6.6	*	298	*	*	*	277	*	*
Health insurance, ages 18-64												
Private	884	6,433	37.1	2.0	447	2,977	46.5	3.1	437	3,455	29.1	2.5
Public	381	2,070	42.6	2.9	236	1,191	37.0	3.7	145	878	50.2	4.9
Uninsured	242	1,621	22.0	3.5	140	857	22.8	4.3	102	764	21.2	5.4
age 65 and over												
Medicare and private	544	3,274	69.6	2.2	294	1,635	68.2	3.2	250	1,638	71.0	3.0
Medicare and public	216	1,024	66.3	3.6	132	588	65.1	5.0	84	436	67.9	5.5
Medicare only	287	1,539	57.7	3.4	177	930	58.8	4.1	110	609	56.0	5.8
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	471	2,108	39.4	2.6	324	1,344	41.6	3.3	147	764	35.6	4.6
Near poor/low	706	3,914	47.5	2.0	445	2,317	48.6	2.9	261	1,597	46.0	3.4
Middle	757	5,054	47.9	2.0	384	2,435	50.3	2.7	373	2,619	45.7	2.8
High	620	4,885	48.3	2.3	273	2,084	55.4	3.5	347	2,801	43.1	3.1
Education^c												
Less than high school	729	3,920	47.4	2.1	449	2,221	49.7	2.8	280	1,698	44.4	3.4
High school graduate	765	5,018	46.1	2.0	434	2,666	48.5	2.6	331	2,353	43.4	3.2
At least some college	1,038	6,872	46.8	1.7	530	3,207	50.6	2.7	508	3,665	43.5	2.4

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 25a. Adults age 18 and over who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2005^a

Population group		Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
		Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total		30,338	210,421	16.5	0.3	2,512	15,741	43.0	1.2	27,826	194,680	14.3	0.2
Age	18-44	14,386	106,484	5.3	0.2	340	2,564	23.2	2.9	14,046	103,920	4.9	0.2
	45-64	10,108	70,235	14.3	0.4	1,140	7,410	33.9	1.7	8,968	62,825	12.0	0.4
	65 and over	5,844	33,702	56.2	0.7	1,032	5,767	63.4	1.7	4,812	27,935	54.7	0.8
Gender	Male	13,219	100,914	14.8	0.4	1,100	7,611	39.1	1.7	12,119	93,304	12.8	0.3
	Female	17,119	109,507	18.0	0.3	1,412	8,130	46.7	1.6	15,707	101,377	15.7	0.3
Race	White only	24,547	174,501	17.4	0.3	1,903	12,542	45.4	1.4	22,644	161,959	15.2	0.3
	Black only	4,248	24,039	12.6	0.6	488	2,444	32.6	2.7	3,760	21,595	10.3	0.5
	Other	1,543	11,881	10.7	1.0	121	755	36.1	4.6	1,422	11,127	8.9	1.0
Ethnicity	Hispanic, all races	5,340	27,004	6.5	0.4	411	1,829	22.2	2.4	4,929	25,175	5.4	0.4
	Non-Hispanic, all races	24,998	183,417	17.9	0.3	2,101	13,912	45.7	1.3	22,897	169,506	15.6	0.3
	Non-Hispanic, White	19,659	150,069	19.3	0.3	1,536	10,922	49.2	1.6	18,123	139,147	16.9	0.3
	Non-Hispanic, Black	4,212	23,857	12.8	0.6	488	2,437	32.7	2.8	3,724	21,420	10.5	0.6
	Non-Hispanic, other	1,127	9,491	9.9	1.1	77	552	34.0	5.9	1,050	8,939	8.4	1.1
Health insurance, ages 18-64	Private	16,008	122,819	8.6	0.3	869	6,327	31.8	2.1	15,139	116,492	7.3	0.3
	Public	3,154	18,535	16.6	0.9	372	2,032	38.3	2.9	2,782	16,503	14.0	0.9
	Uninsured	5,332	35,365	5.9	0.4	239	1,615	19.5	3.4	5,093	33,750	5.2	0.4
age 65 and over	Medicare and private	3,321	20,167	62.2	0.9	537	3,225	71.1	2.3	2,784	16,942	60.6	1.0
	Medicare and public	854	4,230	53.0	2.1	208	997	60.1	4.0	646	3,233	50.8	2.4
	Medicare only	1,669	9,305	44.7	1.4	287	1,545	49.5	3.5	1,382	7,760	43.7	1.6
Family income^b	Negative/poor	4,635	24,723	14.2	0.7	462	2,096	34.2	2.6	4,173	22,627	12.3	0.7
	Near poor/low	6,313	38,693	20.2	0.6	690	3,830	44.9	2.2	5,623	34,863	17.5	0.6
	Middle	9,237	65,520	18.3	0.4	752	5,021	45.3	2.0	8,485	60,500	16.1	0.4
	High	10,153	81,485	13.9	0.4	608	4,794	42.8	2.3	9,545	76,691	12.1	0.4
Education^c	Less than high school	5,615	33,987	18.8	0.6	714	3,878	41.3	2.0	4,901	30,109	15.9	0.6
	High school graduate	8,620	61,634	17.6	0.5	754	4,933	42.8	2.4	7,866	56,701	15.4	0.5
	At least some college	15,826	112,867	15.2	0.3	1,022	6,784	44.3	1.7	14,804	106,083	13.3	0.3

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes. Without diabetes includes all other adults.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table 25b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who had ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, by gender, United States, 2005^a

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	2,512	15,741	43.0	1.2	1,412	8,130	46.7	1.6	1,100	7,611	39.1	1.7
Age												
18-44	340	2,564	23.2	2.9	203	1,375	21.4	3.3	137	1,189	25.2	4.9
45-64	1,140	7,410	33.9	1.7	612	3,629	40.3	2.4	528	3,781	27.8	2.1
65 and over	1,032	5,767	63.4	1.7	597	3,126	65.1	2.2	435	2,641	61.4	2.6
Race												
White only	1,903	12,542	45.4	1.4	1,041	6,321	49.7	1.9	862	6,221	41.0	1.9
Black only	488	2,444	32.6	2.7	299	1,403	34.7	3.2	189	1,042	29.9	4.3
Other	121	755	36.1	4.6	72	407	40.5	6.5	*	348	*	*
Ethnicity												
Hispanic, all races	411	1,829	22.2	2.4	244	996	26.8	3.7	167	833	16.8	2.9
Non-Hispanic, all races	2,101	13,912	45.7	1.3	1,168	7,134	49.4	1.7	933	6,777	41.8	1.9
Non-Hispanic, White	1,536	10,922	49.2	1.6	823	5,432	53.7	2.2	713	5,490	44.8	2.1
Non-Hispanic, Black	488	2,437	32.7	2.8	301	1,409	34.6	3.2	187	1,028	30.1	4.4
Non-Hispanic, other	77	552	34.0	5.9	*	293	*	*	*	259	*	*
Health insurance, ages 18-64												
Private	869	6,327	31.8	2.1	443	2,954	39.0	3.0	426	3,373	25.6	2.5
Public	372	2,032	38.3	2.9	231	1,174	35.4	3.5	141	858	42.3	5.0
Uninsured	239	1,615	19.5	3.4	141	875	21.7	4.1	*	739	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare and private	537	3,225	71.1	2.3	290	1,609	74.1	2.8	247	1,616	68.2	3.3
Medicare and public	208	997	60.1	4.0	128	578	61.9	5.0	80	419	57.7	6.1
Medicare only	287	1,545	49.5	3.5	179	939	51.9	4.3	108	606	45.9	5.8
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	462	2,096	34.2	2.6	321	1,353	38.0	3.2	141	743	27.5	4.2
Near poor/low	690	3,830	44.9	2.2	438	2,284	47.4	2.7	252	1,546	41.3	3.8
Middle	752	5,021	45.3	2.0	385	2,437	48.5	3.0	367	2,584	42.3	3.0
High	608	4,794	42.8	2.3	268	2,056	49.4	3.4	340	2,738	37.9	3.1
Education^c												
Less than high school	714	3,878	41.3	2.0	441	2,210	46.1	2.6	273	1,668	35.0	3.1
High school graduate	754	4,933	42.8	2.4	433	2,654	46.3	3.2	321	2,279	38.7	3.4
At least some college	1,022	6,784	44.3	1.7	525	3,186	48.0	2.5	497	3,598	41.1	2.5

^a Adults with DIBEV=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 26a. Adults age 18 and over who reported a dental visit in the past year,^a by diagnosed diabetes status, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				With diabetes				Without diabetes			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	22,928	220,403	42.7	0.6	1,620	13,810	39.7	1.5	21,308	206,593	42.9	0.6
Age												
18-44	11,901	111,437	38.7	0.7	241	1,940	39.9	4.2	11,660	109,497	38.7	0.7
45-64	7,280	71,924	48.6	0.8	730	6,147	39.3	2.4	6,550	65,776	49.5	0.8
65 and over	3,747	37,042	43.0	1.2	649	5,722	40.1	2.7	3,098	31,320	43.5	1.2
Gender												
Male	10,441	106,571	38.2	0.7	680	6,575	41.4	2.4	9,761	99,996	38.0	0.7
Female	12,487	113,832	46.9	0.7	940	7,235	38.2	2.0	11,547	106,596	47.5	0.7
Race												
White only	18,010	179,963	45.0	0.6	1,203	10,775	42.2	1.8	16,807	169,188	45.2	0.6
Black only	3,310	25,367	28.0	1.0	315	2,058	27.4	2.6	2,995	23,309	28.1	1.1
Other	1,608	15,073	39.7	1.8	102	977	39.1	6.3	1,506	14,096	39.7	1.9
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	17,433	192,562	45.1	0.6	1,252	12,087	41.6	1.7	16,181	180,475	45.3	0.6
Non-Hispanic, White	12,726	153,477	48.3	0.7	852	9,135	45.0	2.1	11,874	144,342	48.6	0.7
Non-Hispanic, Black	3,213	24,664	27.7	1.1	308	2,023	27.1	2.6	2,905	22,641	27.8	1.1
Hispanic, all races	5,495	27,841	26.2	1.1	368	1,723	26.8	3.0	5,127	26,118	26.1	1.1
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	12,193	136,146	50.3	0.7	551	5,627	46.9	2.6	11,642	130,519	50.5	0.7
Public only	2,683	16,513	26.1	1.2	283	1,620	23.9	2.9	2,400	14,894	26.3	1.3
Uninsured	4,305	30,702	17.5	0.8	137	841	20.1	4.3	4,168	29,860	17.4	0.8
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	1,092	10,713	34.4	1.8	162	1,555	37.7	4.7	930	9,157	33.9	2.0
Medicare and private	1,933	21,587	51.2	1.5	305	3,104	46.4	3.5	1,628	18,482	52.0	1.5
Medicare and other public	673	4,354	25.0	3.1	171	977	26.1	5.9	502	3,376	24.7	3.3
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	4,053	24,184	23.4	0.9	367	1,951	27.1	3.1	3,686	22,232	23.1	1.0
Near poor/low	5,071	38,398	27.8	0.9	420	3,321	27.3	2.7	4,651	35,077	27.8	1.0
Middle	6,673	69,769	39.8	0.9	441	3,993	40.9	2.7	6,232	65,776	39.8	0.9
High	7,131	88,052	56.7	0.8	392	4,545	53.2	3.0	6,739	83,508	56.9	0.9
Education^c												
Less than high school	6,397	42,639	23.8	0.8	620	4,068	24.4	2.2	5,777	38,571	23.7	0.9
High school graduate	7,207	70,613	37.2	0.9	512	4,881	37.1	2.6	6,695	65,732	37.2	0.9
At least some college	9,118	105,725	54.4	0.7	472	4,760	56.1	2.6	8,646	100,966	54.3	0.7
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	12,370	119,875	42.8	0.7	751	6,571	39.3	2.3	11,619	113,303	43.1	0.7
Metropolitan-small	6,307	62,470	45.7	1.3	506	4,295	41.7	2.6	5,801	58,175	46.0	1.3
Micropolitan	2,659	24,301	37.3	1.9	228	1,868	37.1	4.6	2,431	22,433	37.3	1.9
Noncore	1,592	13,757	37.2	2.5	135	1,076	39.3	5.7	1,457	12,681	37.0	2.4
Preferred language												
Other	4,356	23,856	24.8	1.3	254	1,314	26.6	3.6	4,102	22,542	24.6	1.3
English	18,321	194,097	45.3	0.6	1,366	12,496	41.1	1.7	16,955	181,601	45.6	0.6

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes, DSDIA53=-1 as without diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

^c Less than high school refers to fewer than 12 years of education; high school graduate, 12 years of education; and at least some college, more than 12 years of education.

* Data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality.

Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.

Table 26b. Adults age 18 and over with diabetes who reported a dental visit in the past year,^a by gender, United States, 2004

Population group	Total				Women				Men			
	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE	Sample size	Weighted size (in thousands)	Percent	SE
Total	1,620	13,810	39.7	1.5	940	7,235	38.2	2.0	680	6,575	41.4	2.4
Age												
18-44	241	1,940	39.9	4.2	148	1,055	43.0	5.5	*	*	*	*
45-64	730	6,147	39.3	2.4	409	3,095	39.8	3.0	321	3,053	38.9	3.6
65 and over	649	5,722	40.1	2.7	383	3,085	35.0	3.1	266	2,637	46.1	3.8
Race												
White only	1,203	10,775	42.2	1.8	667	5,441	41.1	2.4	536	5,333	43.3	2.6
Black only	315	2,058	27.4	2.6	216	1,290	29.5	3.7	*	*	*	*
Other	102	977	39.1	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity												
Non-Hispanic, all races	1,252	12,087	41.6	1.7	715	6,246	40.3	2.3	537	5,841	43.0	2.7
Non-Hispanic, White	852	9,135	45.0	2.1	454	4,512	44.5	2.8	398	4,623	45.4	3.0
Non-Hispanic, Black	308	2,023	27.1	2.6	210	1,259	29.4	3.8	*	*	*	*
Hispanic, all races	368	1,723	26.8	3.0	225	990	25.2	3.5	143	734	28.9	5.2
Health insurance, age 18-64												
Any private	551	5,627	46.9	2.6	272	2,567	48.1	3.4	279	3,060	45.9	3.6
Public only	283	1,620	23.9	2.9	202	1,106	27.5	3.7	*	*	*	*
Uninsured	137	841	20.1	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
age 65 and over												
Medicare only	162	1,555	37.7	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medicare and private	305	3,104	46.4	3.5	162	1,534	40.6	4.1	143	1,570	52.0	5.1
Medicare and other public	171	977	26.1	5.9	124	641	18.1	4.1	*	*	*	*
Family income^b												
Negative/poor	367	1,951	27.1	3.1	255	1,234	30.1	3.6	112	717	21.8	6.1
Near poor/low	420	3,321	27.3	2.7	261	2,012	26.4	3.4	159	1,310	28.7	4.3
Middle	441	3,993	40.9	2.7	246	2,097	42.3	3.5	195	1,896	39.4	4.2
High	392	4,545	53.2	3.0	178	1,893	51.5	3.7	214	2,652	54.4	4.2
Education^c												
Less than high school	620	4,068	24.4	2.2	376	2,239	24.9	3.1	244	1,829	23.8	3.2
High school graduate	512	4,881	37.1	2.6	310	2,752	39.2	3.5	202	2,129	34.3	3.8
At least some college	472	4,760	56.1	2.6	245	2,177	51.5	3.1	227	2,582	59.9	3.9
Residence location												
Metropolitan-large	751	6,571	39.3	2.3	443	3,512	36.5	3.0	308	3,059	42.5	3.8
Metropolitan-small	506	4,295	41.7	2.6	315	2,417	39.7	3.4	191	1,878	44.3	4.3
Micropolitan	228	1,868	37.1	4.6	121	858	35.9	5.3	107	1,010	38.2	6.2
Noncore	135	1,076	39.3	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preferred language												
Other	254	1,314	26.6	3.6	151	760	27.9	4.4	103	554	25.0	5.2
English	1,366	12,496	41.1	1.7	789	6,475	39.4	2.2	577	6,021	42.9	2.6

^a Adults with DSDIA53=1 are defined as with diabetes.

^b Negative/poor refers to household incomes below the Federal poverty line; near poor/low, over the poverty line to just below 200 percent of the poverty line; middle, 200 percent to just below 400 percent of the poverty line; and high, 400 percent of the poverty line and over.

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Key: SE: standard error.

Source: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Medical Expenditure Panel Survey.



Appendix C: List of Abbreviations

ADA	American Diabetes Association
AHRQ	Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
BRFSS	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HC	Household Component
HDL	high-density lipoprotein
LDL	low-density lipoprotein
MEPS	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey
MEPS–HC	Medical Expenditure Panel Survey - Household Component
NCCDPHP	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NHANES	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
NHIS	National Health Interview Survey
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PSUs	primary sampling units

**U.S. Department of
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Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
540 Gaither Road
Rockville, MD 20850



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