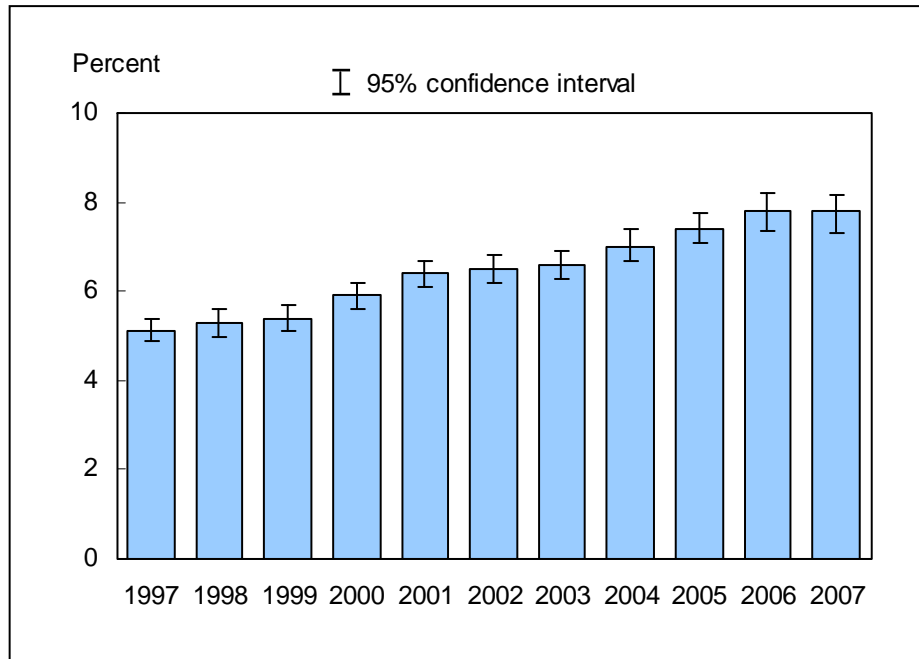


**Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2007**

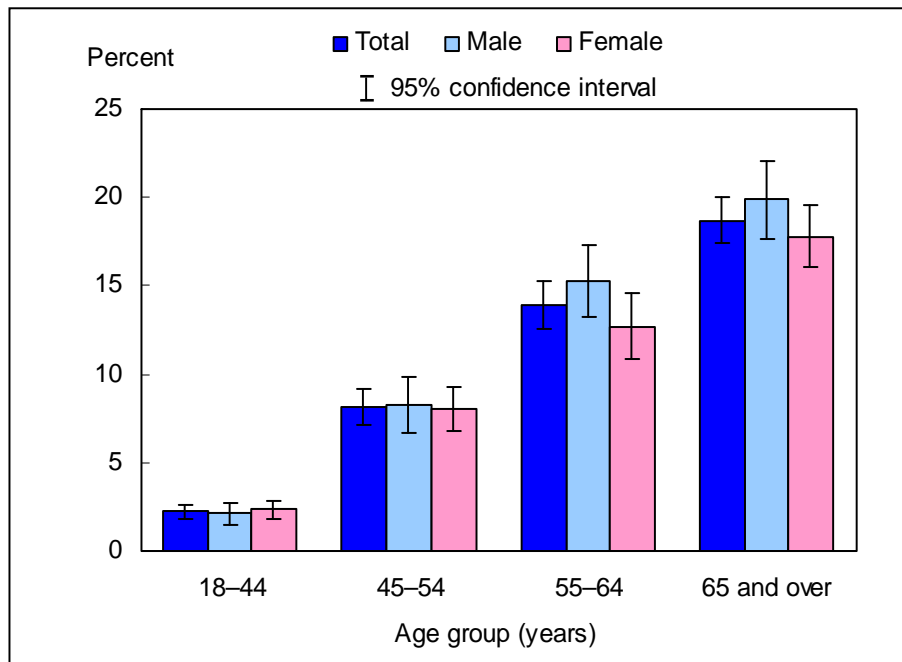


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded persons with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1% of respondents each year). Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: Sample Adult Core component of the 1997–2007 NHIS. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- In 2007, 7.8% (95% confidence interval = 7.33–8.18%) of adults aged 18 years and over had ever been diagnosed as having diabetes, which was the same as the 2006 estimate.
- From 1997 through 2007, there was an increasing trend in the annual prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, from 5.1% in 1997 to 7.8% in 2007.

**Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2007**

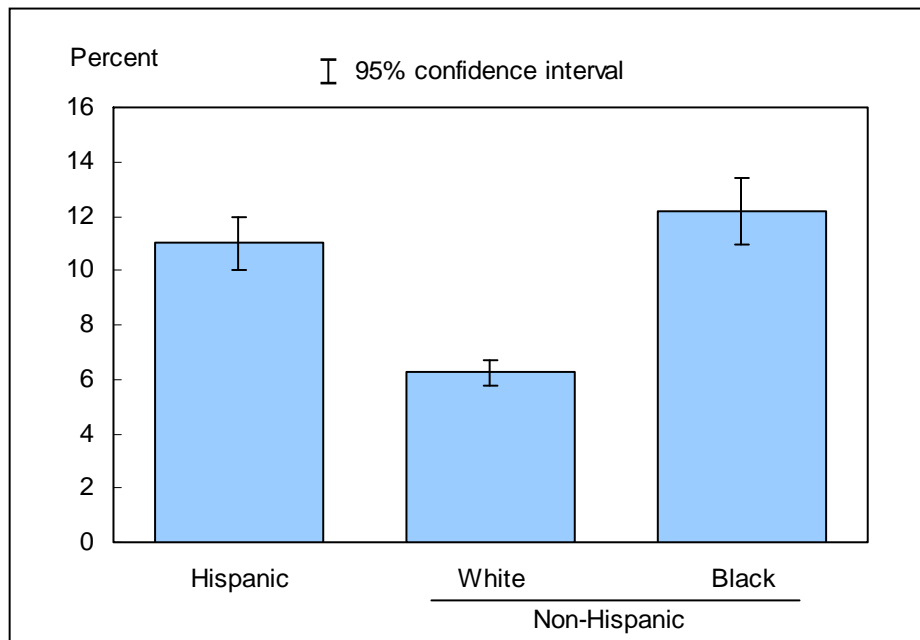


NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 22 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- For both sexes combined, the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age, with the highest rate among adults aged 65 years and over (18.7%) and the lowest rate among adults aged 18-44 years (2.2%).
- For all four age groups, there was no significant difference between women and men in the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes.

**Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007**



NOTES: Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting "borderline" diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded 22 persons (0.1%) with unknown diabetes status. Estimates are age-sex adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: Based on data collected in the Sample Adult Core component of the 2007 National Health Interview Survey. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

- The age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was 11.0% for Hispanic persons, 6.2% for non-Hispanic white persons, and 12.2% for non-Hispanic black persons.
- The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes was higher among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons than among non-Hispanic white persons.

## Data tables for Figures 14.1–14.3:

### Data table for Figure 14.1. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over: United States, 1997–2007

Year	Crude <sup>1</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)	Age-adjusted <sup>2</sup> percent (95% confidence interval)
1997	5.1 (4.9-5.4)	5.3 (5.1-5.6)
1998	5.3 (5.0-5.6)	5.4 (5.1-5.7)
1999	5.4 (5.1-5.7)	5.5 (5.2-5.8)
2000	5.9 (5.6-6.2)	6.0 (5.7-6.3)
2001	6.4 (6.1-6.7)	6.4 (6.1-6.7)
2002	6.5 (6.2-6.8)	6.5 (6.2-6.8)
2003	6.6 (6.3-6.9)	6.5 (6.2-6.9)
2004	7.0 (6.7-7.4)	6.9 (6.6-7.3)
2005	7.4 (7.10-7.78)	7.3 (6.95-7.57)
2006	7.8 (7.35-8.20)	7.6 (7.15-7.96)
2007	7.8 (7.33-8.18)	7.5 (7.08-7.87)

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

NOTES: Beginning with the 2003 data, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census. In this Early Release, estimates for 2000–2002 were recalculated using weights derived from the 2000 census. See “About This Early Release” for more details.

DATA SOURCE: NHIS, 1997–2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 14.2. Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by age group and sex: United States, 2007**

Age and sex	Percent	95% confidence interval
<b>18–44 years</b>		
Total	2.2	1.86-2.57
Male	2.1	1.50-2.72
Female	2.3	1.85-2.79
<b>45–54 years</b>		
Total	8.2	7.11-9.21
Male	8.3	6.73-9.87
Female	8.0	6.77-9.27
<b>55–64 years</b>		
Total	13.9	12.60-15.29
Male	15.3	13.24-17.27
Female	12.7	10.81-14.62
<b>65 years and over</b>		
Total	18.7	17.39-19.97
Male	19.9	17.68-22.10
Female	17.8	16.03-19.54
<b>18 years and over: crude<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	7.8	7.33-8.18
Male	7.8	7.15-8.44
Female	7.7	7.19-8.23
<b>18 years and over: age-adjusted<sup>2</sup></b>		
Total	7.5	7.08-7.87
Male	7.8	7.19-8.43
Female	7.2	6.73-7.69

<sup>1</sup>Crude estimates are presented in the figure.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, and 65 years and over.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Data table for Figure 14.3. Age-sex-adjusted prevalence of diagnosed diabetes among adults aged 18 years and over, by race/ethnicity: United States, 2007**

Race/ethnicity	Percent <sup>1</sup>	95% confidence interval
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	11.0	10.00-12.00
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
<b>White, single race</b>	6.2	5.76-6.72
<b>Black, single race</b>	12.2	10.96-13.39

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.