

Table 14. Diabetes prevalence and glycemic control among adults aged 20 and over, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2015–2018

Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2019.htm#Table-014>

[Data are based on interviews and laboratory data of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin ¹	Physician-diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes ^{2,3}				Physician-diagnosed diabetes ²				Undiagnosed diabetes ³				Poor glycemic control (A1c greater than 9%) among persons with physician-diagnosed diabetes			
	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018
20 years and over, age adjusted ⁴	Percent of population												Percent of population with physician-diagnosed diabetes			
All persons ⁵	8.8	10.8	12.9	14.4	5.2	6.6	9.0	10.1	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.3	26.3	24.7	20.6	16.3
Male.....	9.6	12.1	14.1	16.6	5.5	7.3	9.4	11.8	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.7	22.4	27.7	24.1	19.5
Female.....	8.2	9.7	11.9	12.6	5.1	5.9	8.7	8.7	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	29.4	*20.3	18.0	13.4
Not Hispanic or Latino:																
White only.....	7.7	9.5	10.6	12.4	4.8	5.5	7.6	8.7	2.9	4.0	3.0	3.7	23.7	*22.9	*16.6	8.8
Black or African American only.....	16.3	15.0	18.7	18.6	9.1	9.2	13.4	13.4	7.2	5.8	5.2	5.2	38.9	25.4	23.9	23.9
Asian only.....	---	---	17.0	16.9	---	---	10.4	11.5	---	---	6.6	5.5	---	---	*17.3	*
Hispanic or Latino.....	---	---	18.4	20.8	---	---	12.1	14.9	---	---	6.2	5.9	---	---	29.8	28.7
Mexican origin.....	15.6	15.1	19.7	23.2	10.7	10.8	13.0	16.5	5.0	*4.3	6.7	6.7	29.8	28.0	27.6	31.0
Percent of poverty level ⁶ :																
Below 100%.....	14.2	15.4	19.4	18.8	8.8	9.0	13.4	12.9	*5.4	6.4	6.0	5.8	37.2	30.6	27.3	24.0
100% or more.....	8.1	10.3	12.1	13.8	4.8	6.4	8.5	9.7	3.3	3.9	3.6	4.1	22.8	*22.6	18.3	15.2
100%–199%.....	9.7	14.2	15.9	17.3	5.2	9.4	10.5	12.3	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.0	*	*	21.7	20.6
200% or more.....	7.8	9.1	10.6	12.8	4.7	5.5	7.7	9.0	3.1	3.7	2.9	3.8	21.2	*25.6	*16.6	13.2
200%–399%.....	7.8	11.0	12.4	15.0	4.3	7.3	8.6	10.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.5	*24.2	*27.0	*13.5	18.7
400% or more.....	7.8	8.0	9.3	11.2	5.3	4.3	7.2	7.9	2.5	3.6	*2.0	3.3	*	*	*	6.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Diabetes prevalence and glycemic control among adults aged 20 and over, by sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin: United States, selected years 1988–1994 through 2015–2018—Con.

Excel version (with more data years and standard errors when available): <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2019.htm#Table-014>

[Data are based on interviews and laboratory data of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population]

Sex, age, and race and Hispanic origin ¹	Physician-diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes ^{2,3}				Physician-diagnosed diabetes ²				Undiagnosed diabetes ³				Poor glycemic control (A1c greater than 9%) among persons with physician-diagnosed diabetes			
	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018	1988–1994	1999–2002	2011–2014	2015–2018
20 years and over, crude	Percent of population												Percent of population with physician-diagnosed diabetes			
All persons ⁵	8.3	10.8	13.7	15.9	4.9	6.6	9.6	11.3	3.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	23.3	18.4	15.6	13.2
Male.....	8.6	11.6	14.5	17.7	4.9	7.1	9.7	12.7	3.7	4.5	4.8	5.0	20.2	20.2	15.4	14.2
Female.....	8.0	10.1	12.9	14.2	5.0	6.1	9.5	10.0	3.1	3.9	3.4	4.2	25.8	16.7	15.7	11.9
Not Hispanic or Latino:																
White only.....	7.6	9.9	12.2	14.9	4.7	5.6	8.7	10.7	2.9	4.3	3.4	4.2	20.6	13.6	12.0	9.3
Black or African American only.....	13.3	13.4	18.2	18.6	7.2	8.3	13.0	13.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	5.3	34.2	25.4	19.0	18.7
Asian only.....	---	---	15.8	16.3	---	---	9.3	11.0	---	---	6.5	5.3	---	---	*12.8	10.3
Hispanic or Latino.....	---	---	15.2	18.5	---	---	9.8	12.8	---	---	5.4	5.7	---	---	25.5	24.1
Mexican origin.....	10.4	10.3	15.8	19.7	6.3	7.2	10.1	13.3	4.1	3.1	5.7	6.3	29.2	26.8	22.9	25.2
Percent of poverty level ⁶ :																
Below 100%.....	11.6	14.1	16.8	17.6	7.2	8.4	11.2	12.1	4.4	5.8	5.6	5.5	30.2	25.6	23.2	20.0
100% or more.....	7.6	10.2	13.2	15.4	4.5	6.3	9.4	11.0	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.5	21.4	15.9	13.6	12.2
100%–199%.....	9.1	14.0	17.8	17.0	5.2	9.3	12.1	12.1	3.9	4.7	5.8	4.9	24.2	*14.9	13.9	15.6
200% or more.....	7.1	9.0	11.6	14.9	4.3	5.4	8.4	10.6	2.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	20.0	16.4	13.4	11.1
200%–399%.....	6.8	10.6	13.3	16.2	3.7	7.0	9.3	11.3	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.9	*21.2	*17.5	13.1	13.6
400% or more.....	7.6	7.7	10.3	13.9	5.2	4.1	7.7	10.0	*2.5	3.6	*2.6	3.9	*18.3	*	*13.8	8.7
Age group (years):																
20–44.....	*2.1	4.6	4.5	5.2	*	3.2	2.6	2.9	1.1	*1.4	1.9	2.4	29.5	*32.7	26.2	18.9
45–64.....	14.0	14.2	17.9	21.2	7.9	8.3	12.3	15.0	6.0	5.9	5.5	6.1	26.0	19.9	17.8	17.1
65 and over.....	19.4	22.9	28.4	29.0	12.7	13.7	21.9	22.5	6.7	9.2	6.5	6.5	18.0	*10.2	9.2	7.3

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Starting with 2013–2016 data, the reliability of survey percentage estimates is assessed using new multistep National Center for Health Statistics data presentation standards for proportions. Before 2013–2016 data, the reliability of estimates was evaluated based on relative standard errors (RSEs). Data preceded by an asterisk have an RSE of 20%–30%. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 30%. For more information, see Appendix II, Data presentation standards for proportions; Relative standard error (RSE). --- Data not available.

¹Persons of Hispanic or Mexican origin may be of any race. Starting with 1999 data, race-specific estimates are tabulated according to the 1997 “Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity” and are not strictly comparable with estimates for earlier years. The non-Hispanic race categories shown conform to the 1997 standards. Starting with 1999 data, race-specific estimates are for persons who reported only one racial group. Before 1999, estimates were tabulated according to the 1977 standards. Estimates for single-race categories before 1999 included persons who reported one race or, if they reported more than one race, identified one race as best representing their race. See Appendix II, Hispanic origin; Race.

²Physician-diagnosed diabetes is obtained by self-report and excludes women who reported having diabetes during pregnancy.

³Undiagnosed diabetes is defined as a fasting plasma glucose (FPG) of at least 126 mg/dL or a hemoglobin A1c of at least 6.5% and no reported physician diagnosis. Pregnant females are excluded. Participants had fasted for at least 8 hours but less than 24 hours. Periodically, the location of and instruments used in laboratory testing changed from previous years. In these instances, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) conducted crossover studies to evaluate the impact on laboratory measurements, including measurements of FPG and A1c. Based on these studies, NHANES recommended adjustments to the FPG data. The forward adjustment method is incorporated in the data presented. For more information, see the 2017–2018 documentation (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/2017-2018/GLU_J.htm), 2015–2016 documentation (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/2015-2016/GLU_JI.htm), 2007–2008 documentation (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/2007-2008/GLU_E.htm), and 2005–2006 documentation (https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes/2005-2006/GLU_D.htm). Also see Appendix II, Diabetes.

⁴Estimates are age adjusted to the year 2000 standard population using three age groups: 20–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. Age-adjusted estimates in this table may differ from other age-adjusted estimates based on the same data and presented elsewhere if different age groups are used in the adjustment procedure. See Appendix II, Age adjustment.

⁵Includes persons of all other races and Hispanic origins not shown separately.

⁶Calculated by dividing family income by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ poverty guideline specific to family size, as well as the appropriate year and state. Persons with unknown percent of poverty level are excluded (9.2% in 2015–2018). See Appendix II, Family income; Poverty.

NOTES: Data exclude pregnant women. Fasting weights are used to obtain estimates of total, physician-diagnosed, and undiagnosed diabetes prevalence. Examination weights are used to obtain estimates of poor glycemic control. Estimates in this table may differ from other estimates based on the same data and presented elsewhere if different weights, age-adjustment groups, definitions, or trend adjustments are used. Standard errors and data for additional years are available in the Excel spreadsheet version of this table on the *Health, United States* website at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/index.htm>.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).