

CHAPTER 8

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH DIABETES

Mark S. Eberhardt, PhD, Sarah Stark Casagrande, PhD, and Catherine C. Cowie, PhD, MPH

Dr. Mark S. Eberhardt is Epidemiologist in the Division of National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Hyattsville, MD. Dr. Sarah Stark Casagrande is Senior Research Analyst at Social & Scientific Systems, Inc., Silver Spring, MD. Dr. Catherine C. Cowie is Senior Advisor and Director for Diabetes Epidemiology, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD.

SUMMARY

This chapter presents the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of people with and without diabetes. The main data source is the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), with supplemental information from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Estimates from these surveys are nationally representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population and are presented for adults age ≥ 20 years with diabetes diagnosed at either age < 20 years or age ≥ 20 years, adults without diabetes, and when available, youth age < 20 years with diabetes and people with undiagnosed diabetes or prediabetes.

Overall, people with diabetes were older (76.3% were age ≥ 50 years compared to 28.2% of people without diagnosed diabetes). In 2009–2010, the current mean age was 46.3 years in people with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years, 60.5 years in people with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, and 45.9 years in people without diabetes. More people with diabetes were male (51.2%) compared to people without diabetes (48.8%). The percentage of male adults among those diagnosed before and after age 20 years was similar (48.9% and 51.4%), and no significant sex differences existed among youth or adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years. Adults with diabetes were more frequently non-Hispanic black compared to adults without diabetes. Among those with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, 64.4% were non-Hispanic white, 15.8% non-Hispanic black, 14.8% Hispanic, 4.1% non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.9% non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native, similar to adults age ≥ 20 years with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years. In adults without diabetes, the percentages were 69.6%, 11.4%, 13.6%, 4.8%, and 0.6%, respectively. Among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, the mean age at diagnosis was 52.3 years in non-Hispanic white, 49.4 years in non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 47.4 years in non-Hispanic black, 47.3 years in Hispanic, and 46.1 in non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native adults. The mean duration of diabetes was longest for adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years. In 2006–2010, 77.2% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years had diabetes for ≥ 20 years compared to 14.6% of adults in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years.

During 2009–2010, 80.4% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years lived in metropolitan counties compared to 84.3% of adults without diabetes. A similar percentage of people with diagnosed diabetes (53%) and without diabetes (52%) lived in the top 10 most populous states; the rank order of states for the largest percentage of the U.S. population with diabetes was California, Texas, Florida, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, North Carolina, and Georgia. Regionally, a slightly higher percentage lived in the Southern United States (46.1% of adults diagnosed age < 20 years, 38.7% of adults diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, and 35.3% of adults without diagnosed diabetes). In 2009–2010, 83.2% of adults diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and 83.0% of adults without diabetes were U.S. born, which was similar to the 2006–2010 estimate of 85.9% for adults diagnosed age < 20 years. A higher percentage of persons who were age < 20 years and had diabetes were U.S. born (96.8%). English was spoken in at least 93% of homes where people with diabetes lived. Over 9% of adults with diabetes in the United States were born in Mexico, Central American, or the Caribbean Islands. Among immigrants, adults with diabetes lived in the United States longer than adults without diagnosed diabetes. For example, 72.3% and 84.2% of adults with diabetes diagnosed before or after age 20 years, respectively, had lived in the United States at least 15 years compared to 58.5% of adults without diagnosed diabetes.

Marriage was more common among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years compared to adults without diabetes or adults diagnosed age < 20 years (59.2%, 56.0%, and 48.9%), but a higher percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years lived alone compared to adults without diabetes (21.1% vs. 17.1%).

The level of attained education was lower in adults with diabetes compared to those without diabetes (e.g., 17.6% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, 18.6% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years, and 31.4% of adults without diabetes graduated with a bachelor's degree or higher). Among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, fewer women (13.8%) graduated from college

than men (21.2%) compared to women (30.4%) and men (32.5%) without diabetes. College graduation was reported by 40.3% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 20.1% of non-Hispanic white, 13.3% of non-Hispanic black, and 6.1% of Hispanic adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, which was lower than their respective groups without diabetes. Adults with diabetes had lower family income (54.3% diagnosed age < 20 years, 43.8% diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, and 32.4% without diagnosed diabetes made $< \$35,000$ annually between 2007 and 2010). Likewise, more adults with diabetes had a Poverty Income Ratio (PIR) < 2.00 (49.1%, 38.4%, and 30.7%, respectively). Nearly 25% of non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native adults lived below poverty (PIR < 1.00) regardless of diabetes diagnosis. After considering family income within age and race/ethnicity groups, only adults age 45–64 years with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years had lower incomes than similar age adults without diabetes.

In 2009–2010, a lower percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years reported working in the previous 12 months (43.3%) compared to adults without diabetes (71.8%) or adults in 2006–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years (53.7%). Over 70% of each group were employed in the private sector, and adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years had the largest percentage working for the government (21.5%). Being retired was the main reason for not working among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, adults without diabetes, and adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years (56.9%, 43.5%, and 38.7%, respectively); and being disabled was more frequently reported by adults in the diabetes groups (28.5%, 15.5%, and 37.2%, respectively). Men with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were more often military veterans than men without diabetes (34.7% vs. 17.2%). Among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, 46.6% received Social Security or Railroad retirement benefits compared to 17.4% of adults without diabetes, and $> 7\%$ of adults with diabetes received Supplemental Security Income usually due to a disability compared to 2.2% of adults without diabetes.

INTRODUCTION

Understanding sociodemographic characteristics of people with diabetes in the United States is important for health care planning, research, and other public health efforts. Examples of how these data are useful include: (1) knowing the income levels, educational attainment, and race characteristics could lead to designing culturally relevant nutrition and physical activity strategies at appropriate educational levels that are accessible at various income levels; (2) identifying employment patterns of population subgroups with diabetes may provide guidance to improve educational assistance or vocational training; or (3) estimating the future number of persons who may apply for Social Security disability benefits requires

knowing the age distribution of people with diabetes, their current use of this benefit, the prevalence of diabetes (see Chapter 2 *Prevalence and Incidence of Type 1 Diabetes Among Children and Adults in the United States and Comparison With Non-U.S. Countries* and Chapter 3 *Prevalence and Incidence of Type 2 Diabetes and Prediabetes*), and diabetes mortality (see Chapter 35 *Mortality in Type 1 Diabetes* and Chapter 36 *Mortality Trends in Type 2 Diabetes*).

In *Diabetes in America, 2nd edition*, the chapter on sociodemographic characteristics of people with diabetes presented estimates for people classified with either insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) or non-insulin-dependent diabetes

mellitus (NIDDM). An increased understanding of the etiology and progression of diabetes has made these terms obsolete (1). Diabetes is now categorized largely as either type 1 diabetes or type 2 diabetes (2); however, information needed to adequately classify the type of diabetes was unavailable for this chapter, which is largely based on self-reported information. In the current chapter, people with diagnosed diabetes were classified by their reported age at diabetes diagnosis (i.e., age < 20 years or age ≥ 20 years). While those diagnosed age < 20 years are more likely have type 1 diabetes, and those diagnosed age ≥ 20 years are more likely to have type 2 diabetes, some overlap of the types of diabetes and age at diagnosis remains.

DATA SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS

The data in this chapter of *Diabetes in America, 3rd edition*, originate from new analyses of two continuous national health surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Data from the National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) 2006–2010 provide most of the chapter's information for people with diagnosed diabetes,

and data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) 2005–2010 provide supplemental information for people with undiagnosed diabetes and people at high risk for diabetes (commonly called prediabetes). NHIS and NHANES are cross-sectional general health surveys with independent known probability samples that produce nationally representative estimates for the

civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population. Detailed descriptions of the survey methods and quality control procedures are available elsewhere (3,4).

The demographic characteristics examined among the people with diagnosed diabetes in the NHIS and NHANES were similar. For example, the current age distribution (i.e., at the time of interview)

for adults age ≥ 20 years who had diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years was similar in the NHIS 2006–2010 compared to the NHANES 2005–2010 (13%–14% in both surveys were age 20–44 years; 46%–48% were age 45–64 years; and 39% in both surveys were age ≥ 65 years). It is reassuring that the age distributions are similar in the two surveys for people with diagnosed diabetes, since age is strongly related to the age at onset of both major types of diabetes and the risk of diabetic complications, which are related to economic status (see Section II *Complications of Diabetes and Related Conditions*).

The two surveys do not include people living in institutions or on active military duty; however, this excludes a very small percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes. The National Nursing Home Survey 2004 found that approximately 340,000 nursing home residents age ≥ 65 years had diabetes (5), which represents approximately 2% of people with diagnosed diabetes in the United States according to the CDC's reported prevalence of diabetes. In 2010, <14% of the approximately 1.4 million persons on active military duty were receiving care for diabetes in the military medical care system (6).

In this chapter, the following statistical methods and definitions were used. Since NHIS and NHANES use complex survey designs with oversampling of some population subgroups to improve survey reliability, all estimates were weighted, except sample sizes. Standard errors were estimated using SUDAAN (Release 11.0.0) (7). Mean differences were tested with t-tests, and $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Percent estimates were considered significantly different if 95% confidence intervals prepared with weighted standard errors did not overlap. This method was used due to the large number of comparisons and to allow readers to make their own comparisons of estimates. Only statistically significant differences are mentioned in the text (that is based on non-overlapping 95% confidence intervals or t-tests), unless

otherwise noted. No age-standardization or other adjustments were made to the data. Unless noted otherwise, age in the figures and appendices refers to age at interview. All diabetes estimates from the NHIS refer to people with diagnosed diabetes and from here forward will simply be specified as diabetes. Unless stated otherwise, adults refer to persons age ≥ 20 years and youth refers to persons age < 20 years at the time of the survey. Relative standard errors are noted in the figures and appendices if estimates had limited statistical reliability due to small sample sizes. Estimates with relative standard errors $> 30\%$ – 50% should be considered with caution, and those with a relative standard error $> 50\%$ are not presented. The number of persons with diabetes in the United States by age was based on the NHIS age distribution for persons with diabetes and the number of persons with diagnosed diabetes based on NHIS 2010 estimates.

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY (NHIS)

The NHIS is a household-based interview survey that collects responses in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. For this analysis, multiple years of data were combined to obtain more statistically reliable estimates for the various diabetes categories (see the next paragraph for further details). Between 2006 and 2010, NHIS provided data for approximately 74,000–90,000 interviewed persons annually (3). The final annual NHIS response rates among adults during 2005–2010 were $\geq 60.8\%$ for adults and $\geq 70.7\%$ for youth. Since the NHIS is an interview survey, it is only able to distinguish people with diagnosed diabetes from people without diagnosed diabetes. To identify people with diabetes, NHIS asked respondents (or rarely a family proxy), “(Other than during pregnancy for females), Have you EVER been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?” If the response was “Yes,” the person was classified to have diagnosed diabetes. Persons responding “No” or “Borderline” were classified not to have diagnosed diabetes. People who reported a diabetes

diagnosis were then asked “How old were you when a doctor or other health professional first told you that you had diabetes or sugar diabetes?” This was used to identify the age at diagnosis. Since diabetes was only based on interview information, some persons were classified not to have diabetes but, in fact, did have undiagnosed diabetes. Other research has found that approximately 28% of persons with diabetes have undiagnosed diabetes (8).

The main focus of this chapter is on adults with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥ 20 years. To produce stable estimates for people with diagnosed diabetes, multiple years of data were combined. For adults with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥ 20 years, 2009 and 2010 data were combined. For people with diabetes diagnosed at age < 20 years, more years of data were combined (generally 2006–2010) to increase the analytic sample size. Where possible, results were presented for youth (age < 20 years) with diabetes. In 2009–2010, only 35 adults age ≥ 20 years (0.05%) and, in 2006–2010, only 30 youth age < 20 years (0.05%) had missing data and could not be classified for diagnosed diabetes. Additional information on the NHIS is available (3,9,10,11,12). The final person sample weight was used for the NHIS estimates.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION EXAMINATION SURVEY (NHANES)

The NHANES is an interview and examination survey of approximately 5,000 people in 15 locations per year in the United States. In-home interviews are followed by physical examinations and laboratory tests in Mobile Examination Centers. Persons are selected in households based on a complex survey design. The response rates were $\geq 70\%$ for all years of NHANES data used in this analysis (13). Data were released in 2-year cycles. For the new analyses in this chapter, data collected from 2005 to 2010 were combined.

With the combined interview and examination components of the NHANES, it was possible to classify people as having diagnosed diabetes, undiagnosed diabetes, prediabetes, and no diabetes.

The interview data were used to identify people with diagnosed diabetes. If a person answered “Yes” to the question “(Other than during pregnancy, if female). . . Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you have diabetes or sugar diabetes?,” then they were considered to have diagnosed diabetes. All others were classified not to have diagnosed diabetes. To identify undiagnosed diabetes, two definitions were used. Participants who did not have diagnosed diabetes and (1) had glycosylated hemoglobin (A1c) $\geq 6.5\%$ (≥ 48 mmol/mol) or (2) were randomly assigned to the morning sample, fasted 8–<24 hours, and had fasting plasma glucose (FPG) ≥ 126 mg/dL (≥ 6.99 mmol/L) were classified to have undiagnosed diabetes;

this is considered the clinical definition because these measures are more likely to be used in the medical community due to ease of use for physicians and patients and potentially lower cost. In addition, those who satisfied the clinical definition for diabetes or who had 2-hour plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL (≥ 11.10 mmol/L) after a 75 gram oral glucose challenge (i.e., an oral glucose tolerance test [OGTT]) were classified to have undiagnosed diabetes; this is referred to as the research definition because the added 2-hour OGTT is less likely to be used in the medical community. People were considered to have prediabetes among those without diagnosed or clinically defined undiagnosed diabetes if their FPG was 100–125 mg/dL (5.55–6.94 mmol/L) or

their A1c was 5.7%–6.4% (39–46 mmol/mol). Those with A1c $< 5.7\%$ and FPG < 100 mg/dL were classified as having no diabetes. In 2005–2010, 6.1% could not be classified using the clinical definition, and 13.7% could not be classified using the research definition. NHANES-recommended glucose corrections were used (14). Sample weighted estimates included home interview weights for diagnosed diabetes; Mobile Examination Center examination weights for undiagnosed diabetes or prediabetes identified by A1c; and fasting or OGTT weights for no diabetes, undiagnosed diabetes, or prediabetes identified by FPG or OGTT, respectively, which maximizes the use of survey information and sample sizes.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

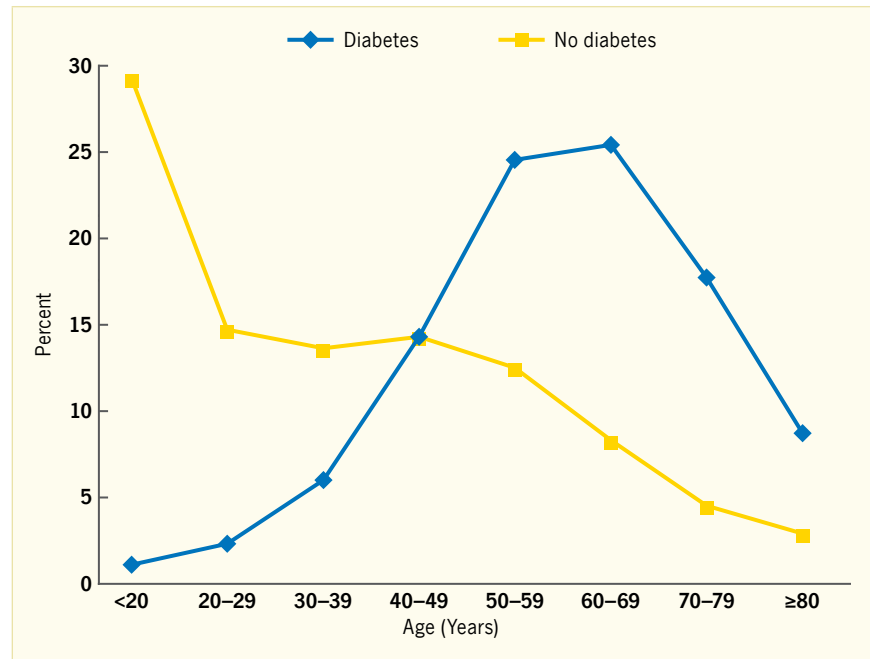
AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of people with diagnosed diabetes (mean age 59.3 years) was older than people without diagnosed diabetes (mean age 35.3 years) (Figure 8.1). The range of ages for people with diabetes was 2–85 years, and the mode of the age distribution was 85 years (which was the top age released for all persons age ≥ 85 years for confidentiality reasons). The highest percentage of people with diabetes was in the 50–69 years age group (approximately 50%). In contrast, the highest percentage of people without diabetes was in the <30 years age group (approximately 45%). Among adults age ≥ 20 years in 2009–2010, the mean ages were 46.3 years for those with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years and 60.5 years for those diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, which were older than the mean age of 45.9 years for adults without diabetes.

SEX DISTRIBUTION

In 2009–2010, among all ages, a significantly higher percentage of people with diabetes were male (51.2%) compared to people without diabetes (48.8%) (Appendix 8.1). In 2009–2010, among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, percentages were not significantly different for males (51.4%) compared with

FIGURE 8.1. Age Distribution of Persons, by Diagnosed Diabetes Status, U.S., 2009–2010

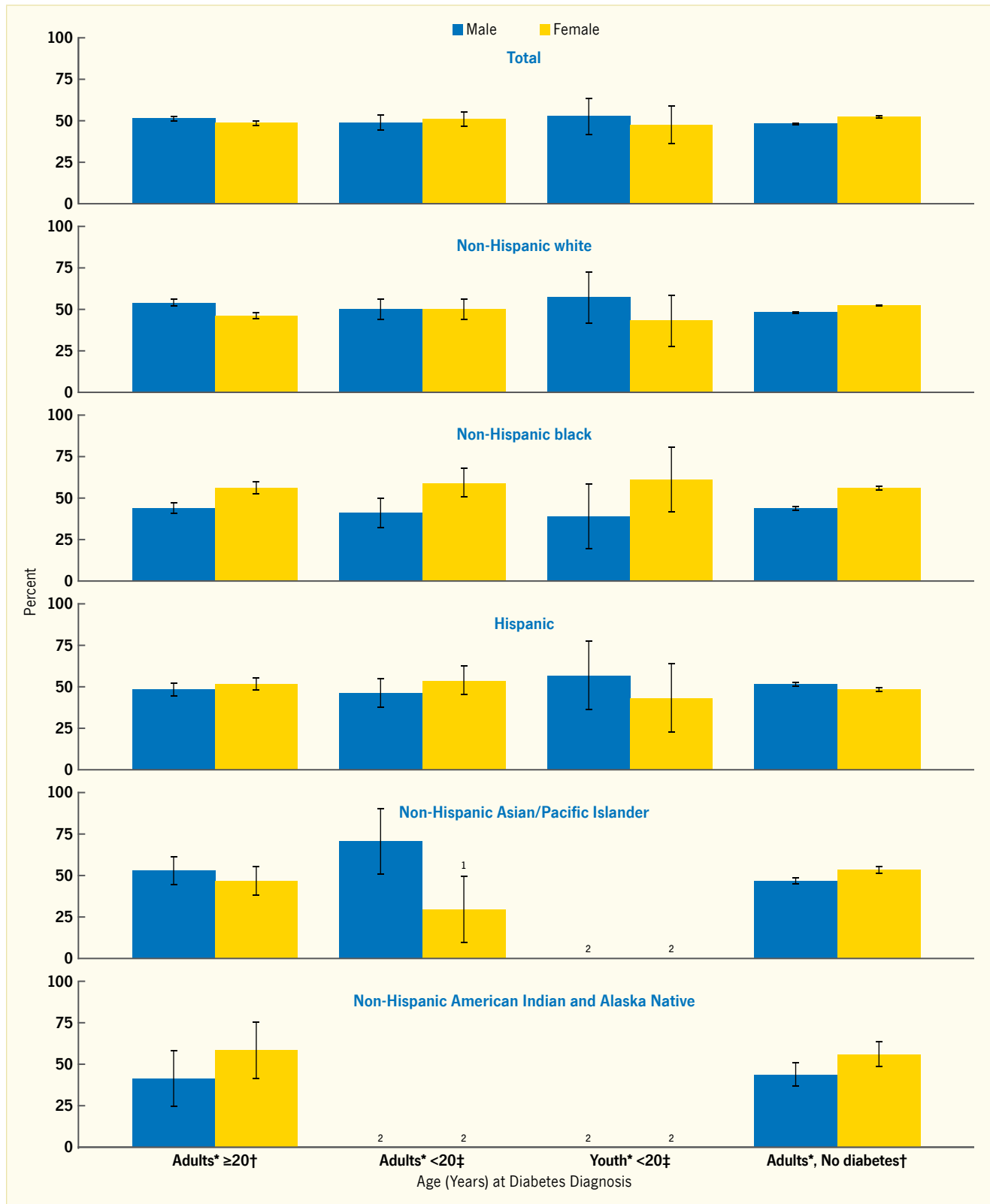


Data are self-reported.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2009–2010

females (48.6%) (Figure 8.2, Appendix 8.2). In 2006–2010, no significant sex difference existed among adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years (48.9% male and 51.1% female) (Figure 8.2, Appendix 8.2), nor among youth with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years (52.6% male and 47.4% female) (Figure 8.2, Appendix 8.3).

FIGURE 8.2. Sex Distribution by Diabetes Status, Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* Current age: adults ≥20 years, youth <20 years

† 2009–2010

‡ 2006–2010

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

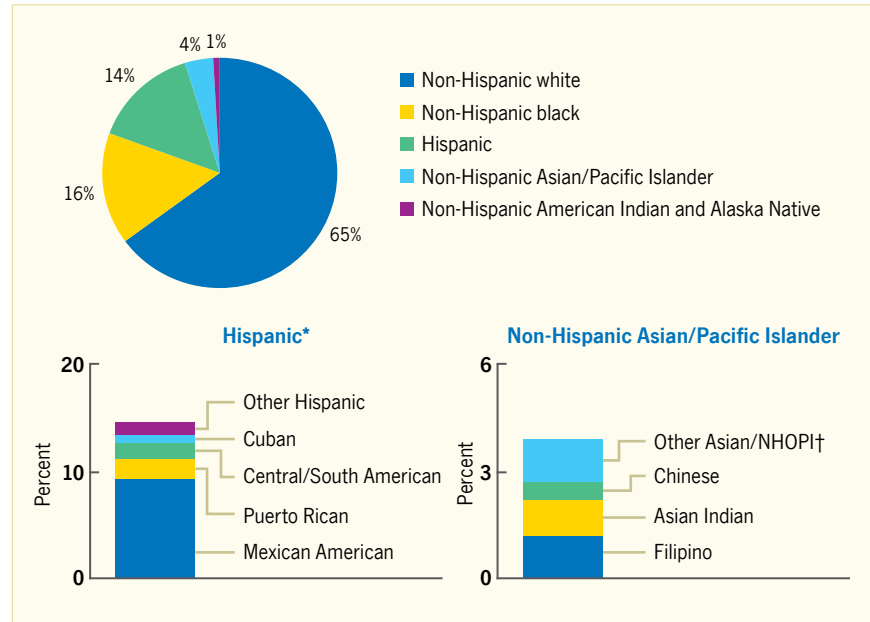
SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

RACE/ETHNICITY DISTRIBUTION

People with diabetes in the United States had diverse race and ethnicity backgrounds (Figure 8.3). In 2009–2010, among all persons with diagnosed diabetes, non-Hispanic white persons comprised the largest subgroup (64.9%) followed by non-Hispanic black (15.7%), Hispanic (14.6%), non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander (3.9%), and non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native (0.9%). The race and ethnicity distribution of people without diabetes was 65.9%, 12.6%, 16.2%, 4.7%, and 0.6%, respectively (Appendix 8.1). Among all ages in 2009–2010, the only race/ethnicity group that had a significantly higher percentage in those with diabetes compared to those without diabetes was non-Hispanic black persons (15.7% and 12.6%, respectively). The largest population subgroup among Hispanics was Mexican American, which comprised a similar percentage among persons with or without diabetes (Appendix 8.1). About 1% of people with diabetes were in each of the non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups surveyed, which was similar to the estimates for most of the Asian/Pacific Islander subgroups without diabetes. When non-Hispanic and Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native categories were combined, the total included 1.2% of all adults with diabetes in the United States (data not shown).

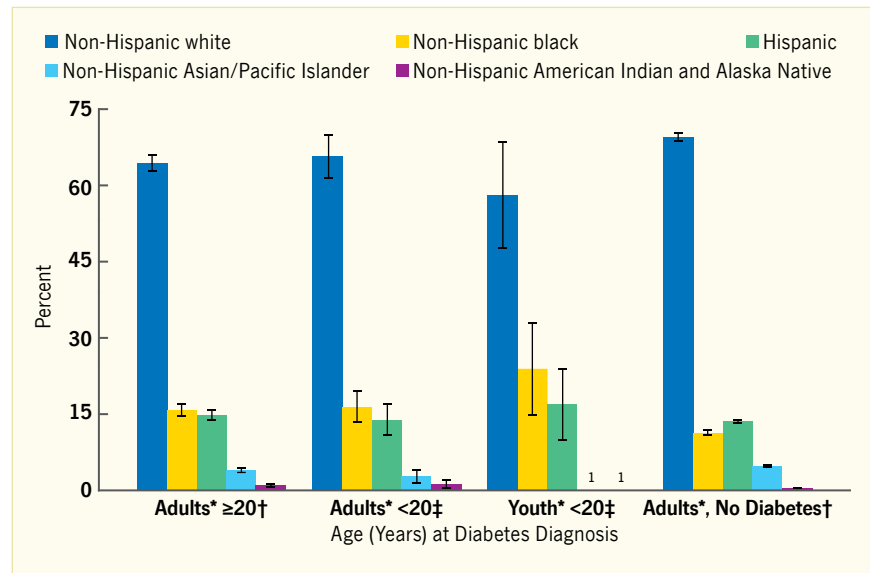
In 2009–2010, among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, 64.4% were non-Hispanic white, 15.8% non-Hispanic black, 14.8% Hispanic, 4.1% non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.9% American Indian and Alaska Native (Figure 8.4, Appendix 8.2). The race/ethnicity distribution among adults without diabetes in 2009–2010 was 69.6% non-Hispanic white, 11.4% non-Hispanic black, 13.6% Hispanic, 4.8% non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 0.6% American Indian and Alaska Native. In 2006–2010, the percentages among adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years were 65.7% non-Hispanic white, 16.4% non-Hispanic black, 13.9% Hispanic, 2.8% non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1.2% American Indian and Alaska Native.

FIGURE 8.3. Distribution of Race/Ethnicity Among Persons With Diagnosed Diabetes, U.S., 2009–2010



Data are self-reported.
 * Hispanic includes Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native; Other Hispanic includes: multiple Hispanic, Dominican Republic, Other Latin American, Other Spanish, Hispanic/Latino/Spanish, type otherwise classified.
 † Other Asian/NHOPI includes: Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).
 SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2009–2010

FIGURE 8.4. Distribution of Race/Ethnicity, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.
 * Current age: adults ≥ 20 years, youth < 20 years
 † 2009–2010
 ‡ 2006–2010
 † Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤ 1 case or relative standard error $> 50\%$.
 SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

Except for non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders and non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native persons in whom the estimate was unreliable, the percentages were 58.1%, 23.9%, and 16.9%, respectively, for youth age <20 years with diabetes (Figure 8.4, Appendix 8.3).

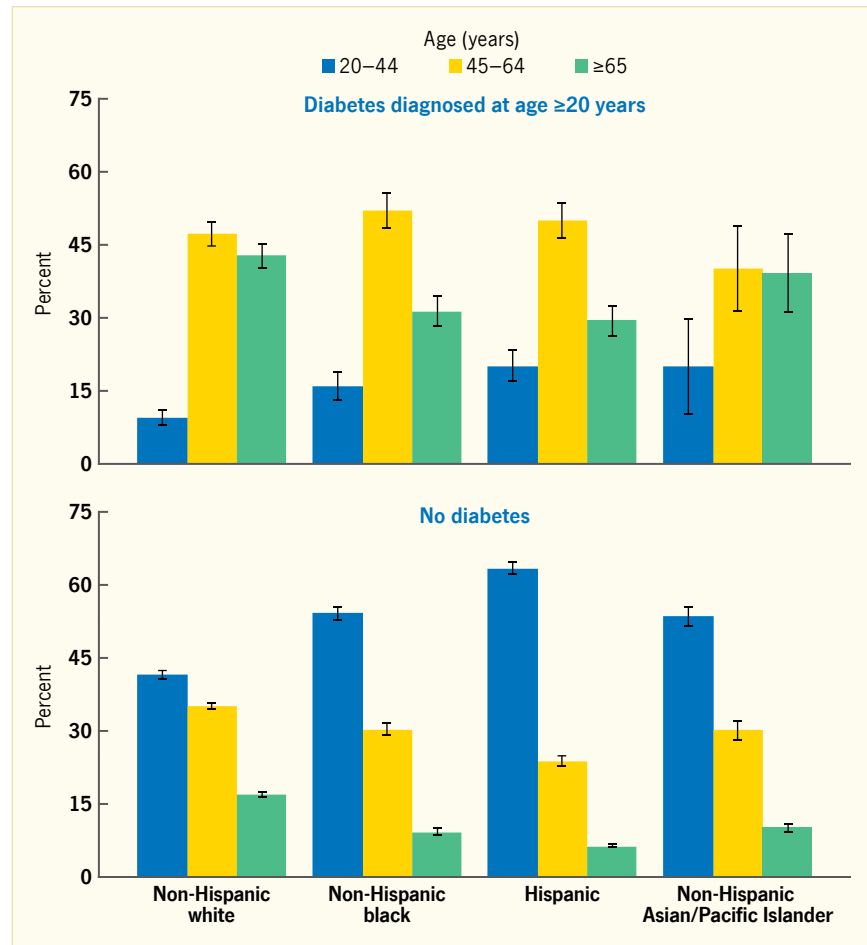
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX

Among adults, 87.2% of men and women with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were age ≥ 45 years compared to 50.3% of adults without diabetes (Appendix 8.4). Fewer men and women diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were age 20–44 years (13.5% and 12.1%, respectively) compared to men and women without diabetes (51.4% and 48.1%, respectively) (Appendix 8.4). In 2006–2010, among adults with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years, 43.0% of men and 42.8% of women with diabetes were age 20–44 years; 36.7% of men and 31.2% of women were age 45–64 years; and 20.3% of men and 26.0% of women were age ≥ 65 years (data not shown).

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Adults with diabetes were older than adults without diabetes in every race/ethnicity group examined (Figure 8.5, Appendix 8.4). Considering groups having statistically reliable estimates, 79.7%–90.2% of non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, or non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were age ≥ 45 years in 2009–2010 compared to 32.3%–55.7% of adults without diabetes. A larger percentage of non-Hispanic white adults with or without diabetes were age ≥ 65 years and a smaller percentage were age 20–44 years compared to non-Hispanic black or Hispanic adults. The percentage of adults age ≥ 65 years with diabetes was 42.9% of non-Hispanic white, 31.6% of non-Hispanic black, 29.6% of Hispanic, and 39.3% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults (Appendix 8.4).

FIGURE 8.5. Distribution of Age Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2009–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.
SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2009–2010

DIABETES CHARACTERISTICS

AGE AT DIAGNOSIS OF DIABETES

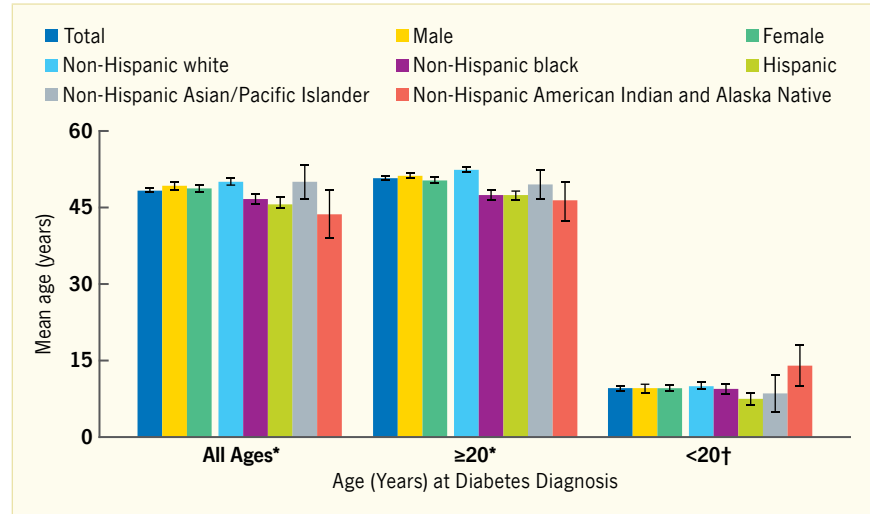
In 2009–2010, the mean and median ages at diagnosis were 48.3 and 49.3 years for all adults with diabetes (Appendix 8.5). For adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, the mean age at diagnosis for adults age ≥ 20 years was 50.6 years; it was similar for men and women, and it varied by race/ethnicity group (Figure 8.6). Non-Hispanic white adults had a significantly older mean age at diagnosis (52.3 years) compared to non-Hispanic black (47.4 years), all Hispanic (47.3 years), Mexican American (46.2 years), non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults (49.4 years), and non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native adults (46.1 years) (Appendix 8.5). In 2006–2010, the mean age at diagnosis was 9.6 years among adults diagnosed age < 20 years, and no significant difference existed by sex. The only significant difference by race/ethnicity in this younger onset group was between the Hispanic and non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native groups. Their mean ages at diagnosis were 7.5 years and 14.0 years, respectively (Figure 8.6, Appendix 8.5). Median ages are presented in Appendix 8.5.

DURATION OF DIABETES

In 2009–2010, among all adults (age ≥ 20 years) with diabetes, the mean duration of diabetes was 11.6 years and the median duration was 7.6 years (Appendix 8.6). The range for diabetes duration among adults with diabetes was 1–84 years, and the mode for the diabetes duration was 2 years (noting that the top age was assigned as 85 years for those age ≥ 85 years). Men had a lower mean and median duration than women, but no significant race or ethnicity difference existed.

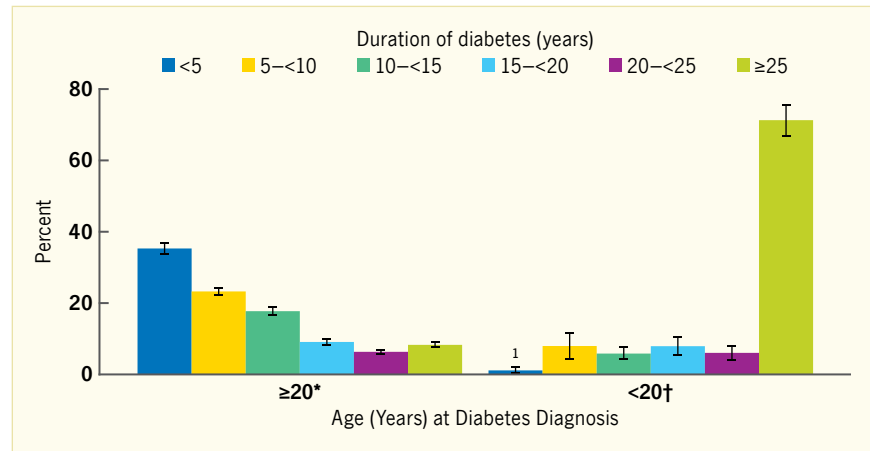
Among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, the overall mean duration was 9.9 years and was higher in women (10.7 years) compared to men (9.1 years) (Appendix 8.6). The respective median durations were 6.8, 7.5, and 6.3 years. Adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years had a shorter duration of diabetes than adults diagnosed age < 20 years. In 2006–2010, the mean duration of

FIGURE 8.6. Mean Age at Diabetes Diagnosis Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.
 * 2009–2010
 † 2006–2010
 SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

FIGURE 8.7. Duration of Diabetes Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Age at Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.
 * 2009–2010
 † 2006–2010
¹ Relative standard error $> 40\%$ – 50%
 SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

diabetes was 39.7 years and the median was 38.6 years in adults diagnosed age < 20 years, and there was no significant sex difference for mean duration (40.1 years for women vs. 39.2 years for men). In 2009–2010, among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, 58.6% had a duration of diabetes < 10 years, and the percentages decreased as the length of diabetes duration increased (Figure 8.7). In contrast, during 2006–2010 among

adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years, the percentage was highest for those with diabetes duration ≥ 25 years; 77.2% had a duration ≥ 20 years and more than one-third reported a diabetes duration ≥ 50 years (Figure 8.7, Appendix 8.7).

The only significant difference between race/ethnicity groups for mean diabetes duration was between Hispanic and non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska

Native groups (45.1 years and 24.7 years, respectively) whose diabetes was diagnosed age <20 years (Appendix 8.6). Among those with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years, the estimated mean

duration range was from 9.1 years for other Hispanic adults to 10.4 years for non-Hispanic black adults, and among those with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years the estimated mean duration range

was from 24.7 years for non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native adults to 45.2 years for Mexican American adults.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

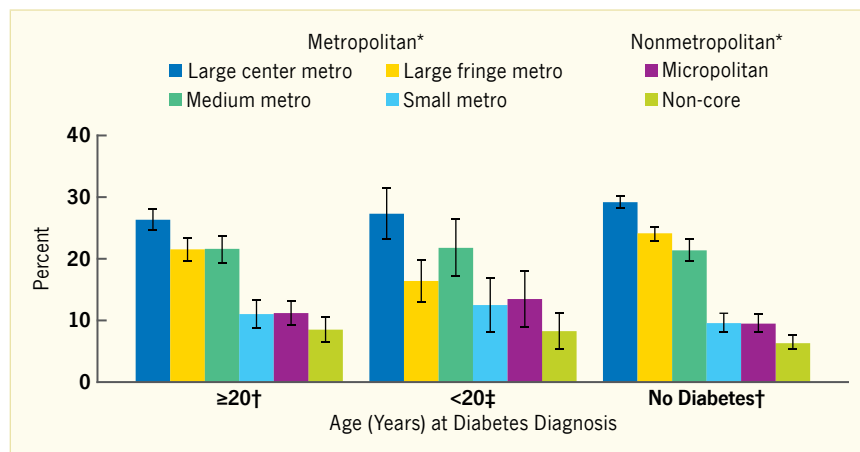
STATE OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

In general, the rank order of top 10 states with the largest percentages of the total diabetes population in the United States is similar to the rank order of states with the largest percentages of the total U.S. population without diabetes (Appendix 8.8). Approximately 53% of people with diabetes compared to 52% of people without diabetes lived in these 10 states. The top 10 states with diabetes in descending order were California, Texas, Florida, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, North Carolina, and Georgia. The rank order of states with the largest percentages of U.S. persons without diabetes in descending order was nearly identical, except for rank placement of Ohio, which ranked fifth for the percentage of the U.S. people with diabetes (4.5%) but ranked seventh for the percentage of U.S. people without diabetes (4.0%). With the exception of California and Texas, all other top 10 states are east of the Mississippi River.

METROPOLITAN/ NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

The majority of adults with and without diabetes lived in more urban counties. In 2009–2010, 80.4% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years lived in metropolitan counties (that is, large, medium, or small) compared to 84.3% of adults without diabetes (Figure 8.8, Appendix 8.9). The percentage living in nonmetropolitan counties, which include micropolitan counties in micropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan counties not in micropolitan statistical areas (i.e., non-core counties), was 19.7% among those diagnosed age ≥20 years compared with 15.8% of adults without diabetes. No significant percentage

FIGURE 8.8. Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan County of Residence of Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* Reference 15

† 2009–2010

‡ 2006–2010

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

differences were observed between adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years and those without diabetes in the detailed metropolitan/nonmetropolitan categories. During 2006–2010, adults with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years had a similar metropolitan/nonmetropolitan pattern as adults diagnosed age ≥20 years (Figure 8.8, Appendix 8.9).

REGION OF THE UNITED STATES

Overall, the regional distribution of all adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years was generally similar to the distribution of adults without diagnosed diabetes (16.0% in the Northeast, 24.8% in the Midwest, and 20.5% in the West compared to 17.9%, 23.5%, and 23.3%, respectively, for adults without diabetes) (Figure 8.9, Appendix 8.10). A higher percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years lived in the South (46.1%) and a lower percentage in the West (16.4%) compared to adults without diabetes (35.3% and 23.3%, respectively) (Appendix 8.10).

The regions of the United States where most diabetic individuals lived varied by race and ethnicity, and the distributions were similar to those among adults without diabetes; however, one significant difference existed (Appendix 8.10). Other Hispanic adults (i.e., Hispanic, but not Mexican American) with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years less often lived in the West (19.1%) compared to other Hispanic adults without diabetes (31.1%). The regions with the largest race/ethnicity percentages of total U.S. adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years were: 66.3% of non-Hispanic white adults resided in the Midwest and South; 79.1% of non-Hispanic black adults resided in the Midwest and South; 77.4% of Hispanic adults resided in the South and West; 90.2% of Mexican American adults (the largest Hispanic subgroup) also resided in the South and West; 51.9% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults resided in the West; and 53.4% of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native adults resided in the West.

In 2006–2010, higher percentages of non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years resided in the South (40.9% and 71.4%, respectively) compared to non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults without diabetes in the South in 2009–2010 (33.1% and 56.1%, respectively) (Appendix 8.10).

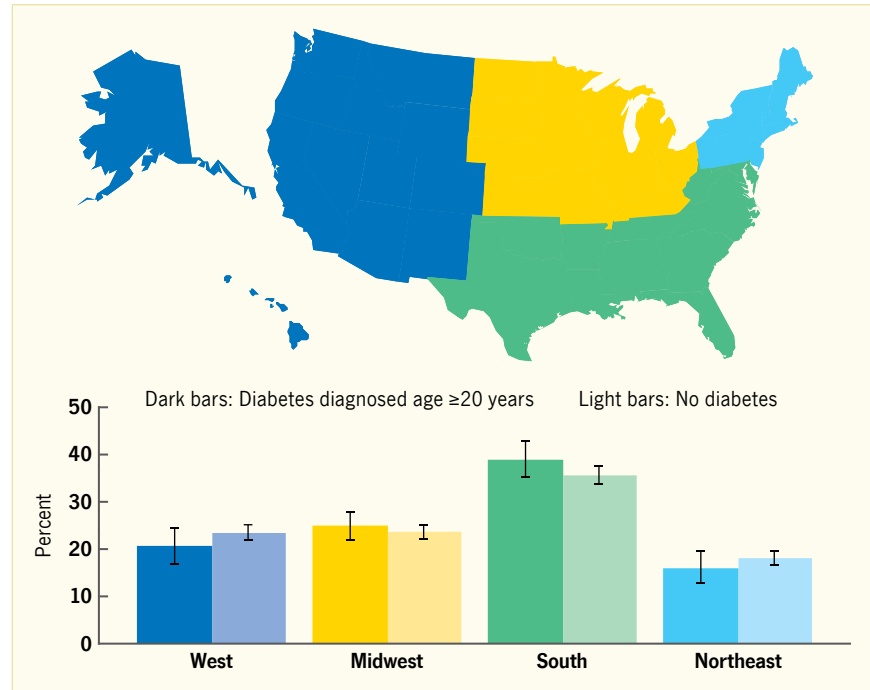
REGIONS OF THE WORLD

In general, people with or without diabetes in the United States were born in similar regions of the world. In 2009–2010, 83.2% of U.S. adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years and 83.0% of adults without diabetes were born in the United States (Appendix 8.11). However, there were a few small, but significant, exceptions. Lower percentages of U.S. adults with diabetes were born in Asia and South America. No sex difference existed. Among adults with diabetes, the percentages of U.S.-born were 95.5% of non-Hispanic white, 90.0% of non-Hispanic black, 39.2% of Hispanic (47.9% of Mexican American and 24.2% of other Hispanic), 19.9% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 93.7% of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native adults. Among non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years, 33% were born in Southeast Asia, 25.8% in the Indian subcontinent, and 17.7% in other Asian/Pacific Islander areas. Among Hispanic adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years, the percentage born in the United States was similar among those without diabetes, except for the other Hispanic group. In 2006–2010, among those diagnosed with diabetes age <20 years, 96.8% of youth currently age <20 years and 85.9% of adults currently age ≥20 years with diabetes were born in the United States, which are significantly different.

YEARS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, AMONG IMMIGRANTS

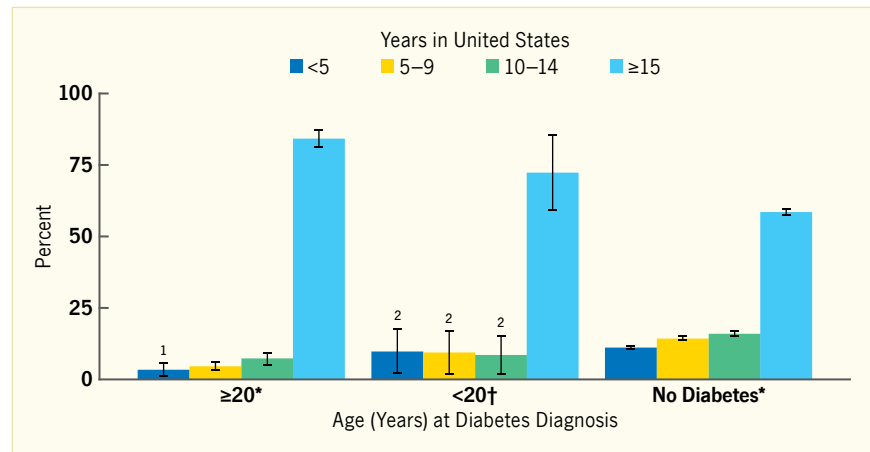
In 2009–2010, immigrant adults with diabetes lived in the United States longer than immigrant adults without diabetes. A higher percentage of immigrant adults with diabetes (72.3% diagnosed age <20

FIGURE 8.9. Region of Residence Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Status, U.S., 2009–2010



Data not available for U.S. Territories. Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2009–2010

FIGURE 8.10. Years in the United States Among Adults Age ≥20 Years Who Were Immigrants, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. * 2009–2010 † 2006–2010 ¹ Relative standard error >30%–40% ² Relative standard error >40%–50% SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

years and 84.2% diagnosed age ≥20 years) lived in the United States for more than 15 years than immigrant adults without diabetes (58.5%) (Figure 8.10). The percentage having lived in the United States ≥15 years increased within the age groups 20–44, 45–64, and ≥65 years. The percentages were 66.7%, 86.1%, and

89.7% among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years compared to 42.3%, 79.7%, and 89.2% among adults without diabetes (data not shown). Among adults with diabetes, there were no significant sex or race/ethnicity differences for the years living in the United States (data not shown).

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

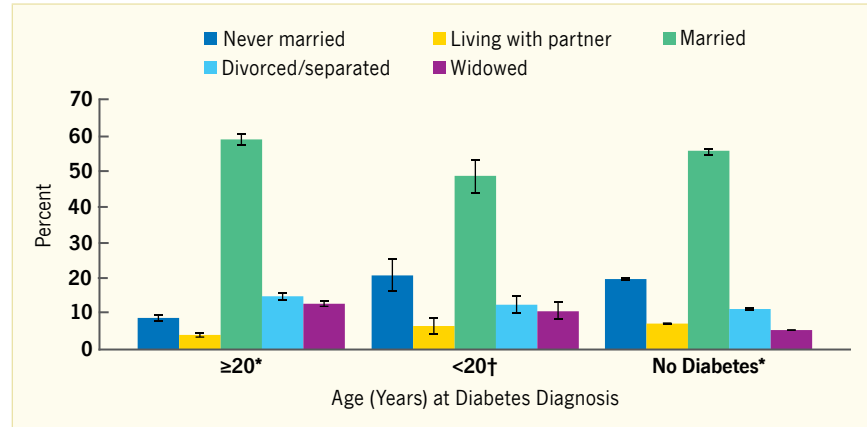
MARITAL STATUS

A higher percentage of adults who had diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were ever married (currently married, divorced/separated, or widowed) and a lower percentage never married or currently lived with a partner compared to adults without diabetes (Figure 8.11). A larger percentage of adults with diabetes age 20–44 years were divorced or separated than adults without diabetes (12.8% vs. 7.6%) (Appendix 8.12). A larger percentage of men with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were married than women with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years or men without diabetes (68.9%, 48.9%, 57.6%, respectively), and a larger percentage of women with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were widowed (20.5%) or divorced/separated (18.1%) compared to men with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years (5.8% and 12.0%) or women without diabetes (8.4% and 12.8%). The marital status differences between adults with or without diabetes were diminished with increasing age groups. Regardless of diabetes status, men age ≥ 65 years were more often married (>70%) than women (<45%) (Appendix 8.12). The percentage married ranged from 71.5% among non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander to 42.0% among non-Hispanic black adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and from 66.1% to 35.8% among adults without diabetes (Appendix 8.13). In 2006–2010, adults with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years had similar marital status compared to adults in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years; however, the younger diagnosis group was also more likely to never have married (Appendix 8.12).

TYPE OF COHABITATION

In 2009–2010, 78.9% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years lived with others (32.0% with a married spouse but no child, 22.0% with a child with or without another adult, and 24.9% with other adults but no child). Nearly 83% of adults without diabetes lived with someone and were less likely to have lived with a married spouse only (23.0% and more likely to have lived with a

FIGURE 8.11. Marital Status Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



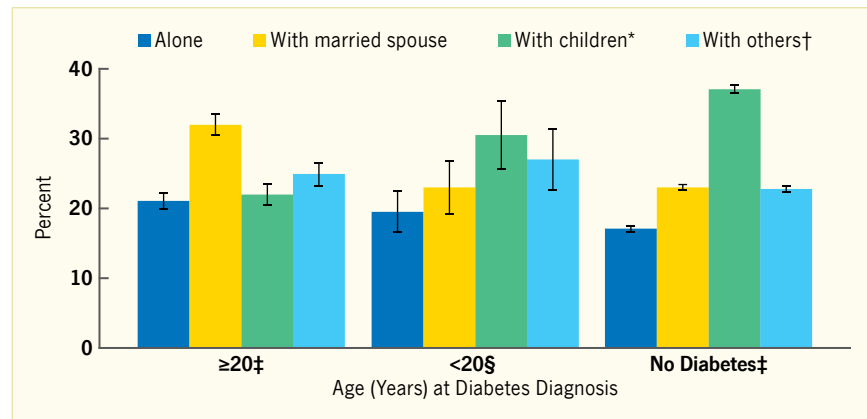
Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* 2009–2010

† 2006–2010

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

FIGURE 8.12. Type of Cohabitation Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* With children includes a mother or father living with biological child(ren), other single adult living with child(ren), married or unmarried parents living with biological/adoptive child(ren), parent and step-parent living with child(ren), parent and cohabitating partner living with child(ren), parent and child(ren) and other related adults, other related/unrelated adults living with children but no biological or adoptive parents.

† With others includes living with roommates, an unmarried couple, adult-only families.

‡ 2009–2010

§ 2006–2010

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

child (37.1%) compared to adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years (Figure 8.12, Appendix 8.14). In 2009–2010, within race/ethnicity groups (except non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders), the percentage who lived alone was higher in adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years compared to adults without diabetes: 22.0% versus 18.2% in non-Hispanic white; 27.4% versus 21.6% in non-Hispanic black; and 13.5% versus 9.3% in Hispanic adults (Appendix 8.15).

Most of these differences between adults with or without diabetes by race/ethnicity did not remain significantly different within age-specific categories (Appendix 8.15). In 2006–2010, compared to those with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, the percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years who were married with a spouse was lower (23.0% vs. 32.0%), and the percentage who lived with a child was higher (30.5% vs. 22.0%) (Figure 8.12, Appendix 8.14).

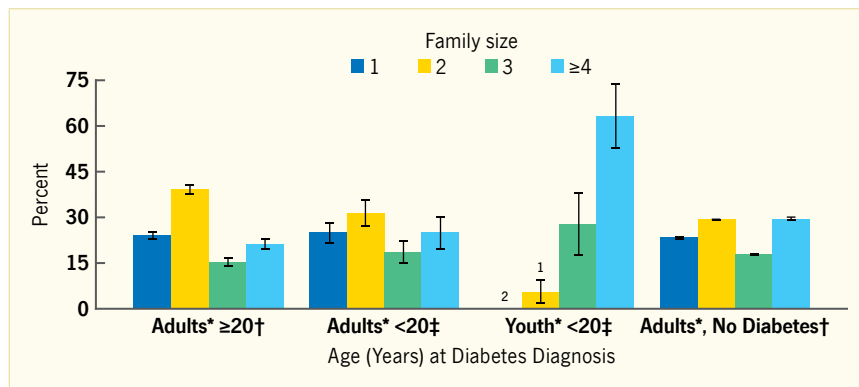
FAMILY SIZE

Adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years lived in households with smaller family size than adults without diabetes. A higher percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years lived in a family of two persons compared to adults without diabetes (39.3% vs. 29.3%) and less often lived in a family of four or more (21.3% vs. 29.6%); this pattern was present for both sexes (Figure 8.13, Appendix 8.16). Women with diabetes were more often in a family size of one compared to men with diabetes (28.4% vs. 19.9%). Family size varied by race/ethnicity group among adults with and without diabetes. Among those with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, non-Hispanic white adults more often had a family of two (44.8%); Hispanic and non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults more likely had a family of four or more (41.0% and 36.9%), and non-Hispanic black adults were equally likely to have a family size of one or two (30.2% and 33.1%) (Appendix 8.17). Over 95% of all youth (age < 20 years) with diabetes lived in families with two or more members (Figure 8.13, Appendix 8.16).

EDUCATION

Adults age ≥ 25 years with diabetes attained less education than similar age adults without diabetes (Figure 8.14). While the percentage with some college education was similar, a smaller percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years graduated from college (17.6%) compared to adults without diabetes (31.4%), and a larger percentage had less than a high school education (23.7% vs. 13.2%) (Figure 8.14, Appendices 8.18 and 8.19). By age, differences existed between adults with and without diabetes within age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years but were less pronounced in adults age ≥ 65 years. The percentage with < 9 th grade education was highest in the ≥ 65 years age group (16.3% with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and 9.0% without diabetes). Among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, women were less likely to be college graduates compared to men (13.8% vs. 21.2%). A similar pattern, but much smaller difference, existed among

FIGURE 8.13. Family Size Among Persons, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.
 * Current age: adults ≥ 20 years, youth < 20 years
 † 2009–2010
 ‡ 2006–2010
 1 Relative standard error $> 30\% - 40\%$
 2 Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤ 1 case or relative standard error $> 50\%$.
 SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

women (30.4%) and men (32.5%) without diabetes. Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults in both groups had the highest level of education followed by non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic adults. In 2006–2010, adults age ≥ 25 years with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years had similar levels of attained education as adults in 2009–2010 who had diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years (Appendices 8.18 and 8.19).

FAMILY INCOME

In 2009–2010, adults with diabetes had a lower family income than those without diabetes (Figure 8.15). Within age groups, adults with diabetes compared to adults of similar age without diabetes had less family income, except for the age group 20–44 years (Appendix 8.20). Adult men and women with diabetes had less family income compared to their counterparts without diabetes. A larger percentage of women with diabetes had a family income $< \$35,000$ (51.2%) compared to men with diabetes (36.8%) or women (34.6%) or men (30.1%) without diabetes. Adults with diabetes had lower family income within non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black groups, but no significant difference existed between adults with or without diabetes who were Hispanic or non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander. After considering both age and race/ethnicity groups, some adults age 45–64

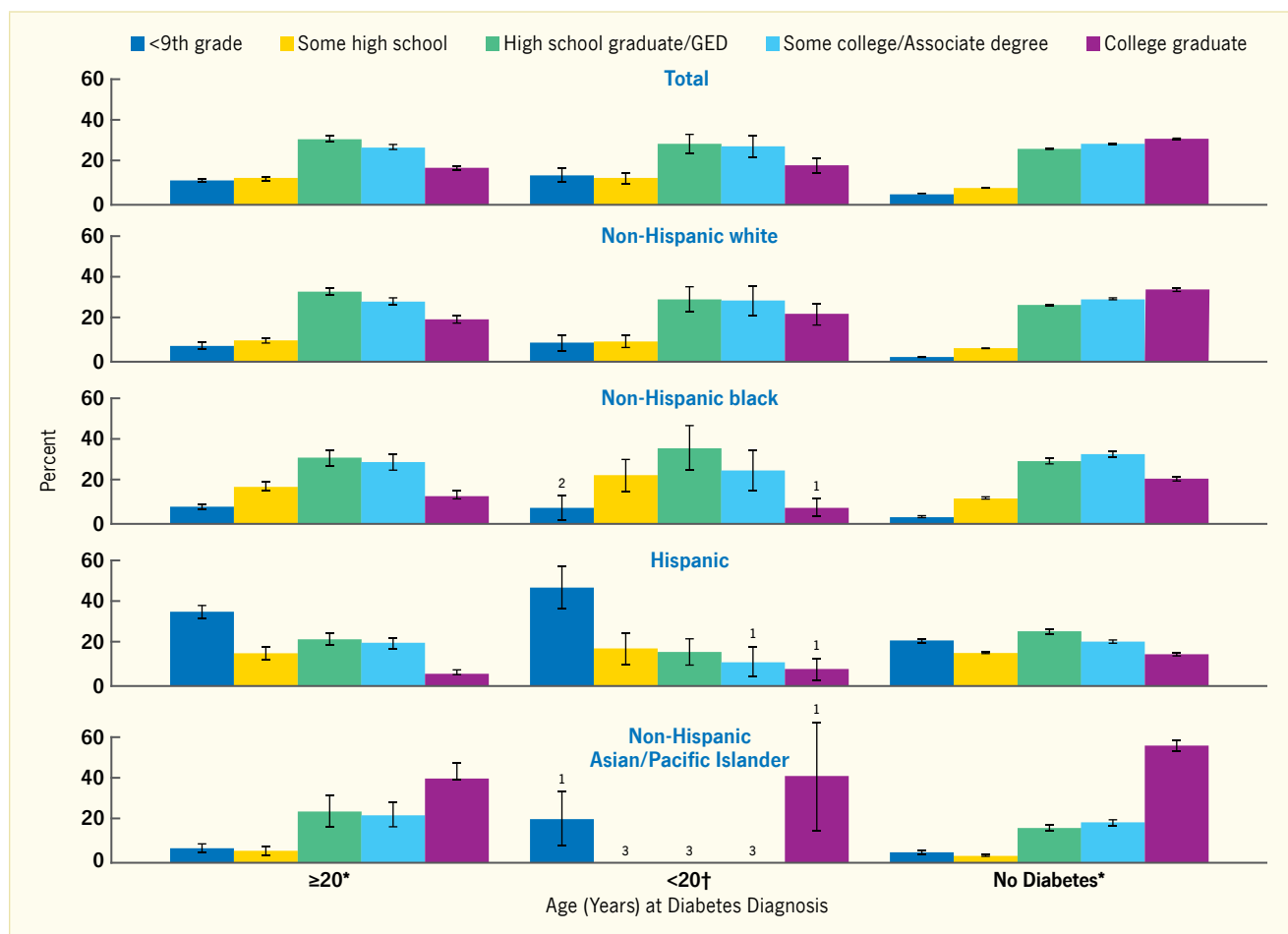
years with diabetes (e.g., non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years) had lower family incomes than similar age adults without diabetes (Appendix 8.21).

In 2007–2010, adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years had lower family income than adults in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years (Figure 8.15, Appendix 8.20). Among persons with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years, adults and youth (age < 20 years) had similar family incomes (Figure 8.15).

POVERTY INCOME RATIO

A higher percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were below or near the poverty level compared to adults without diabetes. Thirty-eight percent (38.4%) had a PIR < 2.00 compared to 30.7% of adults without diabetes, and fewer adults with diabetes (31.6%) were in the most economically advantaged PIR category (≥ 4.00) compared to adults without diabetes (40.8%) (Figure 8.16, Appendix 8.22). A higher percentage of women compared to men were below the poverty level (PIR < 1.00): 19.0% of women and 10.9% of men with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years compared to 14.7% and 11.7% of women and men without diabetes. Among adults with or without diabetes, the age group 20–44 years had the highest percentage below poverty (PIR < 1.00),

FIGURE 8.14. Education Among Adults Age ≥ 25 Years, by Diabetes Status, Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010



Education status was assessed above current age 25 years to allow time to graduate from college. Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* 2009–2010

† 2006–2010

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

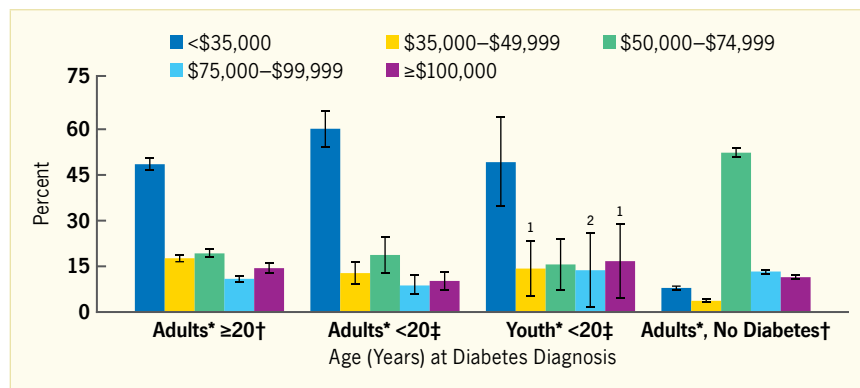
³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤ 1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

and the age group 45–64 years had the highest percentage in the $PIR \geq 4.00$ group. Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic adults had a higher percentage below the poverty level compared to non-Hispanic white or Asian/Pacific Islander adults (Appendices 8.22 and 8.23).

In 2006–2010, 23.8% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years lived below poverty ($PIR < 1.00$) compared to 14.8% of adults in 2009–2010 who had diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years (Figure 8.16, Appendices 8.22 and 8.23). The PIR distribution for youth (data not shown) and adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years were not significantly different, and around 50% were below or near the poverty level ($PIR < 2.00$) (Figure 8.16).

FIGURE 8.15. Family Income Among Persons, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2007–2010



Data are self-reported for 70%–90% of respondents in each category and imputed for others. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* Current age: adults ≥ 20 years, youth < 20 years

† 2009–2010

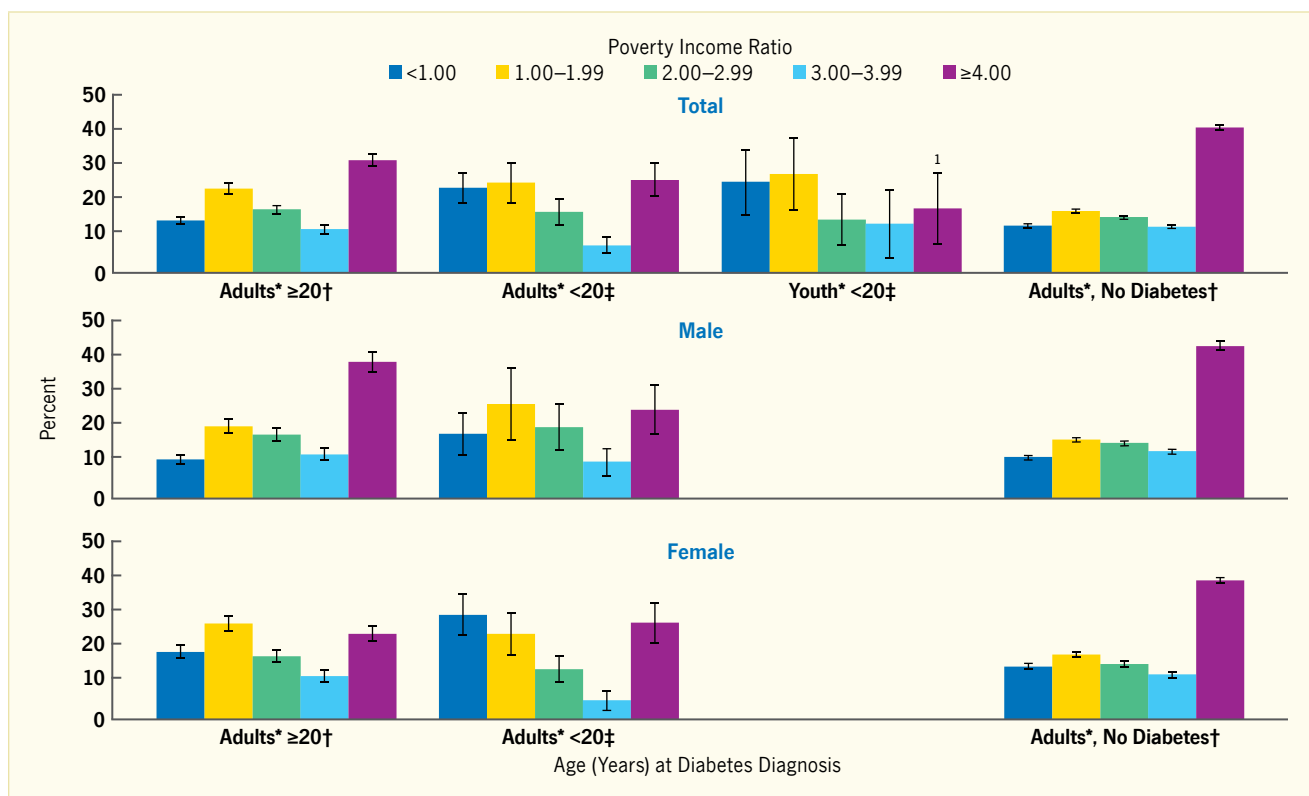
‡ 2007–2010

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2007–2010

FIGURE 8.16. Family Poverty Income Ratio Among Persons, by Diabetes Diagnosis and Sex, U.S., 2007–2010



Subgroup analysis by sex was not possible for youth <20 years because of insufficient sample size. Poverty Income Ratio (PIR) is based on family income, family size, number of children in the family, and, for families with two or fewer adults, the age of the adults in the family (Reference 16). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* Current age: adults ≥20 years, children <20 years

† 2009–2010

‡ 2007–2010

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2007–2010

COMMUNICATION CHARACTERISTICS

MAIN LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW

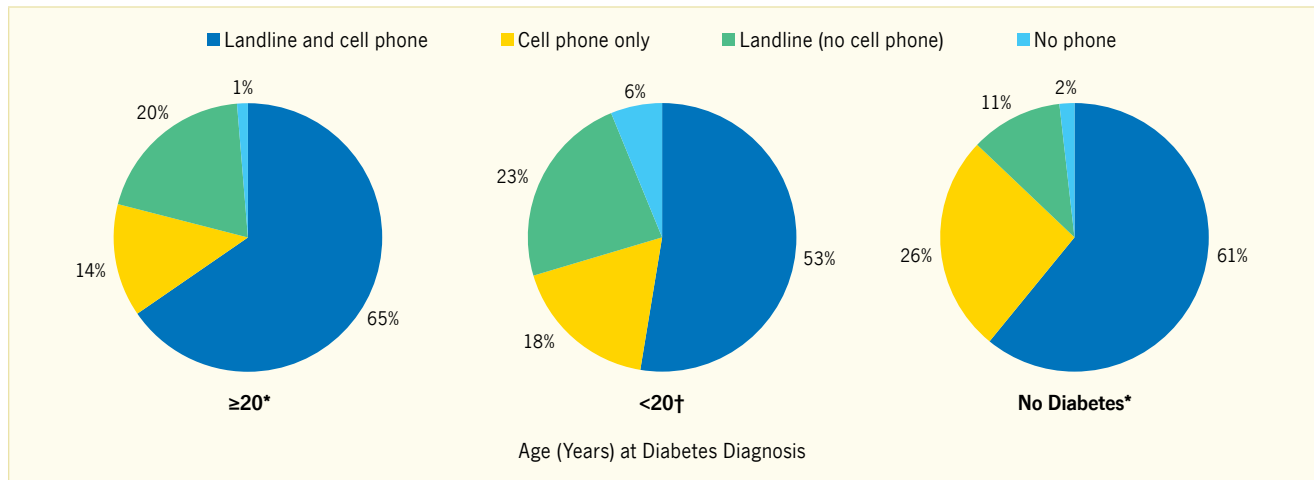
English was spoken by the vast majority of people with and without diabetes in the United States, and Spanish was the next most common spoken language. In 2009–2010, English only was used during 93.9% of NHIS interviews of people with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥20 years and during 94.4% of interviews with those without diabetes (data not shown). Spanish only or Spanish and English were used for about 5% of interviews of adults with or without diabetes. Language use was similar by age and sex, with the range for English only being 92.9% (for age 20–44 years) to 94.5% (for males). Regardless of diabetes status, 99% of non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic black adults spoke English, and among Hispanic adults, about 22% spoke Spanish only and 14% spoke English and Spanish for their interview. These percentages were similar in Hispanic

subgroups. Among all non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults, regardless of diabetes status, approximately 93% used English only for their interview. In 2006–2010, among persons with diabetes diagnosed at age <20 years, 93.4% of adults and 95.7% of youth used English only for the NHIS interview (data not shown).

HOUSEHOLD TELEPHONE ACCESS

In 2006–2010, nearly all adults with diabetes had access to a telephone in their home (Figure 8.17), but the type of telephone (i.e., landline or cellular) varied. Regardless of the age at diagnosis, about 20% of adults with diabetes had only a landline telephone compared to 11.1% of adults without diabetes. Phone type was similar for men and women with diabetes, except 82.1% of men with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥20 years had a cell phone in the family compared to

75.8% of women with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥20 years (data not shown). For the age group 20–44 years, 27.8% of adults with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥20 years and 39.5% of adults without diabetes only had cell phone access, but there were no differences by diabetes status in the 45–64 years (15.0% vs. 16.2%) or ≥65 years age groups (7.2% vs. 5.7%). The percentage of cell phone-only households among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years varied by race/ethnicity (8.8% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, 11.3% of non-Hispanic white, 15.2% of non-Hispanic black, 22.7% of Hispanic adults). Adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥20 years compared to adults without diabetes less frequently had a working cell phone in their family (79.0% vs. 87.1%), and lower access was observed in most age, sex, and race/ethnicity categories examined.

FIGURE 8.17. Household Telephone Access Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010

Data are self-reported.

* 2009–2010

† 2006–2010

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

In 2009–2010, adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were less likely to be working (43.3%) in the previous 12 months or never worked (6.2%) compared to adults without diabetes (71.8% and 4.4%) (Figure 8.18, Appendix 8.24).

Among adults with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥ 20 years, men were more likely to be working than women (49.0% vs. 37.2%). No significant race/ethnicity differences were noted for working in the last year, except in Hispanic groups who had a higher percentage never working (14.4%) compared to non-Hispanic white (4.0%) and non-Hispanic black (5.3%) groups. Adults in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥ 20 years were less likely to have never worked (6.2%) or be working in the last year (43.3%) than adults in 2006–2010 with diabetes diagnosed at age < 20 years (9.8% and 53.7%, respectively).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN PRIOR WEEK

When queried in 2009–2010, 35.0% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and 60.3% of adults without diabetes reported working at a paying job in the prior week. The response “not working and not looking for work” was reported by 59.0% and 29.5% of these groups, respectively.

During 2006–2010, the estimates for adults with diabetes diagnosed at age < 20 years were 42.3% (working) and 48.7% (not working and not looking) (Appendix 8.25).

MAIN REASON FOR NOT WORKING IN PRIOR WEEK

Among adults with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥ 20 years, retirement and disability were the main reasons for not working in the prior week (Figure 8.19, Appendix 8.26). In adults without diabetes, the main reasons were retirement or other reasons, especially caring for the family or home. Women, regardless of a diabetes diagnosis, were more likely to report caring for the family or home as the main reason for not working compared to men.

The main reason reported for not working varied by race/ethnicity group. Sixty percent (60.8%) of non-Hispanic white adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and 50.0% without diabetes reported being retired compared to 46.8% and 30.1% of non-Hispanic blacks and 47.6% and 20.3% of Hispanics, respectively. Over 18% of Hispanic adults with diabetes and 40% without diabetes reported “taking care of the house or family” as the main reason for not working, which was higher than all the other race/ethnicity groups. Going to school as a

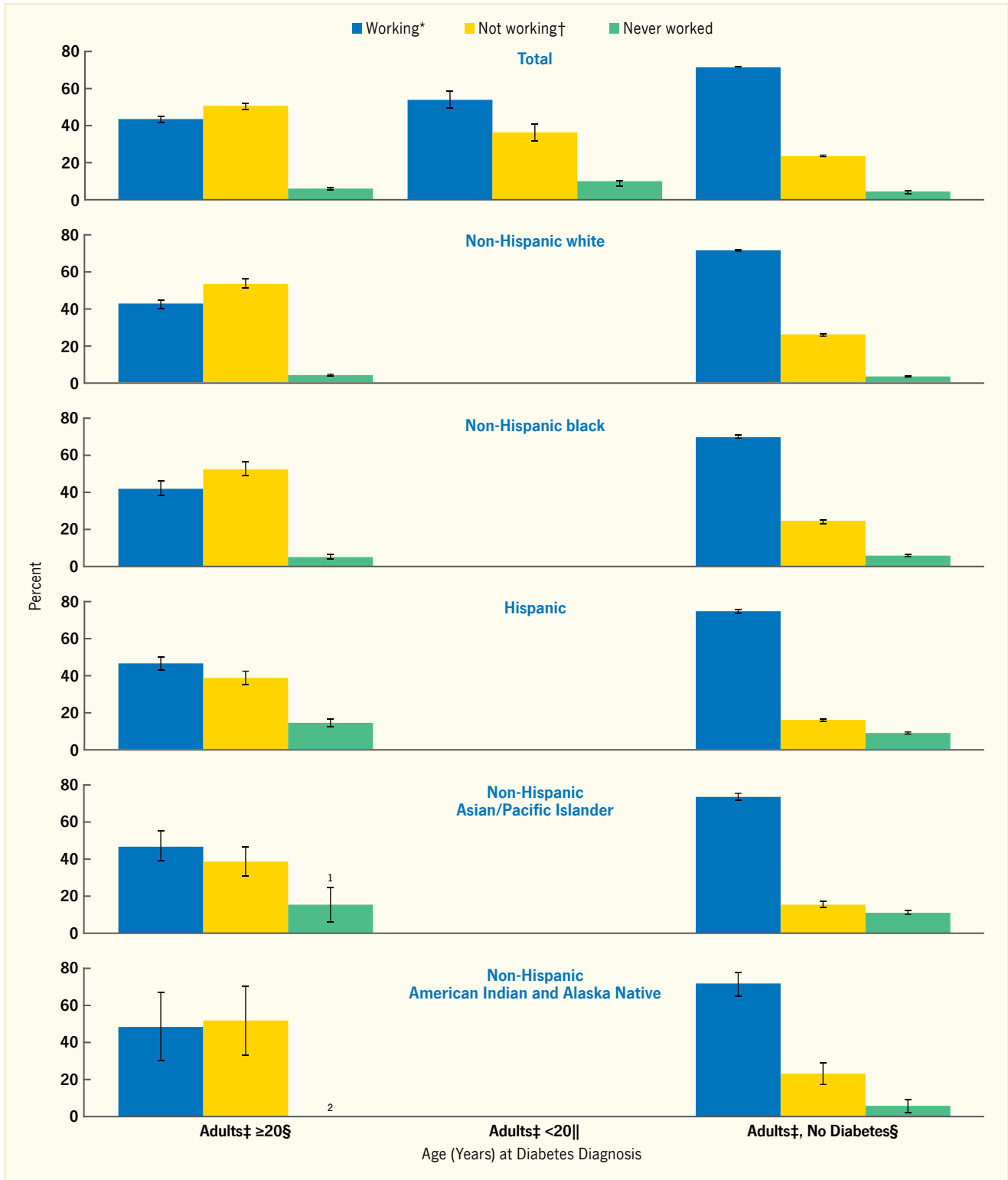
reason for not working was reported by $< 1\%$ of adults with diabetes but varied by race and ethnicity group among those without diabetes, (i.e., 17.6% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander without diabetes, 9.0% of non-Hispanic black, 6.8% of Hispanic, 5.3% of non-Hispanic white adults). Being disabled was the main reason reported for not working by 27.4% of non-Hispanic white, 42.2% of non-Hispanic black, 22.0% of Hispanic, and 14.9% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults with diabetes. A similar pattern but less frequent rate of disability as a reason for not working was reported by adults without diabetes (Appendix 8.26).

A higher percentage of adults in 2006–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years reported disability as a reason for not working compared to adults in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years (37.2% vs. 28.5%) (Appendix 8.26).

TYPE OF EMPLOYER

Among those who ever worked or currently work, a slightly larger percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years worked for government employers and a lower percentage worked for private employers than adults without diabetes (21.5% and 70.4% vs. 16.8% and 74.0%)

FIGURE 8.18. Employment in Prior 12 Months Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010



Subgroup analysis by race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed < 20 years because of insufficient sample size. Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* Had job prior week OR no job in prior week but had job in past 12 months.

† No job prior week AND no job in past 12 months.

‡ Current age: adults ≥ 20 years, children < 20 years.

§ 2009–2010

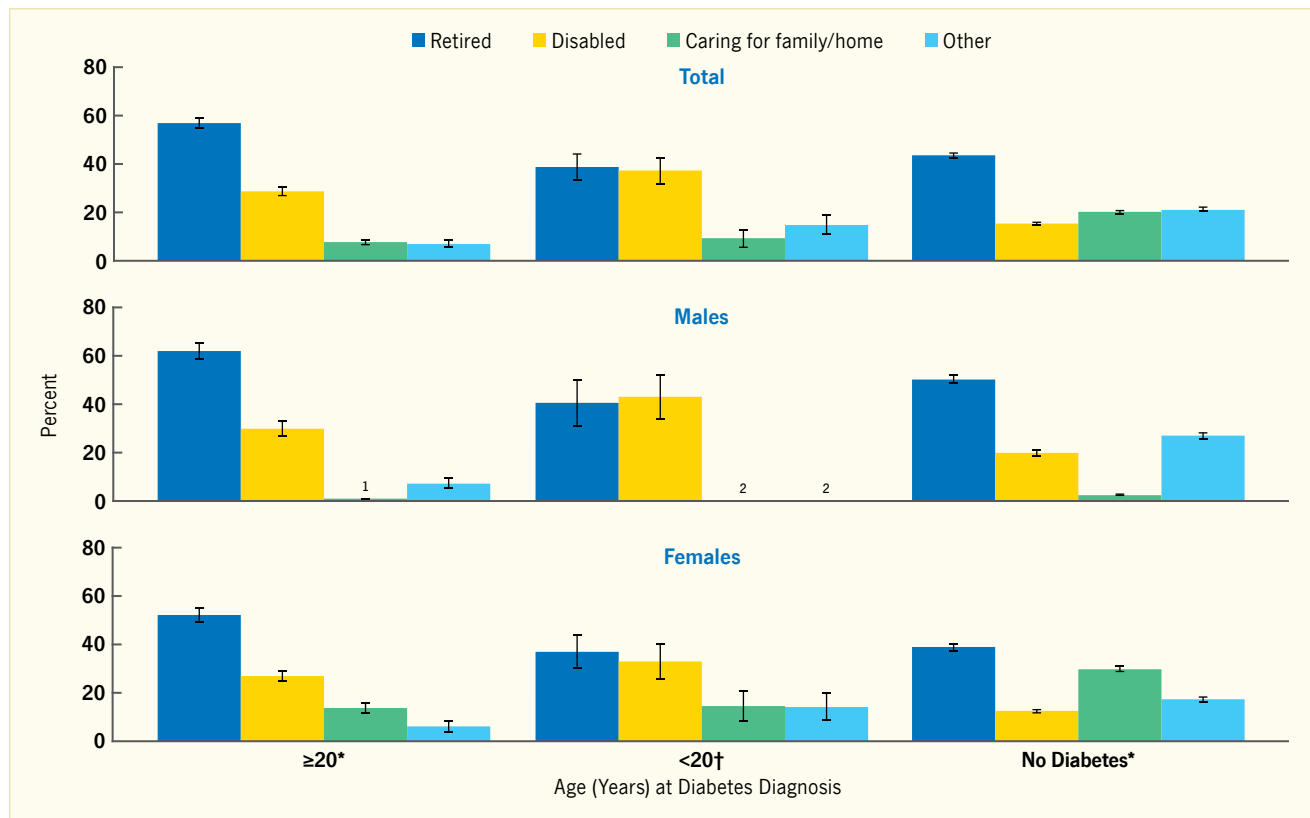
|| 2006–2010

¹ Relative standard error $> 30\%$ – 40%

² Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤ 1 case or relative standard error $> 50\%$.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

FIGURE 8.19. Main Reason for Not Working in Prior Week Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status, Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, and Sex, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* 2009–2010

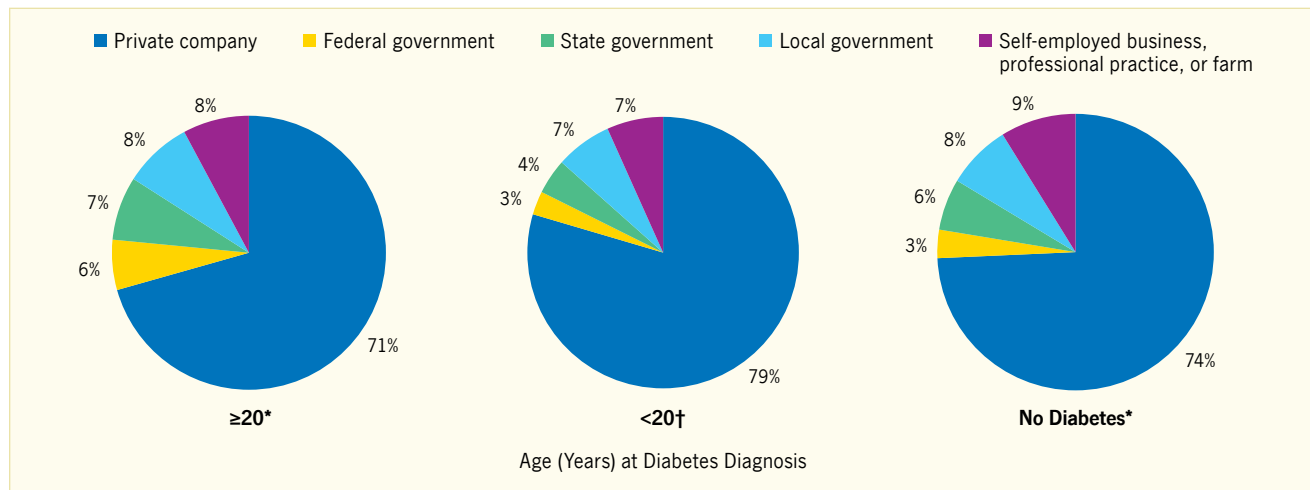
† 2006–2010

¹ Relative standard error >40%–50%

² Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤ 1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

FIGURE 8.20. Type of Employer Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Data are self-reported.

* 2009–2010

† 2006–2010

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

(Figure 8.20, Appendix 8.27). A higher percentage of women with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years worked in State and local government than men with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, similar to the pattern for men and women without diabetes. Men, regardless of diabetes status, were more often self-employed. Within race/ethnicity groups, the employer type was similar for adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and adults without diabetes. In 2006–2010, adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years were more likely to be working for private employers and less likely to be working for the government, compared to people in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years.

HOURS WORKED WHEN EMPLOYED

Among employed adults, the number of hours worked in the prior week was similar for adults with or without diabetes, with approximately 70% reporting working at least 40 hours (Figure 8.21, Appendix 8.28). Among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, 76.4% of men and 63.1% of women worked at least 40 hours in the prior week, which was similar to men and women without diabetes (78.5% and 61.4%). The hours worked were similar by race/ethnicity groups and age groups, except for adults age ≥ 65 years who worked fewer hours; in this age group, only 42.9% of adults with diabetes and 45.2% of adults without diabetes worked at least 40 hours in the prior week. Approximately 25% of adults with or without diabetes who worked < 35 hours in the prior week also reported that they usually worked ≥ 35 hours per week (Appendix 8.28).

CURRENT OCCUPATIONS OF WORKERS

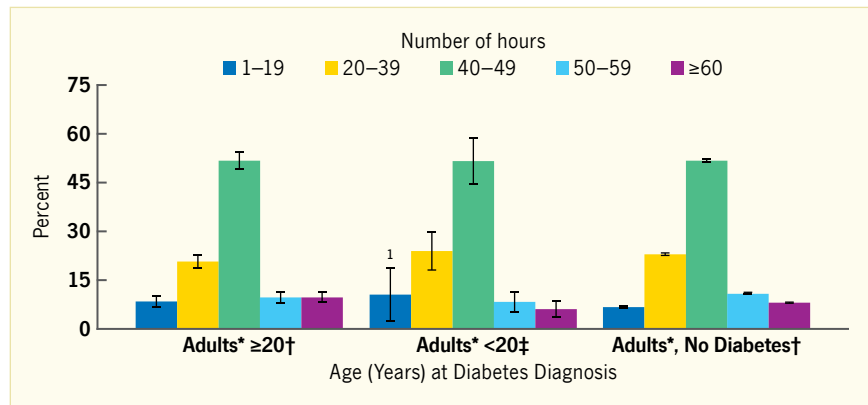
Some difference existed in the type of occupations that were reported by adults with diabetes compared to those without diabetes. The percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years was higher for health care support, protective service, maintenance, production, transportation, and military occupations compared to adults without diabetes (Appendix 8.29). Office and administrative

support jobs (14.6%) and production jobs (11.6%) were the most common occupations among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years. Among people without diabetes, the most common occupations reported were sales and related jobs (10.4%) and office and administrative support jobs (14.2%). No significant differences for occupation were observed between adults in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and adults in 2006–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years.

VETERAN STATUS

Diabetes was more frequent among military veterans than among non-veteran adults. Overall, about 35% of men and 1.1% of women with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years were military veterans compared with 17.2% of men and 1.3% of women without diabetes (data not shown). Higher percentages of veterans in men with diabetes compared to men without diabetes were observed in the younger age groups, but no significant difference existed in the age group ≥ 65 years (Figure 8.22).

FIGURE 8.21. Hours Worked in Prior Week Among Employed Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status and Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010



Hours worked prior week among persons reporting working for pay prior week; working, but not for pay, at a job prior week; a planned-on vacation; on family or maternity leave; temporarily unable to work for health reasons; or have job/contract and off season. Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* Current age: adults ≥ 20 years

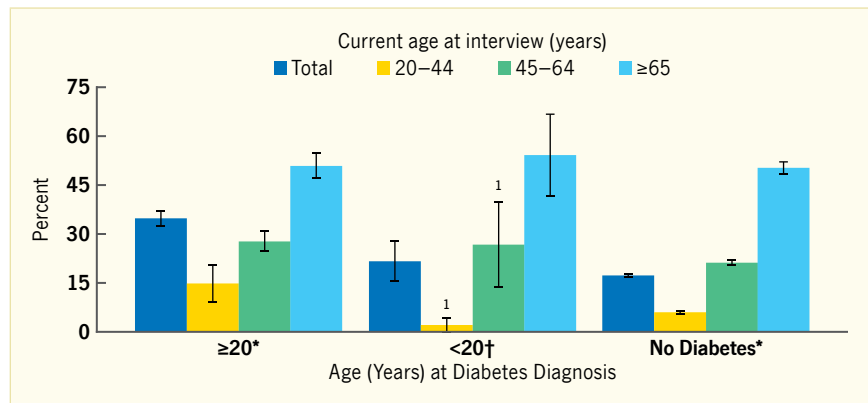
† 2009–2010

‡ 2006–2010

¹ Relative standard error $> 40\%$ – 50%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

FIGURE 8.22. Veteran Status Among Men Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status, Age at Diabetes Diagnosis, and Age at Interview, U.S., 2006–2010



Veterans were honorably discharged from active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. About 1% of persons in each diabetes category are women (data not presented). Data are self-reported. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

* 2009–2010

† 2006–2010

¹ Relative standard error $> 40\%$ – 50%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

The percentage of men who were veterans varied by race/ethnicity group both in those with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and those without diabetes; the percentage who were veterans remained higher for men with diabetes in each race/ethnicity group compared to those without diabetes (41.0% of non-Hispanic white, 27.8% of non-Hispanic black, 15.8%

of Hispanic, 14.1% of Mexican American, 18.6% of other Hispanic, 17.8% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander, and 38.7% of non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native groups compared to 20.7%, 15.0%, 5.8%, 5.1%, 7.1%, 6.5%, and 17.6% in men without diabetes within those race/ethnicity groups, respectively) (data not shown). A lower percentage of men

in 2006–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years were veterans compared to men in 2009–2010 with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, and this difference was most pronounced in the 20–44 years age group. In 2006–2010, among adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years, nearly 22% of men and $< 1\%$ of women were military veterans (data not shown).

SOCIAL AND HEALTH BENEFITS

REPORTED HEALTH INSURANCE

In 2009–2010, the percentage reporting health insurance coverage was higher in adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years than among adults without diabetes (90.4% vs. 81.4%) (Appendix 8.30). The percentage having health insurance was similar for men and women with diabetes; however, among adults without diabetes, a higher percentage of women compared to men had health insurance. Race/ethnicity differences existed among all adults, regardless of diabetes status, and the differences were more pronounced in adults without diabetes. Among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years, 80.8% of Hispanic adults with diabetes reported having health insurance coverage which was lower than the 90.0% or higher reported by other race/ethnicity groups. In 2006–2010, 86.1% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years had health insurance. More detailed health insurance information can be found in Chapter 42 *Health Insurance and Diabetes*.

FEDERAL BENEFITS PROGRAMS

Federal benefits were commonly received by people with diabetes (Appendix 8.31). These include Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly called Food Stamps, and Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (detailed data not presented for WIC due to small sample size).

Receipt of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits was more common among adults with diabetes diagnosed

age ≥ 20 years than among adults without diabetes (46.6% vs. 17.4%). Among adults age < 65 years, a higher percentage of adults with diabetes received these benefits for disability compared to similar age adults without diabetes. A larger percentage of non-Hispanic white adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years received Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits compared with adults with diabetes in the other race/Hispanic groups. In 2006–2010, nearly 30% of adults with diabetes diagnosed age < 20 years received these benefits.

Receipt of SSI was higher among adults with diabetes (7.1%–8.7%) than among adults without diabetes (2.2%). Over 85% of all SSI recipients received benefits for disability regardless of diabetes category. The percentage receiving SSI benefits varied by racial/ethnic origin and ranged from 5.7% of non-Hispanic white to 11.9% of non-Hispanic black adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years.

A larger percentage of adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years received SNAP benefits compared to those without diabetes, including 14.7% versus 8.8% in the 20–44 years age group; 10.3% versus 5.0% in the 45–64 years age group; and 6.4% versus 4.2% in the ≥ 65 years age group, respectively. Similar patterns for receiving Federal public assistance existed for men and women, except that SNAP benefits were more commonly received by women. Receiving SNAP benefits varied by race/ethnicity groups among adults with diabetes. They were received by 7.0% of non-Hispanic white, 18.4% of non-Hispanic black, 11.1% of Hispanic,

and 4.6% of non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years.

The percentage of adults receiving WIC benefits was significantly lower among adults with diabetes diagnosed at age ≥ 20 years than among adults without diabetes (0.7% vs. 2.2%) (data not shown). Among women, the estimates were 1.1% and 3.7%. The lower percentage of WIC recipients among adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years compared to adults without diabetes was observed for non-Hispanic white adults and Hispanic adults, which were the only groups with statistically reliable estimates. Within the age categories (20–44, 45–64, and ≥ 65 years), there were no differences between adults with diabetes diagnosed age ≥ 20 years and adults without diabetes (data not shown).

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WITH UNDIAGNOSED DIABETES AND PREDIABETES

The demographic characteristics of people with diagnosed diabetes, undiagnosed diabetes, and prediabetes from the NHANES 2005–2010 are presented in Appendices 8.32–8.34. Although the estimates for diagnosed diabetes could vary from the NHIS estimates reported in this chapter because they were obtained from a different sample of persons and were collected for a different time period, there were no significant differences between the NHANES and NHIS estimates of diagnosed diabetes for the current ages. Appendix 8.32 summarizes the demographic profile for adults age ≥20 years with diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes, prediabetes, and no diabetes. Appendix 8.33 compares the demographic profiles for adults age ≥20 years with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years or age ≥20 years. Appendix 8.34 summarizes the

demographic profile for youth age 12–19 years with diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes, prediabetes, and no diabetes.

Adults age ≥20 years with diagnosed diabetes were similar in age to those with clinical (A1c or FPG) or research (A1c, FPG, or OGTT) defined undiagnosed diabetes. Those classified with a clinical definition for undiagnosed diabetes were predominantly male compared to adults with diagnosed diabetes and those with research defined undiagnosed diabetes. The race/ethnicity percentages for adults with diagnosed diabetes or clinically defined undiagnosed diabetes were similar. However, a larger percentage of those with the research defined undiagnosed diabetes were non-Hispanic white (73.4%) and a smaller percentage were non-Hispanic black (9.5%) compared to

adults with diagnosed diabetes (61.4% and 18.2%, respectively, Appendix 8.32). Family income and PIR were similar for all diabetes groups. The only significant difference found between adults in the NHANES with diabetes diagnosed age <20 years and those diagnosed age ≥20 years was that current age was younger for those diagnosed age <20 years (Appendix 8.33). Compared to diagnosed diabetes, adults with prediabetes were younger, had slightly higher family income and PIRs, and were less likely to be non-Hispanic black (Appendix 8.32). Youth age 12–19 years with clinically defined prediabetes (Appendix 8.34) compared to adults with prediabetes (Appendix 8.32) were more often male (68.1% vs. 54.0%), Hispanic (23.7% vs. 13.1%), and living below the poverty level (i.e., PIR <1.00) (25.4% vs. 13.2%).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- A1c glycosylated hemoglobin
- CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- FPG fasting plasma glucose
- NHANES National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
- NHIS National Health Interview Survey
- OGTT oral glucose tolerance test
- PIR Poverty Income Ratio
- SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- SSI Supplemental Security Income
- WIC Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

CONVERSIONS

Conversions for A1c and glucose values are provided in *Diabetes in America Appendix 1 Conversions*.

DUALITY OF INTEREST

Drs. Eberhardt, Casagrande, and Cowie reported no conflicts of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The authors would like to acknowledge the participants of the NHIS and the NHANES, whose survey participation made this research possible. Also, a special recognition goes to Dr. Maria Villarroel and Dr. Brian W. Ward for providing NHIS state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan residence results and to Dr. Anjel Vahratian for arranging this contribution.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 8.1. Distribution of Persons, by Diabetes Status, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2009–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)	
	Diabetes, All Ages	No Diabetes
Age (years)		
<20	1.1 (0.20)	29.2 (0.22)
20–44	14.7 (0.65)	35.2 (0.29)
45–64	46.8 (0.89)	24.8 (0.26)
65–74	20.7 (0.74)	5.9 (0.12)
≥75	16.7 (0.60)	4.9 (0.13)
Sex		
Male	51.2 (0.89)	48.8 (0.24)
Female	48.8 (0.89)	51.2 (0.24)
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	64.9 (0.86)	65.9 (0.45)
Non-Hispanic black	15.7 (0.62)	12.6 (0.30)
Hispanic*	14.6 (0.57)	16.2 (0.32)
Mexican American	9.3 (0.48)	10.5 (0.28)
Puerto Rican	1.9 (0.24)	1.5 (0.08)
Cuban	0.7 (0.09)	0.5 (0.03)
Central/South American	1.5 (0.17)	2.4 (0.09)
Hispanic (NOC)	1.2 (0.15)	1.3 (0.07)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9 (0.34)	4.7 (0.16)
Asian Indian	1.0 (0.23)	1.0 (0.06)
Chinese	0.5 (0.09)	0.9 (0.05)
Filipino	1.2 (0.19)	1.1 (0.06)
Other Asian/NHOPI†	1.2 (0.14)	1.7 (0.08)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9 (0.22)	0.6 (0.07)
Sex, race/ethnicity		
Male		
Non-Hispanic white	67.9 (1.22)	65.7 (0.53)
Non-Hispanic black	13.5 (0.80)	12.0 (0.33)
Hispanic*	13.7 (0.84)	17.1 (0.36)
Mexican American	8.8 (0.73)	11.1 (0.31)
Puerto Rican	2.0 (0.36)	1.5 (0.11)
Cuban	0.8 (0.10)	0.5 (0.04)
Central/South American	1.3 (0.23)	2.7 (0.11)
Hispanic (NOC)	0.8 (0.21)	1.3 (0.07)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	4.1 (0.40)	4.6 (0.19)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8 (0.26) ¹	0.6 (0.09)
Female		
Non-Hispanic white	61.6 (1.14)	66.1 (0.47)
Non-Hispanic black	18.1 (0.88)	13.1 (0.32)
Hispanic*	15.5 (0.75)	15.3 (0.35)
Mexican American	9.8 (0.59)	9.7 (0.31)
Puerto Rican	1.9 (0.27)	1.6 (0.09)
Cuban	0.6 (0.13)	0.5 (0.04)
Central/South American	1.6 (0.26)	2.2 (0.10)
Hispanic (NOC)	1.6 (0.25)	1.3 (0.09)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	3.8 (0.53)	4.8 (0.17)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1 (0.28)	0.7 (0.08)

Data are self-reported.

* Hispanic includes Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native; Hispanic NOC (not otherwise classified) includes: multiple Hispanic, Dominican Republic, Other Latin American, Other Spanish, Hispanic/Latino/Spanish, not otherwise classified.

† Other Asian/NHOPI includes: Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI).

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2009–2010

APPENDIX 8.2. Distribution of Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Status, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			
	All Ages 2009–2010	Age ≥ 20 Years 2009–2010	Age < 20 Years 2006–2010	No Diabetes 2009–2010
Age (years)				
20–44	14.9 (0.65)	12.8 (0.65)	42.9 (2.41)	49.7 (0.41)
45–64	47.3 (0.90)	48.1 (0.93)	33.9 (2.19)	35.0 (0.34)
≥ 65	37.8 (0.91)	39.2 (0.96)	23.2 (1.82)	15.3 (0.27)
Sex				
Male	51.2 (0.89)	51.4 (0.94)	48.9 (2.49)	47.9 (0.29)
Female	48.8 (0.89)	48.6 (0.94)	51.1 (2.49)	52.1 (0.29)
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white	64.8 (0.85)	64.4 (0.88)	65.7 (2.18)	69.6 (0.43)
Non-Hispanic black	15.6 (0.61)	15.8 (0.64)	16.4 (1.62)	11.4 (0.29)
Hispanic*	14.7 (0.57)	14.8 (0.60)	13.9 (1.60)	13.6 (0.27)
Mexican American	9.3 (0.49)	9.4 (0.52)	8.6 (1.35)	8.4 (0.23)
Other Hispanic	5.4 (0.35)	5.4 (0.36)	5.3 (0.85)	5.2 (0.14)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	4.0 (0.34)	4.1 (0.36)	2.8 (0.69)	4.8 (0.16)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9 (0.22)	0.9 (0.23)	1.2 (0.48)	0.6 (0.06)
Race/ethnicity, sex				
Non-Hispanic white				
Male	53.7 (1.17)	54.0 (1.24)	50.0 (3.35)	47.8 (0.36)
Female	46.3 (1.17)	46.0 (1.24)	50.0 (3.35)	52.2 (0.36)
Non-Hispanic black				
Male	44.0 (1.89)	43.8 (1.92)	41.0 (4.56)	44.0 (0.75)
Female	56.0 (1.89)	56.2 (1.92)	59.0 (4.56)	56.0 (0.75)
Hispanic*				
Male	48.2 (2.06)	48.2 (2.14)	46.1 (4.59)	51.8 (0.68)
Female	51.8 (2.06)	51.8 (2.14)	53.9 (4.59)	48.2 (0.68)
Mexican American				
Male	48.8 (2.61)	48.4 (2.77)	49.5 (5.81)	52.6 (0.88)
Female	51.2 (2.61)	51.6 (2.77)	50.5 (5.81)	47.4 (0.88)
Other Hispanic				
Male	47.2 (3.25)	48.0 (3.36)	40.6 (7.82)	50.5 (1.09)
Female	52.8 (3.25)	52.0 (3.36)	59.4 (7.82)	49.5 (1.09)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander				
Male	53.2 (4.38)	53.0 (4.49)	70.3 (10.22)	46.6 (1.10)
Female	46.9 (4.38)	47.0 (4.49)	29.7 (10.22) ¹	53.4 (1.10)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native				
Male	44.7 (8.54)	41.6 (8.79)	71.9 (16.53)	43.9 (3.93)
Female	55.3 (8.54)	58.4 (8.79)	²	56.1 (3.93)

Data are self-reported.

* Hispanic includes Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native; Other Hispanic includes: Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central/South American, multiple Hispanic, Dominican Republic, Other Latin American, Other Spanish, Hispanic/Latino/Spanish, not otherwise classified.

¹ Relative standard error $>30\%$ – 40% ² Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤ 1 case or relative standard error $>50\%$.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.3. Distribution of Youth Age < 20 Years With Diagnosed Diabetes, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)
	Youth, Diagnosed Diabetes
Sex	
Male	52.6 (5.85)
Female	47.4 (5.85)
Race/ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic white	58.1 (5.38)
Non-Hispanic black	23.9 (4.72)
Hispanic*	16.9 (3.63)
Mexican American	12.1 (3.18)
Other Hispanic	4.8 (1.53) ¹
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	²

Appendix 8.3 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.3. (continued)

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)	
	Youth, Diagnosed Diabetes	
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native	2	
Race/ethnicity, sex		
Non-Hispanic white		
Male	57.0 (8.05)	
Female	43.0 (8.05)	
Non-Hispanic black		
Male	39.0 (10.11)	
Female	61.0 (10.11)	
Hispanic*		
Male	56.9 (10.64)	
Female	43.1 (10.64)	
Mexican American		
Male	57.7 (12.71)	
Female	42.3 (12.71) ¹	
Other Hispanic		
Male	55.1 (16.96) ¹	
Female	44.9 (16.96) ¹	
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	2	

Data are self-reported.

* Hispanic includes Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native; Other Hispanic includes: Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central/South American, multiple Hispanic, Dominican Republic, Other Latin American, Other Spanish, Hispanic/Latino/Spanish, not otherwise classified.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–50%

² Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.4. Distribution of Adults Age ≥20 Years With Diabetes Diagnosed at Age ≥20 Years or Without Diabetes, by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2009–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)					
	Age (Years)					
	Diabetes, Diagnosed Age ≥20 Years			No Diabetes		
	20–44	45–64	≥65	20–44	45–64	≥65
Overall	12.8 (0.66)	48.2 (0.94)	39.0 (0.97)	49.7 (0.41)	35.0 (0.34)	15.3 (0.27)
Sex						
Male	13.5 (1.05)	48.9 (1.37)	37.6 (1.32)	51.4 (0.54)	35.2 (0.47)	13.4 (0.33)
Female	12.1 (0.85)	47.4 (1.33)	40.5 (1.27)	48.1 (0.47)	34.8 (0.42)	17.1 (0.35)
Race/ethnicity, sex						
Non-Hispanic white	9.8 (0.84)	47.3 (1.28)	42.9 (1.32)	44.3 (0.50)	37.5 (0.41)	18.2 (0.36)
Male	10.1 (1.29)	49.1 (1.81)	40.8 (1.72)	46.0 (0.66)	38.0 (0.59)	16.0 (0.43)
Female	9.5 (0.92)	45.1 (1.65)	45.4 (1.73)	42.8 (0.58)	37.0 (0.53)	20.2 (0.47)
Non-Hispanic black	16.2 (1.54)	52.2 (1.97)	31.6 (1.72)	57.7 (0.84)	32.4 (0.78)	9.9 (0.39)
Male	18.4 (2.36)	51.3 (2.76)	30.3 (2.37)	58.5 (1.17)	33.0 (1.10)	8.5 (0.60)
Female	14.4 (1.95)	53.0 (2.79)	32.6 (2.40)	57.2 (1.11)	31.8 (1.05)	11.0 (0.54)
Hispanic*	20.3 (1.62)	50.1 (1.95)	29.6 (1.68)	67.7 (0.72)	25.5 (0.64)	6.8 (0.29)
Male	23.4 (2.89)	49.1 (2.99)	27.5 (2.70)	69.5 (0.94)	24.8 (0.88)	5.7 (0.44)
Female	17.3 (1.97)	51.1 (2.89)	31.6 (2.33)	65.7 (0.93)	26.3 (0.92)	8.0 (0.40)
Mexican American	22.8 (2.06)	49.7 (2.59)	27.5 (2.34)	70.9 (0.85)	23.6 (0.77)	5.5 (0.39)
Male	25.5 (3.59)	50.3 (4.14)	24.2 (3.52)	71.4 (1.20)	23.3 (1.10)	5.3 (0.58)
Female	20.2 (2.54)	49.1 (3.49)	30.7 (3.07)	70.3 (1.17)	24.0 (1.09)	5.7 (0.47)
Other Hispanic	15.9 (2.90)	50.9 (3.19)	33.2 (3.02)	62.4 (1.01)	28.6 (1.01)	9.0 (0.49)
Male	19.8 (5.18) [†]	47.0 (5.04)	33.2 (4.53)	66.2 (1.40)	27.5 (1.39)	6.3 (0.57)
Female	12.3 (2.57)	54.6 (4.29)	33.1 (4.07)	58.5 (1.41)	29.9 (1.39)	11.6 (0.79)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	20.3 (5.07)	40.4 (4.49)	39.3 (4.14)	57.0 (1.13)	32.2 (1.15)	10.8 (0.57)
Male	19.6 (5.06) [†]	38.6 (5.26)	41.8 (5.00)	58.9 (1.72)	31.9 (1.71)	9.2 (0.73)
Female	21.2 (9.21) ^{†1}	42.4 (6.98)	36.4 (6.50)	55.3 (1.53)	32.5 (1.52)	12.2 (0.86)

Data are self-reported.

* Hispanic includes Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native; Other Hispanic includes: Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central/South American, multiple Hispanic, Dominican Republic, Other Latin American, Other Spanish, Hispanic/Latino/Spanish, not otherwise classified.

[†] All cells have more than 25 people with diabetes in the numerator unless noted.

¹ Relative standard error >40%–50%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2009–2010

APPENDIX 8.5. Mean and Median Age at Diagnosis of Diabetes Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Age of Diagnosis, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	AGE (YEARS)					
	Diabetes Diagnosis					
	All Ages 2009–2010		≥ 20 Years 2009–2010		<20 Years 2006–2010	
	Mean (SE)	Median (SE)	Mean (SE)	Median (SE)	Mean (SE)	Median (SE)
Overall	48.3 (0.29)	49.3 (0.15)	50.6 (0.25)	49.9 (0.24)	9.6 (0.31)	9.3 (0.41)
Sex						
Male	49.1 (0.40)	49.5 (0.21)	51.1 (0.35)	50.0 (0.43)	9.5 (0.49)	9.0 (0.93)
Female	48.6 (0.41)	49.1 (0.40)	50.2 (0.37)	49.7 (0.26)	9.6 (0.37)	9.5 (0.52)
Race/ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	50.0 (0.38)	50.5 (0.43)	52.3 (0.33)	51.9 (0.48)	10.0 (0.41)	9.6 (0.58)
Non-Hispanic black	46.6 (0.56)	45.9 (0.67)	47.4 (0.50)	46.7 (0.82)	9.4 (0.61)	9.4 (1.00)
Hispanic	45.9 (0.61)	45.5 (0.67)	47.3 (0.50)	46.6 (0.76)	7.5 (0.64)	6.1 (0.83)
Mexican American	44.7 (0.79)	44.5 (0.90)	46.2 (0.61)	45.1 (0.71)	7.5 (0.81)	5.9 (0.87)
Other Hispanic	48.1 (0.97)	48.2 (1.11)	49.1 (0.83)	49.1 (1.33)	7.5 (0.90)	6.7 (1.72)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	49.9 (1.75)	47.6 (2.34)	49.4 (1.54)	49.6 (2.41)	8.5 (1.94)	¹
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native	43.6 (2.48)	43.4 (2.63)	46.1 (1.97)	44.0 (2.47)	14.0 (2.09)	14.9 (2.52)

Data are self-reported. SE, standard error.

¹ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤ 1 case or relative standard error $> 50\%$.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.6. Mean and Median Years of Diabetes Duration Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Age of Diagnosis, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	DIABETES DURATION (YEARS)					
	Diabetes Diagnosis					
	All Ages 2009–2010		≥ 20 Years 2009–2010		<20 Years 2006–2010	
	Mean (SE)	Median (SE)	Mean (SE)	Median (SE)	Mean (SE)	Median (SE)
Overall, years	11.6 (0.21)	7.6 (0.22)	9.9 (0.15)	6.8 (0.22)	39.7 (1.09)	38.6 (1.80)
Sex						
Male	10.8 (0.28)	6.9 (0.30)	9.1 (0.21)	6.3 (0.26)	39.2 (1.70)	38.6 (3.06)
Female	12.4 (0.27)	8.2 (0.31)	10.7 (0.23)	7.5 (0.28)	40.1 (1.39)	38.7 (2.44)
Race/ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic white	11.6 (0.27)	7.7 (0.28)	9.9 (0.19)	7.0 (0.27)	39.1 (1.41)	37.8 (2.35)
Non-Hispanic black	12.0 (0.41)	7.6 (0.50)	10.4 (0.33)	7.0 (0.50)	38.8 (2.08)	38.0 (3.61)
Hispanic	11.3 (0.44)	7.1 (0.44)	9.5 (0.34)	6.4 (0.43)	45.1 (1.89)	46.8 (2.53)
Mexican American	11.5 (0.61)	7.2 (0.58)	9.7 (0.44)	6.6 (0.55)	45.2 (2.46)	46.7 (2.78)
Other Hispanic	10.9 (0.55)	6.8 (0.72)	9.1 (0.49)	6.3 (0.62)	45.0 (3.00)	46.7 (6.00)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	10.3 (1.00)	5.9 (1.12)	9.2 (0.83)	5.8 (1.18)	38.4 (6.42)	38.3 (13.4)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native	10.5 (2.12)	7.9 (2.87) ¹	9.2 (2.10)	5.5 (2.56) ²	24.7 (6.16)	20.2 (7.54) ¹

Data are self-reported. SE, standard error.

¹ Relative standard error $> 30\%$ – 40% ² Relative standard error $> 40\%$ – 50%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.7. Distribution of Diabetes Duration Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Age of Diagnosis, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

DIABETES DURATION (YEARS)	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)	
	Diabetes Diagnosis	
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010
<10	58.6 (0.82)	9.1 (1.98)
<5	35.3 (0.89)	1.2 (0.53) ²
5–<10	23.3 (0.71)	7.9 (1.93)
10–<20	26.8 (0.74)	13.7 (1.61)
10–<15	17.7 (0.66)	5.9 (0.96)
15–<20	9.1 (0.48)	7.9 (1.37)
≥20	14.6 (0.59)	77.2 (2.24)
20–<30		12.9 (1.63)
20–<25	6.3 (0.41)	6.0 (1.13)
≥25	8.3 (0.47)	71.2 (2.32)
30–<40		15.4 (1.78)
40–<50		13.1 (1.61)
50–<60		14.7 (1.90)
≥60		21.1 (1.84)
60–<70		11.9 (1.57)
≥70		9.2 (1.11)
Sex		
Male		
<10	61.0 (1.18)	10.4 (3.53) ¹
<5	36.2 (1.31)	³
5–<10	24.9 (1.04)	9.8 (3.52) ¹
10–<20	27.2 (1.12)	13.0 (2.42)
10–<15	18.9 (1.04)	4.3 (1.24)
15–<20	8.3 (0.65)	8.7 (2.15)
≥20	11.8 (0.82)	76.6 (3.78)
≥60		18.1 (2.45)
Female		
<10	56.1 (1.20)	7.8 (1.83)
<5	34.4 (1.15)	³
5–<10	21.7 (1.00)	6.1 (1.55)
10–<20	26.4 (1.09)	14.5 (2.24)
10–<15	16.4 (0.82)	7.5 (1.46)
15–<20	10.0 (0.75)	7.0 (1.77)
≥20	17.5 (0.87)	77.7 (2.56)
≥60		23.9 (2.71)
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white		
<10	58.5 (1.08)	8.6 (2.80) ¹
<5	34.6 (1.13)	³
5–<10	23.9 (0.91)	7.7 (2.76)
10–<20	27.2 (0.98)	14.1 (2.22) ¹
10–<15	18.5 (0.90)	5.5 (1.27)
15–<20	8.7 (0.60)	8.6 (1.90)
≥20	14.3 (0.75)	77.3 (3.13)
≥60		19.8 (2.38)
Non-Hispanic black		
<10	57.6 (1.66)	12.3 (3.38)
<5	33.8 (2.09)	³
5–<10	23.8 (1.79)	10.8 (2.98)
10–<20	26.1 (1.45)	16.4 (3.09)
10–<15	16.5 (1.40)	10.0 (2.50)
15–<20	9.6 (1.10)	6.4 (2.09) ¹
≥20	16.3 (1.25)	71.3 (4.07)
≥60		22.5 (3.45)
Hispanic		
<10	60.0 (1.85)	2.5 (1.14) ²
<5	38.4 (1.97)	³
5–<10	21.6 (1.87)	³
10–<20	26.0 (1.74)	11.0 (3.16)
10–<15	16.5 (1.40)	4.4 (1.85) ²
15–<20	9.5 (1.22)	6.6 (2.60) ¹
≥20	14.0 (1.35)	86.5 (3.22)
≥60		23.9 (3.98)

Appendix 8.7 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.7. (continued)

DIABETES DURATION (YEARS)	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)	
	Diabetes Diagnosis	
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander		
<10	59.1 (4.64)	30.1 (12.92) ²
<5	38.2 (5.03)	³
5–<10	20.8 (3.16)	³
10–<20	26.8 (3.94)	³
10–<15	15.6 (2.67)	³
15–<20	11.2 (2.66)	³
≥20	14.2 (2.70)	65.8 (12.73)
≥60		39.3 (13.95) ¹

Duration of diabetes was capped at ≥25 years overall and ≥20 years by subgroup among adults diagnosed ≥20 years. Diabetes status is self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.8. Top Ten States of Residence, by Diabetes Status, U.S., 2006–2010

STATE OF RESIDENCE	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)	
	Diabetes, All Ages	No Diabetes
California	10.6 (0.48)	11.3 (0.25)
Texas	7.6 (0.33)	7.5 (0.19)
Florida	5.9 (0.40)	5.6 (0.22)
New York	5.5 (0.34)	5.6 (0.20)
Ohio	4.5 (0.28)	4.0 (0.20)
Illinois	4.4 (0.29)	4.2 (0.23)
Pennsylvania	4.2 (0.29)	4.2 (0.15)
Michigan	3.9 (0.27)	3.6 (0.16)
North Carolina	3.6 (0.40)	3.0 (0.21)
Georgia	3.1 (0.17)	3.1 (0.21)
All other U.S. states*	46.6 (0.79)	47.8 (0.52)

The 10 states presented are those that were assumed to have the largest estimated number of persons with diagnosed diabetes. This determination was made by multiplying the NHIS weighted population counts (averaged across the years 2006–2010) for each state by the prevalence of diagnosed diabetes for each state. Counts for adults of unknown status with respect to diabetes are not included in the calculation of percentages (as part of either the denominator or the numerator), to provide a more straightforward presentation of the data. In addition, estimates presented in the tables may be underestimated due to item nonresponse and unknowns. Percent distributions may not add to 100.0% due to rounding. Data are self-reported.

* Includes the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.9. Distribution of Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis and Metropolitan or Nonmetropolitan County of Residence, U.S., 2006–2010

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE*	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	No Diabetes 2009–2010
Metropolitan			
Large center	26.3 (0.91)	27.3 (2.15)	29.2 (0.57)
Large fringe	21.5 (1.03)	16.4 (1.80)	24.1 (0.70)
Medium	21.6 (1.23)	21.8 (2.41)	21.4 (0.94)
Small	11.0 (1.21)	12.5 (2.34)	9.6 (0.84)
Nonmetropolitan			
Micropolitan	11.2 (1.07)	13.5 (2.36)	9.5 (0.81)
Non-core	8.5 (1.10)	8.3 (1.56)	6.3 (0.73)

Percent distributions may not add to 100.0% due to rounding. Data are self-reported.

* Reference 15

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.10. Region of Residence Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

REGION OF RESIDENCE	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Northeast	16.0 (0.91)	14.7 (2.10)	17.9 (0.41)
Midwest	24.8 (0.80)	22.8 (2.34)	23.5 (0.42)
South	38.7 (1.01)	46.1 (2.57)	35.3 (0.53)
West	20.5 (1.03)	16.4 (1.52)	23.3 (0.46)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Northeast	17.0 (1.17)	15.4 (2.96)	19.0 (0.50)
Midwest	30.1 (1.07)	28.9 (3.36)	27.8 (0.54)
South	36.2 (1.27)	40.9 (3.28)	33.1 (0.67)
West	16.7 (1.23)	14.8 (1.99)	20.1 (0.54)
Non-Hispanic black			
Northeast	14.6 (1.51)	11.4 (2.40)	16.2 (0.86)
Midwest	20.6 (1.51)	14.7 (3.79)	18.7 (0.86)
South	58.5 (2.04)	71.4 (4.38)	56.1 (1.24)
West	6.3 (0.89)	2.5 (1.11) ²	9.0 (0.55)
Hispanic			
Northeast	13.2 (1.54)	12.7 (3.84) ¹	13.8 (0.64)
Midwest	9.4 (1.46)	8.7 (3.15) ¹	9.2 (0.62)
South	36.4 (2.11)	45.8 (5.91)	35.4 (0.90)
West	41.0 (2.16)	32.8 (5.03)	41.6 (1.01)
Mexican American			
Northeast	1.2 (0.59) ²	³	2.9 (0.36)
Midwest	8.6 (1.60)	11.6 (4.72) ²	10.2 (0.83)
South	36.6 (2.90)	46.6 (8.15)	32.7 (1.21)
West	53.6 (2.92)	41.8 (7.35)	54.3 (1.33)
Other Hispanic			
Northeast	34.2 (3.51)	33.2 (8.17)	31.5 (1.39)
Midwest	10.6 (2.82)	³	7.6 (0.74)
South	36.1 (3.16)	44.5 (7.66)	39.8 (1.25)
West	19.1 (2.36)	18.3 (6.47) ¹	31.1 (1.11)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Northeast	17.4 (3.18)	34.3 (11.70) ¹	19.8 (1.41)
Midwest	13.2 (3.15)	³	15.1 (1.40)
South	17.5 (3.37)	32.3 (12.39) ¹	19.8 (1.30)
West	51.9 (4.93)	30.9 (10.48) ¹	45.3 (1.87)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native			
Northeast	³	³	7.9 (2.74) ¹
Midwest	24.5 (10.3) ²	³	19.1 (3.82)
South	17.9 (7.6) ²	³	33.1 (4.59)
West	53.4 (12.9)	60.7 (10.5)	39.9 (4.69)

Data are self-reported; <1% of the NHIS sample have missing race/ethnicity information.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys (NHIS) 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.11. Region of the World Where Born, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

BIRTH REGION	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			No Diabetes, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2006–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Youth 2006–2010	
United States	83.2 (0.65)	85.9 (1.76)	96.8 (1.37)	83.0 (0.30)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	9.5 (0.49)	9.2 (1.46)	2.6 (1.25) ²	8.1 (0.22)
South America	0.6 (0.13)	³	³	1.1 (0.06)
Europe	1.7 (0.22)	1.2 (0.56) ²	³	1.9 (0.08)

Appendix 8.11 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.11. (continued)

BIRTH REGION	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			No Diabetes, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2006–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Youth 2006–2010	
Russia	0.2 (0.09) ¹	3	3	0.4 (0.04)
Africa	0.7 (0.14)	3	3	0.8 (0.05)
Middle East	0.4 (0.10)	3	3	0.5 (0.05)
Indian Subcontinent	1.2 (0.26)	3	3	1.0 (0.07)
Asia	0.7 (0.13)	0.7 (0.31) ²	3	1.1 (0.06)
Southeast Asia	1.4 (0.20)	0.8 (0.37) ²	3	1.6 (0.08)
Elsewhere	0.4 (0.12)	3	3	0.5 (0.04)
Age (years)				
20–44				
United States	78.4 (2.37)			79.8 (0.42)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	13.0 (1.56)			10.6 (0.34)
45–64				
United States	83.3 (1.02)			85.0 (0.36)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	10.3 (0.82)			6.6 (0.24)
≥65				
United States	84.5 (0.82)			88.9 (0.38)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	7.3 (0.56)			3.8 (0.19)
Sex				
Male				
United States	83.9 (0.89)			82.3 (0.40)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	8.3 (0.64)			9.0 (0.28)
Female				
United States	82.4 (0.99)			83.7 (0.32)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	10.8 (0.72)			7.3 (0.23)
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white				
United States	95.5 (0.44)			95.0 (0.18)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	3			0.1 (0.03)
Non-Hispanic black				
United States	90.0 (1.66)			88.3 (0.76)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	7.2 (1.64)			5.6 (0.59)
Hispanic				
United States	39.2 (2.03)			38.4 (0.79)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	56.4 (2.02)			54.2 (0.82)
South America	3.6 (0.79)			6.8 (0.38)
Mexican American				
United States	47.9 (2.59)			41.5 (1.08)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	52.1 (2.59)			58.1 (1.09)
Other Hispanic				
United States	24.2 (3.26)			33.3 (1.14)
Mexico, Central America, Caribbean Islands	63.7 (3.29)			47.8 (1.08)
South America	9.8 (2.08)			17.6 (0.92)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander				
United States	19.9 (3.50)			22.8 (1.20)
Indian Subcontinent	25.8 (4.97)			19.8 (1.24)
Asia	17.7 (2.97)			22.5 (1.10)
Southeast Asia	33.0 (4.55)			32.0 (1.24)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native				
United States	93.7 (6.10)			91.1 (2.77)
Elsewhere	3			3

Subgroup analysis by age, sex, and race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed <20 years or for youth because of insufficient sample size. Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.12. Marital Status Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, and Sex, U.S., 2006–2010

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Married	59.2 (0.92)	48.9 (2.48)	56.0 (0.39)
Living with partner	4.1 (0.42)	6.6 (1.26)	7.3 (0.18)
Widowed	12.9 (0.49)	10.9 (1.32)	5.5 (0.13)
Divorced/separated	14.9 (0.55)	12.7 (1.30)	11.4 (0.17)
Never married	8.9 (0.48)	20.9 (2.36)	19.8 (0.28)
Age (years)			
20–44			
Married	53.7 (2.84)	38.2 (4.13)	49.0 (0.47)
Living with partner	9.3 (1.64)	11.5 (2.71)	10.6 (0.28)
Widowed	0.7 (0.24) ¹	³	0.3 (0.03)
Divorced/separated	12.8 (1.69)	9.7 (1.85)	7.6 (0.19)
Never married	23.5 (2.48)	40.5 (4.51)	32.5 (0.44)
45–64			
Married	62.0 (1.32)	65.2 (4.03)	66.4 (0.51)
Living with partner	4.7 (0.61)	4.0 (1.11)	5.2 (0.22)
Widowed	5.0 (0.48)	3.5 (1.18) ¹	3.1 (0.14)
Divorced/separated	18.8 (0.95)	18.5 (2.77)	16.7 (0.34)
Never married	9.5 (0.67)	8.8 (1.99)	8.6 (0.26)
≥65			
Married	57.6 (1.26)	45.0 (4.26)	55.2 (0.70)
Living with partner	1.7 (0.37)	³	1.6 (0.15)
Widowed	26.8 (1.03)	41.5 (4.12)	28.0 (0.58)
Divorced/separated	10.8 (0.73)	9.5 (1.84)	11.5 (0.40)
Never married	3.1 (0.33)	2.6 (1.07) ²	3.7 (0.21)
Sex			
Male			
Married	68.9 (1.23)	55.1 (4.15)	57.6 (0.51)
Living with partner	4.4 (0.62)	7.9 (2.07)	7.8 (0.26)
Widowed	5.8 (0.41)	4.7 (1.31)	2.3 (0.11)
Divorced/separated	12.0 (0.77)	9.6 (1.72)	9.9 (0.22)
Never married	8.9 (0.81)	22.7 (4.13)	22.4 (0.39)
Female			
Married	48.9 (1.26)	43.1 (3.02)	54.6 (0.47)
Living with partner	3.7 (0.51)	5.4 (1.51)	6.9 (0.21)
Widowed	20.5 (0.91)	16.8 (2.18)	8.4 (0.20)
Divorced/separated	18.1 (0.83)	15.5 (1.89)	12.8 (0.24)
Never married	8.8 (0.61)	19.2 (2.40)	17.3 (0.33)
Age (years), sex			
20–44			
Male			
Married	59.2 (4.00)	37.6 (6.63)	46.8 (0.64)
Living with partner	7.7 (2.17)	13.7 (4.49) ¹	10.9 (0.41)
Widowed	³	³	0.2 (0.05)
Divorced/separated	7.7 (1.55)	5.7 (2.34) ²	6.3 (0.26)
Never married	25.2 (3.83)	43.0 (7.58)	35.8 (0.61)
Female			
Married	47.4 (3.91)	38.8 (4.95)	51.1 (0.65)
Living with partner	11.2 (2.36)	9.4 (3.15) ¹	10.3 (0.35)
Widowed	1.3 (0.53) ²	³	0.3 (0.04)
Divorced/separated	18.8 (2.71)	13.6 (2.83)	8.9 (0.26)
Never married	21.3 (3.13)	38.0 (4.66)	29.2 (0.58)

Appendix 8.12 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.12. (continued)

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
45–64			
Male			
Married	68.0 (1.77)	72.9 (5.31)	68.3 (0.68)
Living with partner	5.1 (0.92)	³	5.5 (0.35)
Widowed	1.8 (0.36)	³	1.6 (0.14)
Divorced/separated	15.8 (1.26)	12.8 (3.07)	15.0 (0.44)
Never married	9.3 (1.06)	9.8 (3.19)	9.6 (0.39)
Female			
Married	55.4 (1.80)	56.5 (5.57)	64.7 (0.63)
Living with partner	4.1 (0.78)	4.5 (2.10) ²	4.8 (0.31)
Widowed	8.6 (0.90)	6.4 (2.38) ¹	4.5 (0.22)
Divorced/separated	22.1 (1.39)	24.9 (4.38)	18.2 (0.45)
Never married	9.8 (0.87)	7.7 (2.47) ¹	7.8 (0.31)
≥65			
Male			
Married	73.5 (1.47)	59.7 (6.33)	71.1 (0.99)
Living with partner	2.4 (0.67)	³	2.2 (0.27)
Widowed	13.1 (0.97)	21.5 (5.54)	12.3 (0.65)
Divorced/separated	8.5 (0.98)	12.3 (3.55)	10.3 (0.55)
Never married	2.5 (0.44)	³	4.1 (0.34)
Female			
Married	41.6 (1.84)	34.0 (5.47)	43.7 (0.83)
Living with partner	0.9 (0.31) ¹	³	1.3 (0.18)
Widowed	40.6 (1.69)	56.5 (5.54)	39.2 (0.78)
Divorced/separated	13.1 (1.05)	7.4 (1.94)	12.3 (0.52)
Never married	3.8 (0.52)	³	3.5 (0.24)

Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%² Relative standard error >40%–50%³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.13. Marital Status Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Married	62.6 (1.10)	53.0 (3.54)	58.7 (0.45)
Living with partner	3.9 (0.50)	7.2 (1.76)	7.4 (0.22)
Widowed	13.0 (0.61)	10.4 (1.85)	6.2 (0.17)
Divorced/separated	13.3 (0.69)	10.9 (1.60)	11.2 (0.21)
Never married	7.2 (0.63)	18.5 (3.31)	16.5 (0.34)
Non-Hispanic black			
Married	42.0 (2.31)	30.7 (4.43)	35.8 (0.87)
Living with partner	5.1 (1.07)	6.9 (2.32) ¹	7.5 (0.42)
Widowed	14.9 (1.15)	10.8 (1.92)	5.1 (0.26)
Divorced/separated	22.7 (1.51)	19.0 (3.48)	15.2 (0.45)
Never married	15.3 (1.41)	32.6 (4.52)	36.4 (0.78)
Hispanic			
Married	59.5 (1.98)	50.5 (4.81)	56.0 (0.72)
Living with partner	4.5 (0.94)	5.4 (2.13) ¹	8.2 (0.36)
Widowed	11.3 (1.31)	13.2 (2.55)	2.7 (0.18)
Divorced/separated	14.8 (1.37)	15.2 (3.53)	11.3 (0.40)
Never married	9.9 (1.20)	15.7 (3.34)	21.8 (0.61)
Mexican American			
Married	61.6 (2.42)	55.9 (5.66)	58.8 (0.80)
Living with partner	5.2 (1.25)	7.4 (3.11) ²	8.5 (0.43)

Appendix 8.13 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.13. (continued)

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Widowed	10.5 (1.64)	12.4 (3.60)	2.1 (0.23)
Divorced/separated	13.3 (1.81)	16.5 (5.08) ¹	9.9 (0.47)
Never married	9.4 (1.35)	³	20.7 (0.68)
Other Hispanic			
Married	55.8 (3.30)	41.6 (8.17)	51.5 (1.19)
Living with partner	3.2 (1.30) ²	³	7.8 (0.60)
Widowed	12.6 (2.16)	14.5 (3.37)	3.7 (0.31)
Divorced/separated	17.5 (2.04)	13.0 (4.15) ¹	13.4 (0.69)
Never married	10.9 (2.33)	28.6 (6.87)	23.6 (0.93)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Married	71.5 (4.13)	54.9 (12.01)	66.1 (1.23)
Living with partner	2.2 (1.06) ²	³	3.5 (0.39)
Widowed	12.1 (2.42)	13.0 (3.90)	3.9 (0.40)
Divorced/separated	9.4 (2.39)	³	5.4 (0.44)
Never married	4.8 (1.45) ¹	25.4 (11.54) ²	21.1 (0.99)
Age (years), race/ethnicity			
20–44			
Non-Hispanic white			
Married	53.3 (3.90)	42.8 (5.65)	51.1 (0.60)
Living with partner	11.2 (2.67)	12.6 (3.67)	11.5 (0.38)
Widowed	0.6 (0.36)	³	0.2 (0.04)
Divorced/separated	11.3 (2.16)	8.8 (2.44)	7.5 (0.24)
Never married	23.6 (3.74)	35.8 (6.22)	29.7 (0.57)
Non-Hispanic black			
Married	39.6 (4.94)	18.7 (6.74) ¹	29.9 (1.04)
Living with partner	10.0 (4.01) ²	11.4 (4.51) ¹	9.3 (0.63)
Widowed	³	³	0.5 (0.14)
Divorced/separated	16.8 (3.41)	8.2 (2.52) ¹	9.6 (0.51)
Never married	33.0 (5.38)	61.0 (6.70)	50.7 (1.14)
Hispanic			
Married	60.1 (4.36)	34.7 (10.00)	52.7 (0.87)
Living with partner	6.7 (2.14) ¹	³	10.3 (0.46)
Widowed	0.7 (0.12)	³	0.2 (0.05)
Divorced/separated	13.6 (2.71)	20.5 (6.32) ¹	8.1 (0.39)
Never married	18.9 (4.00)	35.1 (9.92)	28.7 (0.80)
Mexican American			
Married	62.2 (4.38)	39.1 (13.05) ¹	55.3 (0.97)
Living with partner	9.4 (2.88) ¹	³	10.3 (0.55)
Widowed	1.0 (0.17)	³	0.2 (0.06)
Divorced/separated	9.3 (2.31)	24.5 (9.32) ¹	7.3 (0.45)
Never married	18.1 (3.61)	³	26.9 (0.90)
Other Hispanic			
Married	54.8 (10.61)	³	47.9 (1.47)
Living with partner	³	³	10.3 (0.77)
Widowed	³	³	0.3 (0.10)
Divorced/separated	24.4 (7.61) ¹	15.0 (7.31) ²	9.6 (0.72)
Never married	³	49.5 (14.22)	31.9 (1.30)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Married	79.8 (8.99)	51.2 (20.22) ¹	59.8 (1.75)
Living with partner	³	³	4.8 (0.64)
Widowed	³	³	0.4 (0.14) ²
Divorced/separated	³	³	2.8 (0.47)
Never married	³	44.0 (19.93) ²	32.2 (1.67)
45–64			
Non-Hispanic white			
Married	65.8 (1.69)	69.8 (4.49)	68.8 (0.57)
Living with partner	4.4 (0.78)	4.6 (1.55) ¹	5.3 (0.27)
Widowed	4.5 (0.61)	3.6 (1.51) ²	2.9 (0.16)
Divorced/separated	17.2 (1.19)	16.9 (3.33)	15.7 (0.39)
Never married	8.1 (0.90)	5.1 (1.71) ¹	7.3 (0.28)

Appendix 8.13 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.13. (continued)

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Non-Hispanic black			
Married	44.7 (3.27)	49.7 (8.41)	45.5 (1.49)
Living with partner	5.6 (1.37)	³	6.2 (0.65)
Widowed	6.6 (1.09)	³	4.3 (0.43)
Divorced/separated	28.0 (2.37)	29.8 (8.07)	24.3 (1.06)
Never married	15.1 (1.77)	18.5 (7.35) ¹	19.7 (1.00)
Hispanic			
Married	62.4 (2.95)	61.3 (9.49)	65.5 (1.34)
Living with partner	5.3 (1.43)	³	4.4 (0.56)
Widowed	5.6 (1.42)	³	3.4 (0.49)
Divorced/separated	16.7 (1.83)	16.6 (6.41) ¹	18.5 (1.04)
Never married	10.0 (1.52)	11.7 (3.97) ¹	8.2 (0.68)
Mexican American			
Married	65.6 (3.63)	63.1 (11.30)	69.3 (1.60)
Living with partner	5.4 (1.74) ¹	³	4.6 (0.70)
Widowed	4.3 (1.31) ¹	³	3.3 (0.71)
Divorced/separated	16.1 (2.47)	³	16.7 (1.19)
Never married	8.6 (2.09)	³	6.1 (0.77)
Other Hispanic			
Married	56.9 (4.92)	57.8 (13.29)	60.5 (2.18)
Living with partner	5.2 (2.40) ²	³	4.2 (1.02)
Widowed	8.0 (3.04) ¹	³	3.5 (0.76)
Divorced/separated	17.6 (2.70)	³	20.9 (1.79)
Never married	12.3 (2.12)	29.9 (11.49) ¹	10.9 (1.18)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Married	73.3 (5.66)	89.1 (10.96)	79.5 (1.38)
Living with partner	³	³	2.2 (0.64)
Widowed	3.6 (1.76) ²	³	2.4 (0.46)
Divorced/separated	15.2 (5.05) ¹	³	8.8 (0.96)
Never married	5.4 (1.95) ¹	³	7.1 (0.89)
≥65			
Non-Hispanic white			
Married	61.2 (1.46)	49.4 (6.22)	56.7 (0.81)
Living with partner	1.6 (0.44)	³	1.7 (0.17)
Widowed	25.2 (1.15)	41.0 (6.07)	27.6 (0.67)
Divorced/separated	9.5 (0.84)	6.8 (2.40) ¹	10.7 (0.46)
Never married	2.5 (0.40)	³	3.3 (0.22)
Non-Hispanic black			
Married	38.6 (2.91)	21.4 (6.61) ¹	38.6 (2.08)
Living with partner	³	³	1.5 (0.52) ¹
Widowed	35.9 (2.78)	46.9 (6.91)	34.6 (1.81)
Divorced/separated	17.1 (1.94)	21.2 (4.67)	17.8 (1.43)
Never married	6.7 (1.24)	³	7.5 (0.84)
Hispanic			
Married	54.0 (3.71)	51.9 (7.54)	52.7 (2.08)
Living with partner	1.4 (0.63) ²	³	1.7 (0.60) ¹
Widowed	28.2 (3.32)	36.8 (6.43)	24.5 (1.52)
Divorced/separated	12.6 (2.45)	8.1 (3.34) ²	15.8 (1.28)
Never married	3.8 (1.01)	³	5.3 (0.88)
Mexican American			
Married	53.8 (4.92)	61.3 (9.20)	58.2 (2.90)
Living with partner	³	³	³
Widowed	29.6 (4.81)	30.6 (8.33)	21.3 (2.18)
Divorced/separated	11.6 (3.58) ¹	³	15.5 (1.80)
Never married	3.6 (1.31) ¹	³	3.8 (1.15)
Other Hispanic			
Married	54.3 (5.40)	37.4 (11.54) ¹	47.2 (2.86)
Living with partner	³	³	2.2 (1.04) ²
Widowed	26.0 (4.38)	46.5 (9.49)	27.7 (2.30)
Divorced/separated	14.1 (2.83)	11.7 (4.93) ²	16.2 (1.72)
Never married	4.1 (1.56) ¹	³	6.7 (1.28)

Appendix 8.13 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.13. (continued)

MARITAL STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Married	65.4 (6.31) 3	29.4 (12.99) ² 3	60.0 (2.91) 3
Living with partner			
Widowed	26.2 (4.87)	53.5 (12.28)	26.7 (2.86)
Divorced/separated	4.8 (1.36)	3	9.0 (1.78)
Never married	1.3 (0.49) ¹	3	3.8 (0.76)

Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.14. Types of Cohabitation Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, and Sex, U.S., 2006–2010

COHABITATION STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Alone	21.1 (0.63)	19.5 (1.53)	17.1 (0.27)
With married spouse	32.0 (0.84)	23.0 (1.97)	23.0 (0.27)
With children*	22.0 (0.85)	30.5 (2.58)	37.1 (0.36)
With others†	24.9 (0.88)	27.0 (2.29)	22.8 (0.30)
Age (years)			
20–44			
Alone	10.1 (1.22)	14.6 (2.30)	12.1 (0.30)
With married spouse	6.4 (1.18)	10.8 (2.41)	9.7 (0.28)
With children	60.4 (2.85)	49.7 (4.26)	54.7 (0.50)
With others	23.1 (2.84)	24.9 (3.36)	23.5 (0.44)
45–64			
Alone	19.0 (0.83)	17.5 (2.27)	17.3 (0.36)
With married spouse	30.2 (1.30)	31.8 (3.69)	31.6 (0.46)
With children	23.1 (1.27)	19.8 (3.11)	26.6 (0.48)
With others	27.7 (1.37)	30.9 (4.43)	24.5 (0.46)
≥65			
Alone	27.2 (1.07)	31.2 (3.64)	32.8 (0.66)
With married spouse	42.6 (1.32)	32.6 (4.04)	46.6 (0.68)
With children	8.0 (0.88)	10.7 (3.75) ¹	4.2 (0.29)
With others	22.2 (1.21)	25.5 (4.04)	16.4 (0.57)
Sex			
Male			
Alone	16.7 (0.73)	18.4 (2.22)	17.2 (0.34)
With married spouse	37.1 (1.29)	23.6 (2.90)	24.0 (0.39)
With children	20.7 (1.10)	27.1 (4.26)	34.2 (0.49)
With others	25.5 (1.32)	30.9 (3.75)	24.6 (0.43)
Female			
Alone	25.7 (0.99)	20.5 (2.03)	17.0 (0.33)
With married spouse	26.7 (1.07)	22.3 (2.58)	22.1 (0.34)
With children	23.3 (1.18)	33.8 (3.10)	39.8 (0.43)
With others	24.3 (1.15)	23.4 (2.80)	21.1 (0.36)
Age (years), sex			
20–44			
Male			
Alone	12.3 (1.93)	18.0 (3.92)	15.0 (0.42)
With married spouse	6.2 (1.65)	9.6 (3.49) ¹	9.9 (0.38)
With children	56.4 (3.90)	47.1 (7.28)	46.7 (0.71)
With others	25.1 (4.00)	25.3 (5.06)	28.4 (0.66)

Appendix 8.14 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.14. (continued)

COHABITATION STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Female			
Alone	7.4 (1.53)	11.4 (2.32)	9.2 (0.32)
With married spouse	6.8 (1.87)	11.9 (3.23)	9.6 (0.36)
With children	65.1 (3.90)	52.3 (4.81)	62.5 (0.61)
With others	20.7 (3.92)	24.4 (4.45)	18.7 (0.52)
45–64			
Male			
Alone	17.0 (1.05)	15.5 (2.93)	18.5 (0.49)
With married spouse	32.0 (1.78)	29.9 (5.34)	31.0 (0.66)
With children	21.5 (1.61)	16.3 (4.46)	27.4 (0.74)
With others	29.5 (2.12)	38.3 (7.04)	23.1 (0.65)
Female			
Alone	21.2 (1.24)	19.8 (3.67)	16.2 (0.42)
With married spouse	28.3 (1.71)	33.9 (5.58)	32.2 (0.65)
With children	24.9 (1.88)	23.7 (4.25)	25.8 (0.62)
With others	25.6 (1.72)	22.6 (4.84)	25.8 (0.60)
≥65			
Male			
Alone	17.7 (1.24)	24.4 (5.04)	22.2 (0.82)
With married spouse	54.6 (1.89)	41.9 (6.21)	59.7 (1.05)
With children	7.2 (1.09)	2 ²	3.9 (0.41)
With others	20.5 (1.75)	29.3 (6.47)	14.1 (0.81)
Female			
Alone	36.5 (1.57)	36.3 (5.01)	40.5 (0.87)
With married spouse	30.7 (1.69)	25.6 (5.19)	37.2 (0.83)
With children	8.9 (1.24)	15.5 (5.93) ¹	4.3 (0.39)
With others	23.9 (1.58)	22.6 (4.72)	18.0 (0.76)

Data are self-reported.

* With children includes a mother or father living with biological child(ren), other single adult living with child(ren), married or unmarried parents living with biological/adoptive child(ren), parent and step-parent living with child(ren), parent and cohabitating partner living with child(ren), parent and child(ren) and other related adults, other related/unrelated adults living with children but no biological or adoptive parents.

† With others includes living with roommates, an unmarried couple, adult-only families.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.15. Types of Cohabitation Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

COHABITATION STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Alone	22.0 (0.81)	19.0 (2.00)	18.2 (0.33)
With married spouse	39.1 (1.10)	26.5 (2.85)	27.7 (0.33)
With children*	15.0 (0.93)	29.4 (3.60)	31.9 (0.42)
With others†	23.9 (1.13)	25.1 (3.15)	22.2 (0.35)
Non-Hispanic black			
Alone	27.4 (1.61)	24.6 (3.45)	21.6 (0.64)
With married spouse	19.1 (1.52)	15.2 (2.97)	11.9 (0.54)
With children	28.9 (2.09)	29.8 (4.35)	42.3 (0.86)
With others	24.6 (1.73)	30.4 (4.69)	24.2 (0.81)
Hispanic			
Alone	13.5 (1.06)	13.7 (2.92)	9.3 (0.34)
With married spouse	18.1 (1.51)	19.7 (4.27)	10.5 (0.40)
With children	41.4 (2.22)	33.5 (4.57)	57.0 (0.75)
With others	27.1 (2.03)	33.1 (4.67)	23.2 (0.62)

Appendix 8.15 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.15. (continued)

COHABITATION STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Mexican American			
Alone	10.1 (1.20)	10.8 (3.40) ¹	7.1 (0.36)
With married spouse	16.3 (1.65)	12.5 (4.08) ¹	9.0 (0.46)
With children	46.9 (2.79)	40.1 (6.01)	62.5 (0.91)
With others	26.7 (2.50)	36.6 (5.60)	21.4 (0.75)
Other Hispanic			
Alone	19.3 (1.95)	18.4 (4.91)	12.7 (0.65)
With married spouse	21.1 (2.91)	31.3 (8.16)	12.8 (0.73)
With children	31.9 (3.45)	22.8 (6.08)	48.3 (1.16)
With others	27.7 (3.27)	27.5 (7.53)	26.2 (1.05)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Alone	11.5 (1.97)	26.1 (10.46) ²	12.1 (0.70)
With married spouse	23.4 (3.18)	³	19.2 (0.86)
With children	28.4 (3.58)	28.9 (12.55) ²	42.6 (1.23)
With others	36.7 (4.86)	37.9 (11.57) ¹	26.1 (1.09)
Age (years) and race/ethnicity			
20–44			
Non-Hispanic white			
Alone	11.0 (2.07)	14.0 (2.96)	12.9 (0.38)
With married spouse	8.3 (2.08)	12.3 (3.18)	11.6 (0.38)
With children	53.0 (4.27)	49.2 (5.79)	51.1 (0.64)
With others	27.7 (4.38)	24.5 (4.33)	24.4 (0.58)
Non-Hispanic black			
Alone	14.0 (2.82)	14.4 (4.31)	16.3 (0.75)
With married spouse	6.3 (2.21) ¹	³	5.4 (0.57)
With children	65.1 (4.58)	44.0 (7.47)	55.9 (1.14)
With others	14.6 (3.41)	35.3 (8.01)	22.4 (1.10)
Hispanic			
Alone	6.8 (1.78)	9.7 (3.72) ¹	6.7 (0.32)
With married spouse	2.6 (1.26) ²	³	5.7 (0.40)
With children	73.4 (5.07)	58.2 (9.44)	66.9 (0.83)
With others	17.2 (4.84)	18.1 (6.94) ¹	20.7 (0.73)
Mexican American			
Alone	6.7 (2.22)	³	5.4 (0.39)
With married spouse	1.9 (1.37)	³	4.5 (0.43)
With children	75.0 (5.58)	76.9 (9.12)	71.4 (0.99)
With others	16.4 (5.08)	³	18.7 (0.89)
Other Hispanic			
Alone	6.8 (2.86)	³	9.0 (0.52)
With married spouse	4.6 (2.83)	³	7.9 (0.79)
With children	69.5 (10.58)	33.2 (12.73) ¹	58.6 (1.49)
With others	19.1 (11.01)	27.5 (12.21) ²	24.5 (1.36)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Alone	³	³	11.3 (0.85)
With married spouse	³	³	13.3 (1.00)
With children	48.3 (14.70) ¹	51.1 (20.22) ¹	49.8 (1.75)
With others	37.7 (17.85) ²	³	25.6 (1.47)
45–64			
Non-Hispanic white			
Alone	18.8 (1.06)	16.8 (3.02)	17.2 (0.43)
With married spouse	37.0 (1.75)	37.9 (5.56)	35.9 (0.55)
With children	15.9 (1.45)	16.5 (3.89)	23.5 (0.57)
With others	28.3 (1.89)	28.8 (6.17)	23.4 (0.55)
Non-Hispanic black			
Alone	28.0 (2.34)	23.9 (4.81)	26.1 (1.04)
With married spouse	19.0 (2.11)	25.7 (6.51)	19.5 (1.06)
With children	28.2 (3.09)	28.3 (7.66)	27.7 (1.24)
With others	24.8 (2.64)	22.1 (9.27) ²	26.7 (1.09)

Appendix 8.15 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.15. (continued)

COHABITATION STATUS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Hispanic			
Alone	12.3 (1.55)	14.7 (4.67) ¹	12.1 (0.71)
With married spouse	17.1 (2.22)	18.9 (6.91) ¹	17.0 (1.07)
With children	43.5 (3.19)	20.7 (6.52) ¹	42.4 (1.49)
With others	27.1 (2.79)	45.7 (8.60)	28.5 (1.32)
Mexican American			
Alone	9.0 (1.58)	10.6 (4.72) ²	9.2 (0.69)
With married spouse	15.5 (2.81)	³	16.3 (1.33)
With children	48.4 (4.05)	18.8 (7.68) ²	46.1 (1.83)
With others	27.1 (3.27)	61.6 (9.69)	28.4 (1.58)
Other Hispanic			
Alone	17.9 (3.21)	22.6 (9.61) ²	15.9 (1.38)
With married spouse	19.8 (3.65)	38.2 (14.79) ¹	18.0 (1.77)
With children	35.3 (4.91)	24.6 (11.02) ²	37.4 (2.34)
With others	27.0 (4.59)	³	28.7 (2.15)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Alone	9.7 (2.49)	³	9.6 (0.91)
With married spouse	21.9 (5.19)	³	23.0 (1.54)
With children	29.3 (4.91)	³	40.3 (1.94)
With others	39.1 (6.39)	78.6 (15.41)	27.1 (1.88)
≥65			
Non-Hispanic white			
Alone	27.9 (1.35)	32.0 (5.05)	33.4 (0.77)
With married spouse	48.3 (1.66)	38.7 (5.83)	49.8 (0.76)
With children	5.5 (1.00)	³	2.5 (0.27)
With others	18.3 (1.80)	20.9 (5.37)	14.3 (0.63)
Non-Hispanic black			
Alone	33.1 (2.46)	45.3 (7.77)	37.6 (1.79)
With married spouse	25.5 (2.53)	14.9 (5.81) ¹	24.9 (1.91)
With children	12.1 (2.02)	³	10.8 (1.25)
With others	29.3 (2.27)	34.9 (8.29)	26.7 (1.77)
Hispanic			
Alone	20.0 (2.16)	16.3 (5.57) ¹	24.2 (1.52)
With married spouse	30.1 (3.42)	26.5 (7.00)	33.4 (2.07)
With children	16.2 (2.75)	25.5 (9.36) ¹	14.5 (1.56)
With others	33.7 (3.36)	31.7 (8.12)	27.9 (1.99)
Mexican American			
Alone	14.8 (2.21)	12.4 (6.17) ²	20.3 (1.98)
With married spouse	29.7 (4.00)	26.7 (9.97) ¹	36.0 (3.26)
With children	21.1 (4.11)	36.0 (13.11) ¹	17.8 (2.64)
With others	34.4 (4.63)	24.9 (9.56) ¹	25.9 (2.99)
Other Hispanic			
Alone	27.4 (4.46)	22.2 (8.85) ¹	28.2 (2.21)
With married spouse	30.7 (5.85)	26.2 (9.96) ¹	30.8 (2.72)
With children	9.0 (3.13)	³	11.2 (1.66)
With others	32.9 (5.08)	42.2 (13.34) ¹	29.8 (2.82)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Alone	16.1 (3.15)	31.8 (12.24) ¹	23.5 (2.50)
With married spouse	32.5 (5.33)	29.4 (12.99) ²	38.7 (2.94)
With children	17.8 (4.65)	³	12.1 (2.09)
With others	33.6 (6.14)	38.8 (19.17)	25.7 (2.91)

Data are self-reported.

* With children includes a mother or father living with biological child(ren), other single adult living with child(ren), married or unmarried parents living with biological/adoptive child(ren), parent and step-parent living with child(ren), parent and cohabitating partner living with child(ren), parent and child(ren) and other related adults, other related/unrelated adults living with children but no biological or adoptive parents.

† With others includes living with roommates, an unmarried couple, adult-only families.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.16. Family Size Among Persons, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, and Sex, U.S., 2006–2010

FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			No Diabetes, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2006–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Youth 2006–2010	
1	24.0 (0.69)	25.0 (1.80)	³	23.3 (0.34)
2	39.3 (0.88)	31.5 (2.33)	5.6 (1.99) ¹	29.3 (0.26)
3	15.4 (0.75)	18.6 (1.96)	27.9 (5.35)	17.8 (0.25)
≥4	21.3 (0.92)	25.0 (2.78)	63.4 (5.45)	29.6 (0.34)
Age (years)				
20–44				
1	14.7 (1.55)	23.0 (2.96)		20.9 (0.46)
2	14.5 (1.69)	19.3 (3.11)		16.4 (0.34)
3	16.8 (1.95)	26.0 (3.55)		20.6 (0.36)
≥4	54.0 (2.85)	31.7 (4.59)		42.1 (0.54)
45–64				
1	22.4 (0.95)	21.7 (2.68)		21.7 (0.41)
2	37.3 (1.37)	39.8 (4.10)		37.4 (0.46)
3	18.6 (1.27)	14.3 (2.97)		18.4 (0.40)
≥4	21.7 (1.39)	24.3 (4.60)		22.5 (0.45)
≥65				
1	29.0 (1.08)	33.4 (3.71)		35.0 (0.67)
2	49.9 (1.32)	42.0 (4.44)		52.2 (0.69)
3	11.1 (0.95)	11.1 (2.99)		7.5 (0.43)
≥4	10.0 (1.04)	13.5 (4.13) ¹		5.3 (0.34)
Sex				
Male				
1	19.9 (0.84)	25.3 (2.73)	³	24.5 (0.45)
2	41.6 (1.34)	30.5 (3.37)	³	29.0 (0.40)
3	16.6 (1.13)	16.6 (2.67)	29.8 (8.77)	17.0 (0.36)
≥4	22.0 (1.27)	27.7 (4.71)	60.7 (8.55)	29.5 (0.47)
Female				
1	28.4 (1.06)	24.6 (2.33)	³	22.2 (0.39)
2	36.9 (1.18)	32.5 (3.01)	5.3 (2.29) ²	29.5 (0.34)
3	14.2 (0.92)	20.5 (2.79)	25.9 (5.94)	18.6 (0.33)
≥4	20.5 (1.28)	22.4 (2.85)	66.2 (6.49)	29.7 (0.42)
Age (years), sex				
20–44				
Male				
1	15.9 (2.07)	27.0 (4.99)		25.1 (0.61)
2	11.5 (2.19)	17.0 (4.60)		16.0 (0.47)
3	14.6 (2.91)	19.6 (4.42)		19.3 (0.52)
≥4	58.0 (3.91)	36.4 (7.82)		39.6 (0.72)
Female				
1	13.3 (2.51)	19.1 (3.31)		16.7 (0.49)
2	17.9 (2.69)	21.6 (4.23)		16.9 (0.42)
3	19.4 (2.66)	32.2 (5.10)		21.9 (0.46)
≥4	49.4 (3.96)	27.1 (4.46)		44.5 (0.65)
45–64				
Male				
1	20.6 (1.27)	21.4 (3.91)		23.4 (0.58)
2	36.8 (1.88)	35.7 (5.98)		35.3 (0.68)
3	20.3 (1.78)	16.0 (4.69)		17.5 (0.57)
≥4	22.3 (1.93)	26.9 (7.65)		23.9 (0.67)
Female				
1	24.4 (1.29)	22.1 (4.12)		20.1 (0.47)
2	37.7 (1.80)	44.3 (5.60)		39.4 (0.65)
3	16.7 (1.62)	12.3 (3.11) ¹		19.3 (0.60)
≥4	21.1 (1.97)	21.3 (4.63)		21.3 (0.70)

Appendix 8.16 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.16. (continued)

FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			No Diabetes, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2006–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Youth 2006–2010	
≥65				
Male				
1	20.4 (1.31)	28.8 (5.30)		24.8 (0.85)
2	58.3 (1.96)	49.5 (6.45)		62.8 (0.99)
3	12.6 (1.55)	11.3 (4.52) ²		7.2 (0.63)
≥4	8.7 (1.23)	10.4 (5.18) ²		5.2 (0.55)
Female				
1	37.5 (1.58)	36.9 (5.04)		42.3 (0.89)
2	41.7 (1.85)	36.4 (5.85)		44.7 (0.87)
3	9.6 (1.12)	11.0 (3.91) ¹		7.7 (0.55)
≥4	11.2 (1.39)	15.8 (6.01) ¹		5.4 (0.47)

Subgroup analysis by age for youth was not possible because of insufficient sample size. Household/family size is based on interviewer's assessment of related persons by blood or marriage living in the same dwelling. Household size is 1 for persons living alone or living with an unrelated individual (e.g., roommate). Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.17. Family Size Among Persons, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			No Diabetes, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2006–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Youth 2006–2010	
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic white				
1	25.2 (0.88)	24.3 (2.33)	³	24.9 (0.41)
2	44.8 (1.16)	33.1 (3.11)	6.9 (3.34) ²	33.2 (0.32)
3	14.7 (0.97)	19.0 (2.68)	32.3 (8.12)	17.0 (0.31)
≥4	15.3 (1.09)	23.6 (3.83)	58.8 (8.13)	24.9 (0.39)
Non-Hispanic black				
1	30.2 (1.67)	30.8 (4.23)	³	26.5 (0.70)
2	33.1 (1.64)	29.0 (3.76)	³	23.6 (0.62)
3	14.7 (1.26)	17.7 (3.98)	28.4 (8.55) ¹	20.5 (0.65)
≥4	22.0 (1.99)	22.5 (4.44)	64.9 (9.26)	29.4 (0.82)
Hispanic				
1	15.7 (1.17)	20.7 (4.06)	³	14.2 (0.41)
2	25.8 (1.79)	33.0 (5.51)	³	16.3 (0.48)
3	17.5 (1.76)	14.5 (3.76)	17.5 (7.06) ²	18.9 (0.56)
≥4	41.0 (2.20)	30.8 (5.76)	69.4 (10.34)	50.6 (0.70)
Mexican American				
1	12.1 (1.31)	20.3 (5.44)	³	12.1 (0.48)
2	23.2 (2.08)	23.0 (6.33)	³	13.8 (0.58)
3	16.5 (2.05)	16.3 (4.92) ¹	³	16.9 (0.66)
≥4	48.2 (2.56)	40.4 (8.64)	77.3 (10.69)	57.2 (0.83)
Other Hispanic				
1	21.9 (2.18)	21.2 (5.61)	³	17.7 (0.71)
2	30.4 (3.21)	49.3 (8.05)	³	20.2 (0.83)
3	19.2 (3.03)	14.1 (5.04) ¹	33.0 (14.92) ²	22.2 (0.96)
≥4	28.5 (3.57)	15.4 (5.81) ¹	49.7 (17.09) ¹	39.9 (1.11)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander				
1	13.2 (2.18)	27.3 (10.52) ¹	³	17.6 (0.92)
2	26.8 (3.06)	³	³	23.9 (0.93)
3	23.1 (3.84)	32.6 (14.19) ²	³	20.1 (0.91)
≥4	36.9 (4.84)	³	75.5 (24.16) ¹	38.4 (1.35)

Appendix 8.17 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.17. (continued)

FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			No Diabetes, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2006–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Youth 2006–2010	
Age (years), race/ethnicity				
20–44				
Non-Hispanic white				
1	18.1 (2.67)	22.9 (3.85)		23.2 (0.61)
2	15.3 (2.81)	19.1 (3.87)		17.6 (0.45)
3	15.8 (2.70)	25.6 (4.57)		20.7 (0.48)
≥4	50.8 (4.43)	32.4 (6.28)		38.5 (0.68)
Non-Hispanic black				
1	17.3 (3.26)	25.8 (6.59)		22.1 (0.88)
2	23.3 (3.82)	21.7 (4.94)		17.6 (0.78)
3	19.1 (3.57)	26.8 (7.66)		22.7 (0.93)
≥4	40.3 (4.70)	25.7 (6.33)		37.5 (1.15)
Hispanic				
1	8.5 (2.00)	13.3 (4.69) ¹		12.7 (0.42)
2	7.8 (2.05)	27.9 (10.25) ¹		11.2 (0.49)
3	14.1 (3.88)	24.8 (7.22)		18.9 (0.70)
≥4	69.6 (4.41)	34.0 (8.88)		57.2 (0.82)
Mexican American				
1	8.8 (2.51)	10.5 (5.16) ²		11.1 (0.51)
2	6.0 (2.05) ¹	³		9.0 (0.57)
3	11.2 (2.92)	20.0 (7.85) ¹		16.7 (0.79)
≥4	74.0 (4.16)	48.3 (12.64)		63.2 (0.94)
Other Hispanic				
1	7.6 (3.00) ¹	³		15.6 (0.67)
2	12.3 (5.11) ²	36.9 (14.93) ²		15.2 (0.96)
3	21.4 (10.70) ²	31.3 (12.29) ¹		22.9 (1.18)
≥4	58.7 (10.24)	³		46.3 (1.35)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander				
1	³	³		19.6 (1.24)
2	³	³		18.4 (1.16)
3	22.9 (10.40) ²	46.9 (20.24) ²		20.8 (1.27)
≥4	60.2 (13.85)	³		41.2 (1.87)
45–64				
Non-Hispanic white				
1	22.4 (1.25)	20.5 (3.48)		21.8 (0.48)
2	42.8 (1.84)	43.7 (5.74)		41.0 (0.55)
3	19.1 (1.66)	15.7 (4.29)		17.9 (0.48)
≥4	15.7 (1.71)	20.1 (6.42) ¹		19.3 (0.53)
Non-Hispanic black				
1	31.7 (2.59)	23.6 (4.74)		30.5 (1.08)
2	31.4 (2.45)	36.7 (7.46)		30.4 (1.12)
3	14.1 (2.01)	³		19.3 (1.00)
≥4	22.8 (3.05)	28.1 (8.56) ¹		19.8 (1.17)
Hispanic				
1	15.0 (1.77)	26.7 (8.83) ¹		15.1 (0.78)
2	24.0 (2.51)	33.6 (11.44)		22.9 (1.14)
3	20.9 (2.71)	³		20.3 (1.09)
≥4	40.1 (3.24)	29.3 (10.18) ¹		41.7 (1.29)
Mexican American				
1	11.5 (1.83)	28.7 (11.95) ²		12.6 (0.89)
2	21.6 (3.17)	³		21.6 (1.51)
3	20.3 (3.41)	³		18.5 (1.39)
≥4	46.6 (4.05)	35.2 (13.60) ¹		47.3 (1.76)
Other Hispanic				
1	21.0 (3.66)	22.6 (9.61) ²		18.4 (1.40)
2	28.0 (4.18)	59.5 (12.50)		24.6 (1.86)
3	21.9 (4.11)	³		22.7 (1.95)
≥4	29.1 (5.22)	³		34.3 (2.36)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander				
1	12.5 (3.10)	³		11.6 (1.10)
2	26.1 (5.14)	³		27.0 (1.66)
3	25.0 (5.75)	³		21.4 (1.70)
≥4	36.4 (5.83)	72.8 (30.04) ²		40.0 (2.25)

Appendix 8.17 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.17. (continued)

FAMILY SIZE	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)			
	Diabetes Diagnosis			No Diabetes, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Adults Age ≥20 Years 2006–2010	Age <20 Years, Among Youth 2006–2010	
≥65				
Non-Hispanic white				
1	30.0 (1.34)	32.6 (5.00)		35.6 (0.77)
2	53.7 (1.73)	45.9 (6.14)		54.9 (0.75)
3	9.6 (1.24)	10.4 (3.91) ¹		6.4 (0.48)
≥4	6.7 (1.16)	³		3.1 (0.33)
Non-Hispanic black				
1	34.0 (2.52)	52.8 (8.12)		39.7 (1.84)
2	40.5 (2.50)	29.9 (7.41)		35.6 (2.07)
3	13.7 (1.68)	³		11.9 (1.53)
≥4	11.8 (2.44)	³		12.8 (1.59)
Hispanic				
1	21.7 (2.18)	20.2 (5.98)		26.0 (1.60)
2	41.0 (3.36)	37.3 (7.95)		41.9 (2.21)
3	14.1 (2.19)	³		14.7 (1.85)
≥4	23.2 (3.01)	29.7 (9.38) ¹		17.4 (1.86)
Mexican American				
1	15.9 (2.23)	17.7 (7.05) ¹		21.7 (2.17)
2	39.9 (3.81)	28.2 (10.04) ¹		43.1 (3.29)
3	14.1 (2.37)	³		13.4 (2.44)
≥4	30.1 (4.19)	40.3 (12.98) ¹		21.8 (3.03)
Other Hispanic				
1	29.9 (4.51)	24.1 (9.08) ¹		30.2 (2.28)
2	42.4 (5.85)	51.3 (13.21)		40.6 (2.96)
3	14.1 (4.21) ¹	³		16.0 (2.84)
≥4	13.6 (3.87)	³		13.2 (2.22)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander				
1	16.8 (3.19)	31.8 (12.24) ¹		25.1 (2.59)
2	36.1 (5.06)	49.7 (22.68) ²		43.5 (2.83)
3	21.3 (5.18)	³		12.6 (1.94)
≥4	25.8 (4.68)	³		18.8 (2.68)

Subgroup analysis by age for youth was not possible because of insufficient sample size. Household/family size is based on interviewer's assessment of related persons by blood or marriage living in the same dwelling. Household size is 1 for persons living alone or living with an unrelated individual (e.g., roommate). Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.18. Level of Attained Education Among Adults Age ≥25 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
<9th grade	11.6 (0.55)	14.1 (1.78)	5.1 (0.15)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	12.1 (0.62)	12.6 (1.47)	8.1 (0.17)
High school diploma or GED	31.2 (0.92)	28.9 (2.40)	26.6 (0.30)
Some college/Associate degree	27.5 (0.82)	27.8 (2.83)	28.8 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or above	17.6 (0.75)	18.6 (2.00)	31.4 (0.41)
Age (years)			
25–44			
<9th grade	8.6 (2.04)	2.1 (0.91) ²	4.5 (0.22)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	9.5 (1.44)	8.9 (2.40)	7.9 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED	30.2 (2.20)	26.2 (4.23)	23.4 (0.43)
Some college/Associate degree	33.8 (2.52)	36.5 (5.44)	30.3 (0.43)
Bachelor's degree or above	17.9 (1.96)	26.3 (3.73)	33.9 (0.52)

Appendix 8.18 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.18. (continued)

EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
45–64			
<9th grade	8.7 (0.75)	13.6 (2.63)	4.1 (0.19)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	11.2 (0.89)	12.4 (2.60)	7.0 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED	31.8 (1.37)	30.4 (3.88)	27.7 (0.48)
Some college/Associate degree	29.8 (1.27)	24.9 (4.30)	29.2 (0.45)
Bachelor’s degree or above	18.6 (1.12)	18.7 (3.71)	32.0 (0.62)
≥65			
<9th grade	16.3 (0.87)	32.0 (4.36)	9.0 (0.36)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	13.9 (0.89)	18.2 (3.15)	11.3 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED	30.7 (1.19)	30.6 (4.04)	32.7 (0.68)
Some college/Associate degree	22.8 (1.15)	11.6 (2.60)	23.6 (0.63)
Bachelor’s degree or above	16.3 (0.96)	7.6 (2.15)	23.4 (0.68)
Sex			
Male			
<9th grade	11.3 (0.80)	13.7 (2.37)	5.7 (0.22)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	11.2 (0.89)	11.5 (2.13)	8.2 (0.25)
High school diploma or GED	29.5 (1.23)	26.5 (3.39)	26.9 (0.42)
Some college/Associate degree	26.8 (1.15)	29.3 (4.70)	26.7 (0.42)
Bachelor’s degree or above	21.2 (1.17)	19.0 (3.07)	32.5 (0.54)
Female			
<9th grade	12.0 (0.75)	14.5 (2.57)	4.5 (0.17)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	12.9 (0.80)	13.6 (2.10)	8.0 (0.22)
High school diploma or GED	33.0 (1.14)	31.2 (3.42)	26.4 (0.39)
Some college/Associate degree	28.3 (1.07)	22.3 (2.68)	30.7 (0.36)
Bachelor’s degree or above	13.8 (0.88)	18.4 (2.73)	30.4 (0.46)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
<9th grade	7.5 (0.64)	8.9 (2.13)	2.3 (0.11)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	10.2 (0.83)	9.5 (1.65)	6.3 (0.19)
High school diploma or GED	33.5 (1.20)	29.7 (3.15)	27.0 (0.38)
Some college/Associate degree	28.7 (1.02)	29.1 (3.79)	30.0 (0.36)
Bachelor’s degree or above	20.1 (1.04)	22.8 (2.85)	34.4 (0.50)
Non-Hispanic black			
<9th grade	8.1 (0.93)	7.7 (3.23) ²	3.3 (0.27)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	17.9 (1.36)	23.0 (4.16)	12.3 (0.53)
High school diploma or GED	31.4 (2.07)	36.2 (5.55)	29.7 (0.73)
Some college/Associate degree	29.3 (1.96)	25.4 (5.05)	33.2 (0.73)
Bachelor’s degree or above	13.3 (1.25)	7.7 (2.59) ¹	21.5 (0.71)
Hispanic			
Mexican American			
<9th grade	35.4 (1.82)	46.9 (5.32)	21.7 (0.71)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	15.7 (1.69)	17.7 (4.16)	16.0 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED	22.4 (1.63)	16.2 (3.36)	25.9 (0.71)
Some college/Associate degree	20.4 (1.58)	11.4 (3.77) ¹	21.2 (0.67)
Bachelor’s degree or above	6.1 (0.87)	7.8 (2.80) ¹	15.2 (0.59)
Other Hispanic			
<9th grade	39.3 (2.35)	50.0 (7.03)	25.8 (0.96)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	15.3 (2.26)	22.1 (5.83)	18.5 (0.73)
High school diploma or GED	21.5 (2.11)	13.9 (3.69) ¹	26.6 (0.98)
Some college/Associate degree	19.3 (1.90)	9.8 (4.04) ²	19.0 (0.86)
Bachelor’s degree or above	4.6 (0.89)	³	10.1 (0.58)
Other Hispanic			
<9th grade	28.6 (2.86)	41.4 (8.16)	15.2 (0.88)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	16.4 (2.58)	9.9 (4.36) ²	12.2 (0.73)
High school diploma or GED	23.9 (2.83)	20.1 (6.28) ¹	24.9 (1.07)
Some college/Associate degree	22.4 (2.62)	³	24.6 (1.00)
Bachelor’s degree or above	8.7 (1.76)	14.3 (5.14) ¹	23.1 (1.10)

Appendix 8.18 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.18. (continued)

EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<9th grade	7.0 (1.27)	20.8 (6.69) ¹	5.1 (0.61)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	5.6 (1.33)	³	3.5 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED	24.4 (3.88)	³	16.6 (1.01)
Some college/Associate degree	22.7 (3.29)	³	18.9 (1.02)
Bachelor's degree or above	40.3 (4.01)	41.0 (13.27) ¹	55.9 (1.54)

Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%² Relative standard error >40%–50%³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.19. Level of Attained Education Among Adults Age ≥25 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age and Sex, and Age and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Age (years), sex			
25–44			
Male			
<9th grade	10.3 (3.29) ¹	³	5.4 (0.32)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	10.0 (2.43)	8.1 (3.66) ²	8.2 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED	30.6 (3.09)	21.7 (5.46)	25.7 (0.61)
Some college/Associate degree	31.2 (3.68)	42.3 (8.94)	28.4 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or above	17.9 (2.80)	24.8 (5.37)	32.3 (0.68)
Female			
<9th grade	6.5 (1.69)	³	3.6 (0.22)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	8.9 (1.68)	9.8 (2.91)	7.6 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED	29.7 (2.87)	30.8 (5.79)	21.1 (0.57)
Some college/Associate degree	37.0 (3.14)	30.5 (4.85)	32.3 (0.56)
Bachelor's degree or above	17.9 (2.85)	27.9 (5.50)	35.4 (0.64)
45–64			
Male			
<9th grade	8.0 (1.00)	14.4 (4.06) ¹	4.3 (0.26)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	10.2 (1.22)	11.5 (3.51)	7.6 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED	30.9 (1.83)	28.1 (5.26)	27.2 (0.68)
Some college/Associate degree	29.1 (1.82)	27.0 (6.80)	27.1 (0.69)
Bachelor's degree or above	21.8 (1.68)	19.0 (5.54)	33.8 (0.82)
Female			
<9th grade	9.4 (1.06)	12.6 (3.52)	3.9 (0.27)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	12.2 (1.20)	13.3 (4.06)	6.5 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED	32.9 (1.68)	32.9 (5.59)	28.1 (0.63)
Some college/Associate degree	30.5 (1.70)	22.6 (4.88)	31.2 (0.61)
Bachelor's degree or above	15.0 (1.34)	18.6 (4.52)	30.3 (0.76)
≥65			
Male			
<9th grade	15.8 (1.30)	30.6 (6.07)	10.4 (0.65)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	12.9 (1.21)	17.6 (5.24)	10.1 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED	27.3 (1.69)	32.0 (6.36)	29.5 (0.96)
Some college/Associate degree	22.3 (1.66)	10.9 (4.17) ¹	20.6 (0.94)
Bachelor's degree or above	21.7 (1.71)	8.9 (3.54) ¹	29.4 (1.13)
Female			
<9th grade	16.7 (1.27)	33.1 (6.04)	8.0 (0.41)

Appendix 8.19 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.19. (continued)

EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
9th–12th grade, no diploma	14.9 (1.23)	18.6 (3.73)	12.1 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED	34.1 (1.67)	29.6 (5.02)	34.9 (0.85)
Some college/Associate degree	23.2 (1.60)	12.1 (3.24)	25.9 (0.79)
Bachelor's degree or above	11.1 (1.05)	6.7 (2.63) ¹	19.1 (0.73)
Age (years), race/ethnicity			
25–44			
Non-Hispanic white			
<9th grade	³	³	1.1 (0.13)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	6.8 (2.45) ¹	6.2 (2.70) ²	5.2 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED	28.4 (3.37)	25.0 (5.21)	22.3 (0.54)
Some college/Associate degree	38.9 (4.02)	39.0 (6.76)	32.4 (0.58)
Bachelor's degree or above	21.8 (3.38)	28.9 (4.75)	39.0 (0.69)
Non-Hispanic black			
<9th grade	³	³	1.3 (0.24)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	6.3 (2.12) ¹	16.7 (6.91) ²	9.2 (0.71)
High school diploma or GED	43.6 (5.43)	31.0 (7.79)	28.7 (1.19)
Some college/Associate degree	32.9 (5.34)	38.4 (9.43)	36.1 (1.15)
Bachelor's degree or above	16.3 (3.66)	13.9 (6.38) ²	24.7 (1.12)
Hispanic			
<9th grade	27.3 (5.07)	15.8 (6.31) ²	18.6 (0.89)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	19.3 (3.48)	23.9 (8.67) ¹	17.6 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED	21.7 (3.64)	27.9 (8.59) ¹	26.5 (0.93)
Some college/Associate degree	26.0 (4.17)	³	22.9 (0.82)
Bachelor's degree or above	5.7 (1.70)	³	14.4 (0.74)
Mexican American			
<9th grade	28.7 (5.56)	³	21.0 (1.16)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	20.4 (4.09)	41.1 (12.88) ¹	20.8 (0.95)
High school diploma or GED	22.8 (4.16)	21.6 (10.63) ²	28.2 (1.27)
Some college/Associate degree	24.8 (4.36)	³	19.9 (1.03)
Bachelor's degree or above	3.3 (1.52) ²	³	10.1 (0.73)
Other Hispanic			
<9th grade	23.6 (11.37) ²	³	14.1 (1.10)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	16.5 (6.72) ¹	³	11.8 (0.97)
High school diploma or GED	18.8 (6.98) ¹	36.8 (15.17) ²	23.5 (1.30)
Some college/Associate degree	29.3 (8.98) ¹	³	28.2 (1.32)
Bachelor's degree or above	11.8 (4.69) ²	³	22.4 (1.45)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<9th grade	³	³	3.2 (0.72)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	³	³	2.4 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED	27.7 (10.89) ²	³	12.4 (1.30)
Some college/Associate degree	15.3 (6.65) ²	³	18.4 (1.35)
Bachelor's degree or above	52.9 (11.49) ¹	100.0	63.6 (1.85)
45–64			
Non-Hispanic white			
<9th grade	4.9 (0.80)	³	1.6 (0.15)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	9.4 (1.18)	4.5 (2.36) ¹	5.3 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED	33.7 (1.76)	34.0 (5.57)	28.0 (0.59)
Some college/Associate degree	30.5 (1.51)	28.1 (6.28)	30.2 (0.56)
Bachelor's degree or above	21.5 (1.61)	25.3 (5.55)	34.9 (0.74)
Non-Hispanic black			
<9th grade	4.6 (1.07)	³	2.9 (0.45)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	15.1 (1.99)	25.8 (7.40)	14.1 (0.79)
High school diploma or GED	32.6 (3.08)	32.2 (8.46)	30.3 (1.12)
Some college/Associate degree	33.6 (3.10)	28.9 (7.61)	33.5 (1.17)
Bachelor's degree or above	14.1 (1.77)	8.1 (4.03) ²	19.2 (1.06)
Hispanic			
<9th grade	30.7 (2.75)	57.2 (9.22)	23.6 (1.13)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	15.2 (2.21)	17.5 (7.64) ²	14.0 (0.91)
High school diploma or GED	25.1 (2.54)	11.5 (4.35) ¹	25.4 (1.26)
Some college/Associate degree	23.3 (2.34)	³	19.8 (1.05)
Bachelor's degree or above	5.7 (1.13)	³	17.3 (1.06)

Appendix 8.19 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.19. (continued)

EDUCATION LEVEL	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Mexican American			
<9th grade	33.9 (3.58)	62.6 (11.72)	32.1 (1.62)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	16.4 (3.20)	³	14.8 (1.14)
High school diploma or GED	23.3 (3.19)	12.5 (5.66) ²	24.0 (1.67)
Some college/Associate degree	21.4 (2.87)	³	18.4 (1.33)
Bachelor's degree or above	5.0 (1.26)	³	10.7 (1.17)
Other Hispanic			
<9th grade	25.3 (4.07)	45.6 (14.20) ¹	12.4 (1.42)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	13.3 (2.64)	19.1 (9.17) ²	12.8 (1.36)
High school diploma or GED	28.1 (4.23)	³	27.3 (1.94)
Some college/Associate degree	26.3 (3.94)	³	21.6 (1.68)
Bachelor's degree or above	7.0 (2.10)	³	25.9 (1.89)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<9th grade	2.6 (0.54)	³	5.1 (0.97)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	7.0 (2.38) ¹	³	4.1 (0.86)
High school diploma or GED	23.2 (6.48)	³	20.1 (1.80)
Some college/Associate degree	20.5 (4.87)	³	20.5 (1.77)
Bachelor's degree or above	46.7 (6.76)	³	50.2 (2.41)
≥65			
Non-Hispanic white			
<9th grade	11.1 (0.97)	27.9 (6.20)	6.2 (0.32)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	11.8 (1.10)	18.3 (4.34)	10.6 (0.48)
High school diploma or GED	34.4 (1.56)	31.5 (5.43)	33.7 (0.81)
Some college/Associate degree	24.5 (1.44)	13.6 (3.66)	25.0 (0.73)
Bachelor's degree or above	18.2 (1.24)	8.7 (3.10) ¹	24.5 (0.79)
Non-Hispanic black			
<9th grade	17.2 (2.03)	20.6 (5.33)	13.7 (1.50)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	27.9 (2.54)	25.3 (6.25)	20.2 (1.36)
High school diploma or GED	23.4 (2.27)	49.0 (9.01)	31.9 (1.79)
Some college/Associate degree	20.5 (1.97)	5.1 (2.56) ²	19.5 (1.42)
Bachelor's degree or above	11.0 (1.60)	³	14.7 (1.40)
Hispanic			
<9th grade	48.8 (3.73)	55.4 (7.96)	39.7 (2.09)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	14.2 (2.83)	13.4 (5.33) ²	11.3 (1.45)
High school diploma or GED	18.3 (2.78)	14.1 (6.32) ²	23.3 (1.84)
Some college/Associate degree	11.7 (2.05)	³	13.2 (1.53)
Bachelor's degree or above	7.0 (1.91)	³	12.5 (1.46)
Mexican American			
<9th grade	57.9 (4.52)	57.5 (10.03)	48.5 (3.31)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	9.3 (2.47)	17.1 (8.09) ²	10.6 (1.91)
High school diploma or GED	17.2 (3.91)	³	21.7 (2.82)
Some college/Associate degree	10.8 (2.41)	³	12.1 (2.24)
Bachelor's degree or above	4.8 (2.03) ²	³	7.1 (1.68)
Other Hispanic			
<9th grade	36.0 (5.42)	51.8 (12.64)	31.0 (2.44)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	21.1 (5.59)	³	12.0 (2.16)
High school diploma or GED	19.9 (3.90)	³	24.8 (2.38)
Some college/Associate degree	13.1 (3.55)	³	14.4 (2.14)
Bachelor's degree or above	9.9 (3.61) ¹	17.3 (7.83) ²	17.8 (2.20)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<9th grade	14.2 (2.99)	38.8 (9.17)	13.3 (2.15)
9th–12th grade, no diploma	4.7 (1.59) ¹	³	6.9 (1.42)
High school diploma or GED	24.3 (4.62)	³	25.5 (2.43)
Some college/Associate degree	27.7 (5.51)	³	16.0 (2.10)
Bachelor's degree or above	29.1 (4.82)	29.1 (12.96) ²	38.3 (3.75)

Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%² Relative standard error >40%–50%³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.20. Family Income Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2007–2010

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥ 20 Years 2009–2010	Age < 20 Years 2007–2010*	
\$0–\$34,999	43.8 (0.99)	54.3 (2.82)	32.4 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.9 (0.60)	11.6 (1.76)	14.5 (0.21)
\$50,000–\$74,999	17.5 (0.69)	16.9 (2.82)	18.7 (0.25)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9.8 (0.61)	8.0 (1.62)	12.5 (0.24)
\geq \$100,000	13.0 (0.81)	9.2 (1.57)	21.9 (0.43)
Age (years)			
20–44			
\$0–\$34,999	39.7 (2.43)	47.1 (4.75)	33.6 (0.52)
\$35,000–\$49,999	13.7 (1.88)	15.0 (3.22)	14.6 (0.31)
\$50,000–\$74,999	20.1 (2.10)	20.7 (5.73)	19.3 (0.34)
\$75,000–\$99,999	11.3 (1.76)	6.8 (1.99)	12.7 (0.33)
\geq \$100,000	15.2 (2.06)	10.4 (2.57)	19.8 (0.46)
45–64			
\$0–\$34,999	37.8 (1.34)	49.7 (4.59)	24.7 (0.49)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.3 (0.90)	8.3 (2.07)	12.7 (0.33)
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.3 (1.04)	17.8 (3.32)	19.1 (0.42)
\$75,000–\$99,999	11.7 (0.96)	12.2 (3.58)	14.4 (0.39)
\geq \$100,000	16.9 (1.28)	12.0 (3.06)	29.1 (0.71)
≥ 65			
\$0–\$34,999	52.9 (1.45)	76.0 (4.31)	46.6 (0.88)
\$35,000–\$49,999	17.4 (1.04)	9.9 (2.87)	18.0 (0.62)
\$50,000–\$74,999	15.5 (0.99)	7.9 (2.84) ¹	15.8 (0.53)
\$75,000–\$99,999	6.9 (0.80)	3.7 (1.82) ²	7.7 (0.44)
\geq \$100,000	7.3 (0.85)	³	11.9 (0.59)
Sex			
Male			
\$0–\$34,999	36.8 (1.32)	46.9 (4.00)	30.1 (0.51)
\$35,000–\$49,999	16.0 (0.99)	13.2 (2.70)	14.6 (0.33)
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.9 (1.07)	24.3 (5.22)	19.6 (0.34)
\$75,000–\$99,999	10.7 (0.94)	8.0 (2.52) ¹	13.0 (0.34)
\geq \$100,000	17.6 (1.26)	7.6 (2.31) ¹	22.7 (0.55)
Female			
\$0–\$34,999	51.2 (1.38)	60.8 (3.35)	34.6 (0.45)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.8 (0.94)	10.1 (2.09)	14.3 (0.25)
\$50,000–\$74,999	15.9 (0.93)	10.5 (2.19)	17.9 (0.32)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8.9 (0.83)	8.0 (1.84)	12.1 (0.30)
\geq \$100,000	8.2 (0.76)	10.6 (1.97)	21.1 (0.44)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
\$0–\$34,999	39.8 (1.20)	46.2 (3.70)	27.6 (0.44)
\$35,000–\$49,999	16.1 (0.84)	14.7 (2.57)	14.0 (0.26)
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.1 (0.91)	17.5 (3.98)	19.4 (0.31)
\$75,000–\$99,999	11.0 (0.83)	10.6 (2.54)	13.6 (0.30)
\geq \$100,000	15.0 (1.10)	11.0 (2.13)	25.4 (0.52)
Non-Hispanic black			
\$0–\$34,999	57.7 (1.99)	69.3 (5.49)	48.4 (0.97)
\$35,000–\$49,999	13.9 (1.19)	6.6 (2.45) ¹	14.8 (0.49)
\$50,000–\$74,999	15.4 (1.57)	16.7 (4.86)	16.8 (0.61)
\$75,000–\$99,999	6.4 (1.06)	³	9.3 (0.53)
\geq \$100,000	6.6 (0.89)	6.1 (2.48) ²	10.7 (0.66)
Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	49.3 (2.23)	67.3 (5.49)	45.0 (0.86)
\$35,000–\$49,999	18.6 (1.81)	5.2 (1.84) ¹	17.7 (0.53)
\$50,000–\$74,999	16.9 (1.64)	18.1 (4.34)	17.2 (0.56)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7.3 (1.33)	4.9 (2.33) ²	9.2 (0.47)
\geq \$100,000	7.9 (1.31)	³	10.9 (0.54)
Mexican American			
\$0–\$34,999	46.6 (3.00)	69.1 (6.67)	46.3 (1.03)
\$35,000–\$49,999	19.2 (2.38)	³	17.6 (0.69)
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.7 (2.21)	18.5 (4.99) ¹	16.9 (0.70)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8.6 (1.90)	³	8.6 (0.55)
\geq \$100,000	6.9 (1.37)	³	10.6 (0.66)

Appendix 8.20 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.20. (continued)

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2007–2010*	
Other Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	53.9 (3.00)	64.3 (9.07)	42.8 (1.41)
\$35,000–\$49,999	17.6 (2.93)	8.8 (3.92) ²	18.0 (0.81)
\$50,000–\$74,999	13.8 (2.42)	17.5 (8.01) ²	17.7 (1.00)
\$75,000–\$99,999	5.0 (1.46)	³	10.3 (0.81)
≥\$100,000	9.7 (2.56)	³	11.2 (0.87)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
\$0–\$34,999	26.8 (3.45)	73.2 (13.73)	25.3 (1.13)
\$35,000–\$49,999	11.1 (2.88)	³	10.6 (0.70)
\$50,000–\$74,999	17.7 (3.61)	³	18.3 (0.92)
\$75,000–\$99,999	17.4 (3.13)	³	14.0 (0.91)
≥\$100,000	27.1 (4.32)	³	31.8 (1.36)

Data are self-reported.

* Imputed values available for 2007 to 2010.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%² Relative standard error >40%–50%³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2007–2010

APPENDIX 8.21. Family Income Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age and Sex, and Age and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2007–2010

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2007–2010*	
Age (years), sex			
20–44			
Male			
\$0–\$34,999	34.1 (3.70)	36.0 (6.89)	31.9 (0.67)
\$35,000–\$49,999	11.6 (2.43)	18.9 (5.34)	15.2 (0.44)
\$50,000–\$74,999	23.3 (2.92)	29.9 (10.37) ¹	20.4 (0.50)
\$75,000–\$99,999	10.9 (2.47)	6.1 (2.93) ²	12.8 (0.49)
≥\$100,000	20.1 (3.12)	9.1 (3.62) ¹	19.7 (0.64)
Female			
\$0–\$34,999	46.1 (3.65)	57.4 (5.27)	35.3 (0.63)
\$35,000–\$49,999	16.1 (2.85)	11.5 (3.67) ¹	14.1 (0.37)
\$50,000–\$74,999	16.4 (2.71)	12.1 (3.60)	18.3 (0.45)
\$75,000–\$99,999	11.7 (2.46)	7.4 (2.64) ¹	12.4 (0.43)
≥\$100,000	9.7 (2.35)	11.6 (3.56)	19.9 (0.52)
45–64			
Male			
\$0–\$34,999	31.2 (1.69)	48.7 (6.12)	23.7 (0.64)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.0 (1.39)	5.7 (2.19) ¹	12.0 (0.47)
\$50,000–\$74,999	20.3 (1.56)	25.0 (5.00)	19.3 (0.59)
\$75,000–\$99,999	11.4 (1.35)	11.8 (5.02) ²	14.7 (0.61)
≥\$100,000	22.1 (2.01)	³	30.3 (0.85)
Female			
\$0–\$34,999	44.8 (1.90)	50.8 (5.96)	25.6 (0.63)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.6 (1.24)	10.7 (3.52) ¹	13.4 (0.46)
\$50,000–\$74,999	16.2 (1.34)	10.7 (4.17) ¹	18.9 (0.54)
\$75,000–\$99,999	12.1 (1.38)	12.6 (4.11) ¹	14.1 (0.49)
≥\$100,000	11.3 (1.30)	15.2 (4.23)	28.0 (0.84)
≥65			
Male			
\$0–\$34,999	45.2 (2.08)	71.1 (7.55)	39.9 (1.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999	19.1 (1.60)	14.5 (5.26) ¹	19.3 (0.93)
\$50,000–\$74,999	15.6 (1.48)	³	17.0 (0.79)

Appendix 8.21 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.21. (continued)

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2007–2010*	
\$75,000–\$99,999	9.6 (1.38)	3	9.0 (0.67)
≥\$100,000	10.5 (1.38)	3	14.8 (0.97)
Female			
\$0–\$34,999	60.3 (1.92)	78.8 (5.18)	51.4 (1.07)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.8 (1.36)	7.3 (3.22) ²	17.1 (0.75)
\$50,000–\$74,999	15.4 (1.42)	7.7 (3.62) ²	14.9 (0.71)
\$75,000–\$99,999	4.3 (0.92)	3	6.7 (0.51)
≥\$100,000	4.2 (0.84)	3	9.9 (0.63)
Age (years), race/ethnicity			
20–44			
Non-Hispanic white			
\$0–\$34,999	32.9 (3.69)	36.4 (5.62)	27.1 (0.59)
\$35,000–\$49,999	13.3 (2.81)	18.9 (4.52)	13.9 (0.40)
\$50,000–\$74,999	20.3 (3.27)	25.2 (7.71) ¹	20.6 (0.45)
\$75,000–\$99,999	16.2 (2.96)	8.6 (2.85) ¹	14.5 (0.44)
≥\$100,000	17.3 (3.22)	10.9 (3.31)	23.9 (0.63)
Non-Hispanic black			
\$0–\$34,999	48.4 (4.67)	77.9 (7.07)	48.8 (1.27)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.0 (4.14)	3	15.6 (0.69)
\$50,000–\$74,999	21.9 (4.73)	3	16.7 (0.81)
\$75,000–\$99,999	4.1 (1.90) ²	3	8.7 (0.75)
≥\$100,000	9.6 (3.44) ¹	3	10.2 (0.87)
Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	45.5 (4.99)	61.7 (10.23)	46.6 (1.02)
\$35,000–\$49,999	16.0 (3.68)	3	17.8 (0.62)
\$50,000–\$74,999	19.5 (3.89)	18.0 (9.16) ²	17.2 (0.67)
\$75,000–\$99,999	5.8 (2.09) ¹	3	8.7 (0.53)
≥\$100,000	13.2 (3.72)	3	9.7 (0.62)
Mexican American			
\$0–\$34,999	43.0 (5.57)	74.6 (12.34)	48.2 (1.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	18.9 (4.86)	3	17.9 (0.82)
\$50,000–\$74,999	21.4 (4.80)	3	16.7 (0.84)
\$75,000–\$99,999	5.9 (2.53) ²	3	7.7 (0.62)
≥\$100,000	10.8 (3.53) ¹	3	9.5 (0.80)
Other Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	51.9 (10.02)	46.1 (13.84) ¹	43.7 (1.62)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8.7 (3.32) ¹	3	17.6 (0.91)
\$50,000–\$74,999	14.4 (6.45) ²	34.3 (15.74) ²	18.0 (1.16)
\$75,000–\$99,999	3	3	10.5 (0.95)
≥\$100,000	19.2 (9.29) ²	3	10.2 (0.95)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
\$0–\$34,999	19.6 (8.81) ²	63.1 (22.68) ¹	26.2 (1.46)
\$35,000–\$49,999	3	3	10.6 (0.97)
\$50,000–\$74,999	17.9 (8.96) ²	3	18.4 (1.23)
\$75,000–\$99,999	26.8 (11.86) ²	3	14.3 (1.08)
≥\$100,000	29.5 (11.19) ¹	3	30.5 (1.59)
45–64			
Non-Hispanic white			
\$0–\$34,999	32.7 (1.73)	40.3 (6.41)	20.6 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$49,999	14.5 (1.21)	9.7 (3.11) ¹	11.9 (0.38)
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.4 (1.42)	13.6 (3.83)	19.3 (0.51)
\$75,000–\$99,999	13.4 (1.34)	18.3 (6.06) ¹	15.1 (0.45)
≥\$100,000	21.0 (1.83)	18.1 (4.76)	33.1 (0.84)
Non-Hispanic black			
\$0–\$34,999	54.4 (2.67)	54.1 (9.36)	43.5 (1.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999	12.7 (1.52)	7.2 (3.54) ²	14.2 (0.82)
\$50,000–\$74,999	16.4 (1.98)	33.0 (9.41)	17.9 (1.09)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8.6 (1.80)	3	11.8 (0.97)
≥\$100,000	7.9 (1.24)	3	12.6 (0.92)
Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	43.3 (2.91)	72.6 (6.33)	37.1 (1.43)
\$35,000–\$49,999	21.9 (2.66)	3	18.1 (1.20)
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.9 (2.15)	18.5 (4.78)	18.8 (1.20)

Appendix 8.21 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.21. (continued)

FAMILY INCOME	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2007–2010*	
\$75,000–\$99,999	8.6 (1.99)	3	11.0 (0.97)
≥\$100,000	7.3 (1.76)	3	15.0 (1.15)
Mexican American			
\$0–\$34,999	42.3 (3.89)	66.4 (9.12)	37.9 (1.85)
\$35,000–\$49,999	22.1 (3.23)	3	17.0 (1.59)
\$50,000–\$74,999	20.8 (2.76)	25.8 (7.59)	18.6 (1.62)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9.3 (2.69)	3	11.0 (1.25)
≥\$100,000	5.5 (1.74) ¹	3	15.5 (1.57)
Other Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	45.0 (4.83)	85.3 (8.44)	36.0 (2.30)
\$35,000–\$49,999	21.8 (4.60)	3	19.6 (1.82)
\$50,000–\$74,999	15.5 (3.58)	3	19.0 (1.93)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7.5 (2.66) ¹	3	11.0 (1.40)
≥\$100,000	10.2 (3.53) ¹	3	14.4 (1.62)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
\$0–\$34,999	23.4 (5.34)	85.6 (17.42)	18.3 (1.68)
\$35,000–\$49,999	11.4 (3.67) ¹	3	9.5 (1.04)
\$50,000–\$74,999	22.7 (6.81)	3	19.5 (1.60)
\$75,000–\$99,999	14.7 (4.44) ¹	3	15.8 (1.70)
≥\$100,000	27.8 (6.98)	3	36.9 (2.54)
≥65			
Non-Hispanic white			
\$0–\$34,999	49.6 (1.67)	76.9 (5.80)	44.4 (1.00)
\$35,000–\$49,999	18.6 (1.27)	13.1 (4.25) ¹	18.9 (0.70)
\$50,000–\$74,999	17.3 (1.25)	3	16.4 (0.61)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7.1 (0.99)	3	7.9 (0.51)
≥\$100,000	7.4 (1.04)	3	12.4 (0.67)
Non-Hispanic black			
\$0–\$34,999	67.5 (3.53)	82.2 (8.43)	61.8 (2.17)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.3 (2.32)	3	12.3 (1.51)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10.3 (1.85)	3	13.6 (1.38)
\$75,000–\$99,999	4.1 (1.25) ¹	3	5.2 (0.90)
≥\$100,000	2.8 (0.97) ¹	3	7.1 (1.34)
Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	62.4 (3.60)	66.5 (10.32)	58.5 (2.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	14.7 (3.19)	3	15.9 (1.54)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11.6 (2.19)	3	11.7 (1.37)
\$75,000–\$99,999	5.9 (2.32) ¹	3	7.5 (1.45)
≥\$100,000	5.4 (1.85) ¹	3	6.4 (1.35)
Mexican American			
\$0–\$34,999	58.0 (4.82)	67.4 (13.22)	58.2 (2.84)
\$35,000–\$49,999	14.0 (3.82)	3	16.9 (2.09)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12.1 (2.91)	3	11.5 (2.26)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9.7 (3.84) ¹	3	9.0 (2.23)
≥\$100,000	6.2 (2.61) ²	3	4.4 (1.58) ¹
Other Hispanic			
\$0–\$34,999	68.1 (5.22)	64.5 (16.39)	58.7 (3.34)
\$35,000–\$49,999	15.7 (5.30) ¹	3	14.8 (2.45)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11.0 (3.11)	3	11.9 (2.01)
\$75,000–\$99,999	3	3	6.2 (1.64)
≥\$100,000	3	3	8.4 (2.19)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
\$0–\$34,999	32.6 (4.90)	81.8 (16.59)	41.1 (3.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	12.7 (3.83)	3	13.9 (1.74)
\$50,000–\$74,999	13.0 (3.77)	3	13.6 (2.01)
\$75,000–\$99,999	16.2 (3.88)	3	7.9 (1.85)
≥\$100,000	25.5 (5.90)	3	23.5 (3.28)

Data are self-reported.

* Imputed values available for 2007 to 2010.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%² Relative standard error >40%–50%³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2007–2010

APPENDIX 8.22. Family Poverty Income Ratio Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

POVERTY INCOME RATIO	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥ 20 Years 2009–2010	Age < 20 Years 2006–2010	
<1.00	14.8 (0.62)	23.8 (2.21)	13.3 (0.27)
1.00–1.99	23.6 (0.86)	25.3 (3.03)	17.4 (0.27)
2.00–2.99	17.8 (0.68)	17.1 (1.94)	15.6 (0.25)
3.00–3.99	12.2 (0.69)	7.7 (1.29)	12.9 (0.22)
≥ 4.00	31.6 (0.96)	26.1 (2.40)	40.8 (0.46)
Age (years)			
20–44			
<1.00	20.0 (2.05)	26.7 (3.61)	16.7 (0.40)
1.00–1.99	23.9 (2.24)	24.5 (5.26)	19.4 (0.37)
2.00–2.99	17.3 (2.11)	13.0 (2.48)	16.5 (0.36)
3.00–3.99	9.5 (1.43)	8.3 (2.01)	13.1 (0.32)
≥ 4.00	29.3 (2.56)	27.5 (3.84)	34.3 (0.54)
45–64			
<1.00	14.7 (0.93)	21.3 (3.40)	9.4 (0.31)
1.00–1.99	20.9 (1.27)	24.6 (4.82)	12.5 (0.35)
2.00–2.99	15.6 (1.02)	15.2 (3.24)	13.0 (0.37)
3.00–3.99	12.0 (0.97)	9.2 (2.52)	12.2 (0.32)
≥ 4.00	36.8 (1.51)	29.7 (4.20)	52.9 (0.65)
≥ 65			
<1.00	13.0 (0.90)	21.9 (4.11)	10.2 (0.46)
1.00–1.99	27.2 (1.23)	28.1 (4.82)	22.7 (0.66)
2.00–2.99	21.2 (1.25)	29.5 (5.08)	18.8 (0.58)
3.00–3.99	13.7 (1.05)	3.8 (1.58) ²	14.0 (0.63)
≥ 4.00	24.9 (1.42)	16.7 (3.58)	34.3 (0.90)
Sex			
Male			
<1.00	10.9 (0.75)	18.1 (3.09)	11.7 (0.31)
1.00–1.99	20.4 (1.13)	26.6 (5.20)	16.6 (0.37)
2.00–2.99	17.9 (1.04)	20.1 (3.37)	15.6 (0.36)
3.00–3.99	12.4 (0.94)	10.2 (2.07)	13.3 (0.33)
≥ 4.00	38.4 (1.49)	25.0 (3.67)	42.8 (0.59)
Female			
<1.00	19.0 (1.01)	29.4 (2.99)	14.7 (0.33)
1.00–1.99	27.0 (1.20)	24.0 (3.19)	18.1 (0.35)
2.00–2.99	17.8 (0.94)	14.1 (1.98)	15.6 (0.31)
3.00–3.99	12.1 (0.96)	5.3 (1.52)	12.6 (0.26)
≥ 4.00	24.1 (1.20)	27.2 (3.01)	39.0 (0.49)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
<1.00	9.7 (0.69)	16.0 (2.47)	9.1 (0.28)
1.00–1.99	21.4 (1.05)	25.4 (4.28)	14.5 (0.31)
2.00–2.99	18.3 (0.94)	18.8 (2.44)	15.2 (0.31)
3.00–3.99	13.5 (0.94)	7.6 (1.51)	13.6 (0.28)
≥ 4.00	37.2 (1.27)	32.2 (3.53)	47.6 (0.54)
Non-Hispanic black			
<1.00	24.3 (1.85)	32.1 (4.57)	24.9 (0.84)
1.00–1.99	27.7 (2.03)	31.2 (5.01)	22.4 (0.60)
2.00–2.99	18.0 (1.61)	12.5 (3.35)	16.8 (0.63)
3.00–3.99	10.2 (1.44)	10.7 (4.51) ²	11.9 (0.49)
≥ 4.00	19.8 (1.61)	13.5 (3.28)	24.0 (0.86)
Hispanic			
<1.00	26.5 (1.93)	40.9 (4.77)	24.3 (0.71)
1.00–1.99	30.0 (2.30)	22.4 (3.77)	28.7 (0.74)
2.00–2.99	17.6 (1.61)	14.9 (4.75)	17.5 (0.54)
3.00–3.99	9.9 (1.37)	6.6 (3.09) ²	10.7 (0.44)
≥ 4.00	16.0 (1.77)	15.2 (4.18)	18.8 (0.70)

Appendix 8.22 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.22. (continued)

POVERTY INCOME RATIO	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Mexican American			
<1.00	24.5 (2.49)	43.1 (5.95)	26.3 (1.03)
1.00–1.99	32.2 (2.90)	21.1 (5.25)	30.5 (0.94)
2.00–2.99	17.0 (2.04)	16.6 (7.06) ²	17.2 (0.66)
3.00–3.99	10.0 (1.78)	³	9.5 (0.50)
≥4.00	16.3 (2.21)	12.4 (5.08) ²	16.5 (0.79)
Other Hispanic			
<1.00	30.0 (3.12)	37.5 (7.52)	21.0 (0.87)
1.00–1.99	26.1 (3.42)	24.4 (6.04)	25.9 (1.20)
2.00–2.99	18.6 (2.79)	12.3 (4.55) ¹	17.9 (0.99)
3.00–3.99	9.7 (2.12)	³	12.7 (0.86)
≥4.00	15.6 (2.81)	19.6 (7.04) ¹	22.5 (1.12)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<1.00	13.3 (2.32)	45.4 (16.63) ¹	11.5 (0.77)
1.00–1.99	14.2 (2.63)	³	14.2 (0.86)
2.00–2.99	12.0 (2.67)	³	13.3 (0.93)
3.00–3.99	10.1 (2.38)	³	11.4 (0.84)
≥4.00	50.4 (4.40)	³	49.6 (1.51)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native			
<1.00	25.5 (9.17) ¹	68.1 (18.8)	25.1 (4.36)
1.00–1.99	25.5 (9.22) ¹	³	21.4 (3.21)
2.00–2.99	³	³	13.7 (3.32)
3.00–3.99	³	³	11.1 (2.43)
≥4.00	30.2 (10.3) ¹	³	28.6 (3.84)

An additional 4.4% of data are missing for adults with diabetes and 7.7% for adults without diabetes. Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.23. Family Poverty Income Ratio Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age and Sex, and Age and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

POVERTY INCOME RATIO	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Age (years), sex			
20–44			
Male			
<1.00	17.5 (3.17)	21.7 (5.20)	14.6 (0.47)
1.00–1.99	18.1 (2.81)	26.6 (9.45) ¹	18.9 (0.54)
2.00–2.99	20.3 (3.12)	17.0 (4.58)	16.9 (0.51)
3.00–3.99	8.8 (2.08)	10.6 (3.54) ¹	13.8 (0.48)
≥4.00	35.3 (3.68)	24.1 (5.75)	35.8 (0.69)
Female			
<1.00	22.8 (2.47)	31.5 (4.85)	18.7 (0.51)
1.00–1.99	30.8 (3.23)	22.4 (4.59)	19.9 (0.49)
2.00–2.99	13.8 (2.49)	9.1 (2.15)	16.3 (0.44)
3.00–3.99	10.3 (2.04)	6.1 (2.13) ¹	12.3 (0.38)
≥4.00	22.3 (3.29)	30.9 (4.89)	32.8 (0.61)
45–64			
Male			
<1.00	10.4 (1.00)	15.2 (4.14)	9.0 (0.41)
1.00–1.99	19.0 (1.58)	27.7 (7.86)	12.2 (0.45)
2.00–2.99	15.1 (1.39)	17.9 (5.37)	12.4 (0.51)
3.00–3.99	11.5 (1.35)	10.9 (3.35) ¹	11.9 (0.43)
≥4.00	44.0 (2.26)	28.3 (6.35)	54.5 (0.82)
Female			
<1.00	19.5 (1.55)	28.0 (4.97)	9.8 (0.43)
1.00–1.99	23.0 (1.77)	21.3 (4.81)	12.8 (0.47)

Appendix 8.23 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.23. (continued)

POVERTY INCOME RATIO	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	No Diabetes 2009–2010
2.00–2.99	16.0 (1.46)	12.2 (3.50)	13.5 (0.51)
3.00–3.99	12.5 (1.36)	7.2 (3.51) ²	12.5 (0.46)
≥4.00	29.0 (1.89)	31.3 (5.10)	51.4 (0.78)
≥65			
Male			
<1.00	9.3 (1.12)	15.1 (5.50) ¹	7.0 (0.55)
1.00–1.99	23.4 (1.90)	24.3 (5.21)	19.9 (0.90)
2.00–2.99	20.8 (1.74)	32.7 (7.82)	13.4 (0.91)
3.00–3.99	14.9 (1.53)	7.7 (3.42) ²	14.8 (0.90)
≥4.00	31.6 (2.27)	20.2 (5.90)	38.9 (1.29)
Female			
<1.00	17.0 (1.41)	27.4 (5.89)	12.7 (0.66)
1.00–1.99	31.1 (1.78)	31.1 (7.61)	24.8 (0.87)
2.00–2.99	21.6 (1.64)	26.9 (6.23)	18.4 (0.78)
3.00–3.99	12.3 (1.31)	³	13.4 (0.79)
≥4.00	18.0 (1.58)	13.9 (4.46) ¹	30.7 (1.05)
Age (years), race/ethnicity			
20–44			
Non-Hispanic white			
<1.00	15.3 (2.90)	19.4 (4.25)	11.6 (0.45)
1.00–1.99	20.3 (3.14)	24.0 (7.18)	15.8 (0.47)
2.00–2.99	17.9 (3.30)	14.2 (3.17)	16.5 (0.50)
3.00–3.99	11.6 (2.33)	10.0 (2.74)	14.4 (0.45)
≥4.00	34.9 (3.89)	32.4 (5.22)	41.7 (0.68)
Non-Hispanic black			
<1.00	21.0 (4.06)	41.8 (7.35)	27.1 (1.12)
1.00–1.99	25.8 (4.86)	32.0 (8.45)	23.3 (0.89)
2.00–2.99	21.4 (4.68)	³	17.8 (0.89)
3.00–3.99	9.0 (2.95) ¹	³	11.8 (0.72)
≥4.00	22.8 (4.59)	11.2 (4.88) ²	20.0 (1.08)
Hispanic			
<1.00	31.2 (4.77)	43.3 (9.84)	27.2 (0.91)
1.00–1.99	27.0 (4.19)	22.4 (7.02) ¹	29.7 (0.88)
2.00–2.99	16.9 (3.57)	9.8 (4.35) ²	17.0 (0.62)
3.00–3.99	7.1 (2.35) ¹	³	10.2 (0.54)
≥4.00	17.8 (3.76)	21.7 (9.59) ²	15.9 (0.78)
Mexican American			
<1.00	27.9 (4.81)	47.5 (13.14)	29.8 (1.25)
1.00–1.99	30.4 (5.20)	28.8 (10.05) ¹	31.1 (1.04)
2.00–2.99	16.3 (4.10)	³	16.1 (0.77)
3.00–3.99	8.2 (3.01) ¹	³	9.2 (0.63)
≥4.00	17.2 (4.30)	³	13.8 (0.92)
Other Hispanic			
<1.00	40.1 (10.92)	37.1 (13.40) ¹	22.2 (1.12)
1.00–1.99	17.9 (5.78) ¹	⁺	27.1 (1.49)
2.00–2.99	18.6 (7.33) ¹	⁺	18.8 (1.18)
3.00–3.99	4.2 (2.01) ²	⁺	12.0 (1.03)
≥4.00	19.2 (7.26) ¹	⁺	19.9 (1.30)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<1.00	³	³	12.6 (1.05)
1.00–1.99	³	³	15.0 (1.16)
2.00–2.99	³	³	13.1 (1.14)
3.00–3.99	³	³	11.6 (1.23)
≥4.00	65.1 (11.83)	³	47.7 (1.86)
45–64			
Non-Hispanic white			
<1.00	9.9 (1.08)	12.2 (3.35)	6.7 (0.34)
1.00–1.99	18.3 (1.50)	26.3 (7.07)	9.9 (0.38)
2.00–2.99	14.8 (1.27)	13.8 (3.31)	12.0 (0.44)
3.00–3.99	12.6 (1.31)	6.9 (2.18) ²	12.2 (0.36)
≥4.00	44.4 (1.96)	40.8 (6.59)	59.2 (0.75)

Appendix 8.23 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.23. (continued)

POVERTY INCOME RATIO	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	No Diabetes 2009–2010
Non-Hispanic black			
<1.00	24.7 (2.78)	21.8 (5.72)	20.9 (1.00)
1.00–1.99	23.7 (3.33)	29.4 (9.37)	19.5 (1.02)
2.00–2.99	17.5 (2.13)	12.6 (6.32) ²	14.1 (0.90)
3.00–3.99	11.2 (2.11)	19.8 (10.02) ²	12.4 (0.82)
≥4.00	22.9 (2.49)	16.4 (6.33) ¹	33.1 (1.51)
Hispanic			
<1.00	24.1 (2.30)	43.3 (8.74)	16.5 (0.95)
1.00–1.99	29.9 (3.13)	17.6 (5.45) ¹	25.9 (1.37)
2.00–2.99	17.7 (2.11)	22.1 (10.81) ²	18.8 (1.19)
3.00–3.99	10.5 (2.20)	³	11.8 (0.95)
≥4.00	17.8 (2.70)	³	27.0 (1.37)
Mexican American			
<1.00	21.5 (2.98)	44.1 (10.80)	16.7 (1.23)
1.00–1.99	34.3 (3.98)	³	28.0 (1.91)
2.00–2.99	16.7 (2.68)	27.9 (15.04) ²	20.0 (1.63)
3.00–3.99	9.7 (2.72)	³	9.8 (1.08)
≥4.00	17.8 (3.39)	³	25.5 (1.83)
Other Hispanic			
<1.00	28.7 (3.92)	41.7 (14.53) ¹	16.2 (1.63)
1.00–1.99	22.2 (4.27)	36.0 (12.23) ¹	23.2 (2.04)
2.00–2.99	19.2 (4.17)	³	17.1 (1.83)
3.00–3.99	12.1 (3.60)	³	14.4 (1.82)
≥4.00	17.8 (4.19)	³	29.1 (2.09)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<1.00	13.7 (4.01)	87.5 (14.47)	8.9 (1.34)
1.00–1.99	12.4 (4.10) ¹	³	10.6 (1.18)
2.00–2.99	13.2 (4.52) ¹	³	13.5 (1.61)
3.00–3.99	9.9 (3.79) ¹	³	12.0 (1.43)
≥4.00	50.8 (6.77)	³	55.0 (2.53)
≥65			
Non-Hispanic white			
<1.00	7.8 (0.92)	14.5 (4.95) ¹	7.6 (0.47)
1.00–1.99	25.7 (1.49)	27.1 (7.03)	21.7 (0.76)
2.00–2.99	22.9 (1.68)	38.4 (7.24)	19.2 (0.66)
3.00–3.99	15.1 (1.34)	³	14.7 (0.72)
≥4.00	28.5 (1.79)	17.1 (4.95)	36.8 (1.05)
Non-Hispanic black			
<1.00	25.2 (2.86)	31.9 (8.44)	24.8 (1.69)
1.00–1.99	36.2 (3.26)	32.7 (8.14)	26.8 (1.76)
2.00–2.99	17.1 (2.37)	19.9 (7.77) ¹	19.3 (2.00)
3.00–3.99	9.0 (1.56)	³	10.3 (1.45)
≥4.00	12.5 (2.18)	³	18.9 (1.78)
Hispanic			
<1.00	27.3 (3.50)	33.8 (10.00) ¹	24.4 (2.19)
1.00–1.99	32.4 (4.10)	30.6 (7.69)	29.3 (1.96)
2.00–2.99	17.9 (3.03)	³	16.5 (1.92)
3.00–3.99	10.7 (2.64)	³	12.6 (1.56)
≥4.00	11.7 (2.76)	17.9 (7.03) ²	17.2 (1.97)
Mexican American			
<1.00	27.3 (5.19)	35.1 (15.01) ²	20.7 (2.31)
1.00–1.99	29.7 (5.25)	37.2 (11.17) ¹	32.5 (3.00)
2.00–2.99	18.1 (4.05)	³	18.9 (2.63)
3.00–3.99	12.4 (3.26)	³	13.2 (2.22)
≥4.00	12.5 (3.71)	³	14.7 (2.63)
Other Hispanic			
<1.00	27.3 (4.32)	32.4 (12.49) ¹	27.9 (3.50)
1.00–1.99	36.2 (5.95)	22.5 (10.36) ²	26.3 (2.59)
2.00–2.99	17.7 (4.29)	³	14.2 (2.50)
3.00–3.99	³	³	12.0 (2.37)
≥4.00	10.4 (4.04) ¹	18.6 (8.53) ²	19.6 (2.73)

Appendix 8.23 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.23. (continued)

POVERTY INCOME RATIO	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
<1.00	16.4 (3.44)	62.8 (20.53) ¹	12.6 (1.97)
1.00–1.99	13.0 (3.15)	³	21.5 (2.57)
2.00–2.99	14.6 (4.07)	³	13.8 (2.45)
3.00–3.99	11.8 (3.50) ¹	³	8.5 (1.68)
≥4.00	44.2 (5.99)	³	43.6 (3.62)

An additional 4.4% of data are missing for adults with diabetes and 7.7% for adults without diabetes. Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.24. Employment Status in the Past 12 Months Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

EMPLOYMENT, PAST 12 MONTHS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Working*	43.3 (1.01)	53.7 (2.34)	71.8 (0.34)
Not working†	50.5 (1.00)	36.5 (2.44)	23.8 (0.31)
Never worked	6.2 (0.42)	9.8 (1.38)	4.4 (0.12)
Age (years)			
20–44			
Working	71.4 (2.59)		83.5 (0.34)
Not working	21.7 (2.31)		11.6 (0.29)
Never worked	6.9 (1.79)		4.9 (0.18)
45–64			
Working	58.5 (1.38)		77.1 (0.43)
Not working	37.3 (1.38)		20.2 (0.40)
Never worked	4.2 (0.44)		2.7 (0.16)
≥65			
Working	15.3 (0.94)		21.4 (0.65)
Not working	76.3 (1.11)		71.6 (0.67)
Never worked	8.4 (0.68)		7.0 (0.33)
Sex			
Male			
Working	49.0 (1.40)	58.7 (3.68)	78.2 (0.43)
Not working	48.8 (1.40)	36.3 (3.59)	19.6 (0.40)
Never worked	2.2 (0.38)	5.0 (1.39)	2.2 (0.13)
Female			
Working	37.2 (1.30)	48.8 (2.96)	65.9 (0.44)
Not working	52.4 (1.34)	36.7 (3.10)	27.6 (0.40)
Never worked	10.4 (0.74)	14.5 (2.36)	6.5 (0.19)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Working	42.5 (1.31)		71.4 (0.44)
Not working	53.5 (1.30)		25.8 (0.40)
Never worked	4.0 (0.44)		2.8 (0.13)
Non-Hispanic black			
Working	42.0 (2.12)		70.0 (0.71)
Not working	52.7 (2.13)		24.4 (0.64)
Never worked	5.3 (0.71)		5.6 (0.36)
Hispanic			
Working	46.9 (2.03)		74.7 (0.58)
Not working	38.7 (1.98)		16.0 (0.50)

Appendix 8.24 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.24. (continued)

EMPLOYMENT, PAST 12 MONTHS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Never worked	14.4 (1.24)		9.3 (0.38)
Mexican American			
Working	49.1 (2.77)		75.2 (0.79)
Not working	36.2 (2.64)		14.6 (0.66)
Never worked	14.7 (1.67)		10.2 (0.49)
Other Hispanic			
Working	43.2 (3.26)		73.8 (0.92)
Not working	43.0 (3.05)		18.2 (0.82)
Never worked	13.8 (1.95)		8.0 (0.58)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Working	46.9 (4.27)		73.3 (1.14)
Not working	37.7 (4.13)		15.4 (0.94)
Never worked	15.4 (4.99) ¹		11.3 (0.73)
Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native			
Working	48.5 (9.59)		71.6 (3.47)
Not working	51.5 (9.59)		22.9 (3.13)
Never worked	²		5.5 (1.90) ¹

Subgroup analysis by age and race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed <20 years because of insufficient sample size. Data are self-reported.

* Had job prior week OR no job in prior week but had job in past 12 months

† No job prior week AND no job in past 12 months

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.25. Employment Status in Prior Week Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, PRIOR WEEK	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Working for pay at job or business	35.0 (0.98)	42.3 (2.40)	60.3 (0.36)
With a job or business but not at work	1.5 (0.21)	1.9 (0.55)	2.6 (0.09)
Looking for work	3.9 (0.38)	6.1 (1.64)	6.6 (0.14)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	0.6 (0.13)	³	1.0 (0.08)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	59.0 (1.05)	48.7 (2.40)	29.5 (0.35)
Age (years)			
20–44			
Working for pay at job or business	59.4 (2.77)		70.5 (0.44)
With a job or business but not at work	2.9 (0.99) ¹		2.8 (0.14)
Looking for work	8.2 (1.59)		8.9 (0.23)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	³		0.7 (0.08)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	29.5 (2.71)		17.1 (0.35)
45–64			
Working for pay at job or business	48.1 (1.52)		65.8 (0.49)
With a job or business but not at work	1.7 (0.28)		2.9 (0.16)
Looking for work	5.5 (0.60)		5.9 (0.25)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	0.8 (0.21)		1.3 (0.13)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	43.9 (1.49)		24.1 (0.46)
≥65			
Working for pay at job or business	10.8 (0.79)		14.6 (0.49)
With a job or business but not at work	0.8 (0.25) ¹		0.8 (0.12)
Looking for work	0.5 (0.15)		0.9 (0.11)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	0.6 (0.19) ¹		1.0 (0.17)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	87.3 (0.88)		82.7 (0.55)

Appendix 8.25 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.25. (continued)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, PRIOR WEEK	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Sex			
Male			
Working for pay at job or business	39.7 (1.40)	50.9 (3.83)	66.7 (0.45)
With a job or business but not at work	1.2 (0.27)	³	2.3 (0.14)
Looking for work	4.8 (0.63)	7.7 (2.95) ¹	7.9 (0.24)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	0.9 (0.21)	³	1.0 (0.11)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	53.4 (1.46)	39.6 (3.59)	22.1 (0.40)
Female			
Working for pay at job or business	29.9 (1.20)	34.0 (2.90)	54.5 (0.48)
With a job or business but not at work	1.9 (0.32)	2.4 (0.88) ¹	2.7 (0.13)
Looking for work	2.9 (0.35)	4.7 (1.44) ¹	5.5 (0.17)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	0.3 (0.14) ²	³	³
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	65.0 (1.27)	57.4 (3.05)	36.4 (0.47)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Working for pay at job or business	33.6 (1.27)		60.0 (0.45)
With a job or business but not at work	1.5 (0.27)		2.7 (0.12)
Looking for work	3.3 (0.50)		5.3 (0.16)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	0.7 (0.17)		1.2 (0.11)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	60.9 (1.38)		30.8 (0.44)
Non-Hispanic black			
Working for pay at job or business	35.6 (2.00)		57.9 (0.78)
With a job or business but not at work	1.8 (0.52)		2.2 (0.20)
Looking for work	4.7 (0.65)		11.8 (0.54)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	³		0.3 (0.08)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	57.6 (2.10)		27.8 (0.70)
Hispanic			
Working for pay at job or business	38.7 (2.12)		62.6 (0.60)
With a job or business but not at work	1.5 (0.51)		2.4 (0.23)
Looking for work	4.9 (1.02)		9.2 (0.41)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	³		0.5 (0.08)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	54.6 (2.09)		25.3 (0.53)
Mexican American			
Working for pay at job or business	41.5 (2.84)		62.7 (0.81)
With a job or business but not at work	1.6 (0.69) ²		2.6 (0.30)
Looking for work	4.5 (0.94)		8.8 (0.49)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	³		0.6 (0.12)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	52.3 (2.74)		25.3 (0.73)
Other Hispanic			
Working for pay at job or business	33.9 (3.25)		62.5 (1.07)
With a job or business but not at work	³		2.2 (0.38)
Looking for work	5.5 (2.13)		9.7 (0.67)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	³		0.4 (0.12) ¹
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	58.7 (3.25)		25.2 (0.90)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Working for pay at job or business	38.3 (4.19)		64.8 (1.31)
With a job or business but not at work	³		2.0 (0.29)
Looking for work	5.8 (1.69)		5.6 (0.52)
Working, but not for pay, at a family owned job or business	2.3 (1.08) ²		0.6 (0.14)
Not working at a job or business and not looking for work	53.3 (4.34)		27.0 (1.17)

Subgroup analysis by age and race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed <20 years because of insufficient sample size. Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.26. Main Reason for Not Working in Past Week Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

REASON FOR NOT WORKING	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥ 20 Years 2009–2010	Age < 20 Years 2006–2010	
Taking care of house or family	7.7 (0.68)	9.2 (2.05)	20.1 (0.48)
Going to school	0.4 (0.12) ¹	5.2 (1.39)	6.4 (0.34)
Retired	56.9 (1.22)	38.7 (2.85)	43.5 (0.67)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	1.1 (0.25)	³	4.5 (0.20)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	1.9 (0.33)	4.6 (1.58) ¹	2.6 (0.17)
Have job/contract off-season	0.4 (0.14) ¹	³	2.0 (0.14)
On layoff	2.0 (0.33)	2.3 (0.99) ²	2.2 (0.15)
Disabled	28.5 (1.04)	37.2 (2.92)	15.5 (0.43)
Other	1.1 (0.19)	1.6 (0.77) ¹	3.2 (0.20)
Age (years)			
20–44			
Taking care of house or family	24.7 (4.71)		40.6 (0.96)
Going to school	³		19.7 (0.96)
Retired	³		0.2 (0.07) ¹
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	³		8.5 (0.50)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	4.9 (2.12) ²		3.9 (0.36)
Have job/contract off-season	³		3.5 (0.29)
On layoff	6.3 (2.52) ¹		3.9 (0.38)
Disabled	50.4 (5.47)		13.6 (0.70)
Other	4.8 (1.78) ¹		6.1 (0.47)
45–64			
Taking care of house or family	11.1 (1.22)		20.8 (0.83)
Going to school	0.4 (0.15) ¹		1.1 (0.19)
Retired	24.1 (1.84)		26.4 (0.91)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	1.9 (0.52)		5.9 (0.46)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	4.0 (0.77)		4.2 (0.36)
Have job/contract off-season	0.7 (0.31) ²		2.8 (0.31)
On layoff	3.9 (0.77)		3.0 (0.28)
Disabled	52.6 (1.90)		32.0 (0.95)
Other	1.3 (0.30)		3.8 (0.32)
≥ 65			
Taking care of house or family	3.6 (0.59)		3.6 (0.25)
Going to school	³		0.1 (0.04) ²
Retired	84.4 (1.08)		89.8 (0.44)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	0.3 (0.13) ²		0.4 (0.09)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	0.2 (0.09) ¹		0.4 (0.10)
Have job/contract off-season	³		0.2 (0.06)
On layoff	0.3 (0.12) ¹		0.3 (0.06)
Disabled	10.5 (0.82)		4.6 (0.31)
Other	0.6 (0.17) ¹		0.6 (0.10)
Sex			
Male			
Taking care of house or family	0.5 (0.26) ²	³	2.5 (0.28)
Going to school	³	5.6 (2.11) ¹	7.7 (0.57)
Retired	62.0 (1.82)	40.6 (5.00)	50.5 (1.00)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	1.5 (0.44) ¹	³	5.2 (0.38)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	2.2 (0.56)	³	3.4 (0.33)
Have job/contract off-season	³	³	2.3 (0.25)
On layoff	2.3 (0.59)	2.4 (1.20) ²	4.0 (0.36)
Disabled	30.0 (1.78)	43.0 (4.77)	20.0 (0.76)
Other	0.8 (0.23)	³	4.4 (0.37)
Female			
Taking care of house or family	14.0 (1.18)	14.8 (3.28)	30.1 (0.70)
Going to school	0.4 (0.15) ¹	4.9 (1.82) ¹	5.7 (0.34)
Retired	52.5 (1.58)	37.4 (3.67)	39.4 (0.74)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	0.8 (0.25) ¹	³	4.1 (0.24)

Appendix 8.26 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.26. (continued)

REASON FOR NOT WORKING	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Temporarily unable to work due to health	1.6 (0.37)	3.4 (1.32) ¹	2.2 (0.17)
Have job/contract off-season	0.4 (0.18) ²	³	1.8 (0.17)
On layoff	1.7 (0.35)	³	1.2 (0.13)
Disabled	27.2 (1.29)	33.4 (3.94)	12.9 (0.43)
Other	1.4 (0.30)	2.5 (1.25) ²	2.6 (0.20)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Taking care of house or family	6.0 (0.75)		17.0 (0.54)
Going to school	³		5.3 (0.37)
Retired	60.8 (1.53)		50.0 (0.82)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	1.1 (0.31)		4.6 (0.24)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	1.6 (0.42)		2.4 (0.19)
Have job/contract off-season	0.4 (0.17) ²		1.8 (0.16)
On layoff	1.6 (0.41)		1.7 (0.17)
Disabled	27.4 (1.30)		14.5 (0.51)
Other	0.9 (0.22)		2.7 (0.21)
Non-Hispanic black			
Taking care of house or family	3.2 (0.86)		13.1 (0.86)
Going to school	1.0 (0.45) ²		9.0 (0.88)
Retired	46.8 (2.49)		30.1 (1.09)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	³		3.7 (0.47)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	2.8 (0.71)		4.2 (0.59)
Have job/contract off-season	³		1.6 (0.33)
On layoff	1.2 (0.54) ²		3.5 (0.55)
Disabled	42.2 (2.60)		29.1 (1.24)
Other	1.3 (0.43) ¹		5.7 (0.72)
Hispanic			
Taking care of house or family	18.6 (1.82)		40.5 (1.32)
Going to school	0.9 (0.39) ²		6.8 (0.59)
Retired	47.6 (2.37)		20.3 (1.07)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	³		4.6 (0.59)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	2.5 (0.83)		3.2 (0.46)
Have job/contract off-season	³		4.1 (0.57)
On layoff	5.2 (1.29)		4.5 (0.49)
Disabled	22.0 (1.75)		12.0 (0.88)
Other	1.2 (0.44) ¹		4.0 (0.47)
Mexican American			
Taking care of house or family	21.5 (2.63)		48.4 (1.56)
Going to school	³		6.6 (0.69)
Retired	48.0 (3.09)		15.8 (1.35)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	³		4.7 (0.71)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	2.5 (1.26) ²		2.9 (0.51)
Have job/contract off-season	³		4.3 (0.71)
On layoff	3.7 (1.09)		4.8 (0.67)
Disabled	19.8 (2.29)		9.1 (0.87)
Other	³		3.4 (0.48)
Other Hispanic			
Taking care of house or family	14.2 (2.81)		27.4 (1.84)
Going to school	³		7.1 (1.10)
Retired	47.1 (4.07)		27.8 (1.69)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	³		4.4 (1.13)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	2.4 (0.84) ¹		3.7 (0.83)
Have job/contract off-season	³		3.7 (0.90)
On layoff	7.4 (2.78) ¹		4.0 (0.68)
Disabled	25.6 (2.92)		16.7 (1.78)
Other	1.2 (0.61) ²		5.2 (0.94)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Taking care of house or family	19.6 (8.17) ²		30.1 (2.06)
Going to school	³		17.6 (1.82)
Retired	60.2 (6.27)		33.7 (1.99)
On a planned vacation/family or maternity leave	³		5.4 (0.86)
Temporarily unable to work due to health	³		0.8 (0.29) ¹

Appendix 8.26 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.26. (continued)

REASON FOR NOT WORKING	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Have job/contract off-season	3 ³		1.0 (0.34) ¹
On layoff	3 ³		0.5 (0.21) ¹
Disabled	14.9 (4.23)		6.1 (1.00)
Other	3 ³		4.8 (0.82)

Subgroup analysis by age and race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed <20 years because of insufficient sample size. Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.27. Type of Employer Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

TYPE OF EMPLOYER	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Private company	70.4 (0.85)	79.4 (1.94)	74.0 (0.31)
Government employee	21.5 (0.79)	13.7 (1.56)	16.8 (0.26)
Federal government	5.9 (0.46)	2.8 (0.78)	3.3 (0.12)
State government	7.5 (0.50)	4.2 (0.88)	6.0 (0.19)
Local government	8.1 (0.55)	6.7 (1.08)	7.5 (0.16)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	7.8 (0.46)	6.7 (1.31)	8.8 (0.19)
Working without pay in family owned business or farm	0.3 (0.10) ¹	3 ³	0.4 (0.04)
Age (years)			
20–44			
Private company	80.3 (1.86)		79.8 (0.40)
Government employee	13.1 (1.66)		13.6 (0.34)
Federal government	3.4 (0.98)		2.1 (0.12)
State government	4.4 (0.84)		5.3 (0.24)
Local government	5.2 (1.05)		6.3 (0.23)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	6.7 (1.06)		6.3 (0.21)
45–64			
Private company	70.1 (1.31)		69.5 (0.47)
Government employee	22.9 (1.27)		19.2 (0.42)
Federal government	5.4 (0.62)		4.1 (0.21)
State government	8.2 (0.79)		6.6 (0.27)
Local government	9.3 (0.94)		8.5 (0.27)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	6.8 (0.61)		10.8 (0.35)
≥65			
Private company	67.6 (1.23)		65.3 (0.69)
Government employee	22.6 (1.10)		21.7 (0.61)
Federal government	7.4 (0.80)		5.7 (0.33)
State government	7.6 (0.70)		7.2 (0.38)
Local government	7.6 (0.71)		8.8 (0.41)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	9.4 (0.83)		12.5 (0.48)
Sex			
Male			
Private company	69.8 (1.26)	82.4 (2.73)	74.4 (0.45)
Government employee	19.8 (1.14)	10.8 (2.02)	14.1 (0.34)
Federal government	6.8 (0.70)	1.3 (0.59) ²	3.9 (0.19)
State government	5.6 (0.60)	3.9 (1.31) ¹	4.5 (0.21)
Local government	7.4 (0.82)	5.7 (1.40)	5.7 (0.21)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	10.2 (0.74)	6.2 (1.81)	11.2 (0.31)
Female			
Private company	71.2 (1.15)	76.1 (2.79)	73.6 (0.37)
Government employee	23.5 (1.08)	16.8 (2.35)	19.4 (0.34)

Appendix 8.27 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.27. (continued)

TYPE OF EMPLOYER	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Federal government	4.9 (0.61)	4.4 (1.44) ¹	2.8 (0.13)
State government	9.6 (0.77)	4.5 (1.18)	7.5 (0.25)
Local government	9.0 (0.66)	7.9 (1.67)	9.1 (0.23)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	5.0 (0.53)	7.1 (1.90)	6.6 (0.18)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Private company	69.6 (1.17)		72.4 (0.36)
Government employee	21.6 (1.09)		17.3 (0.30)
Federal government	5.5 (0.58)		3.3 (0.14)
State government	7.7 (0.64)		6.1 (0.22)
Local government	8.4 (0.79)		7.9 (0.20)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	8.4 (0.65)		9.8 (0.24)
Non-Hispanic black			
Private company	71.3 (1.69)		75.2 (0.78)
Government employee	23.1 (1.46)		20.0 (0.69)
Federal government	7.2 (0.90)		4.4 (0.30)
State government	7.3 (0.95)		7.1 (0.46)
Local government	8.6 (0.94)		8.5 (0.45)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	5.5 (0.93)		4.5 (0.37)
Hispanic			
Private company	75.0 (1.96)		80.7 (0.63)
Government employee	17.6 (1.70)		11.6 (0.51)
Federal government	4.2 (0.92)		2.2 (0.22)
State government	6.4 (1.23)		4.2 (0.32)
Local government	7.0 (1.09)		5.2 (0.30)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	7.4 (1.02)		7.5 (0.35)
Mexican American			
Private company	74.4 (2.58)		81.1 (0.86)
Government employee	17.7 (2.22)		11.5 (0.70)
Federal government	2.4 (0.71)		1.9 (0.25)
State government	7.2 (1.71)		4.5 (0.46)
Local government	8.1 (1.54)		5.1 (0.40)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	7.9 (1.27)		7.2 (0.46)
Other Hispanic			
Private company	75.9 (3.38)		79.9 (0.84)
Government employee	17.5 (2.82)		11.8 (0.70)
Federal government	7.5 (2.17)		2.7 (0.42)
State government	5.0 (1.68) ¹		3.7 (0.44)
Local government	5.0 (1.19)		5.3 (0.44)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	6.6 (1.87)		8.1 (0.51)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Private company	70.4 (3.62)		77.2 (1.05)
Government employee	19.3 (3.46)		14.6 (1.00)
Federal government	6.5 (1.71)		3.4 (0.42)
State government	7.8 (2.14)		6.9 (0.71)
Local government	5.0 (2.17) ²		4.4 (0.60)
Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm	10.1 (2.64)		7.9 (0.71)

Subgroup analysis by age and race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed <20 years because of insufficient sample size. Type of employer was asked to persons who had ever worked, as well as those who were currently working. Generally, <1% reported working without pay in family-owned business or farm and were not presented in the table for population subgroups. Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.28. Number of Hours Worked in Prior Week Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

HOURS WORKED PRIOR WEEK	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥ 20 Years 2009–2010	Age < 20 Years 2006–2010	
1–<20	8.4 (0.95)	10.5 (4.31) ²	6.7 (0.21)
20–<40	20.7 (1.16)	23.8 (3.04)	22.9 (0.30)
40–<50	51.6 (1.50)	51.4 (3.76)	51.6 (0.40)
50–<60	9.6 (0.94)	8.3 (1.68)	10.8 (0.22)
≥ 60	9.7 (0.88)	6.0 (1.36)	8.0 (0.19)
Usually work ≥ 35 hours per week*	27.8 (2.40)	23.2 (6.00)	26.0 (0.63)
Age (years)			
20–44			
1–<20	6.6 (1.82)		6.6 (0.28)
20–<40	18.3 (2.45)		23.7 (0.40)
40–<50	52.5 (3.22)		51.6 (0.53)
50–<60	10.9 (2.07)		10.6 (0.30)
≥ 60	11.7 (2.08)		7.5 (0.24)
Usually work ≥ 35 hours per week	29.9 (6.25)		28.4 (0.91)
45–64			
1–<20	7.1 (1.19)		5.3 (0.25)
20–<40	18.1 (1.36)		20.7 (0.45)
40–<50	54.6 (1.93)		53.5 (0.59)
50–<60	10.2 (1.18)		11.6 (0.37)
≥ 60	10.0 (1.08)		8.9 (0.36)
Usually work ≥ 35 hours per week	33.1 (3.55)		25.9 (1.12)
≥ 65			
1–<20	18.5 (2.79)		23.2 (1.42)
20–<40	38.6 (3.75)		31.6 (1.40)
40–<50	33.8 (3.49)		33.8 (1.63)
50–<60	4.2 (1.68) ²		5.8 (0.79)
≥ 60	4.9 (1.51) ¹		5.6 (0.71)
Usually work ≥ 35 hours per week	15.0 (3.79)		10.0 (1.30)
Sex			
Male			
1–<20	7.0 (0.96)	3	4.6 (0.25)
20–<40	16.6 (1.41)	20.4 (3.95)	16.9 (0.39)
40–<50	52.6 (2.01)	48.9 (5.30)	54.3 (0.55)
50–<60	11.5 (1.37)	11.0 (2.83)	13.7 (0.37)
≥ 60	12.3 (1.33)	7.3 (1.98)	10.5 (0.32)
Usually work ≥ 35 hours per week	34.2 (3.92)	26.3 (9.83) ¹	36.6 (1.21)
Female			
1–<20	10.4 (1.75)	7.9 (2.36)	9.1 (0.32)
20–<40	26.5 (1.69)	28.4 (4.70)	29.5 (0.48)
40–<50	50.1 (2.27)	54.9 (4.70)	48.7 (0.56)
50–<60	6.8 (1.08)	4.5 (1.62) ¹	7.5 (0.27)
≥ 60	6.2 (1.00)	4.3 (1.85) ²	5.2 (0.23)
Usually work ≥ 35 hours per week	21.3 (2.88)	19.1 (6.39) ¹	19.4 (0.74)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
1–<20	9.3 (1.14)		7.2 (0.25)
20–<40	20.4 (1.62)		22.7 (0.37)
40–<50	49.8 (2.01)		49.1 (0.52)
50–<60	10.4 (1.31)		12.3 (0.30)
≥ 60	10.1 (1.23)		8.7 (0.25)
Usually work ≥ 35 hours per week	27.2 (3.01)		24.7 (0.78)

Appendix 8.28 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.28. (continued)

HOURS WORKED PRIOR WEEK	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Non-Hispanic black			
1–<20	9.0 (3.87) ²		6.1 (0.58)
20–<40	22.9 (2.95)		24.1 (0.84)
40–<50	50.0 (3.71)		55.6 (0.94)
50–<60	7.6 (1.83)		6.9 (0.56)
≥60	10.5 (2.09)		7.3 (0.50)
Usually work ≥35 hours per week	21.7 (5.90)		24.3 (1.62)
Hispanic			
1–<20	6.1 (1.20)		5.6 (0.41)
20–<40	20.8 (2.62)		25.1 (0.73)
40–<50	57.9 (3.39)		56.6 (0.85)
50–<60	7.2 (1.59)		7.3 (0.40)
≥60	8.0 (2.00)		5.4 (0.38)
Usually work ≥35 hours per week	33.4 (6.45)		32.5 (1.80)
Mexican American			
1–<20	5.8 (1.35)		5.6 (0.50)
20–<40	21.5 (3.36)		25.2 (0.96)
40–<50	57.2 (4.05)		57.1 (1.12)
50–<60	8.2 (1.95)		6.8 (0.53)
≥60	7.3 (2.37) ¹		5.3 (0.45)
Usually work ≥35 hours per week	37.8 (8.50)		35.7 (2.26)
Other Hispanic			
1–<20	6.7 (2.44) ¹		5.7 (0.74)
20–<40	19.2 (3.81)		24.9 (1.11)
40–<50	59.4 (5.76)		55.8 (1.33)
50–<60	³		8.1 (0.67)
≥60	9.7 (3.75) ¹		5.5 (0.65)
Usually work ≥35 hours per week	24.3 (8.81)		26.8 (2.52)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
1–<20	2.7 (1.27) ²		6.5 (0.56)
20–<40	19.1 (4.44)		16.3 (0.97)
40–<50	55.0 (5.91)		64.3 (1.34)
50–<60	13.4 (4.72) ¹		8.5 (0.78)
≥60	9.8 (3.64) ¹		6.4 (0.72)
Usually work ≥35 hours per week	48.1 (13.11)		27.9 (3.04)

Subgroup analysis by age and race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed <20 years because of insufficient sample size. Hours worked prior week asked to persons reporting working for pay prior week; working, but not for pay, at a job prior week; a planned-on vacation; on family or maternity leave; temporarily unable to work for health reasons; or have job/contract and off season (range 1–95 hours). Data are self-reported.

* Among persons who reported working <35 hours in the prior week

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.29. Main Occupation Among Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, U.S., 2006–2010

MAIN OCCUPATION*	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Management	7.4 (0.47)	7.0 (1.89)	9.2 (0.19)
Business and financial operations	2.9 (0.28)	2.6 (0.75)	4.2 (0.12)
Computer and mathematical	1.6 (0.24)	2.0 (0.71) ¹	2.4 (0.10)
Architecture and engineering	1.7 (0.23)	2.0 (0.89) ²	1.9 (0.09)
Life, physical, and social science	0.6 (0.14)	1.1 (0.46) ²	1.0 (0.06)

Appendix 8.29 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.29. (continued)

MAIN OCCUPATION*	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Community and social services	1.5 (0.21)	0.8 (0.32) ²	1.6 (0.07)
Legal occupations	0.8 (0.20)	³	1.1 (0.06)
Education, training, and library	4.4 (0.36)	4.4 (0.96)	6.7 (0.16)
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, media	0.9 (0.15)	1.4 (0.67) ²	1.9 (0.08)
Healthcare practitioners and technical	3.4 (0.30)	3.4 (0.83)	4.7 (0.12)
Healthcare support	3.2 (0.33)	2.4 (0.70)	2.4 (0.09)
Protective service	3.0 (0.35)	2.1 (0.54)	1.9 (0.08)
Food preparation and serving related jobs	4.6 (0.42)	8.2 (2.37)	5.4 (0.15)
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4.9 (0.35)	6.8 (1.42)	4.0 (0.12)
Personal care and service	3.2 (0.31)	4.9 (1.07)	3.4 (0.11)
Sales and related jobs	8.6 (0.51)	12.7 (1.77)	10.4 (0.19)
Office and administrative support	14.6 (0.71)	11.2 (1.66)	14.2 (0.23)
Farming, fishing, forestry	1.3 (0.23)	0.9 (0.39) ²	0.8 (0.07)
Construction and extraction	5.9 (0.55)	3.6 (0.72)	5.7 (0.15)
Installation, maintenance, repair	4.6 (0.39)	3.7 (0.84)	3.4 (0.11)
Production jobs	11.6 (0.58)	11.1 (1.33)	7.5 (0.19)
Transportation and material moving	8.6 (0.51)	7.3 (1.20)	5.8 (0.15)
Military specified	0.9 (0.16)	³	0.4 (0.04)

Data are self-reported.

* SOC Occupation Subgroups and Major Occupation Groups, U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%² Relative standard error >40%–50%³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.30. Health Insurance Coverage for Adults Age ≥20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Overall	90.4 (0.58)	86.1 (1.51)	81.4 (0.28)
Age (years)			
20–44	78.9 (2.10)	77.8 (3.03)	73.6 (0.44)
45–64	86.0 (0.97)	88.1 (2.25)	84.8 (0.35)
≥65	99.7 (0.12)	98.5 (0.93)	99.0 (0.13)
Sex			
Male	91.1 (0.73)	86.9 (2.26)	78.2 (0.42)
Female	89.8 (0.78)	85.4 (2.05)	84.4 (0.33)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	92.8 (0.71)	91.5 (1.75)	86.7 (0.29)
Non-Hispanic black	90.0 (1.09)	79.0 (3.35)	75.9 (0.71)
Hispanic	80.8 (1.78)	71.5 (3.93)	59.2 (0.84)
Mexican American	78.8 (2.21)	66.6 (5.43)	54.9 (1.04)
Other Hispanic	84.3 (2.81)	79.5 (5.99)	66.1 (1.15)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	92.9 (1.80)	85.3 (10.37)	83.8 (0.88)

Data are self-reported.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.31. Federal Benefit Programs Among Adults Age ≥ 20 Years, by Diabetes Diagnosis, Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, U.S., 2006–2010

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥ 20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	46.6 (0.97)	29.8 (2.16)	17.4 (0.28)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability*	74.1 (2.54)	78.4 (5.36)	61.4 (1.45)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	7.1 (0.46)	8.7 (1.29)	2.2 (0.09)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	85.3 (2.19)	92.0 (2.87)	88.3 (0.98)
Receive SNAP food assistance	9.3 (0.47)	13.7 (2.21)	6.8 (0.17)
Age (years)			
20–44			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	9.1 (1.89)		1.5 (0.11)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	91.5 (3.58)		85.0 (2.65)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	7.2 (1.88)		1.6 (0.10)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	98.0 (2.08)		96.7 (1.02)
Receive SNAP food assistance	14.7 (1.65)		8.8 (0.27)
45–64			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	21.9 (1.10)		8.9 (0.28)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	72.2 (2.68)		55.8 (1.67)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	7.9 (0.63)		2.7 (0.16)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	99.1 (0.57)		97.0 (0.81)
Receive SNAP food assistance	10.3 (0.75)		5.0 (0.21)
≥ 65			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	89.1 (0.80)		89.1 (0.38)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	NA		NA
Receive Supplemental Security Income	6.1 (0.58)		3.4 (0.27)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	58.5 (4.67)		60.2 (3.29)
Receive SNAP food assistance	6.4 (0.57)		4.2 (0.24)
Sex			
Male			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	46.1 (1.34)	27.6 (3.14)	15.6 (0.34)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	74.3 (3.65)	76.6 (8.68)	66.2 (2.13)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	5.5 (0.68)	5.9 (1.47)	2.0 (0.12)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	85.2 (3.86)	93.4 (3.98)	93.3 (1.15)
Receive SNAP food assistance	5.6 (0.55)	11.1 (4.07) [†]	4.2 (0.19)
Female			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	47.0 (1.23)	32.0 (2.89)	19.1 (0.34)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	73.9 (3.42)	80.1 (7.29)	56.9 (1.87)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	8.8 (0.63)	11.4 (2.02)	2.5 (0.12)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	85.3 (2.51)	91.3 (3.96)	84.6 (1.48)
Receive SNAP food assistance	13.3 (0.77)	16.1 (2.06)	9.1 (0.23)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	52.5 (1.31)		20.6 (0.37)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	73.7 (3.27)		58.3 (1.79)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	5.7 (0.63)		1.8 (0.10)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	90.2 (2.80)		90.6 (1.34)
Receive SNAP food assistance	7.0 (0.59)		4.8 (0.18)
Non-Hispanic black			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	39.7 (1.82)		13.7 (0.52)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	83.9 (3.68)		72.7 (2.76)

Appendix 8.31 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.31. (continued)

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Diabetes Diagnosis		No Diabetes 2009–2010
	Age ≥20 Years 2009–2010	Age <20 Years 2006–2010	
Receive Supplemental Security Income	11.9 (1.20)		5.2 (0.36)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	71.8 (2.71)		92.1 (1.56)
Receive SNAP food assistance	18.4 (1.33)		18.1 (0.64)
Hispanic			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	31.4 (1.62)		7.5 (0.32)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	65.6 (7.80)		70.2 (4.00)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	8.3 (1.11)		2.2 (0.17)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	71.9 (6.20)		80.0 (2.87)
Receive SNAP food assistance	11.1 (1.06)		8.2 (0.35)
Mexican American			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	27.3 (1.97)		6.5 (0.39)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	51.3 (11.23)		68.8 (5.08)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	6.3 (1.37)		1.7 (0.20)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	69.5 (10.07)		85.9 (3.16)
Receive SNAP food assistance	6.5 (1.03)		7.4 (0.43)
Other Hispanic			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	38.5 (3.08)		9.3 (0.56)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	79.9 (8.39)		71.9 (6.64)
Receive Supplemental Security Income	11.7 (1.80)		3.0 (0.30)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	74.2 (7.45)		74.6 (4.24)
Receive SNAP food assistance	19.0 (2.12)		9.5 (0.55)
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander			
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit	37.2 (4.11)		9.6 (0.59)
Receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefit due to disability	58.4 (16.30)		34.7 (12.99) ¹
Receive Supplemental Security Income	6.9 (1.40)		2.2 (0.33)
Receive Supplemental Security Income due to disability	39.3 (11.64)		61.6 (6.63)
Receive SNAP food assistance	4.6 (1.13)		2.9 (0.37)

Subgroup analysis by age and race/ethnicity was not possible for adults diagnosed <20 years because of insufficient sample size. Data are self-reported. NA, not applicable; SNAP, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly called Food Stamps.

* Among participants age <65 years

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

SOURCE: National Health Interview Surveys 2006–2010

APPENDIX 8.32. Demographic Characteristics Among Adults Age ≥20 Years With Diabetes (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed), Prediabetes, and No Diabetes, U.S., 2005–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)				
	Diagnosed Diabetes*	Undiagnosed Diabetes (Clinical Definition) [†]	Undiagnosed Diabetes (Research Definition) [‡]	Prediabetes [§]	No Diabetes [§]
Age (years)					
20–44	14.3 (1.24)	15.6 (2.23)	16.7 (1.95)	34.8 (1.85)	64.8 (1.50)
45–64	46.2 (1.21)	44.4 (3.10)	39.2 (2.43)	43.5 (1.56)	28.5 (1.47)
≥65	39.5 (1.47)	40.0 (2.85)	44.1 (2.41)	21.7 (1.04)	6.7 (0.51)
Sex					
Male	47.8 (1.75)	62.1 (3.04)	50.6 (2.44)	54.0 (1.23)	43.6 (0.77)
Female	52.2 (1.75)	37.9 (3.04)	49.4 (2.44)	46.0 (1.23)	56.4 (0.77)
Race/ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic white	61.4 (2.87)	66.7 (3.84)	73.4 (2.77)	69.5 (2.21)	71.7 (1.63)
Non-Hispanic black	18.2 (1.75)	13.6 (1.99)	9.5 (1.43)	11.7 (1.05)	9.8 (0.93)
All Hispanic	13.6 (1.83)	15.3 (2.12)	13.6 (1.79)	13.1 (1.45)	12.5 (1.11)
Mexican American	8.5 (1.36)	12.9 (1.74)	9.6 (1.52)	8.8 (1.08)	7.8 (0.86)
Other Hispanic	5.1 (0.78)	4.4 (0.93)	4.0 (0.72)	4.3 (0.83)	4.7 (0.67)

Appendix 8.32 continues on the next page.

APPENDIX 8.32. (continued)

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)				
	Diagnosed Diabetes*	Undiagnosed Diabetes (Clinical Definition)†	Undiagnosed Diabetes (Research Definition)‡	Prediabetes§	No Diabetes§
Family income					
<\$20,000	26.0 (1.38)	23.2 (2.30)	24.0 (2.11)	20.9 (1.29)	16.0 (0.90)
\$20,000–\$34,999	25.3 (1.39)	28.3 (3.03)	26.3 (2.31)	19.3 (1.16)	19.4 (0.93)
\$35,000–\$54,999	21.3 (1.36)	17.1 (2.10)	14.9 (1.63)	22.1 (1.40)	21.2 (1.34)
\$55,000–\$74,999	11.2 (1.20)	12.2 (2.37)	15.3 (1.87)	14.2 (1.42)	16.5 (1.11)
\$75,000–\$99,999	6.3 (1.00)	5.3 (1.13)	8.2 (1.77)	9.6 (0.96)	9.9 (1.01)
≥\$100,000	9.9 (1.15)	13.9 (2.88)	11.3 (1.34)	13.9 (1.42)	17.0 (1.14)
Poverty Income Ratio					
<1.00	15.1 (1.12)	14.3 (2.10)	12.7 (1.43)	13.2 (0.92)	11.4 (0.69)
1.00–1.99	27.4 (1.35)	26.0 (2.19)	24.8 (1.98)	20.8 (1.19)	17.0 (1.07)
2.00–2.99	18.0 (1.40)	18.3 (2.57)	19.7 (1.90)	15.6 (1.36)	15.3 (0.94)
3.00–3.99	13.0 (1.39)	10.8 (2.15)	10.9 (1.68)	15.0 (1.24)	16.7 (1.06)
≥4.00	26.5 (1.40)	30.6 (3.31)	31.9 (2.72)	35.4 (1.93)	39.6 (1.61)

Conversions for A1c and glucose values are provided in *Diabetes in America Appendix 1 Conversions*. A1c, glycosylated hemoglobin.

* Diagnosed diabetes is self-reported.

† Undiagnosed diabetes (clinical definition) is based on A1c ≥6.5% or fasting plasma glucose ≥126 mg/dL.

‡ Undiagnosed diabetes (research definition) is based on A1c ≥6.5% or fasting plasma glucose ≥126 mg/dL or 2-hour plasma glucose ≥200 mg/dL.

§ Prediabetes is based on A1c 5.7%–6.4% or fasting plasma glucose 100–125 mg/dL or 2-hour plasma glucose 140–199 mg/dL; normal glucose is based on A1c <5.7% and fasting plasma glucose <100 mg/dL and 2-hour plasma glucose <140 mg/dL.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys 2005–2010

APPENDIX 8.33. Demographic Characteristics Among Adults Age ≥20 Years With Diagnosed Diabetes, by Age of Diagnosis, U.S., 2005–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)	
	Diabetes Diagnosis	
	Age <20 Years	Age ≥20 Years
Age (years)		
20–44	58.3 (5.62)	12.3 (1.29)
45–64	22.4 (5.05)	47.4 (1.35)
≥65	19.3 (4.29)	40.3 (1.56)
Sex		
Male	54.7 (6.51)	47.8 (1.74)
Female	45.3 (6.51)	52.2 (1.74)
Race/ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic white	68.7 (5.06)	60.9 (2.90)
Non-Hispanic black	16.0 (4.19)	18.4 (1.83)
All Hispanic	15.4 (3.73)	13.5 (1.83)
Mexican American	10.7 (3.20)	8.4 (1.38)
Other Hispanic	4.7 (1.72) ¹	5.1 (0.76)
Family income		
<\$20,000	22.7 (4.70)	25.8 (1.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999	30.5 (7.16)	25.1 (1.39)
\$35,000–\$54,999	26.9 (7.02)	21.1 (1.45)
\$55,000–\$74,999	11.3 (5.37) ²	11.3 (1.32)
\$75,000–\$99,999	³	6.4 (1.03)
≥\$100,000	³	10.3 (1.21)
Poverty Income Ratio		
<1.00	24.1 (4.38)	14.6 (1.10)
1.00–1.99	29.0 (7.11)	27.1 (1.35)
2.00–2.99	15.6 (5.03) ¹	18.3 (1.46)
3.00–3.99	17.3 (6.83) ¹	12.8 (1.35)
≥4.00	14.0 (5.49) ¹	27.2 (1.52)

Data are self-reported.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys 2005–2010

APPENDIX 8.34. Demographic Characteristics Among Youth Age 12–19 Years With Diabetes (Diagnosed and Undiagnosed), Prediabetes, and No Diabetes, U.S., 2005–2010

CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT (STANDARD ERROR)		
	Clinical Definition		
	Diabetes, Total*	Prediabetes†	No Diabetes‡
Sex			
Male	73.1 (8.26)	68.1 (3.26)	47.7 (1.92)
Female	26.9 (8.26) ¹	31.9 (3.26)	52.3 (1.92)
Race/ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic white	46.7 (12.20)	50.4 (5.32)	63.0 (2.52)
Non-Hispanic black	31.7 (7.60)	20.4 (2.90)	13.9 (1.46)
All Hispanic	20.5 (6.98) ¹	23.7 (3.81)	16.6 (1.65)
Mexican American	15.4 (5.21) ¹	16.2 (2.55)	11.4 (1.29)
Other Hispanic	³	7.4 (2.63) ¹	5.2 (1.02)
Family income			
<\$20,000	33.9 (10.72) ¹	23.3 (3.45)	18.6 (1.53)
\$20,000–\$34,999	15.8 (6.15) ¹	21.0 (3.20)	20.2 (1.84)
\$35,000–\$54,999	13.3 (4.72) ¹	18.2 (4.07)	16.7 (1.59)
\$55,000–\$74,999	25.6 (11.32) ²	15.8 (3.49)	14.5 (1.71)
\$75,000–\$99,999	³	6.1 (2.78) ²	8.6 (1.53)
≥\$100,000	³	15.6 (5.39) ¹	21.4 (2.50)
Poverty Income Ratio			
<1.00	21.2 (7.74)	25.4 (3.94)	19.8 (1.34)
1.00–1.99	20.5 (7.85) ¹	25.0 (3.86)	20.2 (1.70)
2.00–2.99	17.6 (8.64) ²	15.1 (3.06)	14.9 (1.42)
3.00–3.99	³	15.5 (2.93)	14.5 (1.53)
≥4.00	³	19.0 (5.02)	30.5 (2.59)

Conversions for A1c and glucose values are provided in *Diabetes in America Appendix 1 Conversions*. A1c, glycosylated hemoglobin.

* Diagnosed diabetes is self-reported. By the clinical definition, undiagnosed diabetes (which is part of total diabetes) is based on A1c ≥6.5% or fasting plasma glucose ≥126 mg/dL.

† Prediabetes is based on A1c 5.7%–6.4% or fasting plasma glucose 100–125 mg/dL; normal glucose is based on A1c <5.7% and fasting plasma glucose <100 mg/dL.

¹ Relative standard error >30%–40%

² Relative standard error >40%–50%

³ Estimate is too unreliable to present; ≤1 case or relative standard error >50%.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys 2005–2010