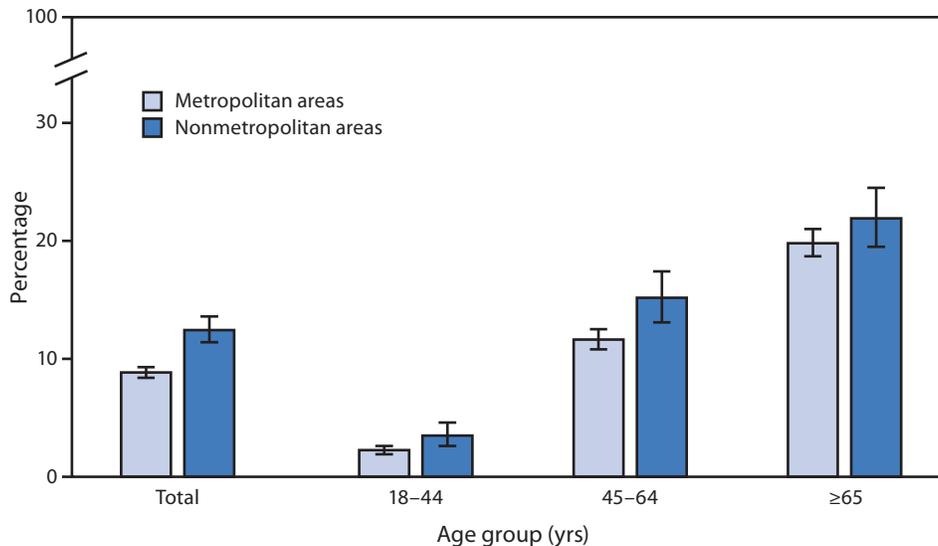


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years with Diagnosed Diabetes,[†] by Urbanization Level[§] and Age Group — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2019[¶]



Abbreviation: MSA = metropolitan statistical area.

* With 95% confidence intervals indicated with error bars.

[†] Based on a positive response to the survey question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that that you had diabetes?" Respondents were asked not to include prediabetes or gestational diabetes.

[§] Urbanization level is based on the Office of Management and Budget's February 2013 delineation of MSAs, in which each MSA must have at least one urbanized area of $\geq 50,000$ inhabitants. Areas with $< 50,000$ inhabitants are grouped into the nonmetropolitan category.

[¶] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population.

In 2019, the percentage of adults aged ≥ 18 years with diagnosed diabetes was higher among those living in nonmetropolitan areas (12.4%) than among those living in metropolitan areas (8.9%). Percentages of adults with diagnosed diabetes were higher in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan areas for those aged 18–44 years (3.5% versus 2.3%) and 45–64 years (15.2% versus 11.6%). Among adults aged ≥ 65 years, the difference by urbanization level (21.9% in nonmetropolitan areas versus 19.8% in metropolitan areas) did not reach statistical significance. The prevalence of diagnosed diabetes increased with age in both nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2019. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

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