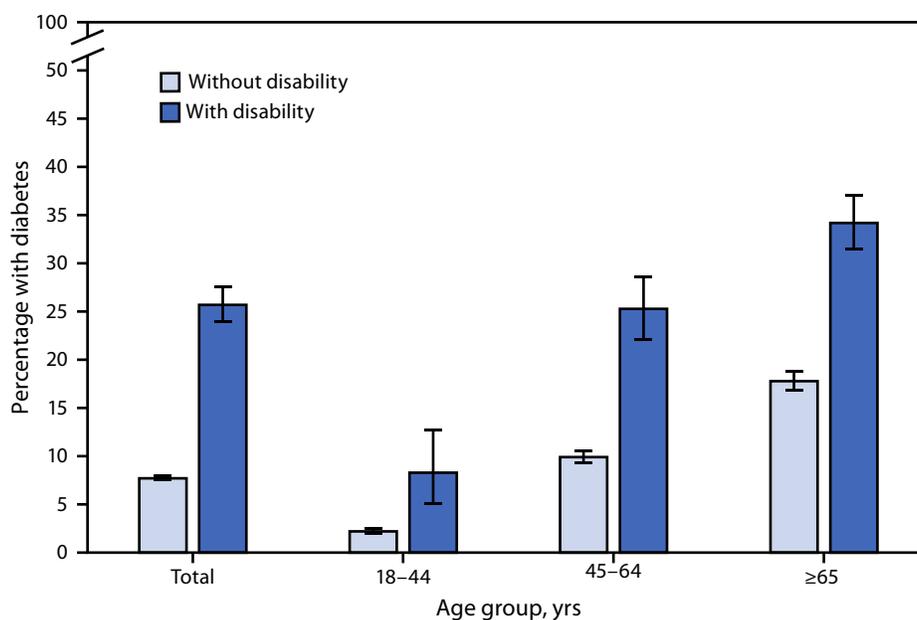


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years with Diagnosed Diabetes,[†] by Disability Status[§] and Age Group — National Health Interview Survey,[¶] United States, 2020



* With 95% CIs indicated with error bars.

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

[§] Disability was defined by the reported level of difficulty to questions about six domains of functioning: "Do you have any difficulty... seeing, even if wearing glasses; hearing, even if wearing hearing aids; walking or climbing stairs; communicating, for example understanding or being understood; remembering or concentrating; and self-care, such as washing all over or dressing." Response categories were "no difficulty," "some difficulty," "a lot of difficulty," or "cannot do at all." Adults who responded "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to at least one domain were classified with disability.

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

In 2020, 25.7% of adults aged ≥ 18 years with disability had diagnosed diabetes compared with 7.7% of those without disability. For each age group, those with disability were more likely to have diabetes: adults aged 18–44 years (8.3% versus 2.2%), 45–64 years (25.3% versus 9.9%), and ≥ 65 years (34.2% versus 17.8%). Regardless of disability status, the percentage of adults with diagnosed diabetes increased with age.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>

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For more information on this topic, CDC recommends the following link:
<https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/features/disability-and-diabetes-prevention.html>