

Data table for Figure 1. Emergency department visit rate among adults with diabetes, by sex and age group: United States, 2020–2021

Sex and age	Visit rate per 1,000 adults per year	Standard error	95% confidence interval
18 and older			
Total	72.2	4.6	63.1–81.2
Women	75.1	5.0	65.3–84.8
Men	69.1	4.7	59.7–78.4
18–44			
Total	25.9	2.2	21.6–30.2
Women	32.2	3.2	25.9–38.6
Men	19.5	1.9	15.9–23.2
45–64			
Total	85.3	5.8	73.9–96.7
Women	86.2	6.4	73.7–98.8
Men	84.4	6.7	71.2–97.5
65 and older			
Total	150.5	10.4	130.0–170.9
Women	142.8	10.3	122.4–163.1
Men	159.9	12.4	135.4–184.3

NOTES: Data are based on a sample of 4,051 emergency department visits made by adults during 2020–2021, representing approximately 18,238,000 average annual visits made by adults with diabetes. Visit rates are based on sets of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau and reflect the population as of July 1, 2020, and July 1, 2021. Total visits include all visits by adults age 18 and older. To be counted as an emergency department visit by a patient with diabetes, the survey instrument (Patient Record Form) had to include an indication of diabetes (certain conditions could be selected using a yes or no format) or at least one diagnosis of diabetes based on *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification* codes E08–E13.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2020–2021.



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Data table for Figure 2. Emergency department visit rate among adults with diabetes, by race and ethnicity and age group: United States, 2020–2021

Race and ethnicity and age	Visit rate per 1,000 adults per year	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Total			
Black, non-Hispanic.	136.6	13.4	110.3–163.0
White, non-Hispanic	69.9	5.0	60.1–79.8
Hispanic.	52.3	6.2	40.1–64.4
18–44			
Black, non-Hispanic.	60.6	7.5	45.8–75.5
White, non-Hispanic	23.3	2.5	18.5–28.1
Hispanic.	19.3	3.0	13.4–25.2
45–64			
Black, non-Hispanic.	179.0	18.8	142.0–216.1
White, non-Hispanic	76.6	6.5	63.8–89.4
Hispanic.	69.2	9.2	51.1–87.2
65 and older			
Black, non-Hispanic.	284.5	38.2	209.3–359.6
White, non-Hispanic	133.4	9.9	113.8–153.0
Hispanic.	176.1	25.4	126.0–226.2

NOTES: Data are based on a sample of 4,051 emergency department visits made by adults during 2020–2021, representing approximately 18,238,000 average annual visits made by adults with diabetes. To be counted as an emergency department visit by a patient with diabetes, the survey instrument (Patient Record Form) had to include an indication of diabetes (certain conditions could be selected using a yes or no format) or at least one diagnosis of diabetes based on *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification* codes E08–E13. People of other races, non-Hispanic (including American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander people, and people of two or more races) represents only 4.5% of all emergency department visits by adults with diabetes and are included in the denominator but are not shown. In 2020–2021, race was missing for 13.6% (weighted) and ethnicity was missing for 10.7% (weighted) of visits by adults with diabetes.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2020–2021.

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Data table for Figure 3. Emergency department visit rate among adults with diabetes, by number of additional chronic conditions and age group: United States, 2020–2021

Number of other chronic conditions and age	Visit rate per 1,000 visits among adults with diabetes per year	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Total			
No other chronic conditions	90.2	7.2	76.0–104.5
One other chronic condition.	181.6	13.9	154.2–209.0
Two to four other chronic conditions	541.4	36.9	468.7–614.1
Five or more other chronic conditions	186.8	17.3	152.8–220.8
18–44			
No other chronic conditions	243.1	27.2	189.6–296.6
One other chronic condition.	261.1	27.2	207.5–314.7
Two to four other chronic conditions	402.0	51.0	301.4–502.6
Five or more other chronic conditions	93.8	22.8	48.9–138.7
45–64			
No other chronic conditions	87.7	10.4	67.3–108.1
One other chronic condition.	195.5	19.4	157.2–233.8
Two to four other chronic conditions	526.4	38.3	450.9–601.9
Five or more other chronic conditions	190.4	20.5	150.1–230.8
65 and older			
No other chronic conditions	36.5	5.6	25.5–47.6
One other chronic condition.	140.6	13.4	114.2–167.1
Two to four other chronic conditions	605.2	45.5	515.6–694.8
Five or more other chronic conditions	217.7	21.8	174.7–260.6

NOTES: Data are based on a sample of 4,051 emergency department visits made by adults during 2020–2021, representing approximately 18,238,000 average annual visits made by adults with diabetes. Visit rates are based on the average annual visits made by adults with diabetes in 2020 and 2021. Total visits include all visits by adults age 18 and older. To be counted as an emergency department visit by a patient with diabetes, the survey instrument (Patient Record Form) had to include an indication of diabetes (certain conditions could be selected using a yes or no format) or at least one diagnosis of diabetes based on *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification* codes E08–E13. Visit rates for adults with chronic conditions are calculated by dividing the number of emergency department visits made by adults with diabetes and a specified number of other chronic conditions by the total number of emergency department visits made by adults with diabetes in 2020 and 2021.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2020–2021.

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Data table for Figure 4. Emergency department visit rate among adults with diabetes, by age group: United States, 2012–2021

Survey year	Total			18–44			45–64			65 and older		
	Visit rate per 1,000 adults	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 1,000 adults	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 1,000 adults	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 1,000 adults	Standard error	95% confidence interval
2012	48.6	4.2	40.4–56.8	20.9	2.2	16.5–25.3	53.1	4.7	43.8–62.4	113.4	10.7	92.3–134.6
2013	50.2	3.5	43.4–57.1	19.9	1.7	16.6–23.2	61.6	4.6	52.5–70.7	106.8	8.6	89.7–123.9
2014	57.4	5.2	47.2–67.6	24.0	3.5	17.1–30.9	65.5	5.6	54.6–76.5	126.0	12.7	100.8–151.1
2015	61.0	4.4	52.3–69.8	25.2	2.2	20.9–29.4	68.6	5.6	57.6–79.6	134.6	11.1	112.6–156.6
2016	67.2	5.1	57.2–77.3	26.4	2.7	21.0–31.8	84.8	6.0	73.0–96.7	132.9	12.2	108.7–157.2
2017	66.6	5.6	55.4–77.7	28.5	3.3	21.9–35.1	80.7	7.4	66.0–95.4	130.1	12.6	105.2–154.9
2018	66.1	4.2	57.8–74.4	25.4	2.2	21.0–29.7	82.4	6.0	70.6–94.2	130.9	9.8	111.6–150.3
2019	74.7	5.2	64.4–85.0	27.1	3.2	20.7–33.4	91.7	6.9	78.0–105.3	151.9	11.3	129.5–174.4
2020	69.4	6.9	55.7–83.1	25.7	3.1	19.4–31.9	81.4	8.6	64.3–98.5	144.1	15.2	114.0–174.3
2021	74.9	6.1	62.8–87.0	26.2	3.1	20.1–32.3	89.2	7.7	74.0–104.4	156.8	14.1	128.9–184.7

NOTES: Rates are based on sets of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau and reflect the population as of July 1 of each year during 2012–2021. Total visits include all visits by adults age 18 and older. To be counted as an emergency department visit by a patient with diabetes, the survey instrument (Patient Record Form) had to include an indication of diabetes (certain conditions could be selected using a yes or no format) or at least one diagnosis of diabetes based on *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* code 249 or 250 for data collected before 2016, or an *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification* code between E08 and E13 for data collected in or after 2016.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2012–2021.