

Diagnosed Diabetes Prevalence in Adults

Diagnosed Diabetes Prevalence Among Adults by Selected Characteristics^{a,b}

Demographic Characteristic	Unadjusted Percent (%)	Unadjusted 95% CI (%)	Age-Adjusted Percent (%)	Age-Adjusted 95% CI (%)
Overall	10.8	(10.4-11.2)	9.4	(9.0-9.7)
Age Group				
18-44 years	2.9	(2.5-3.3)	-	-
45-54 years	10.6	(9.6-11.7)	-	-
55-64 years	16.2	(15.1-17.4)	-	-
65-74 years	23.6	(22.3-25.1)	-	-
75 years and over	21.4	(19.7-23.1)		
Gender				
Male	11.6	(11.0-12.2)	10.4	(9.8-11.0)
Female	10.0	(9.5-10.5)	8.5	(8.0-9.0)
Race/Ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	10.4	(10.0-10.9)	8.7	(8.3-9.1)
Black, non-Hispanic	13.3	(12.0-14.7)	12.6	(11.4-13.9)
Hispanic/Latinx	9.6	(7.3-12.4)	13.0	(10.1-16.5)
Other and Multi-Racial, non-Hispanic	9.7	(8.0-11.6)	12.6	(9.8-13.9)
Education Level				
Up to High School Diploma	12.7	(11.5-14.1)	10.2	(9.1-11.4)
Some College	9.4	(8.3-10.7)	8.4	(7.3-9.6)
At least College Degree	7.5	(6.7-8.5)	6.6	(5.8-7.4)
Disability Status^d				
Yes	20.0	(18.7-21.3)	15.7	(14.5-16.9)
No	7.6	(7.1-8.1)	7.2	(6.7-7.7)
Insurance Status				
Yes	11.3	(10.9-11.8)	9.5	(9.1-9.9)
No	5.9	(4.7-7.2)	8.8	(7.0-11.1)

^a 2014-2016 combined Michigan BRFSS data unless otherwise noted

^b See Methods and Limitations

^c Age-adjusted (See Methods and Limitations for description)

^d 2015 and 2016 combined Michigan BRFSS data

Diagnosed Diabetes Prevalence among Adults by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group^a

Age Group	18-44 Years		45-64 Years		65 Years and Over	
	Percent (%)	95% CI (%)	Percent (%)	95% CI (%)	Percent (%)	95% CI (%)
White, non-Hispanic	2.8	(2.3-3.3)	12.3	(11.5-13.1)	21.0	(20.0-22.1)
Black, non-Hispanic	2.9	(2.0-4.1)	19.2	(16.6-22.1)	33.5	(29.4-37.9)
Hispanic/Latinx	^b	^b	21.3	(15.4-28.7)	28.6	(18.0-42.1)
Other and Multi-Racial, non-Hispanic	3.7	(2.4-5.8)	15.4	(11.9-19.6)	32.0	(24.3-40.9)

^a 2014-2016 combined Michigan BRFSS data

^b The estimate was suppressed due to large uncertainty (Relative Standard Error \geq 30%).

Data Sources

Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (MiBRFSS). Lifecourse Epidemiology and Genomics Division, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (www.michigan.gov/brfs).

Definitions

Prevalence (Percent): The total number of cases in a specified population at a given time.

Confidence Interval (CI): A range about a measurement that expresses the precision of the measurement. A 95% CI can be interpreted as the following: if we selected 100 random samples from the population and used these samples to calculate 100 different confidence intervals, approximately 95 of the intervals would cover the true population estimate and five would not. The wider the interval means the more imprecise the measurement, the narrower the interval the more precise the measurement.

Methods and Limitations

Diabetes Indicator: Adult respondents (18 years and over) were asked whether a health professional had ever told them they had diabetes. To exclude gestational diabetes, women were asked whether they had been told they had diabetes other than during pregnancy. Adult respondents who answered “yes” were considered being diagnosed with diabetes and subsequently asked at what age they were diagnosed.

Disability Indicator – In 2015, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) changed the disability definition based on five questions. Adult respondents (18 years and over) were classified as having a disability if they answered “yes” to at least one of the following: a visual impairment, deaf or difficulty hearing, difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions, difficulty walking or climbing stairs, difficulty dressing or bathing, or difficulty doing errands alone.

The MiBRFSS comprises annual, state-level telephone surveys of the non-institutionalized adult population, 18 years and older. The MiBRFSS provides self-reported information on behavioral risk factors for disease and on preventive health practices within the state. Diabetes affects over one million of the Michigan adult population; however, CDC estimates that about one quarter of adults is undiagnosed, which may result in part to an underestimate in the MiBRFSS diabetes prevalence.

Reported age-adjusted prevalence estimates were estimates adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population using seven age groups (18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, 65–75, and 75+ years). Unadjusted prevalence estimates were not age-adjusted.