

<b>Adults Ever Told They Have Diabetes by a Doctor (2012)</b>	
<b>State Comparison</b>	
Alabama	12.2
United States	9.7
<b>Historic Trend</b>	
2012	12.2
2007	10.3
2002	8.5
<b>Public Health Area</b>	
1	13.5
2	11.8
3	11.2
4	12.2
5	10.1
6	12.1
7	17.9
8	12.5
9	12.2
10	13.3
11	12.5
<b>Rurality</b>	
	N.A.
<b>Age</b>	
35 - 44	6.7
45 - 54	12.7
55 - 64	21.8
65 and over	24.7
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	12.0
Male	12.6
<b>Race</b>	
African American	16.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	N.A.
Caucasian	11.4
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
	N.A.
<b>Income</b>	
Under \$15,000	14.8
\$15,000 - \$24,999	13.8
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.8
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.3
\$50,000 and over	9.1
<b>Education</b>	
9th Grade - 12th Grade	15.7
High school or G.E.D.	14.1
Post high school	10.5
College graduate and higher	8.9

*\* BRFSS data from 2010 and prior are not directly comparable to BRFSS data from 2011-2012 due to changes in weighting methodology and the addition of the cell phone sampling frame. Thus, a break in trend line must be shown graphically, and a disclaimer or footnote must be added.*

### Adults Ever Told They Have Diabetes by a Doctor<sup>41</sup>

- In 2012, Alabama had the third highest prevalence of diabetes in the United States.
- More than 12 percent of Alabama’s adults have been diagnosed with diabetes. However, it is estimated that the percent of adults living with diabetes is much higher than current prevalence estimates because their diabetes remains undiagnosed.
- African American adults in Alabama are significantly more likely to have been diagnosed with diabetes than Caucasian Alabamians.
- As education levels increase among Alabama’s adults, diabetes prevalence decreases.
- As is evident from 2012 BRFSS estimates, the risk for diabetes increases as adults age.
- Those with diabetes are at especially high risk for poor health outcomes. These include complications related to heart disease, stroke, blindness, kidney failure, and lower leg amputations.

