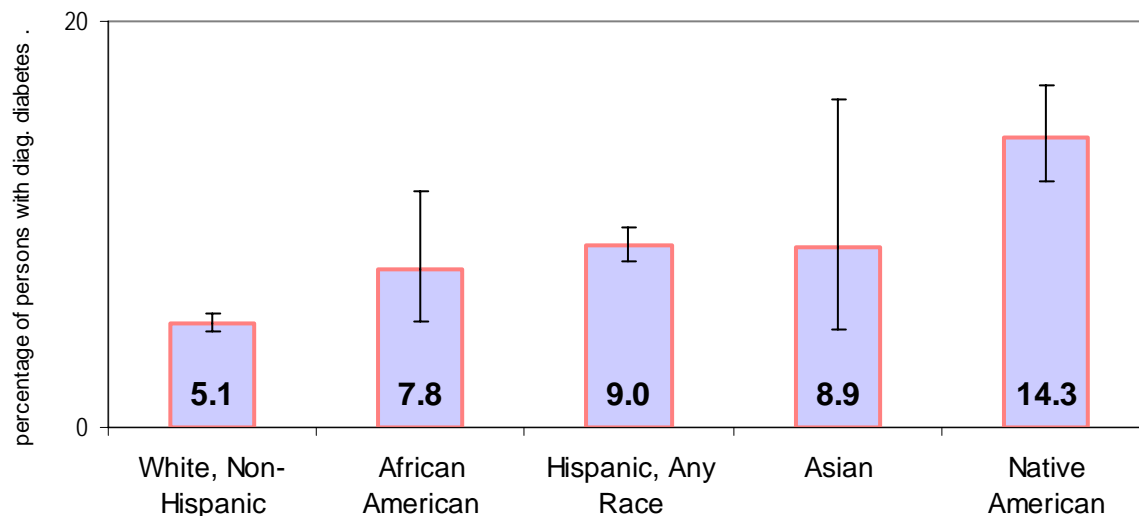


**Diabetes Prevalence (Diagnosed) for New Mexico Race/Ethnic Groups,  
2004-2006  
NMBRFSS**



Interpretation: The lowest to highest prevalence estimates are for White (non-Hispanic), Hispanic and Native Americans, in that order. These rates are statistically different from each other. The African American and Asian, while ostensibly higher than the White rate, are not statistically different than the rates for any of the other race/ethnic groups. Note also that the estimated rates for African Americans and Asian Americans are quite variable. For example, the rate for NM Asian Americans is estimated to be anywhere from 4.8% to 16.2%. These estimated rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

**Age-Adjusted Estimated Diagnosed Diabetes (DM) Prevalence Rates Among  
NM Adults, 2004-2006. BRFSS**

|                     | Age-Adjusted Rate (%) | 95% Confidence Limits | Total Sample Size for DM Estimate |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| White, Non-Hispanic | 5.1                   | 4.7, 5.6              | 10640                             |
| African American    | 7.8                   | 5.2, 11.6             | 289                               |
| Hispanic, Any Race  | 9.0                   | 8.2, 9.9              | 5786                              |
| Asian               | 8.9                   | 4.8, 16.2             | 212                               |
| Native American     | 14.3                  | 12.1, 16.8            | 1471                              |

These are estimated diagnosed prevalence rates (in percentages) for NM adults for 2004 to 2006. They are age-adjusted to the 200 US standard population. Because they are age-adjusted, they can be compared to each other or to any other comparable race/ethnic group in other states or the US. Rates for the White (non-Hispanic), Hispanic and Native American populations are lowest to highest, in this order. These three rates are statistically different from each other. The African American and Asian estimated rates are not statistically different from each other or any other group. Note that these two have the lowest number of cases from which to calculate these estimates and therefore have far more imprecise estimates. Thus, they should be used cautiously.