



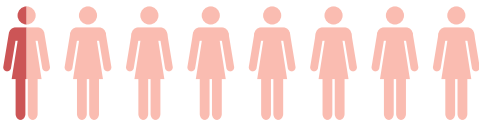
641 thousand Portuguese (9.9%) had diabetes (excluding pregnant women)
(glycated hemoglobin level $\geq 6.5\%$ or self-reported use of anti-diabetic medication or self-reported diagnosis of diabetes)

Diabetes was more frequent...

...in men,

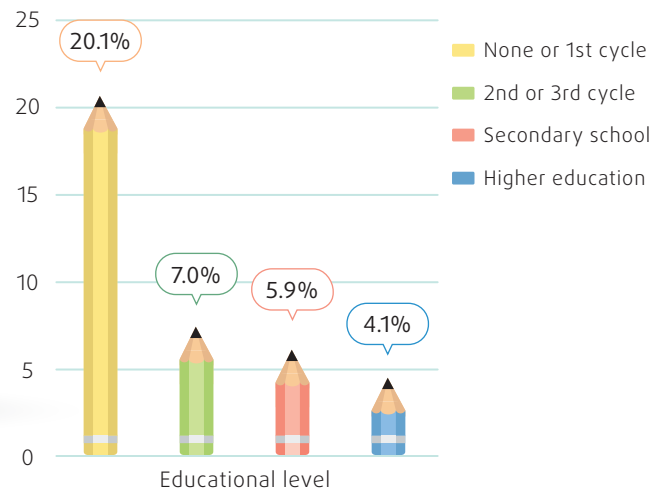


1 in 8 (12.1%)

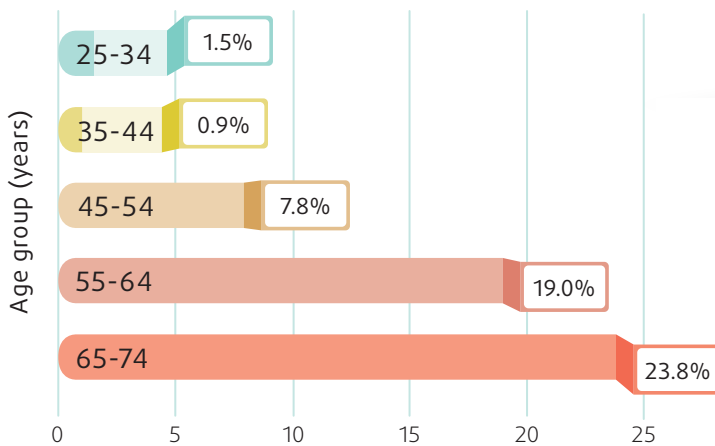


0.6 in 8 (7.8%)

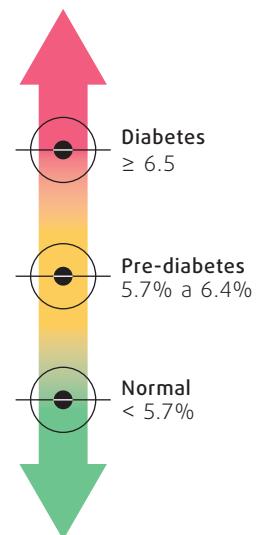
...and in the persons with lower educational level.



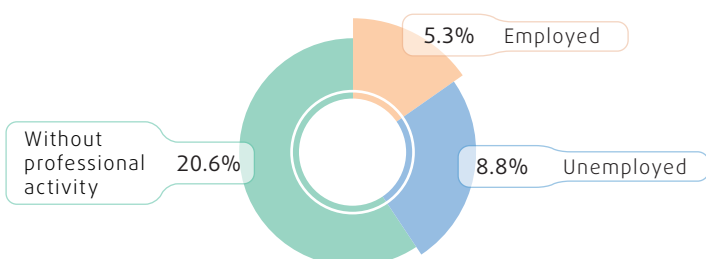
...in the age group **65-74 years**,



358 thousand Portuguese had glycated hemoglobin levels equal to or greater than 6.5%, level defined by the World Health Organization for the diagnosis of diabetes.



...among persons **without professional activity**,



Source:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabetes.2018.03.052>
For more information:
www.insef.pt