# Table S4: Diabetes prevalence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age (years) | Male urban | | Female urban | | Male rural | | Female rural | |
| Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| 20-29 | 5.5% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 3.8% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.9% |
| 30-39 | 10.6% | 1.1% | 2.2% | 1.1% | 4.2% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| 40-49 | 14.0% | 1.1% | 2.9% | 1.1% | 6.4% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| 50-59 | 14.8% | 1.1% | 3.1% | 1.1% | 6.0% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| 60-69 | 18.2% | 1.1% | 3.8% | 1.1% | 15.7% | 0.9% | 3.3% | 0.9% |
| 70-79 | 18.2% | 1.1% | 3.8% | 1.1% | 15.7% | 0.9% | 3.3% | 0.9% |

# Diabetes prevalence is estimated from a random multistage cross-sectional population survey ([7](#_ENREF_7)), updated to 2013 using secular trend estimates from a Bayesian analysis of diabetes prevalence trends ([8](#_ENREF_8)). SD: standard deviation. For all SI Tables, estimates are given for the year 2013, and for subsequent years the secular trends listed in SI Table 8 are applied.

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