CONTEXT: Prediabetes affects an estimated 79 million adults in the United States (US). It is projected that by 2020, 52% of US adults will have either prediabetes or diabetes. A report from the CDC indicated that only 11% of those with prediabetes are aware of having it. OBJECTIVES: The purpose of this article is twofold: (1) to investigate A1c levels for normoglycemia, prediabetes and diabetes prevalence in those with self-reported prediabetes; and (2) to investigate A1c levels for prediabetes and diabetes in those with self-reported non-prediabetes. METHODS: The National Health and Nutritional Examination Survey (NHANES) 2007-2008 and NHANES 2009-2010 were utilized to examine and compare trends and differences among five different ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Other Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Whites, Non-Hispanic Blacks, Other/Multiracials), who had completed the diabetes questionnaire and had A1c measured. RESULTS: This study showed that of the five different ethnic groups from NHANES 2007-2008 to NHANES 2009-2010, Non-Hispanic Whites (6.5% increase) and Non-Hispanic Blacks (0.2% increase) were the only two groups with an increase in the number of self-reported prediabetes. For all combined ethnic groups who self-reported not having prediabetes (non-prediabetes), 19.9% of those in NHANES 2007-2008 and 22.4% in the NHANES 2009-2010 showed to have prediabetic A1c levels. Through Chi-square analysis, all five ethnic groups who self-reported not having prediabetes showed significant differences (P < 0.0001) in all A1c levels (normoglycemic, prediabetic and diabetic). CONCLUSIONS: The findings highlight the need of prediabetes awareness and of education in the community as ways to reduce the number of people with prediabetes.