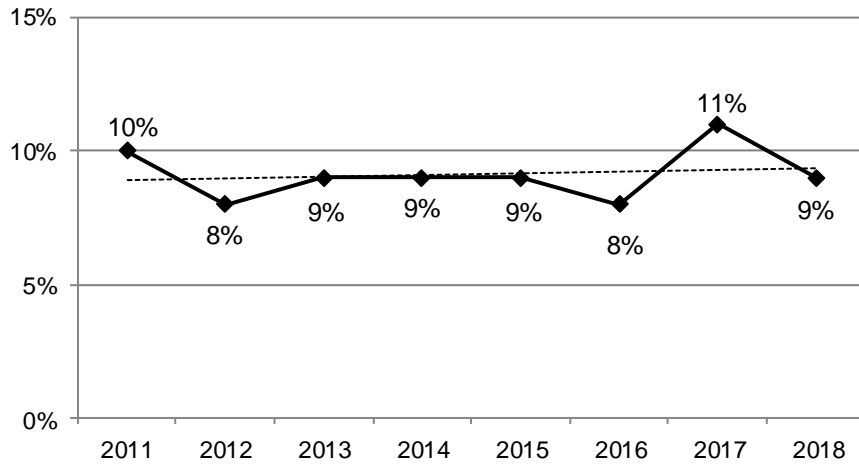

Diabetes

Definition: South Dakotans ever told by a doctor that they have diabetes, excluding women who were told this while they were pregnant.

Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 9%
- Nationwide median 11%

Figure 13
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 17
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	10%	9.2%	10.7%
	Female	9%	8.1%	9.4%
Age	18-29	1%	0.9%	2.4%
	30-39	3%	2.2%	4.2%
	40-49	7%	6.0%	8.7%
	50-59	11%	9.4%	11.8%
	60-69	17%	15.3%	18.0%
	70-79	22%	20.4%	24.4%
	80+	18%	15.2%	20.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	9%	8.4%	9.4%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	17%	14.6%	19.2%
	Hispanic	9%	5.4%	13.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	13%	12.3%	14.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	7.5%	9.2%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.5%	7.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	13%	10.8%	15.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	11%	9.7%	11.5%
	Some Post-High School	9%	8.1%	9.8%
	College Graduate	7%	6.2%	7.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	5.5%	6.8%
	Self-employed	6%	4.9%	7.2%
	Unemployed	8%	5.7%	11.2%
	Homemaker	8%	6.0%	10.8%
	Student	1%	0.4%	2.4%
	Retired	20%	18.8%	21.6%
	Unable to Work	24%	20.6%	26.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	8.4%	9.7%
	Divorced/Separated	13%	11.5%	14.7%
	Widowed	19%	17.2%	21.5%
	Never Married	5%	4.3%	5.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	10%	9.3%	10.5%
	Rent Home	9%	8.0%	10.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.5%	4.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.9%	3.4%
Phone Status	Landline	13%	12.5%	14.5%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.8%	7.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	0.6%	16.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.3%	4.1%
County	Minnehaha	8%	6.9%	9.4%
	Pennington	9%	8.3%	10.8%
	Lincoln	7%	5.3%	8.5%
	Brown	9%	7.3%	10.3%
	Brookings	6%	4.4%	7.0%
	Codington	8%	6.5%	9.3%
	Meade	9%	7.4%	11.6%
	Lawrence	8%	6.7%	9.6%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

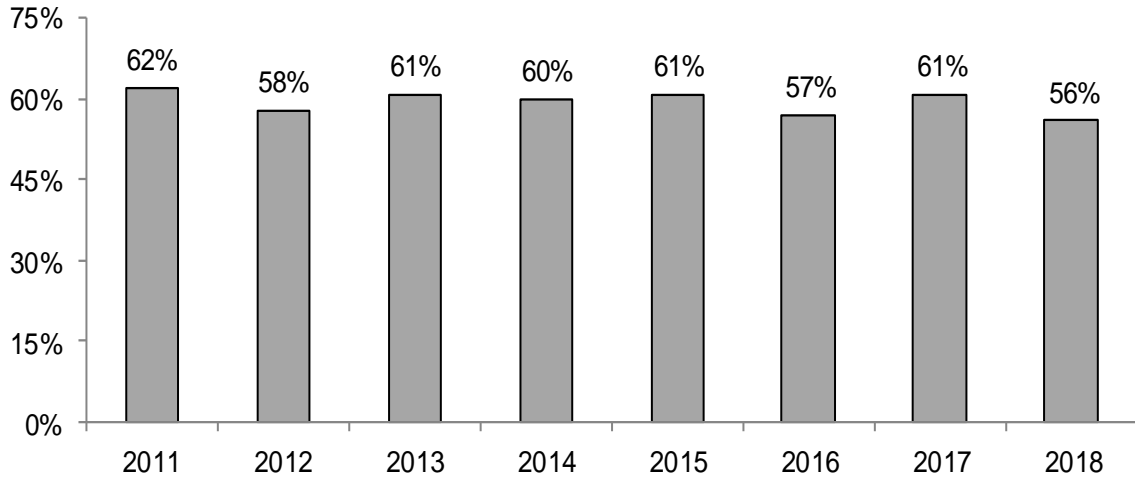
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding the prevalence of diabetes.
Age	The prevalence of diabetes generally increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 40s, 50s, and 60s are reached with prevalence peaking in the 70s.
Race/Ethnicity	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than whites and Hispanics.
Household Income	The prevalence of diabetes decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	The prevalence of diabetes decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are retired or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while those who are a student show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of diabetes, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of diabetes regarding home ownership.
Children Status	The prevalence of diabetes among adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those who primarily use a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of diabetes does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Pennington, Brown, and Meade counties all demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Figure 14, below, displays the percentage of South Dakotans with pre-diabetes who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years. Most South Dakotans stated that they had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years.

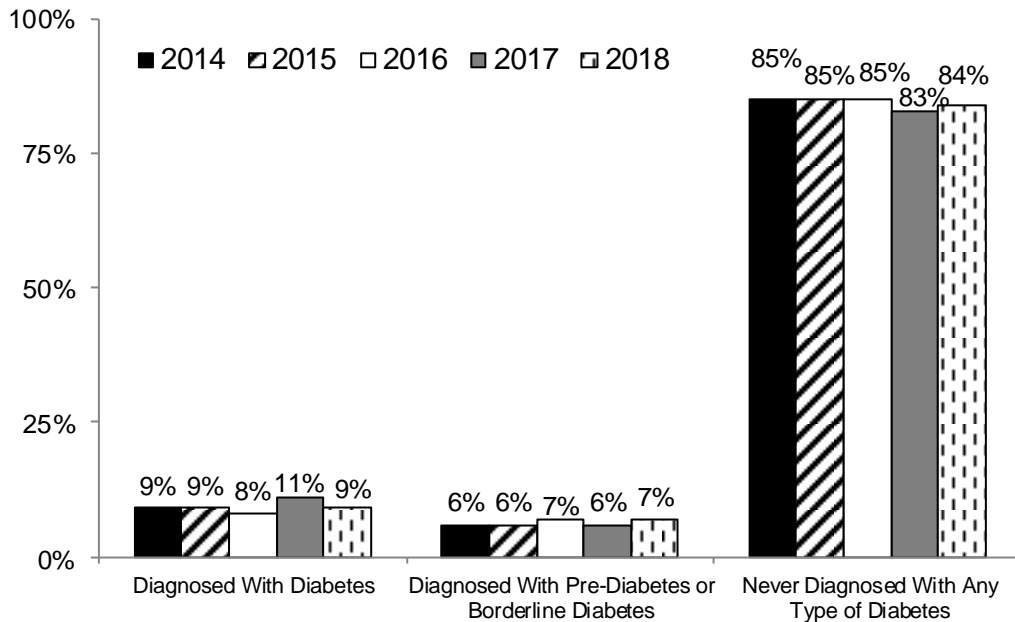
Figure 14
South Dakotans With Pre-Diabetes Who Have Had a Test for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Within the Past Three Years,



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Figure 15, below, displays the diabetic status of all South Dakotans for the past five years. Most South Dakotans for all years stated that they have never been diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

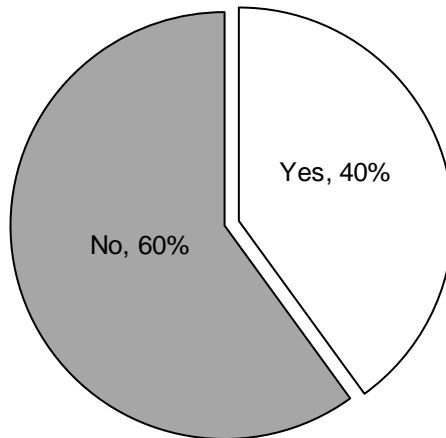
Figure 15
South Dakotans' Diabetic Status, 2014-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Figure 16, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who were referred by a health professional to pre-diabetes education in order to prevent diabetes. In 2018, 40 percent of South Dakotans were referred to pre-diabetes education.

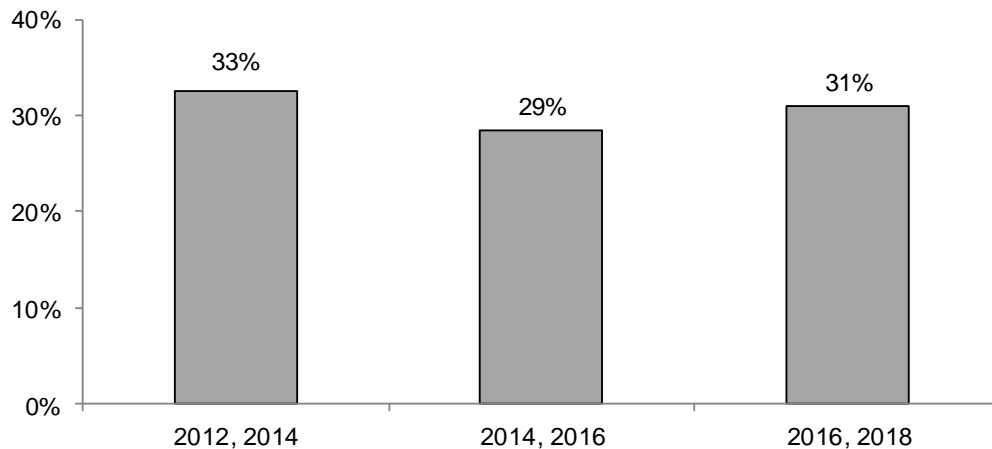
Figure 16
South Dakotans Who Were Referred by a Health Professional to Pre-Diabetes Education to Prevent Diabetes, 2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2018

Figure 17, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who are taking insulin for their diabetes. In 2016 and 2018, about one third of South Dakotans with diabetes indicated they were taking insulin for their diabetes.

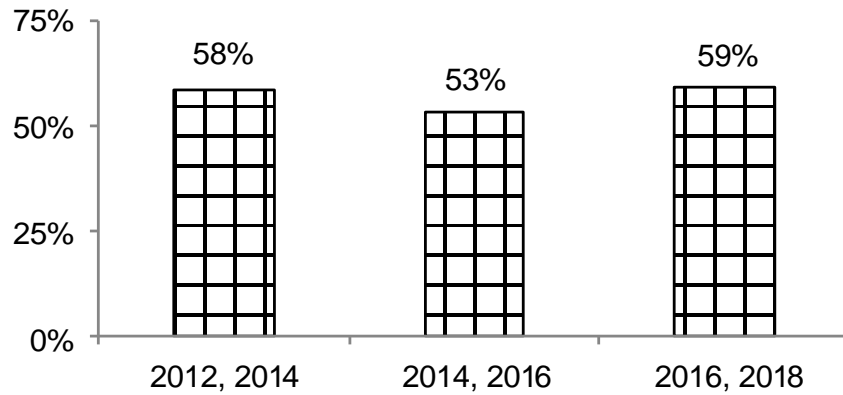
Figure 17
South Dakotans Who Use Insulin for Diabetes, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 18, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day. In 2016 and 2018, 59 percent of South Dakotans stated they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day.

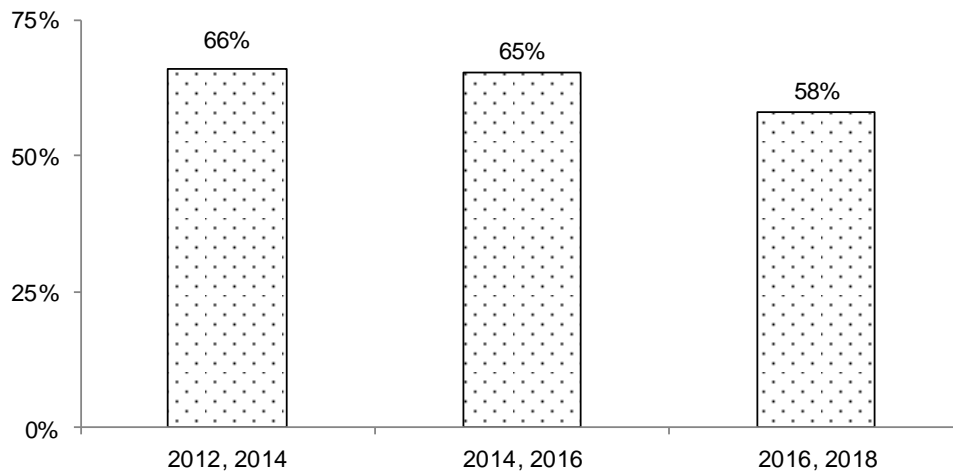
Figure 18
South Dakotans Who Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar One or More Times Per Day, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 19, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day. In 2016 and 2018, 58 percent of South Dakotans stated that they check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day.

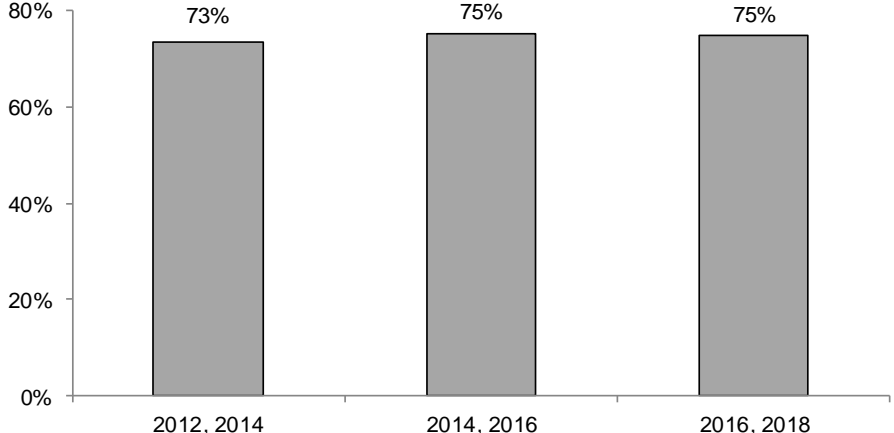
Figure 19
South Dakotans Who Check Their Feet for Sores or Irritations One or More Times Per Day, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 20, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans that have seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional two or more times in the past 12 months for their diabetes. In 2016 and 2018, 75 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they have seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional two or more times in the past 12 months for their diabetes.

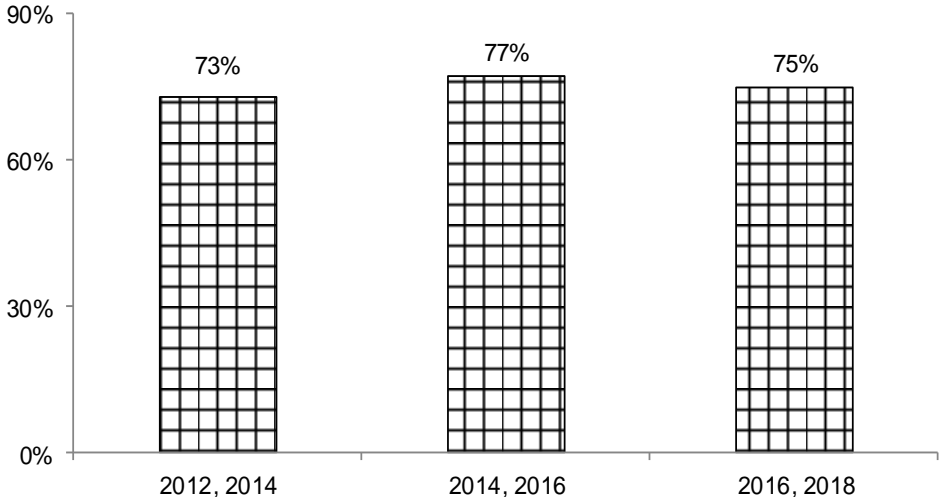
Figure 20
South Dakotans Who Have Seen a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes Two or More Times in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 21, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans that had hemoglobin A1c checked two or more times in the past 12 months by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional. In 2016 and 2018, 75 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they have had hemoglobin A1c checked two or more times by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

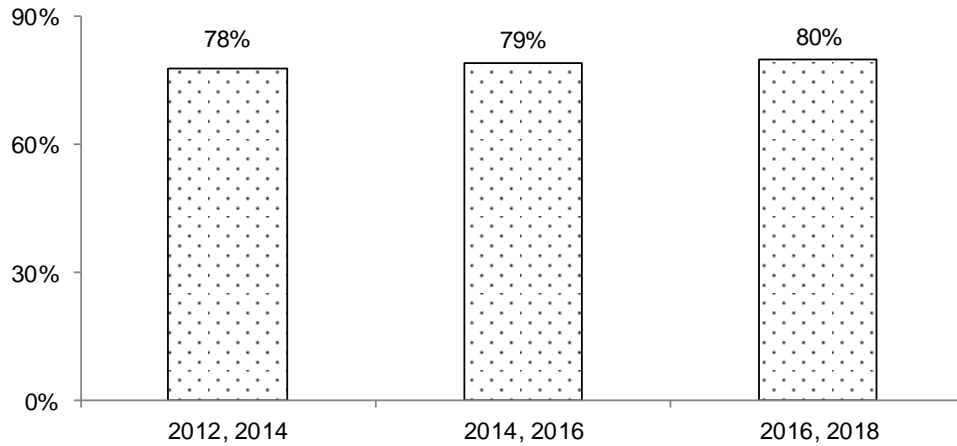
Figure 21
South Dakotans That Had Hemoglobin A1c Checked by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Two or More Times in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 22, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans that stated they had a health professional check their feet for sores or irritations at least once in the past year. In 2016 and 2018, 80 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they have had their feet checked by a health professional at least once in the past year.

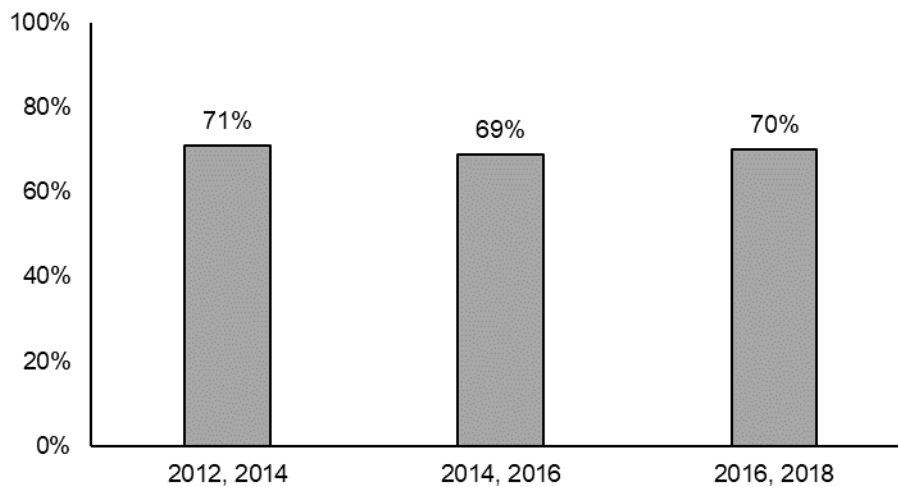
Figure 22
South Dakotans Who Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations at Least Once in the Past Year, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 23, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans that had an eye exam in the past year in which the pupils were dilated. In 2016 and 2018, 70 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they had an eye exam in the past year in which their pupils were dilated.

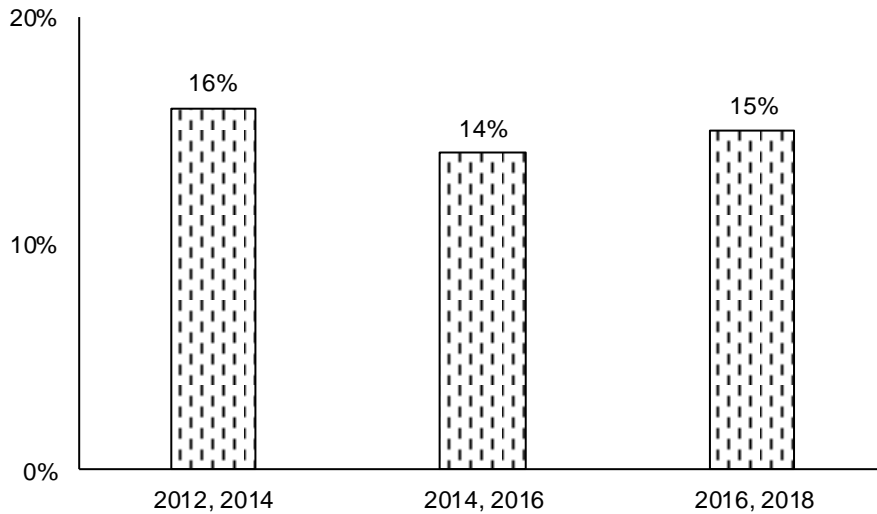
Figure 23
South Dakotans Who Had an Eye Exam in the Past Year in Which the Pupils Were Dilated, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 24, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who were told by a doctor that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they have retinopathy. In 2016 and 2018, 15 percent of South Dakotans indicated that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they had retinopathy.

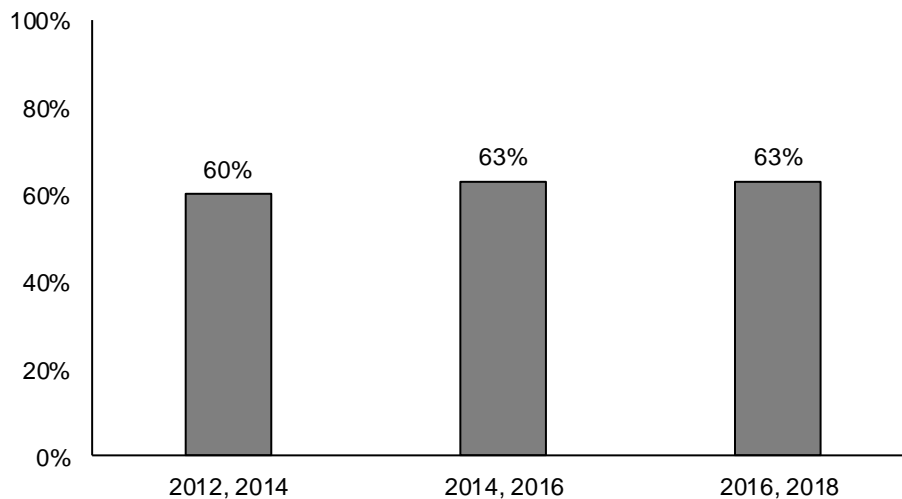
Figure 24
South Dakotans Told by a Doctor That Diabetes Has Affected Their Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018

Figure 25, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage diabetes. In 2016 and 2018, 63 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they have taken a course or class to manage diabetes.

Figure 25
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Taken a Course or Class in How to Manage Diabetes, 2012-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2018