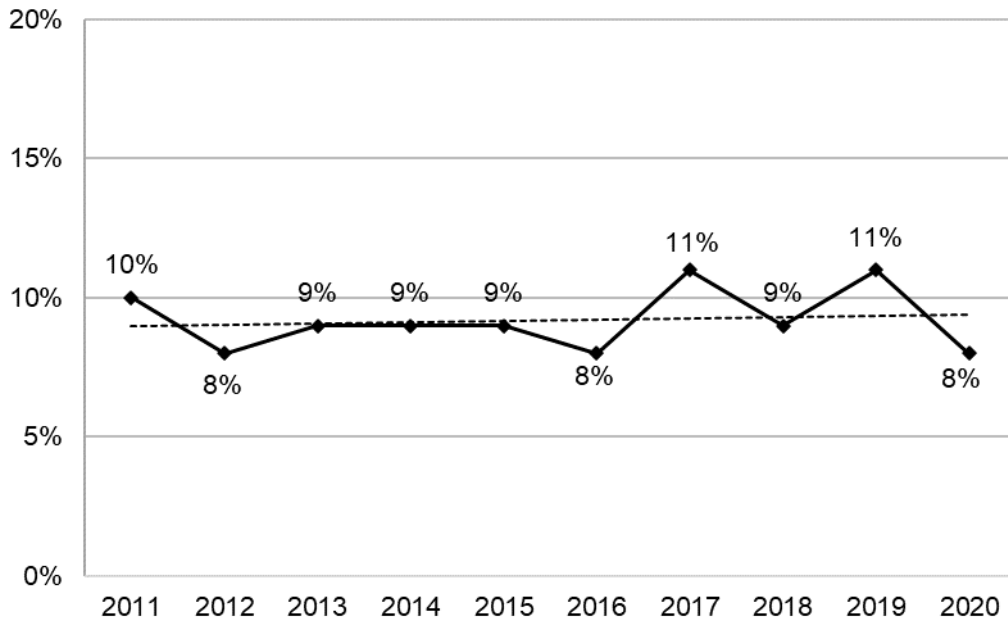

Diabetes

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 8%
- Nationwide median 11%

Figure 32
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 26
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	10%	9.2%	10.9%
	Female	9%	8.0%	9.5%
Age	18-29	2%	1.0%	2.6%
	30-39	3%	2.3%	4.4%
	40-49	7%	5.3%	8.3%
	50-59	11%	9.2%	12.0%
	60-69	16%	14.7%	17.6%
	70-79	22%	19.9%	24.0%
	80+	19%	16.5%	22.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	9%	8.4%	9.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	17%	14.3%	19.4%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	7%	3.7%	11.4%
	Hispanic	9%	5.5%	14.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	14%	12.6%	15.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	7.3%	9.2%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.3%	7.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	14%	11.2%	16.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	9.4%	11.4%
	Some Post-High School	9%	7.8%	9.6%
	College Graduate	7%	6.7%	8.2%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	5.3%	6.7%
	Self-employed	6%	4.6%	7.0%
	Unemployed	10%	6.9%	13.1%
	Homemaker	9%	6.5%	13.1%
	Student	2%	1.0%	4.8%
	Retired	20%	18.2%	21.2%
	Unable to Work	24%	20.6%	27.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	8.4%	9.9%
	Divorced/Separated	14%	12.0%	15.5%
	Widowed	18%	16.1%	20.5%
	Never Married	5%	4.1%	6.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	10%	9.5%	10.9%
	Rent Home	8%	7.2%	9.4%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.3%	4.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.9%	3.9%
Phone Status	Landline	14%	13.1%	15.3%
	Cell Phone	8%	7.0%	8.2%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.2%	0.0%	0.9%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.3%	4.3%
County	Minnehaha	8%	7.0%	9.7%
	Pennington	9%	7.7%	10.1%
	Lincoln	8%	4.6%	12.5%
	Brown	10%	8.0%	11.3%
	Brookings	6%	5.1%	7.9%
	Codington	10%	8.4%	12.3%
	Meade	8%	6.3%	10.8%
	Lawrence	9%	6.8%	11.9%

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

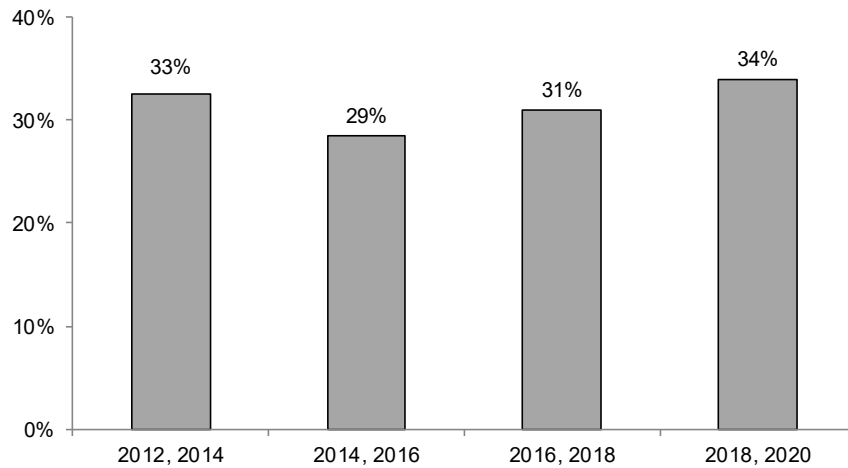
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

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, 60s, and 70s are reached.
Race/Ethnicity	American Indians demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while whites and American Indian/whites show a very low prevalence.
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.
Employment	Those who are retired or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while those who are self-employed or 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	Those who own their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those who rent their home.
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	Females who are not pregnant demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those who are pregnant.
County	Brown and Codington counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Figure 33, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who are taking insulin for their diabetes. In 2018 and 2020, a little over one third of South Dakotans with diabetes indicated they were taking insulin for their diabetes.

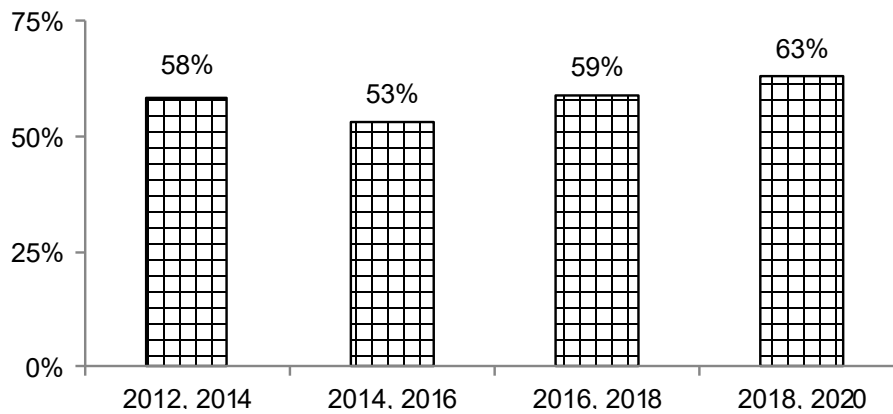
Figure 33
South Dakotans Who Use Insulin for Diabetes, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 34, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day. In 2018 and 2020, 63 percent of South Dakotans stated they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day.

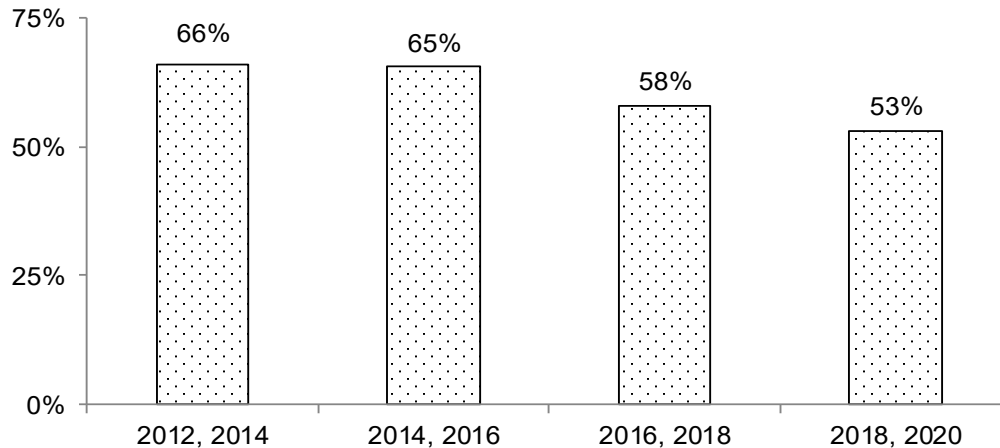
Figure 34
South Dakotans Who Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar One or More Times Per Day, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 35, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day. In 2018 and 2020, 53 percent of South Dakotans stated that they check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day.

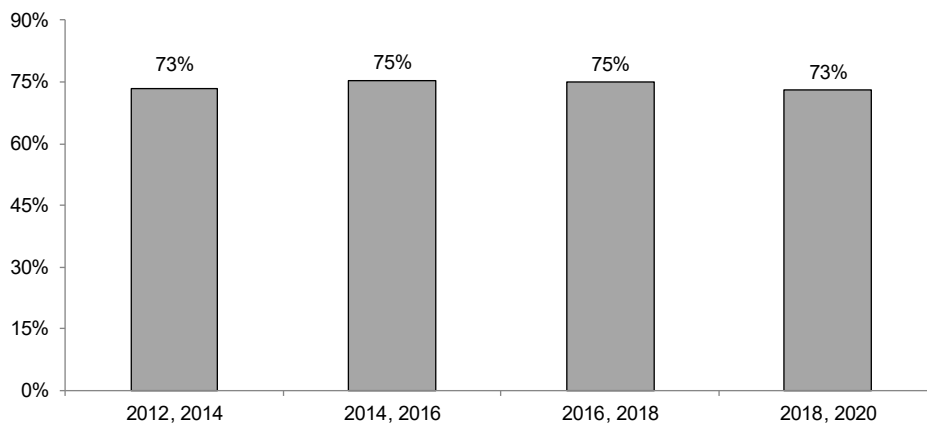
Figure 35
South Dakotans Who Check Their Feet for Sores or Irritations One or More Times Per Day, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 36, 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 2018 and 2020, 73 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.

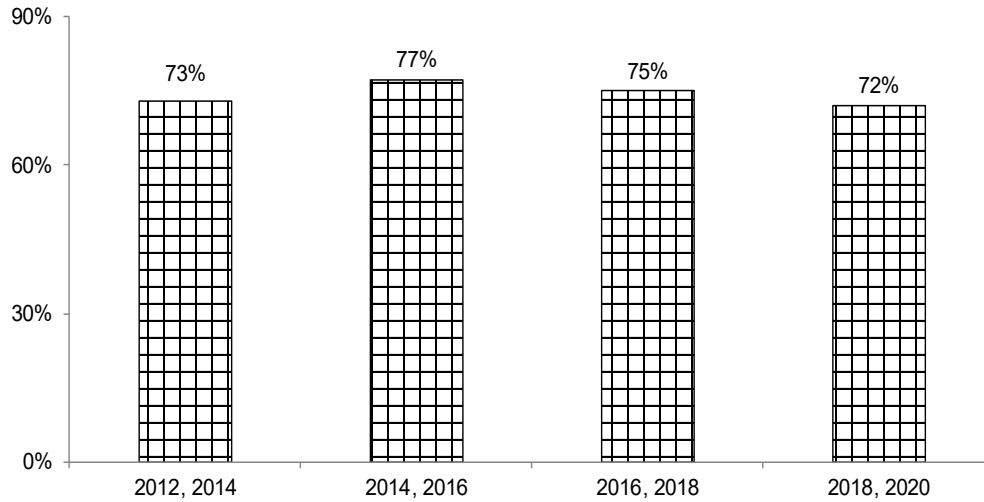
Figure 36
South Dakotans Who Have Seen a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes Two or More Times in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 37, 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 2018 and 2020, 72 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they have had hemoglobin A1c checked two or more times by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

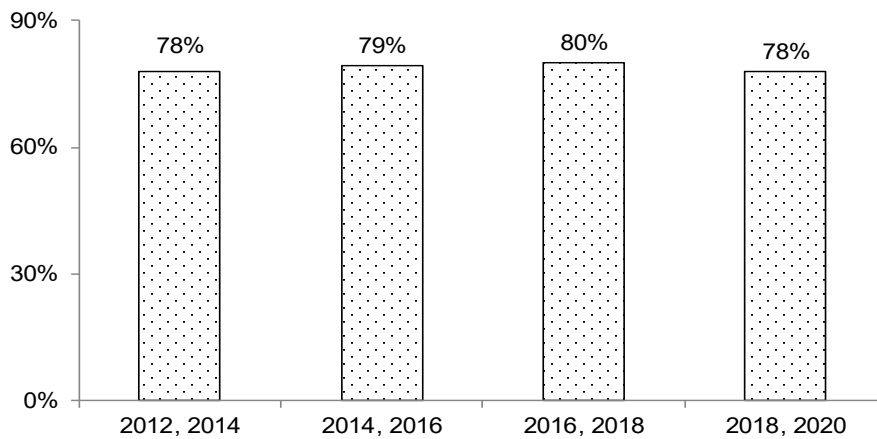
Figure 37
South Dakotans That Had Hemoglobin A1c Checked by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Two or More Times in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 38, 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 2018 and 2020, 78 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they have had their feet checked by a health professional at least once in the past year.

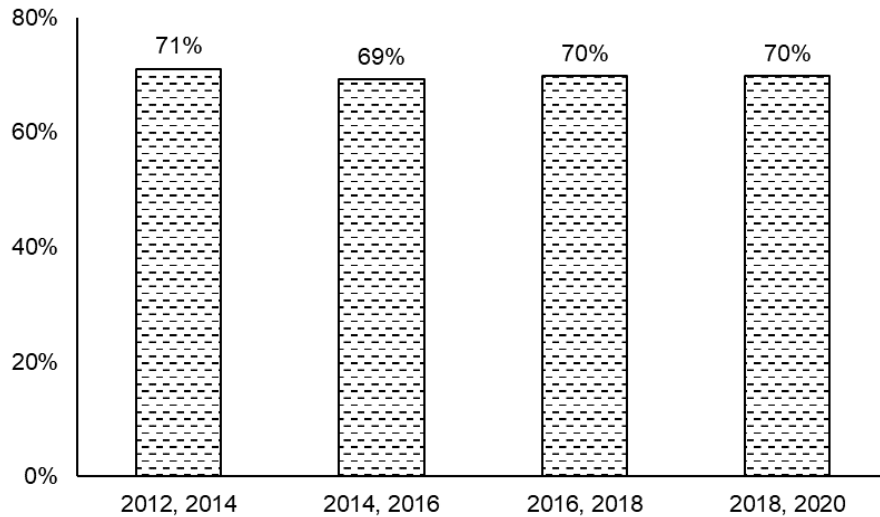
Figure 38
South Dakotans Who Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations at Least Once in the Past Year, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 39, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans that had an eye exam in the past year in which the pupils were dilated. In 2018 and 2020, 70 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they had an eye exam in the past year in which their pupils were dilated.

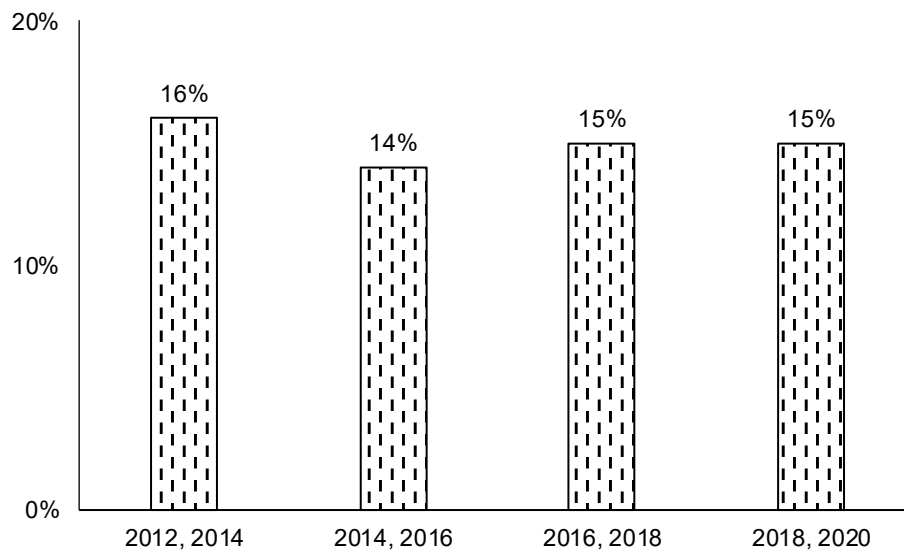
Figure 39
South Dakotans Who Had an Eye Exam in the Past Year in Which the Pupils Were Dilated, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 40, 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 2018 and 2020, 15 percent of South Dakotans indicated that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they had retinopathy.

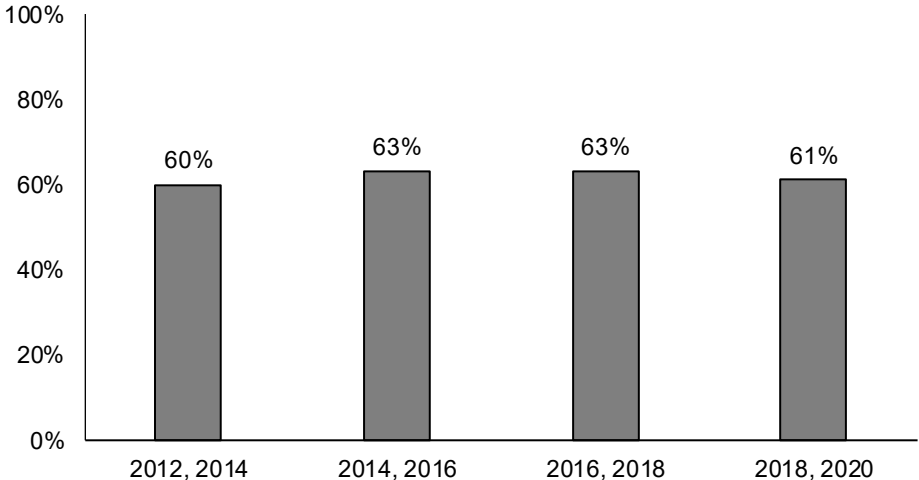
Figure 40
South Dakotans Told by a Doctor That Diabetes Has Affected Their Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 41, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage diabetes. In 2018 and 2020, 61 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they have taken a course or class to manage diabetes.

Figure 41
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Taken a Course or Class in
How to Manage Diabetes, 2012-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020