

Diabetes

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

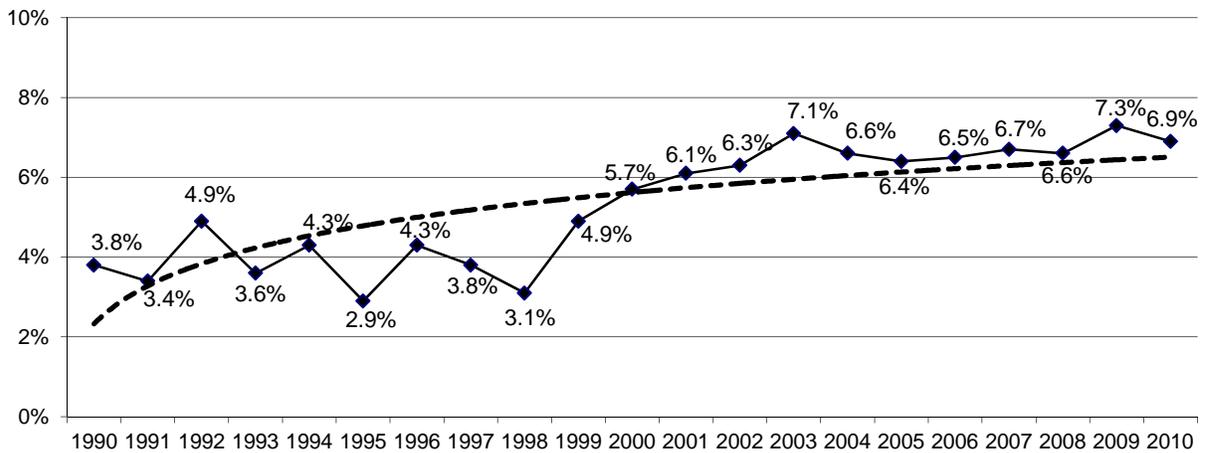
Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 8%
- Nationwide median 10%

Healthy People 2020 Objective

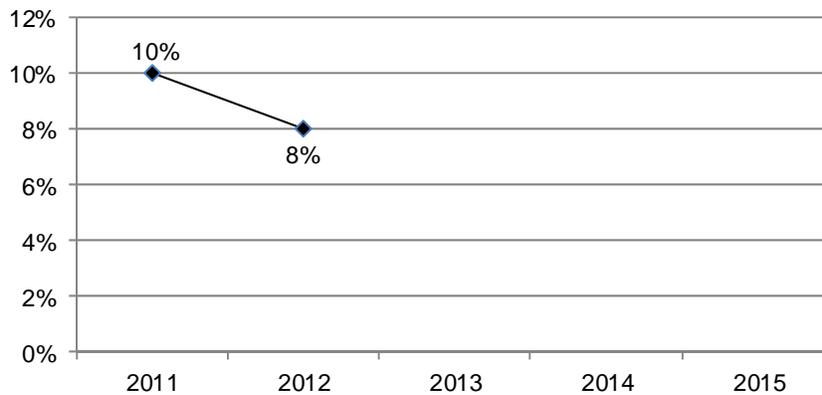
There was no comparable Healthy People 2020 Objective for adults, ages 18 and over, who have diabetes.

Figure 22
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 1990-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1990-2010

Figure 23
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2012



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data, therefore current data estimates cannot be compared to previous years.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2012

Table 17				
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2012				
		2011-2012	2011	2012
Total		9%	10%	8%
Gender	Male	9%	11%	7%
	Female	8%	8%	8%
Age	18-44	3%	3%	2%
	45-64	10%	11%	9%
	65+	19%	21%	17%
Race	White	8%	9%	7%
	American Indian	17%	*	*
Ethnicity	Hispanic	10%	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	9%	10%	8%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	13%	13%	14%
	\$25,000-\$49,999	8%	9%	7%
	\$50,000+	5%	6%	5%
Education	High School, G.E.D., or Less	11%	13%	10%
	Some Post-High School	7%	8%	7%
	College Graduate	5%	5%	6%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	6%	6%
	Self-employed	5%	*	*
	Unemployed	10%	*	*
	Homemaker	7%	*	*
	Student	1%	*	*
	Retired	18%	20%	15%
	Unable to Work	23%	*	*
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	10%	7%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	*	*
	Widowed	19%	*	*
	Never Married	5%	*	*
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	8%	9%	8%
	Rent Home	10%	11%	9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	*	*
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	4%	*	*
Phone Status	Landline	10%	10%	10%
	Cell Phone	5%	*	*
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	*	*

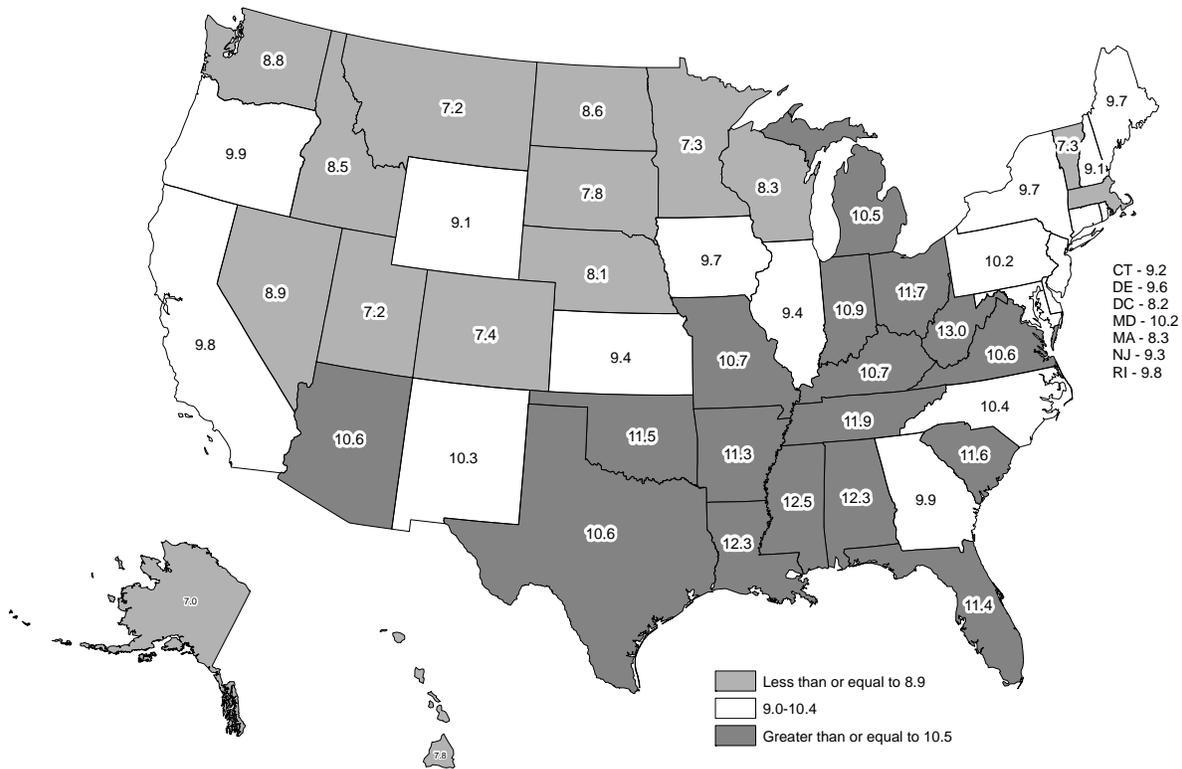
Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2012

National Statistics

The national median for respondents who have diabetes was 9.7 percent, as shown in Figure 24 on the next page. South Dakota had 7.8 percent of respondents who have diabetes. Alaska had the lowest percent of respondents who have diabetes with 7.0 percent, while West Virginia had the highest with 13.0 percent.

Figure 24
Nationally, Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2012



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

Further Analysis

The following data show the percent of those told they have diabetes for various health behaviors and conditions. For example, 20 percent of respondents who reported they have high blood pressure also have diabetes, while 4 percent of respondents who reported they do not have high blood pressure have diabetes.

Health Behavior or Condition	% Diagnosed with Diabetes
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	2%
Recommended (BMI = 18.5-24.9)	3%
Overweight (BMI = 25.0-29.9)	7%
Obese - Class I (BMI = 30.0-34.9)	16%
Obese - Classes II & III (BMI = 35.0+)	20%
Leisure Time Exercise	7%
No Leisure Time Exercise	13%
Current Smoker	8%
Former Smoker	12%
Never Smoked	7%
Smokeless Tobacco	5%
No Smokeless Tobacco	9%
High Blood Pressure	20%
No High Blood Pressure	4%
Health Insurance (18-64)	6%
No Health Insurance (18-64)	8%

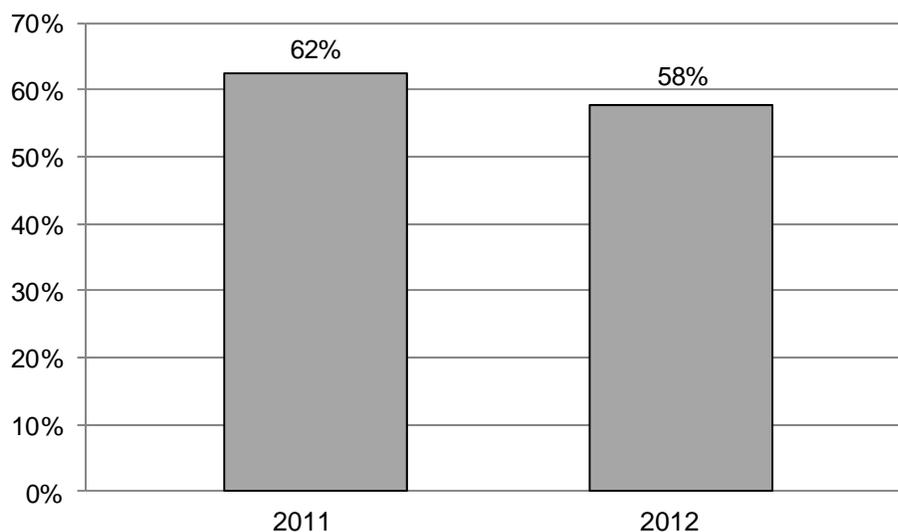
Table 18 (continued)	
Diagnosed with Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2011-2012	
Health Behavior or Condition	% Diagnosed with Diabetes
Employer Based Coverage (18-64)	5%
Private Health Plan (18-64)	4%
Medicare (18-64)	23%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance (18-64)	6%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA (18-64)	7%
The Indian Health Service (18-64)	16%
Breast Exam Within Past Two Years	7%
No Breast Exam Within Past Two Years	11%
Mammogram Within Past Two Years (40+)	12%
No Mammogram Within Past Two Years (40+)	13%
Pap Smear Within Past Three Years	6%
No Pap Smear Within Past Three Years	9%
Blood Stool Test Within Past Two Years (50+)	19%
No Blood Stool Test Within Past Two Years (50+)	12%
Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (50+)	12%
Never Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (50+)	14%
PSA Test Within the Past Two Years (40+)	13%
No PSA Test Within the Past Two Years (40+)	10%
Flu Shot (65+)	21%
No Flu Shot (65+)	14%
Pneumonia Shot (65+)	22%
No Pneumonia Shot (65+)	11%
Previously Had Heart Attack	31%
Never Had Heart Attack	7%
Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	29%
Do Not Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	8%
Previously Had a Stroke	27%
Never Had a Stroke	8%
Cancer	15%
No Cancer	8%
Skin Cancer	15%
No Skin Cancer	8%
Current Asthma	15%
Former Asthma	9%
Never Had Asthma	8%
Arthritis	18%
No Arthritis	6%
COPD	22%
No COPD	8%
Depression	13%
No Depression	8%
Kidney Disease	29%
No Kidney Disease	8%
Vision Impairment	17%
No Vision Impairment	7%
Been to the Dentist in the Past Year	6%
Haven't Been to the Dentist in the Past Year	11%
Always/Almost Always Wear Seat Belt	9%
Sometimes/Seldom/Never Wear Seat Belt	8%
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	5%
Did Not Drink Alcohol in Past 30 Days	13%
Binge Drinker	4%
Not a Binge Drinker	10%

Table 18 (continued)	
Diagnosed with Diabetes for Selected Health Behaviors and Conditions, 2011-2012	
Health Behavior or Condition	% Diagnosed with Diabetes
Heavy Drinker	4%
Not a Heavy Drinker	9%
< 3 Sweetened Beverages per Day	9%
3+ Sweetened Beverages per Day	5%
Good/Very Good/Excellent Health Status	6%
Fair/Poor Health Status	24%
Physical Health Not Good for 0-29 Days of the Past 30	8%
Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30	24%
Mental Health Not Good for 0-19 Days of the Past 30	8%
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30	11%
Usual Activities Unattainable for 0-9 Days of the Past 30	8%
Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30	17%
Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems	16%
No Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems	7%
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	25%
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	7%
Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	7%
Not Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	8%
Injured in a Fall in Past 12 Months (45+)	19%
Not Injured in a Fall in Past 12 Months (45+)	12%
Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	8%
Never Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2012

Figure 25, below, displays the percent of respondents who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years. The majority of respondents stated that they had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years.

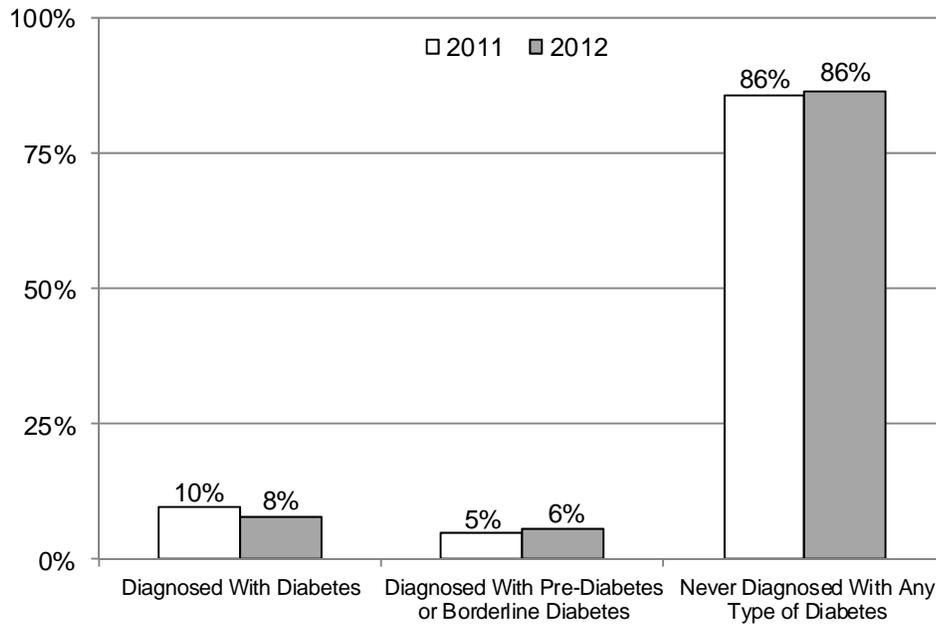
Figure 25
Respondents Who Have Had a Test for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes within the Past Three Years, 2011-2012



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2012

Figure 26, below, displays the diabetic status of all respondents for the past two years. The majority of respondents for both years, 86 percent, stated that they have never been diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

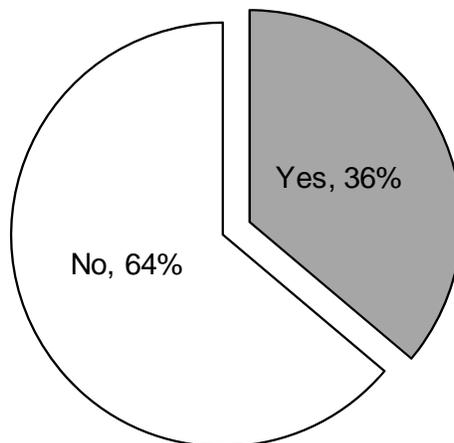
Figure 26
Respondents' Diabetic Status, 2011-2012



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2012

Figure 27, below, shows the percent of respondents who are taking insulin for their diabetes. The majority of respondents, 64 percent, indicated that they were not taking insulin for their diabetes.

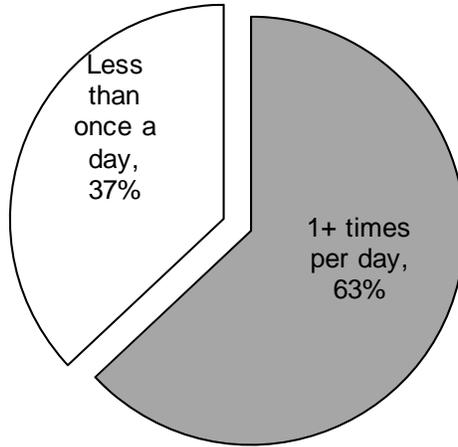
Figure 27
Respondents' Insulin Use for Diabetes, 2012



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

Figure 28, below, shows the number of times respondents check their blood for glucose or sugar. The majority of respondents, 63 percent, indicated that they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day.

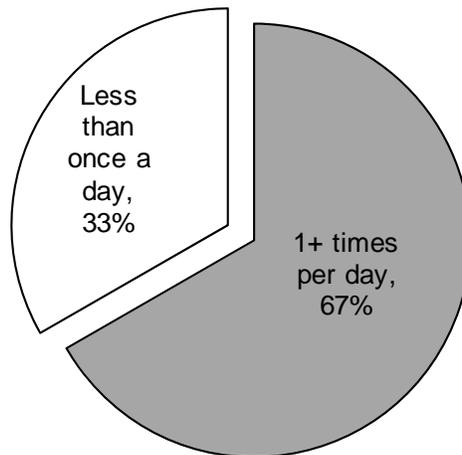
Figure 28
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar, 2012



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

Figure 29, below, shows the number of times respondents check their feet for any sores or irritations. The majority of respondents, 67 percent, indicated that they check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day.

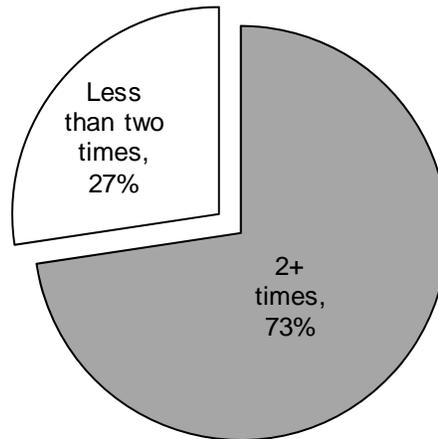
Figure 29
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Feet for Sores or Irritations, 2012



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

Figure 30, below, shows the number of times in the past 12 months that respondents have seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for their diabetes. The majority of respondents, 73 percent, indicated that they have seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for their diabetes two or more times in the past 12 months.

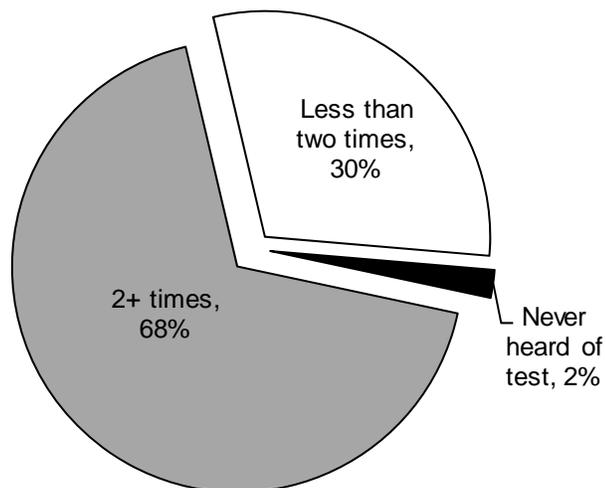
Figure 30
Number of Times in the Past 12 Months Respondents Have Seen a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes, 2012



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

Figure 31, below, shows the number of times in the past 12 months respondents had hemoglobin A1c checked by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional. The majority of respondents, 68 percent, indicated that they have had hemoglobin A1c checked by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional two or more times in the past 12 months.

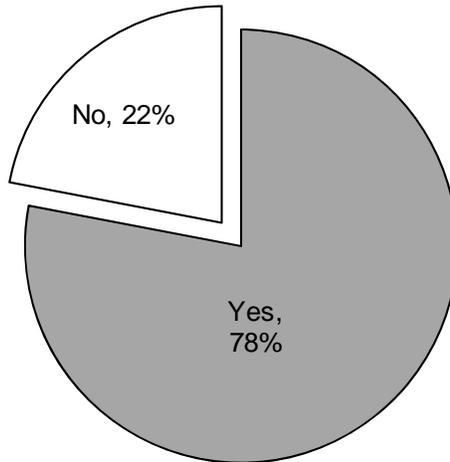
Figure 31
Number of Times in the Past 12 Months Respondents Had Hemoglobin A1c Checked by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional, 2012



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

Figure 32, below, shows the percent of respondents that stated they had a health professional check their feet for sores or irritations at least once in the past year. The majority of respondents, 78 percent, indicated that they have had their feet checked by a health professional at least once in the past year.

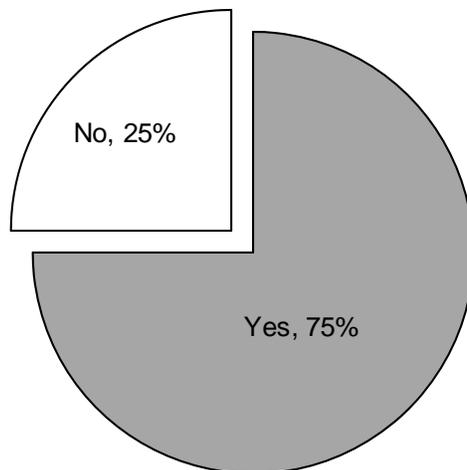
Figure 32
Respondents Who Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations at Least Once in the Past Year, 2012



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

Figure 33, below, shows the percent of respondents that had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated in the past year. The majority of respondents, 75 percent, indicated that they had an eye exam in the past year in which their pupils were dilated.

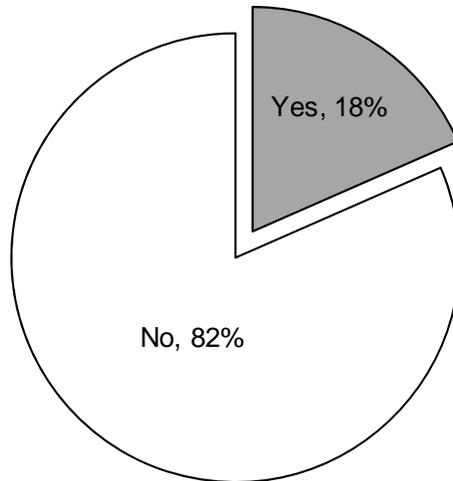
Figure 33
Respondents Who Had an Eye Exam in Which the Pupils Were Dilated in the Past Year, 2012



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

Figure 34, below, shows the percent of respondents who were told by a doctor that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they have retinopathy. The majority of respondents, 82 percent, indicated that diabetes has not affected their eyes or that they did not have retinopathy.

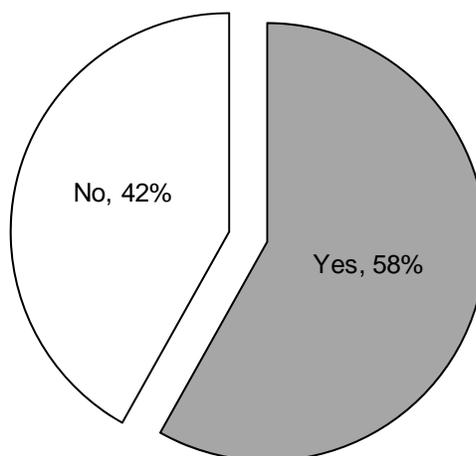
Figure 34
Percent of Respondents Told by a Doctor That Diabetes Has Affected Their Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2012



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

Figure 35, below, shows the percent of respondents who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage diabetes. The majority of respondents, 58 percent, indicated that they have taken a course or class to manage diabetes.

Figure 35
Percent of Respondents Who Have Ever Taken a Course or Class in How to Manage Diabetes, 2012



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