

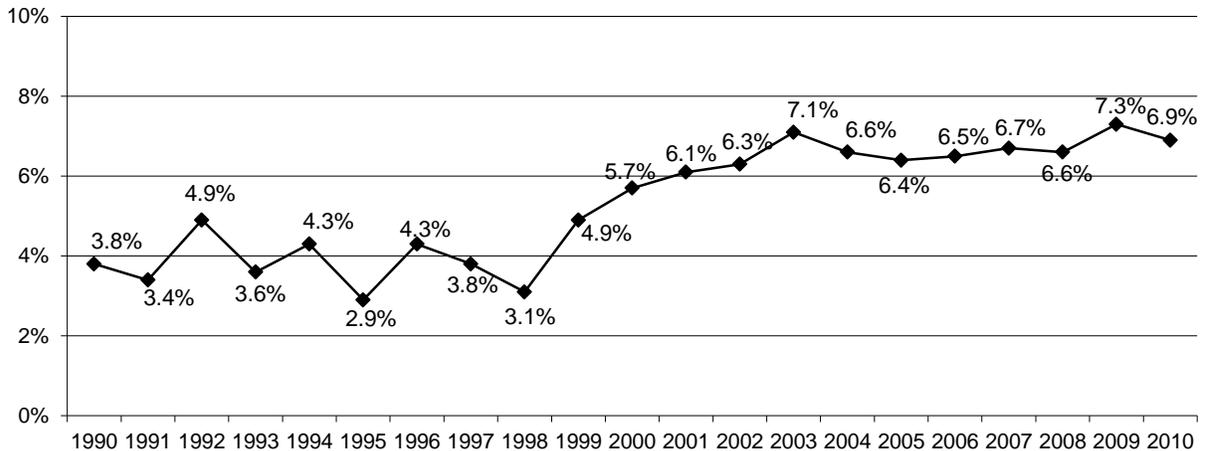
Diabetes

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

Prevalence of Diabetes

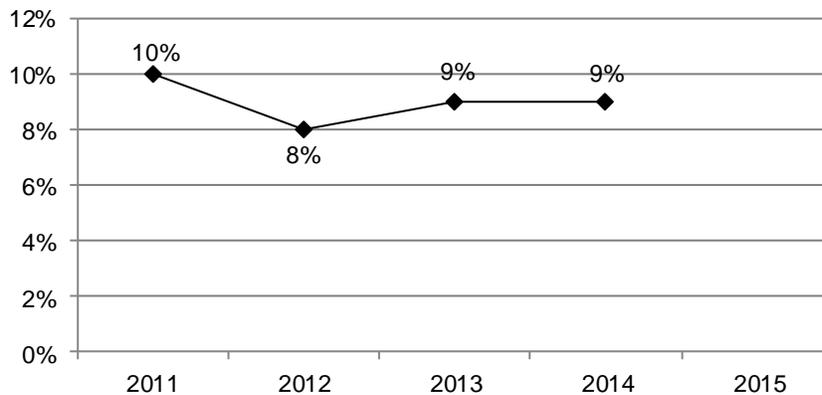
- South Dakota 9%

Figure 18
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 19
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2014



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, 2011-2014

Table 13
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2014

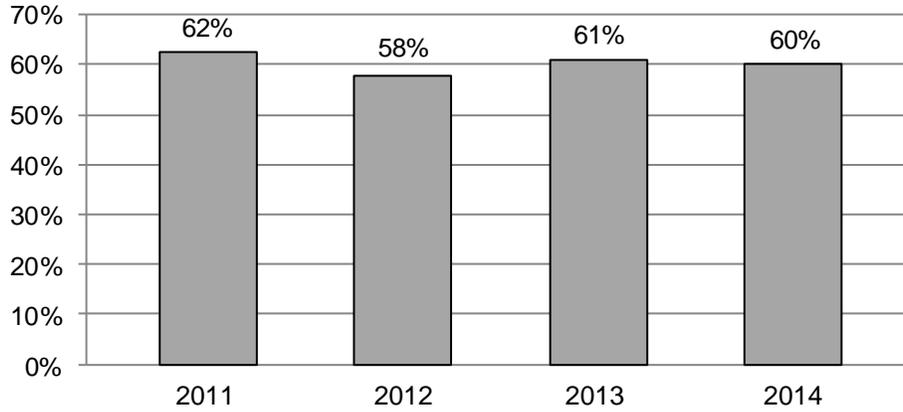
		2011-2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total		9%	10%	8%	9%	9%
Gender	Male	9%	11%	7%	9%	10%
	Female	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%
Age	18-24	2%	*	*	*	*
	25-34	1%	*	*	*	*
	35-44	5%	*	*	*	*
	45-54	8%	*	*	*	*
	55-64	14%	16%	10%	*	13%
	65-74	20%	*	*	*	*
Race	75+	18%	*	*	*	*
	White	8%	9%	7%	8%	9%
	American Indian	16%	*	*	*	*
Ethnicity	Hispanic	10%	*	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	9%	10%	8%	9%	9%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	13%	13%	14%	11%	14%
	\$25,000-\$49,999	8%	9%	7%	9%	9%
	\$50,000+	6%	6%	5%	7%	8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	13%	*	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	12%	9%	9%	10%
	Some Post-High School	8%	8%	7%	8%	10%
	College Graduate	6%	5%	6%	7%	6%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%
	Self-employed	5%	*	*	*	*
	Unemployed	9%	*	*	*	*
	Homemaker	7%	*	*	*	*
	Student	1%	*	*	*	*
	Retired	18%	20%	15%	19%	20%
	Unable to Work	25%	*	*	*	*
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	10%	7%	9%	9%
	Divorced/Separated	11%	*	*	*	*
	Widowed	19%	*	*	*	*
	Never Married	5%	*	*	*	*
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	9%	9%	8%	9%	9%
	Rent Home	10%	11%	9%	10%	10%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	3%	2%	*	*
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	*	*	*	*
Phone Status	Landline	11%	10%	10%	12%	11%
	Cell Phone	6%	*	5%	6%	8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	*	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	*	*	*	*
County	Minnehaha	8%	*	*	*	*
	Pennington	9%	*	*	*	*
	Lincoln	7%	*	*	*	*
	Brown	7%	*	*	*	*
	Brookings	7%	*	*	*	*
	Codington	7%	*	*	*	*
	Meade	10%	*	*	*	*
	Lawrence	7%	*	*	*	*

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Figure 20, on the following page, 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.

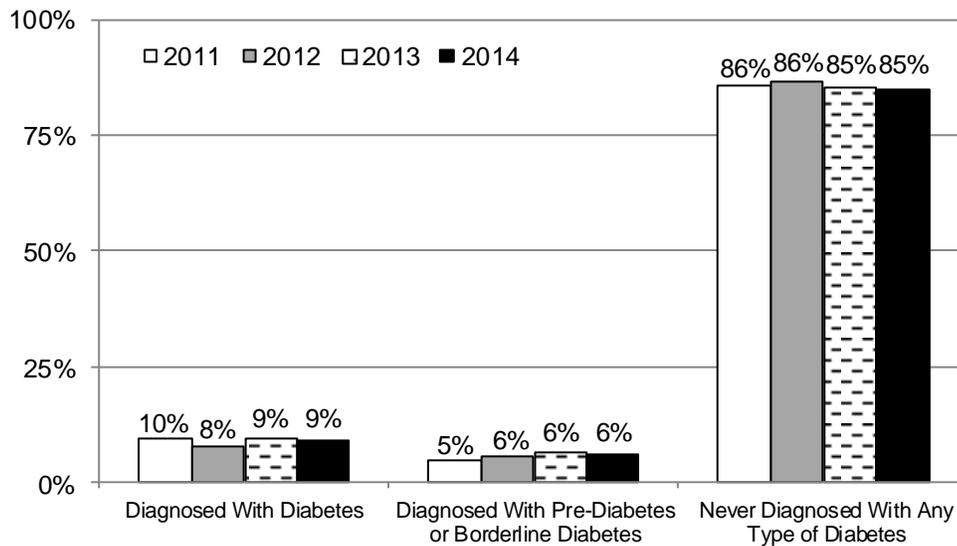
Figure 20
Respondents Who Have Had a Test for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Within the Past Three Years, 2011-2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Figure 21, below, displays the diabetic status of all respondents for the past four years. The majority of respondents for all years stated that they have never been diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

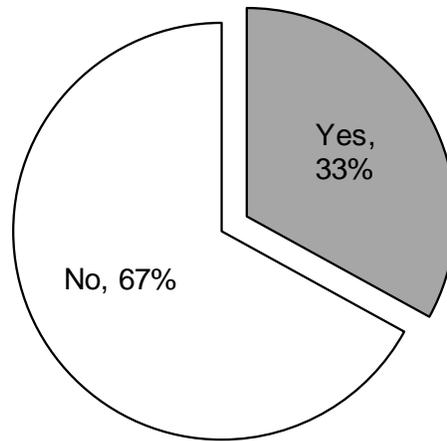
Figure 21
Respondents' Diabetic Status, 2011-2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2014

Figure 22, below, shows the percent of respondents who are taking insulin for their diabetes. The majority of respondents, 67 percent, indicated that they were not taking insulin for their diabetes.

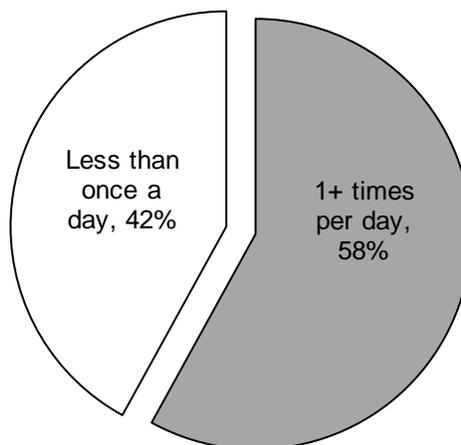
Figure 22
Respondents' Insulin Use for Diabetes, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 23, below, shows the number of times respondents check their blood for glucose or sugar. The majority of respondents, 58 percent, indicated that they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day.

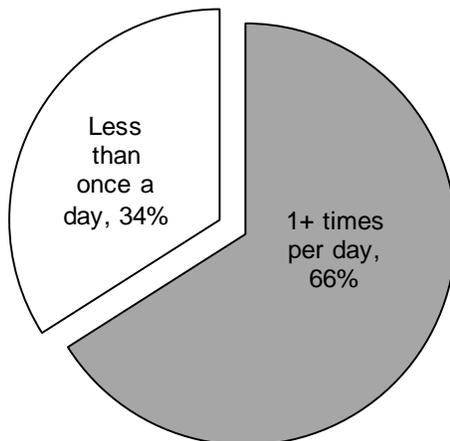
Figure 23
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 24, below, shows the number of times respondents check their feet for any sores or irritations. The majority of respondents, 66 percent, indicated that they check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day.

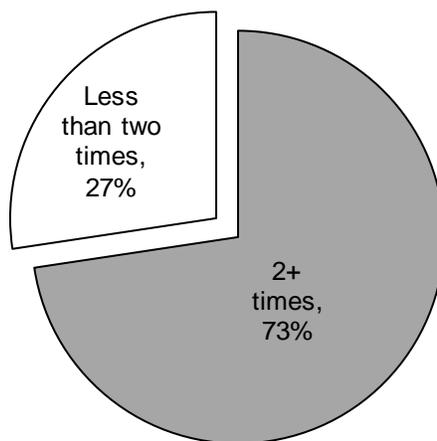
Figure 24
Number of Times Respondents Check Their Feet for Sores or Irritations, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 25, 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.

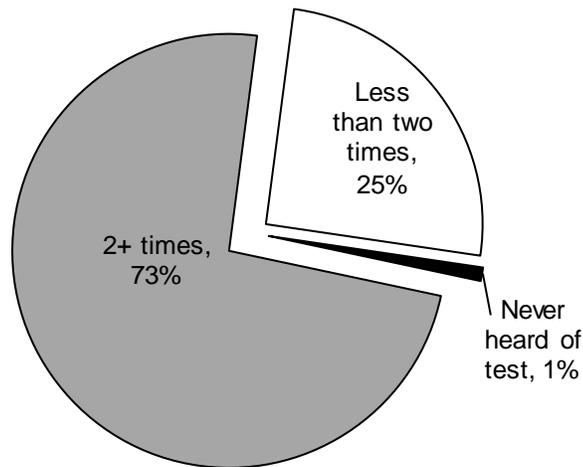
Figure 25
Number of Times in the Past 12 Months Respondents Have Seen a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 26, 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, 73 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.

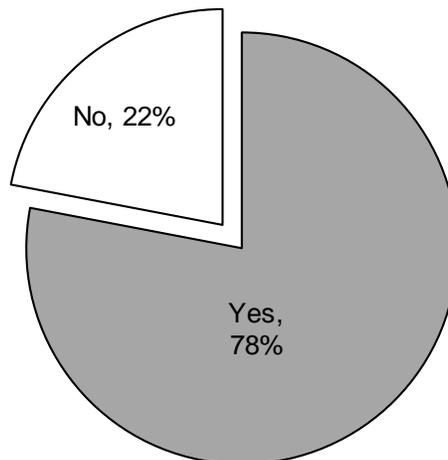
Figure 26
Number of Times in the Past 12 Months Respondents Had Hemoglobin A1c Checked by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 27, 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.

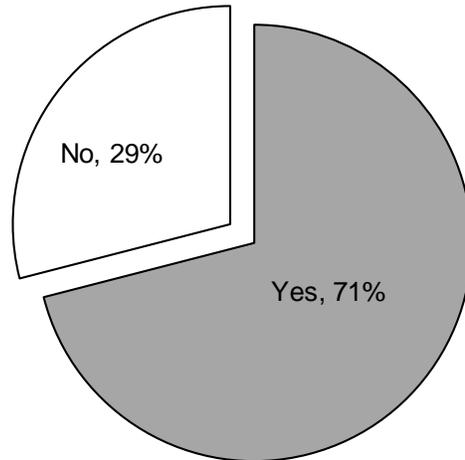
Figure 27
Respondents Who Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations at Least Once in the Past Year, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 28, 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, 71 percent, indicated that they had an eye exam in the past year in which their pupils were dilated.

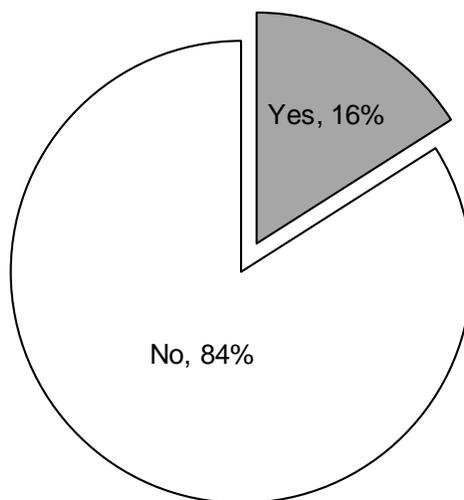
Figure 28
Respondents Who Had an Eye Exam in Which the Pupils Were Dilated in the Past Year, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 29, 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, 84 percent, indicated that diabetes has not affected their eyes or that they did not have retinopathy.

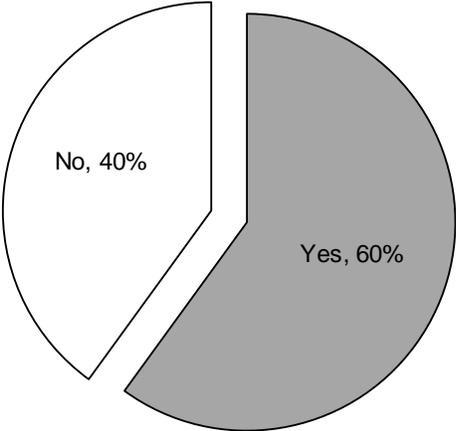
Figure 29
Percent of Respondents Told by a Doctor That Diabetes Has Affected Their Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014

Figure 30, below, shows the percent of respondents who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage diabetes. The majority of respondents, 60 percent, indicated that they have taken a course or class to manage diabetes.

Figure 30
Percent of Respondents Who Have Ever Taken a Course or Class in How to Manage Diabetes, 2012 and 2014



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012 and 2014