

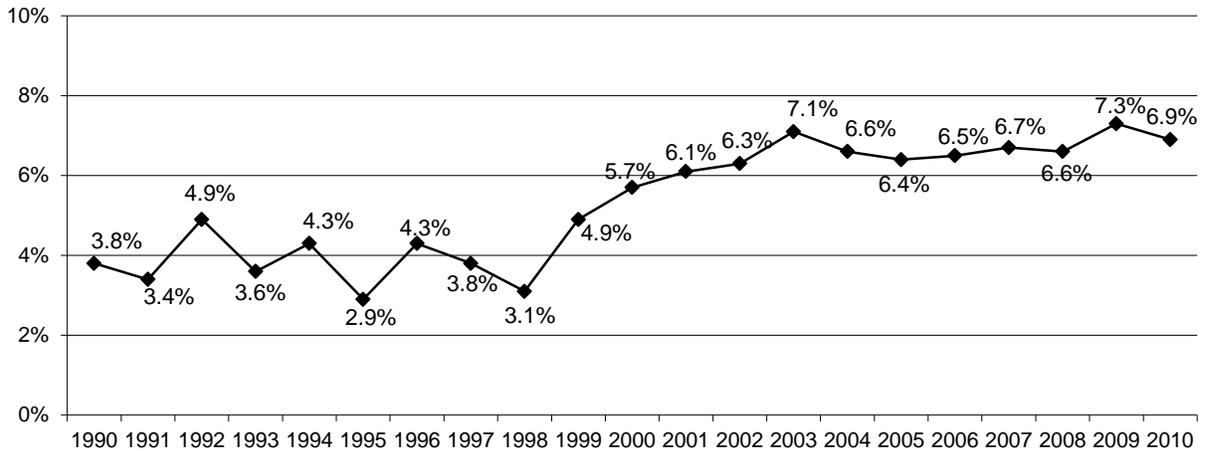
Diabetes

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

Prevalence of Diabetes

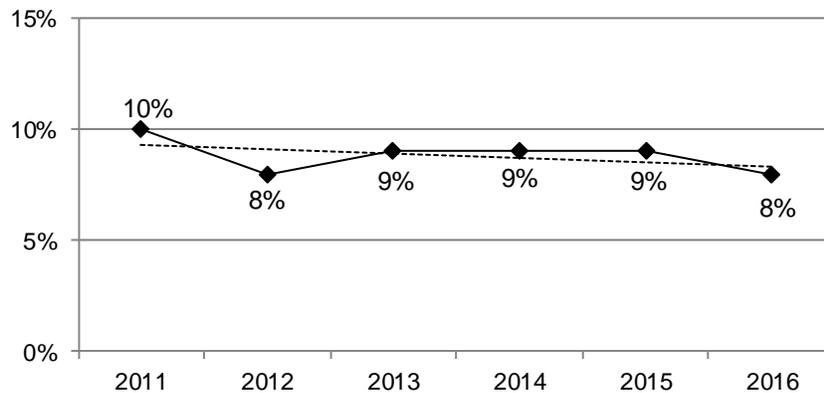
- South Dakota 8%
- Nationwide median 11%

Figure 20
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 21
Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 17
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	9%	8.3%	9.6%
	Female	8%	7.7%	9.0%
Age	18-29	1%	0.7%	2.0%
	30-39	3%	1.9%	3.2%
	40-49	6%	5.4%	7.5%
	50-59	10%	8.9%	11.3%
	60-69	17%	15.9%	18.9%
	70-79	20%	17.7%	21.6%
	80+	16%	14.0%	18.6%
Race	White	8%	7.7%	8.7%
	American Indian	15%	13.1%	17.2%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	9%	5.7%	13.7%
	Non-Hispanic	9%	8.2%	9.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	12%	11.0%	13.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.6%	8.1%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.2%	6.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	10.5%	14.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	8.9%	10.5%
	Some Post-High School	8%	7.4%	9.0%
	College Graduate	6%	5.7%	7.0%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	5.3%	6.4%
	Self-employed	6%	4.8%	7.0%
	Unemployed	8%	5.5%	10.9%
	Homemaker	7%	5.2%	8.4%
	Student	1%	0.4%	1.9%
	Retired	18%	16.8%	19.5%
	Unable to Work	25%	21.7%	28.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	7.8%	9.0%
	Divorced/Separated	11%	10.0%	12.8%
	Widowed	18%	16.3%	20.5%
	Never Married	5%	4.0%	5.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	9%	8.4%	9.5%
	Rent Home	9%	7.9%	10.0%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.1%	3.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.6%	2.7%
Phone Status	Landline	11%	10.7%	12.2%
	Cell Phone	6%	5.9%	7.0%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	4%	1.1%	14.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.0%	3.5%
County	Minnehaha	8%	6.8%	9.1%
	Pennington	9%	7.4%	10.1%
	Lincoln	6%	4.7%	7.7%
	Brown	8%	6.1%	9.4%
	Brookings	5%	3.7%	6.6%
	Codington	7%	5.5%	8.8%
	Meade	9%	7.3%	11.6%
	Lawrence	8%	6.7%	9.6%

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

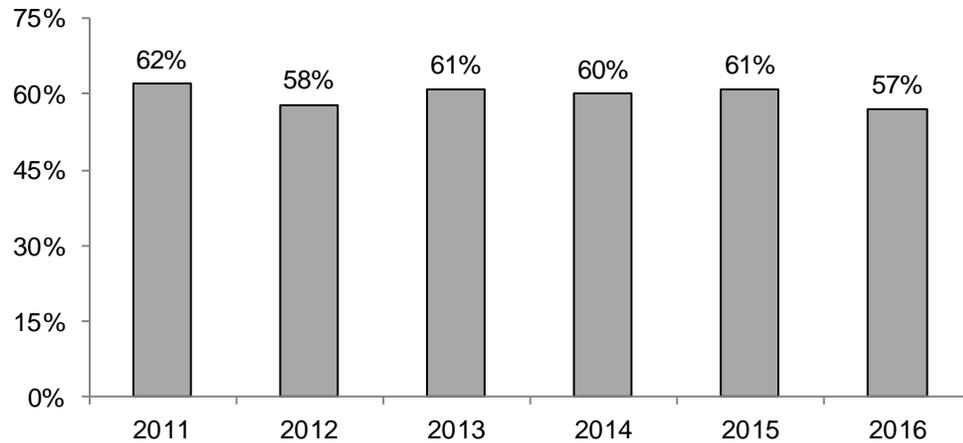
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to 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 it peaking in the 70s.
Race	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than whites.
Ethnicity	There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to the prevalence of diabetes.
Household Income	The prevalence of diabetes decreases as household income increases. This includes a significant decrease as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is 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 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 with regard to home ownership.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of diabetes among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy status does not seem to affect the prevalence of diabetes.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties all demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Figure 22, 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.

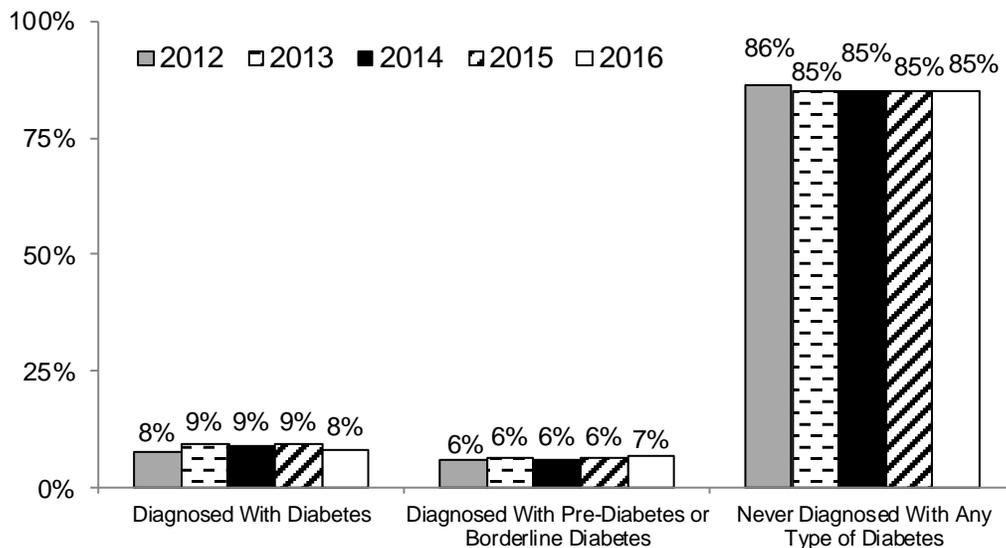
Figure 22
Respondents Who Have Had a Test for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Within the Past Three Years, 2011-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Figure 23, below, displays the diabetic status of all respondents for the past five years. The majority of respondents for all years stated that they have never been diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

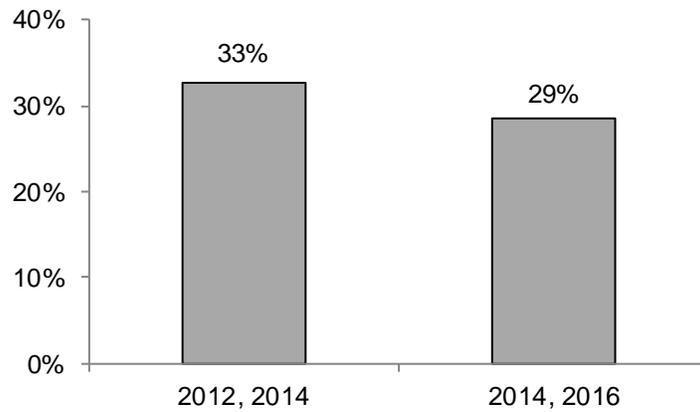
Figure 23
Respondents' Diabetic Status, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 24, below, shows the percent of respondents who are taking insulin for their diabetes. In 2014 and 2016, less than one third of respondents with diabetes indicated they were taking insulin for their diabetes.

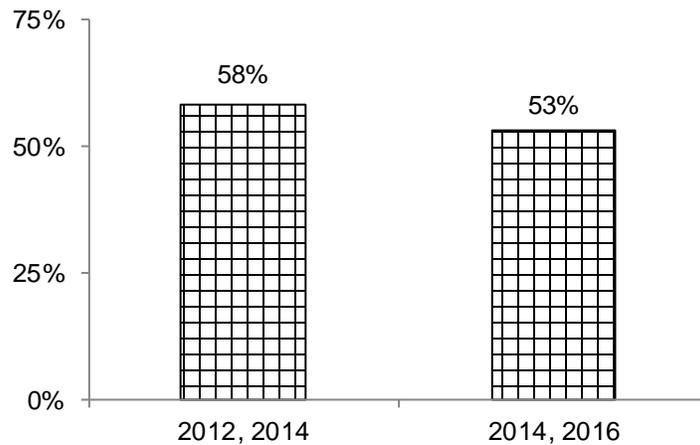
Figure 24
Respondents Who Use Insulin for Diabetes, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 25, below, shows the percent of respondents who check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day. In 2014 and 2016, 53 percent of respondents stated they check their blood for glucose or sugar one or more times per day.

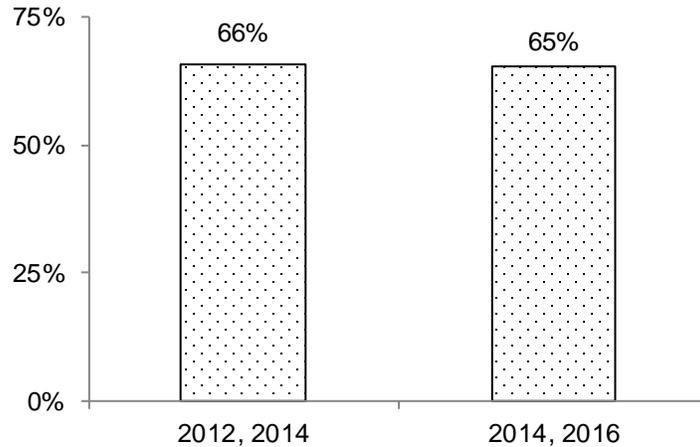
Figure 25
Respondents Who Check Their Blood for Glucose or Sugar One or More Times Per Day, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 26, below, shows the percent of respondents who check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day. In 2014 and 2016, 65 percent of respondents stated that they check their feet for any sores or irritations one or more times per day.

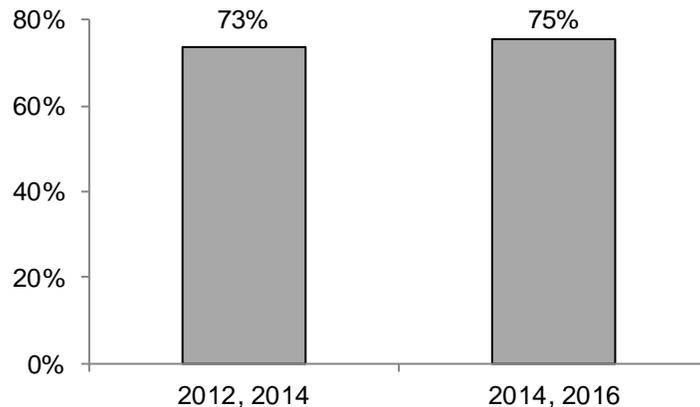
Figure 26
Respondents Who Check Their Feet for Sores or Irritations One or More Times Per Day, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 27, below, shows the percent of respondents that have seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional two or more times in the past 12 months for their diabetes. In 2014 and 2016, 75 percent of respondents indicated that they have seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional two or more times in the past 12 months for their diabetes.

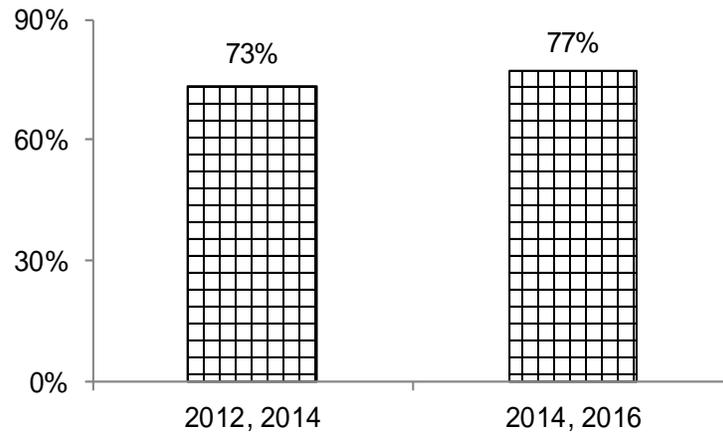
Figure 27
Respondents Who Have Seen a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional for Their Diabetes Two or More Times in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 28, below, shows the percent of respondents that had hemoglobin A1c checked two or more times in the past 12 months by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional. In 2014 and 2016, 77 percent of respondents indicated that they have had hemoglobin A1c checked two or more times by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional.

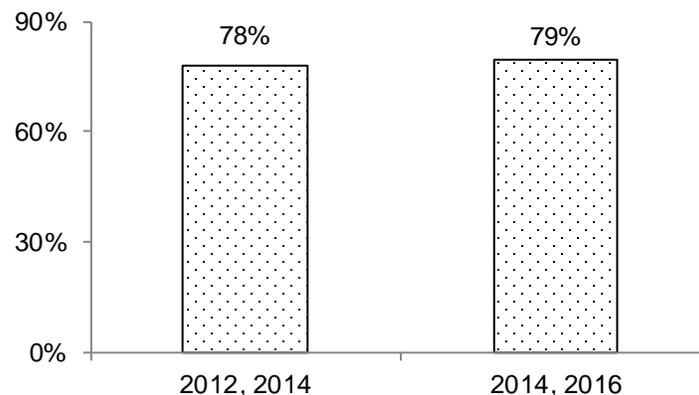
Figure 28
Respondents That Had Hemoglobin A1c Checked by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Two or More Times in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 29, 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. In 2014 and 2016, 79 percent of respondents indicated that they have had their feet checked by a health professional at least once in the past year.

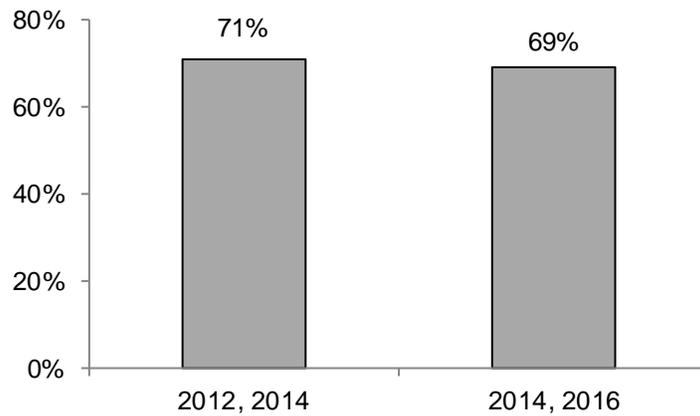
Figure 29
Respondents Who Had a Health Professional Check Their Feet for Any Sores or Irritations at Least Once in the Past Year, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 30, below, shows the percent of respondents that had an eye exam in the past year in which the pupils were dilated. In 2014 and 2016, 69 percent of respondents indicated that they had an eye exam in the past year in which their pupils were dilated.

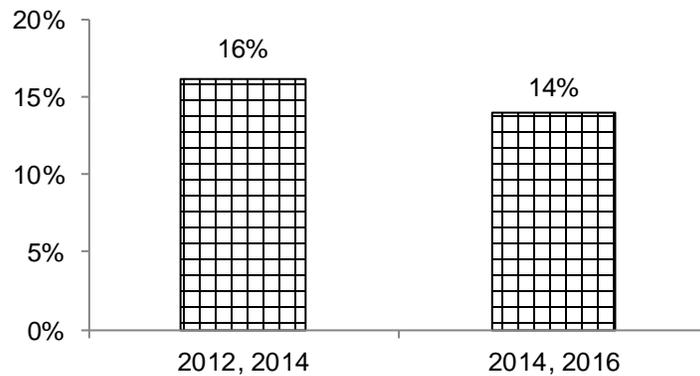
Figure 30
Respondents Who Had an Eye Exam in the Past Year in Which the Pupils Were Dilated, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 31, below, shows the percent of respondents who were told by a doctor that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they have retinopathy. In 2014 and 2016, 14 percent of respondents indicated that diabetes has affected their eyes or that they had retinopathy.

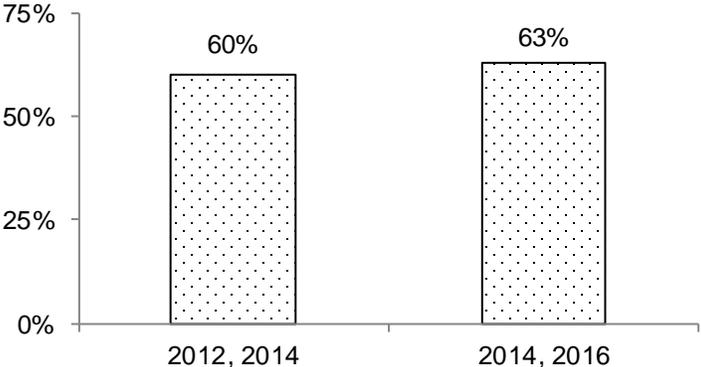
Figure 31
Respondents Told by a Doctor That Diabetes Has Affected Their Eyes or They Have Retinopathy, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Figure 32, below, shows the percent of respondents who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage diabetes. In 2014 and 2016, 63 percent of respondents indicated that they have taken a course or class to manage diabetes.

Figure 32
Percent of Respondents Who Have Ever Taken a Course or Class in How to Manage Diabetes, 2012-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016