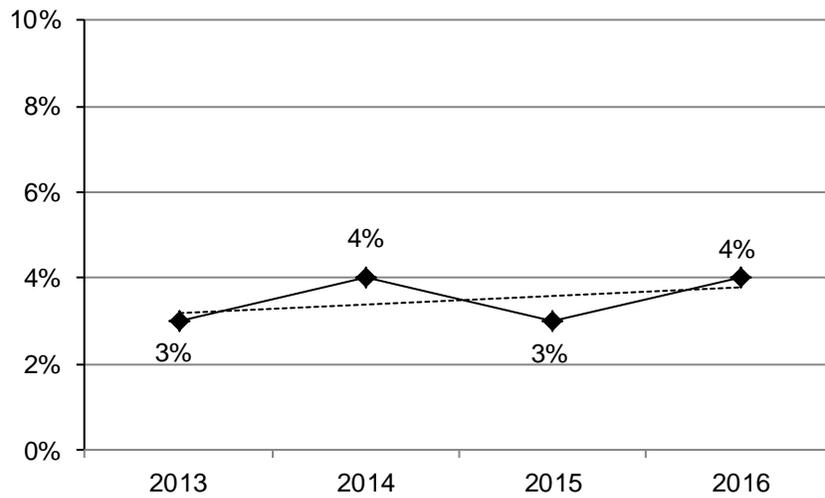

Vision Impairment

Definition: Respondents who answered “yes” to the question: “Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?”

Prevalence of Vision Impairment

- South Dakota 4%
- There is no nationwide median for vision impairment

Figure 81
Percent of Respondents Who Have a Vision Impairment, 2013-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2016

Table 46
Respondents Who Have a Vision Impairment, 2013-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2013-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	3%	2.6%	3.6%
	Female	4%	3.6%	4.6%
Age	18-29	2%	1.2%	2.7%
	30-39	2%	1.0%	2.5%
	40-49	2%	1.6%	3.1%
	50-59	4%	3.5%	5.3%
	60-69	4%	3.0%	4.4%
	70-79	6%	4.7%	8.1%
	80+	12%	10.3%	14.9%
Race	White	3%	2.9%	3.7%
	American Indian	6%	5.0%	7.8%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	4%	1.5%	11.3%
	Non-Hispanic	4%	3.2%	3.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	5.4%	7.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.6%	2.5%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.9%	1.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.2%	10.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	4%	3.6%	4.9%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.2%	3.4%
	College Graduate	2%	1.5%	2.4%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	2%	1.3%	2.1%
	Self-employed	2%	1.3%	3.1%
	Unemployed	6%	3.7%	9.6%
	Homemaker	5%	3.4%	8.0%
	Student	1%	0.4%	2.0%
	Retired	7%	5.9%	8.1%
	Unable to Work	16%	12.9%	18.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.2%	3.0%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	3.8%	6.0%
	Widowed	12%	9.8%	14.2%
	Never Married	3%	1.9%	3.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	3%	2.7%	3.5%
	Rent Home	5%	3.9%	5.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.4%	2.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	0.9%	2.5%
Phone Status	Landline	5%	4.3%	5.5%
	Cell Phone	3%	2.2%	3.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0%	0.0%	1.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.4%	3.0%
County	Minnehaha	3%	2.2%	3.8%
	Pennington	4%	2.8%	5.1%
	Lincoln	3%	2.1%	4.5%
	Brown	4%	3.0%	5.8%
	Brookings	3%	1.4%	4.6%
	Codington	3%	2.3%	4.8%
	Meade	5%	3.6%	6.3%
	Lawrence	3%	2.5%	4.3%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2016

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference with regard to the prevalence of vision impairment.
Age	The prevalence of vision impairment increases as age increases including significant increases as the 50s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of vision impairment than whites.
Ethnicity	There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to the prevalence of vision impairment.
Household Income	The prevalence of vision impairment decreases as household income increases with a significant decrease as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
Education	The prevalence of vision impairment decreases as education levels increase with significant decreases as the high school and the some post-high school levels are reached.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of vision impairment, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of vision impairment, while those who are married or have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of vision impairment than those who own their home.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of vision impairment in the adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of vision impairment than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy status does not seem to have an effect on the prevalence of vision impairment.
County	There seems to be no county differences with regard to the prevalence of vision impairment.