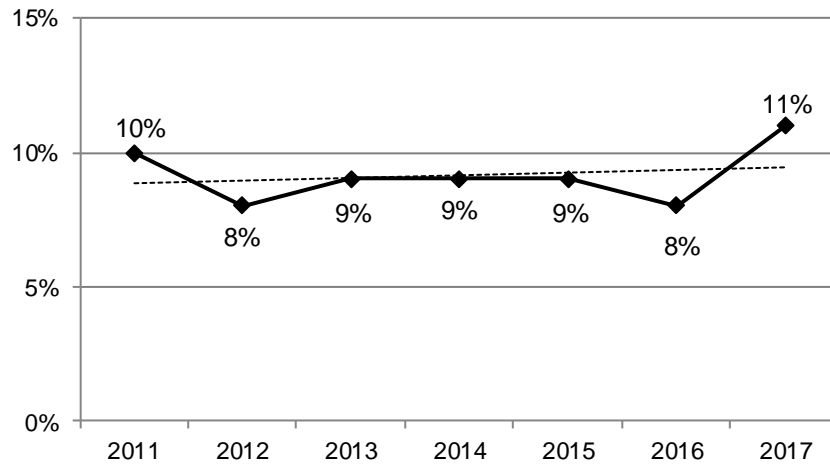

Diabetes

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 11%
- Nationwide median 11%

Figure 19
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 19
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	10%	9.1%	10.7%
	Female	9%	8.1%	9.4%
Age	18-29	1%	0.9%	2.3%
	30-39	3%	2.0%	3.8%
	40-49	7%	5.9%	8.6%
	50-59	10%	9.3%	11.7%
	60-69	17%	15.9%	18.9%
	70-79	22%	19.8%	23.9%
	80+	18%	15.7%	21.2%
Race	White	9%	8.3%	9.3%
	American Indian	17%	14.6%	19.0%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	10%	6.0%	14.8%
	Non-Hispanic	9%	8.8%	9.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	13%	11.8%	13.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	7.6%	9.3%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.7%	7.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	14%	11.8%	16.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	9.3%	11.1%
	Some Post-High School	9%	8.0%	9.7%
	College Graduate	7%	6.2%	7.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	5.5%	6.7%
	Self-employed	6%	5.1%	7.4%
	Unemployed	8%	5.6%	11.3%
	Homemaker	8%	6.1%	10.8%
	Student	1%	0.3%	2.1%
	Retired	20%	18.4%	21.3%
	Unable to Work	25%	22.0%	28.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	8.5%	9.8%
	Divorced/Separated	12%	11.0%	14.0%
	Widowed	19%	17.0%	21.3%
	Never Married	5%	4.1%	5.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	10%	9.2%	10.4%
	Rent Home	9%	8.1%	10.2%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.5%	4.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.7%	3.0%
Phone Status	Landline	13%	12.0%	13.8%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.6%	7.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	4%	0.9%	14.9%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.2%	3.9%
County	Minnehaha	8%	7.0%	9.5%
	Pennington	10%	8.3%	11.2%
	Lincoln	7%	5.1%	8.9%
	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.

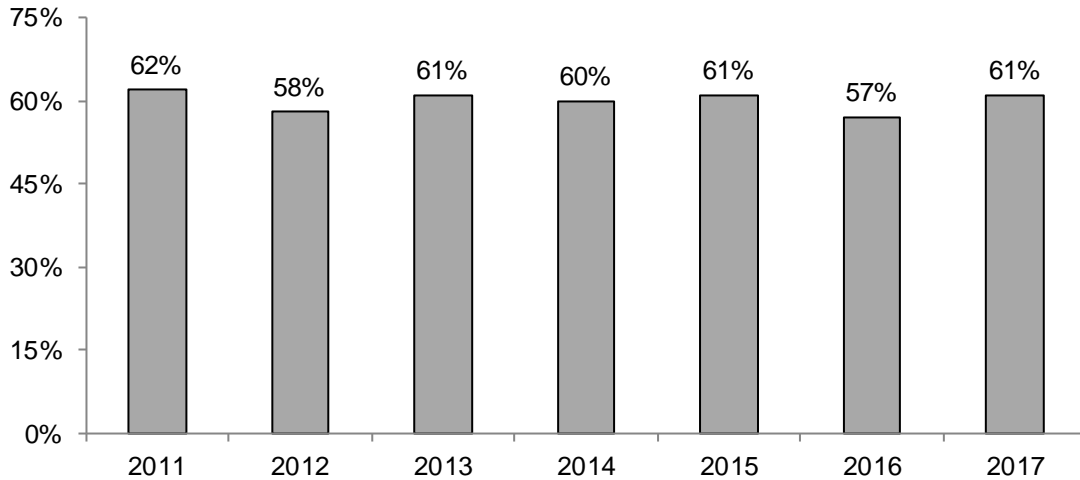
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

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, 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 regarding 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 high school graduate and college graduate levels are 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 regarding home ownership.
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 with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of diabetes does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties all demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Figure 20, below, displays the percentage of South Dakotans who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years. Most respondents stated that they had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years.

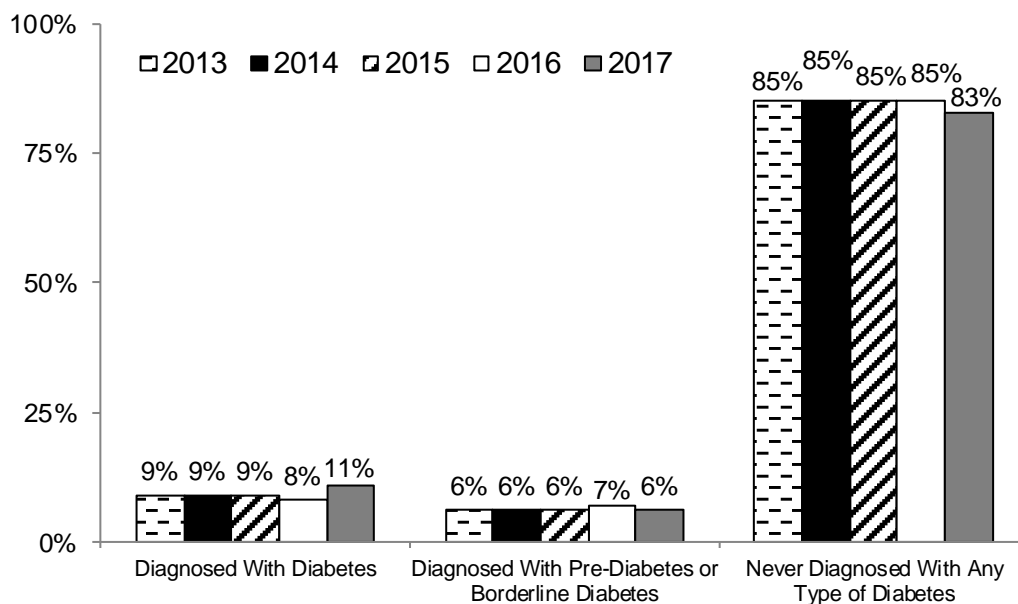
Figure 20
South Dakotans Who Have Had a Test for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Within the Past Three Years, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Figure 21, below, displays the diabetic status of all South Dakotans for the past five years. Most respondents for all years stated that they have never been diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

Figure 21
South Dakotans' Diabetic Status, 2013-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017