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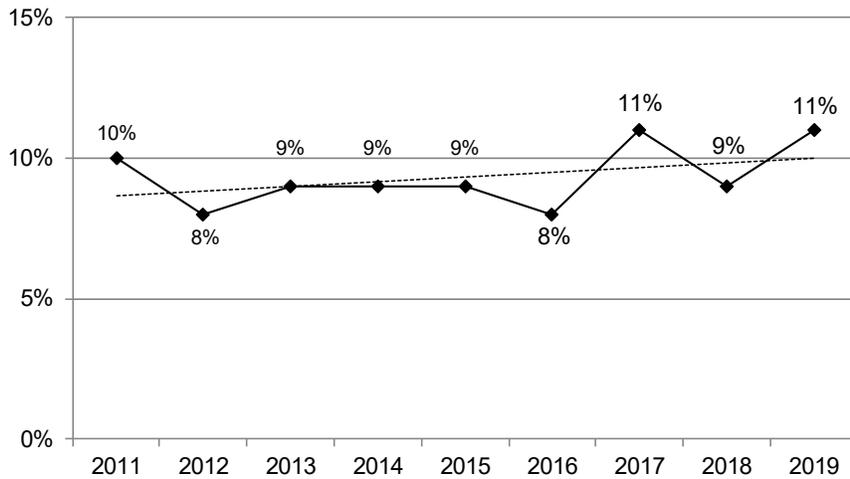
Definition: South Dakotans ever told by a doctor that they have diabetes, excluding women who were told this while they were pregnant.

Prevalence of Diabetes

o   South Dakota 11%
o   Nationwide median 11%

Figure 18
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2019

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2019

Table 18
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2015-2019

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2015-2019	**Low**	**High**
Gender	Male	10%	9.6%	11.2%
	Female	9%	8.2%	9.6%
Age	18-29	2%	1.0%	2.6%
	30-39	3%	2.2%	4.3%
	40-49	7%	5.9%	8.8%
	50-59	11%	9.6%	12.2%
	60-69	17%	15.7%	18.6%
	70-79	23%	20.5%	24.7%
	80+	19%	16.4%	22.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	9%	8.6%	9.7%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	17%	14.7%	19.9%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	6%	3.5%	10.4%
	Hispanic	11%	7.1%	17.3%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	14%	13.0%	15.5%
	$35,000-$74,999	8%	7.3%	9.1%
	$75,000+	6%	5.4%	7.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	15%	12.3%	18.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	11%	9.9%	11.9%
	Some Post-High School	9%	8.0%	9.7%
	College Graduate	7%	6.5%	7.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	5.5%	6.9%
	Self-employed	6%	5.0%	7.3%
	Unemployed	10%	7.5%	14.0%
	Homemaker	9%	6.5%	12.3%
	Student	2%	0.7%	4.0%
	Retired	21%	19.1%	22.0%
	Unable to Work	25%	21.6%	28.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	8.6%	10.0%
	Divorced/Separated	14%	12.3%	15.8%
	Widowed	19%	16.8%	21.2%
	Never Married	5%	4.4%	6.4%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	10%	9.8%	11.1%
	Rent Home	9%	7.7%	9.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.3%	4.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.0%	3.9%
Phone Status	Landline	14%	13.3%	15.4%
	Cell Phone	8%	7.1%	8.3%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	0.5%	16.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.1%	4.0%
County	Minnehaha	9%	7.6%	10.3%
	Pennington	9%	8.1%	10.6%
	Lincoln	7%	5.0%	10.7%
	Brown	9%	7.6%	10.8%
	Brookings	6%	4.9%	7.8%
	Codington	9%	7.1%	10.3%
	Meade	8%	6.4%	10.8%
	Lawrence	9%	7.2%	11.0%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2019

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/Ethnicity
American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than whites and Hispanics.

Household Income
The prevalence of diabetes decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the $35,000-$74,999 and $75,000+ income groups are 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 retired or 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 who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those who primarily use a cell phone.

Pregnancy Status
The prevalence of diabetes does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.

County
Pennington, Brown, and Meade counties all demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Figure 19, below, displays the percentage of South Dakotans who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years. Most South Dakotans stated that they had a blood sugar or diabetes test within the past three years.
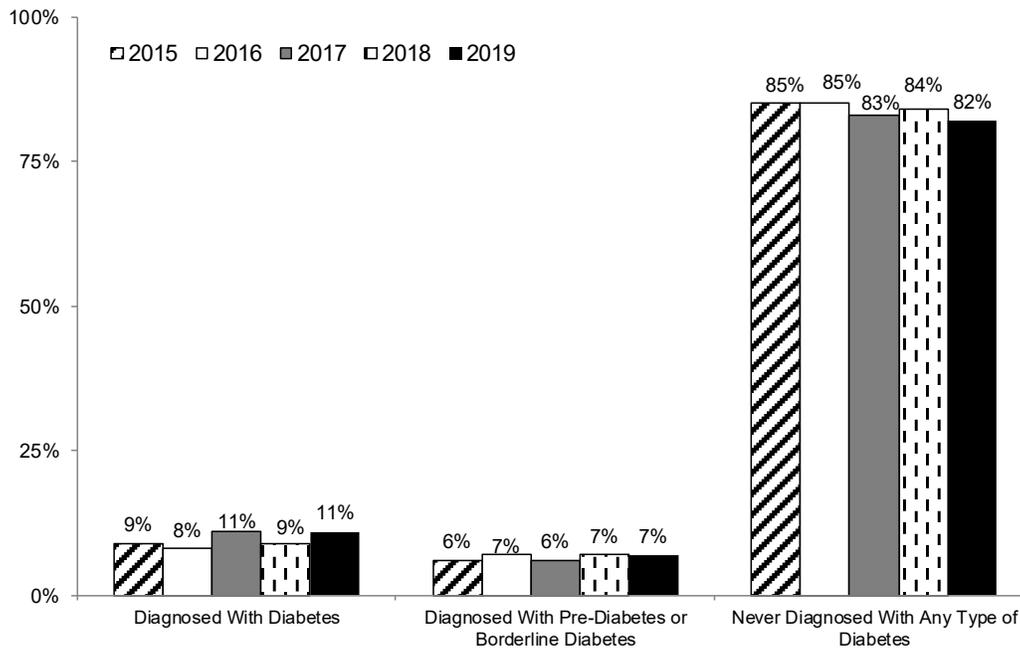
Figure 19
South Dakotans Who Have Had a Test for High Blood Sugar
or Diabetes Within the Past Three Years, 2011-2019
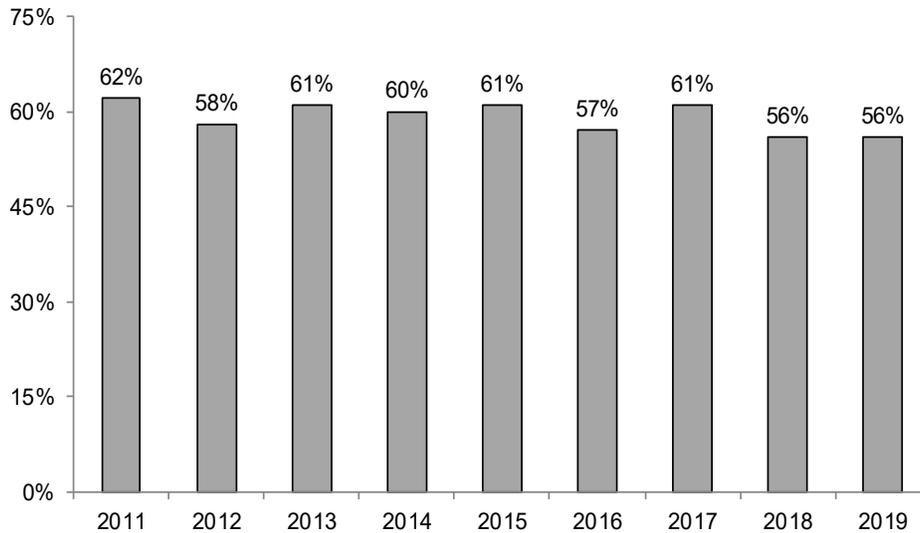
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2019

Figure 20, below, displays the diabetic status of all South Dakotans for the past five years. Most South Dakotans for all years stated that they have never been diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

Figure 20
South Dakotans' Diabetic Status, 2015-2019

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2019

62