
Diabetes

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

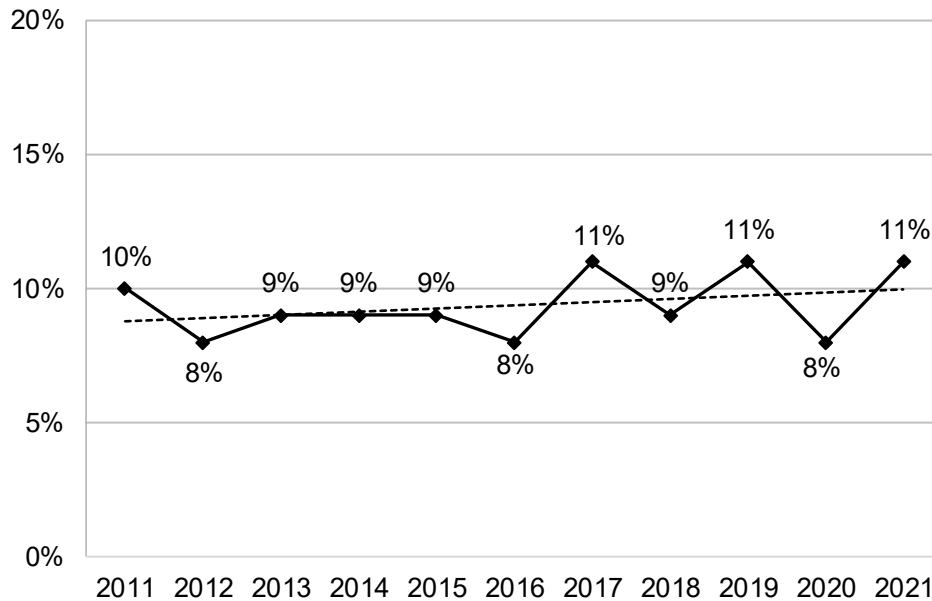
Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 11%
- Nationwide median 11%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who have been told they have diabetes has been slowly increasing since 2011. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median.

Figure 25
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2021



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

Table 23
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2017-2021

| | | 2017-2021 | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | Low | High |
| Gender | Male | 11% | 9.8% | 11.6% |
| | Female | 9% | 8.4% | 10.0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 2% | 1.1% | 2.7% |
| | 30-39 | 3% | 2.5% | 4.7% |
| | 40-49 | 7% | 5.5% | 8.5% |
| | 50-59 | 12% | 10.3% | 13.6% |
| | 60-69 | 16% | 14.8% | 18.1% |
| | 70-79 | 22% | 19.5% | 23.7% |
| | 80+ | 23% | 19.2% | 26.6% |
| Race/Ethnicity | White, Non-Hispanic | 10% | 8.9% | 10.2% |
| | American Indian, Non-Hispanic | 18% | 15.1% | 20.7% |
| | American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic | 8% | 4.6% | 13.8% |
| | Hispanic | 9% | 5.3% | 13.7% |
| Household Income | Less than \$35,000 | 14% | 12.9% | 15.7% |
| | \$35,000-\$74,999 | 9% | 8.4% | 10.6% |
| | \$75,000+ | 6% | 5.4% | 7.2% |
| Education | Less than High School, G.E.D. | 14% | 11.1% | 17.2% |
| | High School, G.E.D. | 11% | 10.2% | 12.6% |
| | Some Post-High School | 9% | 8.2% | 10.0% |
| | College Graduate | 8% | 7.1% | 8.9% |
| Employment Status | Employed for Wages | 6% | 5.6% | 7.1% |
| | Self-employed | 5% | 4.4% | 6.8% |
| | Unemployed | 10% | 7.0% | 13.2% |
| | Homemaker | 9% | 5.6% | 13.5% |
| | Student | 2% | 0.9% | 4.5% |
| | Retired | 21% | 19.5% | 22.9% |
| | Unable to Work | 24% | 20.7% | 28.3% |
| Marital Status | Married/Unmarried Couple | 10% | 9.0% | 10.6% |
| | Divorced/Separated | 14% | 12.5% | 16.2% |
| | Widowed | 20% | 17.3% | 22.7% |
| | Never Married | 5% | 4.3% | 6.2% |
| Home Ownership Status | Own Home | 11% | 10.1% | 11.6% |
| | Rent Home | 9% | 7.6% | 9.8% |
| Children Status | Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 3% | 2.5% | 4.4% |
| | No Children in Household (Ages 18-44) | 3% | 2.0% | 3.9% |
| Phone Status | Landline | 15% | 13.6% | 16.0% |
| | Cell Phone | 8% | 7.6% | 8.9% |
| Pregnancy Status | Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 0.3% | 0.1% | 1.0% |
| | Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44) | 3% | 2.3% | 4.4% |
| County | Minnehaha | 9% | 7.6% | 10.4% |
| | Pennington | 9% | 8.1% | 10.7% |
| | Lincoln | 8% | 5.7% | 11.1% |
| | Brown | 10% | 8.5% | 11.2% |
| | Brookings | 7% | 5.5% | 7.8% |
| | Codington | 10% | 8.7% | 11.9% |
| | Meade | 8% | 6.6% | 10.2% |

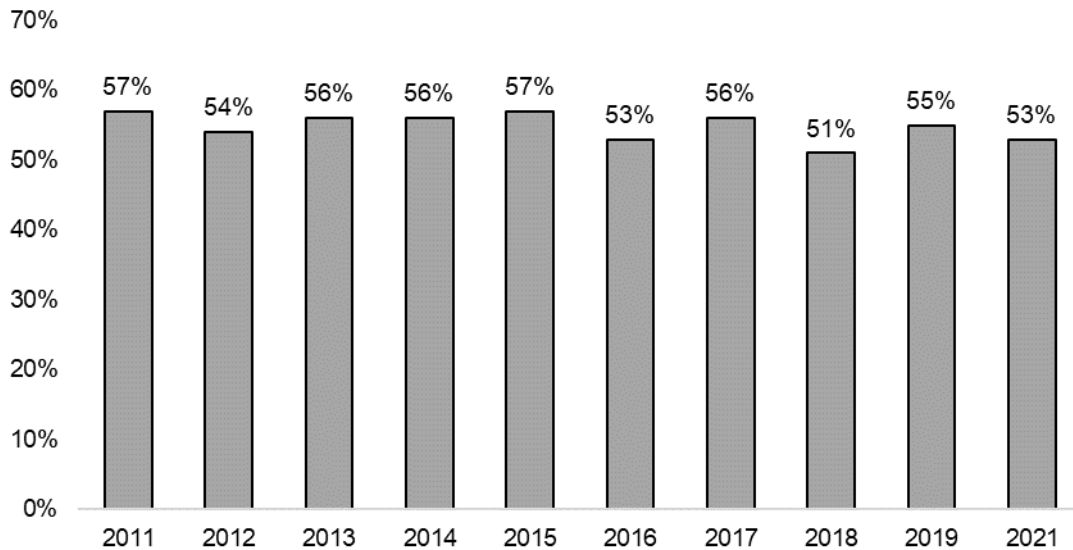
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

Demographics

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Gender | The prevalence of diabetes does not seem to differ based on gender. |
| Age | The prevalence of diabetes increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached. |
| Race/Ethnicity | American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than all other races/ethnicities. |
| 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 some post-high school level is reached. |
| Employment | Those who are retired or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while those who are self-employed or 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 | Those who own their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those who rent their home. |
| 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 | Females who are not pregnant demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than those who are pregnant. |
| County | Pennington, Brown, and Codrington counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of diabetes, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence. |

Figure 26, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans without diabetes who had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years.

Figure 26
South Dakotans Without Diabetes Who Had a Test for High Blood Sugar or Diabetes
Within the Past Three Years, 2011-2021



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

Table 24, below, shows the diabetic status of South Dakotans for the past five years. In 2021, 11 percent of those surveyed had been diagnosed with diabetes, seven percent had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes while 82 percent had not been diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

| Table 24 | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| South Dakotans' Diabetic Status, 2016-2021 | | | |
| Year | Diabetes | Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes | No Diabetes |
| 2021 | 11% | 7% | 82% |
| 2019 | 11% | 7% | 82% |
| 2018 | 9% | 7% | 84% |
| 2017 | 11% | 6% | 83% |
| 2016 | 8% | 7% | 85% |

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2021