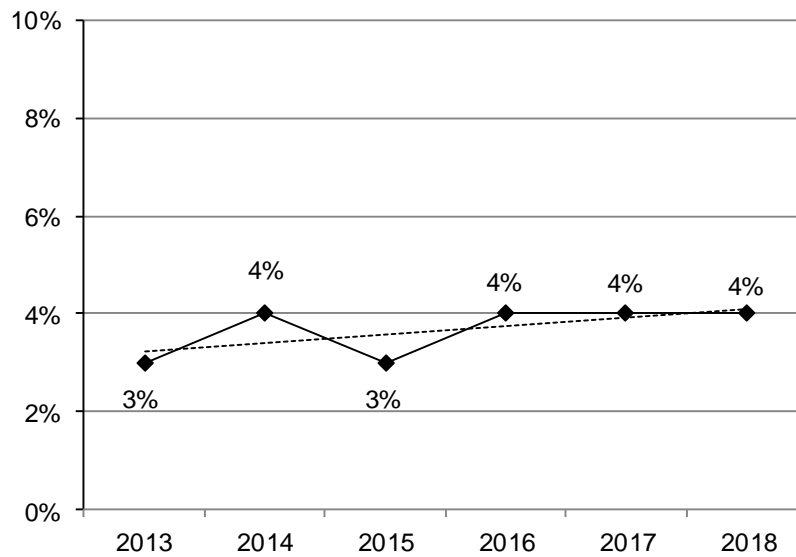

Vision Impairment

Definition: South Dakotans 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 59
Percent of South Dakotans Who Have a Vision Impairment, 2013-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2018

Table 48
South Dakotans Who Have a Vision Impairment, 2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	4%	3.0%	4.2%
	Female	4%	3.6%	4.6%
Age	18-29	3%	1.7%	3.7%
	30-39	1%	0.9%	2.1%
	40-49	3%	2.4%	4.4%
	50-59	4%	3.6%	5.4%
	60-69	4%	3.3%	4.7%
	70-79	6%	5.0%	7.8%
	80+	11%	9.2%	13.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	3%	2.9%	3.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	9%	7.0%	11.3%
	Hispanic	6%	2.7%	11.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	7%	5.8%	7.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3%	2.0%	3.1%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.8%	1.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	9%	6.9%	11.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.9%	5.3%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.5%	3.7%
	College Graduate	2%	1.5%	2.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	2%	1.6%	2.5%
	Self-employed	2%	1.2%	3.1%
	Unemployed	6%	3.8%	8.4%
	Homemaker	6%	3.8%	8.3%
	Student	2%	0.6%	5.0%
	Retired	7%	5.8%	7.7%
	Unable to Work	16%	13.2%	19.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.4%	3.1%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	4.4%	6.6%
	Widowed	11%	8.9%	12.6%
	Never Married	4%	2.8%	4.8%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	3%	2.9%	3.7%
	Rent Home	5%	4.4%	6.3%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.5%	2.7%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.4%	3.3%
Phone Status	Landline	5%	4.7%	6.0%
	Cell Phone	3%	2.6%	3.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	0.7%	10.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.2%	2.5%
County	Minnehaha	3%	2.5%	4.3%
	Pennington	4%	3.2%	5.1%
	Lincoln	3%	1.7%	6.4%
	Brown	4%	2.9%	5.1%
	Brookings	3%	1.6%	3.9%
	Codington	4%	3.4%	5.8%
	Meade	5%	3.4%	6.6%
	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, 2014-2018

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding the prevalence of severe vision impairment.
Age	The prevalence of severe vision impairment generally increases as age increases including significant increases as the 70s and 80s are reached.
Race/Ethnicity	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of severe vision impairment than whites.
Household Income	The prevalence of severe vision impairment decreases as household income increases with significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	The prevalence of severe vision impairment decreases as education levels increase with significant decreases at every level.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of severe 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 severe 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 severe vision impairment than those who own their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of severe vision impairment in the adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of severe vision impairment than those who primarily use a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of severe vision impairment does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	There seems to be no difference regarding the prevalence of severe vision impairment among the eight counties with sufficient sample size.