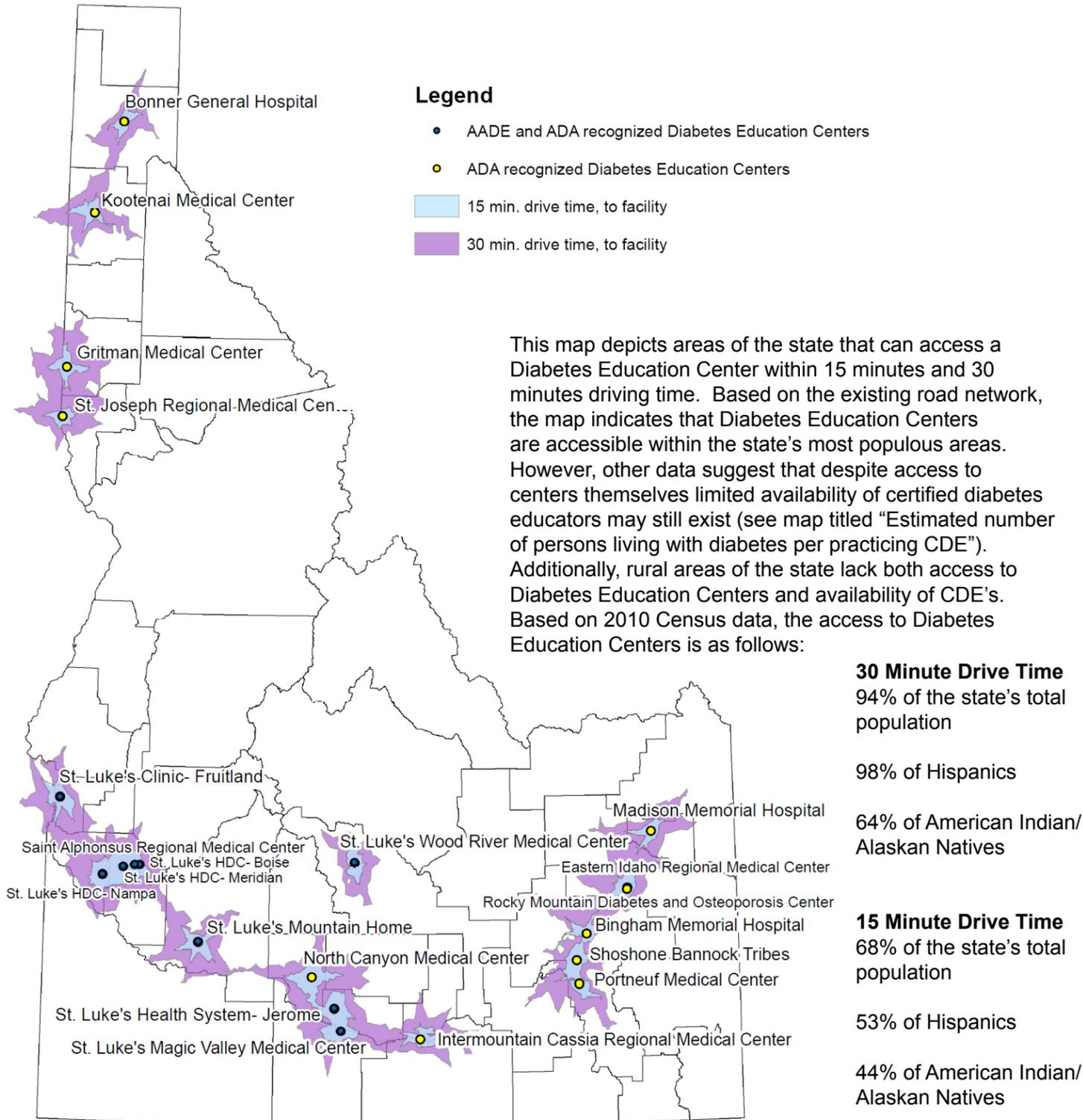


# Diabetes Self-Management Education/Training (DSME/T) Centers in Idaho

Recognized by the American Association of Diabetes Educators (AADE) and American Diabetes Association (ADA)



This map depicts areas of the state that can access a Diabetes Education Center within 15 minutes and 30 minutes driving time. Based on the existing road network, the map indicates that Diabetes Education Centers are accessible within the state's most populous areas. However, other data suggest that despite access to centers themselves limited availability of certified diabetes educators may still exist (see map titled "Estimated number of persons living with diabetes per practicing CDE"). Additionally, rural areas of the state lack both access to Diabetes Education Centers and availability of CDE's. Based on 2010 Census data, the access to Diabetes Education Centers is as follows:

**30 Minute Drive Time**  
94% of the state's total population

98% of Hispanics

64% of American Indian/  
Alaskan Natives

**15 Minute Drive Time**  
68% of the state's total population

53% of Hispanics

44% of American Indian/  
Alaskan Natives

Source: Estimated counts of persons living with diabetes, BRFSS estimates modeled by CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation. County of practicing CDE obtained by home address information volunteered by CDE's to the National Certification Board for Diabetes Educators (accessed 2013). No list of all practicing CDE's exists for the state. Diabetes Education Centers from American Diabetes Association (accessed 2013).

# Diabetes in Idaho

## Diabetes Prevalence

Adult Prevalence<sup>1</sup>: **9.4% or 108,000 adults**

Adult Pre-Diabetes Prevalence<sup>1</sup>: **6.8% or 70,000 adults**

## Gestational Diabetes (GDM) Prevalence

GDM Prevalence<sup>2</sup>: **4.3% to 8.6%**

## Diabetes Prevention and Management

DSME/T Centers<sup>3</sup>: **22**

Certified Diabetes Educators<sup>4</sup>: **101**



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF  
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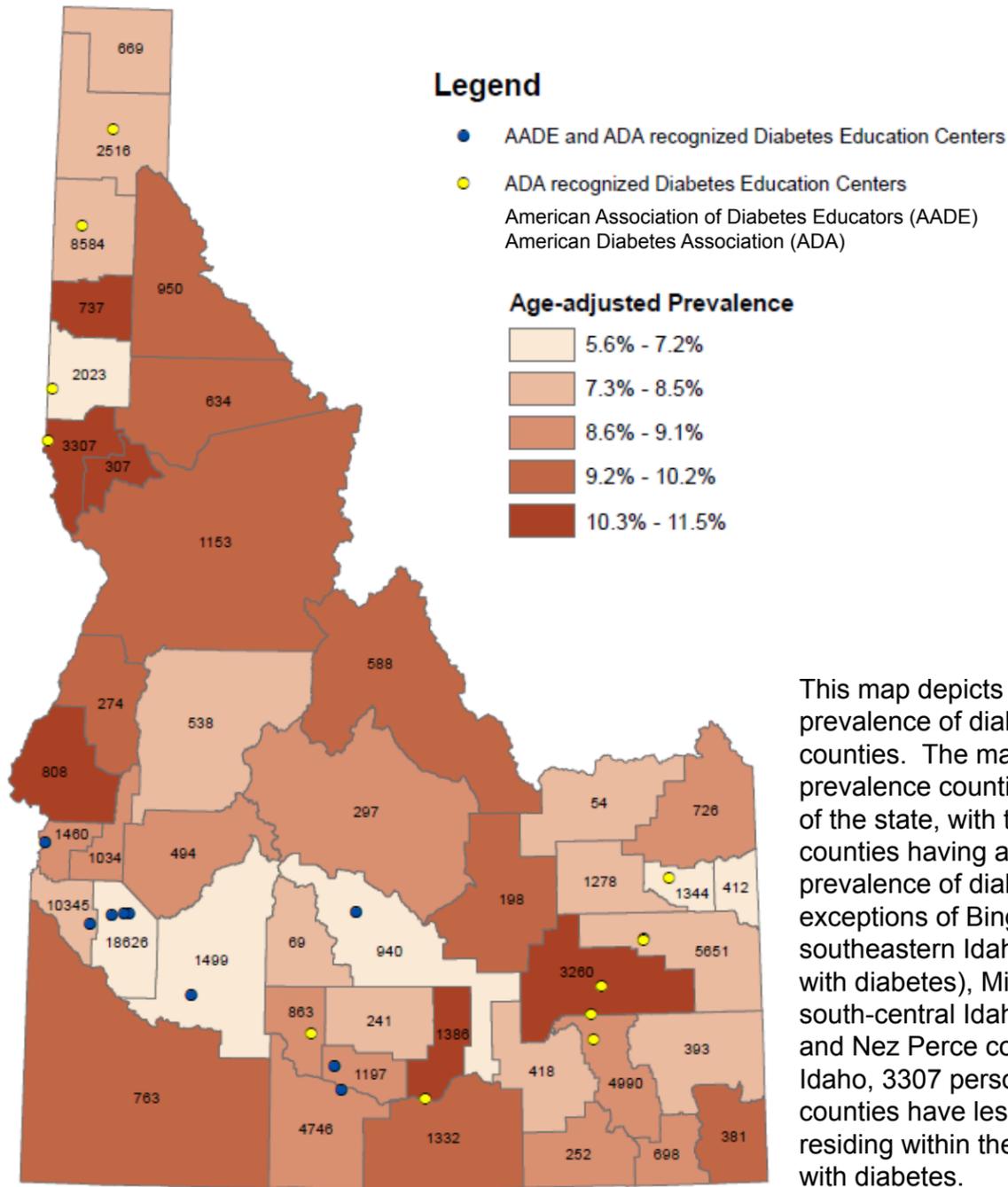
<sup>1</sup>Source: 2011 Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey.

<sup>2</sup>Estimates in Idaho range from 4.3% based on Vital Records to 8.6% based on the 2010 Idaho Prenatal Risk Assessment Tracking System (PRATS).

<sup>3</sup>American Association of Diabetes Educators and American Diabetes Association (accessed 2013).

<sup>4</sup>Note: Estimate based on the National Certification Board of Diabetes Educators (NCBDE): Certification as a diabetes educator is an individual certification; therefore, the addresses on record are almost exclusively the home address for an individual versus a work setting.

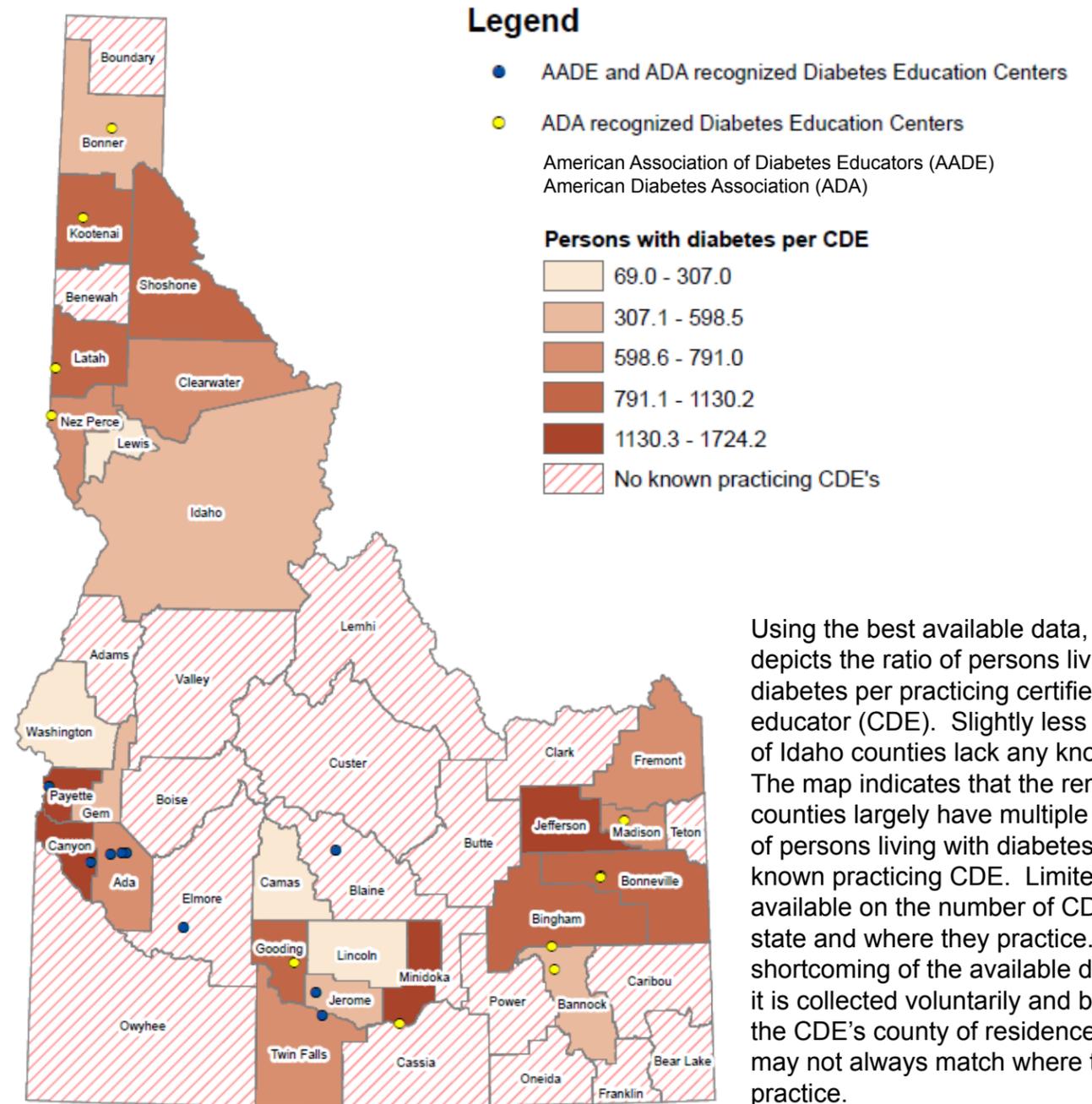
# Age-Adjusted Diabetes Prevalence and Estimated Counts of Persons Living With Diabetes in Idaho, 2009



This map depicts the age-adjusted prevalence of diabetes in Idaho counties. The majority of higher prevalence counties are in rural areas of the state, with the most populous counties having a relatively lower prevalence of diabetes. With the exceptions of Bingham County (in southeastern Idaho, 3260 person with diabetes), Minidoka county (in south-central Idaho, 1386 persons), and Nez Perce county (in northern Idaho, 3307 persons) high prevalence counties have less than 1000 persons residing within them who are living with diabetes.

Source: County age-adjusted prevalence and estimated counts of persons living with diabetes, BRFSS estimates modeled by CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation. Diabetes Education Centers from American Diabetes Association (accessed 2013).

# Estimated Number of Persons Living With Diabetes Per Practicing Certified Diabetes Educator (CDE)



Using the best available data, this map depicts the ratio of persons living with diabetes per practicing certified diabetes educator (CDE). Slightly less than half of Idaho counties lack any known CDE. The map indicates that the remaining counties largely have multiple hundreds of persons living with diabetes per known practicing CDE. Limited data is available on the number of CDE's in the state and where they practice. A known shortcoming of the available data is that it is collected voluntarily and based on the CDE's county of residence, which may not always match where they practice.

Source: Estimated counts of persons living with diabetes, BRFSS estimates modeled by CDC's Division of Diabetes Translation. County of practicing CDE obtained by home address information volunteered by CDE's to the National Certification Board for Diabetes Educators (accessed 2013). No list of all practicing CDE's exists for the state. Diabetes Education Centers from American Diabetes Association (accessed 2013).