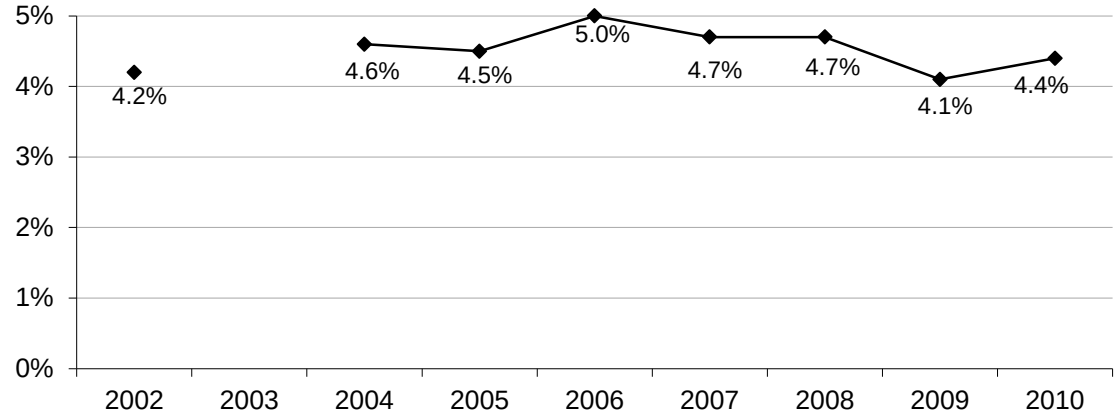
PREVIOUSLY HAD A HEART ATTACK

Definition: Respondents who answered "yes" to the question: "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?"

Prevalence of previous heart attack

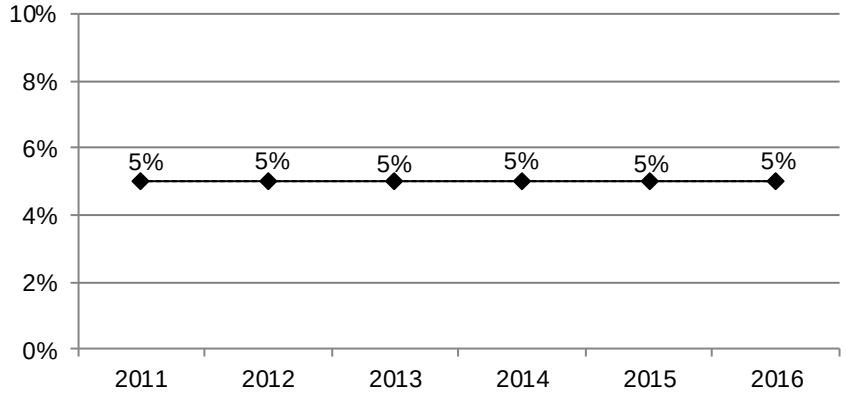
- South Dakota 5%
- Nationwide median 4%

Figure 43
Percent of Respondents Who Previously Had a Heart Attack, 2002, and 2004-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2002, and 2004-2010

Figure 44
Percent of Respondents Who Previously Had a Heart Attack, 2011-2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 27 Respondents Who Previously Had a Heart Attack, 2012-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	7%	6.0%	7.2%
	Female	3%	2.7%	3.4%
Age	18-29	1%	0.3%	0.9%
	30-39	1%	0.3%	1.3%
	40-49	2%	1.6%	2.8%
	50-59	4%	3.3%	4.9%
	60-69	9%	7.9%	10.1%
	70-79	15%	12.8%	16.6%
	80+	16%	14.3%	18.9%
Race	White	5%	4.5%	5.2%
	American Indian	6%	4.9%	7.7%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3%	1.2%	7.6%
	Non-Hispanic	5%	4.5%	5.2%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	7%	6.3%	7.8%
	$35,000-$74,999	4%	3.9%	5.1%
	$75,000+	2%	1.9%	2.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.8%	9.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.4%	6.8%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.4%	4.3%
	College Graduate	3%	2.6%	3.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	2%	1.8%	2.5%
	Self-employed	4%	3.0%	4.7%
	Unemployed	4%	2.5%	6.1%
	Homemaker	3%	1.7%	4.1%
	Student	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%
	Retired	13%	12.0%	14.5%
	Unable to Work	15%	12.6%	18.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.3%	5.2%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	5.3%	7.5%
	Widowed	12%	10.7%	14.4%
	Never Married	2%	1.4%	2.3%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	5%	4.7%	5.5%
	Rent Home	4%	3.8%	5.0%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.6%	1.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.5%	1.2%
Phone Status	Landline	7%	5.9%	7.1%
	Cell Phone	3%	3.1%	3.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0%	0.0%	1.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.4%	1.0%
County	Minnehaha	4%	3.4%	5.0%
	Pennington	5%	3.9%	5.8%
	Lincoln	3%	2.2%	4.0%
	Brown	5%	3.5%	6.0%
	Brookings	4%	2.7%	5.9%
	Codington	7%	5.8%	9.2%
	Meade	4%	3.0%	5.5%
	Lawrence	5%	3.7%	6.0%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of a previous heart attack than females.
Age	The prevalence of a previous heart attack increases as age increases with significant increases as the 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
Race	There are no significant racial differences with regard to a previous heart attack.
Ethnicity	There is no significant Hispanic difference in the prevalence of a previous heart attack.
Household Income	The prevalence of a previous heart attack decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the $35,000-$74,999 and $75,000+ household income levels are reached.
Education	The prevalence of a previous heart attack decreases as education increases. This includes a significant decrease as the some post-high school level is reached.
Employment	Those who are unable to work or retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of a previous heart attack, while students show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of a previous heart attack while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Home ownership does not seem to affect the prevalence of a previous heart attack.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of a previous heart attack among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of a previous heart attack than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy does not seem to affect the prevalence of a previous heart attack.
County	Codington county demonstrates a very high prevalence of a previous heart attack, while Minnehaha, Lincoln, and Meade counties show a very low prevalence.

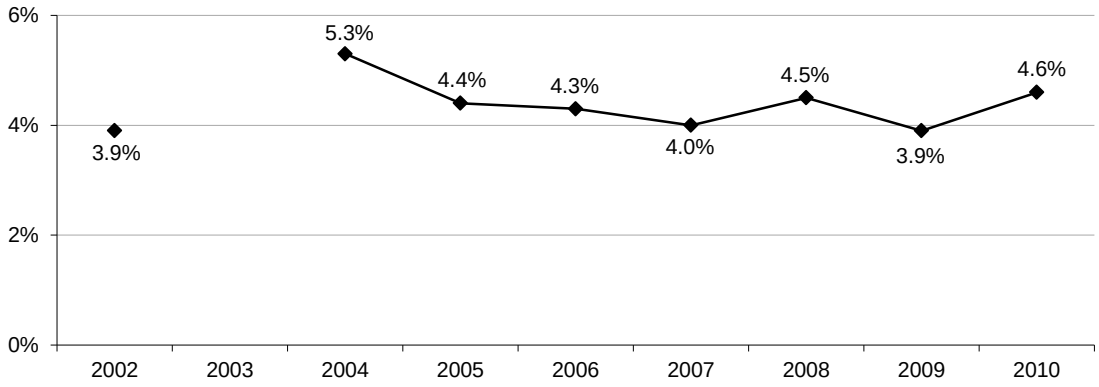
ANGINA OR CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Definition: Respondents who answered "yes" to the question: "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have angina or coronary heart disease?"

Prevalence of angina or coronary heart disease

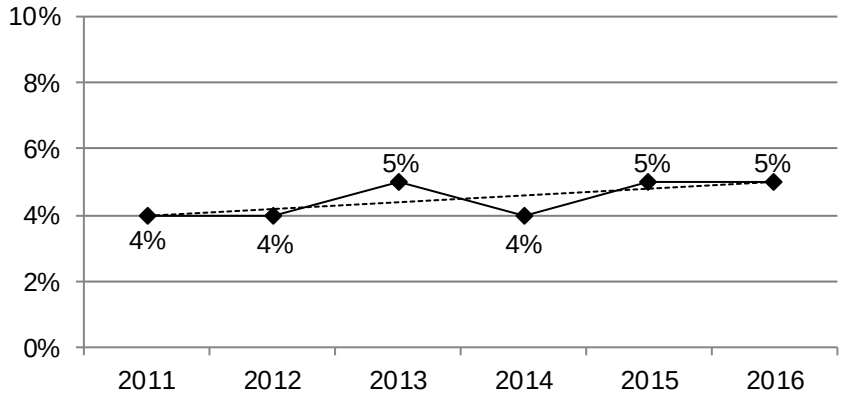
- South Dakota 5%
- Nationwide median 4%

Figure 45
Percent of Respondents Who Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, 2002, and 2004-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2002, and 2004-2010

Figure 46
Percent of Respondents Who Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, 2011-2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 28 Respondents Who Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, 2012-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.1%	6.1%
	Female	3%	3.0%	3.8%
Age	18-29	1%	0.4%	1.3%
	30-39	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%
	40-49	1%	0.9%	1.9%
	50-59	4%	3.4%	4.9%
	60-69	8%	7.3%	9.4%
	70-79	14%	12.0%	15.7%
	80+	16%	13.8%	18.7%
Race	White	5%	4.3%	5.0%
	American Indian	4%	3.1%	5.7%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3%	1.4%	7.0%
	Non-Hispanic	4%	4.2%	4.8%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	6%	5.6%	7.1%
	$35,000-$74,999	4%	3.7%	4.8%
	$75,000+	3%	2.2%	3.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	6%	4.9%	7.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	4.7%	5.9%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.6%	4.7%
	College Graduate	3%	2.8%	3.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	2%	1.8%	2.4%
	Self-employed	3%	2.0%	3.3%
	Unemployed	3%	1.4%	5.3%
	Homemaker	2%	1.3%	2.8%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%
	Retired	14%	12.7%	15.3%
	Unable to Work	11%	9.0%	13.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	4.1%	4.9%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	4.3%	6.4%
	Widowed	12%	10.0%	13.6%
	Never Married	2%	1.3%	2.3%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	5%	4.5%	5.3%
	Rent Home	4%	3.3%	4.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.3%	0.8%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.4%	1.4%
Phone Status	Landline	6%	5.6%	6.7%
	Cell Phone	3%	2.8%	3.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0%	0.0%	1.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.3%	1.1%
County	Minnehaha	3%	2.8%	4.1%
	Pennington	5%	4.0%	6.0%
	Lincoln	3%	2.0%	3.6%
	Brown	6%	4.3%	7.1%
	Brookings	3%	2.2%	4.2%
	Codington	6%	4.4%	7.1%
	Meade	4%	2.9%	5.1%
	Lawrence	4%	3.4%	5.5%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of heart disease than females.
Age	The prevalence of heart disease generally increases as age increases with significant increases as the 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
Race	There are no significant racial differences with regard to heart disease.
Ethnicity	There is no significant Hispanic difference in the prevalence of heart disease.
Household Income	The prevalence of heart disease decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the $35,000-$74,999 and $75,000+ household income levels are reached.
Education	The prevalence of heart disease decreases as education increases.
Employment	Those who are unable to work or retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of heart disease, while students show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of heart disease while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Home ownership does not seem to affect the prevalence of heart disease.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of heart disease among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of heart disease than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy does not seem to affect the prevalence of heart disease.
County	Pennington, Brown, and Codington counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of heart disease, while Minnehaha, Lincoln, and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence.

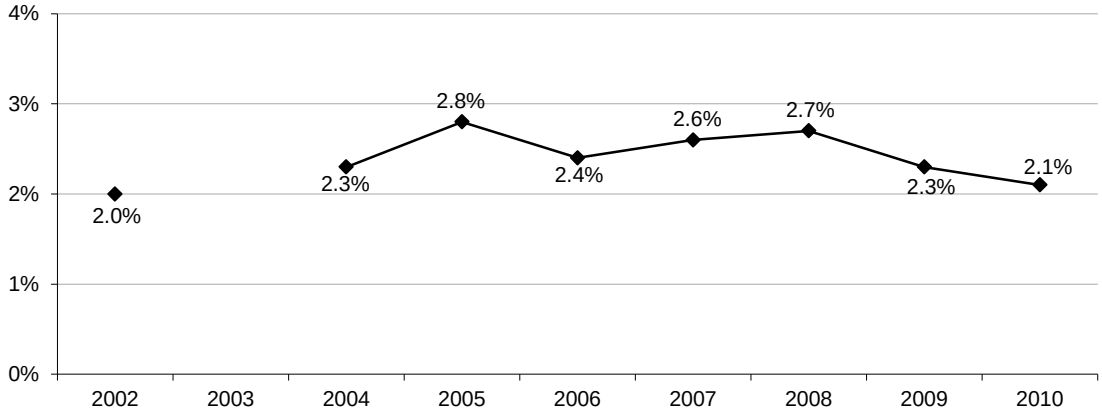
PREVIOUSLY HAD A STROKE

Definition: Respondents who answered "yes" to the question: "Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?"

Prevalence of previously had a stroke

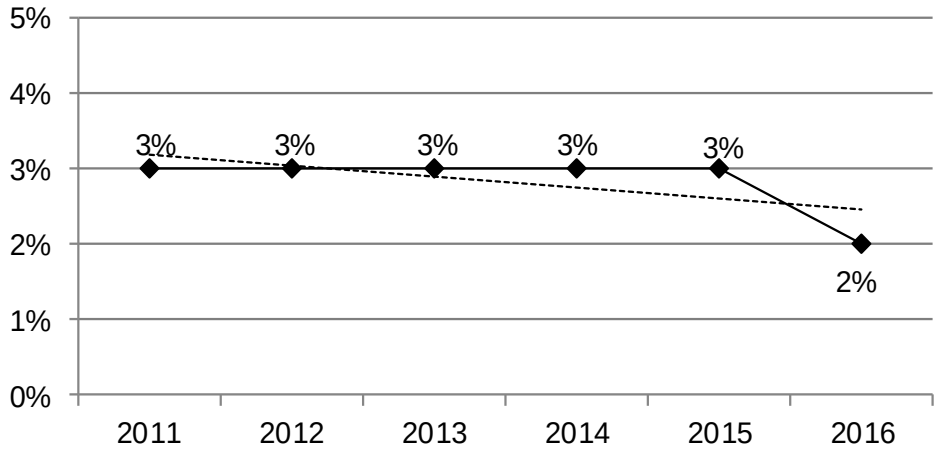
- South Dakota 2%
- Nationwide median 3%

Figure 47
Percent of Respondents Who Have Previously Had a Stroke, 2002, and 2004-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2002, and 2004-2010

Figure 48
Percent of Respondents Who Have Previously Had a Stroke, 2011-2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 29 Respondents Who Previously Had a Stroke, 2012-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	3%	2.2%	2.9%
	Female	3%	2.4%	3.0%
Age	18-29	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
	30-39	1%	0.5%	1.5%
	40-49	1%	1.0%	2.1%
	50-59	2%	1.6%	2.5%
	60-69	4%	3.2%	4.6%
	70-79	8%	6.3%	8.9%
	80+	11%	9.1%	13.1%
Race	White	3%	2.4%	2.9%
	American Indian	3%	2.4%	3.9%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2%	0.7%	6.8%
	Non-Hispanic	3%	2.4%	2.9%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	4%	3.9%	5.1%
	$35,000-$74,999	2%	1.4%	2.1%
	$75,000+	1%	0.8%	1.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	4.1%	6.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.6%	3.5%
	Some Post-High School	2%	1.9%	2.6%
	College Graduate	2%	1.3%	1.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	1%	0.8%	1.2%
	Self-employed	1%	0.9%	1.8%
	Unemployed	2%	1.1%	2.6%
	Homemaker	4%	2.4%	5.5%
	Student	0.02%	0.0%	0.1%
	Retired	7%	6.3%	8.1%
	Unable to Work	11%	9.2%	13.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	2%	2.0%	2.6%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	3.2%	4.7%
	Widowed	8%	6.9%	9.7%
	Never Married	1%	0.7%	1.4%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	3%	2.3%	2.9%
	Rent Home	3%	2.4%	3.4%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.4%	1.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.5%	1.2%
Phone Status	Landline	4%	3.4%	4.2%
	Cell Phone	2%	1.5%	2.0%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0%	0.0%	1.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.5%	1.1%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.5%	2.7%
	Pennington	3%	2.6%	4.1%
	Lincoln	2%	1.4%	2.8%
	Brown	4%	2.6%	5.2%
	Brookings	2%	1.4%	3.1%
	Codington	3%	1.7%	3.7%
	Meade	3%	1.9%	4.1%
	Lawrence	2%	1.8%	3.3%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender	There is no significant gender difference with regard to a previous stroke.
Age	The prevalence of a previous stroke increases as age increases with significant increases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race	There are no significant racial differences with regard to a previous stroke.
Ethnicity	There is no significant Hispanic difference in the prevalence of a previous stroke.
Household Income	The prevalence of a previous stroke decreases as household income increases. This includes a significant decrease as the $35,000-$74,999 household income level is reached.
Education	The prevalence of a previous stroke decreases as education increases. This includes a significant decrease as the high school graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of a previous stroke, while students show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of a previous stroke while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Home ownership does not seem to affect the prevalence of a previous stroke.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of a previous stroke among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone show a significantly higher prevalence of a previous stroke than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy does not seem to affect the prevalence of a previous stroke.
County	There are no significant differences among the eight counties with regard to the prevalence of a previous stroke.