

# Hypertension and Cholesterol

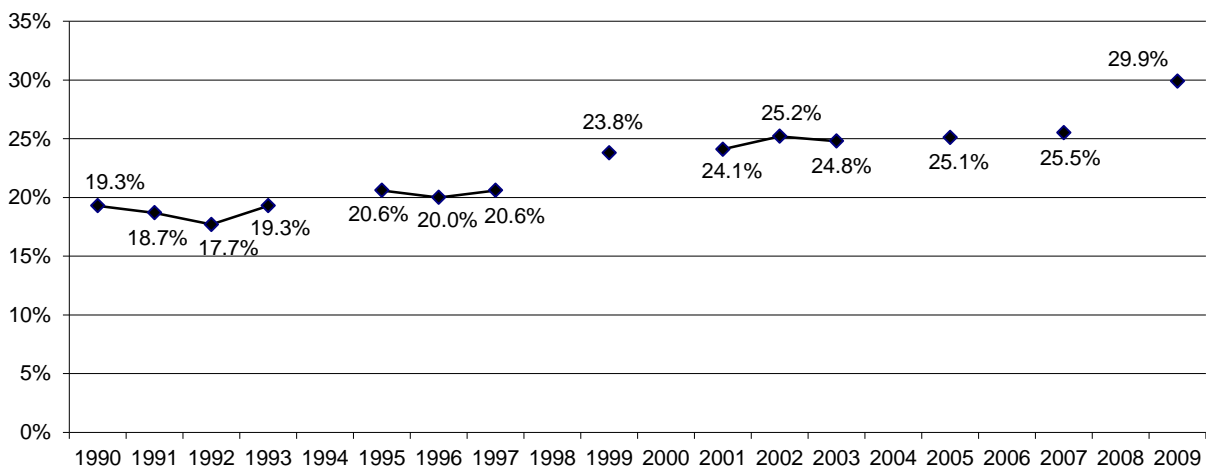
## HYPERTENSION

**Definition:** Respondents who report they have been told by a health professional their blood pressure is high.

### Prevalence of Hypertension

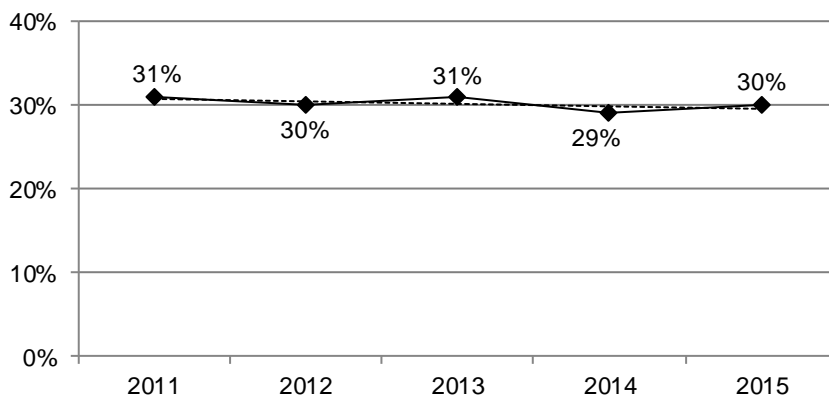
- South Dakota 30%
- Nationwide median 31%

**Figure 28**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 1990-1993, 1995-1997, 1999, 2001-2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1990-1993, 1995-1997, 1999, 2001-2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009

**Figure 29**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 2011-2015**



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, 2011-2015

**Table 21  
Respondents Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 2011-2015**

		2011-2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>		<b>30%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Male	32%	33%	32%	32%	30%	31%
	Female	29%	29%	28%	29%	27%	29%
<b>Age</b>	18-24	6%	*	*	*	*	*
	25-34	11%	*	*	*	*	*
	35-44	18%	*	*	*	*	*
	45-54	30%	*	*	*	*	*
	55-64	43%	47%	42%	*	*	41%
	65-74	56%	*	*	*	*	*
	75+	63%	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Race</b>	White	31%	31%	31%	31%	29%	31%
	American Indian	31%	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	18%	*	*	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	30%	31%	31%	31%	29%	31%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	35%	36%	35%	35%	*	*
	\$25,000-\$49,999	33%	35%	33%	32%	32%	31%
	\$50,000+	26%	26%	25%	27%	25%	27%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	36%	*	*	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	33%	33%	33%	33%	34%	32%
	Some Post-High School	29%	29%	29%	29%	27%	29%
	College Graduate	25%	26%	25%	25%	23%	27%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	24%
	Self-employed	28%	*	*	*	*	*
	Unemployed	24%	*	*	*	*	*
	Homemaker	25%	*	*	*	*	*
	Student	7%	*	*	*	*	*
	Retired	58%	58%	58%	59%	58%	59%
	Unable to Work	47%	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	31%	32%	31%	32%	29%	31%
	Divorced/Separated	34%	*	*	*	*	*
	Widowed	59%	*	*	*	*	*
	Never Married	16%	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	33%	33%	33%	34%	31%	34%
	Rent Home	24%	28%	25%	24%	*	*
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	12%	13%	*	*	*	*
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	12%	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	36%	34%	37%	39%	35%	39%
	Cell Phone	22%	*	19%	22%	23%	24%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	*	*	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	8%	*	*	*	*	*
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	28%	*	*	*	*	*
	Pennington	30%	*	*	*	*	*
	Lincoln	25%	*	*	*	*	*
	Brown	30%	*	*	*	*	*
	Brookings	20%	*	*	*	*	*
	Codington	28%	*	*	*	*	*
	Meade	31%	*	*	*	*	*
	Lawrence	30%	*	*	*	*	*

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2015

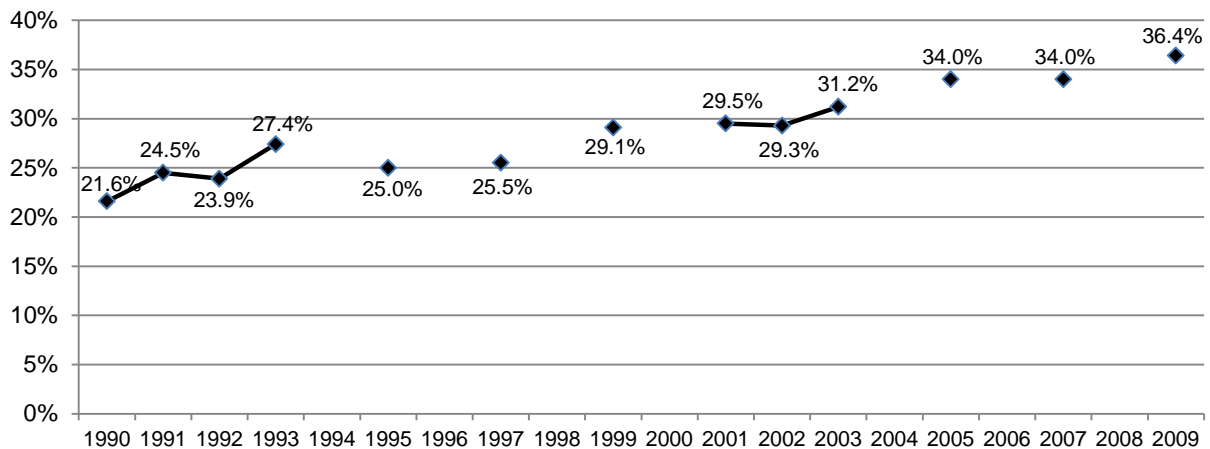
## HIGH BLOOD CHOLESTEROL

**Definition:** Respondents who report they have had their blood cholesterol checked and were told it was high by a health professional.

### Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol

- South Dakota 33%
- Nationwide median 36%

**Figure 30**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol, 1990-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001-2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1990-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001-2003, 2005, 2007, and 2009

**Figure 31**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol, 2011-2015**



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. This question was not asked in 2012 or 2014.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2015

**Table 22**  
**Respondents Who Were Told They Have High Blood Cholesterol, 2011-2015**

		2011-2015	2011	2013	2015
<b>Total</b>		<b>35%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>33%</b>
<b>Gender</b>	Male	37%	39%	38%	34%
	Female	34%	35%	35%	32%
<b>Age</b>	18-24	4%	*	*	*
	25-34	13%	*	*	*
	35-44	23%	*	*	*
	45-54	34%	*	*	*
	55-64	45%	48%	*	*
	65-74	56%	*	*	*
	75+	53%	*	*	*
<b>Race</b>	White	36%	37%	37%	35%
	American Indian	34%	*	*	*
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	26%	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	36%	37%	37%	34%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$25,000	40%	42%	*	*
	\$25,000-\$49,999	37%	38%	*	*
	\$50,000+	31%	32%	33%	29%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	42%	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	38%	43%	37%	35%
	Some Post-High School	34%	33%	36%	34%
	College Graduate	32%	31%	33%	30%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	30%	31%	32%	27%
	Self-employed	31%	*	*	*
	Unemployed	28%	*	*	*
	Homemaker	30%	*	*	*
	Student	9%	*	*	*
	Retired	53%	52%	53%	53%
	Unable to Work	49%	*	*	*
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	36%	36%	38%	33%
	Divorced/Separated	38%	*	*	*
	Widowed	52%	*	*	*
	Never Married	23%	*	*	*
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	37%	37%	39%	35%
	Rent Home	30%	*	*	*
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	17%	*	*	*
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	14%	*	*	*
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	40%	38%	43%	40%
	Cell Phone	28%	*	29%	28%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	13%	*	*	*
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	33%	*	*	*
	Pennington	36%	*	*	*
	Lincoln	30%	*	*	*
	Brown	34%	*	*	*
	Brookings	23%	*	*	*
	Codington	33%	*	*	*
	Meade	35%	*	*	*
	Lawrence	35%	*	*	*

Note: \*Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed. This question was not asked in 2012 or 2014.  
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2015