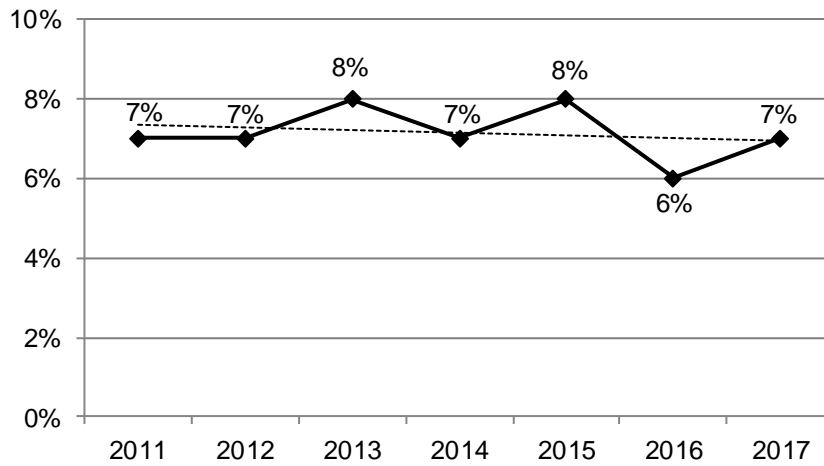

Asthma

Definition: South Dakotans who were told by a doctor, nurse, or health professional that they had asthma and that they still have asthma.

Prevalence of Asthma

- South Dakota 7%
- Nationwide median 9%

Figure 47
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Asthma, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

**Table 41
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Asthma, 2013-2017**

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.4%	6.7%
	Female	9%	8.1%	9.7%
Age	18-29	8%	6.7%	9.4%
	30-39	7%	5.9%	8.6%
	40-49	6%	5.3%	7.8%
	50-59	8%	7.1%	9.4%
	60-69	7%	6.1%	8.0%
	70-79	8%	6.9%	9.4%
	80+	7%	5.5%	9.6%
Race	White	7%	6.7%	7.7%
	American Indian	11%	9.2%	13.0%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	9%	4.5%	15.3%
	Non-Hispanic	7%	7.0%	7.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	8.8%	10.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	5.7%	7.5%
	\$75,000+	6%	4.9%	6.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	9.6%	14.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.9%	8.6%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.3%	8.1%
	College Graduate	6%	5.1%	6.4%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	6.0%	7.3%
	Self-employed	5%	4.0%	6.4%
	Unemployed	10%	7.3%	13.5%
	Homemaker	10%	6.9%	13.2%
	Student	6%	4.5%	8.8%
	Retired	7%	6.5%	8.4%
	Unable to Work	20%	17.0%	23.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	6.2%	7.4%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.3%	11.3%
	Widowed	8%	6.7%	9.5%
	Never Married	8%	6.8%	9.3%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	7%	6.1%	7.2%
	Rent Home	10%	8.3%	10.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	6.5%	8.7%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	5.9%	8.6%
Phone Status	Landline	8%	7.1%	8.7%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.6%	7.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	14%	6.6%	27.2%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.4%	10.1%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.7%	8.3%
	Pennington	8%	6.8%	9.7%
	Lincoln	7%	4.9%	9.1%
	Brown	7%	5.4%	9.6%
	Brookings	6%	4.1%	8.6%
	Codington	6%	4.1%	8.0%
	Meade	7%	5.4%	9.9%
	Lawrence	10%	7.7%	12.2%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of asthma than males.
Age	The prevalence of asthma does not seem to change as age increases.
Race	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of asthma than whites.
Ethnicity	There is no significant Hispanic difference in the prevalence of asthma.
Household Income	The prevalence of asthma 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 asthma 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 asthma, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of asthma, while those who are married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of asthma than those who own their home.
Children Status	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of asthma among adults.
Phone Status	The prevalence of asthma does not seem to differ based on phone status.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of asthma does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	The prevalence of asthma does not seem to differ among the available counties.