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# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

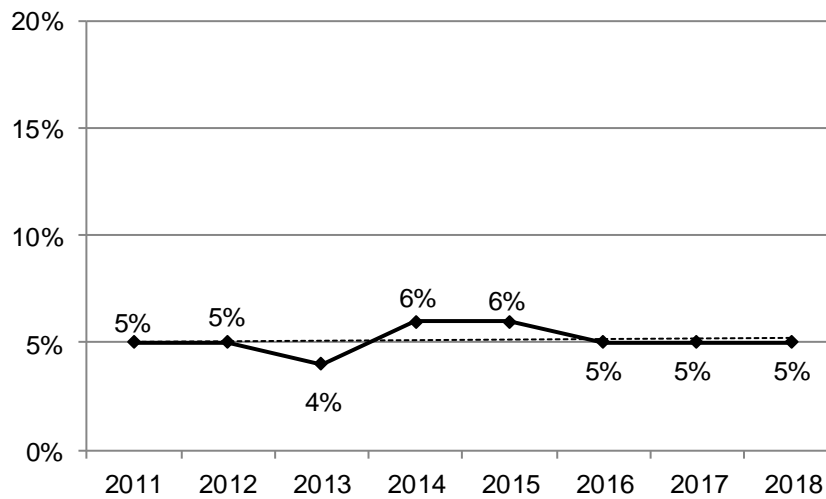
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**Definition:** South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis?”

## **Prevalence of COPD**

- South Dakota 5%
- Nationwide median 7%

**Figure 26**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have COPD, 2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

**Table 18**  
**South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have COPD, 2014-2018**

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5%	4.4%	5.5%
	Female	5%	4.8%	5.9%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	2%	1.0%	2.4%
	30-39	2%	1.5%	3.0%
	40-49	3%	2.0%	3.5%
	50-59	7%	5.5%	7.7%
	60-69	8%	7.2%	9.2%
	70-79	11%	10.0%	13.0%
	80+	11%	8.7%	13.2%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	5%	4.7%	5.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	7%	5.2%	8.3%
	Hispanic	5%	2.1%	10.5%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	9%	8.5%	10.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	3.5%	4.8%
	\$75,000+	1%	1.2%	1.8%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	8.1%	12.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.8%	7.3%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.9%	5.1%
	College Graduate	2%	2.0%	2.8%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	3%	2.3%	3.1%
	Self-employed	3%	2.4%	4.3%
	Unemployed	6%	3.9%	8.7%
	Homemaker	3%	2.4%	5.0%
	Student	1%	0.7%	2.5%
	Retired	11%	9.7%	11.9%
	Unable to Work	21%	17.6%	24.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.8%	4.7%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.9%	12.0%
	Widowed	11%	9.5%	12.8%
	Never Married	3%	2.4%	3.8%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	5%	4.4%	5.3%
	Rent Home	6%	5.3%	7.0%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.3%	2.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.5%	3.0%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	7%	6.3%	7.7%
	Cell Phone	4%	3.8%	4.7%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.1%	6.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.7%	3.3%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	5%	3.8%	5.5%
	Pennington	6%	4.7%	6.6%
	Lincoln	4%	3.1%	5.5%
	Brown	6%	4.4%	8.0%
	Brookings	3%	2.0%	4.2%
	Codington	5%	3.9%	6.4%
	Meade	5%	4.1%	6.3%
	Lawrence	5%	4.0%	6.4%

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**

<b>Gender</b>	There is no significant gender difference regarding the prevalence of COPD.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of COPD increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 50s and 70s are reached.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	There are no racial/ethnicity differences regarding the prevalence of COPD.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of COPD decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ household income groups are reached.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of COPD decreases as education levels increase. This includes significant decreases at each level.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of COPD, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, a homemaker, or a student show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of COPD, while those who have never been married or are married show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	The prevalence of COPD does not seem to differ based on home ownership status.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of COPD among adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of COPD than those who primarily use a cell phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	The prevalence of COPD does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	Pennington and Brown counties exhibit a very high prevalence of COPD, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.