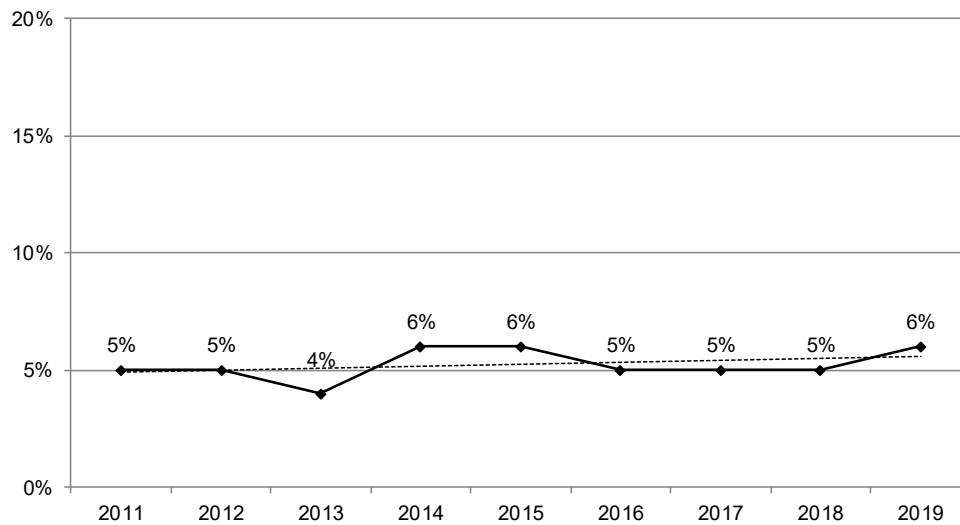

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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 6%
- Nationwide median 7%

Figure 21
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have COPD, 2011-2019



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2019

Table 19
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have COPD, 2015-2019

		2015-2019	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	5%	4.5%	5.6%
	Female	5%	4.8%	6.0%
Age	18-29	2%	1.0%	2.8%
	30-39	2%	1.4%	3.1%
	40-49	2%	1.6%	3.0%
	50-59	6%	5.3%	7.5%
	60-69	8%	7.3%	9.4%
	70-79	12%	10.7%	13.9%
	80+	11%	8.8%	13.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	5%	4.8%	5.7%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	6%	5.0%	8.1%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	6%	3.1%	9.8%
	Hispanic	6%	2.8%	10.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	8.6%	10.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	3.4%	4.7%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.2%	2.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	7.8%	12.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.9%	7.5%
	Some Post-High School	5%	4.0%	5.3%
	College Graduate	2%	2.0%	2.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	3%	2.2%	3.1%
	Self-employed	3%	2.2%	4.0%
	Unemployed	7%	4.3%	12.4%
	Homemaker	4%	2.6%	5.3%
	Student	1%	0.6%	2.4%
	Retired	11%	10.1%	12.5%
	Unable to Work	20%	16.7%	23.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.8%	4.7%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.9%	12.1%
	Widowed	11%	9.7%	13.2%
	Never Married	3%	2.4%	4.2%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	5%	4.4%	5.3%
	Rent Home	6%	5.5%	7.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.1%	2.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.5%	3.5%
Phone Status	Landline	7%	6.5%	8.1%
	Cell Phone	4%	3.9%	4.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0%	0.0%	1.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.7%	3.7%
County	Minnehaha	4%	3.6%	5.4%
	Pennington	6%	5.0%	7.0%
	Lincoln	4%	2.9%	5.8%
	Brown	6%	4.8%	7.6%
	Brookings	2%	1.6%	3.6%
	Codington	5%	3.6%	6.0%
	Meade	5%	4.1%	7.2%
	Lawrence	6%	4.4%	7.7%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2019

Demographics

Gender	There is no significant gender difference regarding the prevalence of COPD.
Age	The prevalence of COPD generally increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 50s and 70s are reached.
Race/Ethnicity	The prevalence of COPD does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
Household Income	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.
Education	The prevalence of COPD decreases as education levels increase. This includes significant decreases at each level.
Employment	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of COPD, while those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	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.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of COPD than those who own their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of COPD among adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of COPD than those who primarily use a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Females who are not pregnant demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of COPD than females who are pregnant.
County	Pennington, Brown, Meade, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of COPD, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.