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# Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

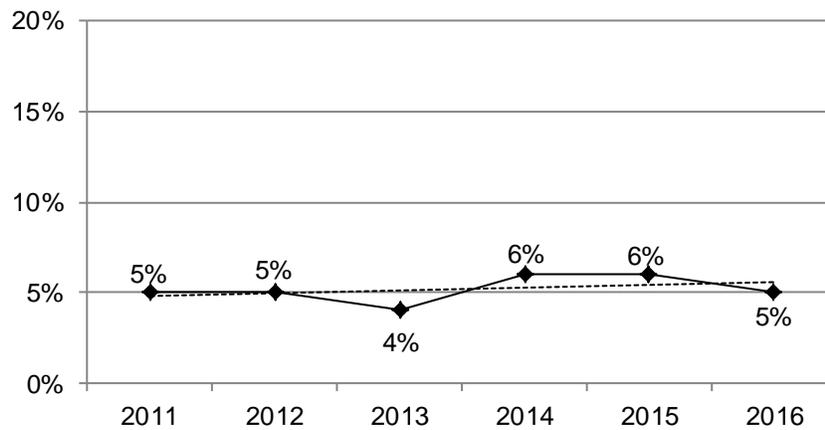
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**Definition:** Respondents who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis?”

## Prevalence of COPD

- South Dakota 5%
- Nationwide median 6%

**Figure 78**  
**Percent of Respondents Who Were Told They Have COPD, 2011-2016**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

**Table 43**  
**Respondents Who Have Been Told They Have COPD, 2012-2016**

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5%	4.4%	5.5%
	Female	5%	4.9%	6.0%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	2%	1.4%	2.8%
	30-39	2%	1.3%	2.6%
	40-49	3%	2.3%	3.7%
	50-59	6%	5.4%	7.5%
	60-69	9%	7.9%	10.1%
	70-79	11%	9.3%	12.3%
	80+	10%	8.7%	12.5%
<b>Race</b>	White	5%	4.9%	5.6%
	American Indian	6%	4.6%	7.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	3%	1.2%	9.6%
	Non-Hispanic	5%	4.9%	5.6%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	9%	8.2%	10.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	3.6%	4.7%
	\$75,000+	1%	1.2%	1.9%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	8.4%	12.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.7%	7.2%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.7%	4.8%
	College Graduate	3%	2.2%	3.1%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	3%	2.3%	3.1%
	Self-employed	3%	2.5%	4.6%
	Unemployed	7%	4.6%	9.7%
	Homemaker	4%	2.8%	5.7%
	Student	2%	0.9%	3.3%
	Retired	10%	9.3%	11.4%
	Unable to Work	23%	19.8%	26.6%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.9%	4.8%
	Divorced/Separated	9%	7.5%	10.2%
	Widowed	11%	9.6%	13.0%
	Never Married	4%	2.9%	4.4%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	5%	4.4%	5.2%
	Rent Home	6%	5.6%	7.3%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.3%	2.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.8%	3.4%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	6%	5.8%	7.0%
	Cell Phone	4%	3.8%	4.7%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	0.4%	5.3%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.8%	3.3%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	4%	3.6%	5.1%
	Pennington	6%	5.0%	7.2%
	Lincoln	4%	2.7%	4.9%
	Brown	6%	4.0%	9.1%
	Brookings	3%	1.8%	4.2%
	Codington	5%	3.8%	7.1%
	Meade	5%	4.3%	7.1%
	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, 2012-2016

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	There is no significant gender difference with regard to the prevalence of COPD.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of COPD increases as age increases peaking in the 70s. This includes significant increases as the 50s, and 60s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	There are no racial differences with regard to the prevalence of COPD.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	There is no Hispanic difference with regard to 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 as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
<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, separated, 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>	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of COPD than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of COPD among adults.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of COPD than those with a cell phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnancy does not seem to affect the prevalence of COPD.
<b>County</b>	Pennington and Meade counties exhibit a very high prevalence of COPD, while Lincoln and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence.