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 6%

Figure 45
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have COPD, 2011-2020

### Table 30
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have COPD, 2016-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2016-2020</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-29</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race/Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $35,000</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000-$74,999</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000+</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than High School, G.E.D.</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School, G.E.D.</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Post-High School</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed for Wages</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homemaker</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unable to Work</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married/Unmarried Couple</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/Separated</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Married</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home Ownership Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own Home</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Home</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Household (Ages 18-44)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phone Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landline</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell Phone</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pregnancy Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant (Ages 18-44)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnehaha</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennington</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookings</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codington</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020
### Demographics

**Gender**
There is no significant gender difference with regard to the prevalence of COPD.

**Age**
The prevalence of COPD does not seem to consistently change as age changes.

**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 as the some post-high school and college graduate levels are reached.

**Employment**
Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of COPD, while those who are 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, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of COPD, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.