

# 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?”

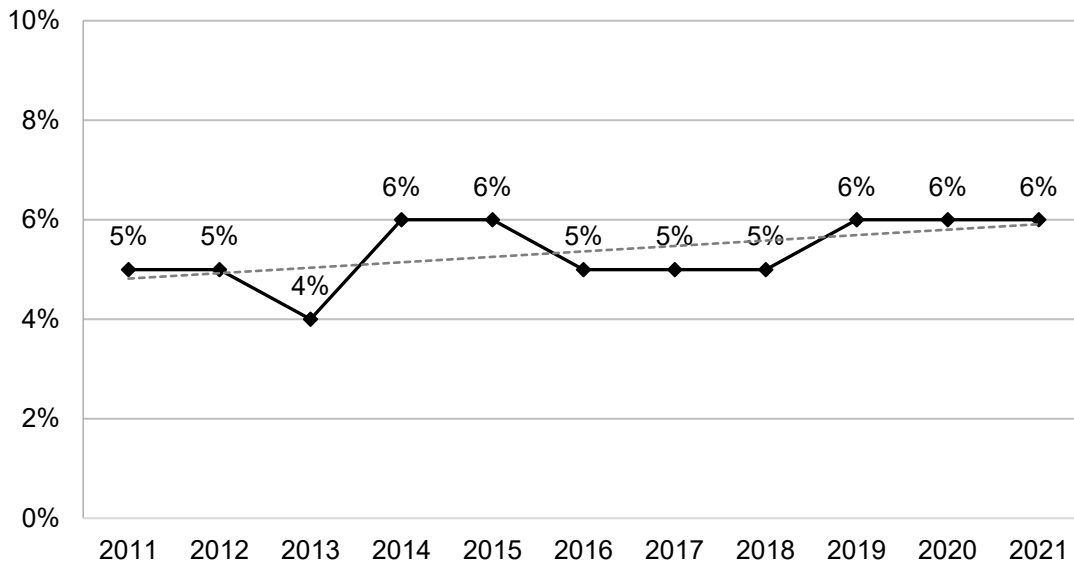
## Prevalence of COPD

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 6%

## Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans with COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis has remained steady since 2011. The past three years have remained unchanged at six percent. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median.

**Figure 16**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have COPD, 2011-2021**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

**Table 17**  
**South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have COPD, 2017-2021**

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5%	4.7%	6.3%
	Female	6%	4.9%	6.2%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	2%	0.9%	2.8%
	30-39	3%	1.7%	4.6%
	40-49	3%	1.7%	4.1%
	50-59	6%	4.8%	7.1%
	60-69	9%	7.6%	10.4%
	70-79	13%	11.0%	14.6%
	80+	11%	8.9%	14.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	5%	4.9%	6.0%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	8%	5.4%	11.9%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	3%	1.5%	7.1%
	Hispanic	5%	2.5%	9.1%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	10%	9.1%	12.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	3.7%	5.4%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.4%	2.4%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	8.4%	14.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	6.1%	8.3%
	Some Post-High School	5%	4.3%	5.7%
	College Graduate	2%	1.9%	2.7%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	3%	2.3%	3.3%
	Self-employed	2%	1.8%	3.4%
	Unemployed	9%	5.1%	14.3%
	Homemaker	6%	2.6%	14.2%
	Student	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%
	Retired	12%	10.4%	13.2%
	Unable to Work	20%	16.5%	25.0%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.9%	5.1%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.8%	12.3%
	Widowed	13%	10.9%	16.1%
	Never Married	3%	2.4%	4.6%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	5%	4.6%	5.6%
	Rent Home	7%	5.7%	8.7%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.6%	4.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.2%	2.9%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	7%	6.6%	8.3%
	Cell Phone	5%	4.2%	5.5%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0%	0.0%	1.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.8%	4.1%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	4%	3.6%	5.5%
	Pennington	7%	5.5%	7.9%
	Lincoln	4%	2.8%	5.4%
	Brown	7%	4.9%	9.1%
	Brookings	3%	2.1%	3.7%
	Codington	5%	3.9%	5.9%
	Meade	5%	3.9%	6.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	The prevalence of COPD does not seem to differ based on gender.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of COPD generally increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	The prevalence of COPD does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
<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 every education level.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of COPD, while those who are 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 are married or have never been 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>	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>	Females who are not pregnant demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of COPD than females who are pregnant.
<b>County</b>	Pennington, Brown, Codington, and Meade counties exhibit a very high prevalence of COPD, while Lincoln and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence.