

Smoking

Reduce the percentage of adults that currently smoke from 18.6% in 2014 to 14.5% by 2020

SD Percent	SD 2020 Target	US Percent
19.3% (2017)	14.5%	17.1% (2017)

Significance:

Cigarette smoking is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the U.S. and causes approximately 1,300 deaths each year in South Dakota – more than 3 people each day. Half of all long-term smokers die prematurely from smoking-related causes. The health consequences of tobacco use include heart disease, multiple types of cancer, lung and respiratory disease, negative reproductive effects, and the worsening of chronic health conditions such as diabetes and asthma.

Tobacco use costs South Dakota \$373 million in health care expenditures and another \$282.5 million in lost productivity each year. (https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/south_dakota) The portion of this cost covered by the state Medicaid program is \$70.2 million. These amounts do not include health costs caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-caused fires, smokeless tobacco use, or cigar/pipe smoking.

Even though tobacco use rates are declining among the population overall from 23.1% in 2011 to 19.3% in 2017, the rates are still troubling among several groups who are disproportionately affected by tobacco.

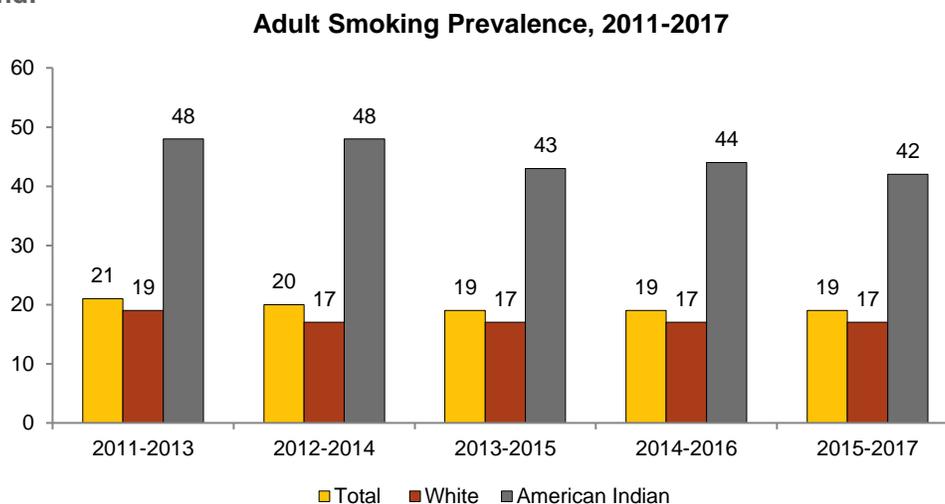
- 13.1% of young adults age 18-24 smoke nationwide (2016) vs. 14.7% in SD (2017)
- American Indians in SD are much more likely to have smoked cigarettes than whites – 42.3% vs. 17% (2015-2017)
- The Medicaid population smoking prevalence is 43% vs. the overall state rate of 19% (2013-2017)
- The rate of adult pregnant women smoking in SD is 12.6% (2017)
- Parental smoking is a risk factor for SIDS, complications from prematurity and low birth weight, and other pregnancy problems

Significant strides in smoking prevalence have been made in high school youth. Smoking prevalence among U.S. high school youth is at an all-time low at 7.6% in 2017. The most recent South Dakota data from 2015 is also an all-time low for the state at 10.1%. Most smokers begin smoking as children and almost all first tobacco use occurs before age 18. While the smoking rate among South Dakota youth continues to decrease, youth e-cigarette use is increasing.

Definition: Percent of adults who currently smoke cigarettes

Data Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Statistical Trend:



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