
Alcohol Use

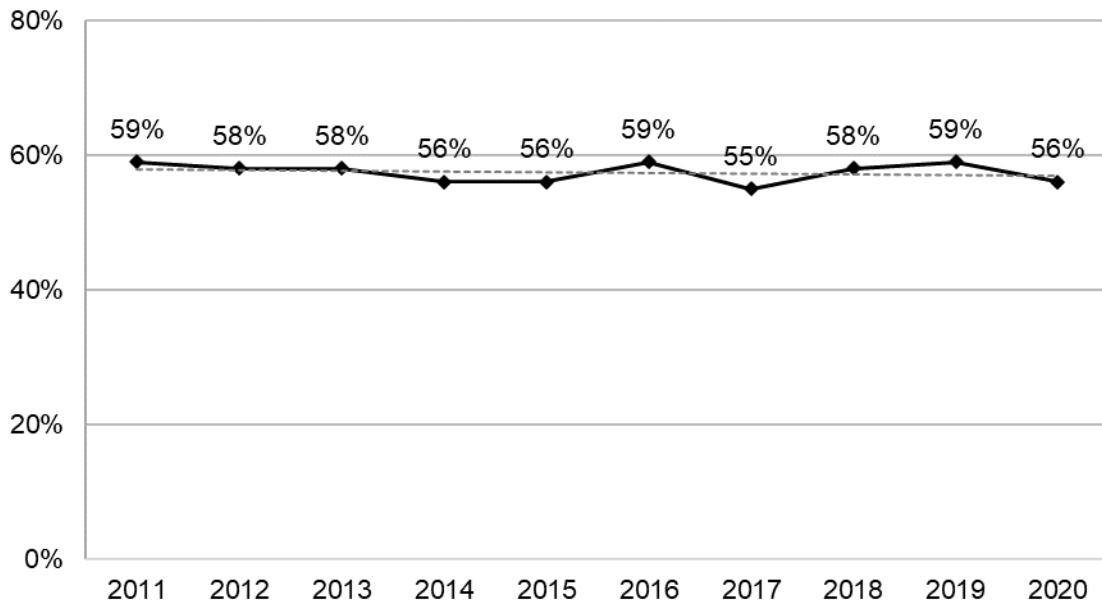
DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

Definition: South Dakotans who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Prevalence of Drinking in Past 30 Days

- South Dakota 56%
- Nationwide median 53%

Figure 54
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 39
South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	64%	62.8%	65.8%
	Female	50%	49.0%	51.9%
Age	18-29	60%	57.1%	62.9%
	30-39	64%	60.5%	66.5%
	40-49	63%	60.6%	66.1%
	50-59	59%	56.5%	61.1%
	60-69	56%	53.8%	57.9%
	70-79	45%	42.4%	47.5%
	80+	35%	31.5%	38.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	60%	58.6%	60.8%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	37%	33.1%	41.2%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	52%	40.7%	62.3%
	Hispanic	52%	44.0%	60.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	46%	43.7%	48.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	60%	58.5%	62.4%
	\$75,000+	73%	71.2%	74.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	41%	36.7%	46.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	50%	47.7%	51.7%
	Some Post-High School	61%	59.2%	62.8%
	College Graduate	68%	66.1%	69.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	64%	62.3%	65.3%
	Self-employed	65%	62.4%	68.3%
	Unemployed	53%	46.7%	59.1%
	Homemaker	36%	30.8%	41.4%
	Student	54%	48.2%	60.2%
	Retired	47%	45.3%	49.0%
	Unable to Work	32%	27.6%	36.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	62%	60.6%	63.2%
	Divorced/Separated	51%	47.6%	53.6%
	Widowed	36%	33.3%	39.3%
	Never Married	57%	53.9%	59.2%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	60%	58.8%	61.2%
	Rent Home	53%	50.8%	55.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	59%	56.6%	61.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	65%	62.3%	68.1%
Phone Status	Landline	49%	47.6%	50.9%
	Cell Phone	60%	59.1%	61.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	9%	3.4%	21.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	57%	53.8%	59.4%
County	Minnehaha	59%	56.1%	61.5%
	Pennington	57%	54.5%	59.6%
	Lincoln	61%	54.0%	67.6%
	Brown	55%	51.7%	58.2%
	Brookings	61%	56.8%	64.9%
	Codington	59%	55.4%	62.5%
	Meade	53%	47.4%	58.5%
	Lawrence	59%	53.3%	64.9%

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	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than females.
Age	Alcohol use generally decreases with age. This includes significant decreases as the 70s and 80s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	Whites and Hispanics demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than American Indians.
Household Income	Alcohol use increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	Alcohol use increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages or self-employed demonstrate a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are a homemaker or unable to work show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married exhibit a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who rent their home.
Children Status	Those with no children in the household exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those with children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	Females who are not pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who are pregnant.
County	There seems to be no difference among the eight available counties regarding alcohol use.

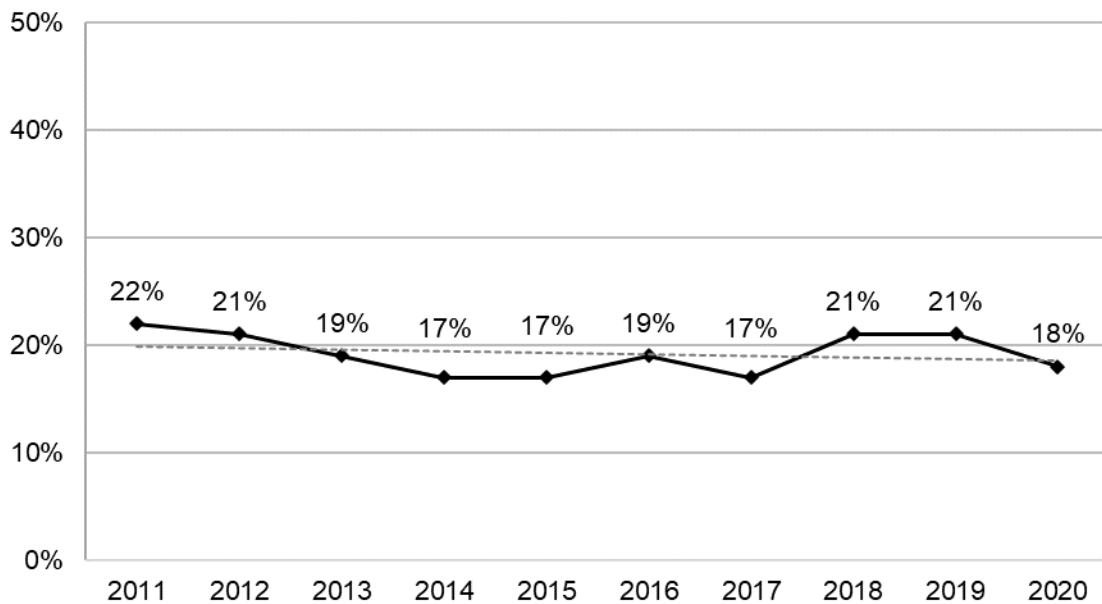
BINGE DRINKING

Definition: *South Dakota males who report having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion or South Dakota females who have four or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month.*

Prevalence of Binge Drinking

- South Dakota 18%
- Nationwide median 16%

Figure 55
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

**Table 40
South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2016-2020**

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	25%	23.8%	26.7%
	Female	14%	12.6%	14.8%
Age	18-29	31%	28.7%	34.0%
	30-39	26%	23.4%	28.7%
	40-49	24%	21.3%	26.4%
	50-59	18%	16.3%	20.1%
	60-69	11%	9.3%	12.2%
	70-79	4%	3.2%	5.0%
	80+	2%	1.0%	2.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	19%	18.3%	20.2%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	21%	17.4%	24.5%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	30%	20.2%	40.9%
	Hispanic	21%	14.4%	29.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	18%	16.4%	19.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	21%	18.8%	22.4%
	\$75,000+	24%	22.0%	25.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	18%	14.8%	22.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	18%	16.3%	19.6%
	Some Post-High School	21%	19.8%	23.1%
	College Graduate	19%	17.6%	20.6%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	25%	23.4%	26.2%
	Self-employed	20%	17.0%	22.4%
	Unemployed	22%	17.5%	27.7%
	Homemaker	8%	5.3%	11.4%
	Student	29%	24.3%	35.1%
	Retired	6%	4.7%	6.6%
	Unable to Work	13%	10.2%	17.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	18%	16.5%	18.7%
	Divorced/Separated	19%	16.6%	21.2%
	Widowed	6%	4.2%	8.0%
	Never Married	29%	26.6%	31.5%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	17%	16.3%	18.4%
	Rent Home	26%	23.9%	28.4%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	22%	20.5%	24.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	35%	32.1%	37.8%
Phone Status	Landline	11%	10.2%	12.5%
	Cell Phone	22%	21.3%	23.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	6%	1.4%	20.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	21%	19.2%	23.6%
County	Minnehaha	19%	17.1%	21.5%
	Pennington	17%	15.0%	19.2%
	Lincoln	20%	14.4%	26.6%
	Brown	19%	16.1%	21.3%
	Brookings	26%	21.2%	30.4%
	Codington	22%	19.3%	25.7%
	Meade	15%	11.4%	19.6%
Lawrence	16%	12.0%	20.5%	

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	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than females.
Age	Binge drinking decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to differ by race.
Household Income	Binge drinking increases as household income increases.
Education	The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to change as education levels change.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, unemployed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while those who are a homemaker or retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who own their home.
Children Status	Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who have children.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Brookings and Codington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties show a very low prevalence.

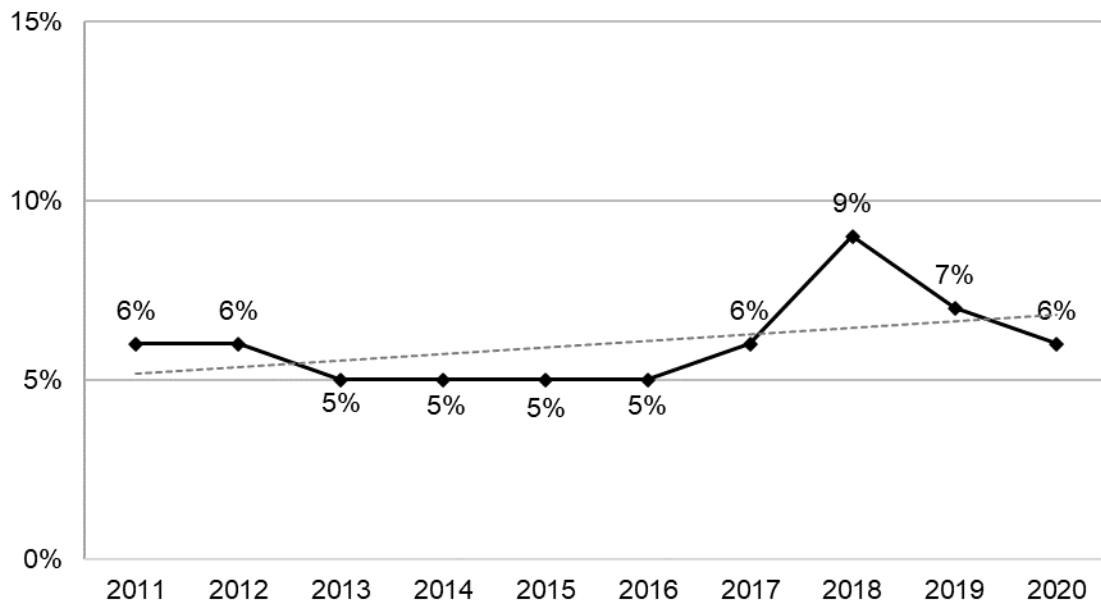
HEAVY DRINKING

Definition: South Dakota males who report having more than 2 drinks per day, or South Dakota females who report having more than 1 drink per day.

Prevalence of Heavy Drinking

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 7%

Figure 56
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 41
South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	8%	7.0%	8.9%
	Female	5%	4.8%	6.2%
Age	18-29	8%	6.7%	10.1%
	30-39	7%	5.7%	8.8%
	40-49	8%	6.4%	10.1%
	50-59	7%	5.4%	8.0%
	60-69	7%	5.5%	8.0%
	70-79	3%	2.5%	4.2%
	80+	2%	1.1%	3.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	7%	6.0%	7.2%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	6%	4.0%	9.7%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	9%	4.6%	16.5%
	Hispanic	6%	2.8%	10.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	5.1%	7.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.1%	8.4%
	\$75,000+	7%	6.3%	8.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.1%	11.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	7.0%	9.5%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.6%	7.5%
	College Graduate	5%	3.9%	5.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	6.5%	8.2%
	Self-employed	8%	5.8%	9.8%
	Unemployed	9%	5.8%	13.3%
	Homemaker	5%	2.8%	7.9%
	Student	6%	3.6%	8.9%
	Retired	4%	3.7%	5.4%
	Unable to Work	7%	4.6%	9.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.2%	6.7%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.9%	10.2%
	Widowed	5%	3.1%	6.8%
	Never Married	8%	6.9%	10.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	6%	5.7%	7.0%
	Rent Home	8%	6.7%	9.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	6%	4.8%	7.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	10%	8.2%	12.0%
Phone Status	Landline	5%	4.2%	5.7%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.6%	8.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.3%	0.1%	1.2%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	7%	5.4%	8.1%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.9%	9.1%
	Pennington	6%	5.2%	7.9%
	Lincoln	5%	2.7%	9.9%
	Brown	7%	5.1%	8.4%
	Brookings	6%	4.6%	8.2%
	Codington	9%	6.7%	11.4%
	Meade	8%	5.1%	11.7%
Lawrence	3%	2.1%	5.4%	

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	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than females.
Age	Heavy drinking generally decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 70s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	The prevalence of heavy drinking decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or unemployed demonstrate a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to differ based on home ownership status.
Children Status	Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who have children.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who use primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	Those who are not pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who are pregnant.
County	Minnehaha and Codington counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while Lawrence county shows a very low prevalence.