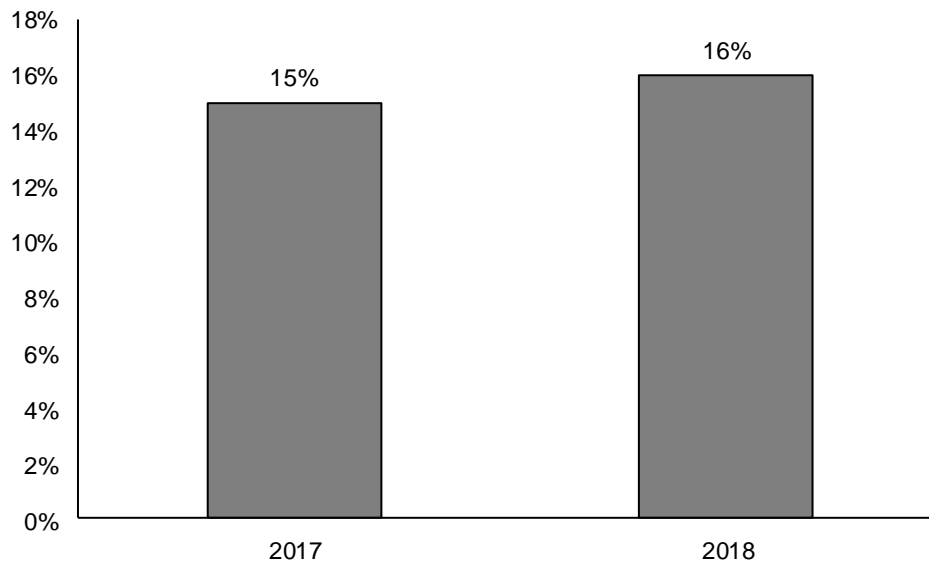

Prescription Pain Medication

Definition: South Dakotans that have taken prescription pain medication in the past twelve months.

Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication

- South Dakota 16%
- There is no nationwide median for prescription pain medication

Figure 78
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Taken Prescription Pain Medication
in the Past 12 Months, 2017-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2018

Table 63
South Dakotans That Have Taken Prescription Pain Medication in the Last 12 Months,
2017-2018

		2017-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	14%	12.7%	16.0%
	Female	16%	14.7%	17.9%
Age	18-29	13%	9.7%	16.1%
	30-39	13%	10.3%	16.0%
	40-49	15%	12.0%	18.3%
	50-59	19%	16.1%	21.9%
	60-69	18%	15.9%	20.7%
	70-79	16%	13.4%	19.0%
	80+	12%	8.4%	15.8%
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	15%	14.1%	16.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	16%	13.0%	20.1%
	Hispanic	18%	10.1%	29.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	18%	15.9%	20.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	14%	12.4%	16.1%
	\$75,000+	14%	12.4%	16.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	14%	9.8%	19.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	15%	13.0%	17.1%
	Some Post-High School	16%	13.8%	17.9%
	College Graduate	16%	13.7%	17.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	14%	12.8%	16.1%
	Self-employed	11%	8.4%	14.1%
	Unemployed	21%	15.1%	29.7%
	Homemaker	14%	9.4%	20.0%
	Student	15%	9.2%	24.9%
	Retired	15%	12.9%	16.8%
	Unable to Work	35%	29.0%	42.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	15%	13.7%	16.7%
	Divorced/Separated	19%	16.0%	23.1%
	Widowed	18%	14.1%	21.5%
	Never Married	13%	10.5%	15.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	15%	14.0%	16.7%
	Rent Home	15%	13.1%	18.2%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	13%	10.4%	15.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	13%	10.1%	16.1%
Phone Status	Landline	15%	13.1%	16.3%
	Cell Phone	16%	14.1%	17.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	13%	10.6%	16.5%
County	Minnehaha	14%	11.3%	17.0%
	Pennington	19%	16.0%	22.6%
	Lincoln	21%	14.6%	29.9%
	Brown	18%	13.4%	22.5%
	Brookings	12%	7.8%	17.3%
	Codington	13%	9.3%	16.8%
	Meade	18%	11.2%	26.6%
	Lawrence	*	*	*

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2018

Demographics

Gender	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to differ based on gender.
Age	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication increases as age increases and peaks in the 50s. After that, the prevalence decreases as age increases.
Race/Ethnicity	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to differ based on race or ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication increases as education levels increase.
Employment	Those who are unemployed or unable to work demonstrate a much higher prevalence of taking prescription pain medication than all other types of employment.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of taking prescription pain medication, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to differ based on home ownership.
Children Status	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to differ based on phone status.
County	The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to differ among the seven available counties.