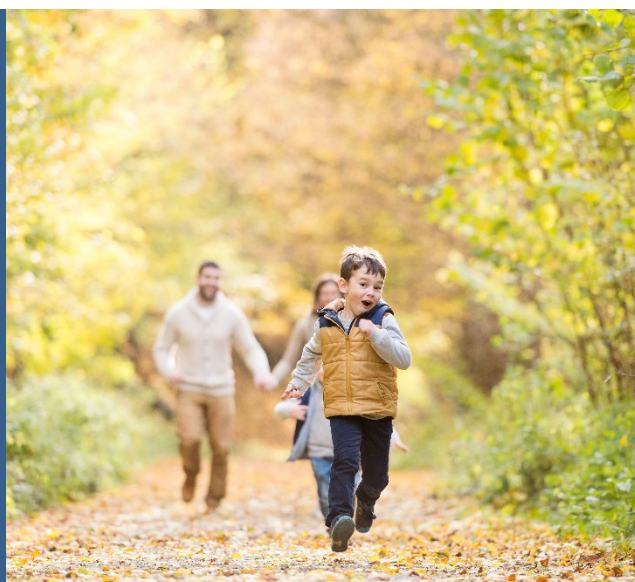




SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans, 2024

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2024

*A Report of the South Dakota
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*

South Dakota Department of Health
600 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, South Dakota 57501

In cooperation with
the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia

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PREFACE

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2024 serves as a way to measure health risks of South Dakotans.

The information used to develop the report came from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The South Dakota Department of Health (DOH) initiated the BRFSS with help from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The survey consists of questions aimed at tracking and trending prevalence of health behaviors and conditions over time.

The BRFSS is the world's largest telephone survey. The survey is administered to households with adults aged 18 years or older.

The Office of Health Statistics edited and compiled data for this publication. This report contains as much information as practical from the survey.

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<https://doh.sd.gov/health-data-reports/behavioral-risk-factor-surveillance-system-brfss/>

National web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

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OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW

HISTORY

By the early 1980s, scientific research clearly showed that personal health behaviors played a major role in premature morbidity and mortality. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) periodically used surveys to obtain national estimates of health risk behaviors among U.S. adult populations, but these data were not available on a state-specific basis. This deficiency was critical for state health agencies that have the primary role of targeting resources to reduce behavioral risks and their consequent illnesses.

About the same time as personal health behaviors received wider recognition in relation to chronic disease, morbidity and mortality, telephone surveys emerged as an acceptable method for determining the prevalence of many health risk behaviors among populations. In addition to their cost advantages, telephone surveys were especially desirable at the state and local level, where the necessary abilities and resources for conducting area probability sampling for in-person household interviews were likely unavailable.

As a result, surveys were developed and conducted to monitor state-level prevalence of the major behavioral risks associated with premature morbidity and mortality. The basic philosophy was to collect data on actual behaviors, rather than on attitudes or knowledge, which would be especially useful for planning, initiating, supporting, and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs. Data from the questionnaire provided health departments, public health offices, and policymakers with necessary behavioral information. When combined with mortality and morbidity statistics, these data enable public health officials to establish policies and priorities and to initiate and assess health promotion strategies.

In 1984, the creation of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) began to collect prevalence data on risk behaviors and preventative health practices that affect health status. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) developed a standard core questionnaire for states to use to provide data that would be comparable with all states. Individual states could add questions to gather additional information on topics of specific interest to them. The South Dakota Department of Health (DOH) started the BRFSS in South Dakota in 1987 with the help of the CDC. By 1994, all states, the District of Columbia, and three territories were participating in the BRFSS.

PURPOSE

- The main purpose of the BRFSS at the state level is for program support within the DOH. Every year, various health programs collaborate and plan the optional content of the survey to gather useful data. They are then able to use those data to determine priority health issues and identify populations at highest risk. This leads to effective program planning, initiation, support, and evaluation of health promotion and disease prevention programs.

- The DOH also uses BRFSS data to increase awareness and educate the public, the health community, and policymakers about health matters through responses to media inquiries, reports, and publications. Private and public health officials throughout South Dakota are able to receive a copy of this report to aid program efforts in influencing public health issues.

REPORT DESCRIPTION

This report includes several sections covering major indicators from the survey. The DOH has organized the sections in the following manner:

- A definition of the indicator is given.
- The prevalence of the indicator in South Dakota is given and the prevalence in the United States and D.C. is given if it is available.
- A time trend analysis for each indicator is given as far back as comparable data have been gathered. This includes a dashed trend line as well as the actual data results for each available year. Multiple years of data are very valuable not only for analyzing the trend of the indicator, but also help to show the variability in some indicators.
- A detailed demographic breakdown is included. This table is important because it can identify demographic subgroups at highest risk which are highlighted.
- A chart is included showing a possible connection between two indicators. For example, the connection between COPD and heart disease.
- Any additional data gathered on the given topic will then follow.

Table 1, on the next page, shows the estimated risk factor rates and the estimated number of persons in South Dakota who are at risk for the selected risk factors. The DOH based the estimated population at risk on 2024 population estimates from the U. S. Census Bureau.

Table 1
Estimated Percentage and Number of Persons at Risk Due to Selected Factors (Ages 18
and Older Unless Otherwise Specified): South Dakota BRFSS, 2024

Topic	Estimated %	Estimated Population
Body Mass Index - Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	69%	484,000
Body Mass Index - Obese (BMI 30.0+)	37%	260,000
Body Mass Index - Severely Obese (BMI 35.0+)	15%	109,000
Body Mass Index - Morbidly Obese (BMI 40.0+)	7%	52,000
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	21%	151,000
Cigarette Smoking	13%	95,000
Smokeless Tobacco Use	6%	41,000
E-Cigarette Use	8%	56,000
Tobacco Use (Cigarette, Smokeless, or E-Cig)	24%	171,000
Diabetes	12%	83,000
No Health Insurance (18-64 Years Old)	10%	51,000
No Health Insurance (0-17 Years Old)	0.5%	1,000
No Health Insurance (0-64 Years Old)	7%	52,000
No Routine Check-Up in Past Two Years	17%	117,000
No Flu Shot in Past 12 months (65+ Years Old)	36%	63,000
Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+ Years Old)	30%	52,000
No Mammogram in Past 2 years - 40-74 years old	29%	54,000
Not met colorectal cancer screening recommendations (45-75)	33%	107,000
Not Been to the Dentist in the Past Year	31%	220,000
Ever Had a Heart Attack	4%	29,000
Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	5%	35,000
Ever Had a Stroke	3%	22,000
Ever Been Diagnosed with Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer Other Than Melanoma)	10%	68,000
Ever Been Diagnosed with Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma)	7%	47,000
Doesn't Use Sunblock Most of the Time	75%	527,000
Current Asthma	9%	64,000
Arthritis	26%	186,000
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	5%	36,000
Depressive Disorder	18%	128,000
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30 days	10%	68,000
Kidney Disease	4%	28,000
Severe Vision Impairment	4%	28,000
Hearing Difficulty	8%	53,000
Caregiver	22%	156,000
Caregiver (2+ Years & 20+ hours per week)	3%	24,000
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	55%	384,000
Binge Drinking	18%	127,000
Heavy Drinking	8%	54,000
Marijuana Use	11%	76,000
Taken Prescription Pain Medication in Past 12 Months	13%	93,000
Not Currently Using Birth Control (18-49 Years Old - Female)	24%	43,000
Deals with at Least One Social Determinant of Health	17%	120,000
Fair/Poor Health Status	18%	126,000
Physical Health Not Good for 30 of the Past 30 days	6%	42,000
Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30 Days	11%	77,000
Dissatisfied with Life	5%	36,000
Never Been Tested for HIV	70%	492,000

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Table 2 shows the topics covered on South Dakota's BRFSS each year from 2015 through 2024.

Table 2 Topics Covered on the South Dakota BRFSS, 2015-2024

Topics	Year									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fair/Poor Health Status	18%	18%	15%	14%	11%	16%	15%	14%	13%	14%
Physical Health Not Good for 30 out of 30 days	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	7%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 out of 30 days	10%	9%	8%	8%	6%	8%	6%	6%	6%	5%
Poor Phys. Or Mental Health kept from doing usual activities for 10-30 out of 30 days	11%	11%	9%	8%	7%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%
Routine Check-Up in Past Two Years	83%	87%	85%	88%	89%	85%	86%	81%	80%	81%
No Health Insurance – 18-64 years old	10%	8%	8%	7%	9%	10%	10%	8%	8%	8%
No Health Insurance – 0-17 years old	0.5%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%
No Health Insurance – 0-64 years old	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	5%	6%	6%
Leisure Time Physical Activity	79%	74%	77%	77%	78%	70%	76%	75%	81%	79%
Diabetes	12%	12%	9%	11%	8%	11%	9%	11%	8%	9%
High Blood Pressure		35%		33%		31%		31%		30%
High Cholesterol		36%		37%		28%		29%		33%
Two or More Servings of Fruit per Day				25%		28%		30%		23%
Three or More Servings of Vegetables per Day				12%		13%		13%		11%
Five or More Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day				12%		13%		15%		10%
Asthma-Current	9%	10%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	6%	8%
Flu Shot - 65+ years old	64%	63%	64%	75%	72%	64%	51%	65%	63%	71%
Pneumonia Shot - 65+ years old	70%	77%	70%	74%	76%	73%	77%	78%	76%	70%
Shingles Shot - 50+ years old		58%			46%			39%		
Tetanus Shot in Past Ten Years			74%			78%			67%	
Cigarette Smoking	13%	15%	14%	15%	18%	18%	19%	19%	18%	20%
Smokeless Tobacco Use	6%	3%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%
E-Cigarette Use	8%	9%	7%	6%	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	
Tobacco (Cigarette, Smokeless, E-Cig)	24%	23%	22%	24%	28%	29%	28%	25%	23%	
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	55%	60%	56%	57%	56%	59%	58%	55%	59%	56%
Binge Drinking	18%	20%	19%	20%	18%	21%	21%	17%	19%	17%
Heavy Drinking	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	9%	6%	5%	5%
Use Sun Block Most of the Time	25%		26%		25%		24%		25%	
Ever Been Diagnosed with Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma)	7%	5%	5%							
Arthritis	25%	26%	27%	24%	25%	27%	25%	22%	26%	24%
Injured in a Fall - 45+ years old (Last 12 months)		9%								
Disability - Limited Activities										21%
Disability - Equipment Needed										8%
Meets Physical Activity Recommendations		59%				46%		51%		54%
One or More Exercise Trips per Day			4%						10%	7%
Sit for at Least 12 Hours per Day			8%						5%	6%
Mammogram in Past 2 years - 40-74 years old	71%		74%		76%		79%		76%	
Pap Smear in Past 3 years									71%	
Met Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations - 21-65 years old					83%		77%		84%	
HPV Test in Past 3 years									28%	
Ever had HPV Vaccination – 18-49 years old									7%	

Table 2 (continued) Topics Covered on the South Dakota BRFSS, 2015-2024

Topics	Year									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Body Mass Index - Overweight (BMI 25+)	69%	70%	72%	72%	70%	71%	68%	68%	67%	64%
Body Mass Index - Obese (BMI 30+)	37%	36%	37%	38%	33%	33%	30%	32%	30%	30%
Body Mass Index - Severely Obese (BMI 35+)	15%	18%	15%	16%	13%	13%	13%	13%	11%	11%
Body Mass Index - Morbidly Obese (BMI 40+)	7%	8%	6%	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Been to the Dentist in the Past Year – 18+ years old	69%		70%		70%		68%		70%	
Been to the Dentist in the Past Year – 6-17 years old					90%			92%		94%
PSA Test within the past 2 years - 40+ years old					39%		34%		41%	
Met colorectal cancer screening recommendations - 45-75 years old	67%		66%							
Currently Using Birth Control - 18-49 year old females	76%			83%		80%		79%		
Ever been tested for HIV	30%	31%	26%	29%	29%	32%	27%	27%	25%	25%
Heart Attack	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Knows Symptoms of a Heart Attack										15%
Angina / Coronary Heart Disease	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Stroke	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	5%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Depressive Disorder	18%	23%	18%	17%	16%	17%	16%	17%	16%	16%
Kidney Disease	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Severe Vision Impairment	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Hearing Difficulty	8%	8%	9%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	
Increased Difficulty with Thinking/Memory - 45+ Years Old		17%								
Heard About South Dakota Quitline						87%			81%	85%
Ever Been Diagnosed with Cancer (Excl Skin Cancer; Incl. Melanoma)	10%	9%	7%							
Seat Belt Use (Almost Always or Always)		87%			88%		85%	87%	85%	85%
Sexual Violence Victim in Past 12 months				3%						
Less Than Six Hours of Sleep per Day			10%		8%		8%		8%	
Caregiver	22%			17%					15%	
Caregiver (6+ Months & 9+ hours per week)	3%			3%					3%	
Three or more sugar sweetened beverages per day				6%						
Advance Directive in Place		28%		28%		28%		32%		31%
Professional Treatment for Mental Problem		19%		14%		12%		12%	12%	
Professional Treatment for Substance Abuse		2%		2%		2%		2%	2%	
One or More Adverse Childhood Experiences			47%		47%		49%	46%		
Five or More Adverse Childhood Experiences			8%		8%		9%	7%		
Taken Prescription Pain Medication in Past 12 Months	13%	12%	12%	12%	15%	15%	16%	15%		
Diagnosed with COVID-19 (Heath Professional only)			36%							
Diagnosed with COVID-19 (Heath Professional or Home Test)		52%								
Marijuana Use	11%	12%	9%							
Deals with at Least One Social Determinant of Health	17%	21%	21%							
Basic Needs Not Met as a Child			5%							
Did Not Feel Safe and Protected as a Child			6%							
Dissatisfied with Life	5%									
Military Veteran	12%	12%	11%	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2024

METHODOLOGY

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

The South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a combined effort between the South Dakota Department of Health (DOH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The DOH contracted with The LOGIT Group to collect the data through telephone interviews. However, the DOH continues to supervise the survey process, as well as design and distribute the report. The CDC provides financial and technical assistance, develops the questionnaire, designs the methodology, and processes the data.

METHOD OF SURVEILLANCE

This study uses a telephone survey rather than other survey methods because of its low cost, ease of administration in reaching respondents, and reliability. Telephone surveys are less representative of areas where a significant portion of the population does not have telephones. Cell phones were first called in 2011. Eighty percent of all surveys were completed via cell phone in 2024 with the intent to continue to increase this percentage in the coming years.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

The BRFSS is designed to collect information on the health behaviors of adults over time. For the 2024 survey (Appendix B), standard demographic questions were included along with sections on general health status, physical and mental health, health insurance, breast cancer screening, cancer survivorship and treatment, oral health, chronic health conditions, cardiovascular disease, tobacco use, alcohol use, vision impairment, hearing difficulty, social determinants of health, immunization, and HIV/AIDS. South Dakota also added several state-specific questions to the end of the core questionnaire including colorectal cancer screening, secondhand smoke, marijuana use, prescription pain medication, sunscreen use, care giving, family planning, access to healthcare, and children's health insurance.

ACCURACY OF SURVEY DATA

It is important to remember that the survey data are **self-reported**. Therefore, people may tend to report a more favorable lifestyle than actually practiced. The accuracy of self-reported data may also vary according to risk factors, i.e., self-reported smoking status is thought to be more accurate than self-reported eating habits. These limitations do not negate the survey's ability to identify high-risk groups and monitor long-term trends.

ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT SELECTION

Eligible respondents for the landline survey were individuals 18 years of age or over who resided a majority of the time at the household contacted. In households with more than one eligible respondent, a random selection was made to determine the actual respondent. Data included in the children's sections of this report were estimated based on responses from the adult respondent regarding a randomly selected child in the household. Automated prescreening was done to eliminate business phones and non-working numbers.

Eligible respondents for the cell phone survey were individuals 18 years of age or over who did not also have a landline phone or rarely used their landline phone.

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

There were 5,855 interviews completed between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024, at an average of 488 interviews per month.

DATA PROCESSING

The DOH sent the data electronically to the CDC. The CDC then supplied a final data file with applicable data weights and several calculated variables included. The DOH used this file to calculate all the data presented in this report.

WEIGHTING

Collecting data via telephone survey often produces an over-representation of certain demographic groups in the sample population. Therefore, the sample population may not be representative of the actual population. To account for this, the data are weighted to produce estimates that represent the actual population rather than the sample population.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Survey interviewers collected demographic variables including age, gender, and race. Those interested can find a summary of the demographic results in a table displayed in Appendix A: Demographics.

Appendix A also summarizes the age, race/ethnicity, household income, education, employment status, marital status, phone status (landline v. cell), home ownership status, presence of children in the household, and pregnancy status of female respondents ages 18-44 years old.

COMPLETION RATE

Table 3 shows the outcome of all telephone calls. The 5,855 completed interviews represented a completion rate of 0.9 percent. The refusal rate was 4.8 percent.

Table 3
Disposition of All Telephone Numbers in the Sample, 2024

<u>Final Outcome</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed interview	5,855	0.9%
Refused interview	29,626	4.8%
Nonworking number	423,126	68.6%
Telephone answering service (Multiple times)	65,332	10.6%
No answer (Multiple times)	57,582	9.3%
Not a private residence	22,500	3.6%
Fax line	3,770	0.6%
On never call list	3,532	0.6%
Technological barrier	3,176	0.5%
Language barrier	808	0.1%
No eligible respondent at this number	737	0.1%
Interview terminated within questionnaire	204	0.0%
Physical/mental impairment	199	0.0%
Telecommunication barrier	176	0.0%
Respondent not available during the interviewing period	89	0.0%
Landline phone (Cell phone study)	54	0.0%
Total	616,766	100.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE

OVERWEIGHT

Definition: Overweight is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or above. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by taking a person's body weight in pounds, divided by their height in inches, divided by height in inches (again) times 703. The mathematical equation for BMI is: $\text{weight (lb)}/\text{height (in)}^2 \times 703$.

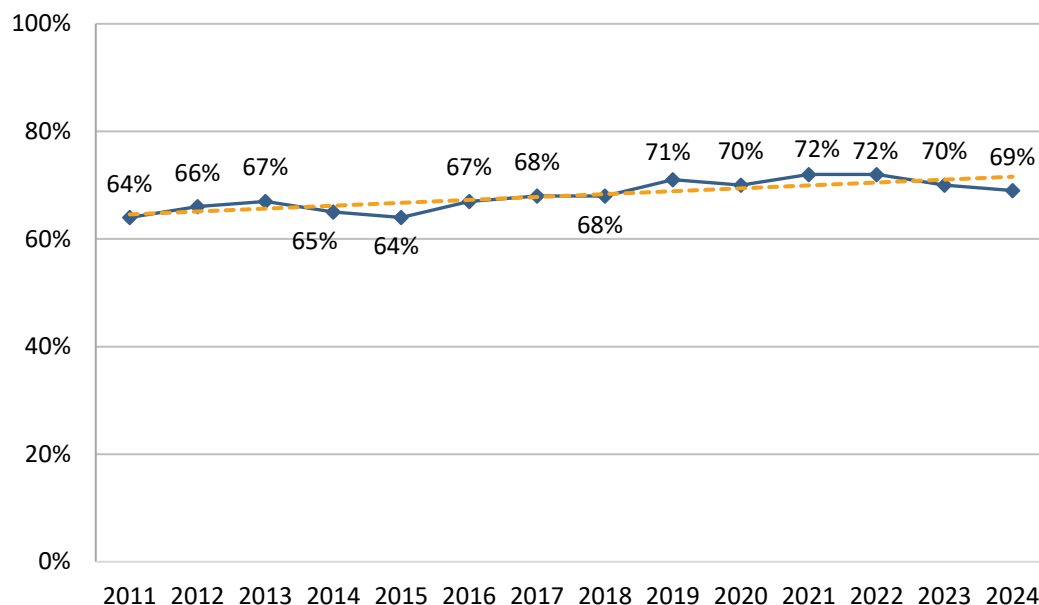
Prevalence of Overweight

- South Dakota 69%
- Nationwide median 69%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who are overweight has been slightly decreasing since 2022. In 2021 and 2022, the overweight percentage for South Dakotans was the highest it has ever been, at 72 percent. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median for overweight.

Figure 1
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Overweight Based on Body Mass Index, 2011-2024



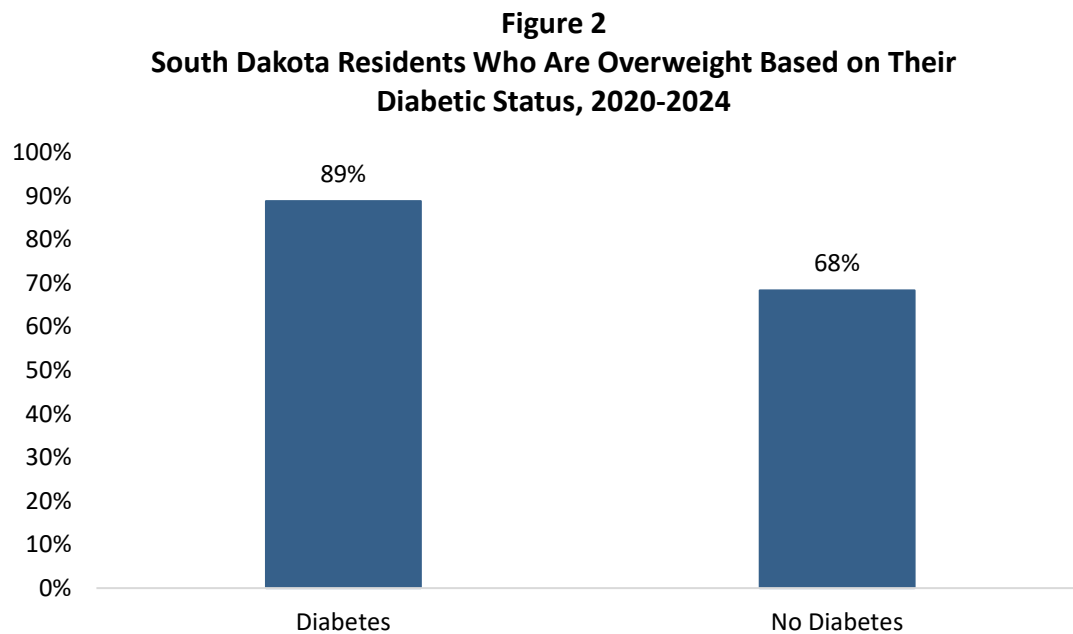
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 4
South Dakotans Who are Overweight (BMI = 25+), 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	75%	73.3%	76.6%
	Female	66%	63.7%	67.5%
Age	18-29	53%	49.8%	56.9%
	30-39	72%	68.7%	75.3%
	40-49	76%	73.3%	79.4%
	50-59	81%	78.6%	83.3%
	60-69	76%	73.5%	78.6%
	70-79	73%	69.7%	76.0%
	80+	62%	57.2%	66.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	71%	69.1%	71.9%
	American Indian	77%	72.5%	80.6%
	American Indian/White	65%	51.0%	76.6%
	Hispanic	70%	62.5%	77.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	69%	66.2%	71.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	74%	71.6%	76.1%
	\$75,000+	72%	70.2%	74.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	74%	68.6%	78.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	70%	67.8%	72.5%
	Some Post-High School	72%	69.5%	74.0%
	College Graduate	69%	66.5%	70.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	72%	70.0%	73.5%
	Self-employed	74%	69.9%	77.8%
	Unemployed	69%	61.0%	75.8%
	Homemaker	70%	60.7%	77.3%
	Student	44%	36.1%	51.2%
	Retired	71%	69.0%	73.5%
	Unable to work	74%	69.0%	79.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	74%	71.9%	75.2%
	Divorced/Separated	78%	74.6%	80.2%
	Widowed	65%	60.6%	69.3%
	Never Married	62%	58.5%	64.6%
County	Minnehaha	70%	67.4%	72.3%
	Pennington	69%	66.9%	71.7%
	Lincoln	70%	66.2%	73.4%
	Brown	71%	68.8%	74.0%
	Brookings	64%	60.6%	67.4%
	Codington	72%	69.3%	74.8%
	Meade	65%	61.1%	69.3%
	Lawrence	67%	61.2%	72.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 2 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 89 percent of South Dakota residents who have diabetes are also overweight.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

OBESE

Definition: Obesity is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or greater. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by taking a person's body weight in pounds divided by height in inches, divided by height in inches (again) times 703. The mathematical equation for BMI is weight (lb)/height (in)² x 703.

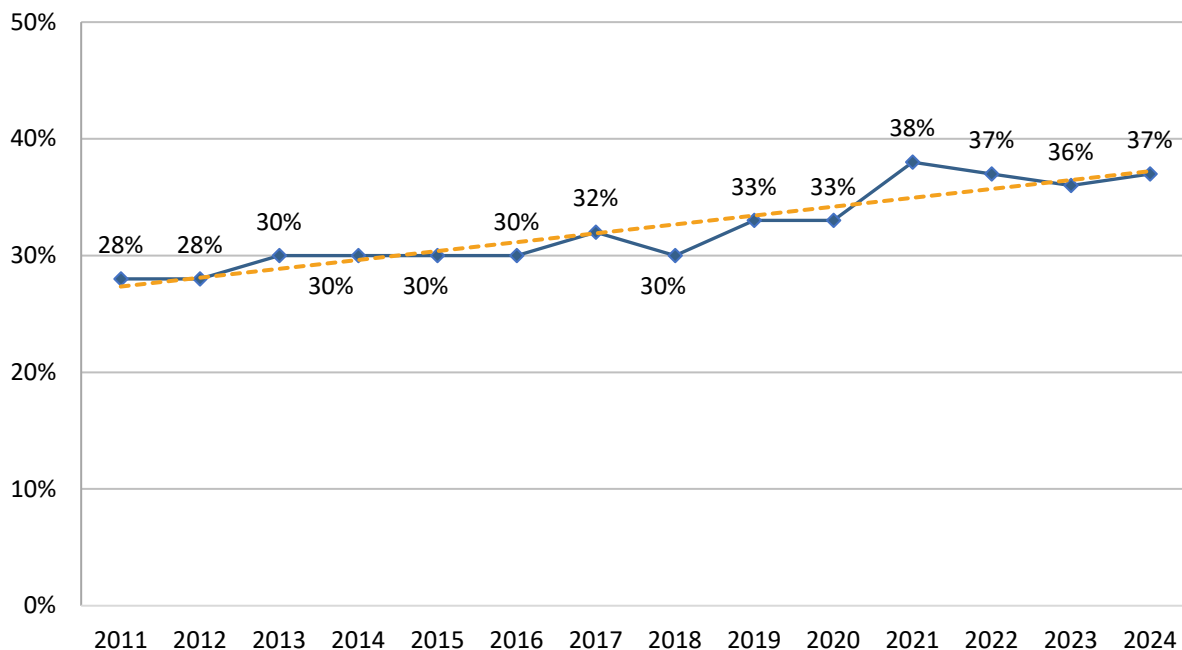
Prevalence of Obesity

- South Dakota 37%
- Nationwide median 34%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who are obese has been increasing since 2011 including a 15 percent increase from 2020 to 2021. In 2021, the obese percentage was the highest it has ever been at 38 percent. The nationwide median for obesity is 34 percent while South Dakota exceeds that with 37 percent as of 2024.

Figure 3
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Obese Based on Body Mass Index, 2011-2024



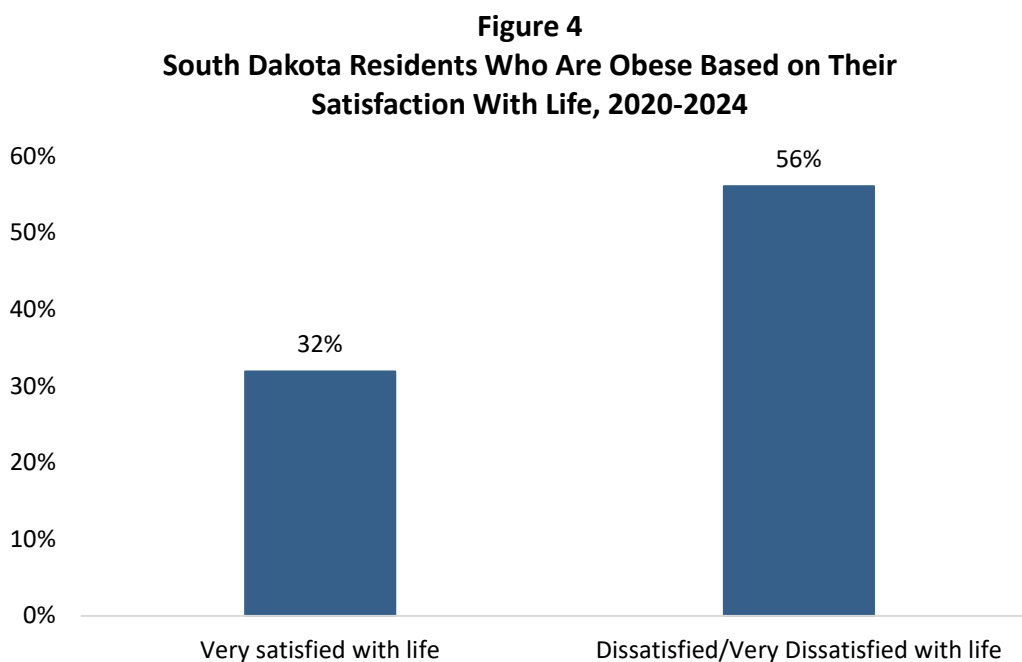
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 5
South Dakotans Who are Obese (BMI = 30+), 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	37%	34.8%	38.5%
	Female	36%	34.0%	37.9%
Age	18-29	26%	23.1%	29.5%
	30-39	40%	35.9%	43.6%
	40-49	42%	38.4%	45.8%
	50-59	42%	39.0%	45.5%
	60-69	40%	36.5%	42.6%
	70-79	36%	32.2%	39.2%
	80+	23%	18.9%	26.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	36%	34.2%	37.1%
	American Indian	43%	38.0%	48.7%
	American Indian/White	43%	30.9%	55.6%
	Hispanic	40%	32.7%	47.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	38%	35.6%	41.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	39%	36.6%	42.1%
	\$75,000+	35%	33.3%	37.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	38%	32.1%	44.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	37%	34.4%	39.4%
	Some Post-High School	37%	35.1%	39.9%
	College Graduate	34%	31.9%	36.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	39%	36.8%	40.7%
	Self-employed	34%	30.1%	38.5%
	Unemployed	33%	27.1%	40.0%
	Homemaker	36%	26.9%	46.0%
	Student	15%	11.2%	20.0%
	Retired	34%	31.9%	36.9%
	Unable to work	51%	44.9%	57.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	38%	36.4%	40.1%
	Divorced/Separated	37%	33.7%	40.9%
	Widowed	31%	27.0%	35.3%
	Never Married	33%	29.8%	35.8%
County	Minnehaha	37%	34.3%	39.4%
	Pennington	34%	31.8%	36.7%
	Lincoln	33%	29.9%	36.6%
	Brown	35%	32.5%	37.7%
	Brookings	30%	27.5%	33.5%
	Codington	37%	33.8%	39.8%
	Meade	28%	25.2%	31.4%
	Lawrence	35%	28.4%	43.1%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 4 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 56 percent of South Dakota residents who are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life are also obese.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

SEVERELY OBESE

Definition: Severely obese is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 35.0 or greater. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by taking a person's body weight in pounds divided by height in inches, divided by height in inches (again) times 703. The mathematical equation for BMI is: $\text{weight (lb)}/\text{height (in)}^2 \times 703$.

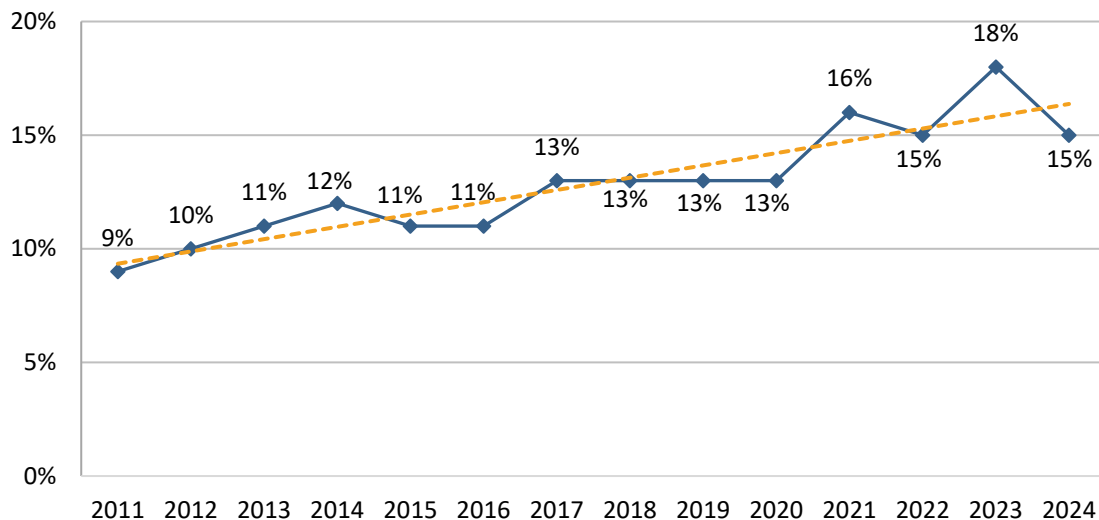
Prevalence of Severe Obesity

- South Dakota 15%
- There is no nationwide median for severely obese

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who are severely obese has been increasing since 2011, however severe obesity was down from 18 percent in 2023 to 15 percent in 2024. Previously, from 2020 to 2023, this percentage increased from 13 percent to 18 percent - the highest this has ever been.

Figure 5
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Severely Obese Based on Body Mass Index, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

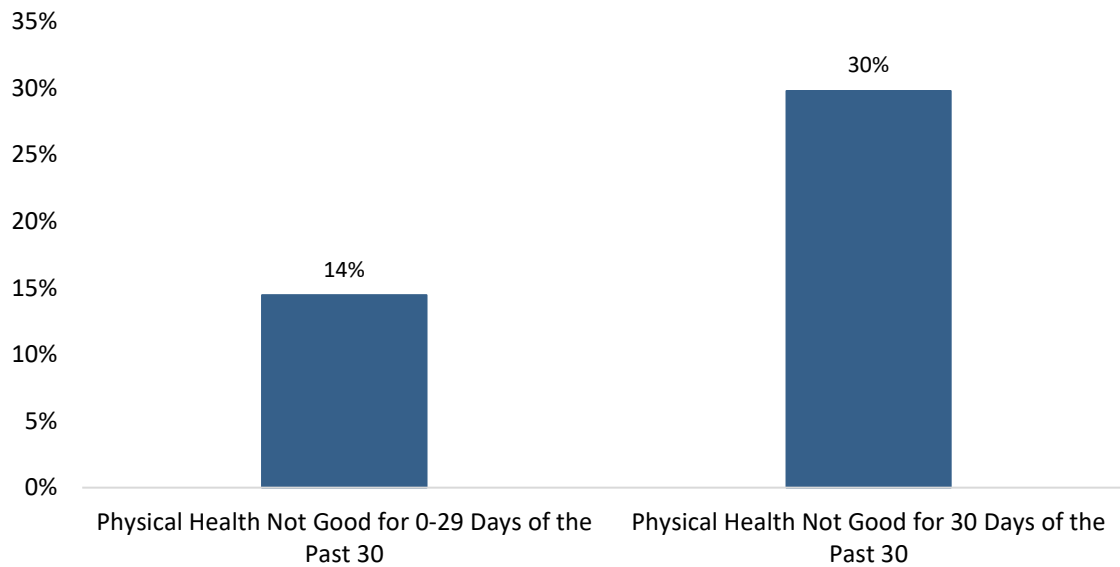
Table 6
South Dakotans Who are Severely Obese (BMI = 35+), 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	14%	12.6%	15.4%
	Female	17%	15.4%	18.6%
Age	18-29	11%	8.9%	13.6%
	30-39	18%	15.5%	21.6%
	40-49	19%	15.8%	21.5%
	50-59	19%	16.1%	21.3%
	60-69	17%	14.9%	20.1%
	70-79	12%	10.1%	14.9%
	80+	5%	3.4%	7.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	15%	13.6%	15.8%
	American Indian	21%	17.0%	25.0%
	American Indian/White	17%	10.0%	28.4%
	Hispanic	16%	11.3%	21.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	19%	16.5%	21.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	17%	15.2%	19.8%
	\$75,000+	13%	11.4%	14.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	20%	14.6%	25.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	16%	14.4%	18.3%
	Some Post-High School	15%	13.2%	16.6%
	College Graduate	14%	12.3%	15.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	17%	15.3%	18.3%
	Self-employed	12%	9.4%	15.9%
	Unemployed	15%	11.3%	20.2%
	Homemaker	22%	14.5%	31.5%
	Student	6%	3.4%	9.4%
	Retired	12%	10.5%	14.0%
	Unable to work	31%	24.7%	37.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	16%	14.3%	17.1%
	Divorced/Separated	17%	14.5%	19.8%
	Widowed	12%	9.0%	15.8%
	Never Married	15%	12.6%	17.3%
County	Minnehaha	16%	13.8%	17.7%
	Pennington	15%	12.9%	16.5%
	Lincoln	13%	11.1%	15.5%
	Brown	15%	12.8%	16.4%
	Brookings	14%	12.2%	16.9%
	Codington	14%	12.6%	16.5%
	Meade	11%	9.2%	13.3%
	Lawrence	17%	10.1%	26.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 6 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 30 percent of South Dakota residents whose physical health has not been good for the past 30 days are also severely obese.

Figure 6
South Dakota Residents Who Are Severely Obese Based on Their
Physical Health Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

MORBIDLY OBESE

Definition: Morbidly obese is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 40.0 or greater. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by taking a person's body weight in pounds divided by height in inches, divided by height in inches (again) times 703. The mathematical equation for BMI is: $\text{weight (lb)}/\text{height (in)}^2 \times 703$.

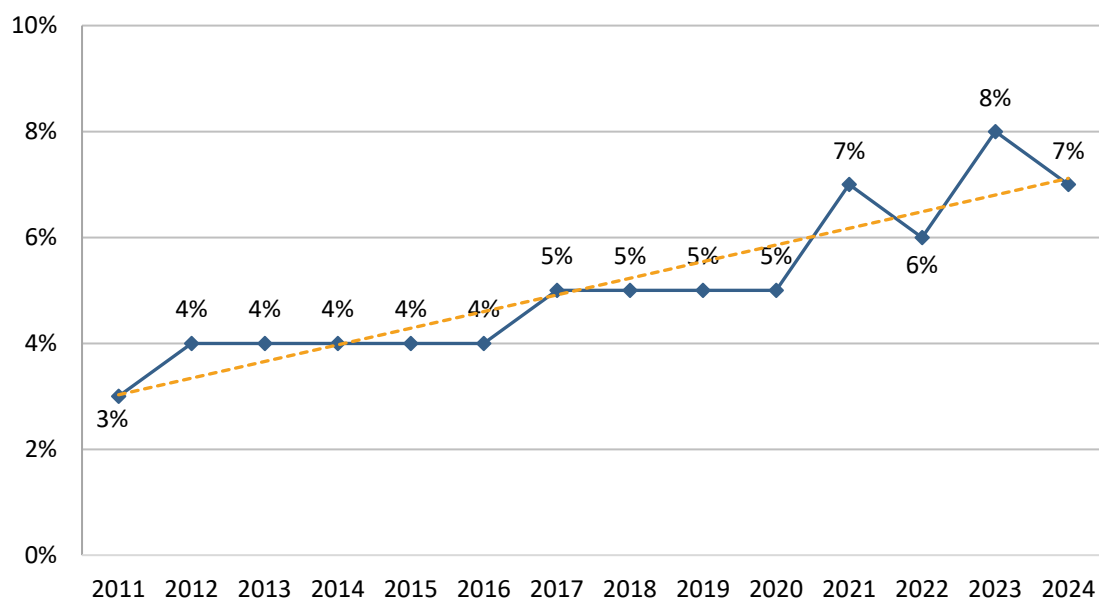
Prevalence of Morbid Obesity

- South Dakota 7%
- There is no nationwide median for morbid obesity

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who are morbidly obese has been increasing since 2011. From 2020 to 2024 this went from five percent to seven percent. The highest percentage of South Dakotans who were morbidly obese was eight percent in 2023.

Figure 7
Percentage of South Dakotans Who are Morbidly Obese, 2011-2024



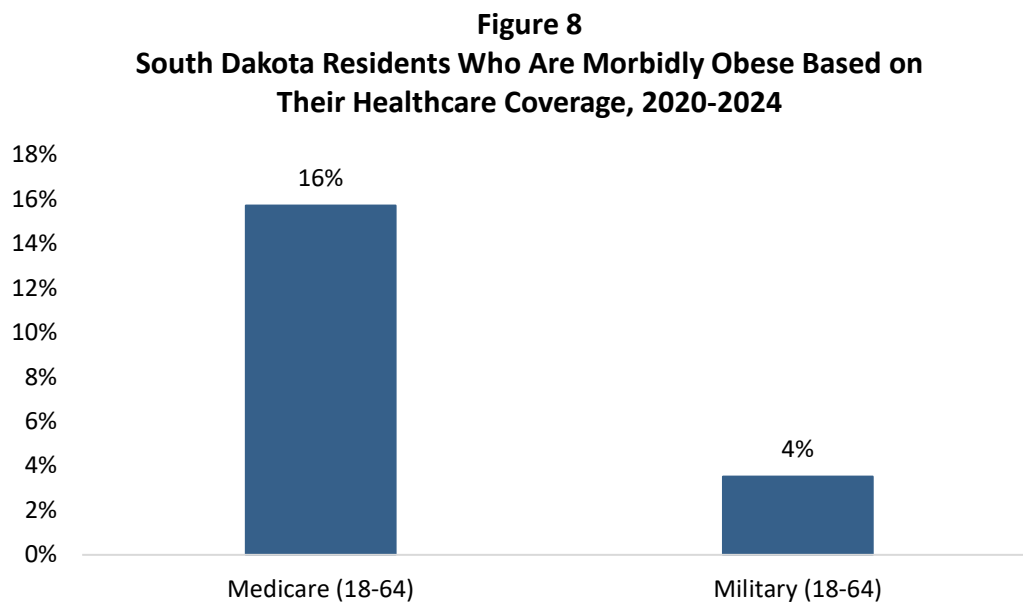
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 7
South Dakotans Who are Morbidly Obese (BMI = 40+), 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	6%	4.8%	6.5%
	Female	8%	6.9%	9.4%
Age	18-29	5%	3.4%	6.4%
	30-39	9%	7.0%	11.2%
	40-49	9%	6.8%	11.5%
	50-59	9%	7.0%	10.6%
	60-69	7%	5.3%	9.4%
	70-79	4%	2.9%	5.0%
	80+	2%	1.0%	4.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	7%	5.8%	7.5%
	American Indian	9%	6.8%	10.9%
	American Indian/White	3%	1.6%	6.0%
	Hispanic	8%	4.7%	12.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	8.1%	12.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	5.6%	8.6%
	\$75,000+	5%	4.2%	6.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	6.6%	15.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.5%	9.6%
	Some Post-High School	6%	4.9%	6.9%
	College Graduate	6%	4.6%	6.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	7%	6.2%	8.2%
	Self-employed	4%	2.7%	7.2%
	Unemployed	10%	6.7%	14.7%
	Homemaker	14%	7.6%	23.1%
	Student	3%	1.2%	6.1%
	Retired	4%	3.4%	5.5%
	Unable to work	18%	13.1%	24.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.4%	7.4%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.6%	10.4%
	Widowed	4%	2.9%	5.8%
	Never Married	8%	6.2%	9.6%
County	Minnehaha	6%	5.3%	7.9%
	Pennington	7%	5.8%	8.6%
	Lincoln	7%	5.3%	9.0%
	Brown	6%	4.9%	7.5%
	Brookings	6%	4.5%	8.3%
	Codington	6%	4.6%	7.1%
	Meade	4%	3.2%	6.0%
	Lawrence	3%	2.1%	5.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 8 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 16 percent of South Dakota residents who are on Medicare (ages 18-64) are morbidly obese.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

LEISURE TIME PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

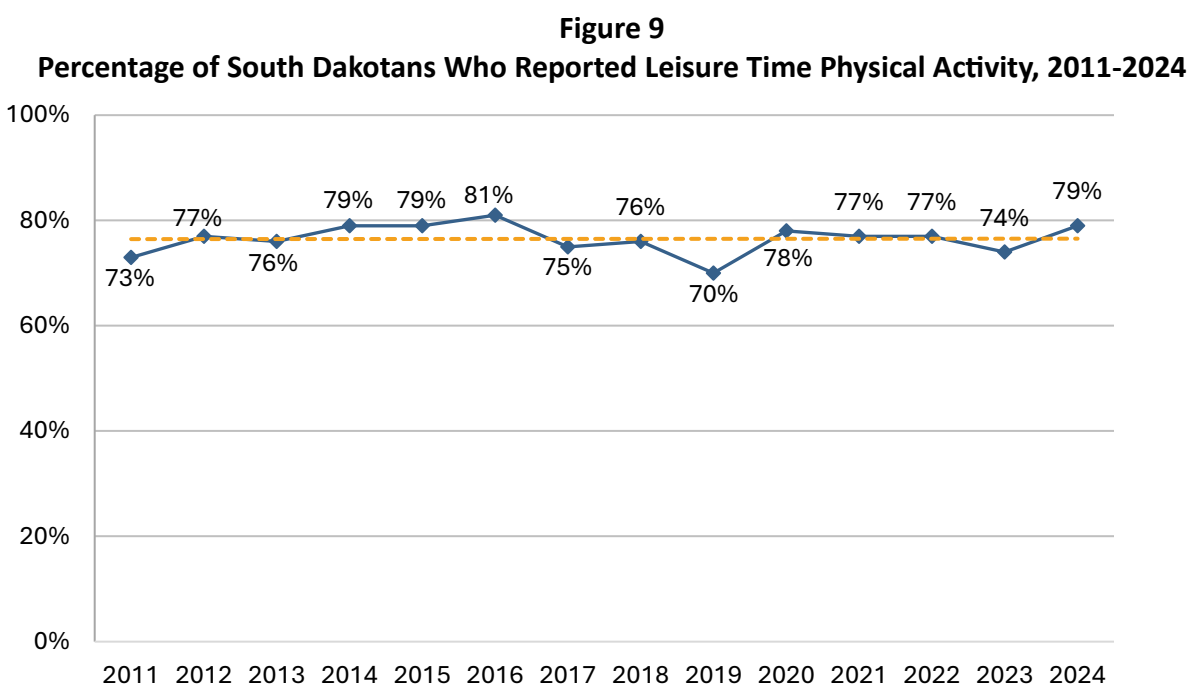
Definition: South Dakotans who report leisure time physical activity or exercise during the past 30 days other than the respondent's regular job.

Prevalence of Leisure Time Physical Activity

- South Dakota 79%
- Nationwide median 78%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who reported leisure-time physical activity has been steady since 2011, however, this did increase to 79 percent in 2024 from 74 percent in 2023. South Dakota is now higher than the nationwide median of 78 percent that report leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

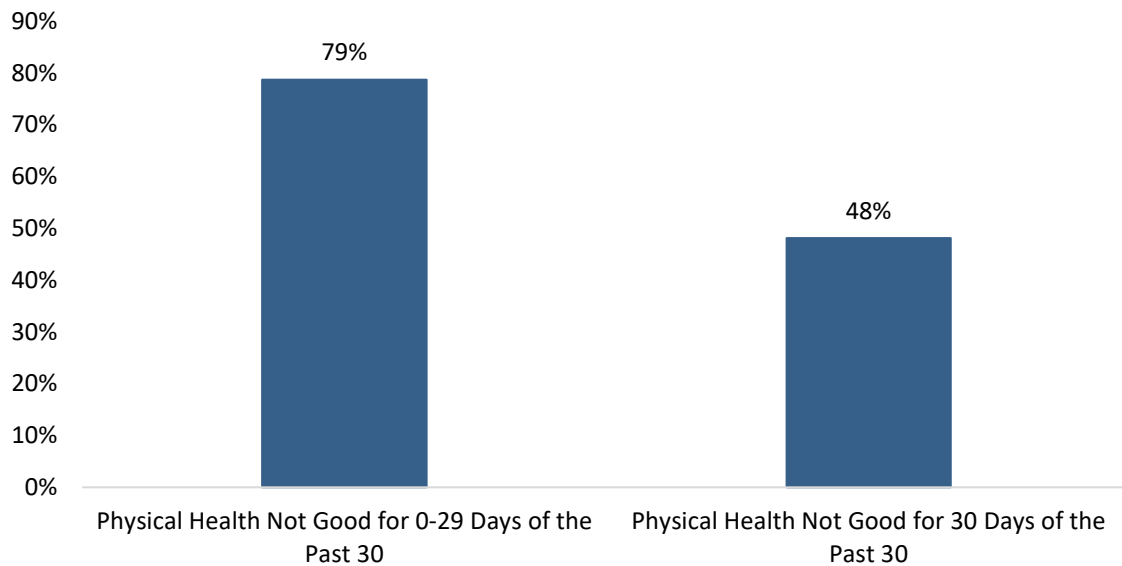
Table 8
South Dakotans Who Reported Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	77%	75.4%	78.6%
	Female	77%	74.9%	78.0%
Age	18-29	84%	80.9%	86.0%
	30-39	82%	79.4%	84.7%
	40-49	79%	75.6%	81.8%
	50-59	76%	73.1%	78.5%
	60-69	71%	68.7%	74.2%
	70-79	70%	67.3%	73.2%
	80+	62%	57.4%	66.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	77%	76.2%	78.5%
	American Indian	70%	65.3%	74.6%
	American Indian/White	80%	69.7%	86.8%
	Hispanic	77%	69.3%	82.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	68%	64.8%	70.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	77%	74.8%	79.0%
	\$75,000+	85%	83.6%	86.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	61%	54.6%	66.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	71%	68.9%	73.3%
	Some Post-High School	79%	76.8%	80.4%
	College Graduate	86%	84.3%	87.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	80%	78.8%	81.9%
	Self-employed	75%	70.8%	78.3%
	Unemployed	76%	70.0%	81.3%
	Homemaker	78%	70.0%	84.3%
	Student	88%	82.0%	91.6%
	Retired	72%	69.5%	73.7%
	Unable to work	48%	42.2%	54.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	79%	77.2%	80.2%
	Divorced/Separated	71%	67.3%	73.6%
	Widowed	66%	61.7%	69.5%
	Never Married	78%	75.7%	80.6%
County	Minnehaha	77%	74.4%	78.8%
	Pennington	79%	77.0%	81.0%
	Lincoln	81%	78.4%	83.9%
	Brown	75%	73.0%	77.4%
	Brookings	81%	78.8%	83.5%
	Codington	75%	72.6%	77.4%
	Meade	77%	73.9%	79.8%
	Lawrence	84%	79.7%	87.4%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 10 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 79 percent of South Dakota residents whose physical health was not good 0-29 days of the past 30 days have participated in leisure time physical activity.

Figure 10
South Dakota Residents Who Participate in Leisure Time Physical Activity Based on Their Physical Health Status, 2020-2024



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

TOBACCO USE

CIGARETTE SMOKING

Definition: South Dakotans who report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days.

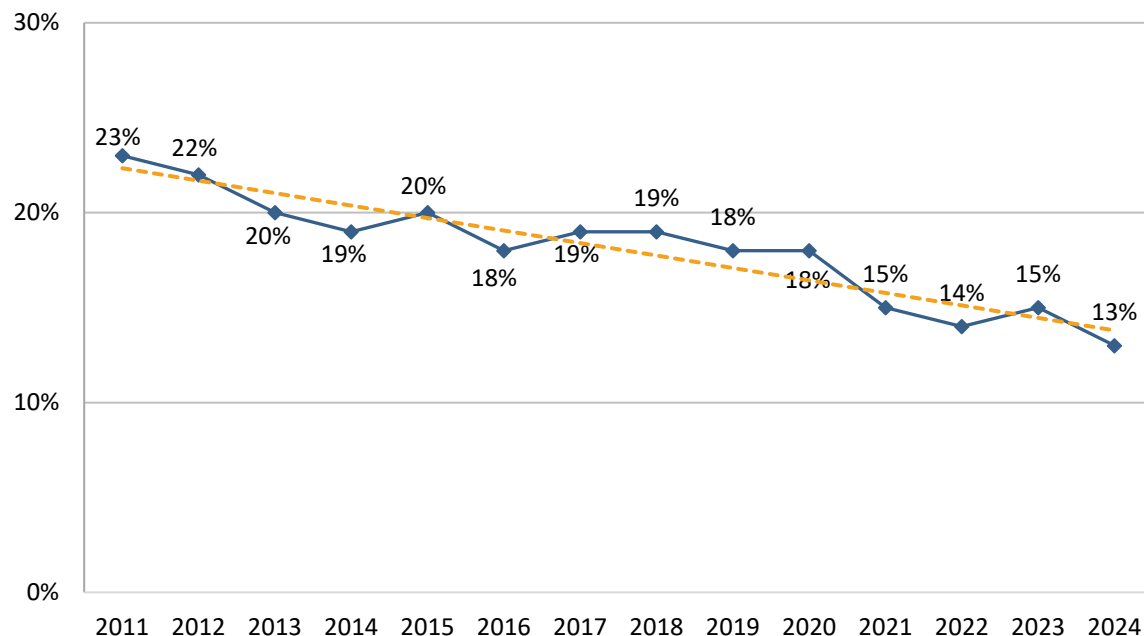
Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking

- South Dakota 13%
- Nationwide median 12%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who report smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days has been decreasing since 2011. In 2024, 13 percent of South Dakotans were currently smoking - an all-time low.

Figure 11
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2011-2024



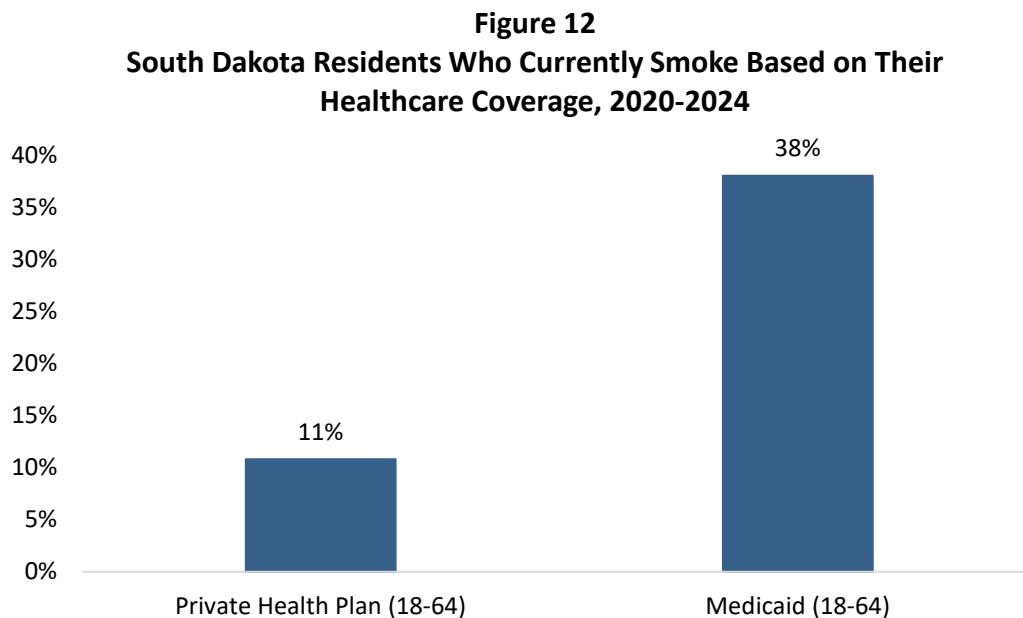
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 9
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	16%	14.6%	17.5%
	Female	14%	13.0%	15.8%
Age	18-29	10%	8.2%	11.9%
	30-39	20%	17.5%	23.8%
	40-49	22%	18.7%	24.7%
	50-59	19%	16.2%	21.8%
	60-69	14%	11.9%	16.6%
	70-79	10%	8.4%	12.6%
	80+	4%	1.9%	6.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	13%	12.0%	14.0%
	American Indian	40%	34.0%	45.3%
	American Indian/White	30%	20.6%	42.5%
	Hispanic	14%	10.1%	20.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	26%	23.0%	28.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	15%	13.3%	17.3%
	\$75,000+	10%	8.6%	11.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	30%	24.5%	35.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	20%	18.5%	22.7%
	Some Post-High School	14%	12.2%	15.4%
	College Graduate	7%	5.7%	7.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	17%	15.3%	18.5%
	Self-employed	12%	10.0%	15.5%
	Unemployed	31%	25.2%	38.4%
	Homemaker	18%	11.4%	26.9%
	Student	3%	2.0%	6.1%
	Retired	10%	8.3%	11.2%
	Unable to work	28%	23.7%	33.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	12%	10.5%	12.9%
	Divorced/Separated	31%	26.9%	34.5%
	Widowed	13%	10.5%	17.0%
	Never Married	17%	14.6%	18.9%
County	Minnehaha	13%	11.3%	14.9%
	Pennington	16%	14.3%	18.4%
	Lincoln	9%	7.6%	10.9%
	Brown	16%	14.1%	18.2%
	Brookings	10%	8.5%	12.0%
	Codington	18%	16.0%	21.2%
	Meade	16%	13.2%	18.9%
	Lawrence	10%	7.2%	13.9%

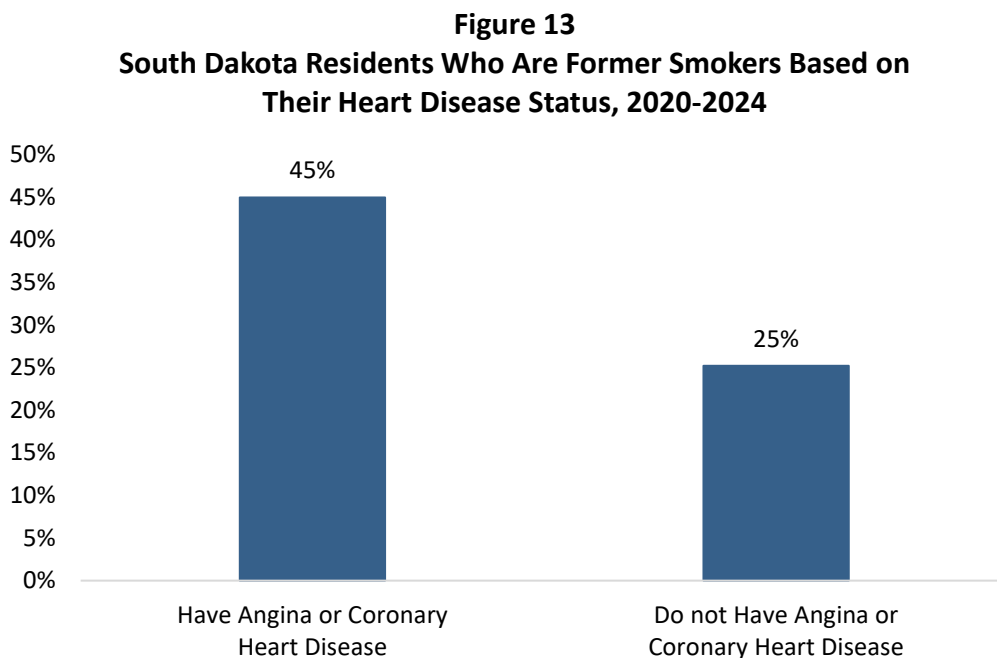
Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 12 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 38 percent of South Dakota residents on Medicaid (ages 18-64) currently smoke cigarettes.



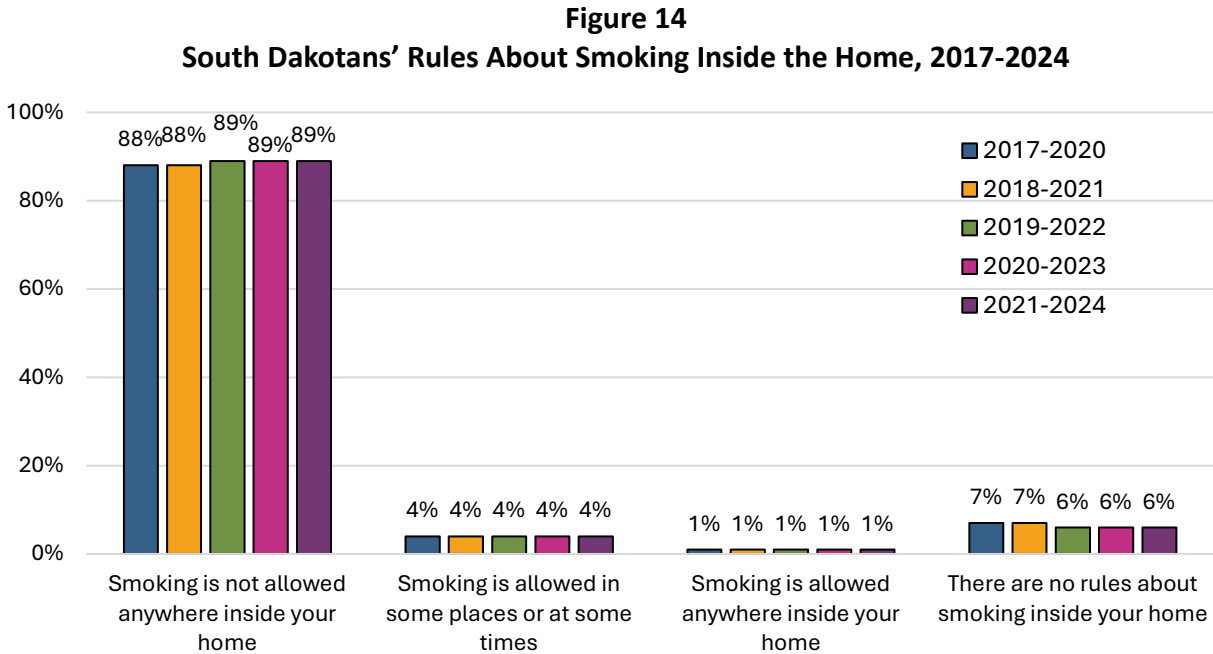
Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 13 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 45 percent of South Dakota residents that have angina or coronary heart disease are former cigarette smokers.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

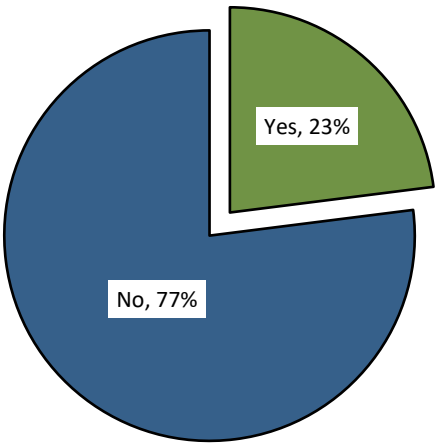
Figure 14 shows South Dakotans’ rules about smoking inside their homes. In all years, the majority of South Dakotans stated that smoking was not allowed anywhere inside their homes.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2017-2024

Figure 15 shows the percentage of South Dakota residents who use cigarettes and if they use menthol cigarettes. In 2023-2024, 23 percent of cigarette smokers primarily used menthol cigarettes.

Figure 15
Of the South Dakota Residents Who Smoke Cigarettes, The Percent That Primarily Smoke Menthol Cigarettes, 2023-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2023-2024

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

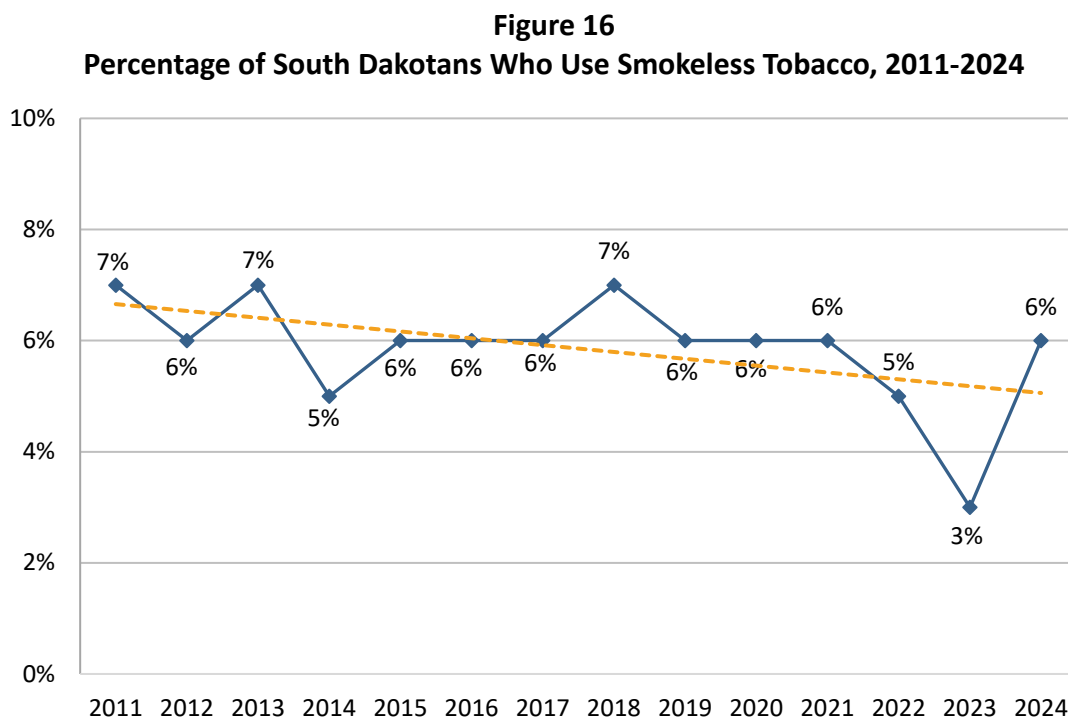
Definition: South Dakotans who report using chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days.

Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 3%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who use chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days has decreased since 2011. The percentage of those using chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days fell to three percent in 2023 – the lowest percentage ever. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of three percent who use smokeless tobacco.



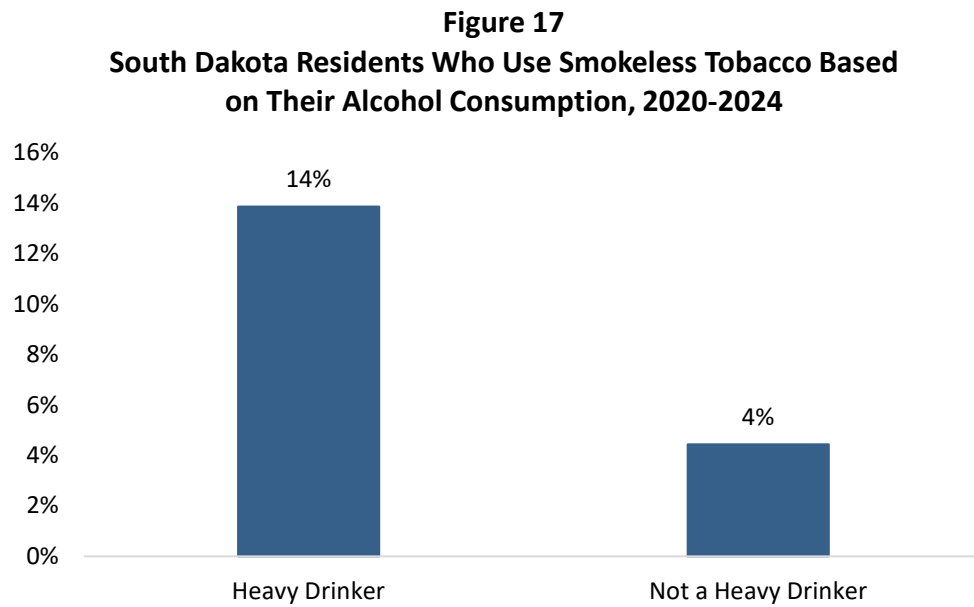
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 10
South Dakotans Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	9%	8.4%	10.7%
	Female	1%	0.7%	1.3%
Age	18-29	5%	4.0%	6.8%
	30-39	7%	5.6%	9.6%
	40-49	7%	5.1%	9.6%
	50-59	6%	4.4%	6.8%
	60-69	4%	3.2%	5.9%
	70-79	2%	1.6%	3.8%
	80+	1%	0.6%	2.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	5%	4.6%	6.0%
	American Indian	7%	5.3%	8.4%
	American Indian/White	4%	1.7%	7.5%
	Hispanic	4%	2.2%	6.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	5%	3.6%	6.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	4.1%	6.2%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.2%	7.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.2%	8.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.2%	7.6%
	Some Post-High School	6%	4.5%	6.7%
	College Graduate	4%	2.8%	4.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	5%	4.7%	6.4%
	Self-employed	11%	8.1%	13.7%
	Unemployed	6%	3.4%	11.0%
	Homemaker	1%	0.3%	1.6%
	Student	4%	2.0%	6.5%
	Retired	3%	1.8%	3.6%
	Unable to work	4%	2.7%	7.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.5%	6.2%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	5.1%	9.4%
	Widowed	2%	1.3%	4.0%
	Never Married	5%	4.0%	6.4%
County	Minnehaha	3%	2.6%	4.5%
	Pennington	5%	3.7%	6.1%
	Lincoln	3%	2.5%	4.3%
	Brown	4%	3.1%	5.1%
	Brookings	4%	3.4%	6.0%
	Codington	6%	4.3%	7.0%
	Meade	7%	5.9%	9.4%
	Lawrence	8%	5.0%	11.6%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 17 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 14 percent of South Dakota residents who are heavy drinkers also use smokeless tobacco.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

E-CIGARETTE SMOKING

Definition: South Dakotans who currently use electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes).

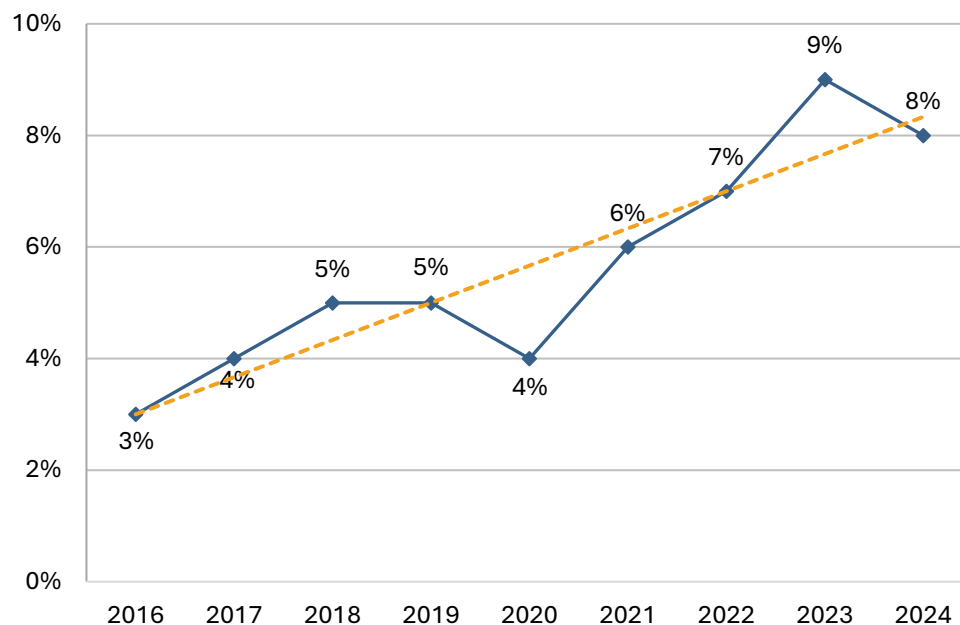
Prevalence of E-Cigarette Use

- South Dakota 8%
- Nationwide median 8%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who use e-cigarettes continues to increase since 2016. Those who use e-cigarettes increased from four percent in 2020 to eight percent in 2024. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median of eight percent e-cigarette use.

Figure 18
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2024



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016-2024

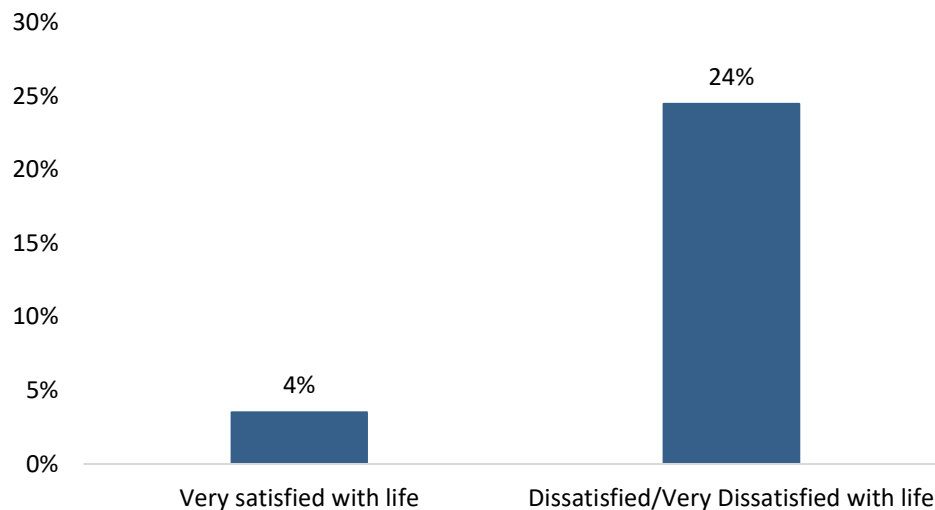
Table 11
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	7%	6.4%	8.6%
	Female	6%	5.2%	7.6%
Age	18-29	17%	14.7%	20.1%
	30-39	10%	7.6%	12.8%
	40-49	6%	4.2%	7.4%
	50-59	3%	2.1%	4.1%
	60-69	3%	1.5%	5.2%
	70-79	1%	0.5%	1.4%
	80+	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	5.4%	7.0%
	American Indian	10%	5.8%	15.5%
	American Indian/White	12%	6.7%	20.9%
	Hispanic	16%	10.5%	22.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	7.8%	11.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.3%	10.0%
	\$75,000+	4%	3.3%	5.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	7.7%	16.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	9%	7.9%	11.2%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.4%	8.2%
	College Graduate	3%	2.3%	3.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	8%	7.2%	9.6%
	Self-employed	5%	3.4%	8.0%
	Unemployed	17%	11.4%	23.6%
	Homemaker	4%	1.9%	8.0%
	Student	16%	10.4%	23.3%
	Retired	1%	0.6%	1.5%
	Unable to work	8%	5.6%	12.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.6%	5.3%
	Divorced/Separated	9%	6.3%	12.0%
	Widowed	2%	0.7%	3.4%
	Never Married	14%	11.8%	16.2%
County	Minnehaha	6%	4.7%	7.2%
	Pennington	8%	6.4%	9.7%
	Lincoln	7%	4.9%	8.6%
	Brown	6%	4.4%	7.2%
	Brookings	10%	7.8%	12.5%
	Codington	7%	5.0%	8.7%
	Meade	9%	6.2%	12.8%
	Lawrence	6%	3.6%	9.7%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 19 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 24 percent of South Dakota residents who are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life also use e-cigarettes.

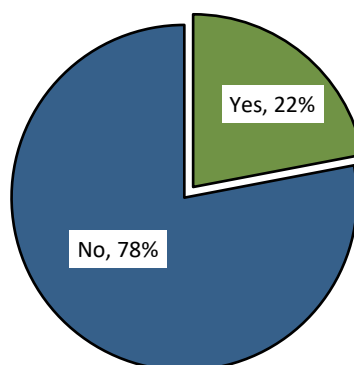
Figure 19
South Dakota Residents Who Use E-Cigarettes Based on
Their Satisfaction With Life, 2020-2024



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 20 shows the percentage of South Dakota residents who use e-cigarettes and if they use menthol e-cigarettes. In 2023-2024, 22 percent of e-cigarette users primarily use menthol e-cigarettes.

Figure 20
Of the South Dakota Residents Who Use E-Cigarettes, The Percent That Primarily Use Menthol
E-Cigarettes, 2023-2024



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2023-2024

TOBACCO USE

Definition: South Dakotans who currently smoke cigarettes, use smokeless tobacco, or use E-cigarettes.

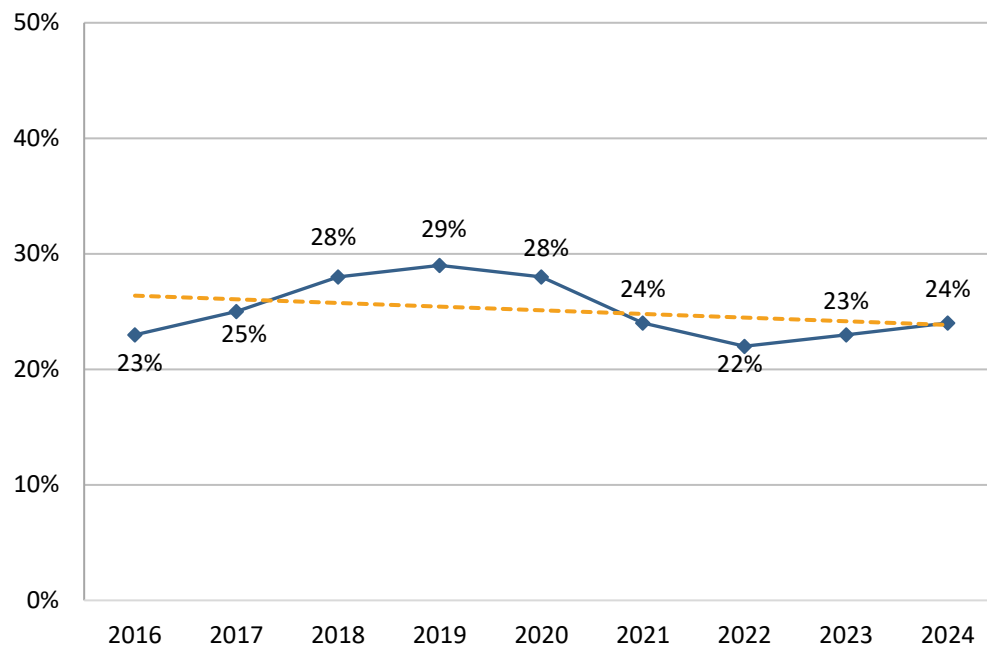
Prevalence of Tobacco Use

- South Dakota 24%
- There is no nationwide median for tobacco use

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who currently smoke cigarettes, use smokeless tobacco, or use e-cigarettes has remained steady since 2016. In 2024, South Dakota's percentage of tobacco users was 24 percent, up slightly from 23 percent in 2023.

Figure 21
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2024



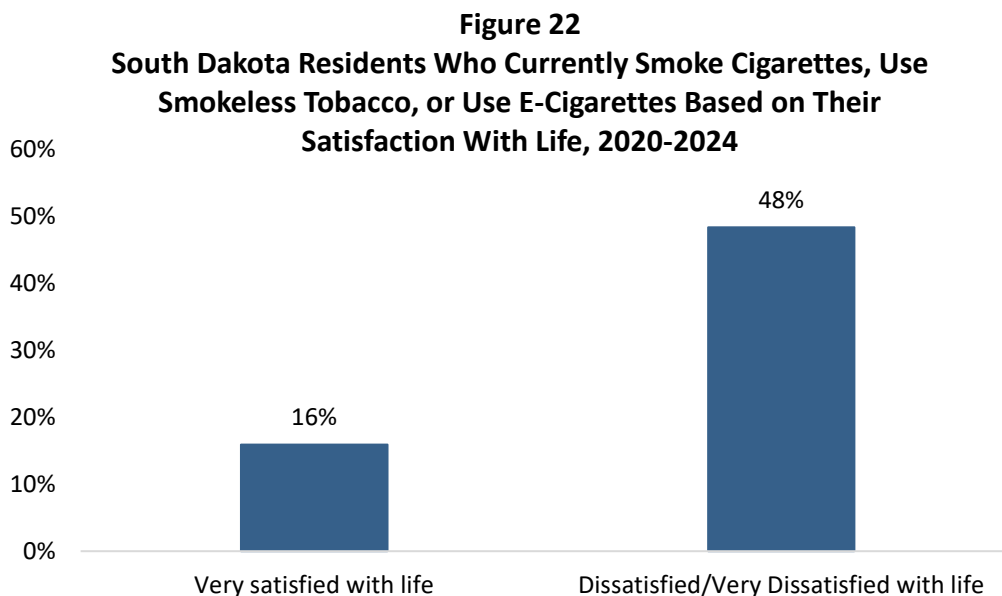
Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016-2024

Table 12
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use
E-Cigarettes, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	29%	27.5%	31.2%
	Female	19%	17.8%	21.1%
Age	18-29	27%	24.5%	30.7%
	30-39	33%	29.2%	36.7%
	40-49	30%	26.9%	33.7%
	50-59	26%	23.2%	29.1%
	60-69	19%	17.0%	22.2%
	70-79	13%	11.0%	15.6%
	80+	5%	3.0%	7.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	22%	20.7%	23.3%
	American Indian	49%	43.4%	54.3%
	American Indian/White	41%	29.3%	53.2%
	Hispanic	29%	22.3%	36.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	35%	32.2%	38.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	25%	23.0%	27.9%
	\$75,000+	19%	16.7%	20.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	40%	33.8%	46.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	32%	29.3%	34.2%
	Some Post-High School	24%	21.8%	26.0%
	College Graduate	12%	10.8%	13.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	27%	24.9%	28.6%
	Self-employed	26%	22.1%	30.0%
	Unemployed	47%	40.0%	55.0%
	Homemaker	21%	14.1%	30.1%
	Student	22%	15.9%	29.2%
	Retired	13%	11.3%	14.7%
	Unable to work	36%	30.8%	42.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	20%	18.0%	21.1%
	Divorced/Separated	41%	37.4%	45.2%
	Widowed	15%	12.4%	19.1%
	Never Married	31%	28.0%	33.7%
County	Minnehaha	19%	17.5%	21.7%
	Pennington	25%	23.2%	28.0%
	Lincoln	16%	14.1%	18.8%
	Brown	22%	20.2%	24.8%
	Brookings	21%	18.5%	24.0%
	Codington	27%	24.3%	30.0%
	Meade	29%	25.1%	32.8%
	Lawrence	20%	15.8%	25.3%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Figure 22 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 48 percent of South Dakota residents who are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life currently use some form of tobacco.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

Table 13 shows the percentage of tobacco users who have been advised by a health professional to quit using tobacco in the past 12 months. In 2022-2024, 66 percent of South Dakotans were advised to quit using tobacco by a health professional.

Table 13
Percentage of Tobacco Users Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health
Professional to Quit Using Tobacco in the Past 12 Months, 2020-2024

Survey Years	Yes, advised to quit using tobacco
2022-2024	66%
2021-2023	66%
2020-2022	68%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2024

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

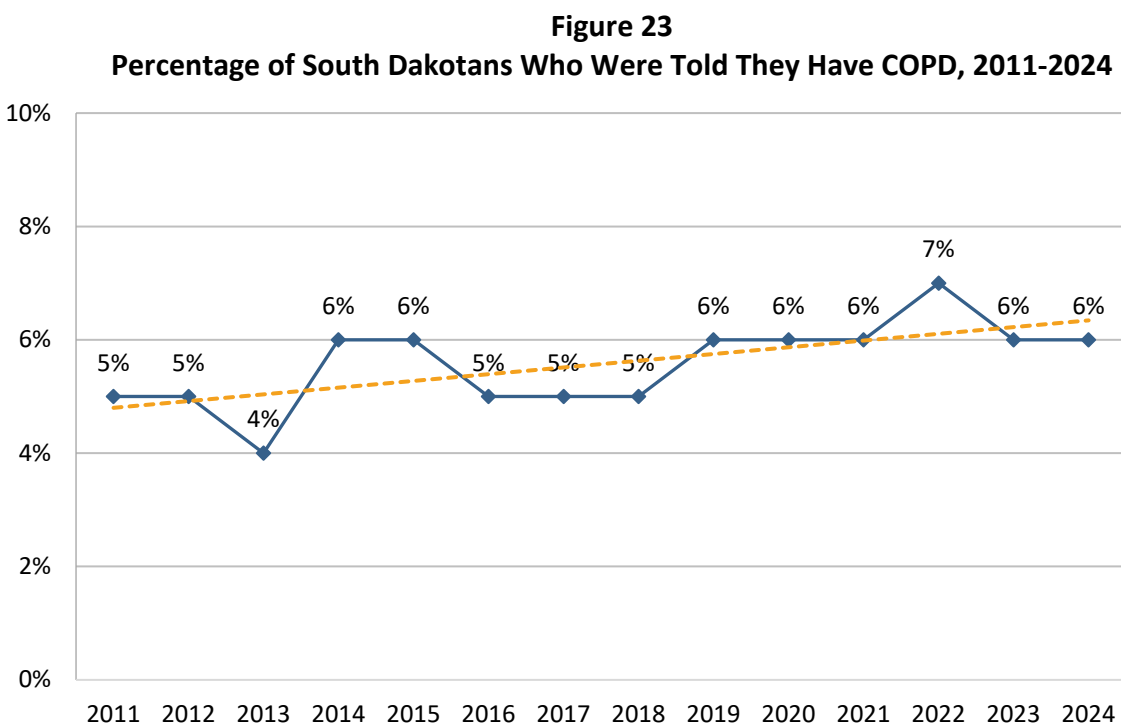
Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis?”

Prevalence of COPD

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 7%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans with COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis has increased since 2011. In 2024, this percentage remained the same as the previous year at six percent. South Dakota is less than the nationwide median of seven percent.



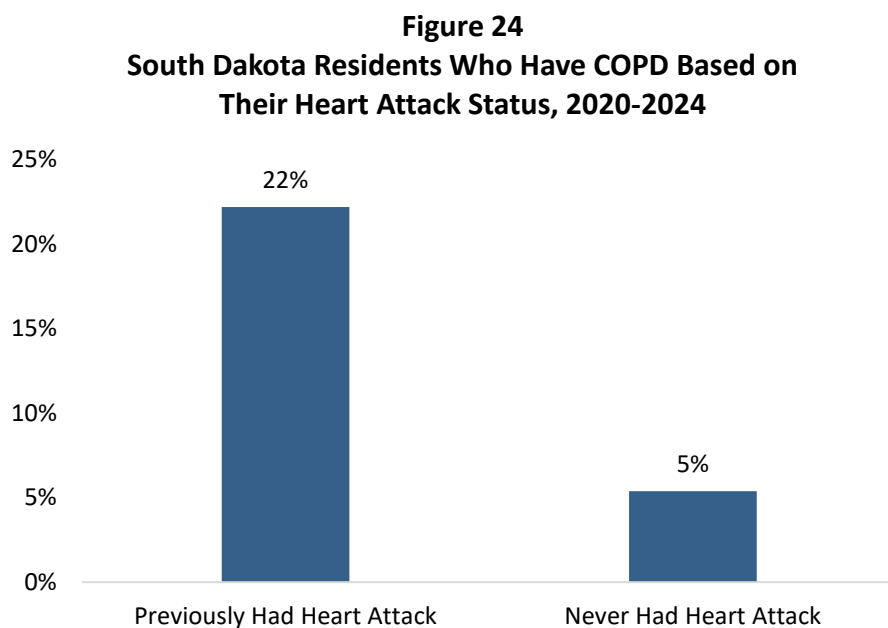
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 14
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have COPD, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	4.9%	6.7%
	Female	6%	5.6%	7.5%
Age	18-29	1%	0.8%	2.2%
	30-39	3%	1.4%	4.8%
	40-49	3%	2.3%	4.8%
	50-59	5%	4.3%	6.8%
	60-69	11%	9.3%	13.9%
	70-79	14%	11.4%	16.2%
	80+	12%	9.5%	15.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	5.4%	6.7%
	American Indian	10%	6.1%	15.2%
	American Indian/White	10%	4.1%	23.8%
	Hispanic	3%	1.6%	6.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	12%	10.2%	14.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	4.9%	7.7%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.0%	3.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	9%	6.3%	12.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.7%	8.4%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.2%	8.9%
	College Graduate	3%	2.3%	3.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	3%	2.6%	4.1%
	Self-employed	2%	1.6%	3.7%
	Unemployed	6%	3.3%	10.1%
	Homemaker	11%	5.3%	20.6%
	Student	1%	0.3%	3.2%
	Retired	13%	11.5%	15.0%
	Unable to work	20%	15.4%	24.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.4%	6.0%
	Divorced/Separated	11%	8.8%	14.0%
	Widowed	16%	12.7%	19.2%
	Never Married	3%	2.3%	4.3%
County	Minnehaha	6%	4.6%	6.6%
	Pennington	7%	5.7%	8.0%
	Lincoln	4%	3.4%	5.5%
	Brown	7%	4.8%	8.8%
	Brookings	4%	3.2%	5.0%
	Codington	5%	4.0%	6.4%
	Meade	6%	4.9%	7.3%
	Lawrence	5%	3.7%	7.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 24 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 22 percent of South Dakota residents who have had a heart attack also have COPD.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

CANCER

CANCER (EXCLUDING SKIN CANCER OTHER THAN MELANOMA)

Definition: South Dakotans who report they have ever been diagnosed with cancer (excluding skin cancer other than melanoma).

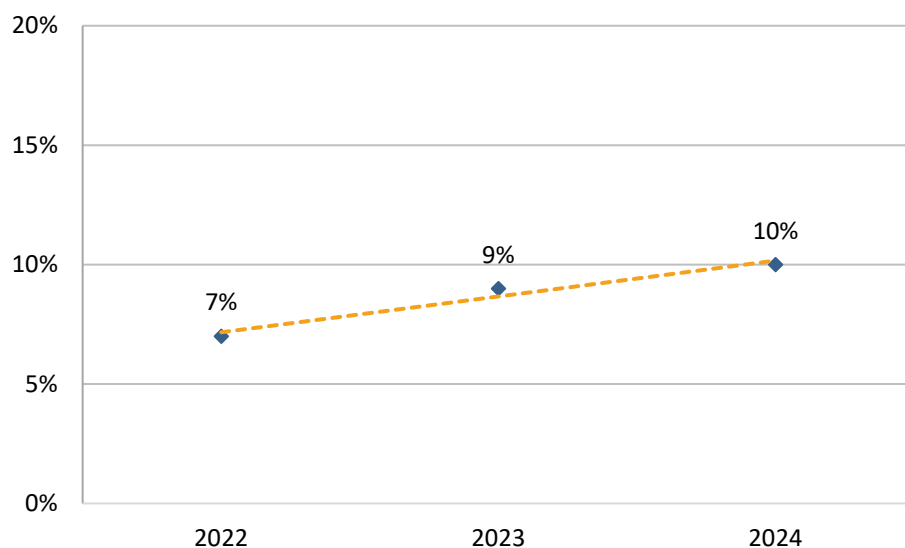
Prevalence of Cancer

- South Dakota 10%
- Nationwide median 9%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have ever been diagnosed with cancer has been increasing since 2022. South Dakota's prevalence is slightly higher at 10 percent, as compared to the nationwide median for being diagnosed with cancer at nine percent.

Figure 25
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer Other Than Melanoma), 2022-2024



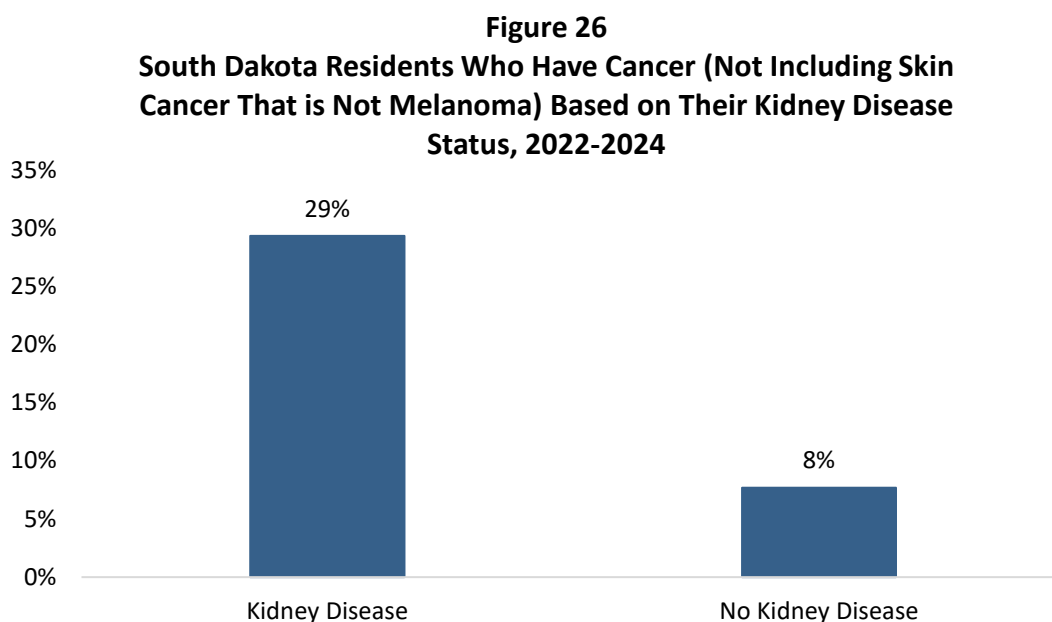
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Table 15
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Had Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer Other Than Melanoma),
2022-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	8%	6.9%	9.2%
	Female	9%	7.8%	10.1%
Age	18-29	1%	0.6%	2.3%
	30-39	2%	0.9%	3.0%
	40-49	4%	2.9%	5.5%
	50-59	9%	6.4%	11.4%
	60-69	15%	12.1%	17.4%
	70-79	22%	18.5%	25.5%
	80+	19%	15.2%	23.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	9%	8.5%	10.5%
	American Indian	4%	3.2%	5.9%
	American Indian/White	7%	3.0%	14.6%
	Hispanic	2%	1.3%	3.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	9%	7.2%	11.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.0%	8.9%
	\$75,000+	9%	7.3%	10.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	6%	3.5%	10.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	6.0%	8.8%
	Some Post-High School	8%	6.8%	9.6%
	College Graduate	11%	9.1%	12.4%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	4%	3.6%	5.5%
	Self-employed	8%	5.8%	10.9%
	Unemployed	4%	1.8%	8.2%
	Homemaker	11%	6.1%	20.4%
	Student	1%	0.5%	3.6%
	Retired	19%	17.3%	21.9%
	Unable to work	15%	10.4%	20.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	8.2%	10.7%
	Divorced/Separated	12%	9.7%	15.3%
	Widowed	14%	11.3%	16.8%
	Never Married	2%	1.7%	3.4%
County	Minnehaha	9%	7.3%	10.6%
	Pennington	10%	8.1%	11.4%
	Lincoln	9%	7.4%	11.9%
	Brown	8%	6.9%	9.8%
	Brookings	7%	5.1%	8.3%
	Codington	8%	6.5%	10.4%
	Meade	10%	8.5%	12.8%
	Lawrence	12%	9.1%	14.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 26 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 29 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have also been diagnosed with cancer at some point in their life.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

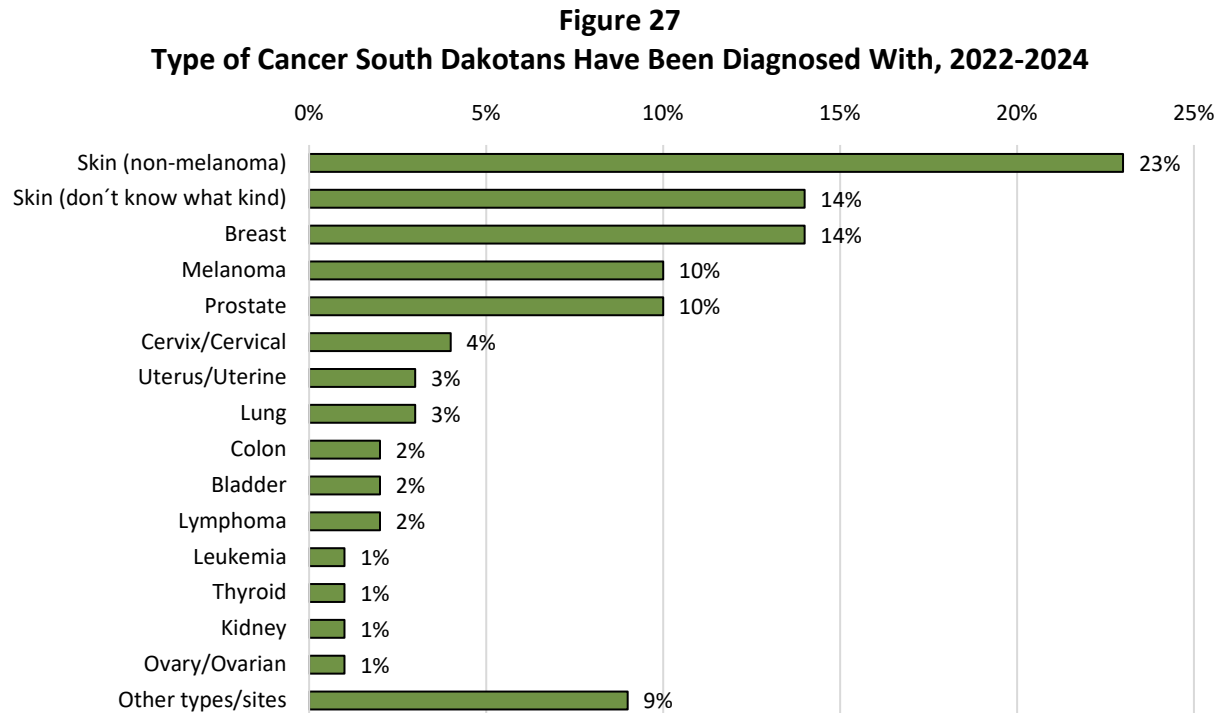
Table 16 shows that in 2022-2024, most respondents diagnosed with cancer have had just one type of cancer while 20 percent have had two types of cancer. Four percent of respondents have had three or more types of cancer.

Table 16
Number of Cancers that South Dakotans Have Had, 2015-2024

Year	One Type of Cancer	Two Types of Cancer	Three or More Types of Cancer
2022-2024	76%	20%	4%
2020-2022	79%	16%	5%
2018-2020	80%	16%	5%
2017-2018	80%	17%	4%
2016-2017	83%	15%	2%
2015-2016	84%	14%	2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2024

Figure 27 shows the type of cancer that South Dakotans had. The most common type of cancer for South Dakotans from 2022-2024 was skin cancer other than melanoma at 23 percent followed by unspecified types of skin cancer at 14 percent.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Table 17 shows the percentage of respondents with cancer and if they were currently seeking cancer treatment which includes surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, or chemotherapy pills. Most respondents, 62 percent, stated they had completed cancer treatments, while 12 percent of respondents answered they were currently receiving cancer treatment. One percent stated they had refused cancer treatments.

Table 17
South Dakotans' Treatment for Cancer, 2020-2024

Treatment Status for Cancer	%
Yes, I'm currently receiving cancer treatment	12%
No, I've completed treatment	62%
No, I haven't started treatment	4%
No, I've refused treatment	1%
Treatment not necessary	21%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Table 18 shows the type of doctor that provides most of the health care to South Dakotans with cancer. A majority of respondents, 52 percent, stated they see a family practitioner for their health care. Nineteen percent stated they see a general practitioner, internist for most of their health care.

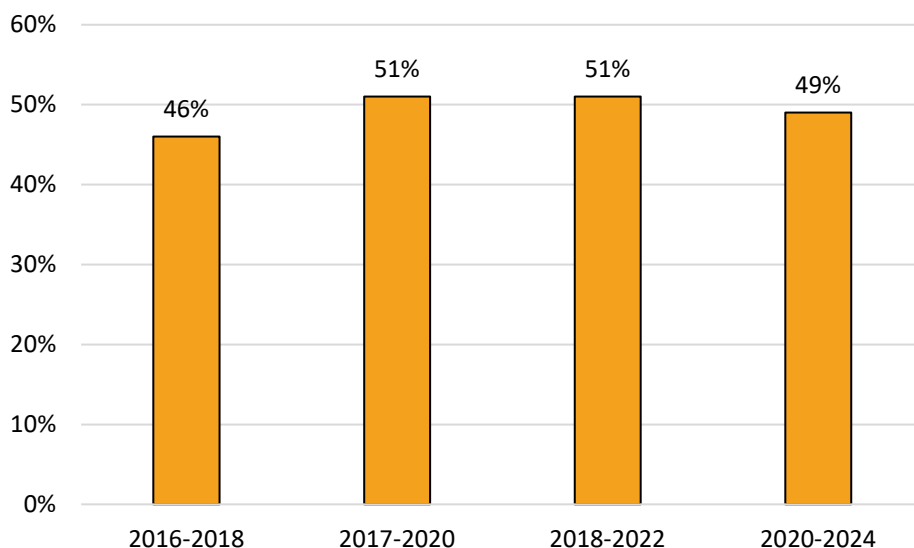
Table 18
Type of Doctor Providing a Majority of Health Care for South Dakotans With Cancer, 2016-2024

Physicians' Specialty	2016-2018	2017-2020	2018-2022	2020-2024
Family Practitioner	51%	51%	50%	52%
General Practitioner, Internist	27%	25%	21%	19%
Cancer Surgeon	2%	2%	4%	4%
Medical Oncologist	3%	2%	3%	3%
Gynecologic Oncologist	2%	2%	3%	2%
Urologist	1%	1%	1%	2%
General Surgeon	3%	3%	3%	1%
Other	12%	13%	15%	17%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Figure 28 shows that of the respondents who said they had cancer, 49 percent in recent years, received a written summary given to them by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional of all the cancer treatments they received.

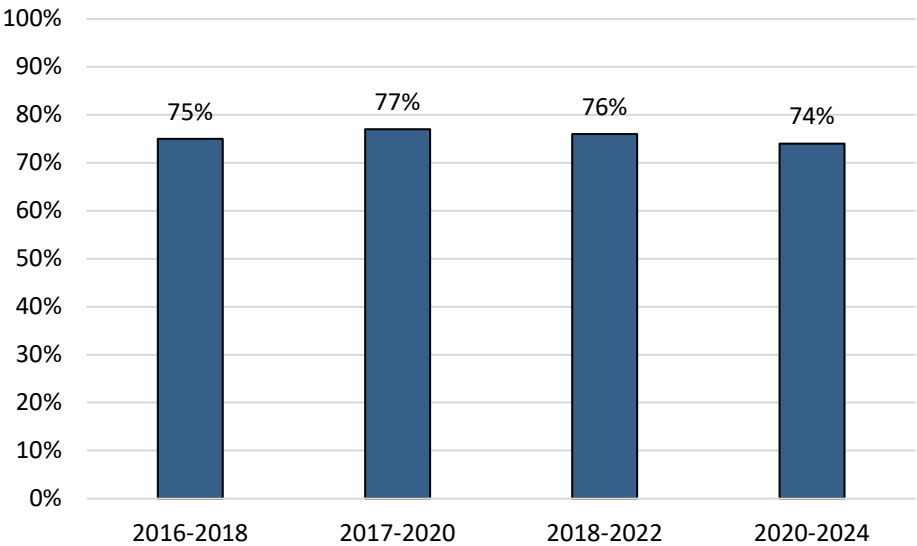
Figure 28
South Dakotans Who Received a Written Summary of All Cancer Treatments, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Figure 29 shows that of the South Dakotans who said they had cancer, 74 percent in recent years, received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about where they should return or who they should see for routine cancer check-ups after completing cancer treatments.

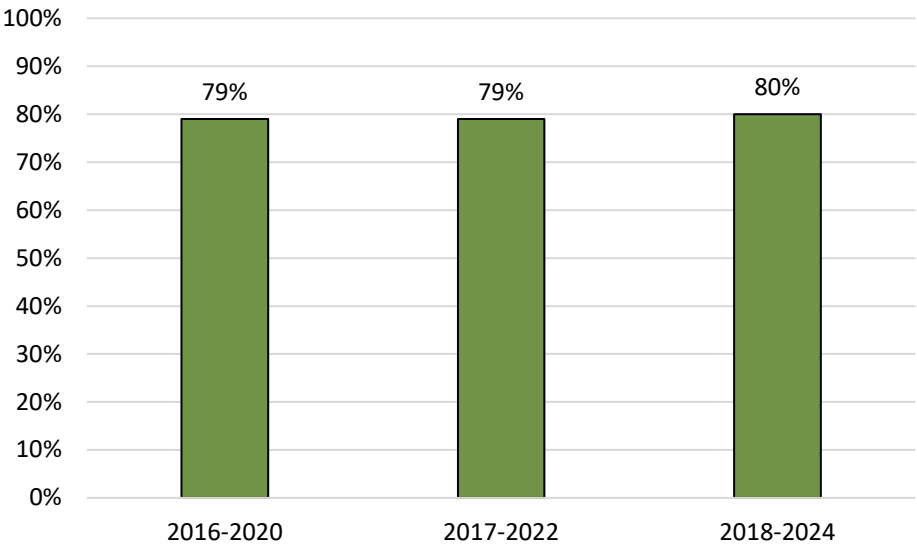
Figure 29
South Dakotans Who Received Instructions for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Figure 30 shows that of the South Dakotans who received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about routine cancer check-ups after their treatments, 80 percent said that these instructions were written down or printed on paper for them.

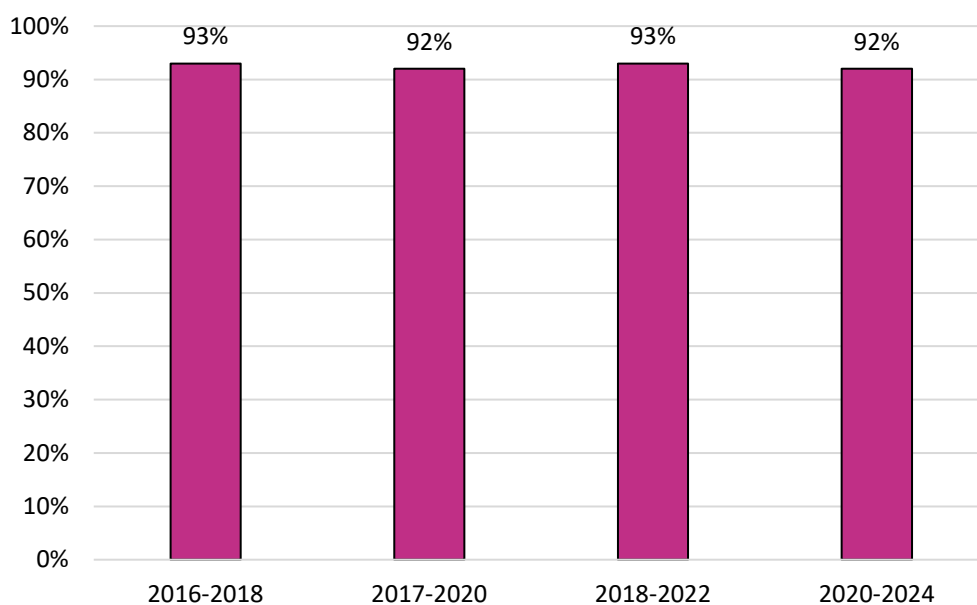
Figure 30
South Dakotans Who Received Written Instructions on Paper for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Figure 31 shows that of the respondent's most recent cancer diagnosis, 92 percent in recent years, said that they had health insurance that paid for all or part of their cancer treatments. This question included those on Medicare, Medicaid, and other types of state health programs.

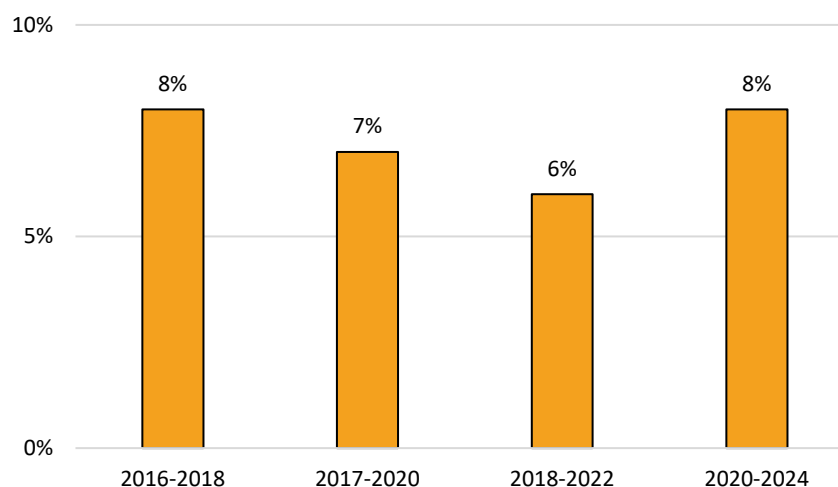
Figure 31
South Dakotans Whose Health Insurance Paid for Some or All of Cancer Treatments, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Figure 32 shows that eight percent of South Dakotans diagnosed with cancer in recent years reported being denied health or life insurance due to their cancer diagnosis.

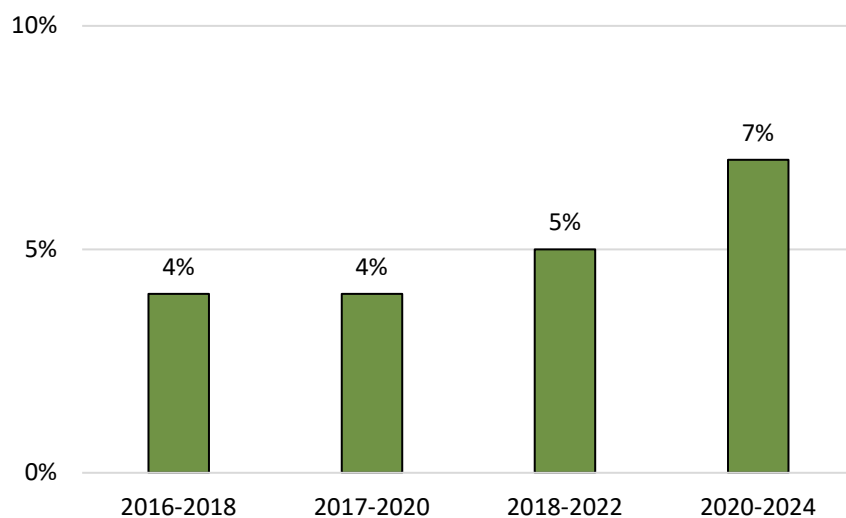
Figure 32
South Dakotans Denied Health Insurance or Life Insurance Due to Cancer Diagnosis, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Figure 33 shows that of South Dakotans diagnosed with cancer, seven percent stated they had participated in a clinical trial as part of their cancer treatment.

Figure 33
South Dakotans Who Participated in a Clinical Trial as Part of Their Cancer Treatment, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

SKIN CANCER

Definition: South Dakotans who reported they have ever been diagnosed with skin cancer (excluding melanoma).

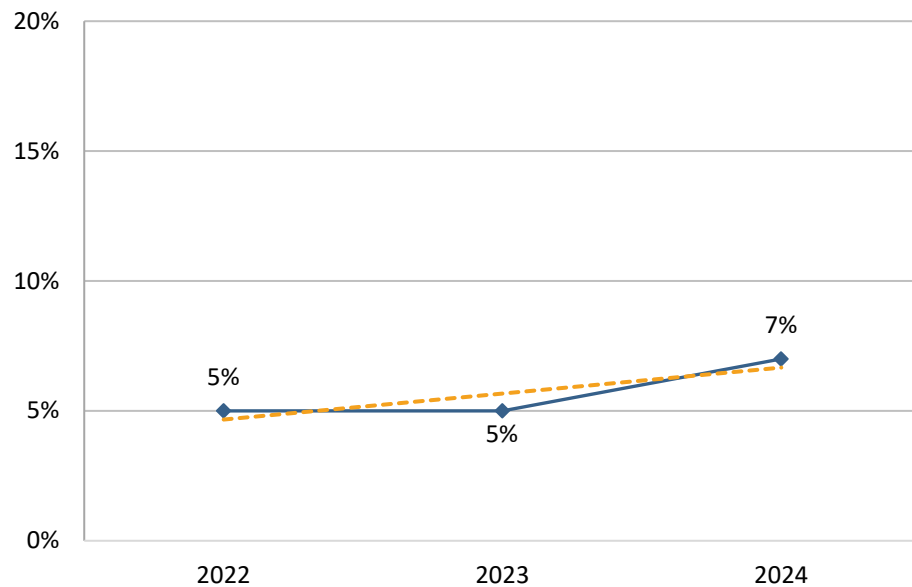
Prevalence of Skin Cancer

- South Dakota 7%
- Nationwide median 6%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have ever been diagnosed with skin cancer (excluding melanoma) has remained steady since 2022. The nationwide median for ever being diagnosed with skin cancer is six percent, while South Dakota is higher with seven percent.

Figure 34
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma), 2022-2024



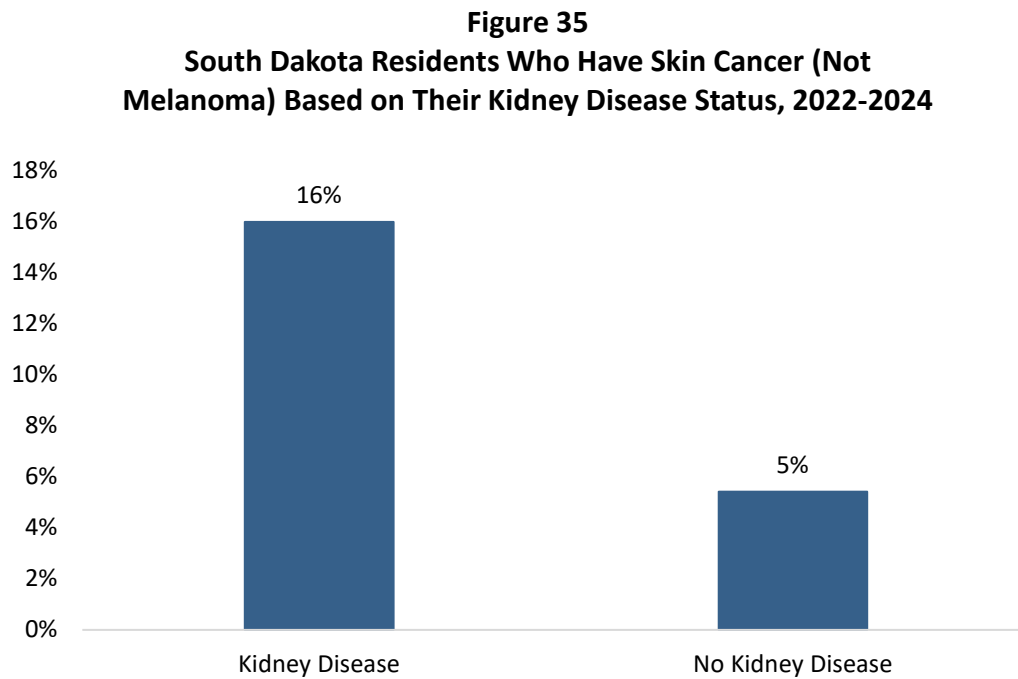
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Table 19
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma),
2022-2024

		2022-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	4.6%	6.6%
	Female	6%	5.0%	7.3%
Age	18-29	1%	0.2%	1.9%
	30-39	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%
	40-49	3%	1.5%	4.2%
	50-59	6%	3.8%	8.6%
	60-69	9%	7.0%	10.9%
	70-79	15%	12.4%	18.1%
	80+	20%	15.1%	26.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	7%	5.9%	7.7%
	American Indian	1%	0.6%	1.8%
	American Indian/White	1%	0.4%	1.6%
	Hispanic	2%	0.5%	7.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.3%	8.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	4.2%	6.3%
	\$75,000+	6%	4.8%	7.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	2.3%	9.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.7%	6.1%
	Some Post-High School	6%	4.7%	7.6%
	College Graduate	7%	5.8%	8.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	3%	2.6%	4.6%
	Self-employed	5%	3.5%	7.4%
	Unemployed	2%	0.5%	6.0%
	Homemaker	5%	2.4%	11.0%
	Student	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%
	Retired	13%	11.7%	15.3%
	Unable to work	6%	3.4%	9.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.3%	7.5%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	4.8%	9.7%
	Widowed	13%	10.2%	16.9%
	Never Married	2%	0.9%	2.6%
County	Minnehaha	5%	3.6%	5.8%
	Pennington	9%	7.3%	10.8%
	Lincoln	6%	4.6%	8.6%
	Brown	5%	3.7%	5.9%
	Brookings	5%	4.0%	7.1%
	Codington	5%	3.6%	6.2%
	Meade	7%	5.4%	8.8%
	Lawrence	7%	5.3%	9.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 35 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 16 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have also been diagnosed with skin cancer (excluding melanoma) at some point in their life.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

BREAST CANCER SCREENING

MAMMOGRAM

Definition: Female South Dakotans, ages 40 to 74, who have had a mammogram in the past two years.

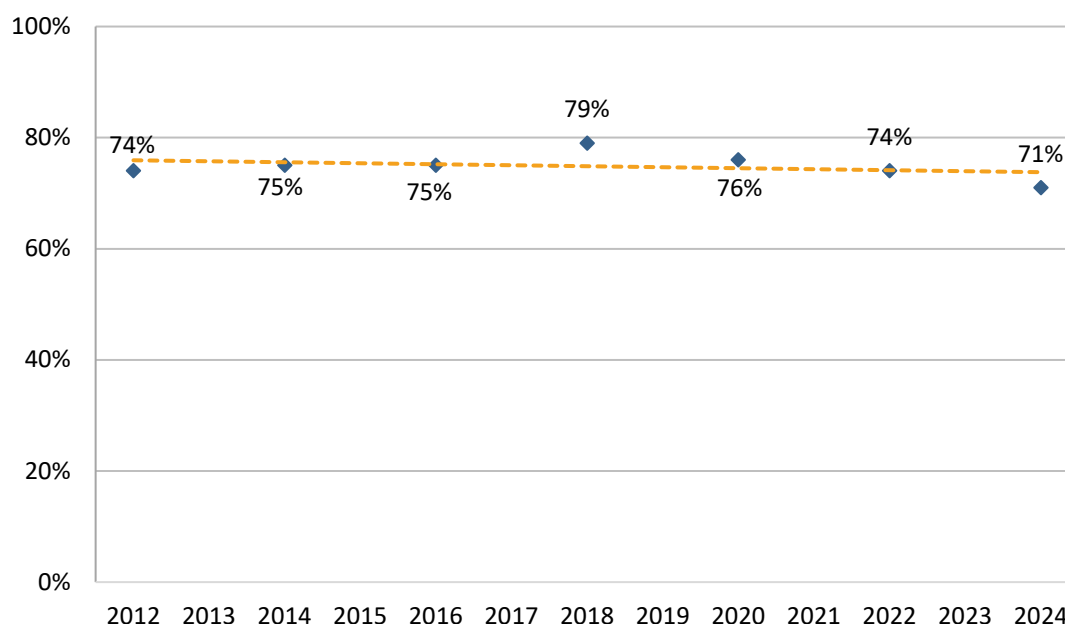
Prevalence of Breast Cancer Screening

- South Dakota 71%
- The nationwide median for mammograms 75%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakota women, ages 40-74, who have had a mammogram in the past two years has dropped to its lowest point at 71 percent in 2024. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 75 percent.

Figure 36
Percentage of Female South Dakotans, Ages 40-74, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, 2012-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2024

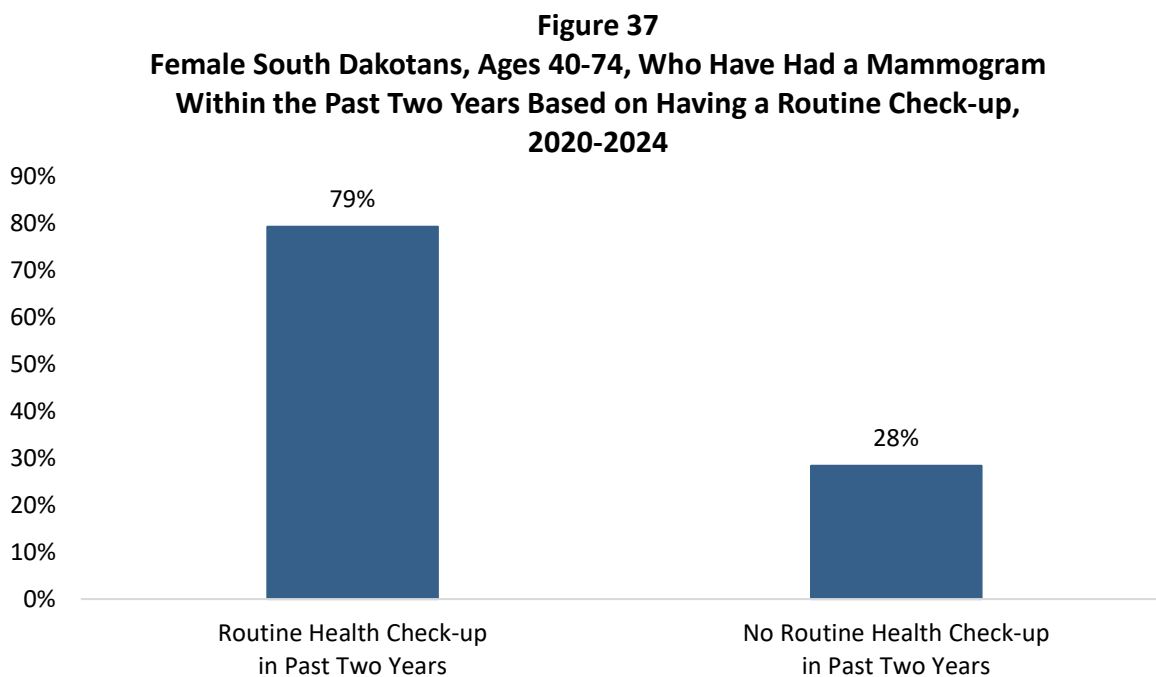
Table 20

Female South Dakotans, Ages 40-74, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	-		
	Female	74%	70.5%	76.8%
Age	18-29	-		
	30-39	-		
	40-49	69%	63.0%	74.9%
	50-59	76%	70.1%	80.8%
	60-69	74%	67.2%	79.4%
	70-79	79%	69.4%	85.7%
	80+	-		
Race/Ethnicity	White	76%	72.7%	79.0%
	American Indian	48%	34.6%	61.3%
	American Indian/White	73%	49.9%	88.5%
	Hispanic	62%	38.5%	80.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	65%	58.4%	71.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	71%	64.1%	77.8%
	\$75,000+	81%	76.2%	84.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	67%	46.4%	82.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	72%	65.4%	78.4%
	Some Post-High School	72%	66.3%	77.3%
	College Graduate	77%	72.6%	81.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	73%	68.0%	77.5%
	Self-employed	69%	57.7%	77.9%
	Unemployed	62%	46.4%	74.7%
	Homemaker	71%	53.2%	84.4%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	81%	75.5%	85.7%
	Unable to work	64%	53.0%	73.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	78%	74.4%	81.2%
	Divorced/Separated	64%	54.2%	72.4%
	Widowed	69%	56.2%	79.9%
	Never Married	60%	50.5%	69.2%
County	Minnehaha	76%	70.3%	80.8%
	Pennington	72%	66.1%	76.4%
	Lincoln	79%	73.0%	84.7%
	Brown	80%	76.0%	84.0%
	Brookings	81%	76.1%	85.2%
	Codington	83%	74.8%	88.5%
	Meade	75%	67.7%	80.3%
	Lawrence	78%	70.1%	84.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 37 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 79 percent of South Dakota residents who have had a routine check-up in the past two years have also had a mammogram within the past two years.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

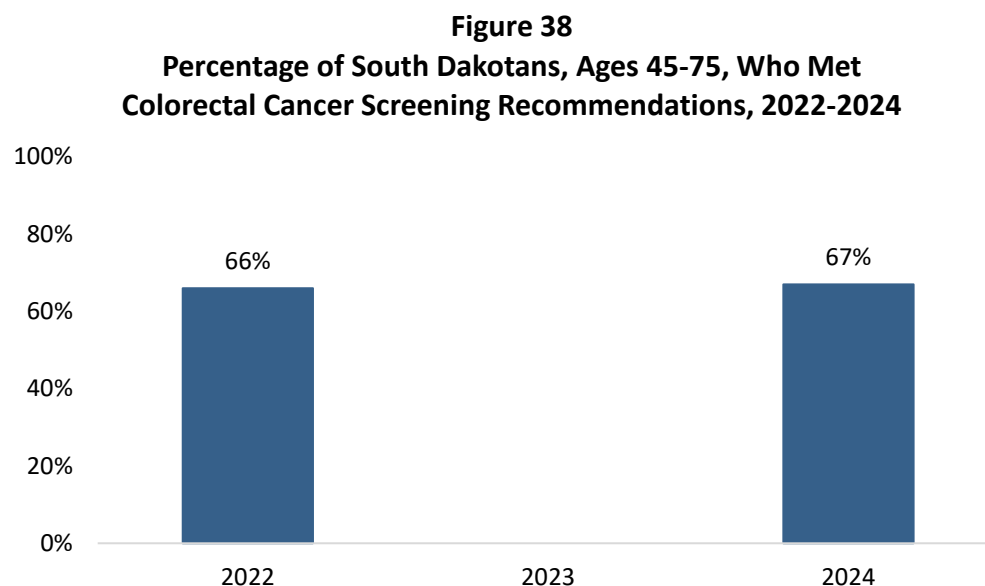
Definition: South Dakotans, ages 45 to 75, that met colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

Prevalence of Meeting Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendations

- South Dakota 67%
- Nationwide median 71%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have met colorectal cancer screening recommendations has increased slightly since 2022. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 71 percent.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

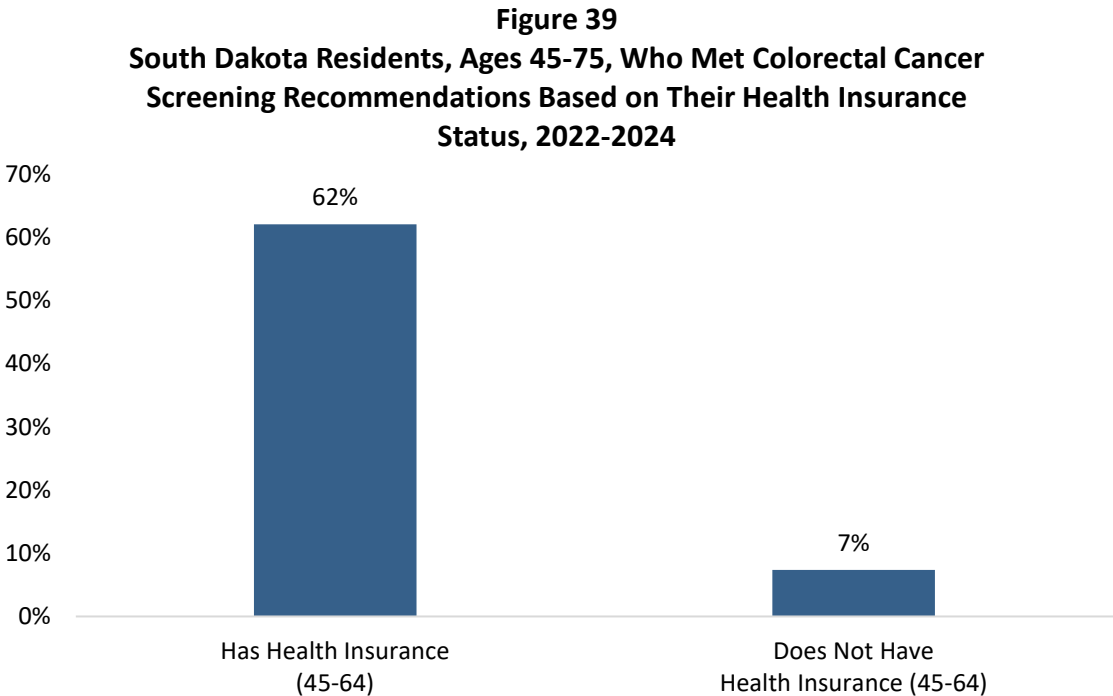
Table 21

South Dakotans, Ages 45-75, Who Met Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendations, 2022-2024

		2022-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	65%	60.4%	69.6%
	Female	67%	62.6%	71.9%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	34%	26.3%	41.8%
	50-59	61%	55.0%	66.6%
	60-69	74%	68.1%	78.7%
	70-79	84%	79.3%	88.5%
	80+	-	-	-
Race/Ethnicity	White	69%	66.0%	72.6%
	American Indian	37%	25.5%	51.1%
	American Indian/White	56%	36.9%	74.0%
	Hispanic	56%	39.0%	71.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	60%	52.5%	67.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	61%	53.2%	67.9%
	\$75,000+	74%	69.1%	77.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	48%	31.5%	64.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	62%	55.1%	68.2%
	Some Post-High School	66%	60.5%	72.0%
	College Graduate	74%	69.8%	78.4%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	61%	55.6%	65.8%
	Self-employed	59%	49.1%	69.0%
	Unemployed	50%	34.5%	65.7%
	Homemaker	57%	34.9%	76.6%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	81%	76.9%	85.1%
	Unable to work	61%	48.9%	71.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	71%	66.6%	74.4%
	Divorced/Separated	56%	47.6%	64.2%
	Widowed	73%	63.5%	81.4%
	Never Married	46%	35.9%	57.3%
County	Minnehaha	72%	66.6%	75.9%
	Pennington	68%	62.6%	72.1%
	Lincoln	69%	63.7%	73.6%
	Brown	74%	69.7%	77.3%
	Brookings	69%	63.3%	73.9%
	Codington	73%	68.5%	76.8%
	Meade	74%	68.1%	79.8%
	Lawrence	68%	61.4%	73.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

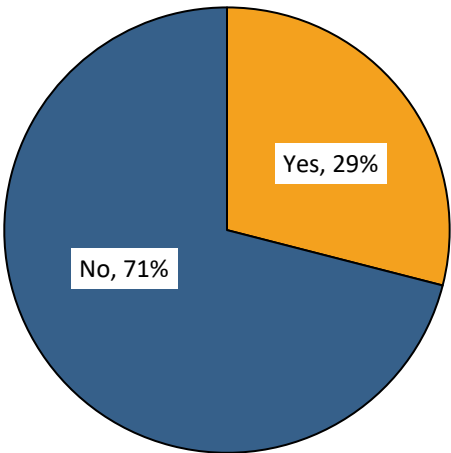
Figure 39 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 62 percent of South Dakota residents who have health insurance have met colorectal cancer screening recommendations.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 40 shows the percentage of South Dakotans, ages 45-75, who report that a doctor, nurse, or other health professional recommended that they be tested for colorectal or colon cancer. In 2024, 29 percent of South Dakotans stated a health professional recommended a colorectal or colon cancer test.

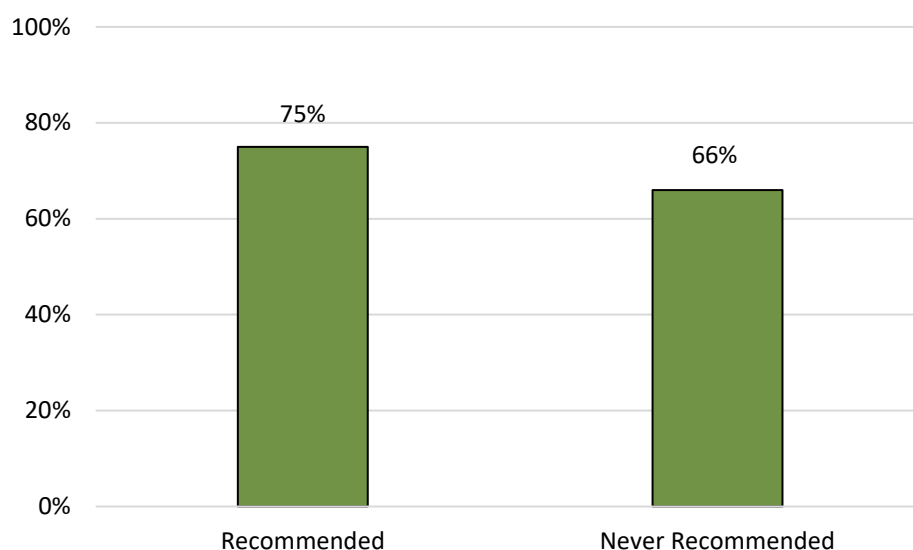
Figure 40
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 45-75, Recommended by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to be Tested for Colorectal or Colon Cancer, 2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Figure 41 shows the percentage of South Dakotans, ages 45-75, who met colorectal cancer screening recommendations and whether a health professional had recommended they be screened. In 2022-2024, 75 percent of South Dakotans had met the colorectal cancer screening recommendations after a health professional recommended a colorectal or colon cancer test.

Table 41
South Dakotans, Ages 45-75, and Whether They Had Met the Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendations Given by Their Health Professional, 2022-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

DIABETES

Definition: South Dakotans ever told by a doctor that they have diabetes, excluding women who were told this while they were pregnant.

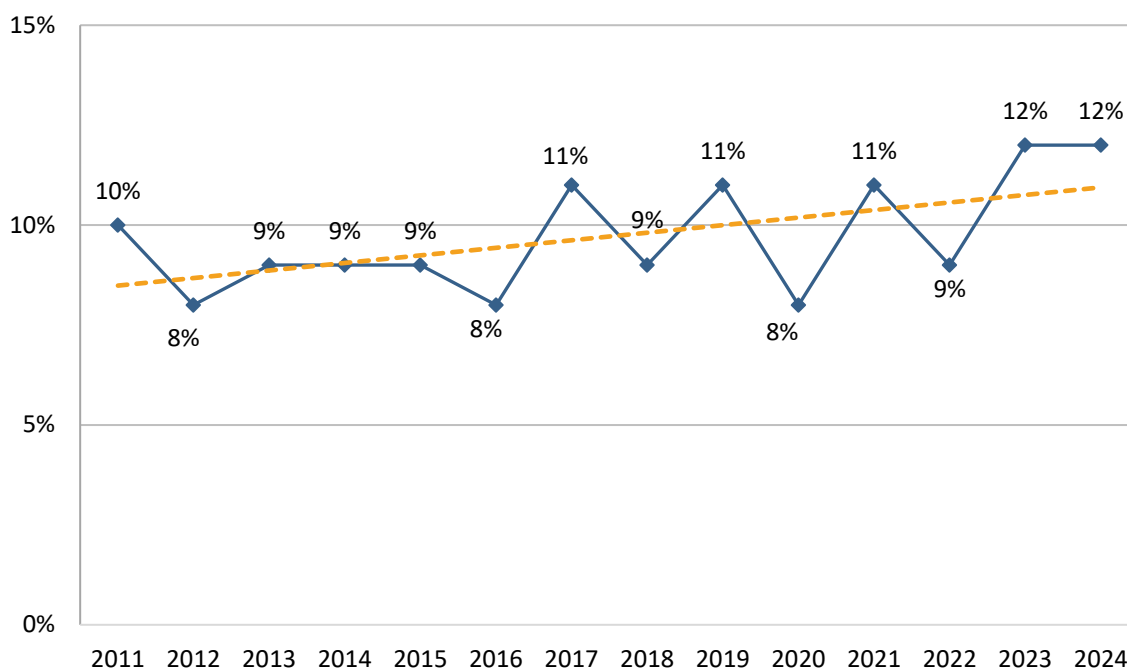
Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 12%
- Nationwide median 12%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans with diabetes has been increasing since 2011. In 2023 and 2024, diabetes hit a high of 12 percent. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median with 12 percent having diabetes.

Figure 42
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2024



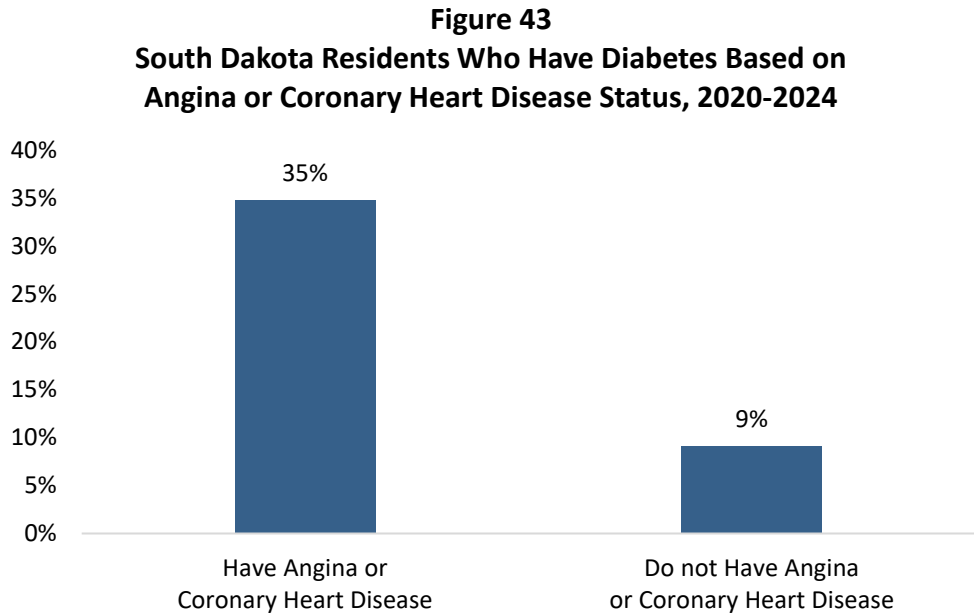
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 22
South Dakotans Diagnosed With Diabetes, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	12%	10.4%	12.8%
	Female	9%	8.2%	10.1%
Age	18-29	1%	0.6%	1.5%
	30-39	3%	2.2%	4.8%
	40-49	6%	5.1%	7.6%
	50-59	15%	12.4%	17.2%
	60-69	18%	16.1%	21.1%
	70-79	19%	16.9%	22.2%
	80+	21%	17.3%	25.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	10%	9.2%	10.9%
	American Indian	17%	14.2%	20.8%
	American Indian/White	17%	9.6%	29.2%
	Hispanic	7%	4.3%	12.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	14%	12.2%	15.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	11%	9.8%	13.2%
	\$75,000+	8%	6.9%	9.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	8.3%	15.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	10.7%	14.2%
	Some Post-High School	9%	8.3%	10.7%
	College Graduate	9%	7.8%	9.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	7%	6.5%	8.5%
	Self-employed	6%	4.5%	8.4%
	Unemployed	9%	6.1%	12.2%
	Homemaker	7%	3.8%	12.4%
	Student	2%	1.0%	3.5%
	Retired	20%	17.9%	22.0%
	Unable to work	25%	20.4%	31.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	10%	9.1%	11.2%
	Divorced/Separated	17%	14.0%	19.5%
	Widowed	18%	15.3%	21.9%
	Never Married	5%	4.2%	6.3%
County	Minnehaha	10%	8.3%	11.0%
	Pennington	9%	8.1%	10.7%
	Lincoln	9%	7.3%	10.3%
	Brown	10%	8.9%	11.5%
	Brookings	8%	6.3%	9.7%
	Codington	11%	9.4%	13.0%
	Meade	9%	7.3%	10.5%
	Lawrence	10%	7.8%	13.1%

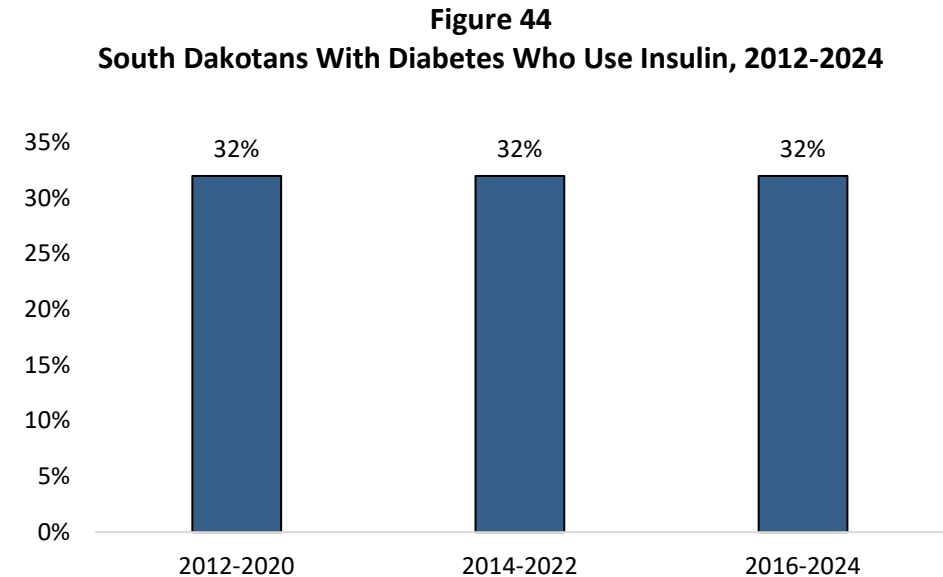
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 43 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 35 percent of South Dakota residents who have angina or coronary heart disease also have diabetes.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

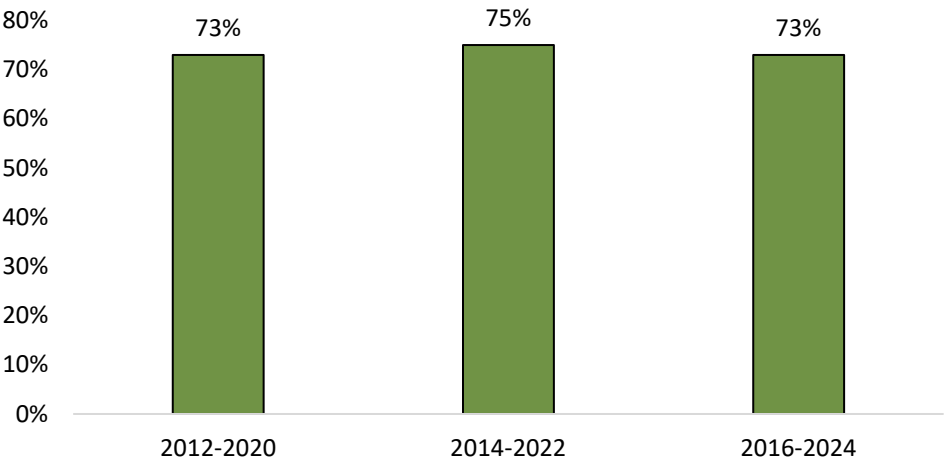
Figure 44 shows the percentage of South Dakotans taking insulin for their diabetes. In all time periods, 32 percent of South Dakotans with diabetes indicated they were taking insulin.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2024

Figure 45 shows the percentage of diabetic South Dakotans that had hemoglobin A1c checked two or more times in the past 12 months by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional. From 2016-2024, 73 percent of diabetic South Dakotans reported having their hemoglobin A1c checked by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional two or more times in the past 12 months.

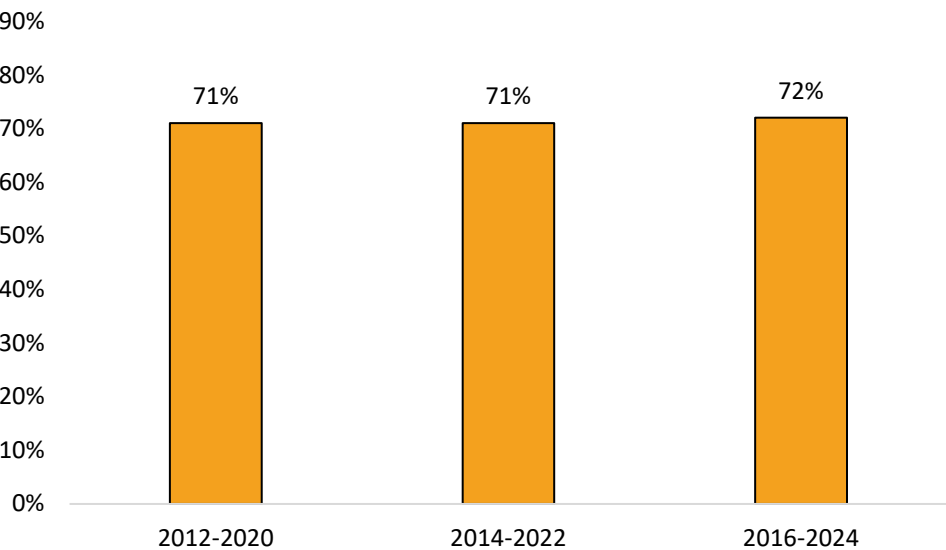
Figure 45
South Dakotans With Diabetes That Had Hemoglobin A1c Checked by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Two or More Times in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2024

Figure 46 shows the percentage of diabetic South Dakotans that had an eye exam in the past year in which the pupils were dilated. In 2016-2024, 72 percent of diabetic South Dakotans indicated that they had an eye exam in the past year in which their pupils were dilated.

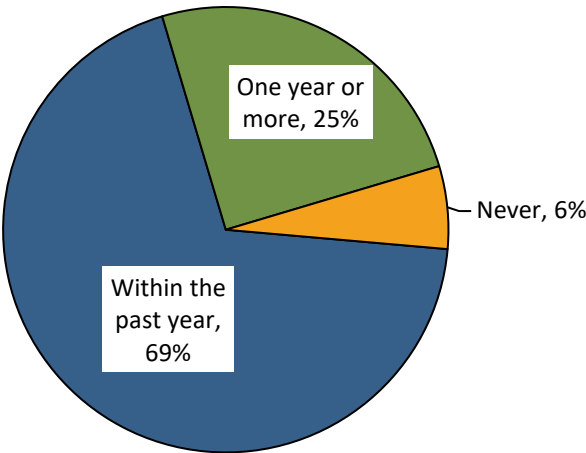
Figure 46
South Dakotans With Diabetes Who Had an Eye Exam in the Past Year in Which the Pupils Were Dilated, 2012-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2024

Figure 47 shows the percentage of diabetic South Dakotans that had a picture taken of the back of their eye. In 2024, 69 percent of diabetic South Dakotans indicated that they had a picture taken of the back of their eye. Twenty-five percent said they had this done one year or more ago, while six percent had never had this done.

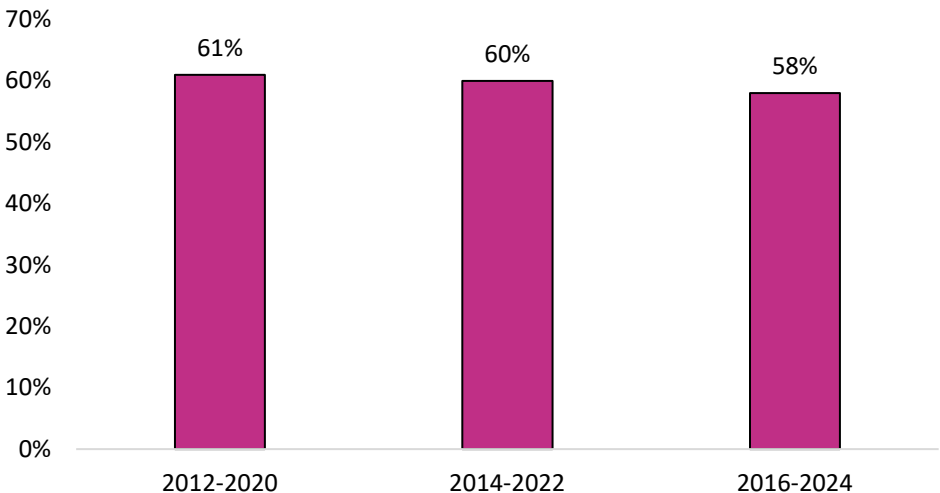
Figure 47
South Dakotans With Diabetes Who Have Had a Photo Taken of the Back of Their Eye, 2022-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 48 shows the percentage of diabetic South Dakotans who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage diabetes. In 2016-2024, 58 percent of diabetic South Dakotans indicated that they have taken a course or class to manage their diabetes.

Figure 48
South Dakotans With Diabetes Who Have Ever Taken a Course or Class in How to Manage Diabetes, 2012-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2024

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

PREVIOUSLY HAD A HEART ATTACK

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction??”

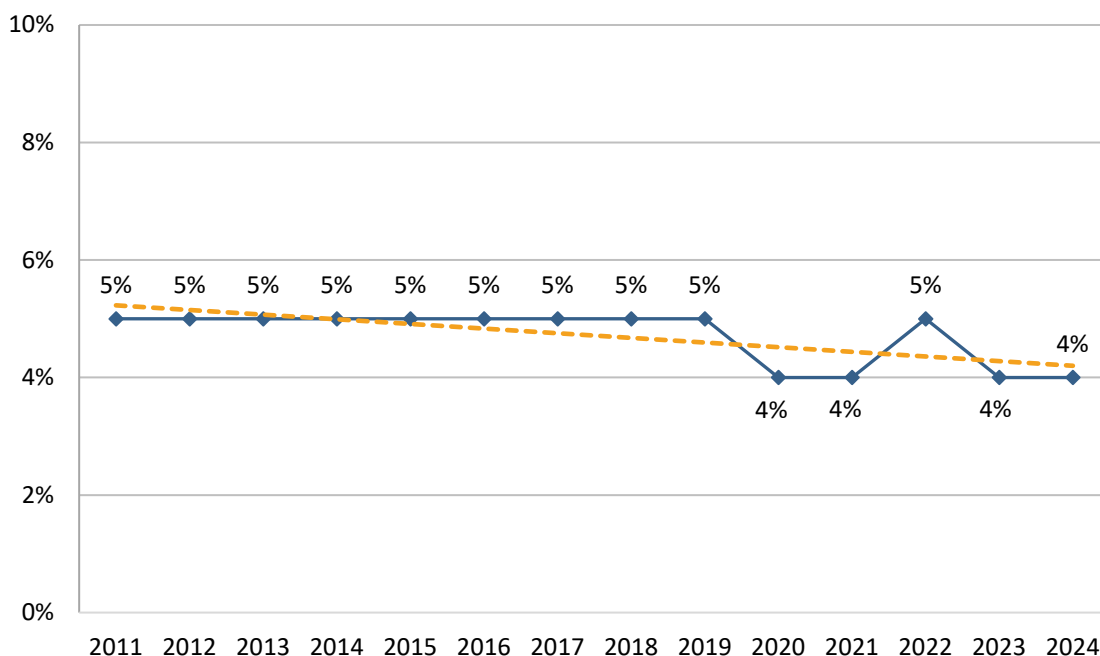
Prevalence of Previous Heart Attack

- South Dakota 4%
- Nationwide median 5%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have been told they have ever had a heart attack has dropped slightly since 2011. In 2024, this percentage was the same as the previous year with four percent. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median at five percent.

Figure 49
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Had a Heart Attack, 2011-2024



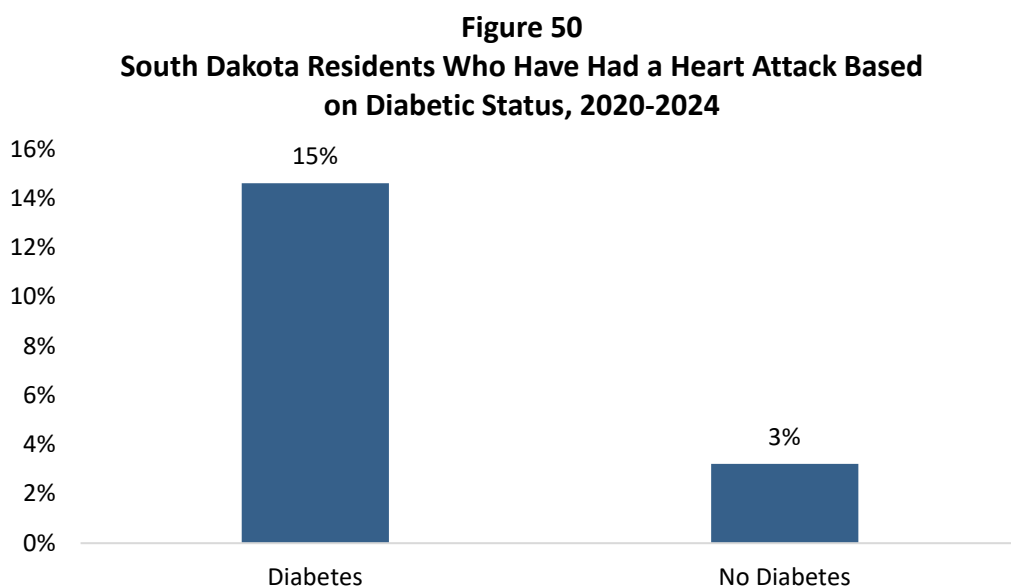
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 23
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Had a Heart Attack, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	5.3%	7.0%
	Female	3%	2.3%	3.2%
Age	18-29	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%
	30-39	1%	0.4%	2.2%
	40-49	2%	1.0%	3.0%
	50-59	4%	3.3%	5.5%
	60-69	7%	5.5%	7.9%
	70-79	12%	10.3%	14.9%
	80+	14%	10.4%	17.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	4%	3.9%	4.9%
	American Indian	7%	4.8%	9.9%
	American Indian/White	4%	2.1%	7.4%
	Hispanic	2%	1.0%	3.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	7%	5.7%	8.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	3.6%	5.6%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.2%	3.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	6%	3.6%	8.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	4.2%	6.2%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.6%	4.9%
	College Graduate	4%	2.9%	4.4%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.6%	2.6%
	Self-employed	4%	3.1%	6.6%
	Unemployed	3%	1.8%	4.4%
	Homemaker	1%	0.6%	1.9%
	Student	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
	Retired	11%	9.2%	12.4%
	Unable to work	12%	9.2%	16.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.8%	5.1%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	5.7%	9.1%
	Widowed	10%	7.6%	12.8%
	Never Married	1%	1.0%	2.0%
County	Minnehaha	5%	3.9%	5.8%
	Pennington	4%	3.4%	5.1%
	Lincoln	3%	2.4%	3.9%
	Brown	4%	2.9%	4.4%
	Brookings	3%	2.2%	3.7%
	Codington	6%	4.3%	7.1%
	Meade	4%	3.1%	4.7%
	Lawrence	3%	2.2%	5.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 50 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 15 percent of South Dakota residents who have diabetes have also had a heart attack.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

ANGINA OR CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have angina or coronary heart disease?”

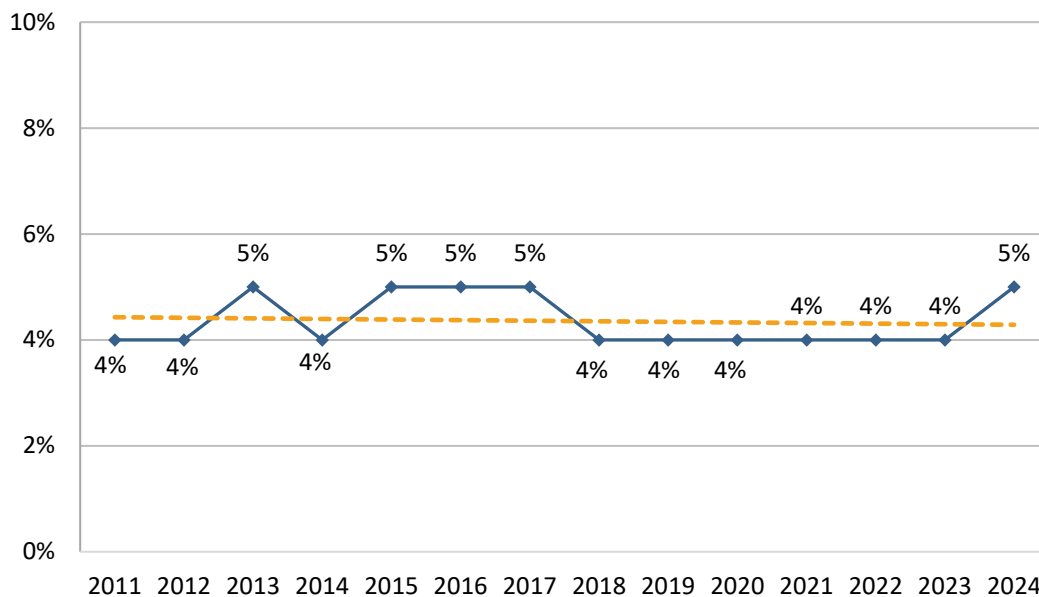
Prevalence of Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

- South Dakota 5%
- Nationwide median 4%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have been told they have angina or coronary heart disease has remained steady since 2011. In recent years this has been at four percent, however in 2024 this increased to five percent. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of four percent.

Figure 51
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, 2011-2024



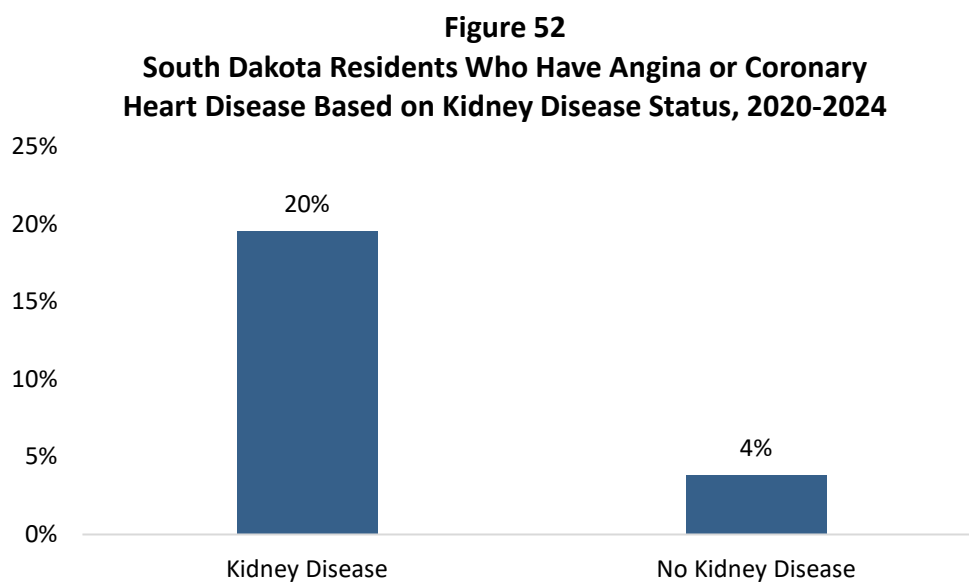
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 24
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	6%	4.9%	6.5%
	Female	3%	2.6%	3.6%
Age	18-29	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
	30-39	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
	40-49	1%	0.7%	2.0%
	50-59	3%	2.6%	4.6%
	60-69	8%	6.1%	9.2%
	70-79	13%	11.3%	16.0%
	80+	14%	10.9%	17.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	5%	4.1%	5.2%
	American Indian	3%	2.4%	4.3%
	American Indian/White	3%	1.2%	5.4%
	Hispanic	2%	1.0%	3.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.7%	7.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	4.2%	6.5%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.6%	4.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.2%	8.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.8%	5.7%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.6%	5.0%
	College Graduate	4%	3.1%	4.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.5%	2.5%
	Self-employed	4%	2.5%	5.3%
	Unemployed	4%	1.7%	8.3%
	Homemaker	1%	0.7%	2.2%
	Student	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
	Retired	11%	10.0%	13.1%
	Unable to work	9%	6.4%	12.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	3.9%	5.2%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	4.7%	7.9%
	Widowed	10%	8.0%	13.2%
	Never Married	1%	0.8%	1.9%
County	Minnehaha	4%	3.5%	5.2%
	Pennington	5%	4.0%	5.9%
	Lincoln	3%	2.2%	3.5%
	Brown	4%	3.5%	5.5%
	Brookings	3%	2.4%	4.1%
	Codington	5%	4.3%	6.5%
	Meade	4%	3.2%	4.8%
	Lawrence	5%	3.8%	7.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 52 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 20 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease also have angina or coronary heart disease.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

STROKE

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”

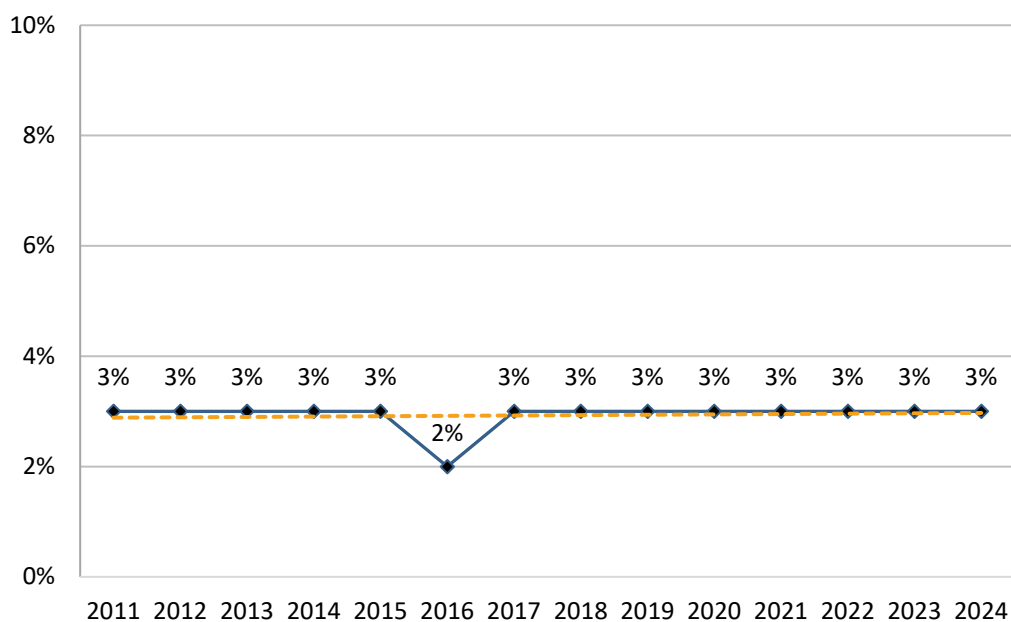
Prevalence of Previous Stroke

- South Dakota 3%
- Nationwide median 3%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who have had a previous stroke has remained steady since 2011. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median of three percent.

Figure 53
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Previously Had a Stroke, 2011-2024



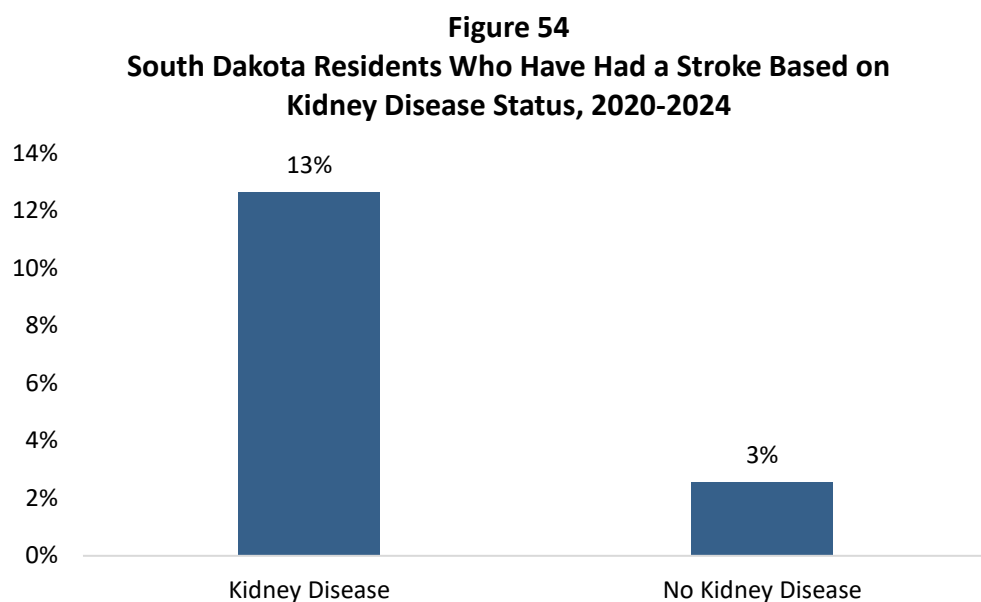
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 25
South Dakotans Who Have Previously Had a Stroke, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	3%	2.3%	3.3%
	Female	3%	2.5%	3.6%
Age	18-29	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
	30-39	1%	0.3%	1.1%
	40-49	2%	1.2%	2.7%
	50-59	3%	2.0%	4.2%
	60-69	5%	3.6%	6.0%
	70-79	6%	4.6%	7.5%
	80+	11%	7.9%	14.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3%	2.4%	3.3%
	American Indian	4%	3.1%	5.7%
	American Indian/White	2%	0.6%	4.3%
	Hispanic	1%	0.7%	3.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	4%	3.5%	5.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.8%	3.1%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.3%	2.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.2%	8.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.4%	3.9%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.4%	3.5%
	College Graduate	2%	1.5%	2.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	1%	0.9%	1.4%
	Self-employed	2%	1.2%	3.1%
	Unemployed	2%	1.1%	2.8%
	Homemaker	4%	1.8%	10.7%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%
	Retired	7%	5.7%	8.3%
	Unable to work	11%	7.9%	15.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	2%	2.0%	2.9%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	3.7%	6.2%
	Widowed	9%	6.5%	11.6%
	Never Married	1%	0.9%	2.1%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.6%	2.8%
	Pennington	3%	2.6%	4.3%
	Lincoln	2%	1.5%	2.8%
	Brown	3%	2.0%	3.3%
	Brookings	2%	1.7%	2.8%
	Codington	3%	2.5%	4.3%
	Meade	2%	1.7%	2.8%
	Lawrence	5%	2.9%	7.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 54 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 13 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have also had a stroke.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

IMMUNIZATION

FLU SHOT

Definition: South Dakotans ages 65 and older who have had an influenza vaccination within the past 12 months.

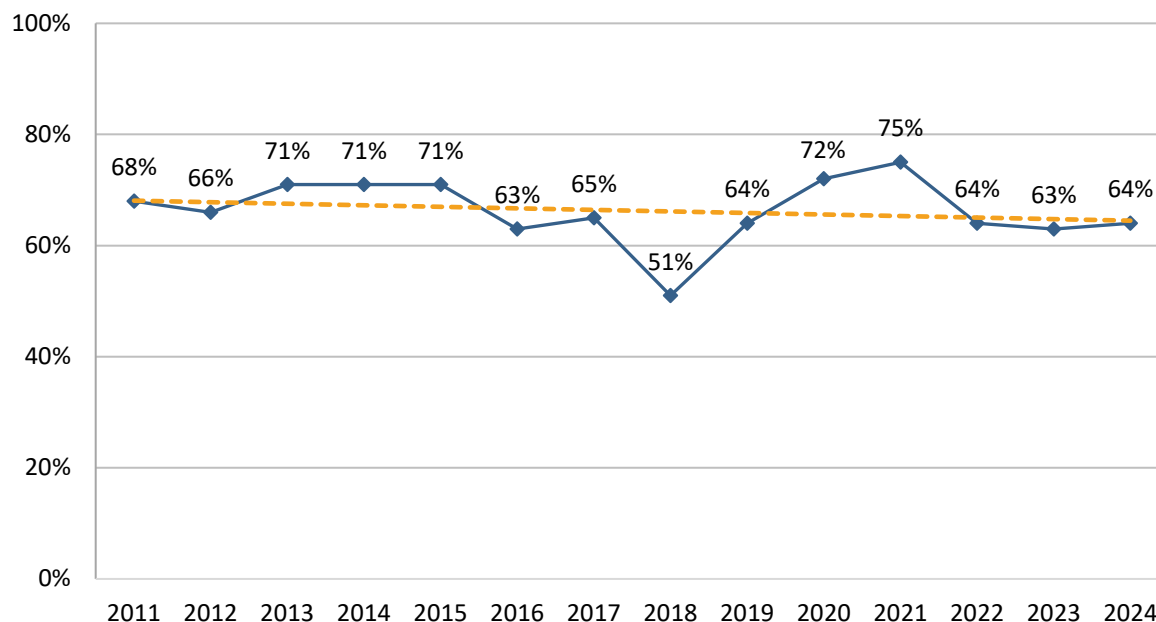
Prevalence of Flu Shot

- South Dakota 64%
- Nationwide median 63%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans, ages 65 or older, who have had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months has fluctuated over the past eight years. In 2021, the percentage increased to a high of 75 percent, yet in 2022 it decreased to 64 percent. In 2024 South Dakota was higher than the nationwide median of 63 percent.

Figure 55
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

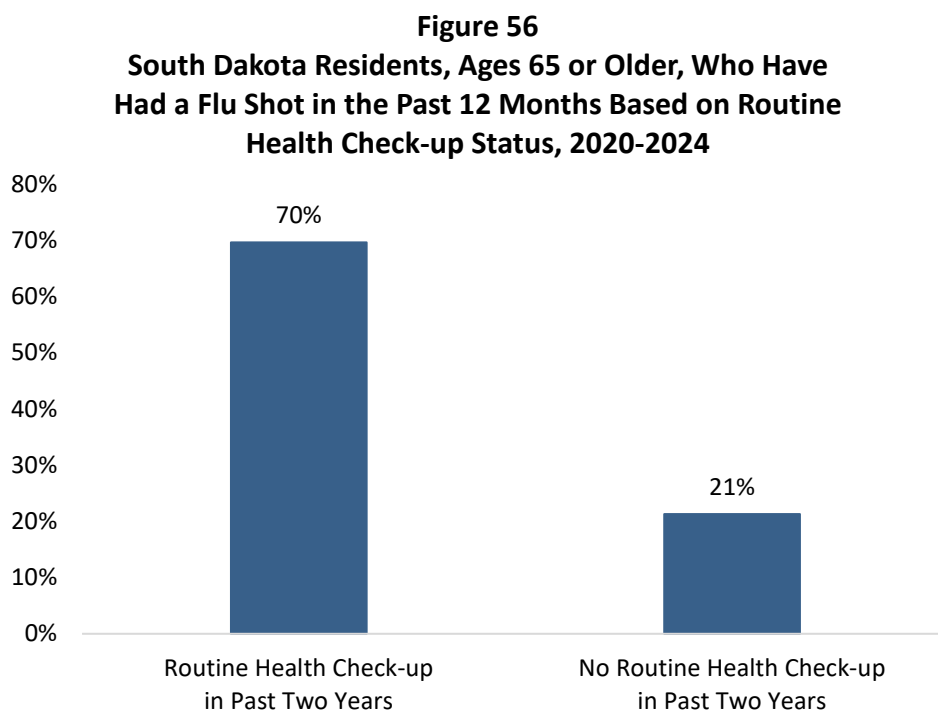
Table 26
South Dakotans (65+) Who Have Had a Flu Shot In the Past 12 Months, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	66%	62.5%	69.1%
	Female	69%	65.6%	71.6%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	63%	59.4%	67.3%
	70-79	67%	63.0%	69.9%
	80+	74%	70.3%	78.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	68%	65.3%	69.9%
	American Indian	57%	46.9%	66.0%
	American Indian/White	69%	38.4%	89.1%
	Hispanic	67%	47.1%	82.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	62%	57.2%	66.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	71%	67.2%	74.8%
	\$75,000+	69%	64.2%	74.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	71%	60.6%	79.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	65%	60.7%	69.0%
	Some Post-High School	68%	63.7%	71.4%
	College Graduate	69%	65.6%	72.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	58%	50.9%	65.1%
	Self-employed	52%	43.2%	59.8%
	Unemployed	56%	40.5%	70.2%
	Homemaker	68%	51.6%	80.7%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	71%	68.4%	73.2%
	Unable to work	74%	59.7%	84.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	69%	66.5%	72.2%
	Divorced/Separated	58%	51.7%	63.6%
	Widowed	67%	62.2%	71.9%
	Never Married	66%	57.2%	74.4%
County	Minnehaha	75%	71.4%	78.3%
	Pennington	67%	62.9%	70.5%
	Lincoln	75%	71.1%	79.4%
	Brown	71%	67.0%	73.9%
	Brookings	73%	68.7%	77.1%
	Codington	73%	68.7%	77.4%
	Meade	59%	54.1%	62.9%
	Lawrence	60%	52.9%	67.2%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 56 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 70 percent of South Dakota residents (65+) who have had a routine check-up within the past two years have also had a flu shot in the past 12 months.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

PNEUMONIA SHOT

Definition: South Dakotans, ages 65 and older, who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination.

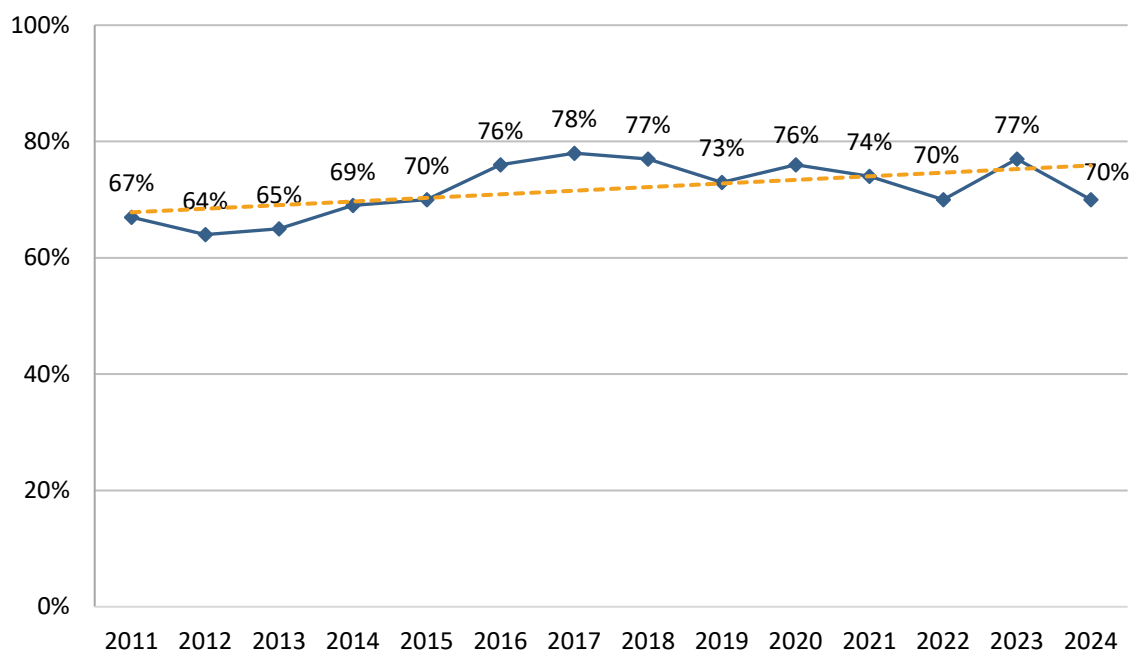
Prevalence of Pneumonia Shot

- South Dakota 70%
- Nationwide median 71%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans aged 65 and older who have received a pneumonia vaccine has increased since 2011. In 2024, pneumonia vaccination fell to 70 percent compared to 77 percent the prior year. South Dakota has a lower rate of pneumonia vaccination among those 65 and older compared to the nationwide median of 71 percent.

Figure 57
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 27
South Dakotans (65+) Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2020-2024

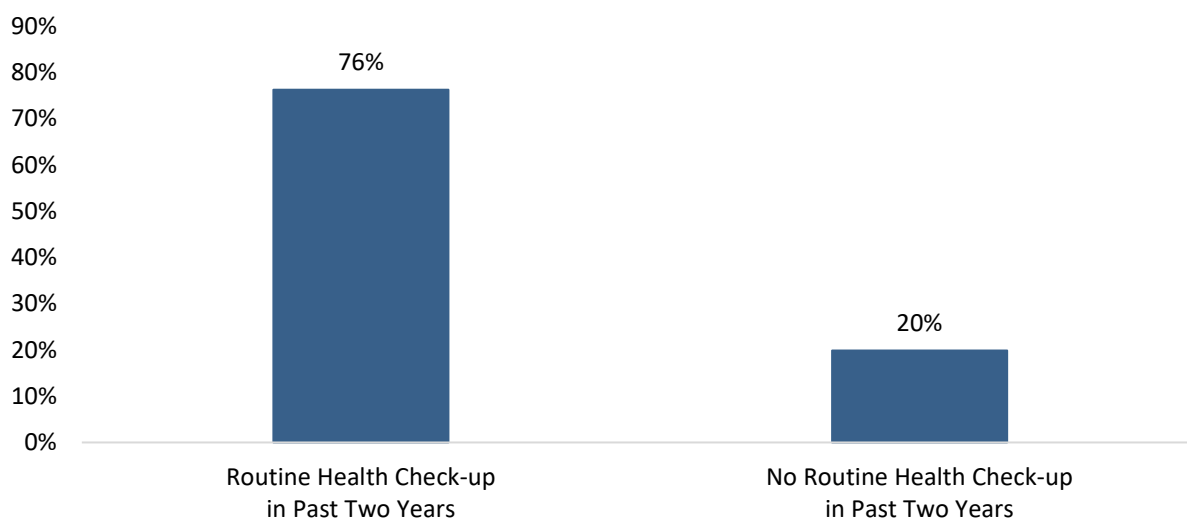
		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	68%	64.7%	71.4%
	Female	78%	75.4%	80.9%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	63%	59.3%	67.2%
	70-79	77%	74.0%	80.4%
	80+	79%	74.9%	82.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	74%	71.6%	76.1%
	American Indian	66%	55.6%	75.0%
	American Indian/White	77%	49.1%	92.0%
	Hispanic	64%	43.3%	80.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	71%	66.8%	75.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	78%	74.8%	81.0%
	\$75,000+	73%	68.0%	77.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	72%	60.9%	81.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	71%	67.1%	75.2%
	Some Post-High School	76%	71.8%	79.1%
	College Graduate	74%	70.4%	77.2%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	61%	53.8%	67.8%
	Self-employed	57%	48.4%	64.8%
	Unemployed	69%	54.3%	80.1%
	Homemaker	78%	61.1%	88.5%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	78%	75.1%	79.8%
	Unable to work	75%	60.6%	85.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	75%	72.3%	77.6%
	Divorced/Separated	69%	62.8%	74.2%
	Widowed	73%	67.6%	77.6%
	Never Married	69%	60.2%	75.9%
County	Minnehaha	80%	76.8%	83.2%
	Pennington	75%	71.4%	78.3%
	Lincoln	76%	71.2%	79.9%
	Brown	76%	72.6%	79.2%
	Brookings	74%	70.3%	77.9%
	Codington	75%	69.9%	78.7%
	Meade	72%	67.9%	75.8%
	Lawrence	73%	65.6%	79.0%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 58 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 76 percent of South Dakota residents (65+) who have had a routine check-up in the past two years have ever had a pneumonia shot.

Figure 58
South Dakota Residents, Ages 65 or Older, Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Shot Based on Routine Health Check-up Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

ARTHRITIS

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?”

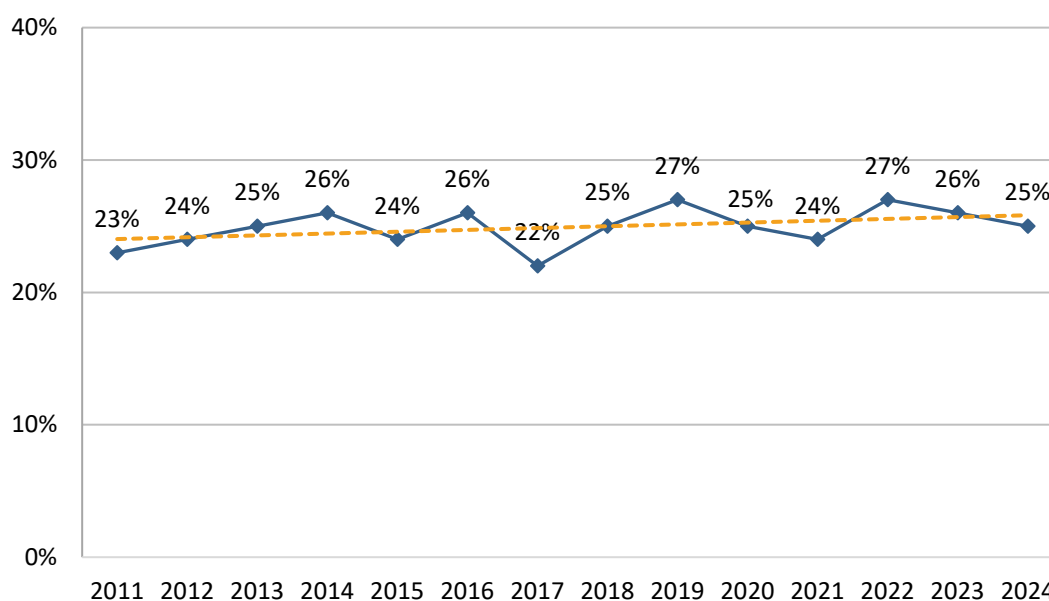
Prevalence of Arthritis

- South Dakota 25%
- Nationwide median 27%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have arthritis has increased slightly from 2011. In 2024, this percentage went down from the previous year from 26 percent to 25 percent. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 27 percent.

Figure 59
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

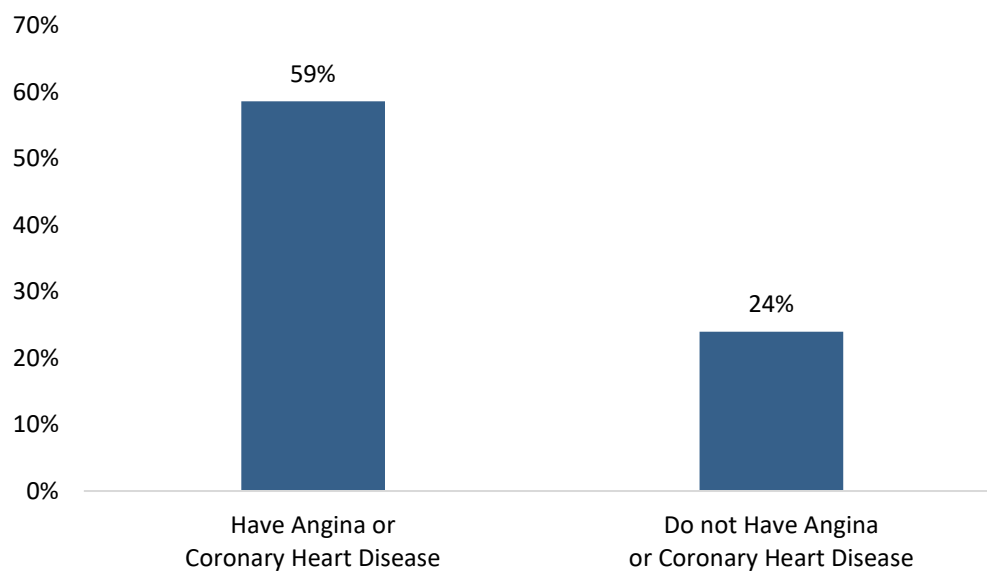
Table 28
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Arthritis, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	23%	21.3%	24.5%
	Female	29%	27.0%	30.2%
Age	18-29	4%	3.2%	5.7%
	30-39	12%	9.2%	14.4%
	40-49	17%	14.8%	20.5%
	50-59	30%	26.8%	32.5%
	60-69	43%	40.0%	45.8%
	70-79	49%	46.1%	52.8%
	80+	56%	51.1%	60.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	27%	25.5%	28.0%
	American Indian	26%	21.8%	31.4%
	American Indian/White	28%	18.9%	38.8%
	Hispanic	16%	11.7%	22.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	35%	32.6%	38.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	26%	23.4%	27.7%
	\$75,000+	20%	17.9%	21.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	27%	22.1%	32.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	27%	24.9%	29.3%
	Some Post-High School	28%	25.6%	29.6%
	College Graduate	22%	20.1%	23.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	16%	15.1%	17.8%
	Self-employed	22%	18.6%	25.3%
	Unemployed	20%	14.8%	25.6%
	Homemaker	22%	15.6%	30.7%
	Student	5%	2.7%	9.5%
	Retired	51%	48.5%	53.4%
	Unable to work	61%	54.5%	66.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	27%	25.0%	28.1%
	Divorced/Separated	35%	31.4%	38.1%
	Widowed	51%	46.6%	55.3%
	Never Married	11%	9.8%	13.3%
County	Minnehaha	23%	21.0%	24.9%
	Pennington	27%	25.3%	29.4%
	Lincoln	22%	19.4%	24.6%
	Brown	28%	26.2%	30.5%
	Brookings	18%	16.5%	20.3%
	Codington	27%	24.8%	29.7%
	Meade	28%	25.3%	31.0%
	Lawrence	36%	29.5%	43.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 60 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 59 percent of South Dakota residents who have angina or coronary heart disease also have arthritis.

Figure 60
South Dakota Residents Who Have Arthritis Based on
Angina or Coronary Heart Disease Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

ASTHMA

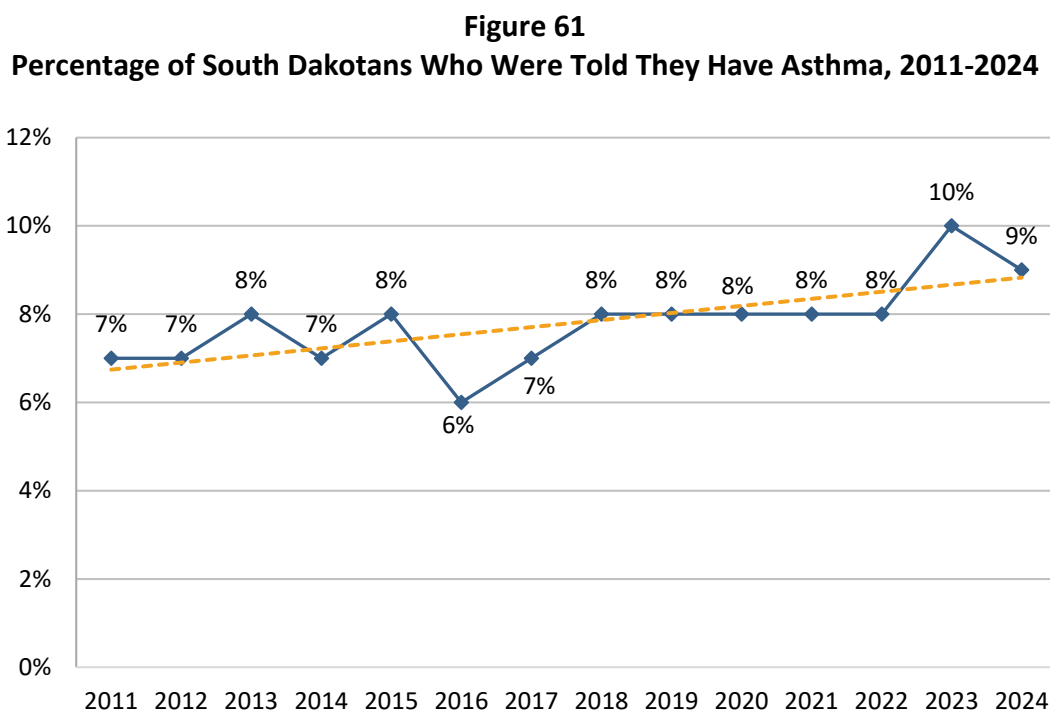
Definition: South Dakotans who were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma and still have asthma.

Prevalence of Asthma

- South Dakota 9%
- Nationwide median 11%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans with asthma has been increasing since 2011. In 2023, however, asthma prevalence went to an all-time high at 10 percent. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 11 percent.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

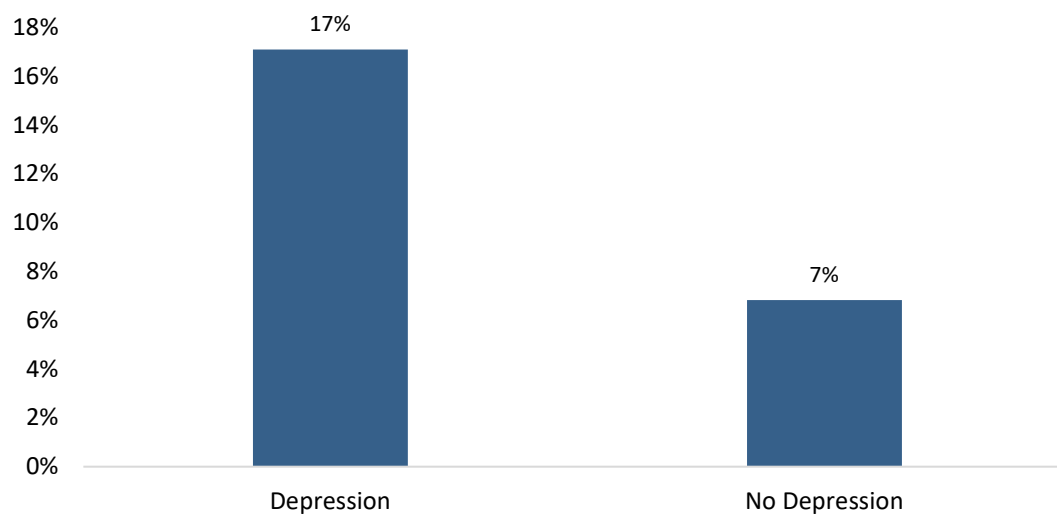
Table 29
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Asthma, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	5.6%	7.4%
	Female	11%	9.9%	12.2%
Age	18-29	9%	7.6%	10.9%
	30-39	7%	5.8%	9.4%
	40-49	7%	5.9%	8.9%
	50-59	10%	8.2%	12.5%
	60-69	11%	9.2%	13.3%
	70-79	8%	6.0%	9.4%
	80+	6%	4.5%	9.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	8%	7.7%	9.3%
	American Indian	11%	9.0%	13.4%
	American Indian/White	13%	7.7%	20.8%
	Hispanic	10%	6.3%	15.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	12%	10.1%	13.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	9%	7.3%	10.1%
	\$75,000+	7%	6.0%	8.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	9%	6.7%	12.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	7.1%	9.8%
	Some Post-High School	9%	8.0%	10.6%
	College Graduate	8%	7.3%	9.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	8%	7.2%	9.1%
	Self-employed	7%	4.8%	9.0%
	Unemployed	10%	6.9%	14.1%
	Homemaker	10%	5.9%	16.1%
	Student	7%	4.3%	9.6%
	Retired	8%	6.6%	9.2%
	Unable to work	25%	19.0%	32.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	7.6%	9.6%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.6%	12.7%
	Widowed	7%	5.3%	9.9%
	Never Married	9%	7.5%	10.5%
County	Minnehaha	10%	8.3%	11.2%
	Pennington	8%	7.2%	10.0%
	Lincoln	8%	6.5%	10.4%
	Brown	9%	6.7%	11.1%
	Brookings	9%	7.4%	11.3%
	Codington	7%	5.5%	8.3%
	Meade	9%	7.7%	11.5%
	Lawrence	7%	5.0%	9.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 62 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 17 percent of South Dakota residents who have depression also have asthma.

Figure 62
South Dakota Residents Who Have Asthma Based on Depression
Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

DEPRESSION

Definition: South Dakotans who were told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had some form of depression.

Prevalence of Depression

- South Dakota 18%
- Nationwide median 22%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakota residents who have some form of depression seems to be increasing since 2011. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 22 percent having some form of depression.

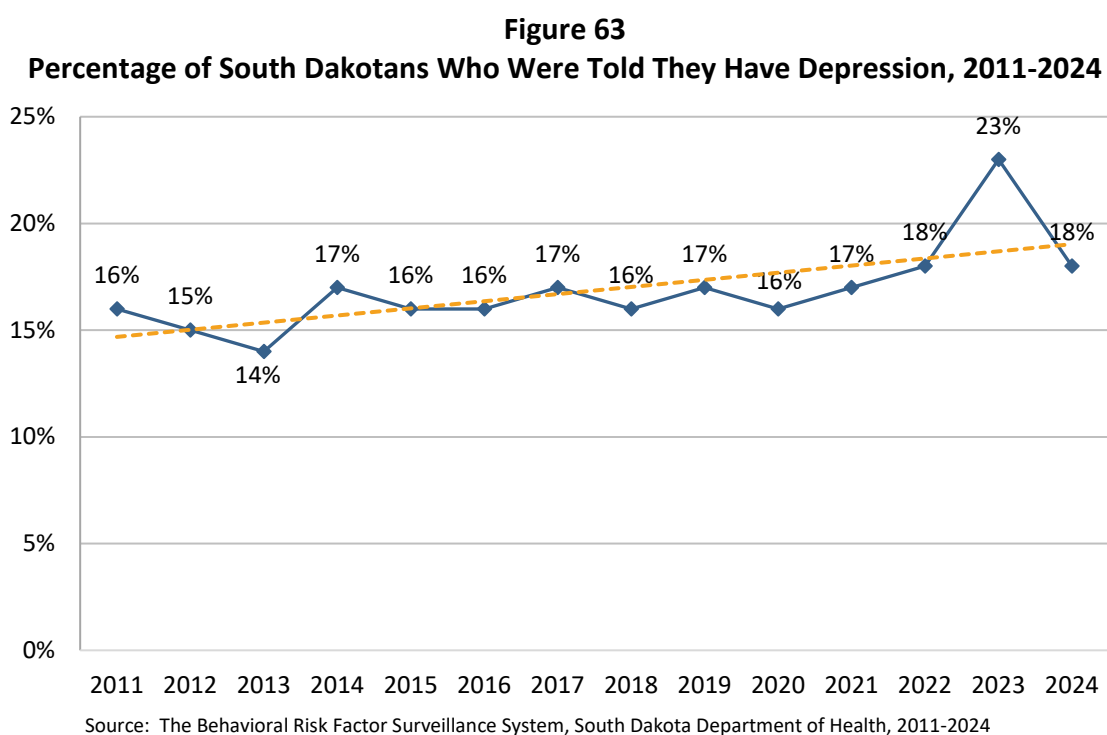
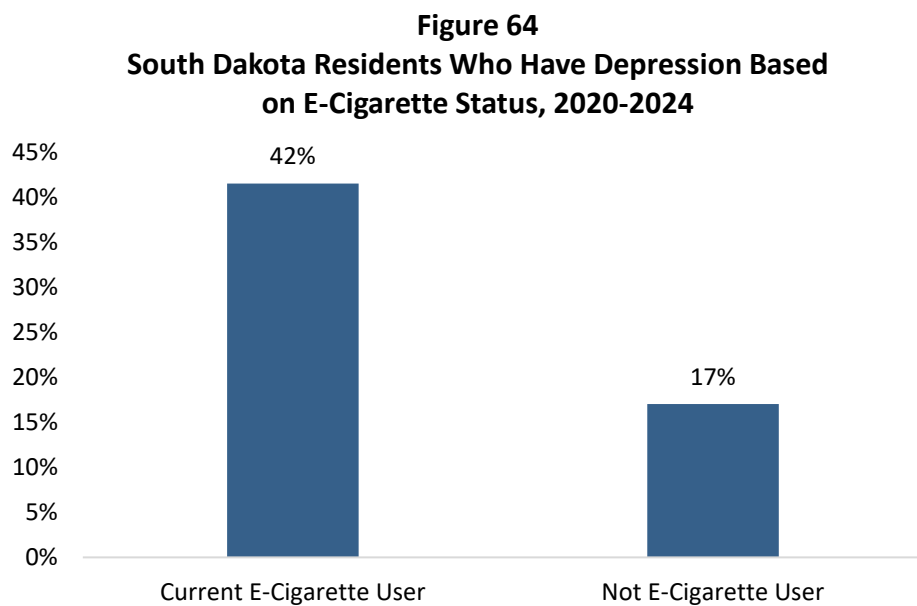


Table 30
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Depression, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	13%	11.7%	14.5%
	Female	24%	22.3%	25.5%
Age	18-29	25%	22.3%	28.2%
	30-39	20%	17.1%	23.0%
	40-49	18%	15.8%	21.3%
	50-59	19%	16.5%	21.9%
	60-69	17%	14.2%	19.1%
	70-79	13%	10.6%	14.8%
	80+	6%	4.3%	7.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	18%	16.6%	18.8%
	American Indian	20%	15.6%	25.7%
	American Indian/White	34%	23.2%	45.9%
	Hispanic	26%	19.7%	33.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	28%	25.5%	31.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	19%	16.6%	21.1%
	\$75,000+	13%	11.9%	15.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	20%	15.6%	25.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	18%	16.5%	20.6%
	Some Post-High School	20%	18.0%	21.9%
	College Graduate	16%	14.7%	17.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	19%	17.7%	20.9%
	Self-employed	12%	9.3%	15.4%
	Unemployed	31%	24.9%	37.5%
	Homemaker	19%	12.9%	26.9%
	Student	20%	14.8%	25.7%
	Retired	12%	10.7%	13.6%
	Unable to work	48%	41.6%	54.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	16%	14.6%	17.3%
	Divorced/Separated	27%	23.5%	30.6%
	Widowed	14%	11.0%	17.3%
	Never Married	22%	19.8%	24.7%
County	Minnehaha	20%	17.7%	21.9%
	Pennington	20%	18.0%	22.0%
	Lincoln	17%	14.2%	20.3%
	Brown	19%	16.6%	21.8%
	Brookings	22%	18.9%	24.7%
	Codington	19%	16.4%	20.8%
	Meade	21%	17.5%	24.5%
	Lawrence	26%	18.7%	33.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 64 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 42 percent of South Dakota residents who are current e-cigarette users also have depression.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

KIDNEY DISEASE

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have kidney disease? Do NOT include kidney stones, bladder infection, or incontinence.”

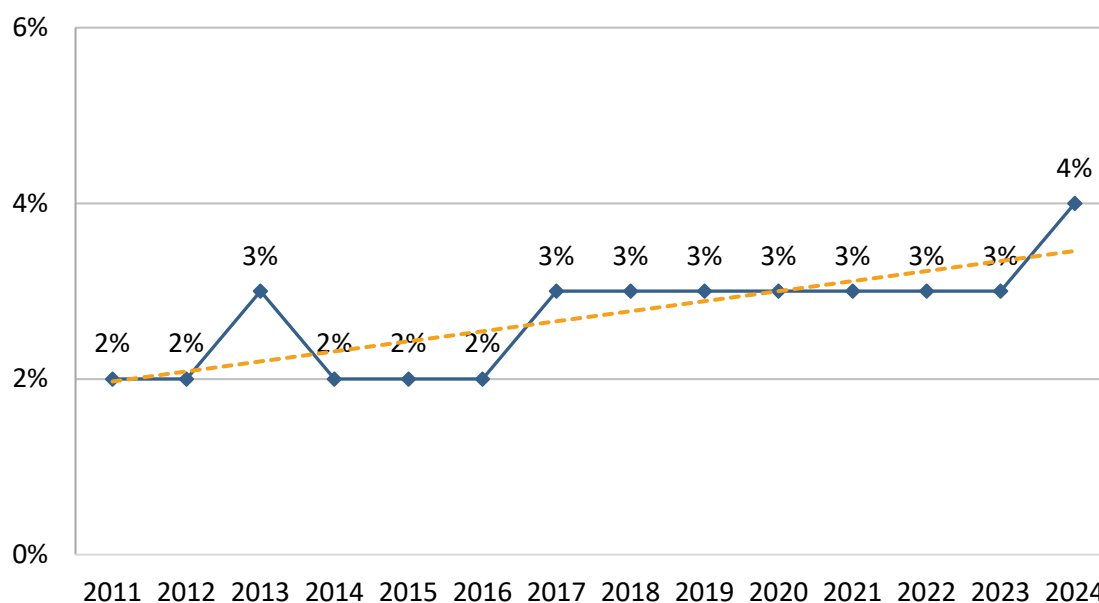
Prevalence of Kidney Disease

- South Dakota 4%
- Nationwide median 4%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have kidney disease has increased since 2011. In 2024, the percentage of those with kidney disease was four percent; an all-time high. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median.

Figure 65
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2011-2024



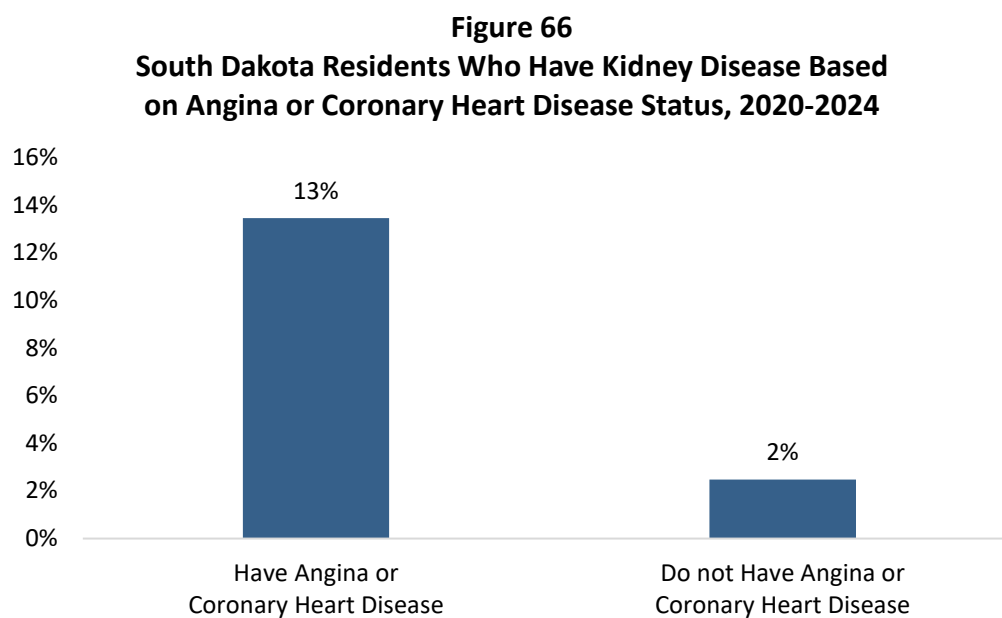
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 31
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	3%	2.2%	3.2%
	Female	3%	2.9%	4.1%
Age	18-29	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
	30-39	1%	0.7%	2.3%
	40-49	2%	1.1%	2.5%
	50-59	2%	1.6%	3.0%
	60-69	5%	3.6%	6.3%
	70-79	7%	5.9%	9.3%
	80+	9%	7.0%	12.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3%	2.7%	3.5%
	American Indian	3%	2.3%	3.7%
	American Indian/White	3%	1.1%	9.0%
	Hispanic	1%	0.7%	2.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	5%	4.2%	6.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3%	2.3%	3.8%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.3%	2.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	3%	1.8%	6.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.6%	4.1%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.4%	3.8%
	College Graduate	3%	2.2%	3.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	1%	0.8%	1.3%
	Self-employed	1%	0.9%	2.0%
	Unemployed	5%	2.5%	10.4%
	Homemaker	3%	1.9%	5.9%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%
	Retired	7%	6.1%	8.6%
	Unable to work	12%	8.1%	17.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.3%	3.4%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	3.4%	6.4%
	Widowed	7%	5.3%	9.1%
	Never Married	2%	1.1%	2.2%
County	Minnehaha	4%	2.9%	4.6%
	Pennington	3%	2.1%	3.5%
	Lincoln	2%	1.8%	3.3%
	Brown	3%	2.5%	3.8%
	Brookings	2%	1.7%	3.2%
	Codington	4%	2.9%	5.0%
	Meade	3%	1.9%	3.5%
	Lawrence	4%	2.4%	5.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 66 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 13 percent of South Dakota residents who have angina or coronary heart disease also have kidney disease.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

VISION IMPAIRMENT

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Are you blind, or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?”.

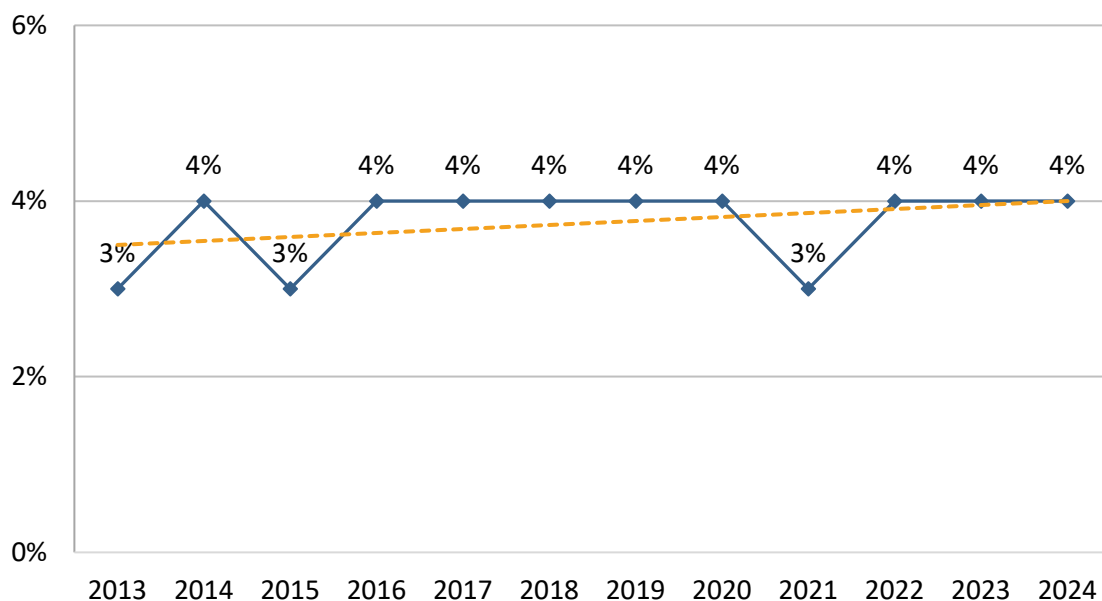
Prevalence of Vision Impairment

- South Dakota 4%
- There is no nationwide median for serious vision impairment

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have a serious vision impairment has remained steady since 2013.

Figure 67
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have a Serious Vision Impairment, 2013-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2024

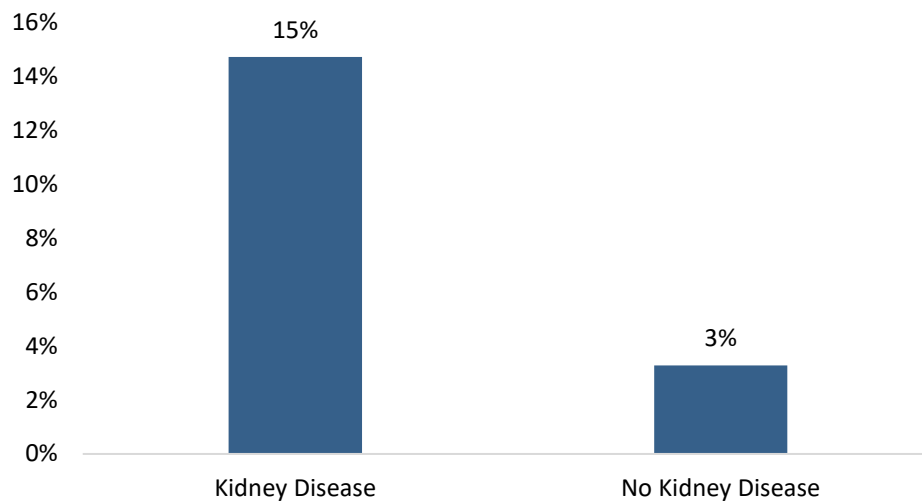
Table 32
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have a Serious Vision Impairment, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	3%	2.7%	4.1%
	Female	4%	3.4%	4.8%
Age	18-29	3%	1.9%	4.3%
	30-39	3%	2.1%	5.4%
	40-49	3%	1.9%	3.7%
	50-59	3%	2.4%	4.2%
	60-69	3%	2.5%	3.9%
	70-79	5%	3.6%	5.6%
	80+	12%	9.2%	15.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3%	2.7%	3.6%
	American Indian	9%	6.1%	12.7%
	American Indian/White	3%	1.4%	5.5%
	Hispanic	6%	3.1%	10.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	6.6%	9.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3%	2.6%	4.4%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.9%	1.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.0%	10.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.7%	5.9%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.7%	4.1%
	College Graduate	2%	1.6%	2.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.6%	2.7%
	Self-employed	2%	1.2%	2.8%
	Unemployed	9%	5.3%	13.8%
	Homemaker	6%	2.2%	14.4%
	Student	2%	1.1%	3.7%
	Retired	6%	4.9%	7.0%
	Unable to work	12%	9.2%	14.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.2%	3.4%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	4.5%	7.2%
	Widowed	8%	6.7%	10.3%
	Never Married	4%	2.7%	4.9%
County	Minnehaha	3%	2.2%	3.9%
	Pennington	5%	3.6%	5.8%
	Lincoln	3%	2.1%	3.8%
	Brown	4%	3.5%	5.4%
	Brookings	3%	2.1%	4.0%
	Codington	4%	2.8%	4.5%
	Meade	4%	3.2%	5.3%
	Lawrence	3%	2.1%	5.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 68 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 15 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease also have a serious vision impairment.

Figure 68
South Dakota Residents Who Have a Serious Vision
Impairment Based on Kidney Disease Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

ALCOHOL USE

DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

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

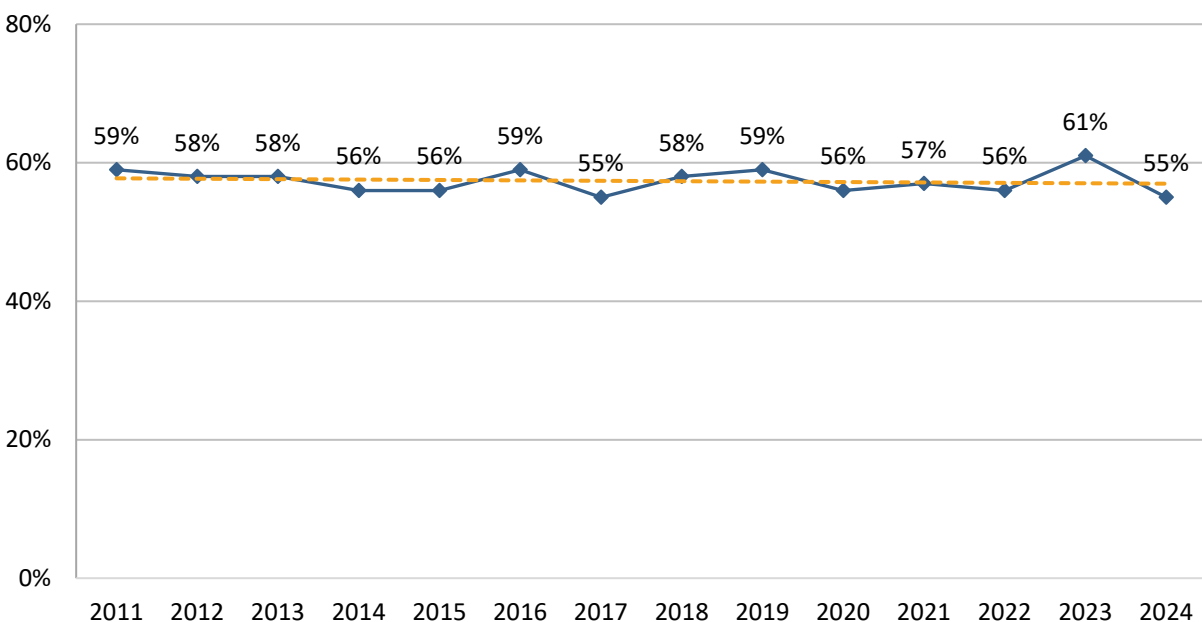
Prevalence of Drinking in Past 30 Days

- South Dakota 55%
- Nationwide median 52%

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days has been steady, however this went to 61 percent in 2023-an all-time high. In 2024, South Dakota was 55 percent, which is the lowest since 2017. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 52 percent.

Figure 69
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Report Drinking Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2024



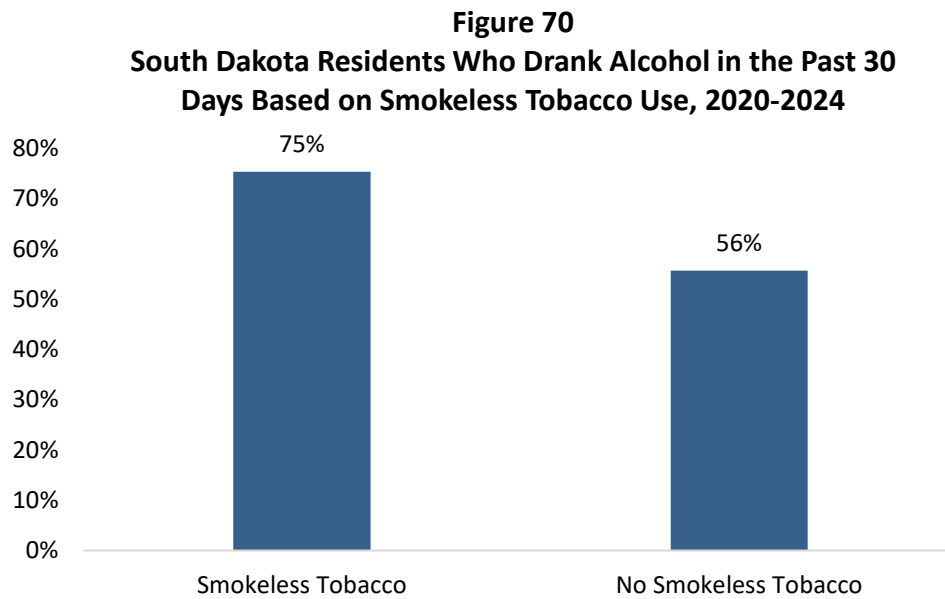
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 33
South Dakotans Who Report Drinking Alcohol In the Past 30 Days, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	62%	60.3%	64.0%
	Female	51%	49.3%	53.3%
Age	18-29	56%	52.3%	59.6%
	30-39	65%	60.8%	68.1%
	40-49	64%	60.5%	67.8%
	50-59	59%	55.3%	61.7%
	60-69	55%	51.8%	57.8%
	70-79	48%	44.3%	51.2%
	80+	35%	30.2%	39.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	59%	58.0%	60.9%
	American Indian	35%	30.0%	40.3%
	American Indian/White	45%	33.1%	57.7%
	Hispanic	50%	42.6%	57.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	45%	41.9%	47.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	57%	54.0%	59.5%
	\$75,000+	70%	68.1%	72.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	41%	34.8%	47.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	50%	47.1%	52.2%
	Some Post-High School	60%	57.1%	61.9%
	College Graduate	66%	64.1%	68.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	63%	60.6%	64.6%
	Self-employed	65%	60.2%	68.6%
	Unemployed	44%	37.2%	51.8%
	Homemaker	40%	31.6%	49.2%
	Student	55%	47.9%	62.8%
	Retired	49%	46.8%	51.8%
	Unable to work	29%	24.1%	35.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	61%	59.0%	62.6%
	Divorced/Separated	54%	50.2%	57.5%
	Widowed	39%	34.5%	43.3%
	Never Married	54%	51.0%	57.2%
County	Minnehaha	59%	56.1%	61.2%
	Pennington	57%	54.6%	59.7%
	Lincoln	62%	58.8%	65.7%
	Brown	55%	52.4%	58.0%
	Brookings	59%	55.8%	62.4%
	Codington	57%	54.3%	60.1%
	Meade	57%	53.8%	61.0%
	Lawrence	62%	55.6%	67.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 70 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 75 percent of South Dakota residents who use smokeless tobacco also drank alcohol in the past 30 days.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

BINGE DRINKING

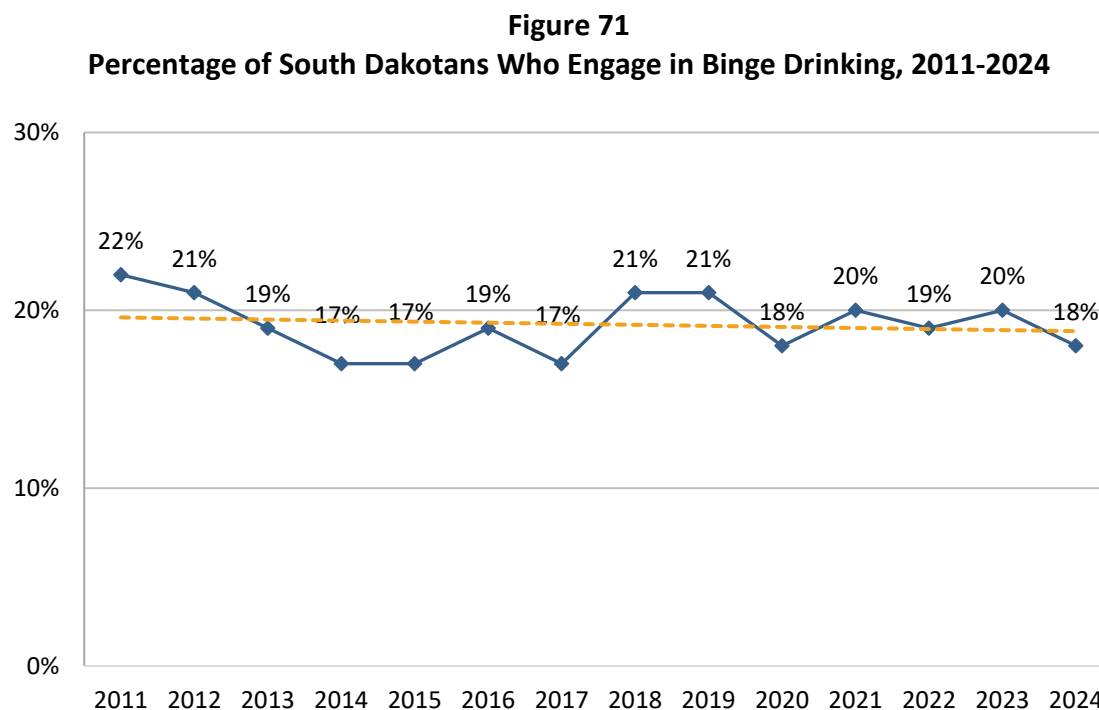
Definition: South Dakotan males who report having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion or females who have four or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month.

Prevalence of Binge Drinking

- South Dakota 18%
- Nationwide median 16%

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who were binge drinkers has slightly decreased. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 16 percent who binge drink.



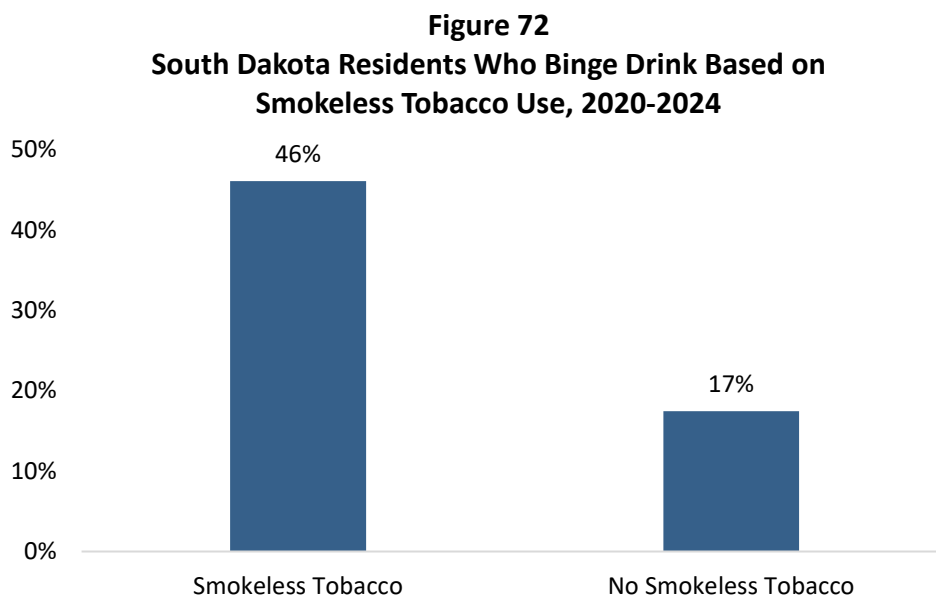
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 34
South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	24%	22.5%	26.0%
	Female	14%	12.4%	15.1%
Age	18-29	28%	24.6%	31.0%
	30-39	27%	23.3%	30.0%
	40-49	25%	22.1%	28.4%
	50-59	19%	16.2%	21.5%
	60-69	11%	9.1%	12.5%
	70-79	4%	3.3%	5.9%
	80+	3%	1.9%	5.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	19%	18.0%	20.4%
	American Indian	17%	13.9%	21.6%
	American Indian/White	21%	12.9%	31.2%
	Hispanic	20%	14.5%	26.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	19%	16.2%	21.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	18%	16.1%	20.5%
	\$75,000+	23%	20.9%	24.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	17%	12.5%	21.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	18%	16.1%	20.4%
	Some Post-High School	20%	18.4%	22.5%
	College Graduate	19%	17.2%	20.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	24%	22.4%	25.7%
	Self-employed	21%	17.9%	25.4%
	Unemployed	19%	13.8%	24.7%
	Homemaker	4%	2.6%	5.7%
	Student	29%	22.3%	37.2%
	Retired	7%	5.5%	8.3%
	Unable to work	10%	6.7%	14.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	17%	15.6%	18.4%
	Divorced/Separated	22%	18.5%	25.0%
	Widowed	7%	5.0%	10.4%
	Never Married	27%	23.9%	29.5%
County	Minnehaha	20%	17.7%	22.0%
	Pennington	17%	15.0%	19.2%
	Lincoln	19%	16.5%	21.5%
	Brown	20%	17.9%	22.3%
	Brookings	22%	19.8%	25.4%
	Codington	21%	18.2%	23.3%
	Meade	18%	15.2%	21.3%
	Lawrence	16%	11.9%	20.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 72 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 46 percent of South Dakota residents who use smokeless tobacco also binge drink.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

HEAVY DRINKING

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

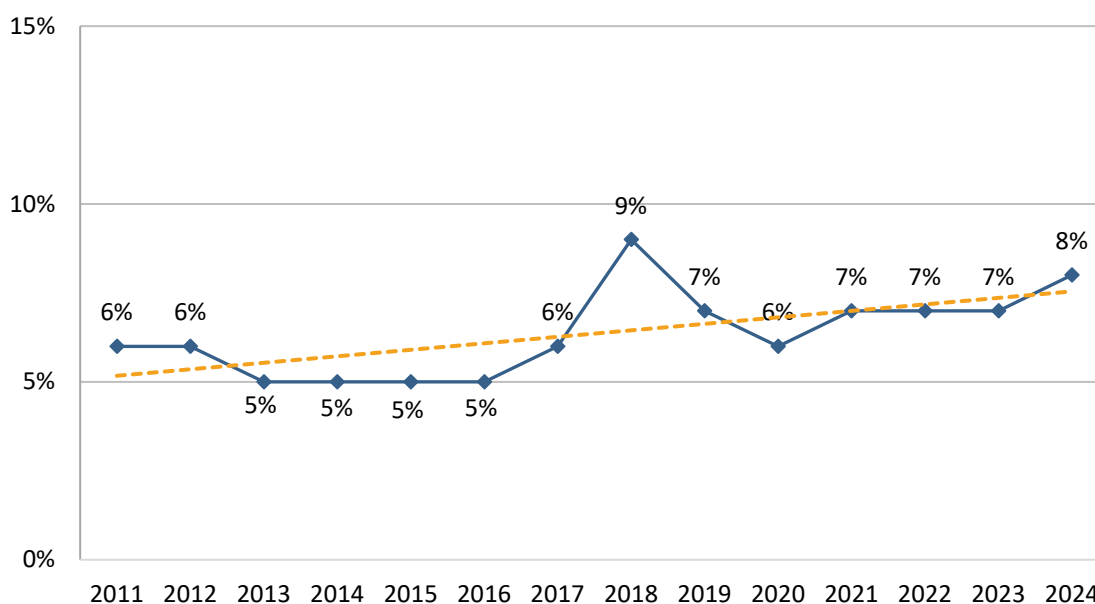
Prevalence of Heavy Drinking

- South Dakota 8%
- Nationwide median 6%

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who report heavy drinking has slowly increased since 2011. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of six percent who drink heavily.

Figure 73
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

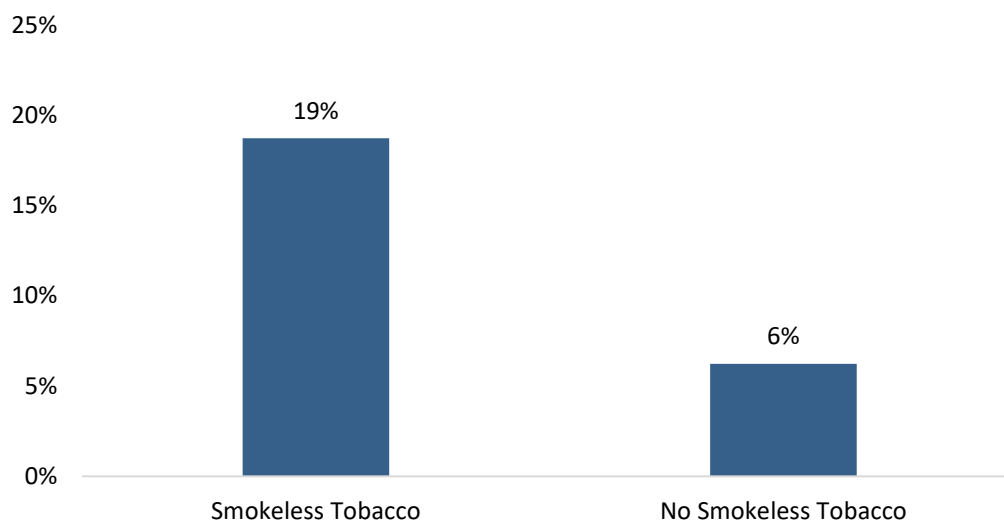
Table 35
South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	8%	7.0%	9.4%
	Female	6%	4.9%	6.6%
Age	18-29	8%	6.0%	9.4%
	30-39	9%	6.4%	11.1%
	40-49	9%	6.9%	11.4%
	50-59	7%	5.1%	8.4%
	60-69	6%	4.8%	7.9%
	70-79	4%	2.7%	5.0%
	80+	4%	1.9%	7.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	7%	6.5%	8.1%
	American Indian	5%	3.8%	7.0%
	American Indian/White	5%	2.6%	8.4%
	Hispanic	5%	3.2%	9.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	7%	5.9%	9.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	4.9%	7.2%
	\$75,000+	8%	7.1%	9.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	9%	6.4%	13.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.4%	8.0%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.1%	9.0%
	College Graduate	6%	5.0%	7.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	8%	6.7%	8.9%
	Self-employed	10%	7.1%	13.1%
	Unemployed	6%	4.0%	8.9%
	Homemaker	3%	1.7%	5.9%
	Student	6%	3.0%	10.1%
	Retired	5%	3.8%	6.2%
	Unable to work	5%	2.6%	8.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	5.7%	7.8%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.3%	10.3%
	Widowed	5%	3.2%	7.6%
	Never Married	7%	6.1%	9.1%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.4%	8.1%
	Pennington	7%	5.3%	8.1%
	Lincoln	6%	5.0%	8.2%
	Brown	7%	5.3%	8.1%
	Brookings	9%	7.1%	11.0%
	Codington	9%	6.8%	10.8%
	Meade	8%	6.0%	10.4%
	Lawrence	10%	6.5%	13.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 74 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 19 percent of South Dakota residents who use smokeless tobacco also engage in heavy drinking.

Figure 74
South Dakota Residents Who Engage in Heavy Drinking Based
on Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

FAIR OR POOR HEALTH STATUS

Definition: South Dakotans who report having fair or poor health from possible response choices of “excellent”, “very good”, “good”, “fair”, or “poor”.

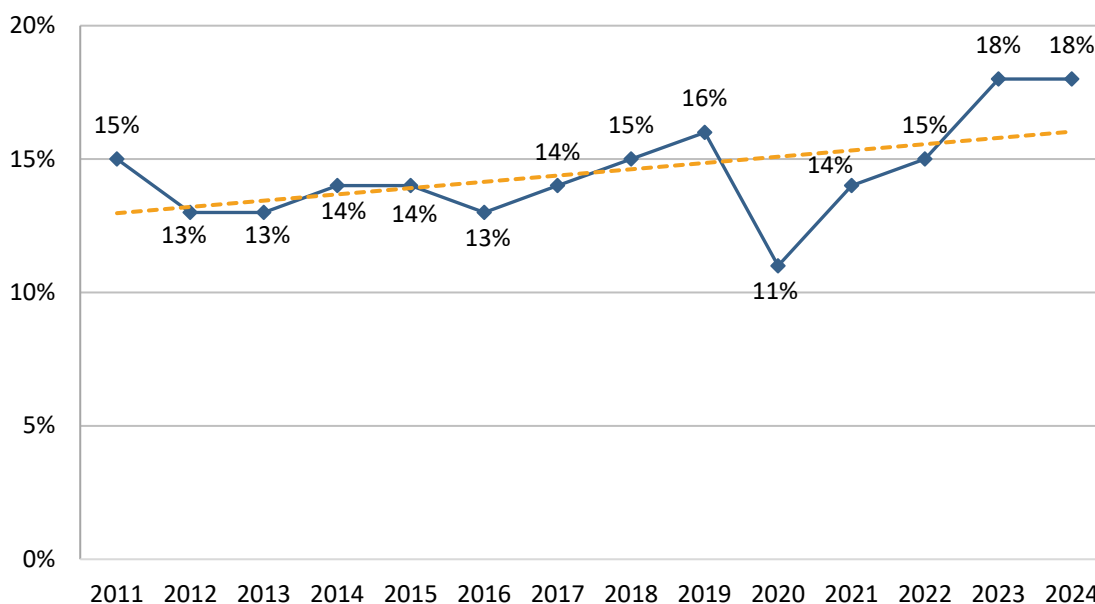
Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health

- South Dakota 18%
- Nationwide median 19%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans with fair or poor health has been increasing since 2011. In 2023 and 2024, 18 percent of South Dakotans report they have fair or poor health-the highest this has ever been. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 19 percent who report fair or poor health.

Figure 75
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

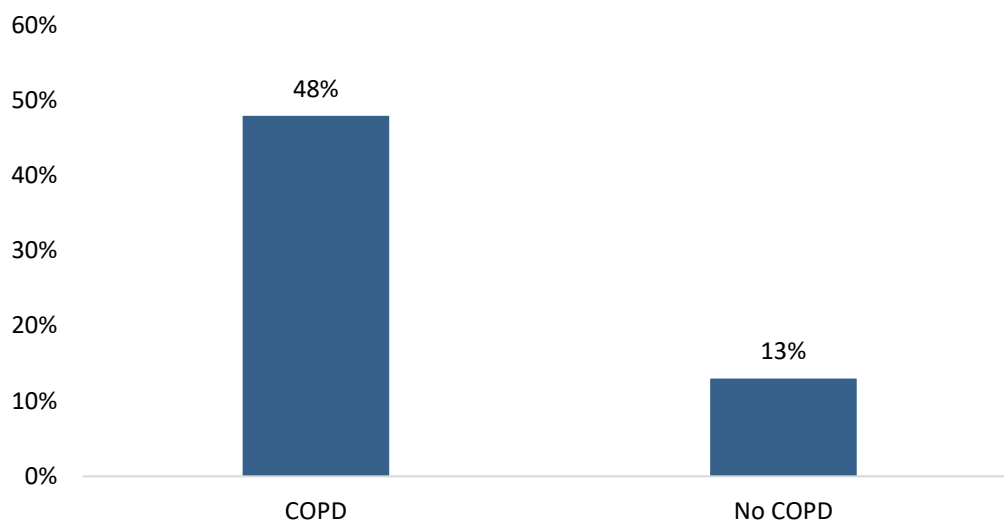
Table 36
South Dakotans Who Report Fair or Poor Health, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	8%	7.1%	9.2%
	Female	10%	9.1%	11.4%
Age	18-29	9%	6.9%	10.9%
	30-39	9%	7.4%	12.1%
	40-49	8%	6.1%	9.3%
	50-59	11%	8.6%	12.7%
	60-69	10%	8.0%	11.6%
	70-79	9%	7.6%	11.1%
	80+	9%	6.5%	11.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White,	8%	7.6%	9.2%
	American Indian	13%	10.2%	16.7%
	American Indian/White	19%	9.4%	33.8%
	Hispanic	15%	10.1%	21.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	17%	14.8%	19.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	9%	7.3%	10.0%
	\$75,000+	4%	3.4%	5.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	8.3%	15.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	9.0%	12.1%
	Some Post-High School	10%	8.6%	11.4%
	College Graduate	6%	5.1%	7.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	6%	5.0%	6.8%
	Self-employed	6%	4.0%	8.2%
	Unemployed	23%	17.2%	29.0%
	Homemaker	8%	5.3%	13.2%
	Student	9%	5.4%	14.3%
	Retired	10%	8.2%	11.2%
	Unable to work	48%	41.8%	54.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	6.6%	8.6%
	Divorced/Separated	16%	13.5%	18.5%
	Widowed	12%	8.9%	15.2%
	Never Married	9%	7.4%	10.8%
County	Minnehaha	9%	8.0%	11.1%
	Pennington	10%	8.8%	11.9%
	Lincoln	7%	5.6%	9.5%
	Brown	9%	7.9%	11.0%
	Brookings	9%	7.3%	11.5%
	Codington	9%	7.5%	10.7%
	Meade	9%	7.6%	10.9%
	Lawrence	15%	8.3%	24.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 76 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 48 percent of South Dakota residents who have COPD also report having fair or poor health.

Figure 76
South Dakota Residents Who Report Fair or Poor Health
Based on COPD Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

PHYSICAL HEALTH NOT GOOD

Definition: South Dakotans who report their physical health was not good for 30 days of the past 30, including physical illness and injury.

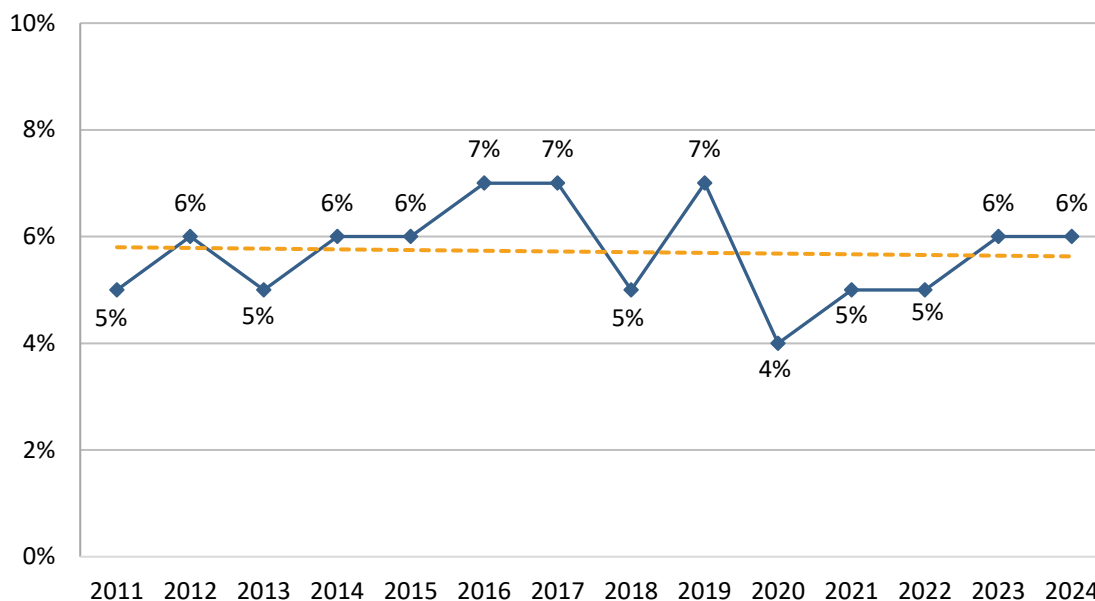
Prevalence of Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30

- South Dakota 6%
- There is no nationwide median for physical health not good

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who report their physical health was not good for 30 days of the past 30 has remained steady.

Figure 77
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2024



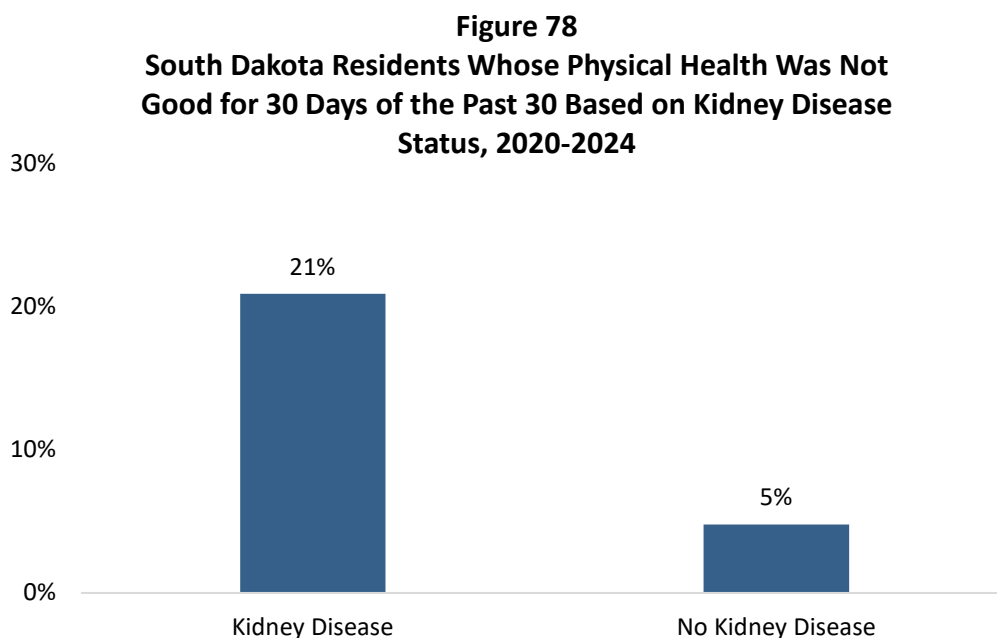
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 37
South Dakotans Who Reported Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	5%	4.7%	6.2%
	Female	5%	4.5%	6.0%
Age	18-29	2%	1.2%	2.8%
	30-39	3%	1.9%	4.2%
	40-49	4%	3.0%	5.6%
	50-59	6%	5.1%	7.7%
	60-69	9%	7.3%	10.9%
	70-79	9%	6.9%	10.5%
	80+	8%	6.1%	10.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	5%	4.8%	6.0%
	American Indian	6%	4.9%	7.9%
	American Indian/White	6%	3.0%	10.3%
	Hispanic	3%	1.6%	7.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	8.3%	11.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	3.9%	5.7%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.1%	3.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	5.7%	11.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.0%	7.2%
	Some Post-High School	6%	4.7%	6.5%
	College Graduate	3%	2.7%	4.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	2.0%	3.0%
	Self-employed	4%	2.8%	5.9%
	Unemployed	8%	5.2%	13.3%
	Homemaker	4%	2.1%	5.9%
	Student	2%	0.6%	3.7%
	Retired	8%	6.5%	8.7%
	Unable to work	39%	33.2%	45.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.8%	5.2%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.5%	12.4%
	Widowed	10%	7.4%	12.3%
	Never Married	4%	2.8%	4.7%
County	Minnehaha	6%	4.8%	7.0%
	Pennington	5%	4.5%	6.6%
	Lincoln	4%	2.9%	5.2%
	Brown	6%	5.4%	7.8%
	Brookings	4%	3.5%	5.7%
	Codington	5%	3.7%	6.1%
	Meade	6%	4.9%	8.1%
	Lawrence	6%	4.1%	8.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

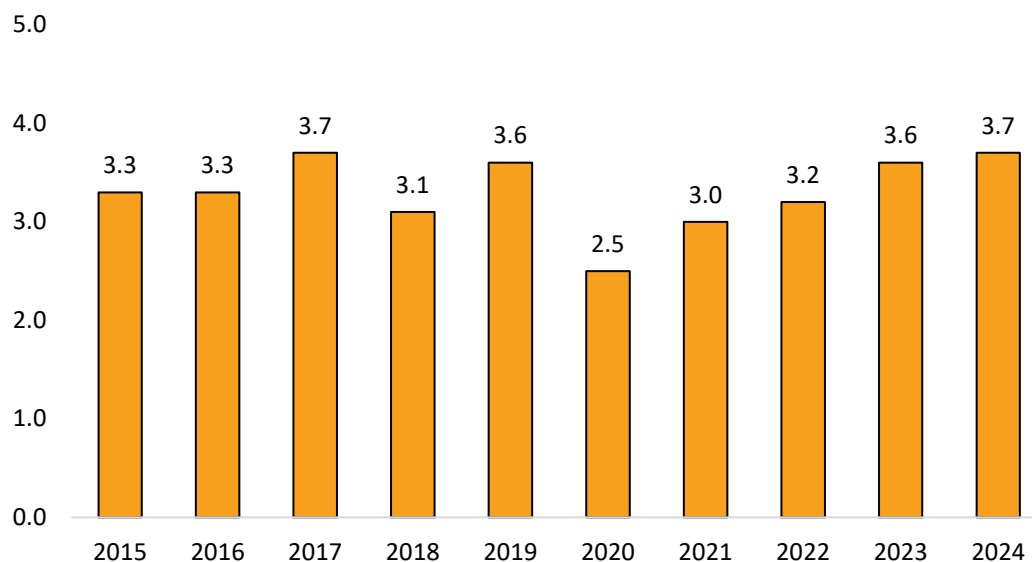
Figure 78 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 21 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease also report their physical health is not good.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 79 shows the average number of days South Dakotans stated their physical health was not good for the past 30 days. In 2024, the average number of days their physical health was not good was 3.7, an increase from each of the past six years.

Figure 79
Average Number of Days South Dakotans' Physical Health Was Not Good in the Past 30 Days, 2015-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2024

MENTAL HEALTH NOT GOOD

Definition: South Dakotans who report their mental health was not good for 20 to 30 days of the past 30, including stress, depression, and problems with emotions.

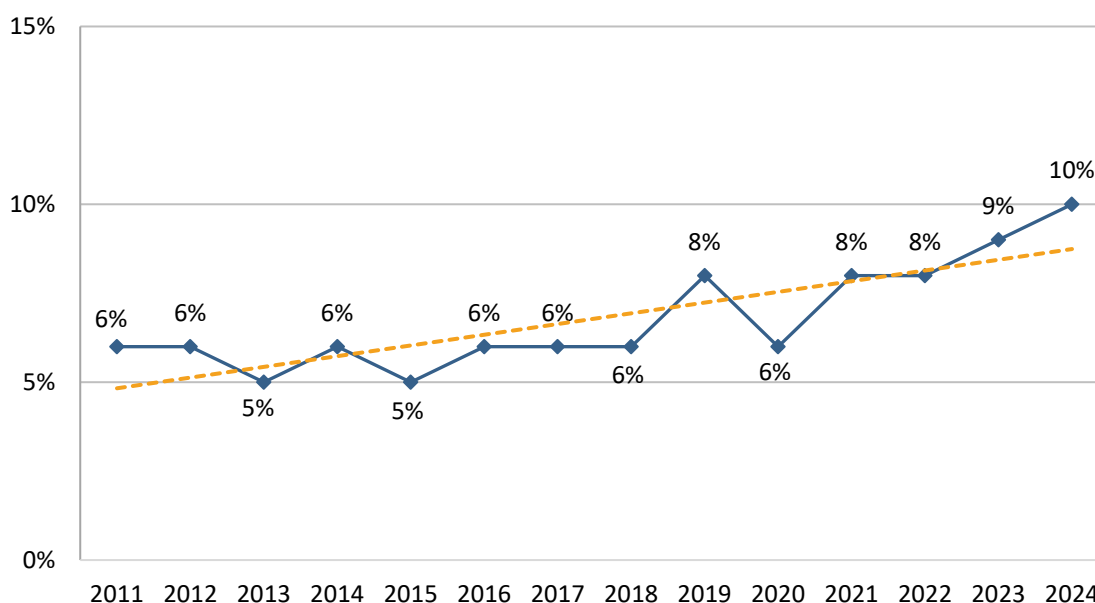
Prevalence of Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30

- South Dakota 7%
- There is no nationwide median for poor mental health

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who report their mental health was not good for 20 to 30 days of the past 30 has been steadily increasing. In 2024, South Dakota reached 10 percent which is an all-time high since this question was first asked.

Figure 80
Percentage of South Dakotans Stating Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2024



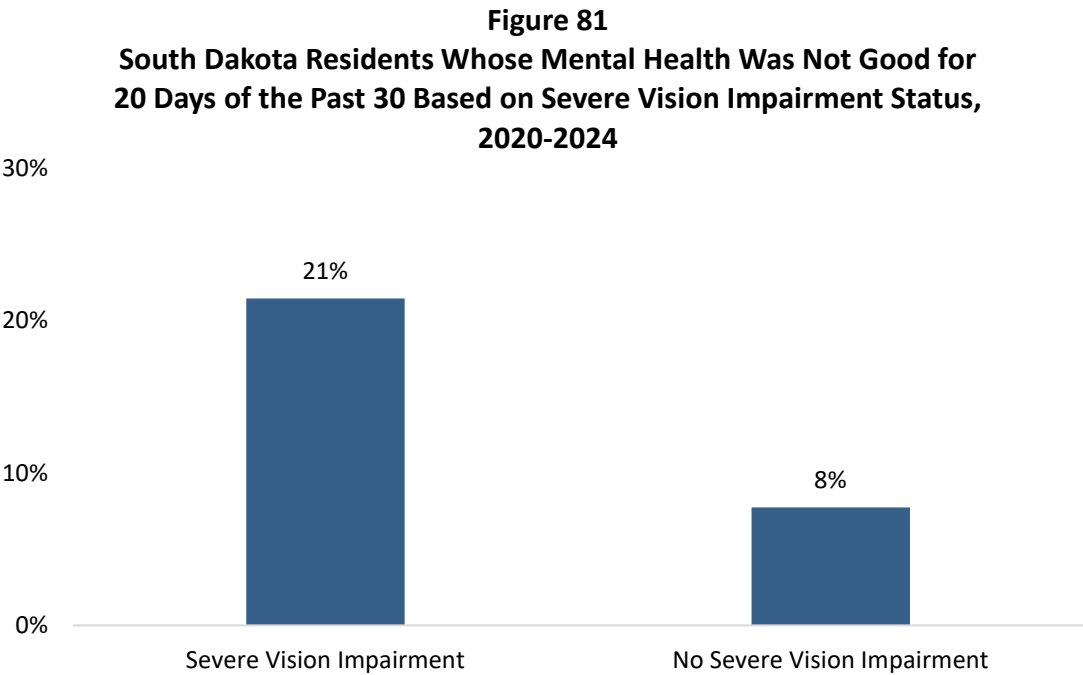
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 38
South Dakotans Stating Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	7%	6.1%	8.1%
	Female	9%	8.2%	10.5%
Age	18-29	12%	10.0%	14.1%
	30-39	10%	8.2%	13.0%
	40-49	7%	5.8%	9.1%
	50-59	7%	6.2%	9.0%
	60-69	6%	4.8%	8.7%
	70-79	5%	3.9%	6.4%
	80+	4%	2.3%	6.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	8%	7.0%	8.5%
	American Indian	11%	7.4%	15.6%
	American Indian/White	23%	13.4%	37.8%
	Hispanic	8%	5.2%	13.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	14%	12.0%	15.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.8%	10.1%
	\$75,000+	4%	3.2%	5.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	9%	7.0%	12.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	8.2%	11.3%
	Some Post-High School	9%	7.8%	10.7%
	College Graduate	5%	4.2%	6.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	8%	7.0%	9.2%
	Self-employed	6%	3.9%	8.9%
	Unemployed	19%	13.6%	25.1%
	Homemaker	6%	3.3%	9.5%
	Student	10%	6.8%	13.7%
	Retired	4%	3.4%	5.1%
	Unable to work	25%	20.3%	30.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.6%	6.1%
	Divorced/Separated	14%	11.0%	17.2%
	Widowed	7%	5.1%	9.1%
	Never Married	13%	10.9%	14.9%
County	Minnehaha	9%	7.4%	10.5%
	Pennington	9%	7.5%	10.5%
	Lincoln	7%	4.7%	9.8%
	Brown	8%	6.4%	9.3%
	Brookings	9%	7.5%	11.3%
	Codington	8%	6.4%	9.5%
	Meade	9%	7.1%	11.2%
	Lawrence	12%	5.7%	22.2%

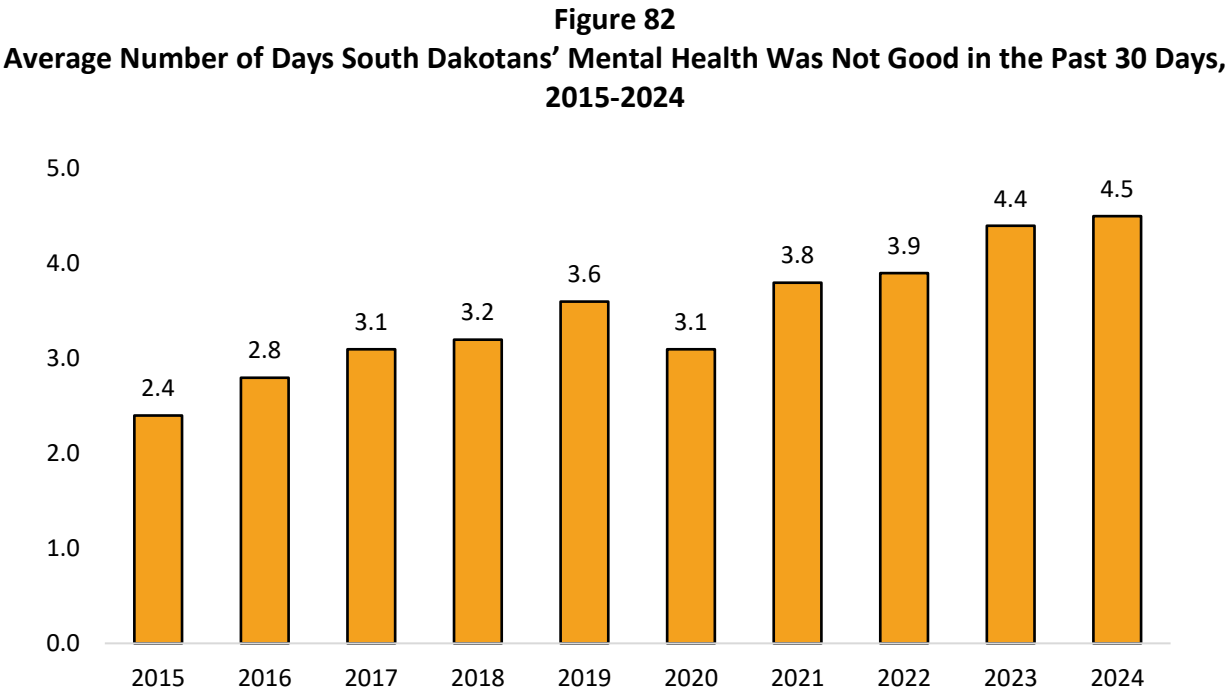
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 81 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 21 percent of South Dakota residents who have a severe vision impairment also say their mental health was not good for 20-30 days of the past 30.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 82 shows the average number of days South Dakotans stated their mental health was not good for the past 30 days. In 2024, the average number of days was 4.5-the highest average number of days over the past 10 years.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2024

USUAL ACTIVITIES UNATTAINABLE

Definition: South Dakotans who report poor physical or mental health kept them from doing their usual activities for 10 to 30 days of the past 30 days, such as self-care, work, or recreation.

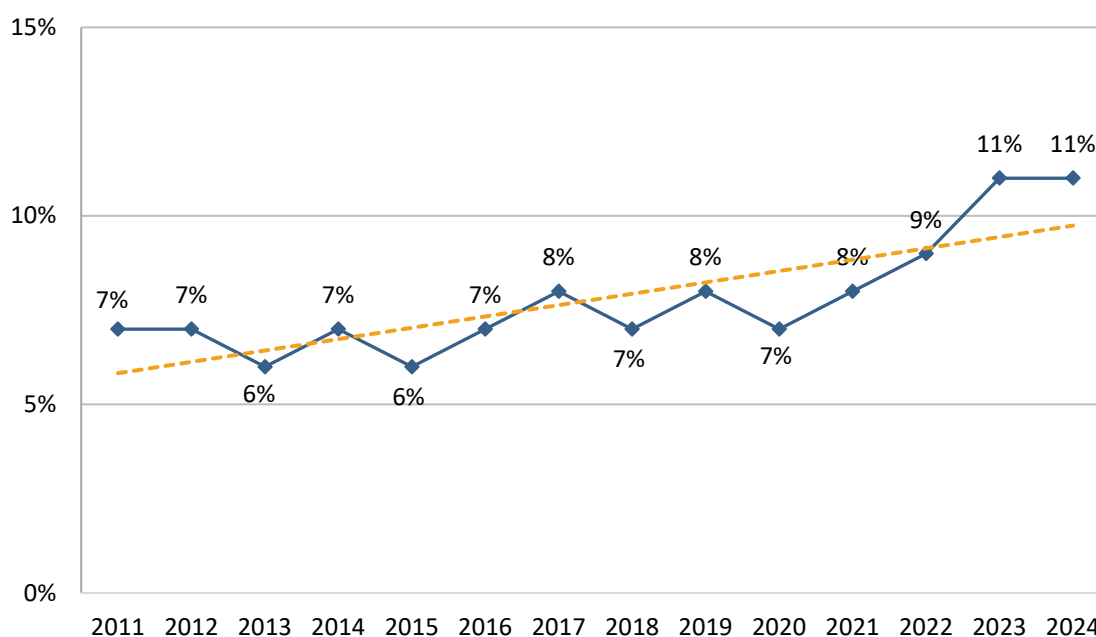
Prevalence of Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30

- South Dakota 11%
- There is no nationwide median for usual activities unattainable.

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans with poor physical or mental health keeping them from their usual activities has been increasing since 2011. In 2024, 11 percent of South Dakotans said poor physical or mental health kept them from their usual activities.

Figure 83
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Usual Activities Unattainable For 10-30 Days of the Past 30 Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health, 2011-2024



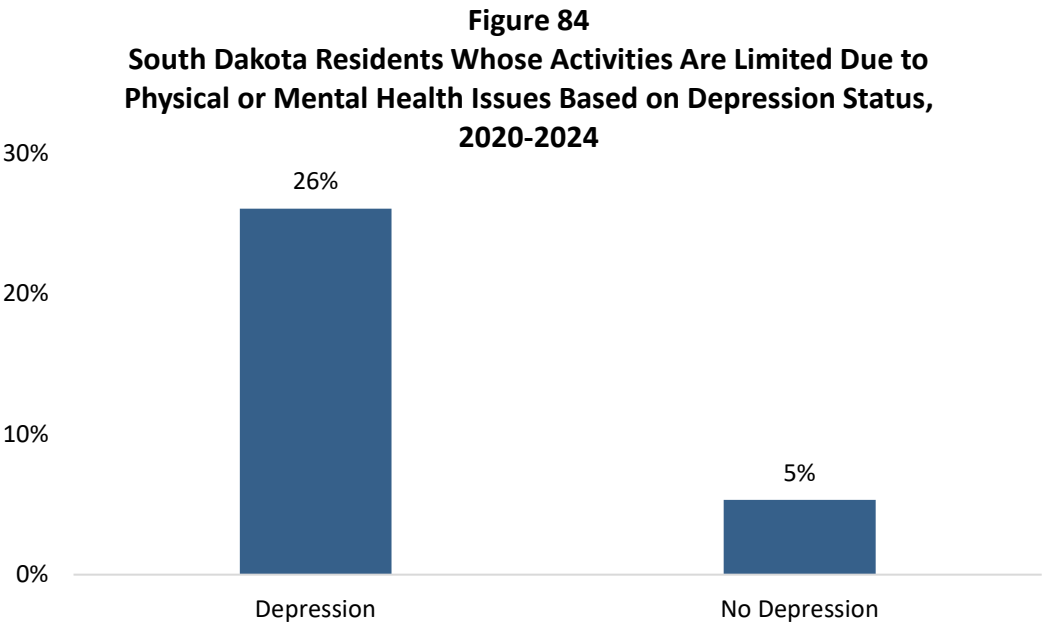
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 39
South Dakotans Reporting Usual Activities Unattainable For 10-30 Days of the Past 30 Due to
Poor Physical or Mental Health, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	16%	14.6%	17.5%
	Female	14%	13.1%	15.8%
Age	18-29	12%	9.2%	14.2%
	30-39	10%	7.8%	12.0%
	40-49	10%	8.6%	12.5%
	50-59	17%	14.6%	19.8%
	60-69	21%	18.3%	23.5%
	70-79	22%	19.4%	25.2%
	80+	22%	18.0%	25.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	14%	13.2%	15.3%
	American Indian	22%	18.6%	25.7%
	American Indian/White	28%	17.2%	41.8%
	Hispanic	20%	14.5%	28.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	27%	24.1%	29.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	15%	12.9%	16.8%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.8%	8.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	27%	21.8%	32.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	18%	16.6%	20.5%
	Some Post-High School	14%	12.7%	15.8%
	College Graduate	9%	7.8%	10.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	10%	9.3%	11.8%
	Self-employed	9%	6.8%	12.0%
	Unemployed	27%	21.3%	34.3%
	Homemaker	15%	10.5%	22.3%
	Student	6%	3.3%	11.9%
	Retired	20%	18.5%	22.4%
	Unable to work	61%	55.4%	67.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	11.4%	13.9%
	Divorced/Separated	26%	22.7%	28.9%
	Widowed	25%	20.9%	28.8%
	Never Married	13%	11.3%	15.2%
County	Minnehaha	13%	11.4%	14.8%
	Pennington	15%	13.7%	17.4%
	Lincoln	11%	9.2%	13.9%
	Brown	13%	11.8%	15.0%
	Brookings	10%	8.8%	11.9%
	Codington	13%	11.2%	14.5%
	Meade	13%	11.1%	15.0%
	Lawrence	17%	10.9%	26.2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

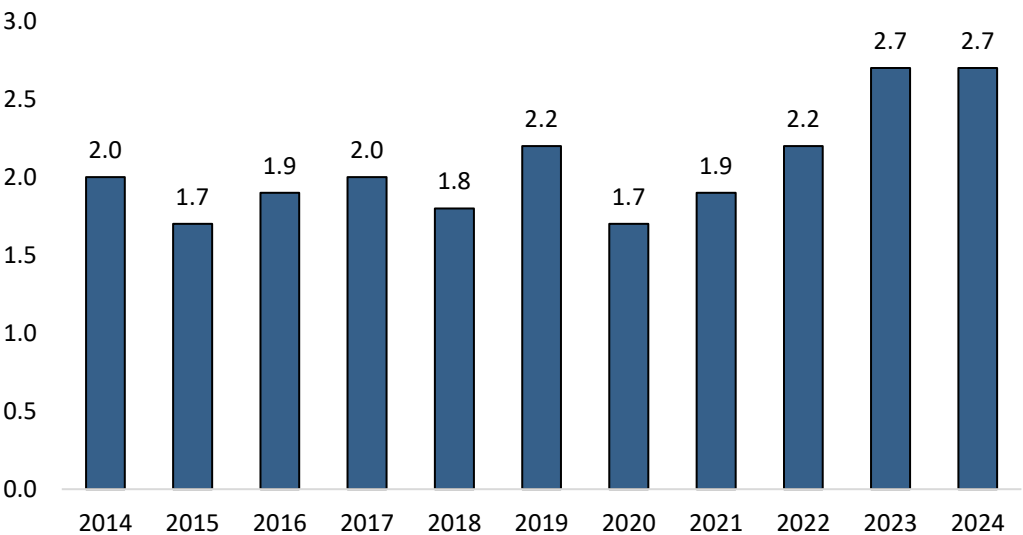
Figure 84 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 26 percent of South Dakota residents with depression also have limited activities due to poor physical or mental health.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 85 shows the average number of days in the past 30 days where poor physical or mental health kept South Dakotans from doing their usual activities. For the past 10 years the average number of days has ranged from 1.7 to 2.7 days.

Figure 85
Average Number of Days Poor Physical or Mental Health Kept South Dakotans From Doing Their Usual Activities In the Past 30 Days, 2014-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2024

HEALTH INSURANCE

ADULT HEALTH INSURANCE, AGES 18-64

Definition: South Dakotans, aged 18-64, who do not have health insurance, prepaid plans such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs), or government plans such as Medicare or Indian Health Service.

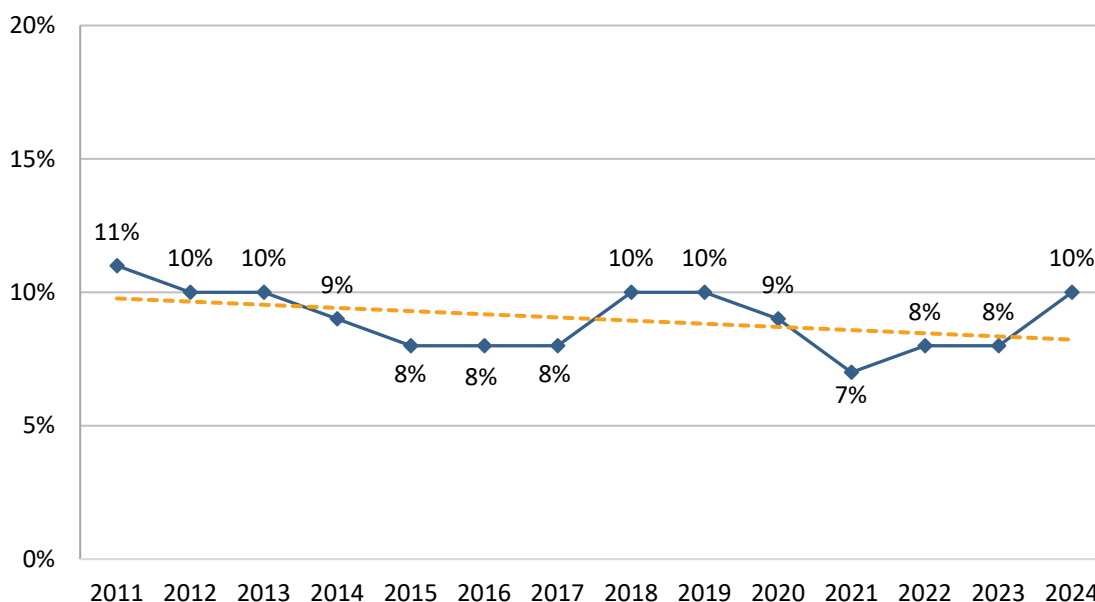
Prevalence of No Health Insurance

- South Dakota 10%
- There is no nationwide median for health insurance

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans, ages 18 to 64, without health insurance has been decreasing since 2011. In 2024, 10 percent of South Dakotans, ages 18-64, had no health insurance.

Figure 86
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 40
South Dakotans, Aged 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2020-2024

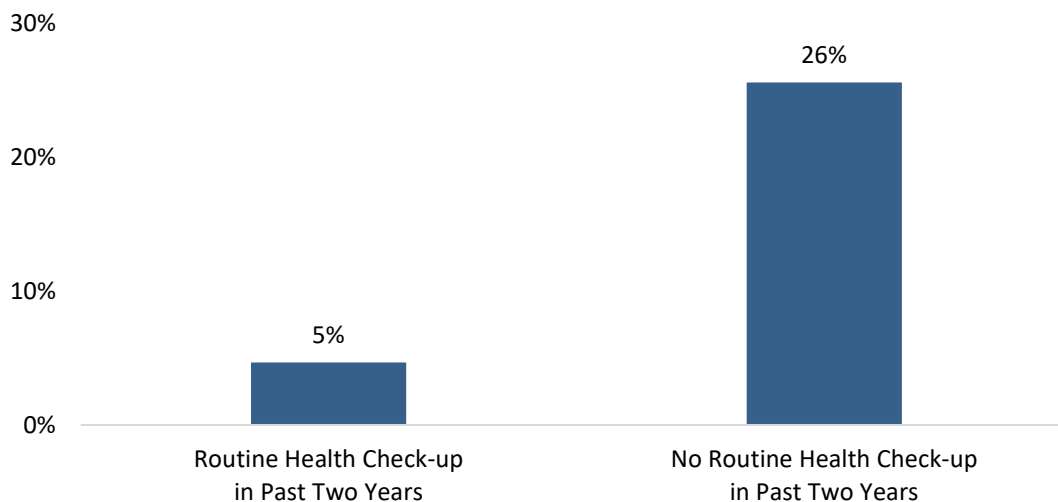
		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	10%	8.1%	11.3%
	Female	7%	5.6%	8.5%
Age	18-29	13%	9.9%	15.9%
	30-39	9%	7.0%	11.9%
	40-49	7%	5.7%	9.7%
	50-59	6%	4.1%	7.9%
	60-69	4%	2.7%	5.8%
	70-79	-		
	80+	-		
Race/Ethnicity	White	8%	6.5%	8.8%
	American Indian	5%	3.3%	7.9%
	American Indian/White	14%	7.4%	24.5%
	Hispanic	20%	13.5%	27.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	15%	12.6%	18.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	9%	6.8%	12.0%
	\$75,000+	3%	1.8%	3.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	20%	14.2%	27.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	8.6%	12.4%
	Some Post-High School	8%	6.3%	10.3%
	College Graduate	3%	2.3%	4.4%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	7%	5.4%	7.9%
	Self-employed	12%	9.3%	16.4%
	Unemployed	29%	21.8%	36.8%
	Homemaker	11%	5.6%	21.8%
	Student	7%	3.3%	16.0%
	Retired	5%	2.2%	9.6%
	Unable to work	3%	1.9%	5.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.3%	6.6%
	Divorced/Separated	12%	9.1%	15.5%
	Widowed	6%	3.0%	12.4%
	Never Married	13%	10.9%	16.4%
County	Minnehaha	8%	6.4%	9.9%
	Pennington	9%	7.3%	11.1%
	Lincoln	4%	2.5%	7.3%
	Brown	6%	4.8%	8.7%
	Brookings	5%	3.4%	8.1%
	Codington	6%	4.5%	9.3%
	Meade	10%	7.1%	13.9%
	Lawrence	6%	3.3%	10.1%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 87 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 26 percent of South Dakota residents (18-64) who have not had a routine health check-up within the past two years do not have health insurance.

Figure 87
South Dakota Residents, Ages 18-64, Without Health Insurance
Based on Routine Check-up, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

As shown in Table 41, employer-based coverage was the most common type of health insurance reported by South Dakotans for the past 14 years. The second most common was insurance through a private plan.

Table 41
Type of Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, 2011-2024

Type of Health Insurance	2011-2015	2012-2016	2013-2017	2014-2018	2015-2019	2016-2020	2017-2021	2018-2022	2019-2023	2020-2024
Employer based coverage	59%	59%	59%	58%	58%	57%	58%	57%	56%	55%
Private plan	12%	13%	13%	13%	13%	14%	13%	14%	14%	14%
Medicaid	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%
Military	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Medicare	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
The Indian Health Service	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Some other source	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%
None	9%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 42 displays how long it has been since South Dakotans had a routine checkup and whether they had health insurance. The majority of insured South Dakotans, 73 percent, stated they had a routine checkup within the past year, while 37 percent of uninsured South Dakotans had a routine checkup within the past year.

The percent of uninsured South Dakotans who stated that they had a routine checkup five or more years ago was 28 percent, while only six percent of South Dakotans with health insurance had a routine checkup five or more years ago.

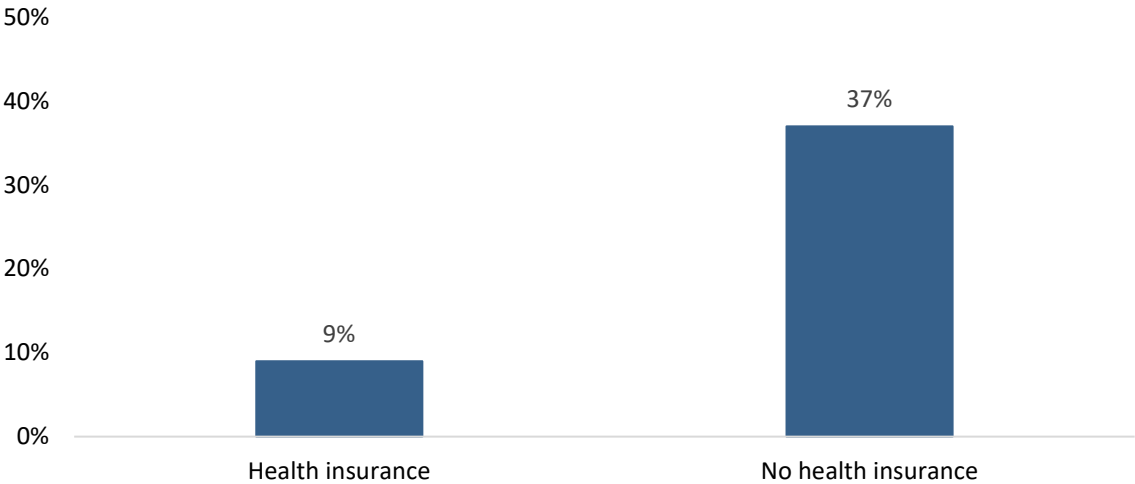
Table 42
How Long Since South Dakotans Last Visited a Doctor for a Routine Checkup, 2017-2024

	Health Insurance	No Health Insurance
Within the past year	73%	37%
Within the past 2 years	12%	12%
Within the past 5 years	7%	17%
5 or more years ago	6%	28%
Never	1%	6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2024

Figure 88 shows the percentage of South Dakotans, ages 18-64, who were asked if there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost. Thirty-seven percent of South Dakotans without health insurance answered yes to this question.

Figure 88
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 18-64, Who Needed to See a Doctor But Could Not Because of the Cost, 2017-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2024

ROUTINE CHECKUP

Definition: South Dakotans who have visited a doctor for a routine checkup within the past two years. A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, or condition.

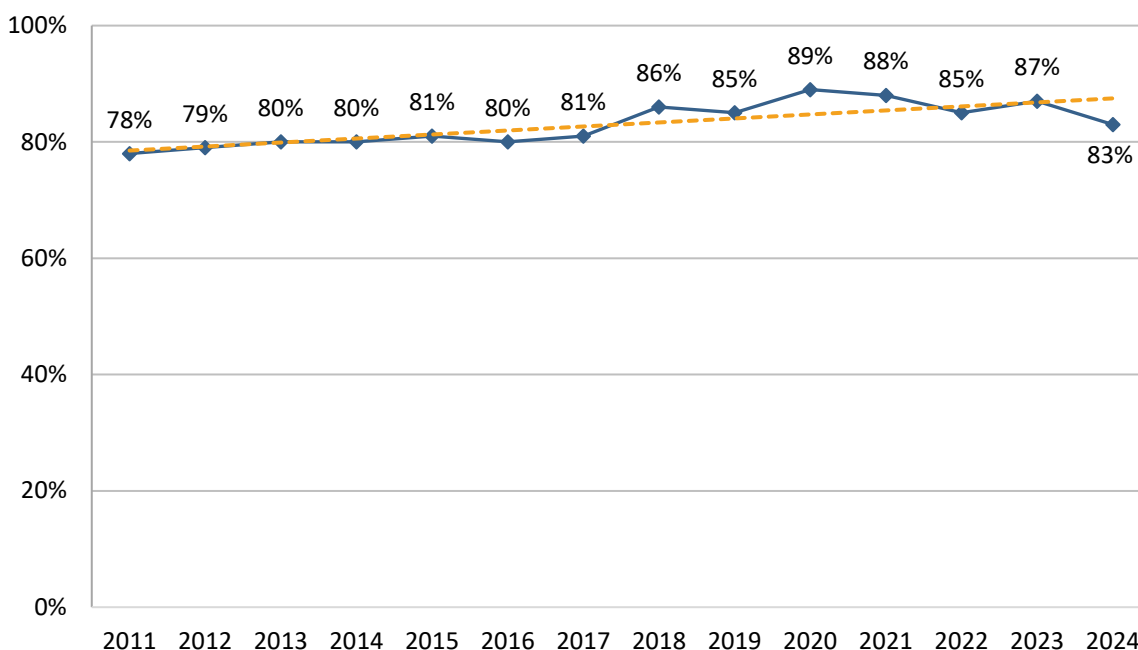
Prevalence of Routine Checkup

- South Dakota 83%
- Nationwide median 89%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have had a routine checkup within the past two years has been increasing since 2011. South Dakota is less than the nationwide median of 89 percent for routine checkups.

Figure 89
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Had a Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

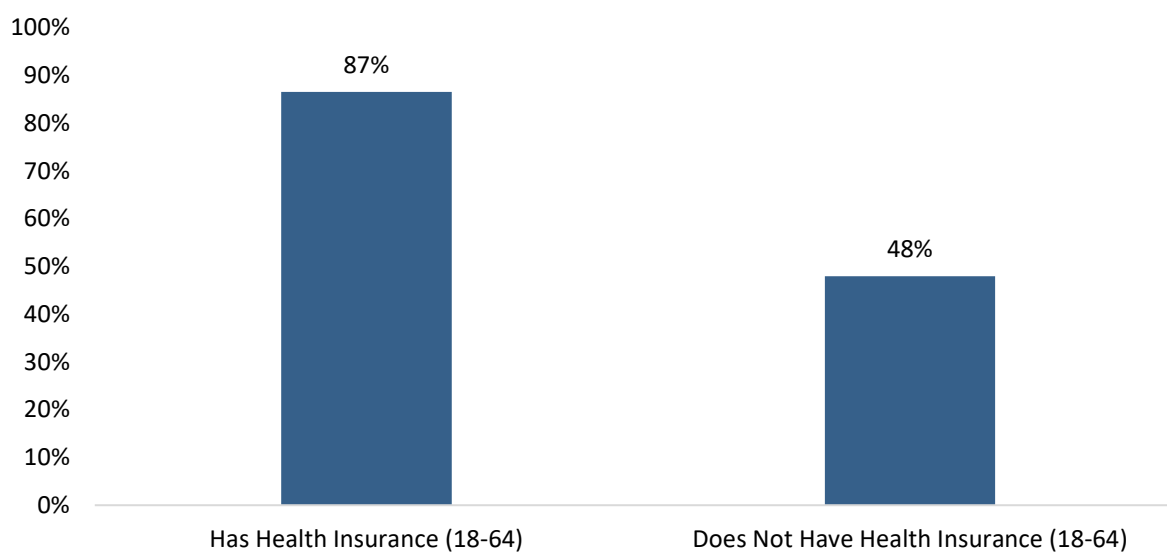
Table 43
South Dakotans Who Have Had Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	83%	81.1%	84.2%
	Female	90%	88.4%	91.6%
Age	18-29	80%	76.8%	83.0%
	30-39	80%	76.5%	82.6%
	40-49	83%	79.4%	85.8%
	50-59	90%	87.2%	91.8%
	60-69	91%	88.2%	92.8%
	70-79	96%	93.3%	97.1%
	80+	97%	91.7%	98.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	87%	85.8%	88.1%
	American Indian	85%	79.3%	89.4%
	American Indian/White	85%	72.7%	92.0%
	Hispanic	81%	74.3%	86.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	86%	84.0%	88.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	83%	80.7%	85.9%
	\$75,000+	89%	86.9%	90.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	83%	77.0%	87.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	84%	82.4%	86.3%
	Some Post-High School	87%	84.4%	88.6%
	College Graduate	89%	87.7%	90.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	83%	81.6%	85.1%
	Self-employed	80%	76.4%	83.6%
	Unemployed	81%	74.1%	86.4%
	Homemaker	86%	76.7%	91.5%
	Student	88%	83.5%	91.9%
	Retired	96%	95.2%	97.2%
	Unable to work	94%	89.5%	96.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	87%	85.9%	88.9%
	Divorced/Separated	85%	81.7%	88.0%
	Widowed	95%	91.6%	97.1%
	Never Married	81%	78.9%	83.7%
County	Minnehaha	88%	86.4%	89.8%
	Pennington	85%	83.3%	87.0%
	Lincoln	90%	87.7%	92.4%
	Brown	88%	85.9%	89.6%
	Brookings	87%	84.8%	89.2%
	Codington	87%	85.1%	89.5%
	Meade	84%	80.2%	87.0%
	Lawrence	86%	81.9%	90.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 90 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 87 percent of South Dakota residents (18-64) who have health insurance also had a routine health check-up in the past two years.

Figure 90
South Dakota Residents Who Have Had a Routine Health Check-up
Within the Past Two Years Based on Health Insurance Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE, AGES 0-17

Definition: South Dakota children, ages 0-17, who do not have health insurance, prepaid plans such as health maintenance organizations (HMOs), or government plans such as Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or Indian Health Service (IHS).

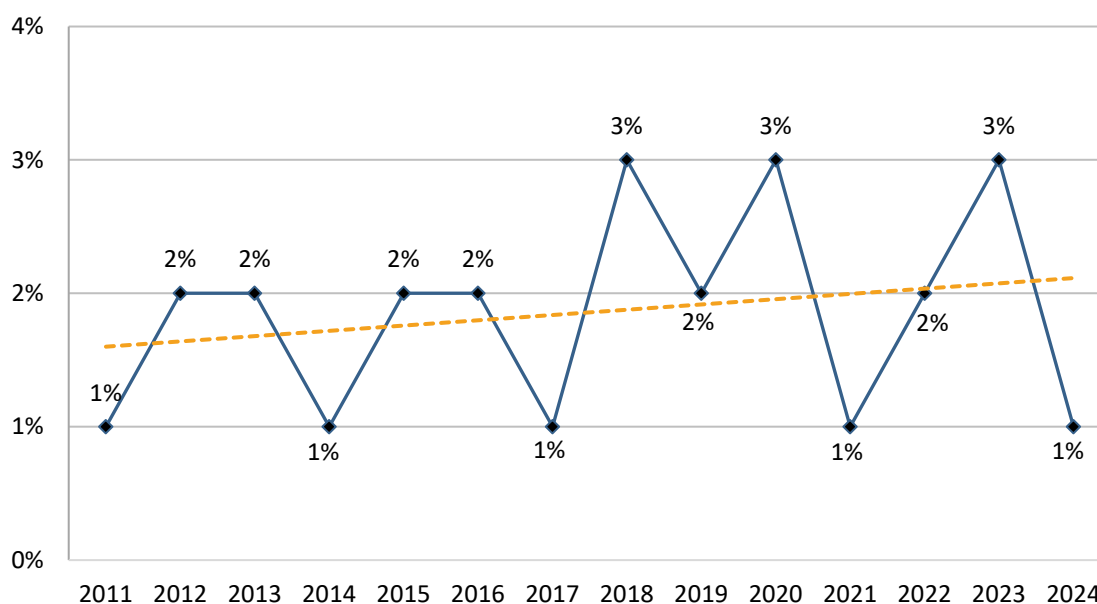
Prevalence of No Health Insurance, Ages 0-17

- South Dakota 1%
- There is no nationwide median for children's health insurance

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakota children without health insurance has been increasing since 2011. In 2024, South Dakota children, ages 0-17, without health insurance was one percent, a decrease from the previous two years.

Figure 91
Percentage of South Dakota Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

Table 44
South Dakotan Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	1%	0.8%	2.5%
	Female	3%	1.6%	4.5%
Age	0-5	2%	0.8%	3.7%
	6-11	2%	0.7%	3.3%
	12-17	3%	1.5%	5.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	1%	0.8%	2.6%
	American Indian	2%	0.8%	5.4%
	American Indian/White	*	*	*
	Hispanic	4%	1.6%	11.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	2%	1.1%	4.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	2.9%	8.4%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.3%	1.7%
County	Minnehaha	2%	0.8%	4.7%
	Pennington	2%	0.8%	5.7%
	Lincoln	1%	0.2%	3.6%
	Brown	1%	0.4%	2.1%
	Brookings	4%	1.2%	15.2%
	Codington	1%	0.2%	1.6%
	Meade	1%	0.5%	2.4%
	Lawrence	*	*	*

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Table 45 shows the different types of health coverage for children, ages 0-17. The main type of health care coverage for the past nine years was employer-based coverage. Medicaid or CHIP was the second most common type of health coverage.

Table 45
Different Types of Health Coverage for South Dakota Children, Ages 0-17, 2011-2024

Type of Coverage	2011-2016	2012-2017	2013-2018	2014-2019	2015-2020	2016-2021	2017-2022	2018-2023	2019-2024
Employer based coverage	55%	54%	54%	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	54%
Medicaid or CHIP	24%	25%	24%	24%	24%	24%	25%	23%	24%
Private plan	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%	9%	9%
Indian Health Service	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Military	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Some other source	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%
None	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

HEARING DIFFICULTY

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?”

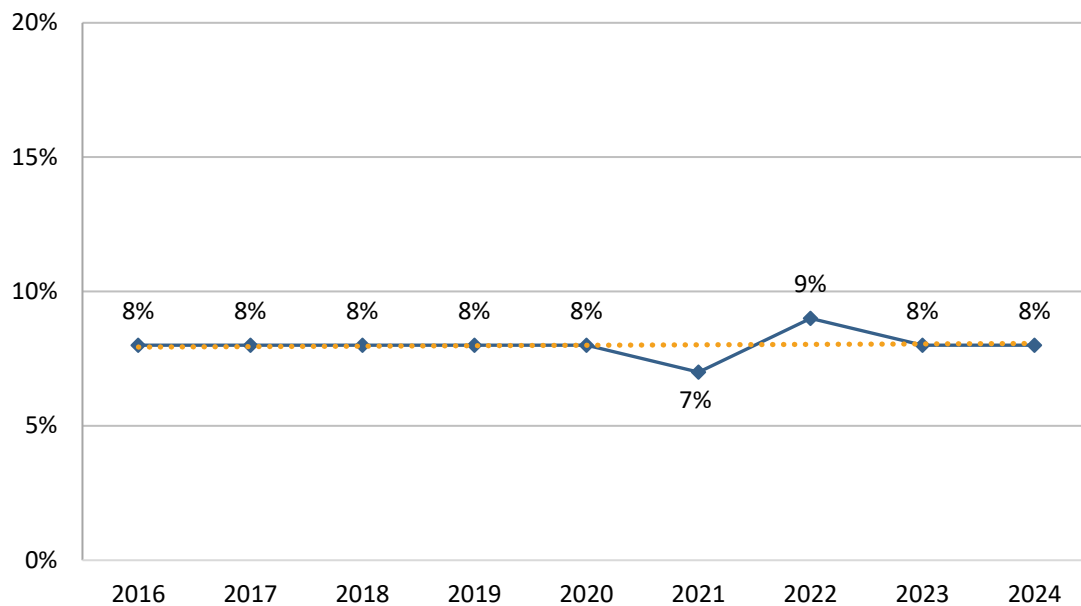
Prevalence of Hearing Difficulty

- South Dakota 8%
- There is no nationwide median for hearing difficulty

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who are deaf or have serious difficulty hearing has remained steady since 2016. From 2023 to 2024, the percentage in South Dakota remained the same at eight percent.

Figure 92
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Difficulty Hearing, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

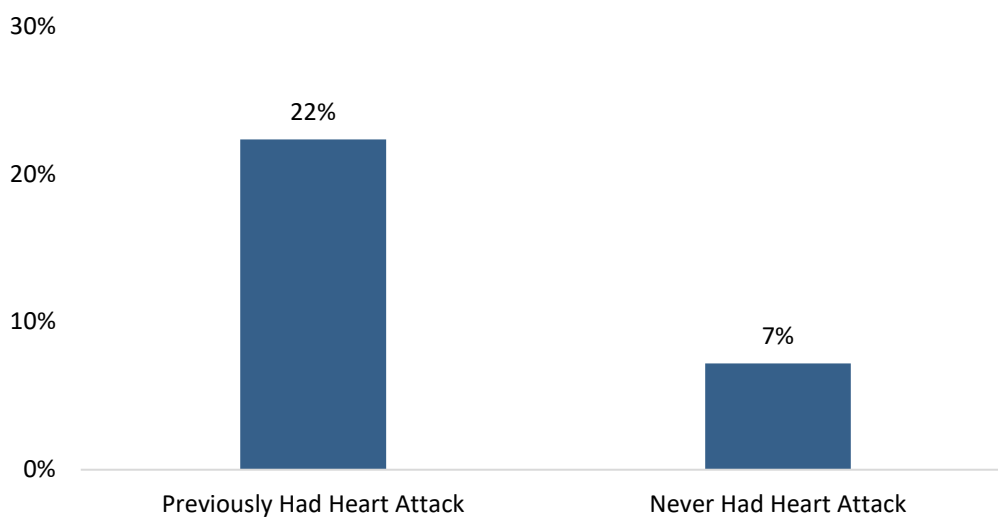
Table 46
South Dakotans Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Difficulty Hearing, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	11%	9.7%	11.9%
	Female	5%	4.4%	5.8%
Age	18-29	3%	1.6%	4.7%
	30-39	3%	2.0%	4.2%
	40-49	4%	2.8%	5.0%
	50-59	6%	4.9%	7.7%
	60-69	10%	8.7%	12.3%
	70-79	20%	17.1%	22.8%
	80+	26%	22.7%	30.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	8%	7.6%	9.1%
	American Indian	9%	7.5%	11.5%
	American Indian/White	10%	6.0%	15.6%
	Hispanic	2%	1.6%	3.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	8.9%	11.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	7.2%	9.7%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.0%	7.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	8.0%	15.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	9%	7.7%	10.2%
	Some Post-High School	8%	6.7%	8.9%
	College Graduate	6%	5.2%	7.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	4%	3.5%	5.0%
	Self-employed	9%	6.9%	11.8%
	Unemployed	6%	3.8%	8.8%
	Homemaker	4%	2.3%	7.8%
	Student	3%	0.7%	10.2%
	Retired	17%	15.7%	19.3%
	Unable to work	14%	10.7%	17.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	6.9%	8.7%
	Divorced/Separated	12%	9.6%	14.0%
	Widowed	17%	14.6%	20.1%
	Never Married	4%	2.8%	5.1%
County	Minnehaha	6%	5.1%	7.1%
	Pennington	8%	6.6%	9.1%
	Lincoln	6%	5.1%	7.5%
	Brown	8%	7.4%	9.7%
	Brookings	6%	4.8%	6.9%
	Codington	9%	7.9%	10.8%
	Meade	8%	6.8%	9.6%
	Lawrence	8%	6.2%	10.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 93 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 22 percent of South Dakota residents who have had a heart attack are also deaf or have serious difficulty hearing.

Figure 93
South Dakota Residents Who Have Hearing Difficulty Based
on Heart Attack Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

HIV/AIDS

Definition: South Dakotans who report they have ever had an HIV test.

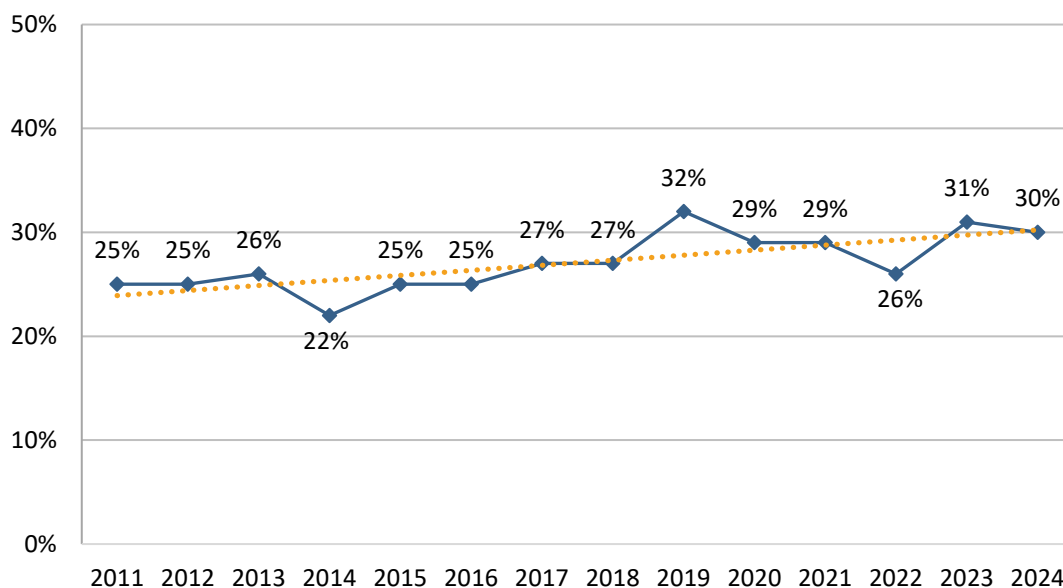
Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 30%
- Nationwide median 38%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have ever had an HIV test has been increasing since 2011. From 2023 to 2024, the rate of South Dakota residents decreased slightly from 31 to 30 percent; however, South Dakota remains below the nationwide median of 38 percent.

Figure 94
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Had an HIV Test, 2011-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2024

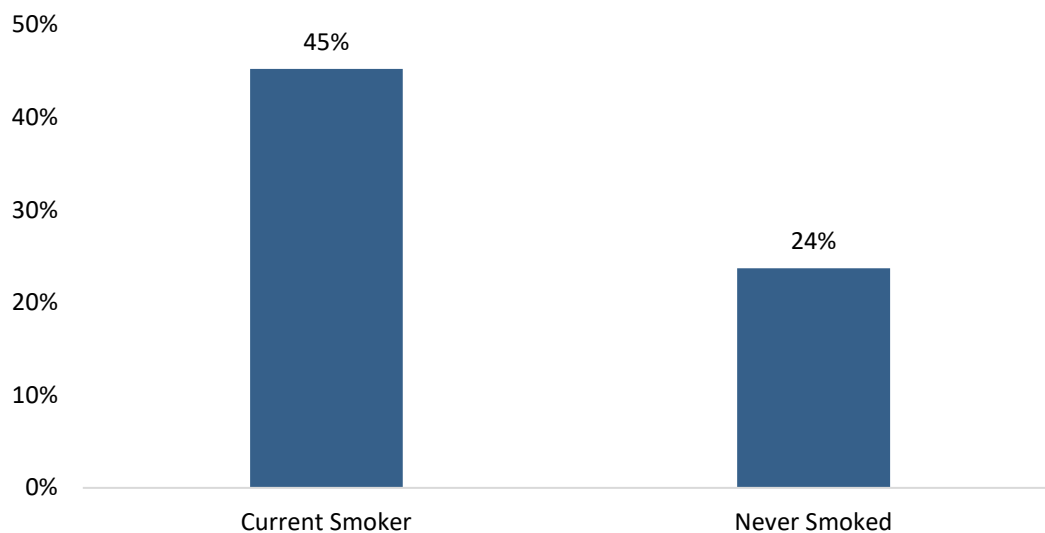
Table 47
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Had an HIV Test, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
Gender	Male	29%	27.1%	30.8%
	Female	29%	26.9%	30.6%
Age	18-29	26%	23.2%	29.4%
	30-39	40%	35.8%	43.3%
	40-49	42%	38.5%	45.8%
	50-59	34%	30.4%	36.8%
	60-69	22%	19.1%	24.6%
	70-79	15%	12.1%	17.7%
	80+	5%	3.9%	7.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	25%	24.0%	26.7%
	American Indian	52%	46.0%	57.1%
	American Indian/White	50%	36.5%	62.9%
	Hispanic	39%	32.0%	46.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	35%	32.4%	38.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	28%	25.6%	30.9%
	\$75,000+	29%	26.6%	30.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	32%	26.2%	38.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	26%	23.4%	28.1%
	Some Post-High School	31%	28.3%	33.0%
	College Graduate	29%	27.1%	31.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	32%	30.2%	34.0%
	Self-employed	26%	22.1%	30.3%
	Unemployed	47%	39.7%	55.0%
	Homemaker	34%	25.7%	44.0%
	Student	21%	15.5%	27.3%
	Retired	15%	13.5%	17.4%
	Unable to work	49%	42.1%	55.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	27%	25.0%	28.5%
	Divorced/Separated	45%	40.7%	48.5%
	Widowed	14%	10.7%	17.6%
	Never Married	30%	27.6%	33.2%
County	Minnehaha	30%	27.8%	32.9%
	Pennington	33%	30.5%	35.6%
	Lincoln	28%	25.0%	31.9%
	Brown	23%	20.7%	25.5%
	Brookings	25%	21.8%	27.7%
	Codington	23%	20.5%	26.1%
	Meade	32%	28.9%	36.3%
	Lawrence	35%	27.7%	43.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 95 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 45 percent of South Dakota residents who are current smokers have had an HIV test.

Figure 95
South Dakota Residents Who Have Ever Had an HIV Test Based
on Smoking Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

SUNBLOCK USE

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “always” or “nearly always” to the question: “When you are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day, how often do you wear sunblock or sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher?”

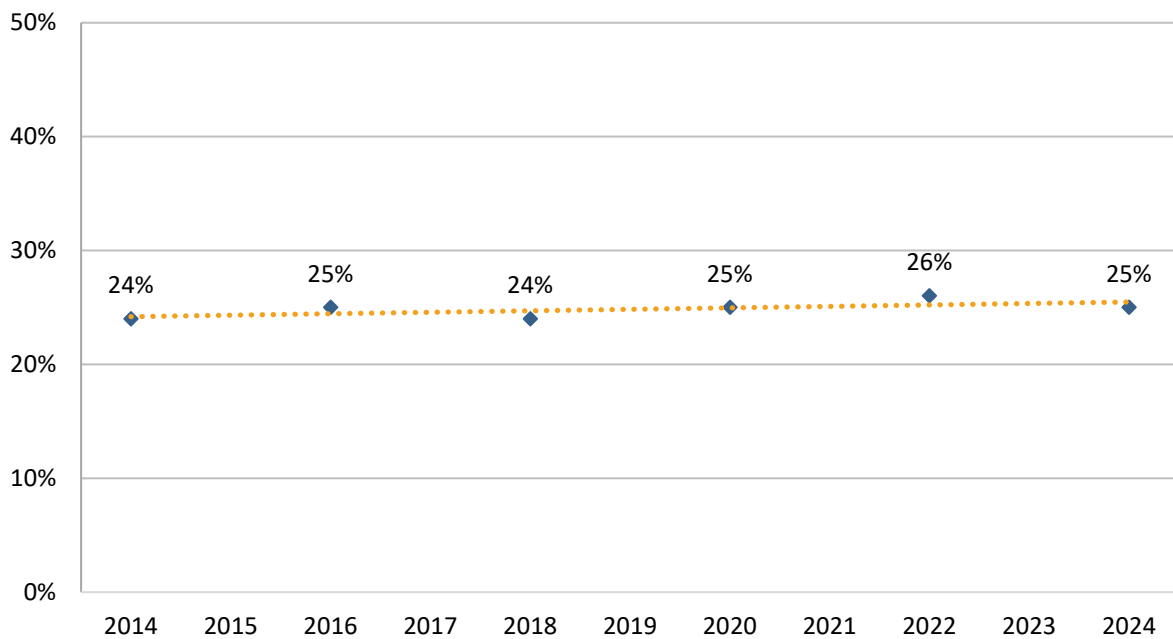
Prevalence of Sunblock Use

- South Dakota 25%
- There is no nationwide median for social determinants

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who use sunblock always or nearly always has remained very steady since 2014.

Figure 96
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Use Sunblock Most of the Time, 2014-2024



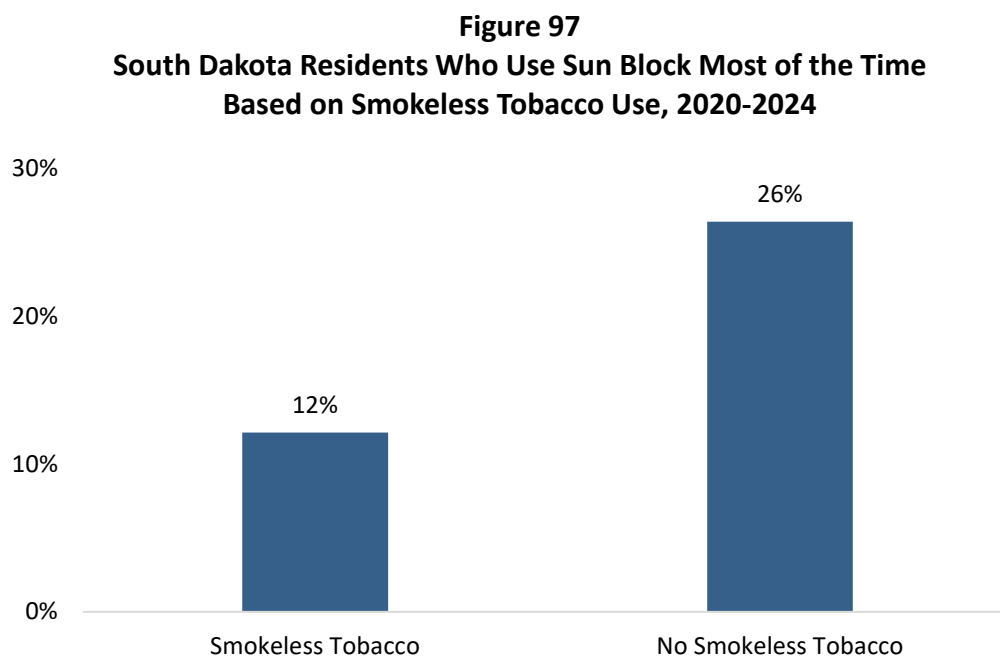
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2024

Table 48
South Dakotans Who Use Sunblock Most of the Time, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	15%	13.7%	17.2%
	Female	36%	33.3%	38.3%
Age	18-29	18%	15.3%	22.2%
	30-39	29%	24.7%	33.7%
	40-49	30%	25.3%	34.7%
	50-59	27%	23.3%	30.7%
	60-69	28%	24.7%	31.3%
	70-79	22%	19.4%	25.5%
	80+	23%	18.3%	28.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	27%	25.0%	28.5%
	American Indian	17%	13.2%	21.1%
	American Indian/White	12%	7.0%	21.0%
	Hispanic	23%	15.7%	32.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	19%	15.9%	21.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	26%	22.9%	28.9%
	\$75,000+	32%	28.9%	34.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	9%	5.8%	13.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	20%	16.9%	23.1%
	Some Post-High School	25%	22.9%	28.1%
	College Graduate	37%	34.4%	39.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	28%	25.5%	30.0%
	Self-employed	22%	18.0%	27.0%
	Unemployed	19%	12.0%	29.0%
	Homemaker	31%	19.9%	43.9%
	Student	21%	14.5%	28.5%
	Retired	26%	23.2%	28.6%
	Unable to work	20%	14.4%	28.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	29%	27.3%	31.7%
	Divorced/Separated	22%	18.3%	26.0%
	Widowed	22%	18.0%	26.1%
	Never Married	18%	15.1%	21.5%
County	Minnehaha	29%	25.7%	32.4%
	Pennington	31%	27.5%	33.7%
	Lincoln	34%	28.9%	38.5%
	Brown	22%	19.6%	24.7%
	Brookings	24%	20.6%	27.4%
	Codington	22%	19.2%	25.7%
	Meade	29%	24.1%	34.9%
	Lawrence	35%	26.6%	44.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 97 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 26 percent of South Dakota residents who do not use smokeless tobacco do use sunblock most of the time.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATION

Definition: South Dakotans who have taken prescription pain medication in the past 12 months.

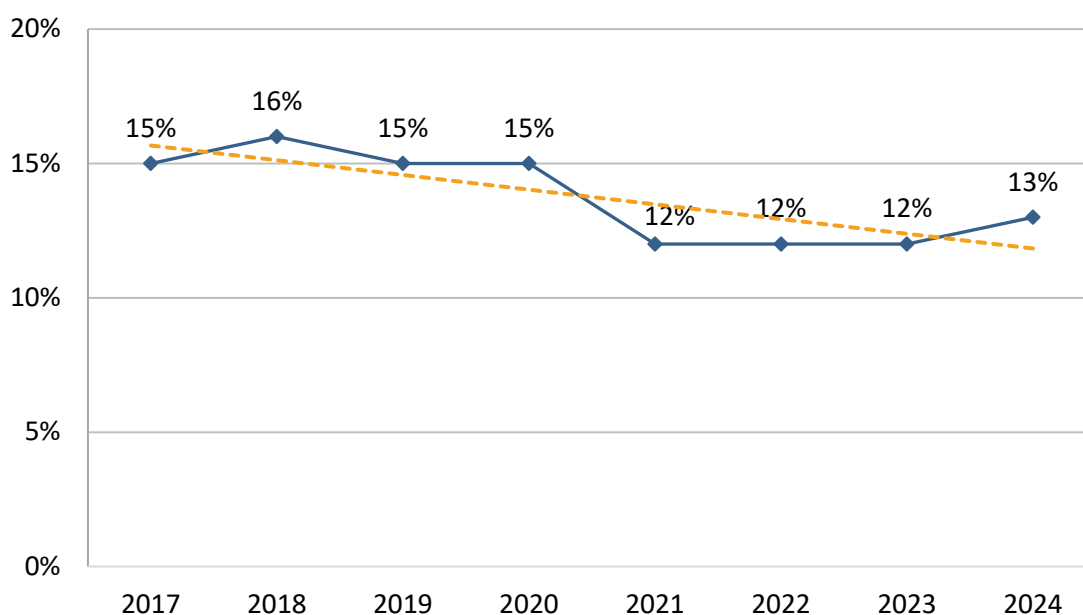
Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication

- South Dakota 13%
- There is no nationwide median for prescription pain medication

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have taken prescription pain medication in the past 12 months has decreased since this question was first asked in 2017. From 2021 to 2024, the percentage in South Dakota has been around 12-13 percent.

Figure 98
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Taken Prescription Pain Medication in the Past 12 Months, 2017-2024



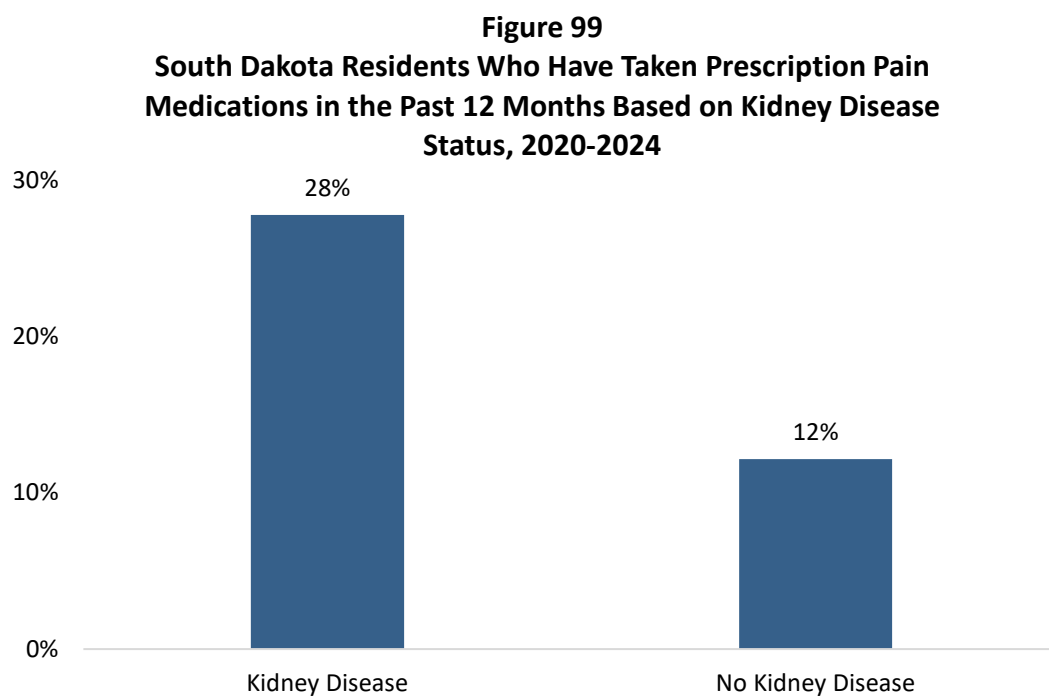
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2024

Table 49
South Dakotans Who Have Taken Prescription Pain Medication in the Past 12 Months, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	12%	10.8%	13.3%
	Female	13%	12.1%	14.7%
Age	18-29	9%	7.3%	11.7%
	30-39	13%	10.1%	16.1%
	40-49	10%	8.3%	12.0%
	50-59	13%	11.6%	15.5%
	60-69	16%	14.0%	18.4%
	70-79	15%	12.8%	17.4%
	80+	12%	9.6%	15.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	13%	11.6%	13.5%
	American Indian	14%	9.8%	18.7%
	American Indian/White	18%	11.8%	27.9%
	Hispanic	13%	8.8%	18.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	16%	13.6%	18.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	13%	11.0%	14.4%
	\$75,000+	11%	9.9%	12.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	13%	8.9%	17.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	10.0%	13.4%
	Some Post-High School	14%	12.9%	16.2%
	College Graduate	12%	10.6%	13.2%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	11%	9.8%	12.3%
	Self-employed	9%	7.4%	11.6%
	Unemployed	10%	6.1%	14.6%
	Homemaker	13%	7.0%	22.3%
	Student	9%	5.6%	14.4%
	Retired	15%	13.8%	17.2%
	Unable to work	33%	27.5%	40.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	11.5%	13.9%
	Divorced/Separated	15%	13.0%	17.8%
	Widowed	13%	10.5%	15.5%
	Never Married	12%	9.6%	13.9%
County	Minnehaha	13%	11.5%	15.1%
	Pennington	13%	11.4%	15.2%
	Lincoln	11%	9.0%	14.0%
	Brown	14%	11.4%	16.2%
	Brookings	11%	9.2%	13.3%
	Codington	12%	10.0%	13.9%
	Meade	13%	11.2%	15.9%
	Lawrence	17%	13.3%	22.3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 99 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 28 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have also taken prescription pain medication in the past 12 months.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

MARIJUANA USE

Definition: South Dakotans who used marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days.

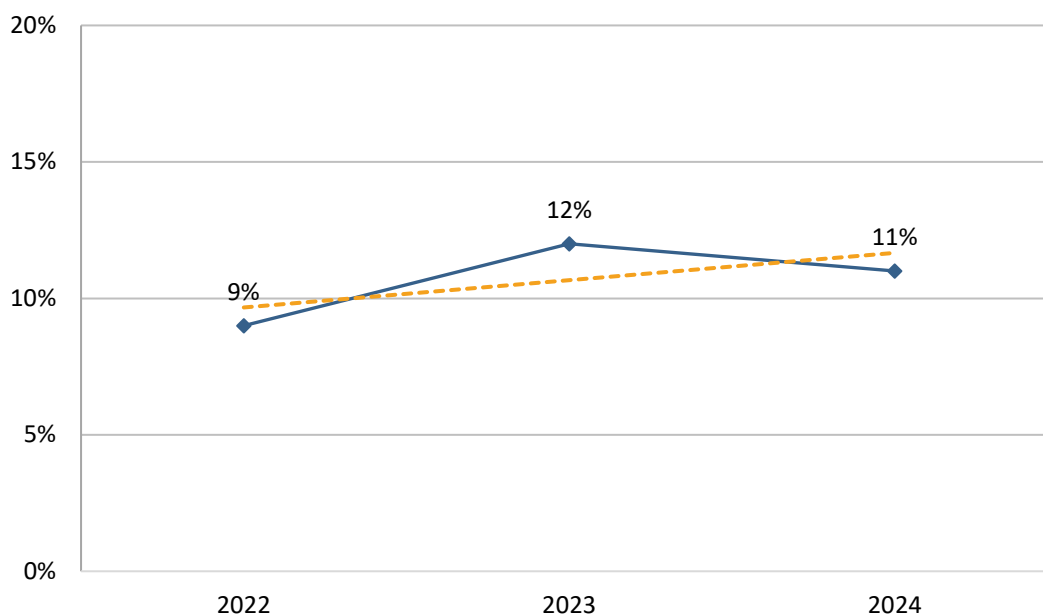
Prevalence of Marijuana Use

- South Dakota 11%
- There is no nationwide median for marijuana use.

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who used marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days decreased to 11 percent in 2024 from 12 percent the previous year.

Figure 100
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Used Marijuana or Cannabis At Least Once in the Past 30 Days, 2022-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

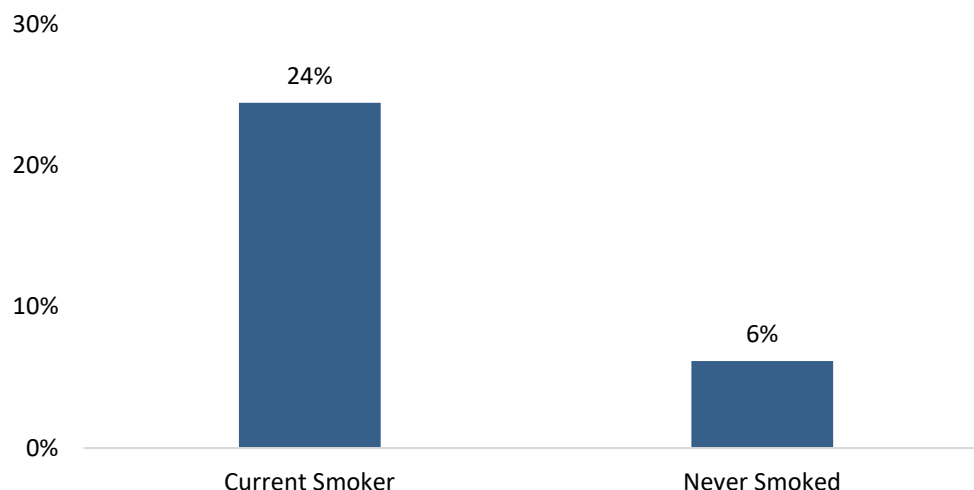
Table 50
South Dakotans Who Have Used Marijuana or Cannabis at Least Once in the Past 30 Days,
2022-2024

		2022-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	12%	10.2%	13.4%
	Female	9%	7.8%	11.3%
Age	18-29	16%	12.8%	19.5%
	30-39	18%	13.9%	22.6%
	40-49	13%	10.3%	16.6%
	50-59	6%	4.7%	8.2%
	60-69	9%	6.8%	12.0%
	70-79	3%	2.1%	5.8%
	80+	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	9%	8.2%	10.8%
	American Indian	21%	15.7%	27.1%
	American Indian/White	15%	6.7%	30.7%
	Hispanic	15%	8.9%	23.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	18%	14.8%	21.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	12%	9.6%	15.3%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.8%	8.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	22%	15.8%	30.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	10.1%	15.0%
	Some Post-High School	10%	8.7%	12.4%
	College Graduate	6%	4.5%	6.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	11%	9.5%	12.8%
	Self-employed	11%	7.1%	15.5%
	Unemployed	28%	19.4%	38.5%
	Homemaker	5%	2.9%	8.3%
	Student	16%	8.6%	26.8%
	Retired	4%	3.2%	5.5%
	Unable to work	24%	16.8%	33.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	7.0%	10.0%
	Divorced/Separated	13%	10.4%	17.2%
	Widowed	4%	2.0%	6.6%
	Never Married	18%	15.2%	21.6%
County	Minnehaha	10%	8.4%	12.9%
	Pennington	13%	10.2%	15.2%
	Lincoln	9%	6.7%	13.1%
	Brown	8%	6.6%	10.7%
	Brookings	10%	7.4%	12.7%
	Codington	8%	5.7%	10.7%
	Meade	11%	8.4%	15.3%
	Lawrence	14%	10.1%	19.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 101 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 24 percent of South Dakota residents who currently smoke cigarettes also use marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days.

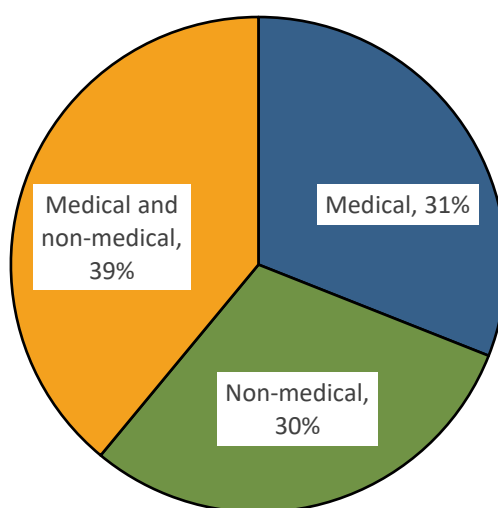
Figure 101
South Dakota Residents Who Currently Use Marijuana
Based on Smoking Status, 2022-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 102 shows the reasons that South Dakotans smoke marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days. The majority of South Dakotans (39%) said they smoke marijuana or cannabis for both medical and non-medical reasons. Thirty-one percent smoke for medical reasons and 30 percent smoke for non-medical reasons.

Figure 102
Reasons that South Dakotans Smoke Marijuana or Cannabis at Least Once in the Past 30 Days,
2022-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Definition: South Dakotans who answered ‘yes or always’ to any of the following questions:
“During the past 12 months, have you received food stamps, also called SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on an EBT card?”
“During the past 12 months, how often did the food that you bought not last, and you didn’t have money to get more?”
“During the last 12 months, was there a time when you were not able to pay your mortgage, rent or utility bills?”
“During the last 12 months, has a lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living?”

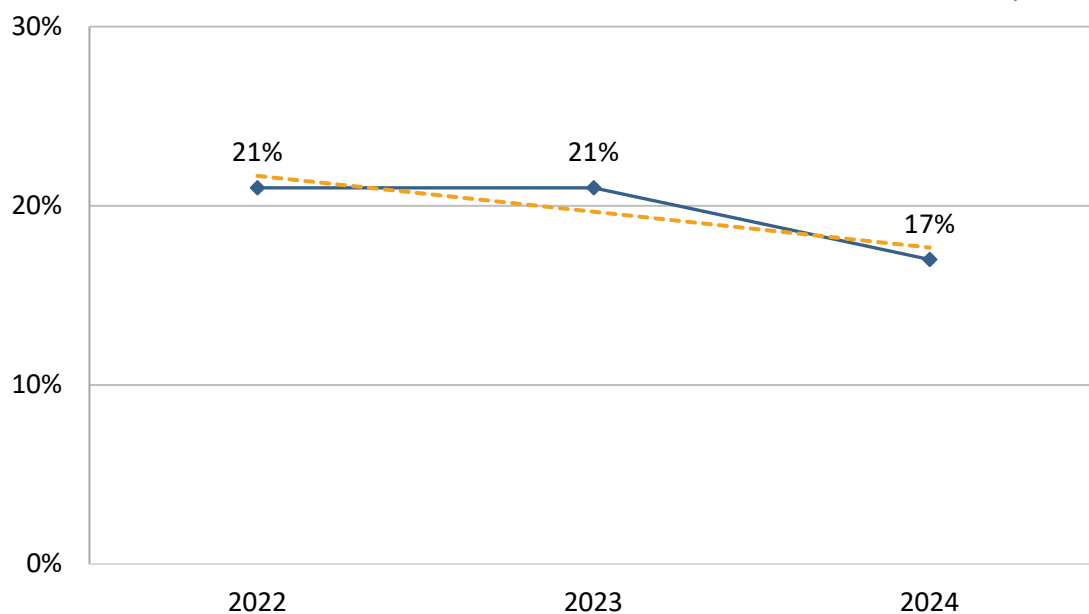
Prevalence of Having Dealt With At Least One Social Determinant

- South Dakota 17%
- There is no nationwide median for social determinants

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans that have dealt with at least one social determinant of health has decreased to 17 percent in 2024.

Figure 103
South Dakotans Who Have Dealt With At Least One Social Determinant of Health, 2022-2024



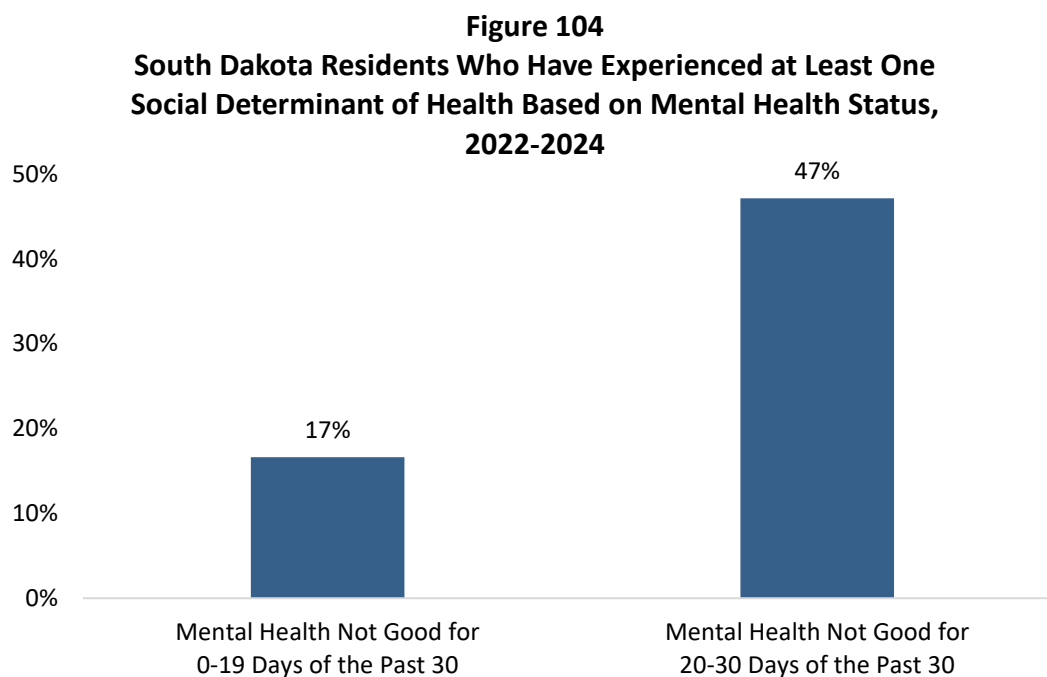
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Table 51
South Dakotans Who Reported They Have Dealt With At Least One Social Determinant of Health, 2022-2024

		2022-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	18%	16.3%	20.1%
	Female	21%	18.9%	23.3%
Age	18-29	25%	21.4%	28.9%
	30-39	23%	19.4%	27.0%
	40-49	24%	19.1%	28.6%
	50-59	18%	15.2%	21.9%
	60-69	15%	12.5%	18.8%
	70-79	14%	10.4%	17.6%
	80+	14%	8.9%	20.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	15%	13.4%	16.5%
	American Indian	52%	45.9%	57.8%
	American Indian/White	48%	30.9%	64.8%
	Hispanic	31%	23.2%	40.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	49%	45.4%	53.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	17%	14.3%	19.2%
	\$75,000+	6%	4.5%	8.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	42%	33.4%	50.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	29%	26.0%	32.7%
	Some Post-High School	16%	14.3%	18.5%
	College Graduate	7%	5.9%	8.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	17%	15.5%	19.6%
	Self-employed	9%	6.8%	11.9%
	Unemployed	61%	51.5%	69.8%
	Homemaker	25%	16.3%	35.2%
	Student	20%	13.1%	30.5%
	Retired	12%	9.8%	14.2%
	Unable to work	66%	57.0%	73.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	10.8%	14.6%
	Divorced/Separated	36%	31.2%	40.6%
	Widowed	22%	17.4%	28.3%
	Never Married	30%	26.6%	33.0%
County	Minnehaha	19%	15.9%	21.6%
	Pennington	23%	20.3%	26.3%
	Lincoln	13%	9.6%	16.3%
	Brown	17%	14.7%	20.2%
	Brookings	21%	16.8%	26.2%
	Codington	17%	13.3%	20.5%
	Meade	14%	10.9%	16.7%
	Lawrence	16%	9.4%	27.3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Figure 104 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 47 percent of South Dakota residents whose mental health was not good for 20-30 days of the past 30 also have experienced at least one social determinant of health.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

Table 52 shows the various social determinants of health and the percentage of South Dakotans who experienced them within the past year. In 2024, the most common issue South Dakotans experienced was not being able to pay mortgage, rent, or utility bills with seven percent.

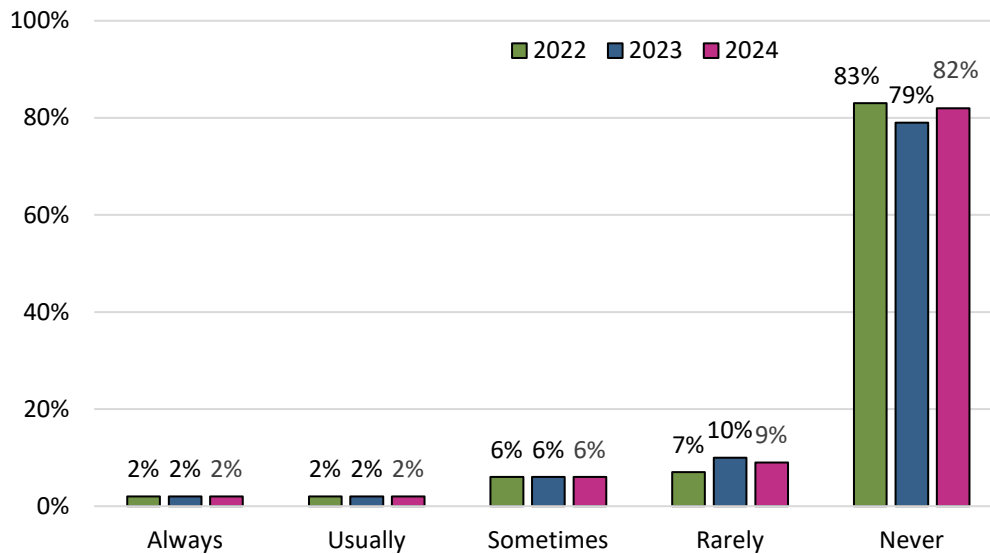
Table 52
The Percentage of South Dakotans Who Experienced Social Determinants of Health Within
the Past 12 Months, 2022-2024

	2022	2023	2024
Not able to pay mortgage, rent, or utility bills	10%	11%	7%
Received food stamps, also called, SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on an EBT card	8%	7%	6%
Lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things you needed for daily living	6%	7%	6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2023

Figure 105 shows the percentage of South Dakotans that were asked how often the food that they bought didn't last and they didn't have enough money to get more food within the past year. In 2024, 82 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they never ran out of food, nor did they lack enough money to buy more food.

Figure 105
South Dakotans Who Were Asked How Often the Food They Bought Did Not Last and They Did Not Have Money to Get More, 2022-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2024

FAMILY PLANNING

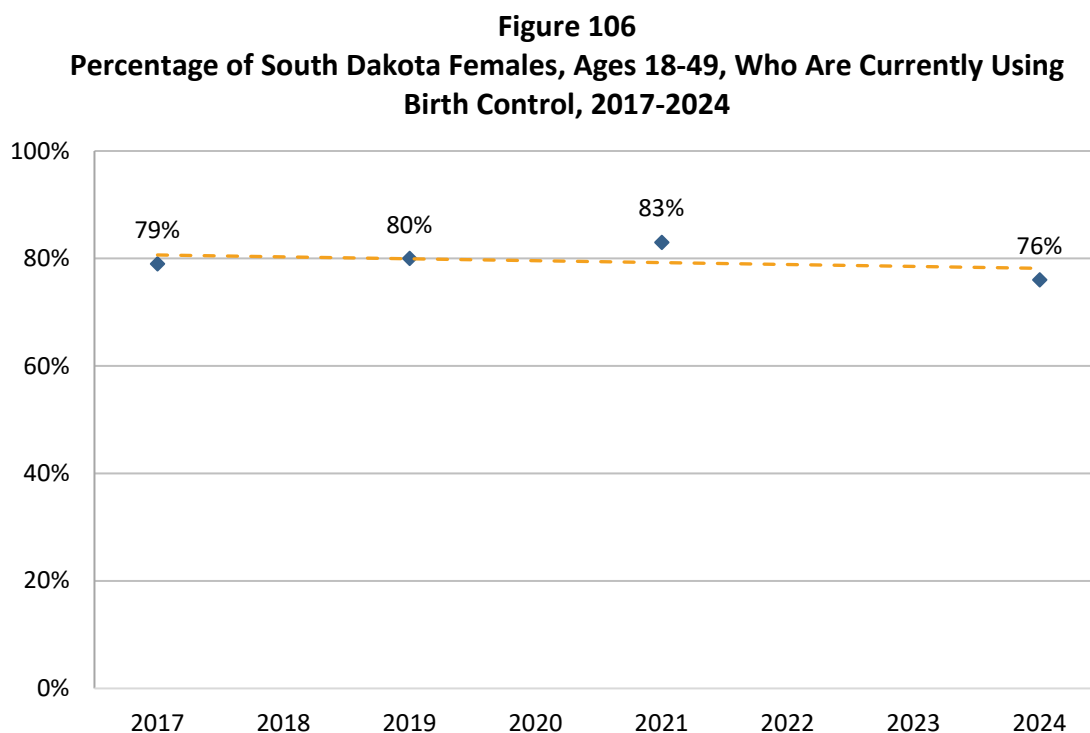
Definition: South Dakota females, ages 18-49, who are currently using birth control.

Prevalence of Birth Control Use

- South Dakota 76%
- There is no nationwide median for birth control use

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakota females, ages 18-49, who are currently using birth control has decreased since this question was first asked in 2017.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2024

Table 53

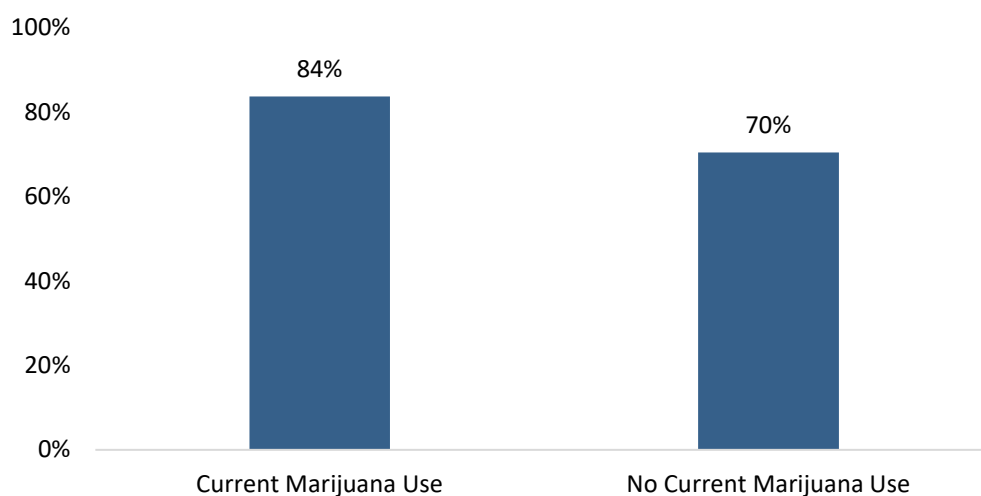
South Dakota Females, Ages 18-49, Who Are Currently Using Birth Control, 2021-2024

		2022-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Age	18-29	80%	71.3%	87.0%
	30-39	80%	69.0%	88.1%
	40-49	77%	70.4%	83.1%
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	-	-	-
	70-79	-	-	-
	80+	-	-	-
Race/Ethnicity	White	82%	76.4%	85.9%
	American Indian	80%	66.0%	88.9%
	American Indian/White	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	73%	57.9%	83.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	85%	75.9%	90.4%
	\$75,000+	80%	72.5%	86.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	79%	67.9%	87.1%
	Some Post-High School	79%	68.4%	87.0%
	College Graduate	79%	72.6%	84.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	83%	77.4%	87.2%
	Self-employed	*	*	*
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	*	*	*
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	*	*	*
	Unable to work	*	*	*
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	79%	71.4%	84.3%
	Divorced/Separated	79%	62.4%	89.2%
	Widowed	*	*	*
	Never Married	81%	72.2%	88.0%
County	Minnehaha	76%	65.3%	83.8%
	Pennington	85%	74.8%	91.6%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	76%	62.3%	85.8%
	Lawrence	*	*	*

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2021-2024

Figure 107 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 84 percent of South Dakota female residents (ages 18-49) who currently use marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days also use birth control.

Figure 107
South Dakota Females, Ages 18-49, Who Are Currently Using Birth Control Based on Marijuana Use, 2021-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2021-2024

The following table shows the type of birth control women, ages 18-49, use. The most common method of birth control was female or male sterilization followed by male or female condoms.

Table 54
Type of Birth Control Used (Women, Ages 18-49), 2017-2024

Female sterilization (ex. Tubal ligation, Essure, Adiana) or Male sterilization (vasectomy)	28%
Male or female condoms	25%
Birth control pills	22%
IUD (LNG), Mirena, Skyla, Liletta, Kyleena, Paragard	13%
Other method	11%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2017-2024

The following table shows the reasons for not using birth control when asked of women, ages 18-49. The most common reason for not using birth control was that the respondent did not think they or their partner could become pregnant (infertile or too old). The second most common response was they just did not think about it.

Table 55
Reasons for Not Using Birth Control (Women, Ages 18-49), 2017-2024

Don't think you or your partner can get pregnant (infertile or too old)	37%
Just didn't think about it	8%
Didn't think you were going to have sex/no regular partner	6%
Religious Reasons	4%
Couldn't pay for birth control	2%
Don't like birth control/side effects	2%
Had a problem getting birth control when you needed it	1%
Other reasons	40%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2017-2024

ORAL HEALTH

Definition: South Dakotans who have visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason within the past year.

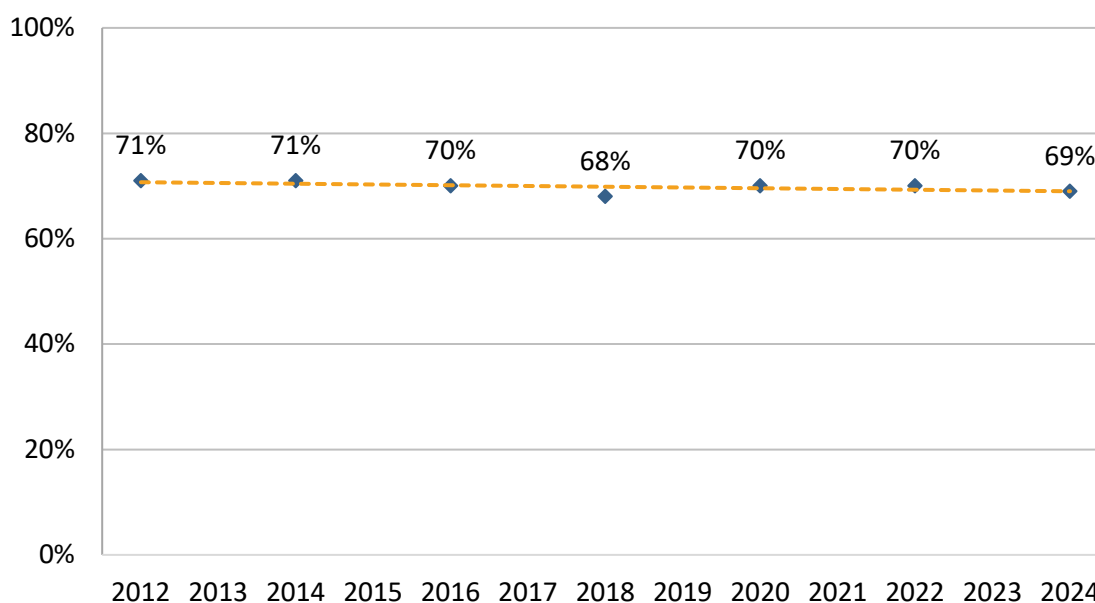
Prevalence of Oral Health

- South Dakota 69%
- There is no nationwide median for oral health

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have visited a dentist or dental clinic for any reason within the past year has remained steady since 2012.

Figure 108
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic for Any Reason Within the Past Year, 2012-2024



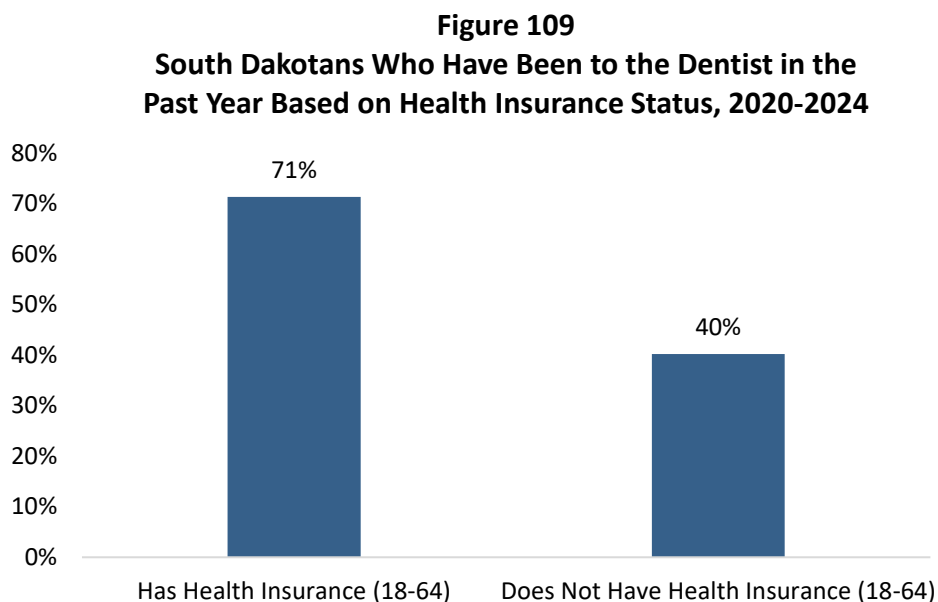
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2024

Table 56
South Dakotans Who Have Visited a Dentist or a Dental Clinic for Any Reason Within the Past
Year, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	65%	62.7%	67.5%
	Female	74%	71.2%	75.7%
Age	18-29	68%	64.1%	72.4%
	30-39	66%	61.6%	70.9%
	40-49	70%	65.6%	74.2%
	50-59	71%	67.2%	74.5%
	60-69	72%	67.7%	75.2%
	70-79	72%	68.2%	76.1%
	80+	62%	55.0%	68.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	71%	69.7%	73.2%
	American Indian	56%	49.4%	62.4%
	American Indian/White	69%	55.4%	79.6%
	Hispanic	65%	55.1%	73.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	54%	50.0%	57.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	68%	64.2%	71.1%
	\$75,000+	82%	79.4%	84.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	55%	46.7%	62.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	61%	57.5%	64.0%
	Some Post-High School	70%	67.3%	73.2%
	College Graduate	82%	79.8%	83.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	70%	68.0%	72.7%
	Self-employed	65%	59.5%	70.5%
	Unemployed	49%	39.1%	58.0%
	Homemaker	74%	62.8%	82.4%
	Student	79%	70.8%	85.4%
	Retired	72%	69.1%	74.9%
	Unable to work	51%	43.4%	58.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	75%	73.0%	77.2%
	Divorced/Separated	54%	49.3%	59.1%
	Widowed	63%	56.7%	68.1%
	Never Married	64%	60.3%	67.7%
County	Minnehaha	71%	68.0%	74.1%
	Pennington	66%	63.2%	69.4%
	Lincoln	76%	71.6%	79.8%
	Brown	69%	66.3%	71.8%
	Brookings	72%	67.5%	75.4%
	Codington	73%	69.1%	75.7%
	Meade	66%	60.7%	71.3%
	Lawrence	65%	57.1%	71.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 109 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 71 percent of South Dakota residents (ages 18-64) who have health insurance have been to the dentist in the past year.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

CAREGIVERS

Definition: South Dakotans that answered yes to this question: “During the past 30 days, did you provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability?”

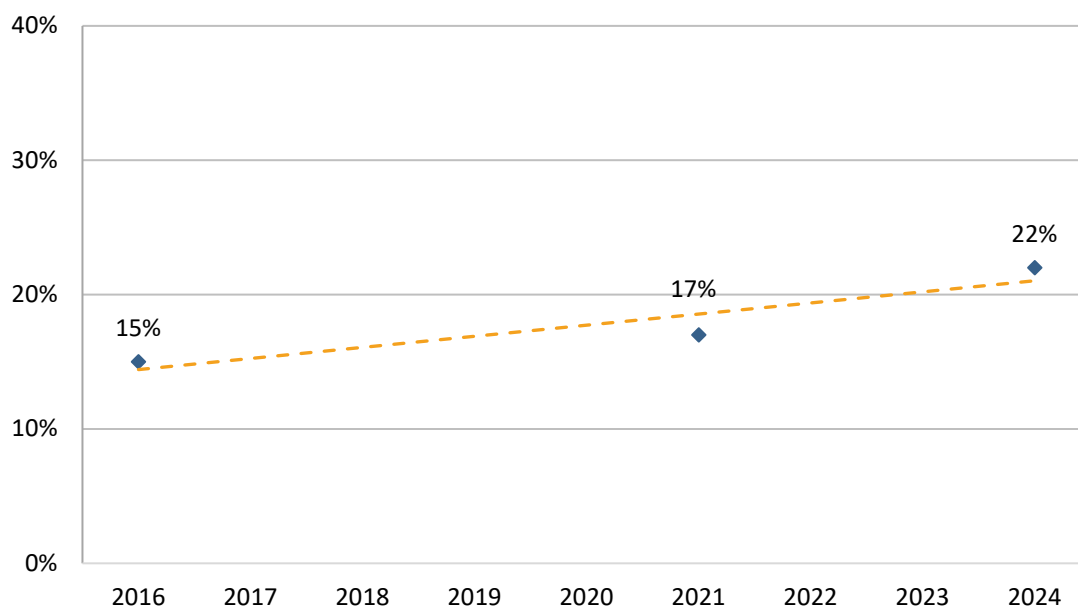
Prevalence of Caregivers

- South Dakota 22%
- There is no nationwide median for caregivers

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who provided regular care to a family member or friend within the past 30 days has increased from 15 percent in 2016 to 22 percent in 2024.

Figure 110
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Provided Regular Care to a Family Member or Friend Within the Past 30 Days, 2016-2024



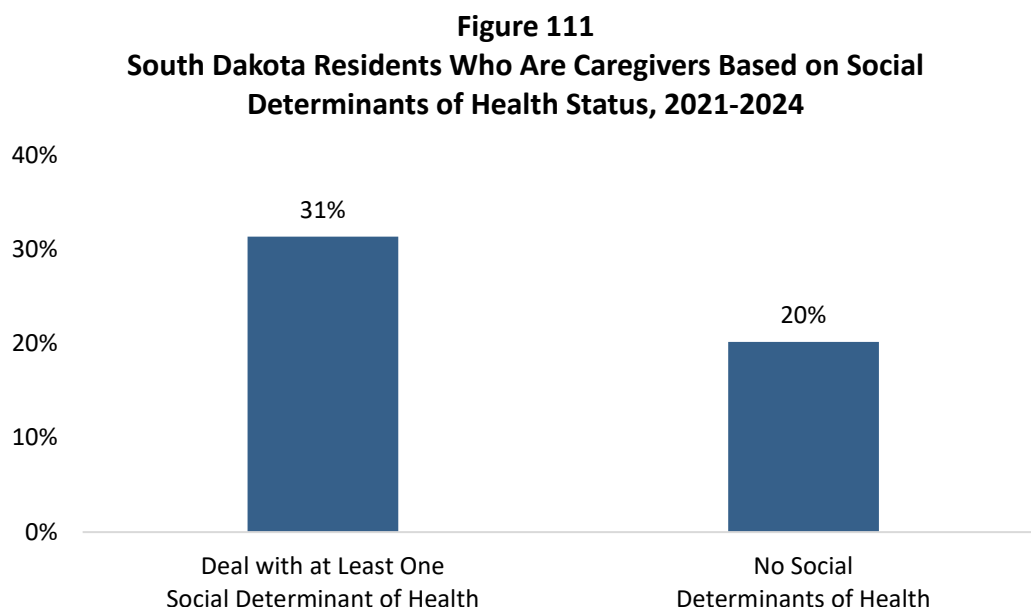
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Table 57
South Dakotans Who Provided Regular Care to a Family Member or Friend Within the
Past 30 Days, 2021-2024

		2021-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	16%	14.1%	18.6%
	Female	23%	20.6%	25.8%
Age	18-29	11%	7.9%	16.4%
	30-39	14%	10.6%	19.2%
	40-49	15%	12.1%	19.4%
	50-59	25%	20.9%	29.7%
	60-69	28%	24.3%	32.8%
	70-79	26%	21.1%	31.4%
	80+	16%	10.4%	22.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	19%	17.3%	21.0%
	American Indian	28%	22.1%	35.1%
	American Indian/White	19%	8.8%	37.5%
	Hispanic	15%	8.4%	26.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	22%	17.9%	25.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	20%	17.1%	23.2%
	\$75,000+	19%	16.1%	22.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	19%	12.4%	27.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	14.0%	19.4%
	Some Post-High School	23%	20.0%	26.8%
	College Graduate	19%	16.6%	21.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	17%	14.6%	19.0%
	Self-employed	18%	13.3%	22.8%
	Unemployed	24%	16.3%	33.4%
	Homemaker	29%	16.4%	45.3%
	Student	18%	8.5%	34.0%
	Retired	24%	20.5%	27.6%
	Unable to work	30%	21.4%	39.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	21%	19.1%	23.7%
	Divorced/Separated	23%	19.0%	28.3%
	Widowed	17%	11.7%	23.5%
	Never Married	14%	11.1%	18.3%
County	Minnehaha	18%	15.4%	21.8%
	Pennington	23%	19.7%	27.4%
	Lincoln	14%	9.9%	19.6%
	Brown	15%	12.3%	17.1%
	Brookings	10%	7.5%	14.4%
	Codington	15%	12.5%	18.7%
	Meade	16%	13.4%	18.8%
	Lawrence	24%	19.2%	29.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2021-2024

Figure 111 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 31 percent of South Dakota residents who have dealt with at least one social determinant of health are also caregivers.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2021-2024

Table 58 shows the type of relationship that the caregiver has with the person to which they provide care or assistance. The most common relationship was parent at 33 percent, and the second most common relationship type was spouse or partner with 22 percent.

Table 58
Type of Relationship to the Caregiver, 2016-2024

Relationship	%
Parent	33%
Spouse or partner	22%
Friend or non-relative	14%
Child	12%
Sibling	8%
Grandparent	4%
Grandchild	1%
Other relative	6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Table 59 shows the length of time that care has been provided. The majority of respondents, 32 percent, indicated that they have been providing care for thirty days to less than two years.

Table 59
Length of Time Care Has Been Provided, 2016-2024

Length of Time	%
Less than 30 days	17%
30 days to less than 2 years	32%
2 years to less than 5 years	21%
5 years or more	29%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Table 60 shows the hours per week that care has been provided. Seventy-three percent of respondents report that care is provided up to 19 hours per week.

Table 60
Hours Per Week Care Has Been Provided, 2016-2024

Hours Per Week	%
Up to 19 hours per week	73%
20 to 39 hours per week	9%
40 hours or more per week	18%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Table 61 shows the health conditions that the person receiving care has. Twelve percent of respondents report that care is provided for old age/infirmity/frailty.

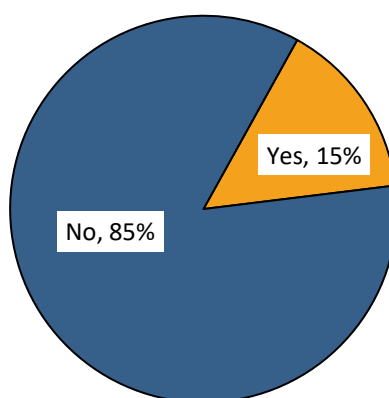
Table 61
Type of Health Condition, 2016-2024

Health Condition	%
Old age/infirmity/frailty	12%
Injuries, including broken bones or traumatic brain injury	10%
Cancer	10%
Alzheimer's disease, dementia, or other cognitive impairment	8%
Mental illnesses, such as Depression, Anxiety, or Schizophrenia	7%
Heart Disease, Hypertension, or Stroke	6%
Developmental disorders such as Autism, Down's Syndrome, or Spina Bifida	5%
Diabetes	5%
All others	36%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

Figure 112 shows that of those South Dakotans who provided regular care to someone in the past 30 days, 15 percent gave personal care such as injections, wound care or tube feedings.

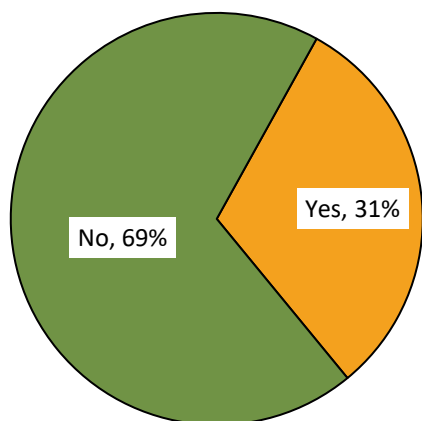
Figure 112
Regular Caregivers Who Provided Personal Care Such as Injections, Wound Care, or Tube Feedings, 2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Figure 113 shows that of those South Dakotans who provided regular care to someone in the past 30 days, 31 percent provided personal care such as bathing, getting to the bathroom, or eating assistance.

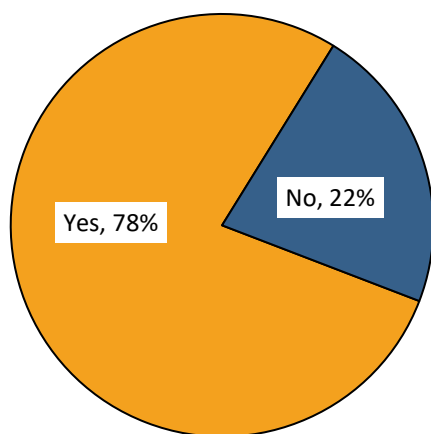
Figure 113
Caregivers Who Provided Personal Care Such as Bathing, Getting to the Bathroom, or Eating Assistance, 2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Figure 114 shows that of those South Dakotans who provided regular care to someone in the past 30 days, 78 percent managed household tasks such as help with transportation, shopping, or managing money.

Figure 114
Caregivers Who Provided Household Tasks Such as Transportation, Shopping, or Managing Money, 2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Table 62 shows the ages of the person that the respondent cares for. The majority of respondents (30%) care for a person in their household between the ages of 50-69 years old.

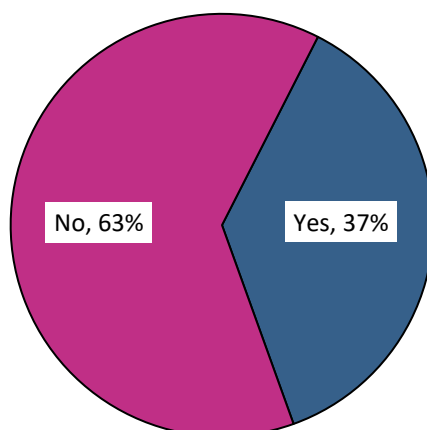
Table 62
Age of Person in Household Receiving Care, 2024

Age	%
1-19 years old	2%
20-49 years old	24%
50-69 years old	30%
70-79 years old	18%
80+ years old	26%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Figure 115 shows the percent of South Dakotans who have missed any days of work to care for the person with special needs. A majority said they have not missed any days of work for caregiving.

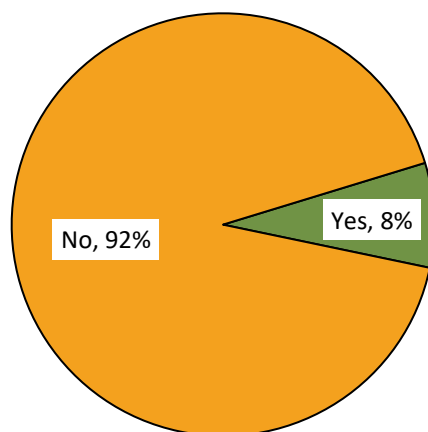
Figure 115
Caregivers Who Have Missed Days of Work in the Past 12 Months to Provide Caregiving to a Person with Special Needs, 2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Figure 116 shows the percent of South Dakotans who are caregivers and if they are not working because they take care of the person with special needs. A majority said no, they have not quit working because of caregiving.

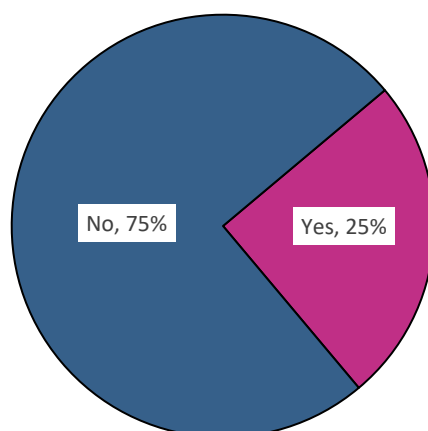
Figure 116
South Dakotans Who Are Caregivers and if They Are Unable to Work Due to Taking Care of a Person With Special Needs, 2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Figure 117 shows the percent of South Dakotans who are caregivers and if they think that caring for a person with special needs has a negative impact on their health. Seventy-five percent answered no to this question.

Figure 117
South Dakotans Who Are Caregivers and if This Has a Negative Impact on Their Health, 2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

FULL-TIME CAREGIVERS

Definition: South Dakotans who provided regular care or assistance lasting six months or more and for at least nine or more hours per week to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability.

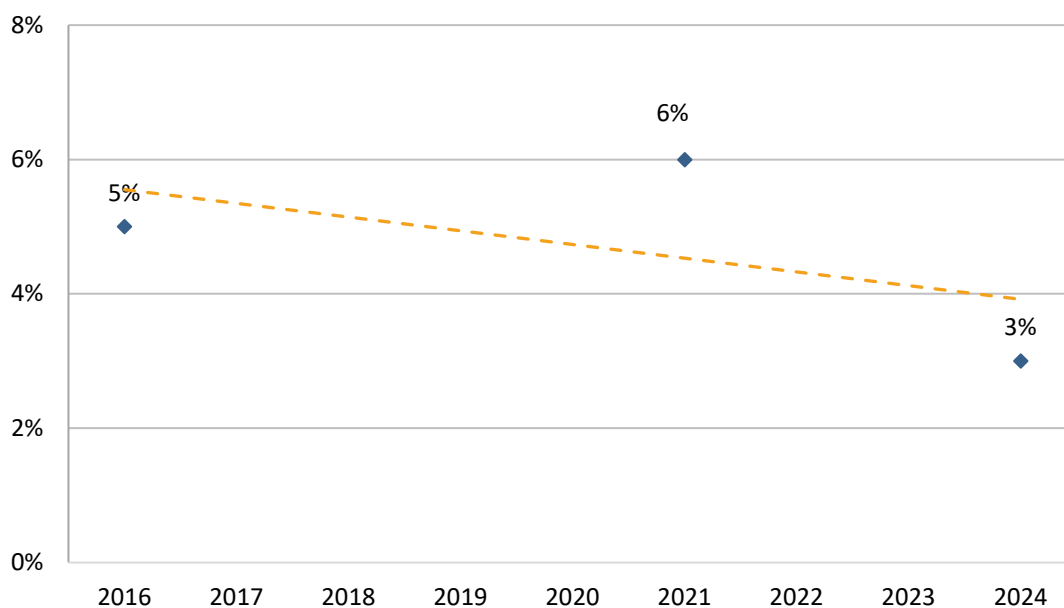
Prevalence of Full-time Caregivers

- South Dakota 3%
- There is no nationwide median for full-time caregivers

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who provide regular, full-time care to a family member or friend that has lasted for six months or more for at least nine hours per week has decreased since this question was first asked in 2016.

Figure 118
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Provide Regular, Full-time Care to a Family Member or Friend, 2016-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2024

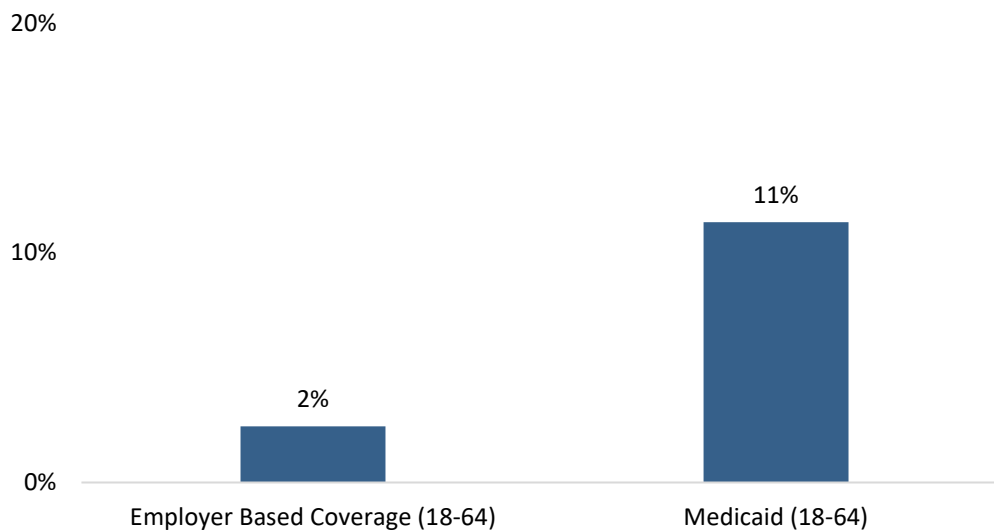
Table 63
South Dakotans Who Provide Regular, Full-time Care to a Family Member or Friend for Six
Months or More, 2021-2024

		2021-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	2%	1.4%	2.7%
	Female	4%	3.3%	6.1%
Age	18-29	1%	0.7%	2.6%
	30-39	3%	1.7%	6.3%
	40-49	4%	2.3%	6.2%
	50-59	4%	2.2%	8.8%
	60-69	3%	2.0%	4.4%
	70-79	4%	2.7%	7.3%
	80+	1%	0.9%	2.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3%	2.1%	3.7%
	American Indian	8%	4.8%	12.5%
	American Indian/White	1%	0.5%	3.9%
	Hispanic	2%	0.5%	10.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	4%	3.2%	6.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.7%	3.3%
	\$75,000+	3%	1.8%	5.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	3%	1.4%	5.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.0%	5.0%
	Some Post-High School	4%	2.6%	5.9%
	College Graduate	2%	1.7%	3.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.6%	3.9%
	Self-employed	3%	1.8%	4.9%
	Unemployed	5%	2.2%	11.9%
	Homemaker	8%	3.8%	14.8%
	Student	1%	0.2%	3.6%
	Retired	3%	2.2%	4.9%
	Unable to work	9%	3.7%	18.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.4%	4.5%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	2.3%	8.5%
	Widowed	1%	0.6%	1.6%
	Never Married	3%	1.9%	4.8%
County	Minnehaha	3%	1.6%	5.2%
	Pennington	4%	2.2%	5.9%
	Lincoln	2%	1.1%	3.4%
	Brown	3%	1.9%	4.1%
	Brookings	2%	0.6%	4.0%
	Codington	3%	1.8%	4.9%
	Meade	3%	1.7%	4.6%
	Lawrence	3%	1.6%	5.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2021-2024

Figure 119 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 11 percent of South Dakota residents on Medicaid (ages 18-64) are full-time caregivers.

Figure 119
South Dakota Residents Who Are Full-time Caregivers Based
on Health Insurance Status, 2021-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2021-2024

LIFE SATISFACTION

Definition: South Dakotans who are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with life.

Prevalence of Life Satisfaction

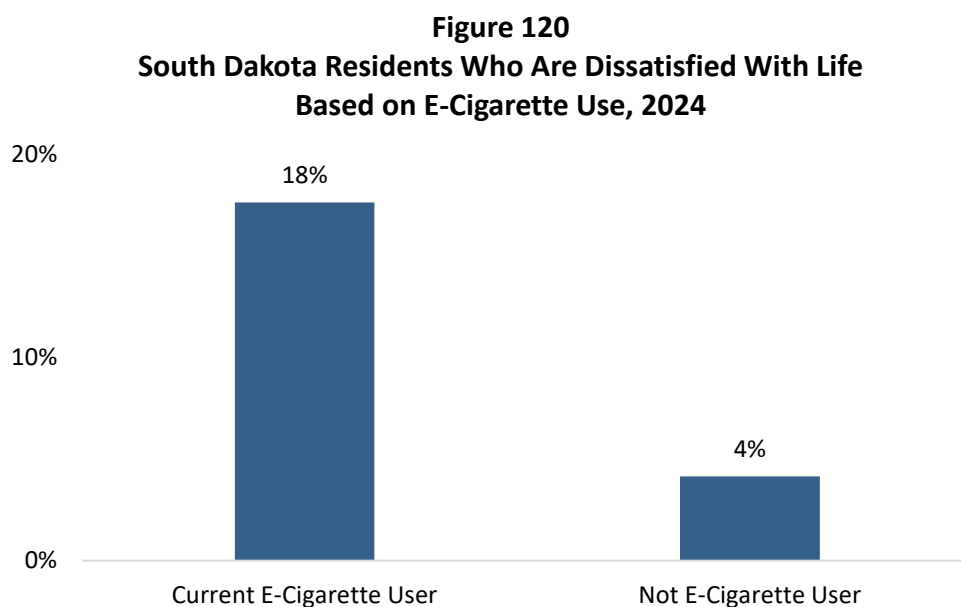
- South Dakota 5%
- There is no nationwide median for life satisfaction.

Table 54
South Dakotans Who Are Dissatisfied or Very Dissatisfied With Life, 2024

		2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	5%	4.0%	7.5%
	Female	5%	3.0%	7.4%
Age	18-29	6%	3.6%	10.9%
	30-39	10%	4.8%	17.9%
	40-49	3%	1.9%	5.4%
	50-59	4%	2.8%	7.2%
	60-69	4%	2.8%	6.6%
	70-79	3%	1.5%	4.5%
	80+	2%	1.0%	6.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	5%	3.5%	6.5%
	American Indian	2%	1.1%	4.8%
	American Indian/White	*	*	*
	Hispanic	11%	4.2%	27.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	12%	8.4%	17.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	3.5%	11.2%
	\$75,000+	2%	0.9%	3.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	3.5%	13.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	4.6%	12.4%
	Some Post-High School	4%	2.9%	6.4%
	College Graduate	3%	1.7%	4.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	5%	3.2%	8.0%
	Self-employed	3%	1.4%	5.8%
	Unemployed	20%	10.3%	35.9%
	Homemaker	6%	1.0%	30.9%
	Student	2%	0.6%	5.1%
	Retired	3%	1.9%	4.9%
	Unable to work	14%	8.5%	21.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	1.9%	5.6%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	7.0%	14.6%
	Widowed	3%	1.3%	5.1%
	Never Married	9%	5.7%	13.8%
County	Minnehaha	4%	2.4%	6.9%
	Pennington	8%	5.6%	12.3%
	Brown	5%	2.7%	7.5%
	Meade	7%	2.9%	15.2%
	Lawrence	10%	4.0%	23.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Figure 120 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 18 percent of South Dakota residents who currently use E-cigarettes are also dissatisfied with life.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

MILITARY VETERANS

Definition: Those who have ever served on active duty in the US Armed Forces including the regular military or a National Guard reserve unit.

Prevalence of Military Veterans

- South Dakota 12%
- There is no nationwide median for military veterans

Table 65

South Dakotans Who Have Ever Served or Are Currently Serving in the U.S. Military, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	20%	19.0%	21.8%
	Female	3%	2.6%	3.8%
Age	18-29	5%	3.8%	6.9%
	30-39	8%	6.1%	9.6%
	40-49	10%	7.7%	11.8%
	50-59	13%	11.4%	15.4%
	60-69	12%	10.4%	14.2%
	70-79	23%	20.7%	26.4%
	80+	24%	20.6%	28.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	12%	11.4%	13.2%
	American Indian	10%	7.1%	13.1%
	American Indian/White	7%	4.2%	10.7%
	Hispanic	8%	5.5%	11.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	9%	8.2%	11.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	14%	12.0%	15.5%
	\$75,000+	13%	11.7%	14.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	6%	4.3%	9.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	11%	9.8%	12.9%
	Some Post-High School	13%	12.0%	15.1%
	College Graduate	12%	10.6%	13.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	10%	9.0%	11.3%
	Self-employed	9%	6.9%	10.8%
	Unemployed	7%	4.5%	12.3%
	Homemaker	2%	0.8%	5.5%
	Student	3%	1.9%	5.9%
	Retired	23%	20.5%	24.6%
	Unable to work	12%	8.8%	16.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	14%	12.5%	14.8%
	Divorced/Separated	13%	11.2%	15.6%
	Widowed	13%	10.8%	16.0%
	Never Married	6%	5.1%	7.6%

Table 65 (continued)

South Dakotans Who Have Ever Served or Are Currently Serving in the U.S. Military, 2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence	Interval
County	Minnehaha	11%	9.3%	12.1%
	Pennington	17%	15.0%	18.7%
	Lincoln	11%	9.1%	13.7%
	Brown	10%	8.8%	11.5%
	Brookings	11%	8.9%	12.6%
	Codington	12%	10.2%	13.7%
	Meade	19%	16.7%	22.2%
	Lawrence	11%	8.9%	14.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

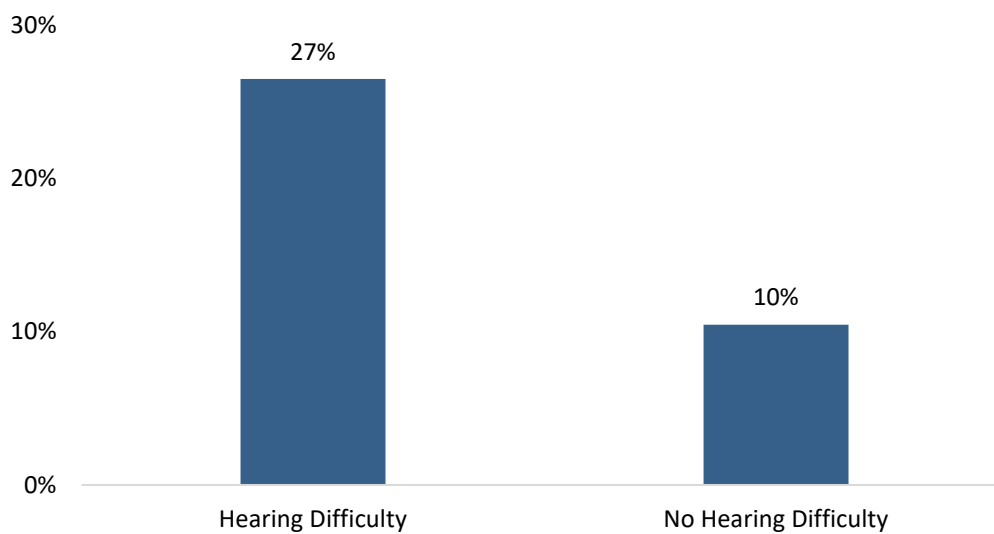
Table 54
South Dakota Males Who Have Ever Served or Are Currently Serving in the U.S. Military,
2020-2024

		2020-2024	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	20%	19.0%	21.8%
Age	18-29	8%	6.0%	11.7%
	30-39	11%	9.0%	14.4%
	40-49	15%	11.7%	19.1%
	50-59	23%	19.8%	27.0%
	60-69	19%	16.3%	22.7%
	70-79	45%	40.3%	50.4%
	80+	64%	56.3%	70.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	22%	20.0%	23.2%
	American Indian	17%	12.1%	24.0%
	American Indian/White	11%	6.2%	19.1%
	Hispanic	11%	7.5%	17.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	18%	14.9%	20.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	23%	20.3%	26.4%
	\$75,000+	21%	18.3%	23.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	7.6%	16.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	18%	16.0%	21.1%
	Some Post-High School	24%	21.7%	27.2%
	College Graduate	21%	19.1%	23.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	17%	14.7%	18.6%
	Self-employed	12%	9.5%	15.1%
	Unemployed	11%	6.1%	18.8%
	Homemaker	*	*	*
	Student	6%	3.4%	11.8%
	Retired	44%	40.7%	48.1%
	Unable to work	19%	13.4%	27.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	24%	21.6%	25.7%
	Divorced/Separated	22%	18.4%	26.2%
	Widowed	46%	38.6%	52.8%
	Never Married	9%	7.4%	11.4%
County	Minnehaha	19%	16.3%	21.3%
	Pennington	28%	25.4%	31.7%
	Lincoln	20%	15.8%	24.3%
	Brown	18%	15.8%	20.8%
	Brookings	18%	15.1%	21.6%
	Codington	22%	18.7%	25.3%
	Meade	31%	27.3%	35.4%
	Lawrence	19%	14.4%	23.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

Figure 121 shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 27 percent of South Dakota residents who have hearing difficulties are also military veterans.

Figure 121
South Dakota Residents Who Are Military Veterans Based on
Hearing Difficulty Status, 2020-2024



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2024

APPENDIX A: DEMOGRAPHICS

APPENDIX A: DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 67
Demographics of Survey Respondents, 2024

	Total		Male		Female	
	# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %
Total	5,855	100%	2,979	100%	2,876	100%
Age						
18-29	568	10%	358	12%	210	7%
30-39	590	10%	324	11%	266	9%
40-49	817	14%	417	14%	400	14%
50-59	1,010	17%	511	17%	499	17%
60-69	1,214	21%	627	21%	587	20%
70-79	1,109	19%	524	18%	585	20%
80+	547	9%	218	7%	329	11%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	4,748	81%	2,441	82%	2,307	80%
American Indian	635	11%	258	9%	377	13%
Hispanic	150	3%	95	3%	55	2%
American Indian/White	119	2%	53	2%	66	2%
Other	203	3%	132	4%	71	2%
Household Income						
Less than \$10,000	135	2%	69	2%	66	2%
\$10,000-\$14,999	121	2%	55	2%	66	2%
\$15,000-\$19,999	202	3%	84	3%	118	4%
\$20,000-\$24,999	261	5%	108	4%	153	5%
\$25,000-\$34,999	540	9%	246	8%	294	10%
\$35,000-\$49,999	712	12%	325	11%	387	14%
\$50,000-\$74,999	863	15%	469	16%	394	14%
\$75,000-\$99,999	698	12%	369	13%	329	12%
\$100,000-\$149,999	717	12%	418	14%	299	11%
\$150,000-\$199,999	296	5%	196	7%	100	4%
\$200,000+	298	5%	180	6%	118	4%
Not Stated	933	16%	415	14%	518	18%
Education						
8 th Grade or Less	65	1%	40	1%	25	1%
Some High School	210	4%	116	4%	94	3%
High School or G.E.D.	1,467	25%	828	28%	639	22%
Some Post-High School	1,775	30%	850	29%	925	32%
College Graduate	2,310	39%	1,126	38%	1,184	41%
Not Stated	28	0%	19	1%	9	0%
Employment Status						
Employed for Wages	2,369	41%	1,257	42%	1,112	39%
Retired	1,854	32%	845	29%	1,009	35%
Self-employed	689	12%	480	16%	209	7%
Unable to Work	339	6%	150	5%	189	7%
Unemployed	190	3%	97	3%	93	3%
Homemaker	162	3%	10	0%	152	5%
Student	150	3%	83	3%	67	2%
Not Stated	67	1%	37	1%	30	1%

Table 62 (continued)
Demographics of Survey Respondents, 2024

	Total		Male		Female	
	# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %
Marital Status						
Married/Unmarried Couple	3,301	56%	1,766	59%	1,535	53%
Never Married	1,022	17%	621	21%	401	14%
Divorced/Separated	822	14%	379	13%	443	15%
Widowed	659	11%	181	6%	478	17%
Not Stated	51	1%	32	1%	19	1%
Phone Status						
Cell Phone	4,694	80%	2,538	85%	2,156	75%
Landline	1,161	20%	441	15%	720	25%
Home Ownership						
Own Home	4,253	76%	2,166	76%	2,087	76%
Rent Home	1,339	24%	679	24%	660	24%
Children in Household						
Yes	1,480	25%	734	25%	746	26%
No	4,278	74%	2,186	74%	2,092	73%
Not Stated	49	1%	32	1%	17	1%
Pregnant (18-44)						
Yes	28	3%	0	0%	28	3%
No	892	96%	0	0%	892	96%
Not Stated	5	1%	0	0%	5	1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2024

Table 63
Surveys Completed by Resident County, 2024

Resident County	Surveys Completed	% of Total Surveys	Total Adult Population	% of Total Population	# Surveyed per 1,000 Population
Total	5,855	100.0%	703,963	100.0%	8.3
Aurora	5	0.1%	2,061	0.3%	2.4
Beadle	20	0.3%	13,903	2.0%	1.4
Bennett	81	1.4%	2,283	0.3%	35.5
Bon Homme	5	0.1%	5,692	0.8%	0.9
Brookings	495	8.5%	28,921	4.1%	17.1
Brown	561	9.6%	28,861	4.1%	19.4
Brule	11	0.2%	3,990	0.6%	2.8
Buffalo	14	0.2%	1,172	0.2%	11.9
Butte	43	0.7%	8,248	1.2%	5.2
Campbell	5	0.1%	1,074	0.2%	4.7
Charles Mix	9	0.2%	6,493	0.9%	1.4
Clark	14	0.2%	2,803	0.4%	5.0
Clay	13	0.2%	12,632	1.8%	1.0
Codington	426	7.3%	22,730	3.2%	18.7
Corson	86	1.5%	2,437	0.3%	35.3
Custer	30	0.5%	8,019	1.1%	3.7
Davison	27	0.5%	15,366	2.2%	1.8
Day	16	0.3%	4,234	0.6%	3.8
Deuel	19	0.3%	3,266	0.5%	5.8
Dewey	146	2.5%	3,139	0.4%	46.5
Douglas	6	0.1%	2,069	0.3%	2.9
Edmunds	23	0.4%	3,143	0.4%	7.3
Fall River	25	0.4%	6,195	0.9%	4.0
Faulk	13	0.2%	1,551	0.2%	8.4
Grant	24	0.4%	5,886	0.8%	4.1
Gregory	9	0.2%	3,111	0.4%	2.9
Haakon	21	0.4%	1,390	0.2%	15.1
Hamlin	24	0.4%	4,422	0.6%	5.4
Hand	5	0.1%	2,377	0.3%	2.1
Hanson	2	0.0%	2,523	0.4%	0.8
Harding	8	0.1%	1,020	0.1%	7.8
Hughes	36	0.6%	13,351	1.9%	2.7
Hutchinson	18	0.3%	5,423	0.8%	3.3
Hyde	6	0.1%	928	0.1%	6.5
Jackson	80	1.4%	1,756	0.2%	45.6
Jerauld	2	0.0%	1,275	0.2%	1.6
Jones	3	0.1%	679	0.1%	4.4
Kingsbury	7	0.1%	3,936	0.6%	1.8
Lake	19	0.3%	8,747	1.2%	2.2
Lawrence	516	8.8%	24,233	3.4%	21.3
Lincoln	457	7.8%	56,339	8.0%	8.1
Lyman	4	0.1%	2,703	0.4%	1.5
McCook	5	0.1%	4,107	0.6%	1.2
McPherson	12	0.2%	1,810	0.3%	6.6
Marshall	16	0.3%	3,284	0.5%	4.9
Meade	528	9.0%	24,658	3.5%	21.4
Mellette	61	1.0%	1,274	0.2%	47.9
Miner	0	0.0%	1,776	0.3%	0.0
Minnehaha	599	10.2%	156,543	22.2%	3.8

Table 63 (continued)
Surveys Completed by Resident County, 2024

Resident County	Surveys Completed	% of Total Surveys	Total Adult Population	% of Total Population	# Surveyed per 1,000 Population
Moody	10	0.2%	4,792	0.7%	2.1
Oglala Lakota	218	3.7%	8,679	1.2%	25.1
Pennington	660	11.3%	90,831	12.9%	7.3
Perkins	19	0.3%	2,177	0.3%	8.7
Potter	7	0.1%	1,882	0.3%	3.7
Roberts	36	0.6%	7,345	1.0%	4.9
Sanborn	5	0.1%	1,785	0.3%	2.8
Spink	14	0.2%	4,743	0.7%	3.0
Stanley	5	0.1%	2,367	0.3%	2.1
Sully	2	0.0%	1,184	0.2%	1.7
Todd	168	2.9%	5,498	0.8%	30.6
Tripp	21	0.4%	4,328	0.6%	4.9
Turner	10	0.2%	6,801	1.0%	1.5
Union	21	0.4%	13,288	1.9%	1.6
Walworth	20	0.3%	3,995	0.6%	5.0
Yankton	20	0.3%	18,642	2.6%	1.1
Ziebach	64	1.1%	1,793	0.3%	35.7

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2024
2024 Population Estimates, United States Census Bureau

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

2024 BRFSS QUESTIONNAIRE

HEALTH STATUS

Would you say that in general your health is—

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very good
- 3 Good
- 4 Fair, or
- 5 Poor
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

HEALTHY DAYS

Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

- Number of days (01-30)
- None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- Number of days (01-30)
- None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- Number of days (01-30)
- None
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

What is the current primary source of your health care coverage?

- 01 A plan purchased through an employer or union (including plans purchased through another person's employer)
- 02 A private nongovernmental plan that you or another family member buys on your own
- 03 Medicare

- 04 Medigap
- 05 Medicaid
- 06 Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- 07 Military related health care: TRICARE (CHAMPUS) / VA health care / CHAMP- VA
- 08 Indian Health Service
- 09 State sponsored health plan
- 10 Other government program
- No coverage of any type
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

NOTE: If respondent has multiple sources of insurance, ask for the one used most often.

If respondents give the name of a health plan rather than the type of coverage, ask whether this is insurance purchased independently, through their employer, or whether it is through Medicaid or CHIP.

Do you have one person (or a group of doctors) that you think of as your personal health care provider?

If "No" ask: "Is there more than one, or is there no person who you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?"

- 1 Yes, only one
- 2 More than one
- 3 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because you could not afford it?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 5 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Never
- Refused

EXERCISE

During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

ORAL HEALTH

Including all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists, how long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 5 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Never
- Refused

Not including teeth lost for injury or orthodontics, how many of your permanent teeth have been removed because of tooth decay or gum disease?

- 1 1 to 5
- 2 6 or more but not all
- 3 All
- 8 None
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? For each, tell me "Yes," "No," or you're "Not sure."

(Ever told) you that you had a heart attack also called a myocardial infarction?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

(Ever told) (you had) angina or coronary heart disease?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

(Ever told) (you had) a stroke?

1 Yes (Go to Next Question)

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

(Ever told) (you had) asthma?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Do you still have asthma?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

(Ever told) (you had) skin cancer that is not melanoma?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

(Ever told) (you had) melanoma or any other types of cancer?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

(Ever told) (you had) C.O.P.D. (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), emphysema or chronic bronchitis?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

(Ever told) (you had) a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, or dysthymia, or minor depression?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Not including kidney stones, bladder infection or incontinence, were you ever told you had kidney disease?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

(Ever told) (you had) some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

NOTE: Do not read: Arthritis diagnoses include:

- rheumatism, polymyalgia rheumatica
- osteoarthritis (not osteoporosis)
- tendonitis, bursitis, bunion, tennis elbow
- carpal tunnel syndrome, tarsal tunnel syndrome
- joint infection, Reiter's syndrome
- ankylosing spondylitis; spondylosis
- rotator cuff syndrome
- connective tissue disease, scleroderma, polymyositis, Raynaud's syndrome
- vasculitis (giant cell arteritis, Henoch-Schonlein purpura, Wegener's granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa)

(Ever told) (you had) diabetes? If "Yes" and respondent is female, ask: "Was this only when you were pregnant?"

- 1 Yes
- 2 Yes, but female told only during pregnancy
- 3 No
- 4 No, pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

How old were you when you were first told you had diabetes?

— — Code age in years [97 = 97 and older]

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

DEMOGRAPHICS

What is your age?

— — Code age in years

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin?

If yes, ask: Are you...

1 Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/a

2 Puerto Rican

3 Cuban

4 Another Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin

5 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Select all that apply.

NOTE: If 40 (Asian) or 50 (Pacific Islander) is selected read and code subcategories underneath major heading. One or more categories may be selected. If respondent indicates that they are Hispanic for race, please read the race choices.

10 White

20 Black or African American

30 American Indian or Alaska Native

40 Asian

41 Asian Indian

42 Chinese

43 Filipino

44 Japanese

45 Korean

46 Vietnamese

47 Other Asian

50 Pacific Islander

51 Native Hawaiian

52 Guamanian or Chamorro

53 Samoan

54 Other Pacific Islander

Don't know / Not sure
Refused

Are you...

- 1 Married
- 2 Divorced
- 3 Widowed
- 4 Separated
- 5 Never married
- 6 A member of an unmarried couple
- Refused

What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

- 1 Never attended school or only attended kindergarten
- 2 Grades 1 through 8 (Elementary)
- 3 Grades 9 through 11 (Some high school)
- 4 Grade 12 or GED (High school graduate)
- 5 College 1 year to 3 years (Some college or technical school)
- 6 College 4 years or more (College graduate)
- Refused

Do you own or rent your home?

- 1 Own
- 2 Rent
- 3 Other arrangement
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

NOTE: Other arrangement may include group home, staying with friends or family without paying rent.
Home is defined as the place where you live most of the time/the majority of the year.

In what county do you currently live?

- _ _ _ ANSI County Code
- 888 County from another state
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

What is the ZIP Code where you currently live?

- _ _ _ _ _
- Do not know
- Refused

Not including cell phones or numbers used for computers, fax machines or security systems, do you have more than one landline telephone number in your household?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to next section)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

How many of these landline telephone numbers are residential numbers?

- Enter number (1-5)
- 6 Six or more
- Don't know / Not sure
- None
- Refused

How many cell phones do you have for your personal use?

- Enter number (1-5)
- 6 Six or more
- Don't know / Not sure
- None
- Refused

Read if necessary: Do not include cell phones that are used exclusively by other members of your household. Include cell phones used for both business and personal use.

Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?

Read if necessary: Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Are you currently...?

- 1 Employed for wages
- 2 Self-employed
- 3 Out of work for 1 year or more
- 4 Out of work for less than 1 year
- 5 A Homemaker
- 6 A Student
- 7 Retired

8 Unable to work
Refused

NOTE: If more than one, say “select the category which best describes you”.

How many children less than 18 years of age live in your household?

— — Number of children
None
Refused

Is your annual household income from all sources—

If respondent refuses at ANY income level, code ‘99’ (Refused)

0 5 Less than \$35,000 If “no,” ask 06; if “yes,” ask 04
 (\$25,000 to less than \$35,000)
0 4 Less than \$25,000 If “no,” code 05; if “yes,” ask 03
 (\$20,000 to less than \$25,000)
0 3 Less than \$20,000 If “no,” code 04; if “yes,” ask 02
 (\$15,000 to less than \$20,000)
0 2 Less than \$15,000 If “no,” code 03; if “yes,” ask 01
 (\$10,000 to less than \$15,000)
0 1 Less than \$10,000 If “no,” code 02
0 6 Less than \$50,000 If “no,” ask 07
 (\$35,000 to less than \$50,000)
0 7 Less than \$75,000 If “no,” ask 08
 (\$50,000 to less than \$75,000)
0 8 Less than \$100,000? If “no,” ask 09
 (\$75,000 to less than \$100,000)
09 Less than \$150,000? If “no,” ask 10
 (\$100,000 to less than \$150,000)
10 Less than \$200,000? If “no,” ask 11
 (\$150,000 to less than \$200,000)
11 \$200,000 or more?
Don’t know / Not sure
Refused

To your knowledge, are you now pregnant? [If Male or Age >49 Go To weight question]

1 Yes
2 No
Don’t know / Not sure
Refused

About how much do you weigh without shoes?

NOTE: If respondent answers in metrics, put "9" in first column.

Round fractions up.

_ _ _ _ Weight (pounds/kilograms)

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

About how tall are you without shoes?

NOTE: If respondent answers in metrics, put "9" in first column.

Round fractions down.

_ _ / _ _ Height (ft / inches/meters/centimeters)

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

DISABILITY

Some people who are deaf or have serious difficulty hearing use assistive devices to communicate by phone. Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

NOTE: If Male, Go To Next Section

The next questions are about breast and cervical cancer.

Have you ever had a mammogram?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- 4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 5 5 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Have you ever had a cervical cancer screening test?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

How long has it been since you had your last cervical cancer screening test?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- 4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 5 5 or more years ago

Don't know / Not sure
Refused

At your most recent cervical cancer screening, did you have a Pap test?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

At your most recent cervical cancer screening, did you have an H.P.V. test?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

If response to PREGNANT= 1 (is pregnant), then go to next section.

Have you had a hysterectomy?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

NOTE: If Age < 45, Go To Next Section

Colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy are exams to check for colon cancer. Have you ever had either of these exams?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Have you had a colonoscopy, a sigmoidoscopy, or both?

- 1 Colonoscopy (Go to colonoscopy question)
- 2 Sigmoidoscopy (Go to sigmoidoscopy question)
- 3 Both (Go to colonoscopy question)
- Don't know / Not sure (go to colonoscopy and sigmoidoscopy question)
- Refused

How long has it been since your most recent colonoscopy?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)

- 5 10 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

How long has it been since your most recent sigmoidoscopy?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
- 5 10 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

How long has it been since your most recent colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
- 5 10 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Have you ever had any other kind of test for colorectal cancer, such as virtual colonoscopy, CT colonography, blood stool test, FIT DNA, or Cologuard test?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to next section)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

A virtual colonoscopy uses a series of X-rays to take pictures of inside the colon. Have you ever had a virtual colonoscopy?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to stool test question)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

When was your most recent CT colonography or virtual colonoscopy?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 5 years (2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
- 5 10 or more years ago

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

One stool test uses a special kit to obtain a small amount of stool at home and returns the kit to the doctor or the lab. Have you ever had this test?

1 Yes

2 No (go to next stool test question)

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

How long has it been since you had this test?

1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)

2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)

3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)

4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)

5 5 or more years ago

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Another stool test uses a special kit to obtain an entire bowel movement at home and returns the kit to a lab. Have you ever had this test?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Was the blood stool or FIT (you reported earlier) conducted as part of a Cologuard test?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

How long has it been since you had this test?

1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)

2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)

3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)

4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)

5 5 or more years ago

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

TOBACCO USE

Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

NOTE: Do not include: electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes, njoy, bluetip, JUUL), herbal cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, pipes, bidis, kreteks, water pipes (hookahs) or marijuana.

NOTE: 5 packs = 100 cigarettes

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (skip to chewing tobacco)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

- 1 Every day
- 2 Some days
- 3 Not at all
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Do you currently use chewing tobacco, snuff, or snus every day, some days, or not at all?

- 1 Every day
- 2 Some days
- 3 Not at all
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Read if necessary: Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and other electronic “vaping” products include electronic hookahs (e-hookahs), vape pens, e-cigars, and others. These products are battery-powered and usually contain nicotine and flavors such as fruit, mint, or candy. Brands you may have heard of are JUUL, NJOY, or blu.

These questions concern electronic vaping products for nicotine use. The use of electronic vaping products for marijuana use is not included in these questions.

Would you say you have never used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products in your entire life or now use them every day, use them some days, or used them in the past but do not currently use them at all?

- 1 Never used e-cigarettes in your entire life
- 2 Use them every day
- 3 Use them some days
- 4 Used them in the past but do not currently use them at all
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

LUNG CANCER SCREENING

You've told us that you have smoked in the past or are currently smoking. The next questions are about screening for lung cancer.

How old were you when you first started to smoke cigarettes regularly?

___ Age in years (001-100)

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Never smoked cigarettes regularly (Go to CT scan question)

NOTE: Regularly is at least one cigarette or more on days that a respondent smokes (either every day or some days) or smoked (not at all).

How old were you when you last smoked cigarettes regularly?

___ Age in years (001-100)

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

On average, when you [smoke/ smoked] regularly, about how many cigarettes {do/did} you usually smoke each day?

___ Number of cigarettes

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

NOTE: Regularly is at least one cigarette or more on days that a respondent smokes (either every day or some days) or smoked (not at all). Respondents may answer in packs instead of the number of cigarettes.

Below is a conversion table:

0.5 pack = 10 cigarettes/ 1.75 pack = 35 cigarettes/ 0.75 pack = 15 cigarettes/ 2 packs = 40 cigarettes/ 1 pack = 20 cigarettes/ 2.5 packs= 50 cigarettes/ 1.25 pack = 25 cigarettes/ 3 packs= 60 cigarettes/ 1.5 pack = 30 cigarettes

The next question is about CT or CAT scans of your chest area. During this test, you lie flat on your back and are moved through an open, donut shaped x-ray machine. Have you ever had a CT or CAT scan of your chest area?

1 Yes

2 No (go to next section)

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Were any of the CT or CAT scans of your chest area done mainly to check or screen for lung cancer?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

When did you have your most recent CT or CAT scan of your chest area mainly to check or screen for lung cancer?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- 4 Within the past 5 years (3 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 5 Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)
- 6 10 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

The next questions concern alcohol consumption. One drink of alcohol is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor.

During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?

Read if necessary: A 40 ounce beer would count as 3 drinks, or a cocktail drink with 2 shots would count as 2 drinks.

- 1 __ Days per week
- 2 __ Days in past 30 days
- No drinks in past 30 days (Go to next section)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?

- __ Number of drinks
- None
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have X [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] or more drinks on an occasion?

- Number of times
- None
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of drinks you had on any occasion?

- Number of drinks
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

IMMUNIZATION

During the past 12 months, have you had either flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or flu shot injected into your arm?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to pneumonia shot)
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

During what month and year did you receive your most recent flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose or flu shot injected into your arm?

- / ---- Month/ Year
- Don't know/ Not sure
- Refused

At what kind of place did you get your last flu shot or vaccine?

- 1 A doctor's office or health maintenance organization (HMO)
- 2 A health department
- 3 Another type of clinic or health center (a community health center)
- 4 A senior, recreation, or community center
- 5 A store (supermarket, drug store)
- 6 A hospital (inpatient)
- 7 An emergency room
- 8 Workplace
- 9 Some other kind of place
- 11 A school
- 12 A drive through location at some other place than listed above
- 13 Received vaccination in Canada/Mexico
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

H.I.V./AIDS

Including fluid testing from your mouth, but not including tests you may have had for blood donation, have you ever been tested for H.I.V.?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (go to risky behavior list)
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

NOTE: Read if necessary: Please remember that your answers are strictly confidential and that you don't have to answer every question if you do not want to. Although we will ask you about testing, we will not ask you about the results of any test you may have had.

Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last H.I.V. test?

- __/____ Code month and year
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

I am going to read you a list. When I am done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You do not need to tell me which one.

- You have injected any drug other than those prescribed for you in the past year.
- You have been treated for a sexually transmitted disease or STD in the past year.
- You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.
- You had anal sex without a condom in the past year.
- You had four or more sex partners in the past year.

Do any of these situations apply to you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

DIABETES

According to your doctor or other health professional, what type of diabetes do you have?

- 1 Type 1
- 2 Type 2
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

Insulin can be taken by shot or pump. Are you now taking insulin?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

About how many times in the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked you for A-one-C?

- _ _ Number of times [76 = 76 or more]
- None
- Never heard of "A one C" test
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated? This would have made you temporarily sensitive to bright light.

- 1 Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
- 2 Within the past year (1 month but less than 12 months ago)
- 3 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 4 2 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Never
- Refused

When was the last time a doctor, nurse or other health professional took a photo of the back of your eye with a specialized camera?

- 1 Within the past month (anytime less than 1 month ago)
- 2 Within the past year (1 month but less than 12 months ago)
- 3 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 4 2 or more years ago
- Don't know / Not sure
- Never
- Refused

When was the last time you took a course or class in how to manage your diabetes yourself?

- 1 Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)
- 2 Within the last 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the last 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
- 4 Within the last 5 years (3 to 4 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 5 Within the last 10 years (5 to 9 years but less than 10 years ago)
- 6 10 years ago or more
- Don't know / Not sure
- Never
- Refused

Have you ever had any sores or irritations on your feet that took more than four weeks to heal?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

CANCER SURVIVORSHIP: TYPE OF CANCER

You've told us that you have had cancer. I would like to ask you a few more questions about your cancer.

How many different types of cancer have you had?

- 1 Only one
- 2 Two
- 3 Three or more
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

At what age were you told that you had cancer?/At what age were you first diagnosed with cancer?

- Age in Years (97 = 97 and older)
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

What type of cancer was it? (Was it Melanoma or other skin cancer?)

(Note: for those with more than one type of cancer ask: With your most recent diagnosis of cancer, what type of cancer was it?)

- 0 1 Bladder
- 0 2 Blood
- 0 3 Bone
- 0 4 Brain
- 0 5 Breast
- 0 6 Cervix/Cervical
- 0 7 Colon

- 0 8 Esophagus/Esophageal
- 0 9 Gallbladder
- 1 0 Kidney
- 1 1 Larynx/trachea
- 1 2 Leukemia
- 1 3 Liver
- 1 4 Lung
- 1 5 Lymphoma
- 1 6 Melanoma
- 1 7 Mouth/tongue/lip
- 1 8 Ovary/Ovarian
- 1 9 Pancreas/Pancreatic
- 2 0 Prostate
- 2 1 Rectum/Rectal
- 2 2 Skin (non-melanoma)
- 2 3 Skin (don't know what kind)
- 2 4 Soft tissue (muscle or fat)
- 2 5 Stomach
- 2 6 Testis/Testicular
- 2 7 Throat - pharynx
- 2 8 Thyroid
- 2 9 Uterus/Uterine
- 3 0 Other
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

CANCER SURVIVORSHIP: COURSE OF TREATMENT

Are you currently receiving treatment for cancer?

- 1 Yes [Go To Next Section]
- 2 No, I've completed treatment
- 3 No, I've refused treatment [Go To Next Section]
- 4 No, I haven't started treatment [Go To Next Section]
- 5 Treatment was not necessary [Go To Next Section]
- Don't know / Not sure [Go To Next Section]
- Refused [Go To Next Section]

What type of doctor provides the majority of your health care?

- 01 Cancer Surgeon
- 02 Family Practitioner
- 03 General Surgeon
- 04 Gynecologic Oncologist
- 05 General Practitioner, Internist

- 06 Plastic Surgeon, Reconstructive Surgeon
- 07 Medical Oncologist
- 08 Radiation Oncologist
- 09 Urologist
- 10 Other
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Did any doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever give you a written summary of all the cancer treatments that you received?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

Have you ever received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about where you should return or who you should see for routine cancer check-ups after completing your treatment for cancer?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

Were these instructions written down or printed on paper for you?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

With your most recent diagnosis of cancer, did you have health insurance that paid for all or part of your cancer treatment?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

Were you ever denied health insurance or life insurance coverage because of your cancer?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

Did you participate in a clinical trial as part of your cancer treatment?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/ not sure
- Refused

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH EQUITY

In general, how satisfied are you with your life? Are you..

- 1 Very satisfied
- 2 Satisfied
- 3 Dissatisfied
- 4 Very dissatisfied
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

How often do you get the social and emotional support that you need? Is that...

- 1 Always
- 2 Usually
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- Never
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

How often do you feel lonely?

- 1 Always
- 2 Usually
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- Never
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

In the past 12 months have you lost employment or had hours reduced?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/ Not sure
- Refused

During the past 12 months, have you received food stamps, also called SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on an EBT card?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

During the past 12 months, how often did the food that you bought not last, and you didn't have money to get more?

- 1 Always
- 2 Usually
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- Never
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

During the past 12 months, was there a time when you were not able to pay your mortgage, rent, or utility bills?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

During the last 12 months was there a time when an electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

During the past 12 months, has a lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work or from getting things you needed for daily living?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

How safe from crime do you consider your neighborhood to be? Would you say...

- 1 Extremely safe
- 2 Safe
- 3 Unsafe
- 4 Extremely unsafe

Don't know/not sure

Refused

TOBACCO CESSATION

How long has it been since you last smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?

01 Within the past month (less than 1 month ago)

02 Within the past 3 months (1 month but less than 3 months ago)

03 Within the past 6 months (3 months but less than 6 months ago)

04 Within the past year (6 months but less than 1 year ago)

05 Within the past 5 years (1 year but less than 5 years ago)

06 Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)

07 10 years or more

Never smoked regularly

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit smoking?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't Know/Not Sure

Refused

OTHER TOBACCO USE

(Only asked if current smoker every day or some days)

Currently, when you smoke cigarettes, do you usually smoke menthol cigarettes?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Currently, when you use e-cigarettes, do you usually use menthol e-cigarettes?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

The next question is about heated tobacco products. Some people refer to these as “heat not burn” tobacco products. These heat tobacco sticks or capsules to produce a vapor. Some brands of heated tobacco products include iQOS [eye-kos], Glo, and Eclipse.

Before today, have you heard of heated tobacco products?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

RANDOM CHILD SELECTION

NOTE: If CHILDREN = No children under age 18 in the household, or Refused, go to next module.

If CHILDREN = 1, Interviewer please read: “Previously, you indicated there was one child age 17 or younger in your household. I would like to ask you some questions about that child.”

If CHILDREN is >1 and Core Q8.16 does not equal Don't Know or Refused, Interviewer please read: “Previously, you indicated there were [number] children age 17 or younger in your household. Think about those [number] children in order of their birth, from oldest to youngest. The oldest child is the first child and the youngest child is the last. Please include children with the same birth date, including twins, in the order of their birth.”

I have some additional questions about one specific child. The child I will be referring to is the “Xth” [please fill in correct number] child in your household. All following questions about children will be about the “Xth” [please fill in] child.

What is the birth month and year of the [Xth] child?

- __ / ____ Code month and year
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Is the child a boy or a girl?

- 1 Boy
- 2 Girl
- Nonbinary/other
- Refused

What was the child's sex on their original birth certificate?

- 1 Boy
- 2 Girl

Is the child Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin?

- 1 Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/a
- 2 Puerto Rican
- 3 Cuban
- 4 Another Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin
- 5 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Which one or more of the following would you say is the race of the child?

- 10 White
- 20 Black or African American
- 30 American Indian or Alaska Native
- 40 Asian
 - 41 Asian Indian
 - 42 Chinese
 - 43 Filipino
 - 44 Japanese
 - 45 Korean
 - 46 Vietnamese
 - 47 Other Asian
- 50 Pacific Islander
 - 51 Native Hawaiian
 - 52 Guamanian or Chamorro
 - 53 Samoan
 - 54 Other Pacific Islander
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Which one of these groups would you say best represents the child's race?

- 10 White
- 20 Black or African American
- 30 American Indian or Alaska Native
- 40 Asian
 - 41 Asian Indian
 - 42 Chinese
 - 43 Filipino
 - 44 Japanese
 - 45 Korean
 - 46 Vietnamese
 - 47 Other Asian

- 50 Pacific Islander
- 51 Native Hawaiian
- 52 Guamanian or Chamorro
- 53 Samoan
- 54 Other Pacific Islander

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

How are you related to the child? Are you a....

- 1 Parent (include biologic, step, or adoptive parent)
- 2 Grandparent
- 3 Foster parent or guardian
- 4 Sibling (include biologic, step, and adoptive sibling)
- 5 Other relative
- 6 Not related in any way

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE ADDED QUESTIONS

HEALTHCARE COVERAGE

(Only ask if the respondent answered no to previous health insurance coverage question from earlier)

Earlier you indicated that you do not have any type of health care coverage, but there are some types of coverage you may not have considered. Please tell me if you have coverage from any of the following:

- 01 Your employer or someone else's employer
- 02 A Plan you or someone else buys on your own
- 03 Medicare
- 04 Medicaid
- 05 The Military
- 06 Indian Health Service
- 07 Some other source
- None
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

TOBACCO

This question includes the use of combustibles, like cigarettes and cigars, smokeless tobacco, electronic cigarettes, and vaping products.

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit using tobacco?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? Do not include decks, garages, or porches or the use of electronic cigarettes or vaping products inside the home.

- 1 Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home (go to next section)
- 2 Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
- 3 Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home
- 4 There are no rules about smoking inside your home
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

On how many of the past 7 days did someone smoke a combustible tobacco product, like a cigarette or cigar, in your home while you were there?

- Number of days [range 1-7]
- 5 5 Not at home in the past 7 days

None
Don't know/not sure
Refused

OPIOID USE

In the past 12 months, have you taken a prescription pain medication such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Tramadol, or Fentanyl?

1 Yes
2 No
Don't know/Not sure
Refused

MARIJUANA USE

The following questions are about marijuana or cannabis. Do not include hemp-based or CBD-only products in your responses.

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?

___ Number of Days
None (go to next section)
Don't Know/Not Sure (go to next section)
Refused (go to next section)

When you used marijuana or cannabis during the last 30 days, was it usually...

1 For Medical Reasons
2 For non-Medical Reasons
3 For Medical and Non-Medical Reasons
Don't Know/Not Sure
Refused

COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING

Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever recommended that you be tested for colorectal or colon cancer?

1 Yes
2 No
Don't know/Not sure
Refused

SUN EXPOSURE

When you are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day, how often do you wear sunblock or sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher?

- 1 Always
- 2 Nearly Always
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Seldom
- Never
- Don't stay out for more than an hour
- Don't know/Not Sure
- Refused

CAREGIVER

During the past 30 days, did you provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 7 Don't know/Not sure
- 8 Caregiving recipient died in past 30 days (go to next section)
- Refused

What is their relationship to you?

- 1 Parent, stepparent, or parent-in-law
- 2 Grandparent, step grandparent or grandparent-in-law
- 3 Spouse or partner
- 4 Child or stepchild
- 5 Grandchild or step grandchild
- 6 Sibling, stepsibling, or sibling-in-law
- 7 Other relative
- 8 Friend or non-relative
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

What is the main health problem or disability that the person you care for has?

- 1 Alzheimer's disease, dementia, or other cognitive impairment
- 2 Heart disease, hypertension, or stroke
- 3 Cancer
- 4 Diabetes
- 5 Injuries including broken bones or traumatic brain injury
- 6 Mental illness such as depression, anxiety, or schizophrenia
- 7 Developmental disorders such as autism, Down syndrome, or spina bifida

- 8 Respiratory conditions such as asthma, emphysema, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- 9 Arthritis/rheumatism
- 10 Hearing or vision loss
- 11 Movement disorders such as Parkinson's, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis or cerebral palsy
- 12 Old age, infirmity, or frailty
- 13 Other
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

Does the person you care for also have Alzheimer's disease, dementia or other cognitive impairment disorder?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

In the past 30 days, did you provide regular care for this person by helping with nursing or medical tasks such as injections, wound care, or tube feedings?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

In the past 30 days, did you provide regular care for this person by managing personal care such as bathing, getting to the bathroom, or helping to eat?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

In the past 30 days, did you provide regular care for this person by managing household tasks such as help with transportation, shopping, or managing money?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

In an average week, how many hours do you provide regular care or assistance? Would you say...

Please read:

- 1 Less than 20 hours per week (19 hours or less)
- 2 Less than 40 hours per week (more than 19 hours, but less than 40 hours)
- 3 40 hours or more per week
- Don't Know/ Not Sure
- Refused

For how long have you provided regular care to this person?

Read if necessary:

- 1 Within the past 30 days (anytime less than 30 days ago)
- 2 Within the past 2 years (more than 30 days but less than 2 years ago)
- 3 Within the past 5 years (more than 2 years but less than 5 years ago)
- 4 5 years or more
- Don't Know/ Not Sure
- Refused

CARE GIVING

How old is the person you take care of?

- __ = Years
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

In the past 12 months have you missed any days of work in order to care for the person with special needs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

How many days of work would you estimate you missed in the past 12 months?

- ___ = Days
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

Are you not working because of having to take care of this person with special needs?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

Do you think that caring for a person with special needs has a negative impact on your health?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

FAMILY PLANNING

The last time you had sex, did you or your partner do anything to keep from getting pregnant?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 No partner/not sexually active
- 4 Same sex partner
- Don't Know/Not sure
- Refused

What did you or your partner do to keep from getting pregnant?

- 01 Female or Male sterilization
- 02 Contraceptive implant
- 03 IUD
- 04 Shots
- 05 Birth Control Pills
- 06 Contraceptive Patch
- 07 Contraceptive Ring
- 08 Male or Female Condoms
- 09 Diaphragm, cervical cap, sponge
- 10 Rhythm or Natural Family Planning (Not having sex at certain times)
- 11 Withdrawal or pulling out
- 12 Foam, jelly, film, or cream
- 13 Emergency contraception (Morning After Pill, Plan B, or Ella)
- 14 Other Method
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

Some reasons for not doing anything to keep you or your partner from getting pregnant the last time you had sex might include wanting a pregnancy, not being able to pay for birth control, or not thinking that you can get pregnant. What was your main reason for not using a method to prevent pregnancy the last time you had sex?

- 01 Tubes tied (sterilization)
- 02 Don't think you or your partner can get pregnant (infertile or too old)
- 03 Want a pregnancy
- 04 Hysterectomy
- 05 Vasectomy (sterilization)
- 06 Don't care if you or your partner gets pregnant

- 07 Just didn't think about it
- 08 Didn't think you were going to have sex/no regular partner
- 09 Religious reasons
- 10 Same sex partner
- 11 Couldn't pay for birth control
- 12 Had a problem getting birth control when you needed it
- 13 Don't like birth control/side effects
- 14 No insurance or insurance doesn't cover birth control
- 15 Couldn't find birth control near your home
- 16 Discomfort with birth control
- 17 Previous negative experiences with birth control
- 19 Other reasons
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Should you or someone in your family need emergency care, how long would it take to get from your house to the closest emergency room?

- __ : __ = Hours and Minutes
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

Should you or someone in your family need to see a primary care provider or family practitioner or nurse practitioner or pre-natal care provider, how long would it take for you to get from your house to the provider of your choice?

- __ : __ = Hours and Minutes
- Don't Know/Not Sure
- Refused

During the past 12 months, how often were you not able to receive medical care because the provider was too far away from your house?

- 1 Always
- 2 Usually
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- Don't know/Not Sure
- Refused

If your provider offered you the option to be seen via telemedicine, would you utilize it?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know/Not sure
- Refused

CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE

NOTE: If the total number of children {ages 0-17} is equal to or greater than 1 continue. Otherwise skip.

I'm now going to ask you some more questions about the child in the household [NOTE: Insert "that we talked about earlier" if total number of children is greater than one]. Does this child have health coverage?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

What type of health coverage do you use to pay for most of this child's medical care?

- 01 Your employer or someone else's employer
- 02 A plan you or someone else buys on your own
- 03 Medicaid, or CHIP
- 04 The Military
- 05 The Indian Health Service
- 06 Some other source
- None
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

(if answer to previous question is none)

There are some types of coverage you may not have considered. Please tell me if this child is covered by any of the following:

- 01 Your employer or someone else's employer
- 02 A plan you or someone else buys on your own
- 05 Medicaid, or CHIP
- 06 The Military
- 07 The Indian Health Service
- 08 Some other source
- None
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

CLOSING STATEMENT

That was my last question. Everyone's answers will be combined to help us provide information about the health practices of people in this state. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.