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# Alcohol Use

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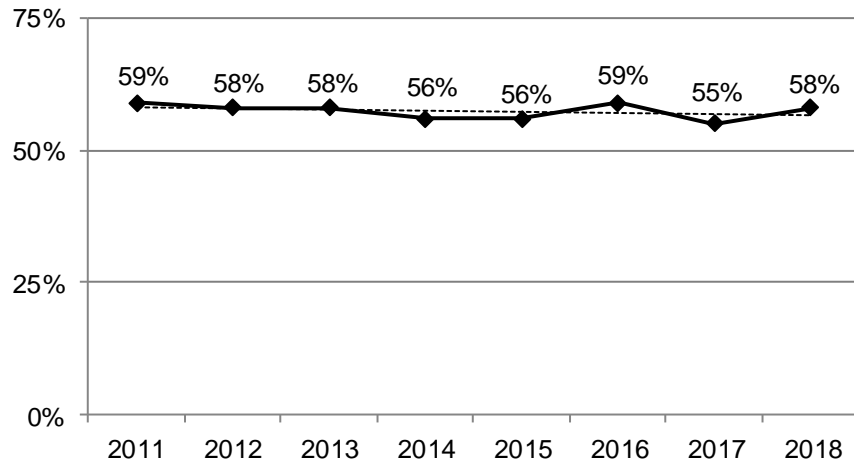
## DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

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

### Prevalence of Drinking in Past 30 Days

- South Dakota 58%
- Nationwide median 54%

**Figure 60**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

**Table 49**  
**South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days, 2014-2018**

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	63%	61.9%	64.7%
	Female	50%	49.0%	51.7%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	60%	56.9%	62.3%
	30-39	62%	59.8%	65.1%
	40-49	64%	60.9%	66.0%
	50-59	60%	57.9%	62.0%
	60-69	54%	52.3%	56.2%
	70-79	43%	41.0%	45.8%
	80+	32%	28.9%	34.9%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	59%	58.1%	60.1%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	40%	36.2%	43.4%
	Hispanic	46%	37.9%	54.9%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	46%	44.3%	48.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	62%	59.9%	63.4%
	\$75,000+	73%	71.1%	74.4%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	38%	34.4%	42.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	49%	47.4%	51.0%
	Some Post-High School	61%	58.9%	62.2%
	College Graduate	69%	67.1%	70.0%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	64%	62.9%	65.6%
	Self-employed	65%	62.2%	67.5%
	Unemployed	50%	44.4%	55.8%
	Homemaker	38%	33.5%	42.5%
	Student	51%	44.7%	56.4%
	Retired	46%	44.1%	47.6%
	Unable to Work	28%	24.7%	32.3%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	62%	60.3%	62.7%
	Divorced/Separated	51%	48.1%	53.7%
	Widowed	36%	33.1%	38.5%
	Never Married	55%	52.1%	57.1%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	59%	58.2%	60.4%
	Rent Home	53%	50.6%	55.1%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	59%	57.0%	61.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	64%	60.9%	66.3%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	48%	46.7%	49.6%
	Cell Phone	61%	59.8%	62.4%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	14%	6.4%	26.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	57%	54.4%	59.4%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	58%	55.8%	60.9%
	Pennington	57%	54.3%	59.2%
	Lincoln	59%	54.6%	63.1%
	Brown	57%	54.2%	60.6%
	Brookings	61%	57.2%	65.3%
	Codington	58%	54.5%	61.4%
	Meade	55%	50.8%	59.5%
	Lawrence	61%	57.6%	64.5%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than females.
<b>Age</b>	Alcohol use increases with age until the 40s when it peaks. After that, it decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than American Indians and Hispanics.
<b>Household Income</b>	Alcohol use increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
<b>Education</b>	Alcohol use increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages or self-employed demonstrate a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are unable to work show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are married exhibit a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who rent their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Alcohol use does not seem to differ based on children present in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who primarily use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Females who are not pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who are pregnant.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no county difference regarding alcohol use.

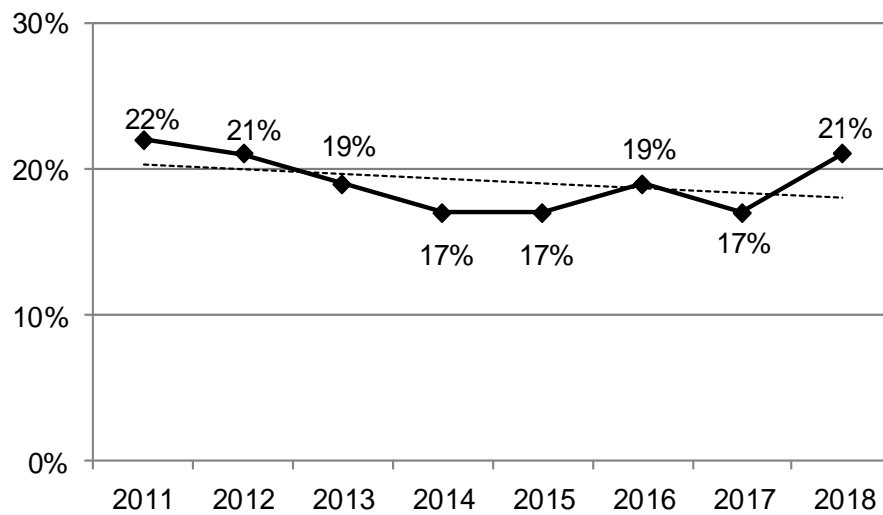
## **BINGE DRINKING**

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

### **Prevalence of Binge Drinking**

- South Dakota 21%
- Nationwide median 16%

**Figure 61**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

**Table 50  
South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2014-2018**

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	24%	22.9%	25.4%
	Female	13%	12.0%	14.0%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	31%	28.9%	34.0%
	30-39	23%	21.3%	25.6%
	40-49	21%	19.1%	23.4%
	50-59	18%	16.0%	19.4%
	60-69	10%	8.6%	11.1%
	70-79	4%	3.1%	4.9%
	80+	1%	0.4%	1.3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	18%	17.5%	19.2%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	22%	18.9%	25.3%
	Hispanic	15%	9.4%	22.7%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	17%	15.8%	18.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	20%	18.0%	21.1%
	\$75,000+	22%	20.8%	24.0%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	16%	12.7%	18.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	15.7%	18.6%
	Some Post-High School	20%	18.9%	21.9%
	College Graduate	19%	17.5%	20.1%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	23%	22.2%	24.7%
	Self-employed	20%	17.8%	22.4%
	Unemployed	22%	18.0%	27.4%
	Homemaker	8%	6.0%	11.4%
	Student	27%	22.6%	32.5%
	Retired	5%	4.3%	5.8%
	Unable to Work	11%	8.6%	14.3%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	17%	15.6%	17.5%
	Divorced/Separated	18%	16.3%	20.6%
	Widowed	5%	3.6%	7.1%
	Never Married	28%	25.9%	30.4%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	16%	15.5%	17.2%
	Rent Home	25%	23.1%	27.2%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	22%	19.8%	23.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	34%	31.3%	36.5%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	11%	10.2%	12.1%
	Cell Phone	22%	21.0%	23.3%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	9%	3.1%	22.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	20%	18.3%	22.3%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	19%	16.6%	20.7%
	Pennington	16%	14.1%	17.9%
	Lincoln	16%	13.5%	19.6%
	Brown	17%	14.9%	20.2%
	Brookings	22%	18.1%	25.9%
	Codington	19%	16.4%	22.0%
	Meade	16%	13.0%	19.4%
Lawrence	19%	16.0%	21.8%	

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than females.
<b>Age</b>	Binge drinking decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 30s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
<b>Household Income</b>	Binge drinking increases as household income increases.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to change as education levels change.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages, unemployed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who have children.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who primarily use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	Brookings county exhibits a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while Pennington county shows a very low prevalence.

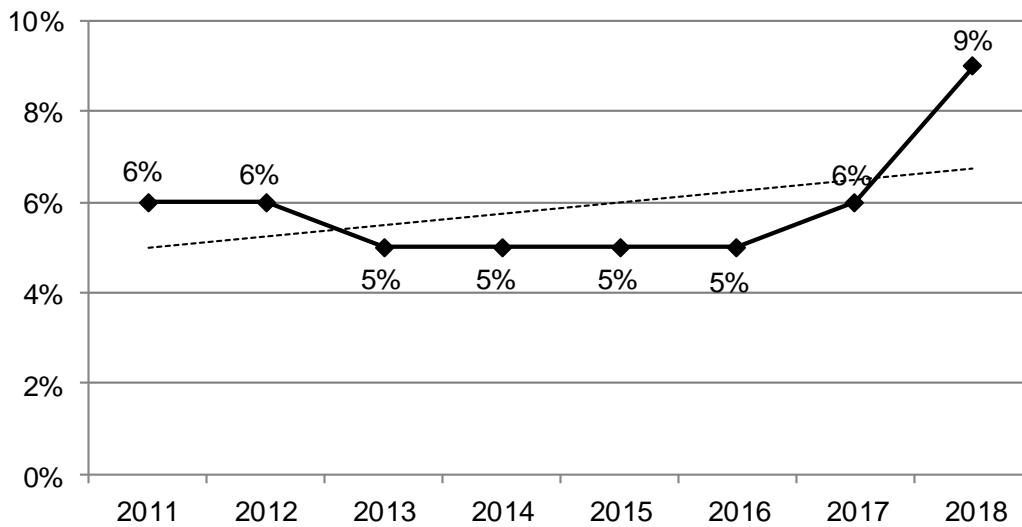
## **HEAVY DRINKING**

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

### **Prevalence of Heavy Drinking**

- South Dakota 9%
- Nationwide median 7%

**Figure 62**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

**Table 51  
South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2014-2018**

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	7%	6.2%	7.7%
	Female	5%	4.4%	5.7%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	8%	6.3%	9.3%
	30-39	6%	4.6%	6.9%
	40-49	7%	5.6%	8.3%
	50-59	7%	6.2%	8.6%
	60-69	5%	4.4%	6.3%
	70-79	3%	2.5%	4.1%
	80+	1%	0.4%	1.4%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	6%	5.5%	6.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	5%	3.9%	7.3%
	Hispanic	6%	2.9%	12.5%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.8%	6.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	5.8%	7.9%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.5%	7.3%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.0%	9.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.9%	7.9%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.1%	6.7%
	College Graduate	5%	4.1%	5.5%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	7%	5.9%	7.4%
	Self-employed	7%	5.5%	8.6%
	Unemployed	9%	5.7%	13.1%
	Homemaker	4%	2.5%	6.3%
	Student	5%	3.4%	7.7%
	Retired	4%	3.1%	4.5%
	Unable to Work	6%	4.1%	8.8%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.4%	5.6%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.2%	9.1%
	Widowed	4%	2.9%	6.3%
	Never Married	8%	6.9%	9.7%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	6%	5.0%	6.1%
	Rent Home	7%	6.2%	8.8%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	5%	4.3%	6.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	6.8%	10.0%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	4%	3.8%	5.1%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.1%	7.4%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	0.5%	16.7%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	6%	4.6%	7.0%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	6%	5.1%	7.7%
	Pennington	6%	5.0%	7.5%
	Lincoln	4%	3.0%	5.7%
	Brown	5%	4.1%	7.0%
	Brookings	6%	4.2%	7.9%
	Codington	5%	4.0%	7.0%
	Meade	7%	5.2%	10.4%
Lawrence	5%	3.7%	6.5%	

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018



## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than females.
<b>Age</b>	Heavy drinking generally decreases as age increases. This includes significant decreases as the 70s and 80s are reached.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no racial/ethnic difference regarding heavy drinking.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to change as household income changes.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of heavy drinking decreases as education levels increase.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or unemployed demonstrate a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who have children.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who use primarily use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking regarding pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking among the available counties.