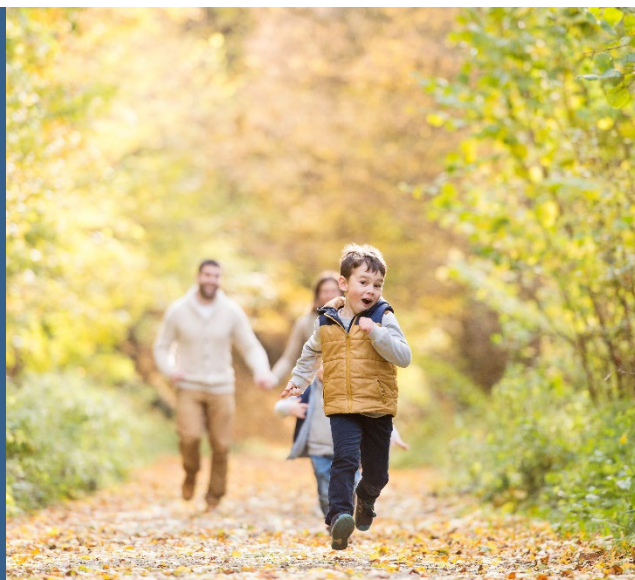




SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans, 2023

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2023

*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

September 2025

This program is supported by Department of Health and Human Services - Centers for Disease Control Award #6 NU58DP006858-03-03. A total of \$760,344, or 100% of program costs is financed by 08/01/2022 - 07/31/2024 allocation of Federal funds.

PREFACE

The Health Behaviors of South Dakotans 2023 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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OVERVIEW & 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.
- Text explaining any demographic differences or associations with the given indicator is included. When a prevalence is indicated to be significantly different for different demographics, it simply means the 95% confidence intervals for the given indicators do not overlap.
- 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 2023 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, 2023

Topic	Estimated %	Estimated Population
Body Mass Index - Overweight (BMI 25.0+)	70%	490,000
Body Mass Index - Obese (BMI 30.0+)	36%	251,000
Body Mass Index - Severely Obese (BMI 35.0+)	18%	123,000
Body Mass Index - Morbidly Obese (BMI 40.0+)	8%	55,000
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	26%	179,000
Did not Meet Physical Activity Recommendations	41%	284,000
Cigarette Smoking	15%	106,000
Smokeless Tobacco Use	3%	22,000
E-Cigarette Use	9%	64,000
Tobacco Use (Cigarette, Smokeless, or E-Cig)	23%	163,000
Diabetes	12%	82,000
No Health Insurance (18-64 Years Old)	8%	43,000
No Health Insurance (0-17 Years Old)	3%	8,000
No Health Insurance (0-64 Years Old)	7%	51,000
No Routine Check-Up in Past Two Years	13%	89,000
High Blood Pressure	35%	245,000
High Cholesterol	36%	248,000
No Flu Shot in Past 12 months (65+ Years Old)	37%	63,000
Never Had a Pneumonia Vaccination (65+ Years Old)	23%	39,000
No Shingles Shot (50+ Years Old)	42%	140,000
Ever Had a Heart Attack	4%	31,000
Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	4%	27,000
Ever Had a Stroke	3%	23,000
Ever Been Diagnosed with Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer Other Than Melanoma)	9%	61,000
Ever Been Diagnosed with Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma)	5%	36,000
Current Asthma	10%	68,000
Arthritis	26%	183,000
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	6%	44,000
Depressive Disorder	23%	161,000
Professional Treatment for Mental Health Issue/Problem	19%	135,000
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30 days	9%	64,000
Kidney Disease	3%	24,000
Ever Diagnosed with COVID-19	52%	361,000
Severe Vision Impairment	4%	25,000
Hearing Difficulty	8%	57,000
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	60%	422,000
Binge Drinking	20%	138,000
Heavy Drinking	7%	51,000
Marijuana Use	12%	85,000
Taken Prescription Pain Medication in Past 12 Months	12%	81,000
Professional Treatment for Substance Abuse	2%	14,000
Deals with at Least One Social Determinant of Health	21%	143,000
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
Increased Difficulty with Thinking/Memory (45+ Years Old)	17%	66,000
Does not Usually Wear Seat Belt	13%	93,000
Injured in a Fall in Past Year (45+ Years Old)	9%	34,000
No Advance Directive in Place	72%	504,000
Never Been Tested for HIV	69%	482,000

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

Table 2 shows the topics covered on South Dakota's BRFSS each year from 2014 through 2023.

Table 2 Topics Covered on the South Dakota BRFSS, 2014-2023										
Topics	Year									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Fair/Poor Health Status	18%	15%	14%	11%	16%	15%	14%	13%	14%	14%
Physical Health Not Good for 30 out of 30 days	6%	5%	5%	4%	7%	5%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 out of 30 days	9%	8%	8%	6%	8%	6%	6%	6%	5%	6%
Poor Phys. Or Mental Health kept from doing usual activities for 10-30 out of 30 days	11%	9%	8%	7%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%
Routine Check-Up in Past Two Years	87%	85%	88%	89%	85%	86%	81%	80%	81%	80%
No Health Insurance (18-64 years old)	8%	8%	7%	9%	10%	10%	8%	8%	8%	9%
No Health Insurance (0-17 years old)	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%
No Health Insurance (0-64 years old)	7%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	5%	6%	6%	7%
Leisure Time Physical Activity	74%	77%	77%	78%	70%	76%	75%	81%	79%	79%
Diabetes	12%	9%	11%	8%	11%	9%	11%	8%	9%	9%
High Blood Pressure	35%		33%		31%		31%		30%	29%
High Cholesterol	36%		37%		28%		29%		33%	
Two+ Servings of Fruit per Day			25%		28%		30%		23%	
Three+ Servings of Vegetables per Day			12%		13%		13%		11%	
Five+ Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day			12%		13%		15%		10%	
Asthma	10%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	6%	8%	7%
Flu Shot (65+ years old)	63%	64%	75%	72%	64%	51%	65%	63%	71%	71%
Pneumonia Shot (65+ years old)	77%	70%	74%	76%	73%	77%	78%	76%	70%	69%
Shingles Shot (50+ years old)	58%			46%			39%			27%
Tetanus Shot in Past Ten Years		74%			78%			67%		
Cigarette Smoking	15%	14%	15%	18%	18%	19%	19%	18%	20%	19%
Smokeless Tobacco Use	3%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%
E-Cigarette Use	9%	7%	6%	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%		
Any Tobacco (Cigarette, Smokeless, E-Cig)	23%	22%	24%	28%	29%	28%	25%	23%		
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days	60%	56%	57%	56%	59%	58%	55%	59%	56%	56%
Binge Drinking	20%	19%	20%	18%	21%	21%	17%	19%	17%	17%
Heavy Drinking	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	9%	6%	5%	5%	5%
Use Sun Block Most of the Time		26%		25%		24%		25%		24%
Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma)	5%	5%								
Arthritis	26%	27%	24%	25%	27%	25%	22%	26%	24%	26%
Injured in a Fall (45+ years old)	9%			9%		8%		9%		11%
Disability - Limited									21%	20%
Disability – Special Equipment Needed									8%	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)		74%		76%		79%		76%		76%
Met Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations (21-65 years old)				83%		77%		84%		
Ever had HPV Vaccination (18-49 years old)								7%		
Body Mass Index - Overweight (BMI 25+)	70%	72%	72%	70%	71%	68%	68%	67%	64%	65%

Table 2 (continued)
Topics Covered on the South Dakota BRFSS, 2014-2023

Topics	Year									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Body Mass Index - Obese (BMI 30+)	36%	37%	38%	33%	33%	30%	32%	30%	30%	30%
Body Mass Index - Severely Obese (BMI 35+)	18%	15%	16%	13%	13%	13%	13%	11%	11%	12%
Body Mass Index - Morbidly Obese (BMI 40+)	8%	6%	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%
Been to the Dentist in the Past Year (18+ years old)		70%		70%		68%		70%		71%
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%		44%
Met colorectal cancer screening recommendations (45-75 years old)		66%								
Currently Using Birth Control (18-49 year old females)			83%		80%		79%			
Ever been tested for HIV	31%	26%	29%	29%	32%	27%	27%	25%	25%	22%
Heart Attack	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Knows Symptoms of a Heart Attack									15%	
Angina / Coronary Heart Disease	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%
Depressive Disorder	23%	18%	17%	16%	17%	16%	17%	16%	16%	17%
Kidney Disease	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Severe Vision Impairment	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%
Hearing Difficulty	8%	9%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%		
Increased Confusion/Memory Loss (45+ years old)	17%				10%				6%	4%
Heard About South Dakota Quitline					87%			81%	85%	78%
Ever Been Diagnosed with Cancer (Excl. Skin Cancer other than Melanoma)	9%	7%								
Seat Belt Use (Almost Always or Always)	87%			88%		85%	87%	85%	85%	82%
Sexual Violence Victim in the Past 12 months			3%							2%
Less Than Six Hours of Sleep per Day		10%		8%		8%		8%		8%
Caregiver			17%					15%		
Caregiver (6+ Months & 9+ hours per week)			6%					5%		
Sweetened beverages (3 or more per day)			6%							
Advance Directive in Place	28%		28%		28%		32%		31%	
Professional Treatment for Mental Problems	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 the Past 12 Months	12%	12%	12%	15%	15%	16%	15%			
Diagnosed with COVID-19 (Health Professional Only)		36%								
Diagnosed with COVID-19 (Health Professional or Home Test)	52%									
Marijuana Use	12%	9%								
Deals with at Least One Social Determinant of Health	21%	21%								
Basic Needs Not Met as a Child		5%								
Did Not Feel Safe and Protected as a Child		6%								

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2023

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 Issues and Answers, Inc. 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-two percent of all surveys were completed via cell phone in 2023 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 2023 survey (Appendix B), standard demographic questions were included along with sections on general health status, physical and mental health, health insurance, chronic health conditions, cardiovascular disease, hypertension and cholesterol, tobacco use, alcohol use, COVID-19, vision impairment, hearing difficulty, seat belt use, confusion or memory loss, social determinants of health, immunization, and HIV/AIDS. South Dakota also added several state-specific questions to the end of the core questionnaire including secondhand smoke, marijuana use, prescription pain medication, advance directive, mental health treatment, substance abuse, 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 5,886 interviews completed between January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023, at an average of 491 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 5,886 completed interviews represented a completion rate of 1.2 percent. The refusal rate was 4.7 percent.

Table 3
Disposition of All Telephone Numbers in the Sample, 2023

<u>Final Outcome</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed interview	5,886	1.2%
Refused interview	23,554	4.7%
Nonworking number	313,846	62.3%
Telephone answering service (Multiple times)	67,964	13.5%
No answer (Multiple times)	67,044	13.3%
Not a private residence	14,922	3.0%
On never call list	4,305	0.9%
Fax line	2,444	0.5%
Technological barrier	1,016	0.2%
Language barrier	883	0.2%
No eligible respondent at this number	773	0.2%
Respondent not available during the interviewing period	487	0.1%
Telecommunication barrier	431	0.1%
Interview terminated within questionnaire	229	0.0%
Physical/mental impairment	152	0.0%
Landline phone (Cell phone study)	62	0.0%
Total	503,998	100.0%

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

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: $\text{weight (lb)}/\text{height (in)}^2 \times 703$.

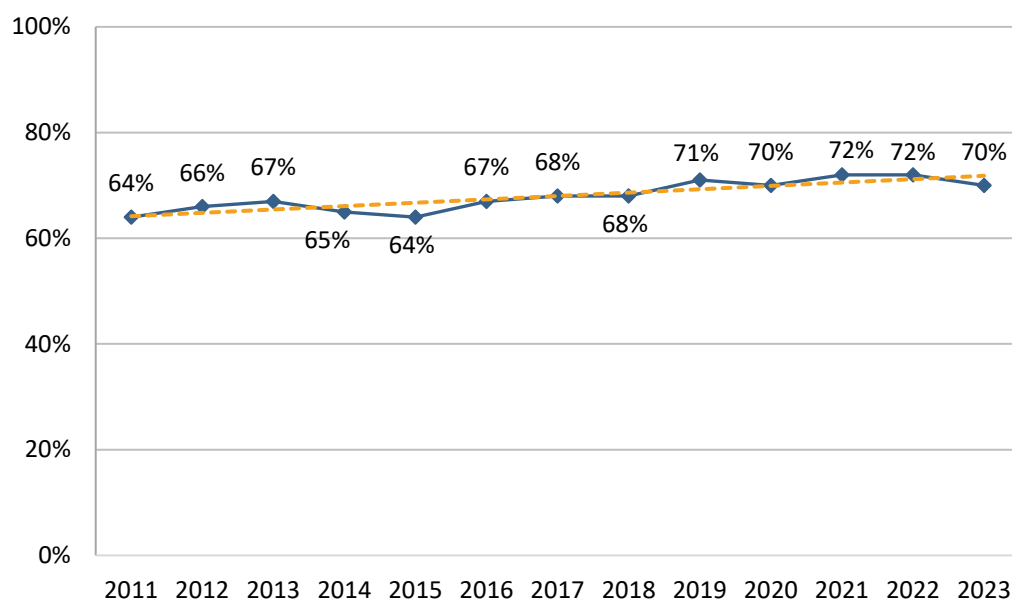
Prevalence of Overweight

- South Dakota 70%
- Nationwide median 69%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who are overweight has been increasing since 2011. In 2021 and 2022, the overweight percentage for South Dakotans was the highest it has ever been, at 72 percent. The nationwide median for overweight is 69 percent, while South Dakota exceeds that with 70 percent.

Figure 1
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Overweight Based on Body Mass Index, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

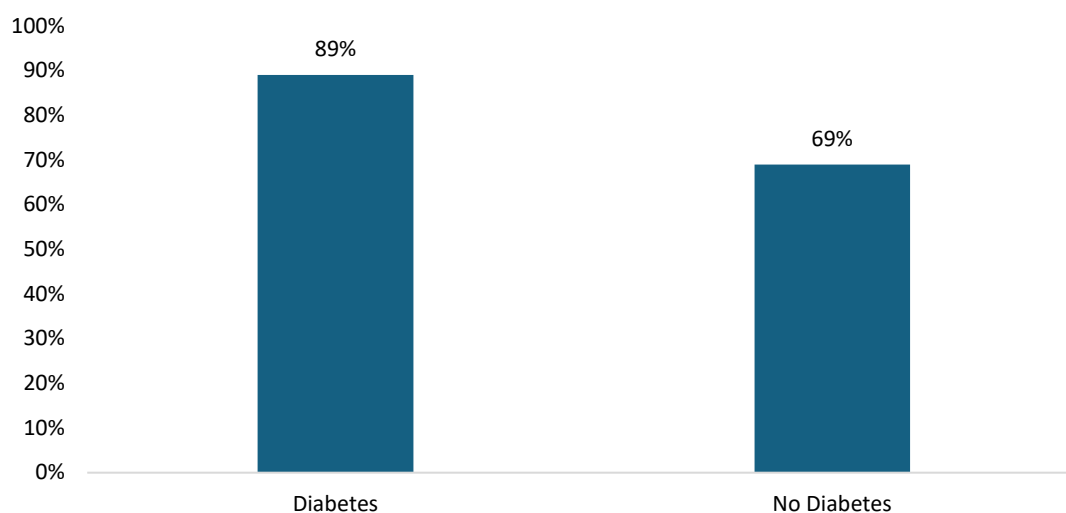
Table 4
South Dakotans Who are Overweight (BMI = 25+), 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	76%	74.2%	77.4%
	Female	66%	63.9%	67.4%
Age	18-29	55%	51.3%	58.0%
	30-39	72%	68.4%	74.7%
	40-49	76%	72.9%	79.0%
	50-59	81%	78.9%	83.0%
	60-69	78%	75.5%	80.0%
	70-79	73%	70.3%	76.0%
	80+	62%	57.6%	66.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	71%	69.5%	72.0%
	American Indian	78%	73.3%	81.3%
	American Indian/White	70%	58.0%	80.3%
	Hispanic	71%	63.5%	78.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	69%	66.4%	71.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	74%	72.3%	76.5%
	\$75,000+	73%	70.9%	74.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	74%	68.8%	78.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	70%	68.0%	72.4%
	Some Post-High School	73%	71.0%	75.1%
	College Graduate	68%	66.4%	70.4%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	72%	70.0%	73.4%
	Self-employed	77%	73.1%	79.8%
	Unemployed	67%	58.9%	73.6%
	Homemaker	69%	61.5%	76.0%
	Student	45%	38.7%	52.4%
	Retired	72%	70.2%	74.2%
	Unable to work	75%	69.3%	79.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	74%	72.6%	75.6%
	Divorced/Separated	77%	74.1%	79.5%
	Widowed	65%	61.1%	68.9%
	Never Married	62%	59.2%	65.0%
County	Minnehaha	71%	68.2%	73.2%
	Pennington	69%	66.1%	70.9%
	Lincoln	69%	65.4%	72.7%
	Brown	72%	69.2%	74.3%
	Brookings	63%	60.1%	66.6%
	Codington	72%	68.9%	74.2%
	Meade	65%	60.6%	69.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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

Figure 2
South Dakota Residents Who are Overweight Based on Their
Diabetes Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

OBESE

Definition: Obese 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 $\text{weight (lb)}/\text{height (in)}^2 \times 703$.

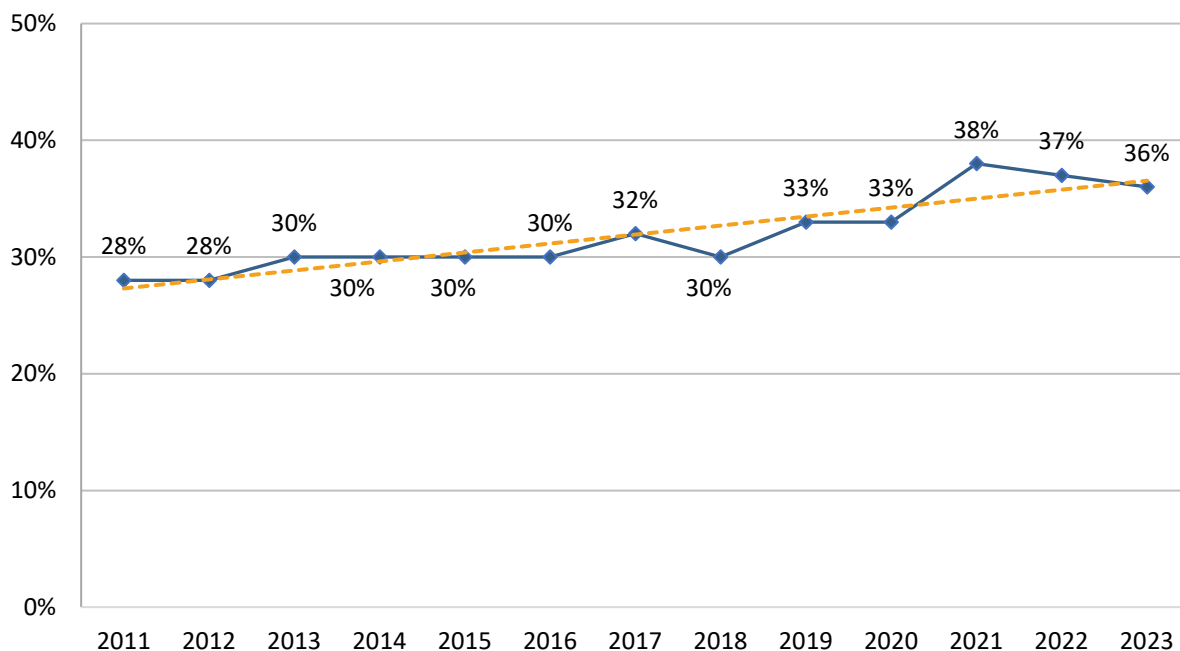
Prevalence of Obesity

- South Dakota 36%
- 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 36 percent as of 2023.

Figure 3
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Obese Based on Body Mass Index, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

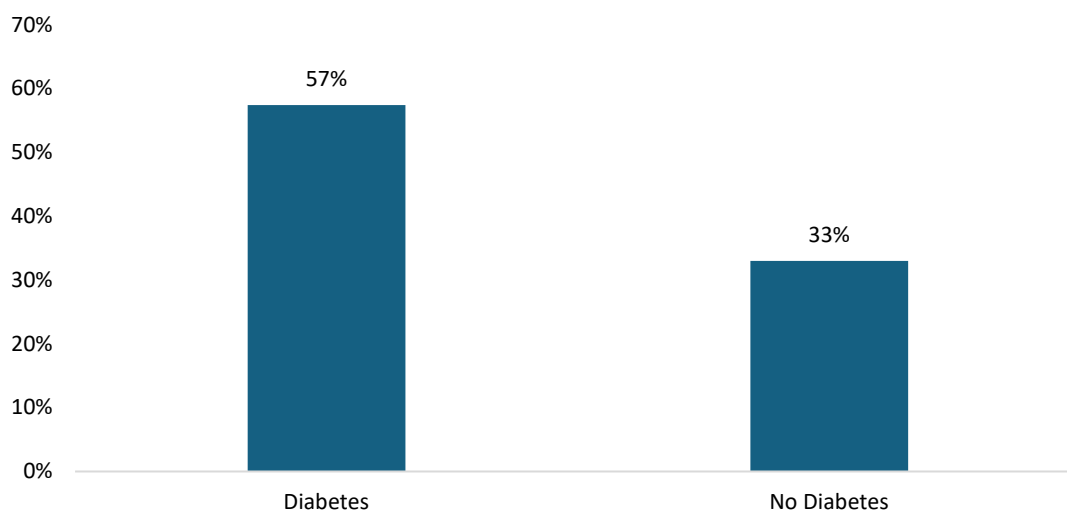
Table 5
South Dakotans Who are Obese (BMI = 30+), 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	36%	34.2%	37.8%
	Female	35%	33.1%	36.8%
Age	18-29	25%	22.1%	28.1%
	30-39	39%	35.6%	43.0%
	40-49	40%	36.3%	43.5%
	50-59	42%	38.8%	44.8%
	60-69	40%	37.0%	42.7%
	70-79	34%	30.8%	37.1%
	80+	23%	19.7%	27.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	35%	33.2%	35.9%
	American Indian	44%	39.0%	50.0%
	American Indian/White	44%	32.4%	56.9%
	Hispanic	39%	31.8%	46.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	37%	34.7%	40.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	38%	35.6%	40.8%
	\$75,000+	34%	32.1%	36.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	37%	31.5%	43.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	36%	33.3%	37.9%
	Some Post-High School	37%	34.8%	39.4%
	College Graduate	33%	31.0%	35.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	37%	35.3%	39.1%
	Self-employed	35%	31.4%	39.6%
	Unemployed	31%	25.7%	37.4%
	Homemaker	35%	26.8%	44.5%
	Student	16%	12.5%	21.5%
	Retired	34%	31.3%	35.9%
	Unable to work	50%	44.3%	56.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	37%	35.4%	38.9%
	Divorced/Separated	36%	33.0%	39.9%
	Widowed	30%	26.6%	33.7%
	Never Married	32%	29.7%	35.4%
County	Minnehaha	37%	34.6%	39.9%
	Pennington	32%	29.8%	34.7%
	Lincoln	32%	28.3%	34.9%
	Brown	35%	31.9%	37.3%
	Brookings	29%	26.3%	31.6%
	Codington	36%	33.3%	38.8%
	Meade	28%	24.6%	31.5%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 4, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 57 percent of South Dakota residents who have diabetes are obese.

Figure 4
South Dakota Residents Who are Obese Based on Their
Diabetes Status, 2019-2023



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

SEVERELY OBESE

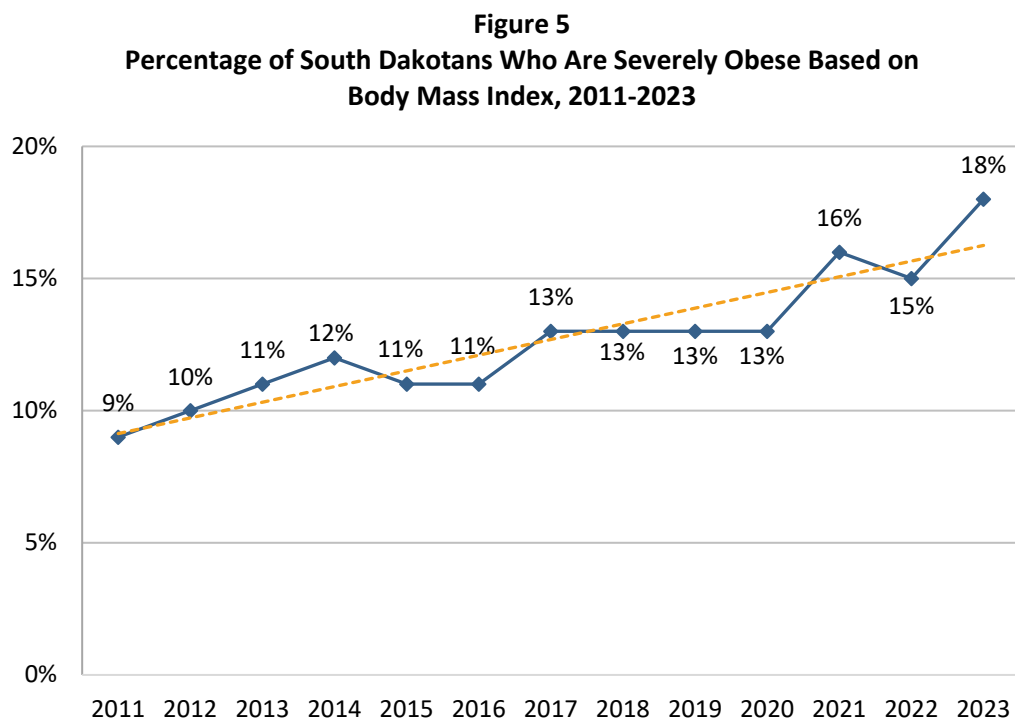
Definition: Severely obese is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 35.0 or greater. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by taking a person's body weight in pounds divided by height in inches, divided by height in inches (again) times 703. The mathematical equation for BMI is: $\text{weight (lb)}/\text{height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

Prevalence of Severe Obesity

- South Dakota 18%
- 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. From 2020 to 2023, this percentage increased from 13 percent to 18 percent - the highest this has ever been.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

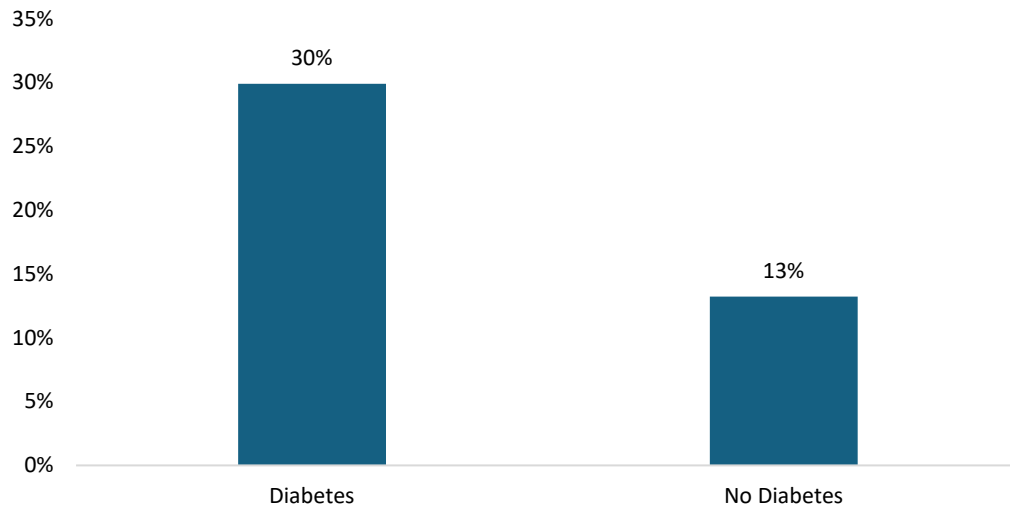
Table 6
South Dakotans Who are Severely Obese (BMI = 35+), 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	14%	12.3%	15.0%
	Female	16%	14.9%	17.9%
Age	18-29	11%	8.5%	12.9%
	30-39	18%	15.3%	21.2%
	40-49	18%	14.9%	20.5%
	50-59	18%	16.0%	20.9%
	60-69	17%	14.7%	19.6%
	70-79	11%	9.5%	13.7%
	80+	6%	3.8%	8.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	14%	13.1%	15.1%
	American Indian	20%	16.1%	24.0%
	American Indian/White	16%	8.9%	28.2%
	Hispanic	19%	14.0%	25.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	18%	15.8%	20.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	17%	15.0%	19.4%
	\$75,000+	12%	10.7%	13.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	20%	15.0%	26.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	15%	13.5%	17.0%
	Some Post-High School	15%	13.0%	16.4%
	College Graduate	13%	12.1%	15.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	16%	14.6%	17.5%
	Self-employed	13%	10.1%	16.3%
	Unemployed	15%	11.4%	20.0%
	Homemaker	17%	10.8%	25.3%
	Student	7%	4.2%	10.8%
	Retired	12%	10.4%	13.6%
	Unable to work	30%	24.3%	37.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	15%	13.7%	16.4%
	Divorced/Separated	17%	14.3%	19.4%
	Widowed	11%	9.0%	14.1%
	Never Married	15%	12.7%	17.1%
County	Minnehaha	16%	13.8%	17.9%
	Pennington	13%	11.8%	15.3%
	Lincoln	13%	11.1%	15.8%
	Brown	14%	12.3%	16.1%
	Brookings	13%	11.3%	15.3%
	Codington	15%	13.2%	17.1%
	Meade	11%	9.0%	13.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 6, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 30 percent of South Dakota residents who have diabetes are severely obese.

Figure 6
South Dakota Residents Who are Severely Obese Based on
Their Diabetes Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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: $\text{weight (lb)}/\text{height (in)}^2 \times 703$.

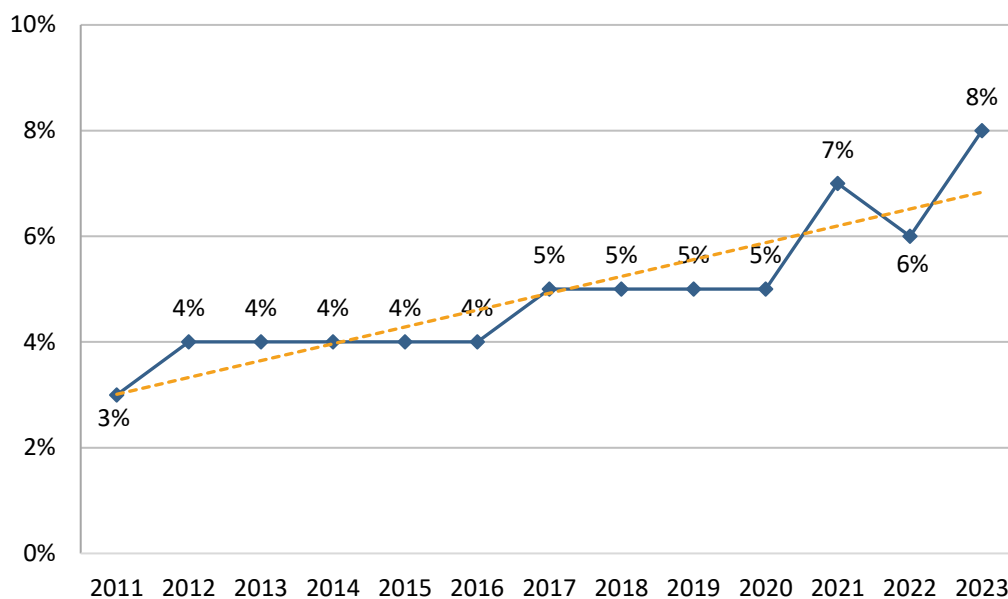
Prevalence of Morbid Obesity

- South Dakota 8%
- 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 2022 to 2023 this went from six percent to eight percent - the highest this has ever been.

Figure 7
Percent of South Dakotans Who are Morbidly Obese, 2011-2023



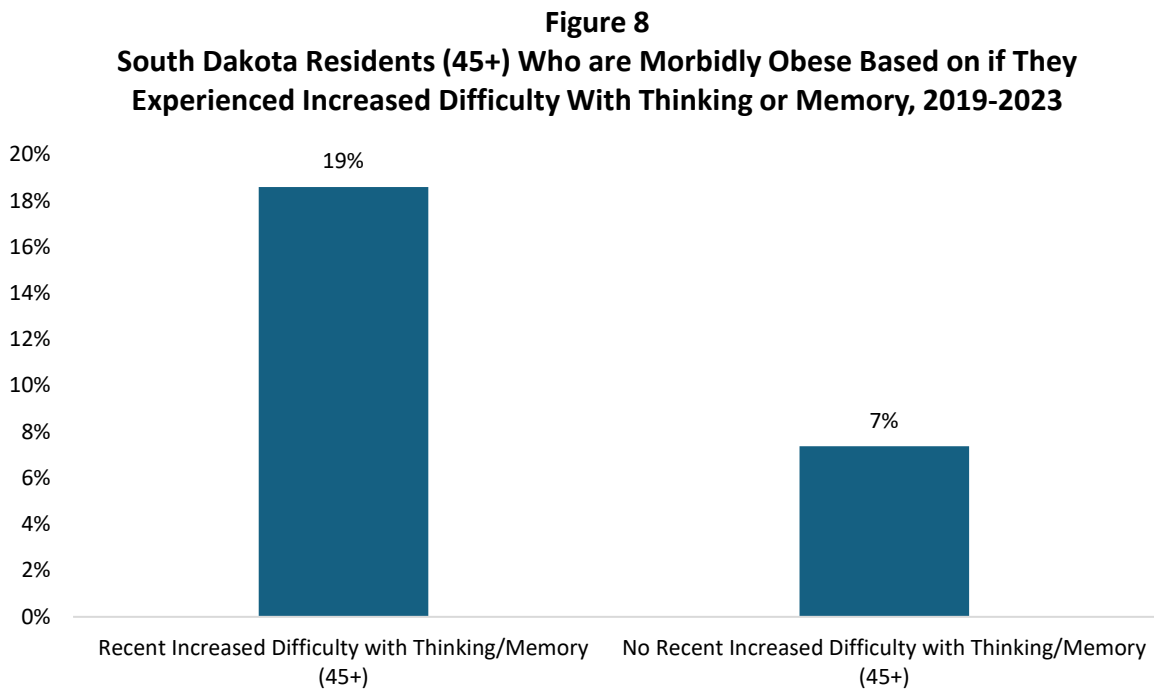
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 7
South Dakotans Who are Morbidly Obese (BMI = 40+), 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	5%	4.5%	6.1%
	Female	7%	6.3%	8.4%
Age	18-29	4%	2.8%	5.1%
	30-39	8%	6.4%	10.0%
	40-49	8%	6.3%	10.9%
	50-59	8%	6.2%	9.6%
	60-69	7%	5.2%	9.2%
	70-79	4%	2.8%	5.1%
	80+	2%	1.1%	4.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	5.2%	6.7%
	American Indian	8%	6.0%	9.5%
	American Indian/White	3%	1.2%	5.5%
	Hispanic	11%	6.7%	16.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	9%	7.3%	10.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	4.8%	7.3%
	\$75,000+	5%	4.2%	6.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	6.0%	14.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.8%	8.3%
	Some Post-High School	6%	4.7%	6.7%
	College Graduate	5%	4.2%	6.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	6%	5.6%	7.4%
	Self-employed	4%	2.6%	6.3%
	Unemployed	9%	6.0%	13.1%
	Homemaker	10%	5.4%	18.1%
	Student	3%	1.2%	6.4%
	Retired	4%	3.4%	5.5%
	Unable to work	18%	12.6%	24.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.0%	6.9%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.3%	10.0%
	Widowed	4%	3.2%	6.1%
	Never Married	7%	5.3%	8.0%
County	Minnehaha	6%	5.3%	8.0%
	Pennington	6%	4.9%	7.5%
	Lincoln	6%	4.8%	8.3%
	Brown	6%	4.5%	7.2%
	Brookings	5%	4.1%	7.2%
	Codington	6%	4.6%	6.9%
	Meade	4%	3.0%	5.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 8, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 19 percent of South Dakota residents who have recent increased difficulty with thinking or memory are morbidly obese.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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.

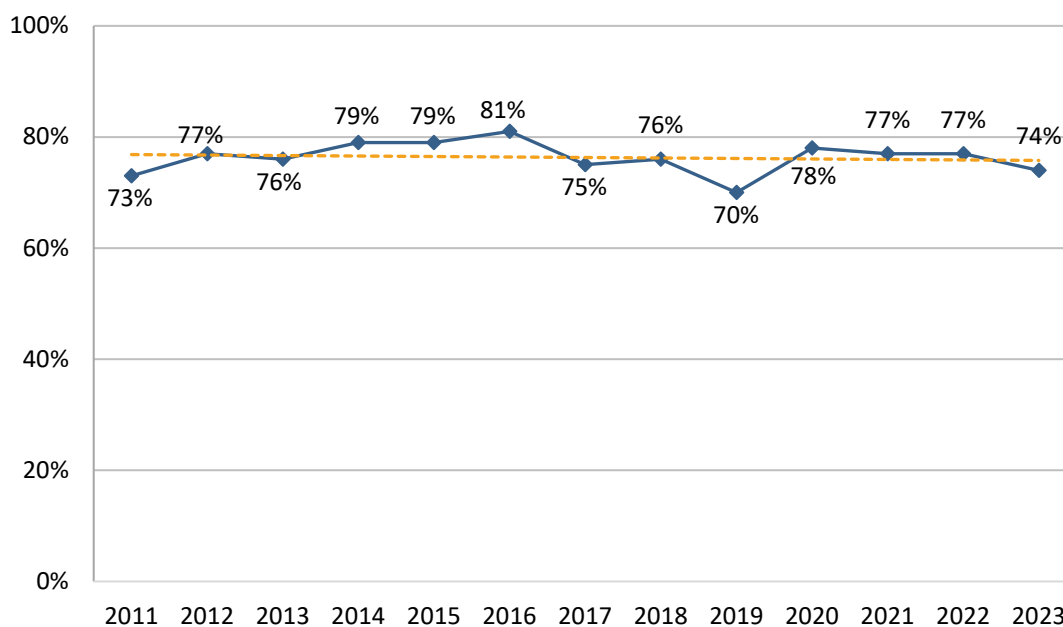
Prevalence of Leisure Time Physical Activity

- South Dakota 74%
- Nationwide median 76%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who reported leisure-time physical activity has been steady since 2011. Leisure time physical activity dropped to 74 percent in 2023 from 77 percent in 2022. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of 76 percent that report leisure time physical activity in the past 30 days.

Figure 9
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Reported Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

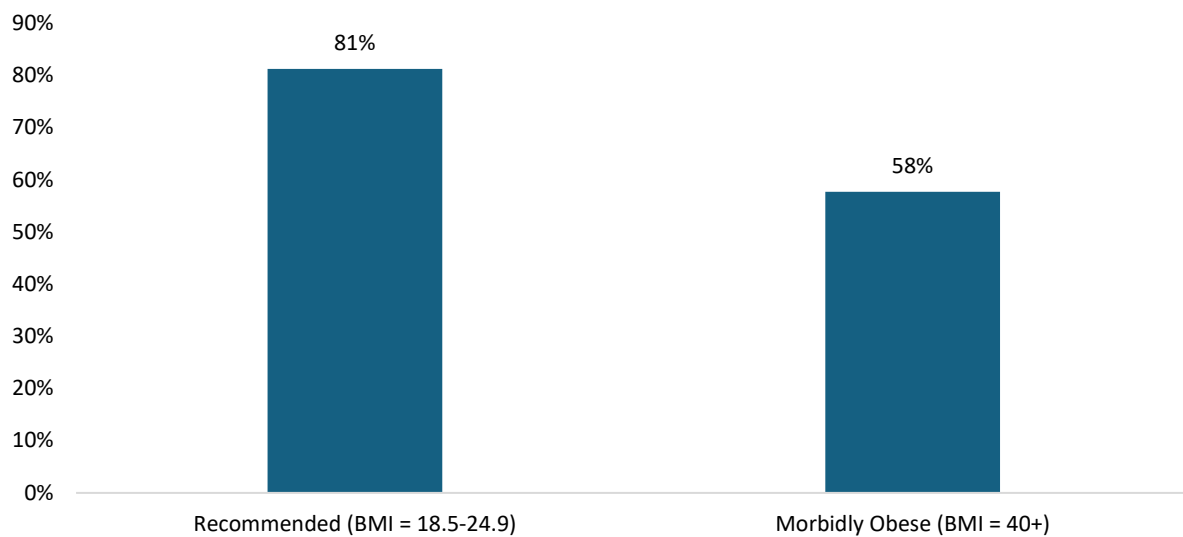
Table 8
South Dakotans Who Reported Leisure Time Physical Activity, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	76%	73.9%	77.1%
	Female	75%	73.1%	76.2%
Age	18-29	82%	79.1%	84.4%
	30-39	82%	78.8%	83.9%
	40-49	77%	73.3%	79.7%
	50-59	74%	71.2%	76.4%
	60-69	70%	67.4%	72.5%
	70-79	68%	64.6%	70.4%
	80+	60%	55.2%	64.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	76%	74.4%	76.7%
	American Indian	70%	65.2%	74.6%
	American Indian/White	79%	69.3%	86.9%
	Hispanic	74%	66.2%	80.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	67%	64.3%	69.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	76%	73.4%	77.6%
	\$75,000+	84%	82.2%	85.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	57%	51.3%	63.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	70%	67.9%	72.0%
	Some Post-High School	77%	74.8%	78.4%
	College Graduate	84%	83.0%	85.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	79%	77.7%	80.7%
	Self-employed	72%	68.0%	75.4%
	Unemployed	75%	68.7%	80.6%
	Homemaker	73%	65.2%	79.8%
	Student	87%	81.2%	90.9%
	Retired	69%	67.2%	71.3%
	Unable to work	48%	41.8%	54.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	76%	74.9%	77.8%
	Divorced/Separated	70%	67.2%	73.3%
	Widowed	64%	60.1%	67.4%
	Never Married	77%	74.8%	79.8%
County	Minnehaha	76%	73.6%	78.1%
	Pennington	77%	75.4%	79.5%
	Lincoln	81%	77.4%	83.4%
	Brown	74%	72.0%	76.5%
	Brookings	80%	78.1%	82.5%
	Codington	74%	71.1%	75.8%
	Meade	76%	72.2%	79.0%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 10, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 81 percent of South Dakota residents who are in the recommended body mass index range participate in leisure time physical activity.

Figure 10
South Dakota Residents Who Participate in Leisure Time Physical Activity Based on Their BMI, 2019-2023



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Definition: South Dakotans who report participating in 150 minutes or more of aerobic physical activity per week.

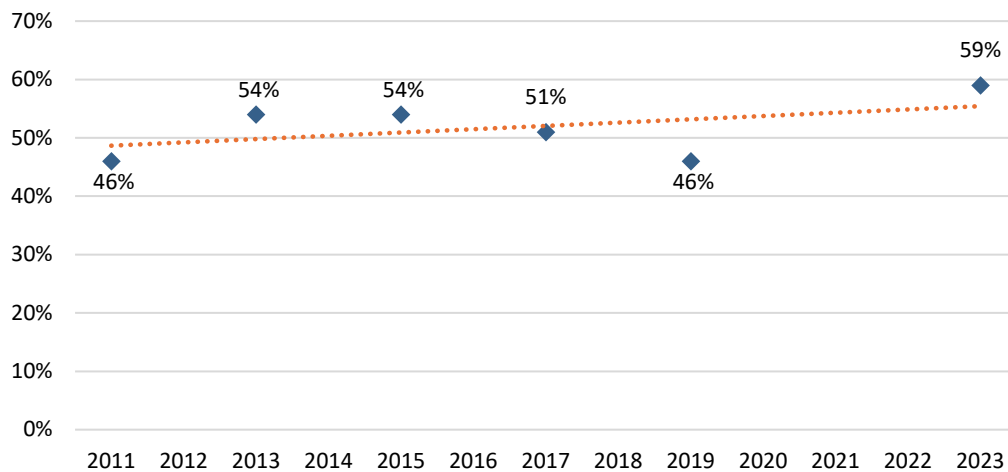
Prevalence of Meeting the Physical Activity Recommendations

- South Dakota 59%
- Nationwide median 60%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who met physical activity recommendations has increased since 2011. In 2023, the percentage of those who met physical activity recommendations increased to 59 percent from 46 percent in 2019 when this question was last asked.

Figure 11
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Met Physical Activity Recommendations, 2011-2023



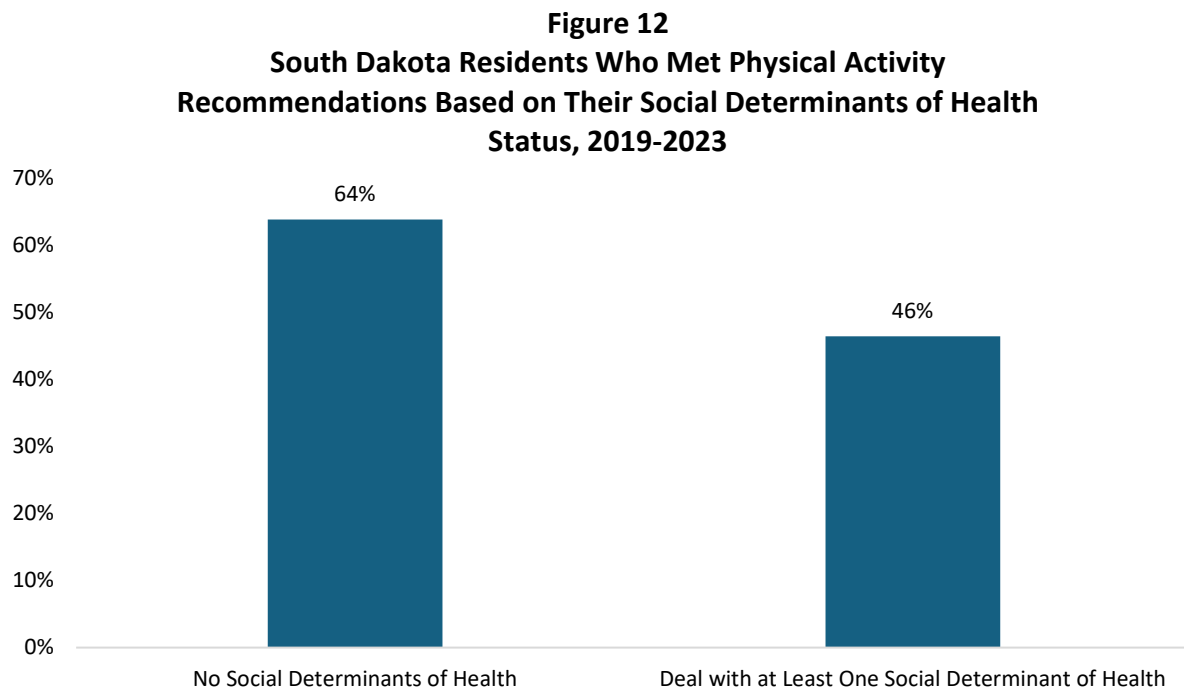
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota, 2011-2023

Table 9
South Dakotans Who Met Physical Activity Recommendations, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	54%	51.3%	57.1%
	Female	51%	47.8%	53.7%
Age	18-29	50%	44.9%	55.4%
	30-39	54%	48.3%	59.3%
	40-49	53%	47.7%	58.7%
	50-59	49%	44.1%	53.9%
	60-69	55%	50.0%	59.3%
	70-79	58%	52.6%	62.9%
	80+	46%	38.6%	53.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	54%	51.5%	55.9%
	American Indian	49%	41.5%	57.4%
	American Indian/White	50%	33.1%	67.2%
	Hispanic	43%	31.6%	55.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	44%	39.9%	48.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	54%	50.0%	57.9%
	\$75,000+	58%	54.4%	61.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	40%	31.5%	49.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	50%	46.2%	54.0%
	Some Post-High School	51%	47.7%	55.0%
	College Graduate	60%	56.9%	63.4%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	54%	50.5%	56.5%
	Self-employed	56%	49.7%	62.2%
	Unemployed	44%	33.6%	54.9%
	Homemaker	50%	37.6%	62.2%
	Student	47%	36.8%	57.9%
	Retired	56%	52.7%	60.2%
	Unable to work	26%	18.7%	33.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	54%	51.1%	56.7%
	Divorced/Separated	50%	44.9%	55.1%
	Widowed	51%	43.9%	57.3%
	Never Married	50%	45.8%	55.1%
County	Minnehaha	53%	48.1%	57.2%
	Pennington	55%	50.5%	58.6%
	Lincoln	60%	53.3%	66.3%
	Brown	49%	42.9%	55.1%
	Brookings	52%	46.5%	57.7%
	Codington	44%	37.1%	50.6%
	Meade	58%	51.0%	64.3%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 12, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 64 percent of South Dakota residents do not experience any social determinants of health have met physical activity recommendations.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

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.

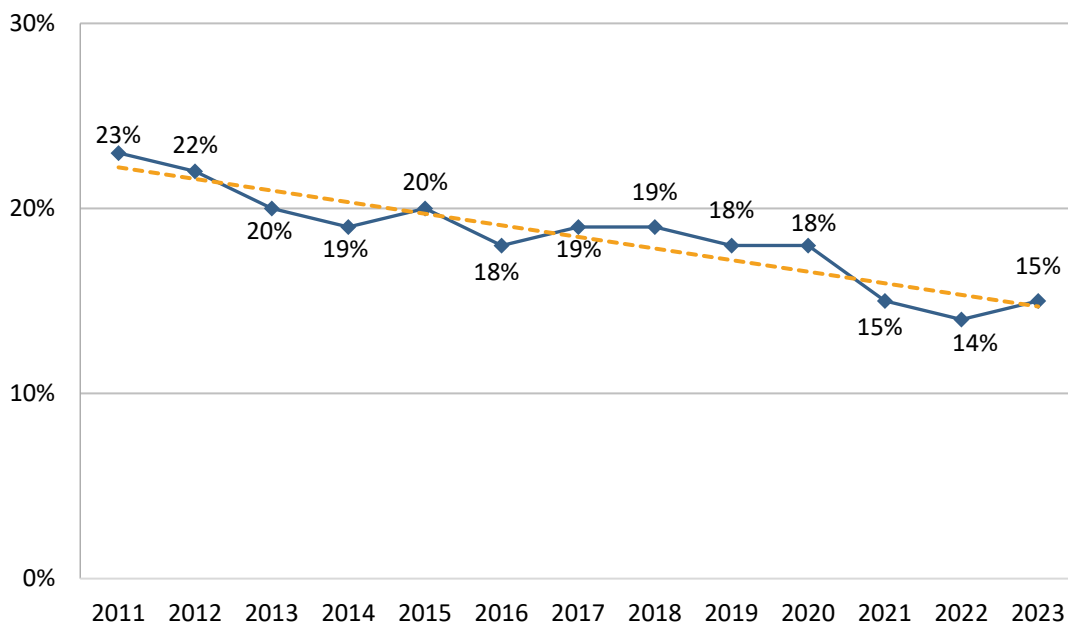
Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking

- South Dakota 15%
- 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 2023 there were 15 percent of South Dakotans were currently smoking.

Figure 13
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

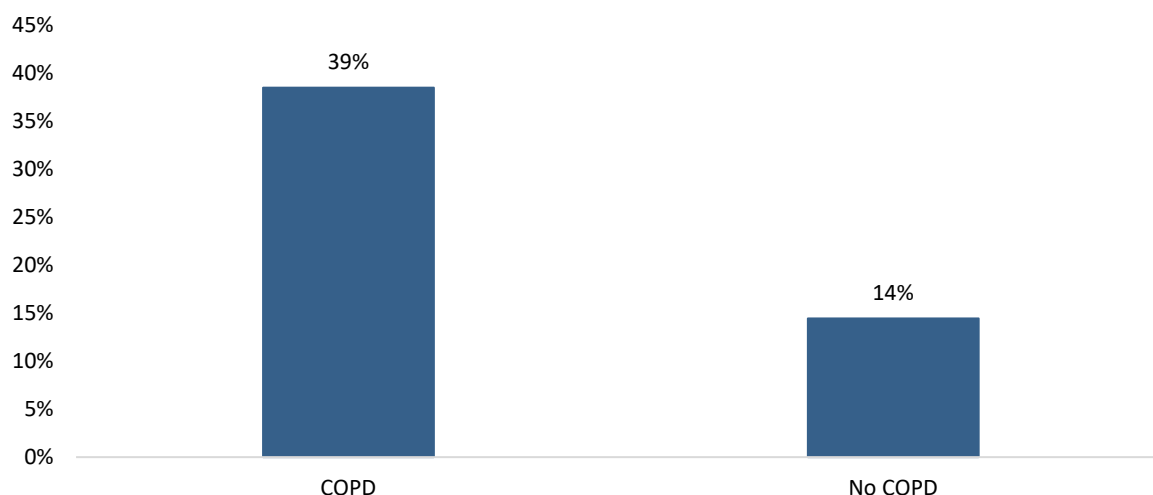
Table 10
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	17%	15.4%	18.3%
	Female	15%	14.0%	16.9%
Age	18-29	13%	10.7%	15.0%
	30-39	22%	19.4%	25.9%
	40-49	21%	18.4%	24.2%
	50-59	18%	15.8%	20.4%
	60-69	15%	12.9%	17.6%
	70-79	11%	8.8%	13.2%
	80+	4%	2.2%	6.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	14%	12.8%	14.8%
	American Indian	41%	35.0%	46.3%
	American Indian/White	40%	28.7%	51.8%
	Hispanic	14%	10.1%	20.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	26%	23.7%	28.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	16%	13.9%	17.7%
	\$75,000+	10%	8.7%	11.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	32%	26.8%	37.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	22%	19.6%	23.7%
	Some Post-High School	15%	13.3%	16.6%
	College Graduate	7%	5.7%	7.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	18%	16.1%	19.2%
	Self-employed	13%	10.7%	16.5%
	Unemployed	34%	27.8%	41.2%
	Homemaker	19%	12.5%	26.8%
	Student	6%	3.9%	10.2%
	Retired	10%	8.9%	11.9%
	Unable to work	29%	24.4%	34.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	12%	10.8%	13.1%
	Divorced/Separated	32%	28.4%	35.7%
	Widowed	15%	11.7%	18.4%
	Never Married	19%	16.6%	21.2%
County	Minnehaha	14%	12.3%	16.4%
	Pennington	18%	16.0%	20.2%
	Lincoln	9%	7.6%	11.1%
	Brown	17%	15.1%	19.5%
	Brookings	11%	9.0%	13.0%
	Codington	18%	16.0%	20.7%
	Meade	18%	14.5%	21.0%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 14, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 39 percent of South Dakota residents who have COPD currently smoke cigarettes.

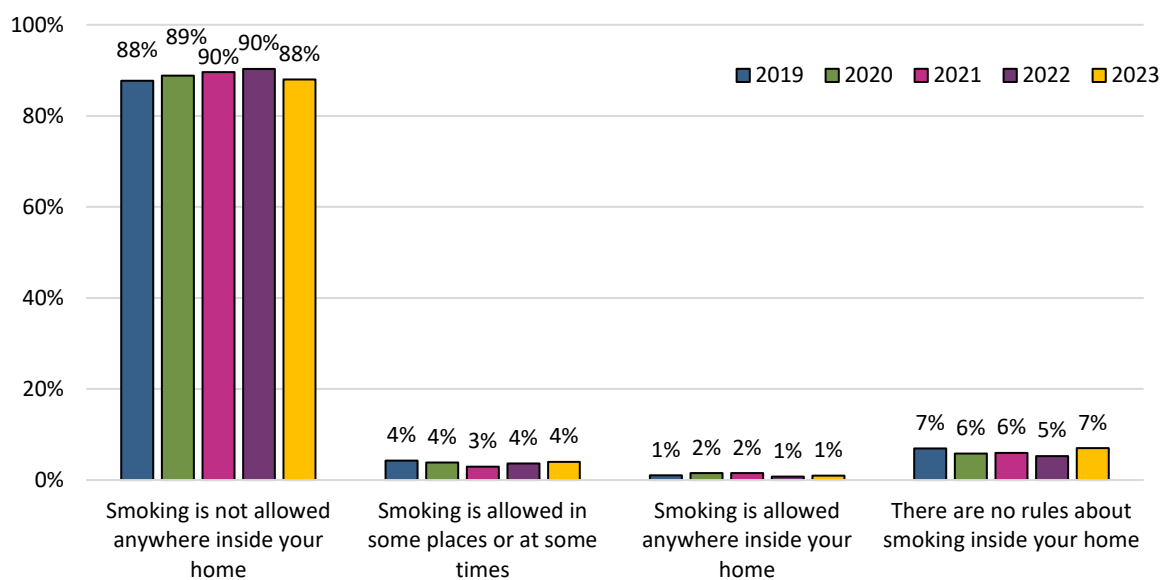
Figure 14
South Dakota Residents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes Based on
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Status, 2019-2023



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 15, below, shows the South Dakotans' rules about smoking inside their homes. The majority of South Dakotans for all five years stated that smoking was not allowed anywhere in their homes.

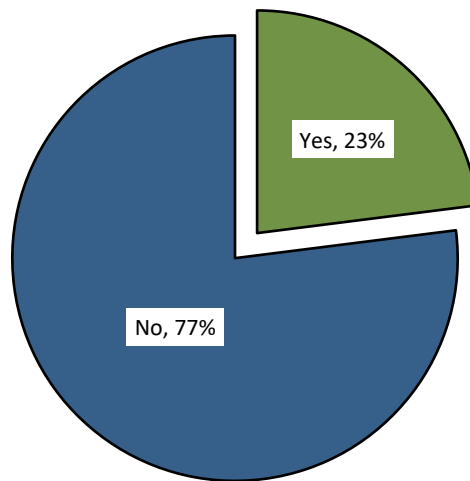
Figure 15
South Dakotans' Rules About Smoking Inside the Home, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 16, below, shows the percent of South Dakota residents who use cigarettes and if they use menthol cigarettes. In 2023, 23 percent of cigarette smokers primarily used menthol cigarettes.

Figure 16
Of the South Dakota Residents Who Smoke Cigarettes, The Percent That Primarily Smoke Menthol Cigarettes, 2023



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

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

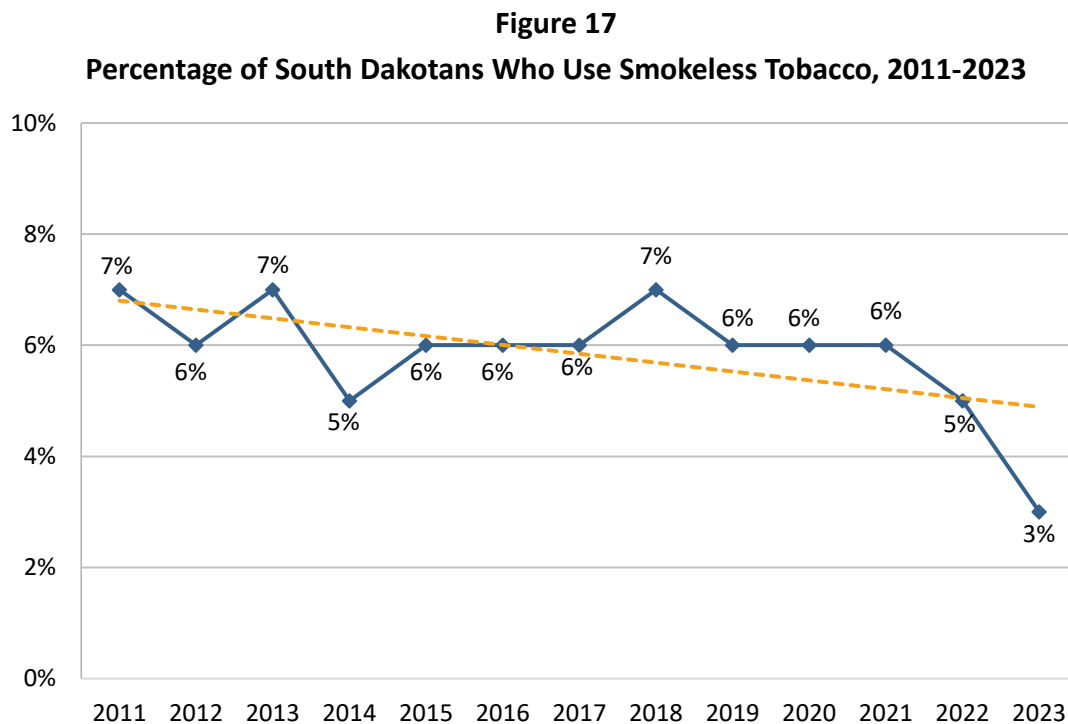
Definition: South Dakotans who report using chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days.

Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco

- South Dakota 3%
- 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 the same as the nationwide median of three percent who use smokeless tobacco.



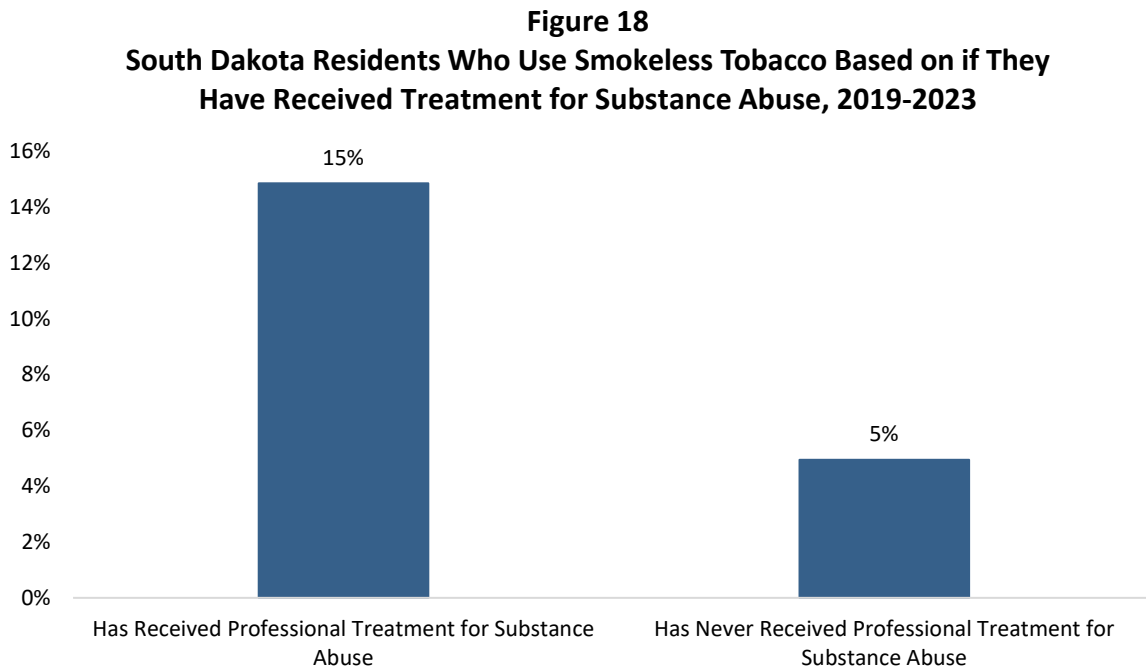
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 11
South Dakotans Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	10%	8.8%	11.0%
	Female	1%	0.6%	1.1%
Age	18-29	5%	4.2%	6.6%
	30-39	8%	6.1%	9.8%
	40-49	8%	6.2%	10.8%
	50-59	6%	4.4%	7.0%
	60-69	3%	2.3%	4.0%
	70-79	3%	1.9%	4.2%
	80+	2%	0.9%	2.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	5%	4.6%	6.0%
	American Indian	7%	5.8%	8.9%
	American Indian/White	7%	2.7%	15.7%
	Hispanic	4%	1.9%	6.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	5%	4.0%	6.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	5.0%	7.2%
	\$75,000+	6%	4.8%	7.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	6%	3.8%	9.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.7%	8.1%
	Some Post-High School	5%	4.5%	6.5%
	College Graduate	3%	2.6%	4.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	6%	5.1%	6.8%
	Self-employed	10%	7.4%	12.6%
	Unemployed	7%	4.2%	12.0%
	Homemaker	1%	0.3%	1.8%
	Student	4%	2.0%	6.1%
	Retired	3%	1.9%	3.4%
	Unable to work	5%	2.7%	7.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.5%	6.1%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	5.2%	9.4%
	Widowed	2%	1.6%	3.6%
	Never Married	6%	4.5%	6.9%
County	Minnehaha	4%	2.7%	4.7%
	Pennington	5%	3.8%	5.9%
	Lincoln	4%	2.2%	5.5%
	Brown	5%	3.6%	5.8%
	Brookings	5%	3.7%	6.5%
	Codington	5%	4.1%	6.5%
	Meade	8%	6.3%	10.8%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 18, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 15 percent of South Dakota residents who have received professional treatment for substance abuse use smokeless tobacco.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

E-CIGARETTE SMOKING

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

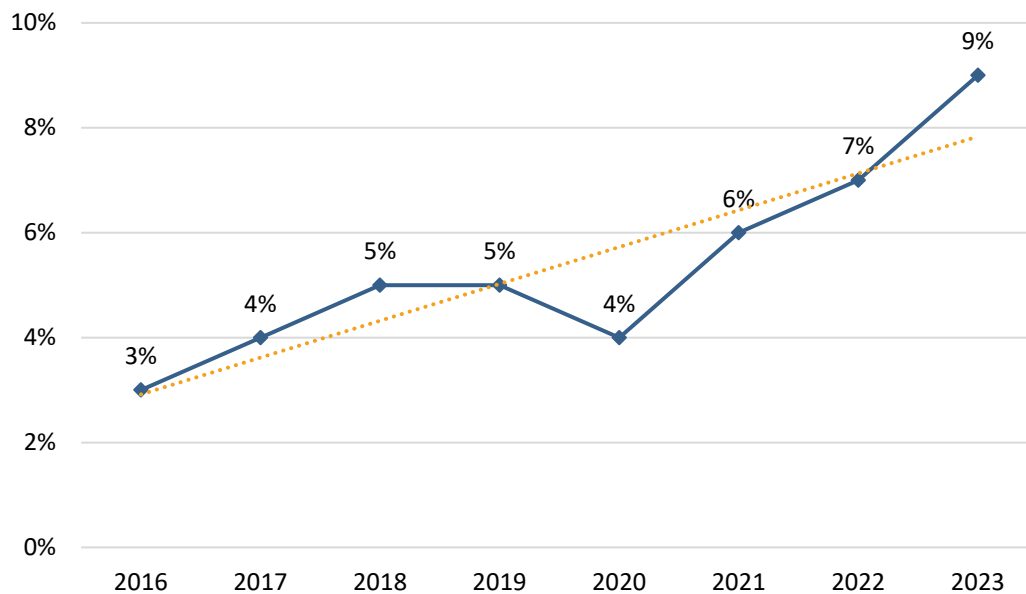
Prevalence of E-Cigarette Use

- South Dakota 9%
- 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 nine percent in 2023. South Dakota is now higher than the nationwide median of eight percent e-cigarette use.

Figure 19
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2023



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016-2023

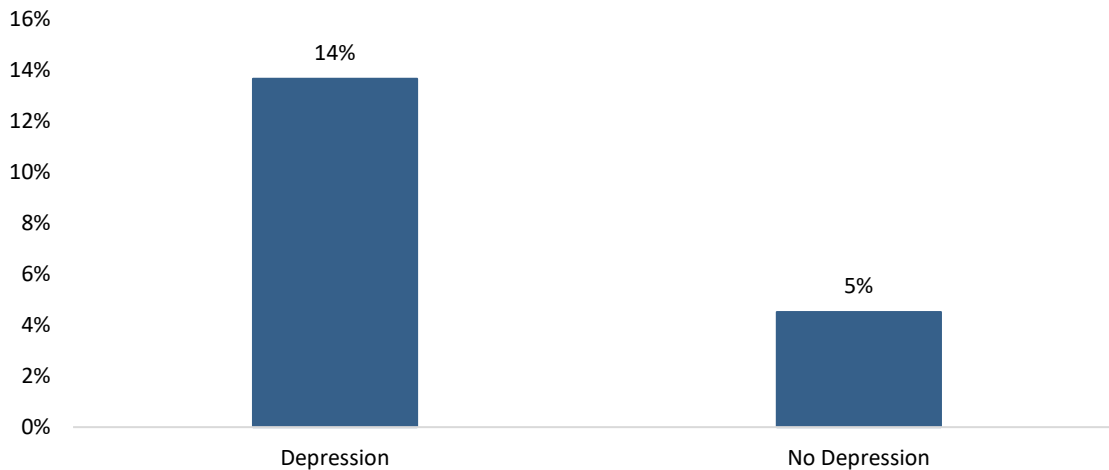
Table 12
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	7%	5.9%	8.1%
	Female	6%	4.6%	6.7%
Age	18-29	18%	15.6%	21.1%
	30-39	7%	4.9%	9.1%
	40-49	4%	3.2%	5.7%
	50-59	3%	2.0%	4.0%
	60-69	2%	1.2%	4.9%
	70-79	1%	0.5%	1.3%
	80+	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	5.1%	6.6%
	American Indian	9%	5.3%	15.4%
	American Indian/White	12%	6.2%	21.1%
	Hispanic	9%	6.2%	13.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	6.6%	9.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	5.4%	8.7%
	\$75,000+	4%	2.8%	4.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	7.8%	16.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.6%	9.5%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.0%	7.6%
	College Graduate	3%	2.1%	3.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	8%	6.5%	8.9%
	Self-employed	4%	2.7%	5.9%
	Unemployed	12%	7.5%	18.1%
	Homemaker	4%	2.0%	8.5%
	Student	20%	13.9%	27.1%
	Retired	1%	0.6%	1.2%
	Unable to work	6%	4.2%	8.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.1%	4.8%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	4.8%	10.1%
	Widowed	1%	0.7%	2.4%
	Never Married	14%	11.5%	15.8%
County	Minnehaha	6%	4.5%	7.2%
	Pennington	6%	5.1%	7.9%
	Lincoln	6%	4.5%	8.4%
	Brown	6%	4.4%	7.2%
	Brookings	10%	7.9%	12.5%
	Codington	6%	4.8%	8.1%
	Meade	8%	5.0%	11.6%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 20, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 14 percent of South Dakota residents who have experienced depression use e-cigarettes.

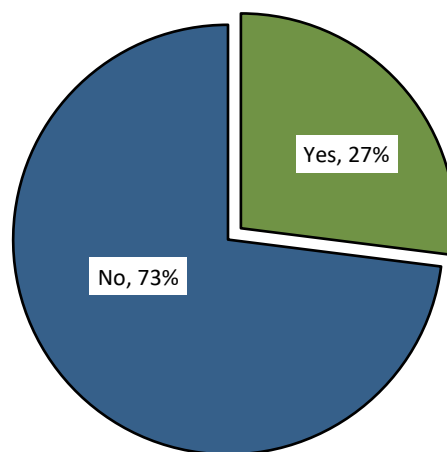
Figure 20
South Dakota Residents Who Use E-Cigarettes Based on if They Have Experienced Depression, 2019-2023



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 21, below, shows the percent of South Dakota residents who use e-cigarettes and if they use menthol e-cigarettes. In 2023, 27 percent of e-cigarette users primarily use menthol e-cigarettes.

Figure 21
Of the South Dakota Residents Who Use E-Cigarettes, The Percent That Primarily Use Menthol E-Cigarettes, 2023



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2023

TOBACCO USE

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

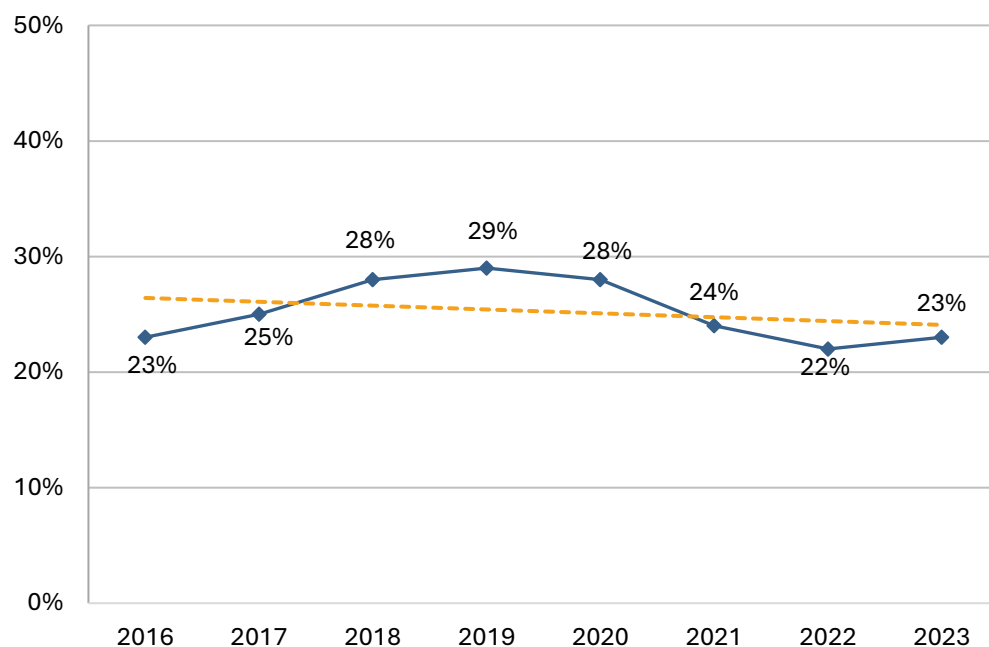
Prevalence of Tobacco Use

- South Dakota 23%
- 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 2022, South Dakota saw the lowest percentage of tobacco users since this was first tracked in 2016.

Figure 22
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2023



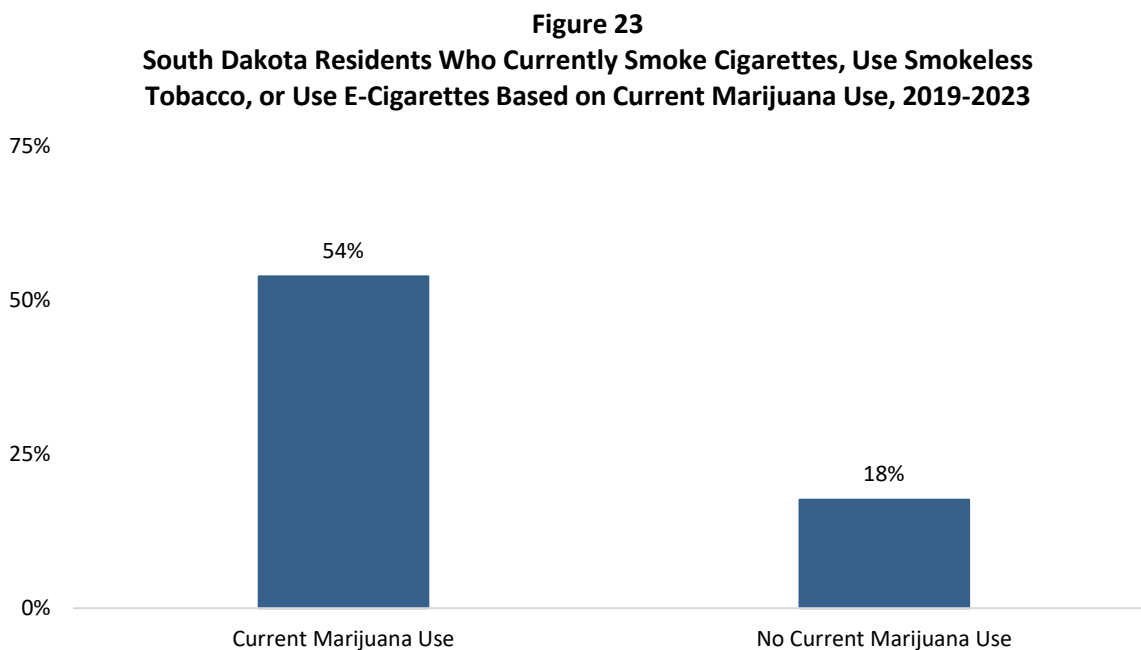
Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016-2023

Table 13
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco,
or Use E-Cigarettes, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	30%	28.7%	32.3%
	Female	20%	18.4%	21.6%
Age	18-29	31%	28.2%	34.6%
	30-39	33%	29.5%	36.8%
	40-49	30%	26.9%	33.7%
	50-59	25%	22.8%	28.1%
	60-69	19%	16.8%	21.7%
	70-79	14%	11.9%	16.8%
	80+	6%	3.7%	8.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	23%	21.5%	24.0%
	American Indian	50%	44.4%	55.3%
	American Indian/White	52%	40.4%	63.8%
	Hispanic	25%	19.2%	31.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	36%	33.1%	38.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	26%	23.7%	28.4%
	\$75,000+	18%	16.3%	20.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	44%	37.7%	49.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	32%	30.0%	34.6%
	Some Post-High School	24%	22.5%	26.5%
	College Graduate	12%	10.7%	13.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	28%	25.9%	29.5%
	Self-employed	25%	21.1%	28.5%
	Unemployed	47%	40.0%	54.8%
	Homemaker	22%	15.6%	31.0%
	Student	29%	22.2%	36.0%
	Retired	14%	12.0%	15.4%
	Unable to work	35%	29.7%	40.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	20%	18.2%	21.2%
	Divorced/Separated	41%	37.4%	44.9%
	Widowed	17%	14.0%	20.9%
	Never Married	33%	30.3%	36.0%
County	Minnehaha	21%	18.8%	23.5%
	Pennington	27%	24.3%	29.1%
	Lincoln	17%	14.3%	19.8%
	Brown	24%	21.8%	26.8%
	Brookings	22%	19.6%	25.3%
	Codington	26%	23.1%	28.3%
	Meade	29%	25.2%	33.6%

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Figure 23, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 54 percent of South Dakota residents who currently use marijuana smoke cigarettes.



Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019-2023

Table 14, below, shows the percentage of tobacco users who have been advised by a health professional to quit using tobacco in the past 12 months. In 2021-2023, 66 percent of South Dakotans were advised to quit using tobacco by a health professional.

Table 14
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, 2020-2023

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

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020-2023

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

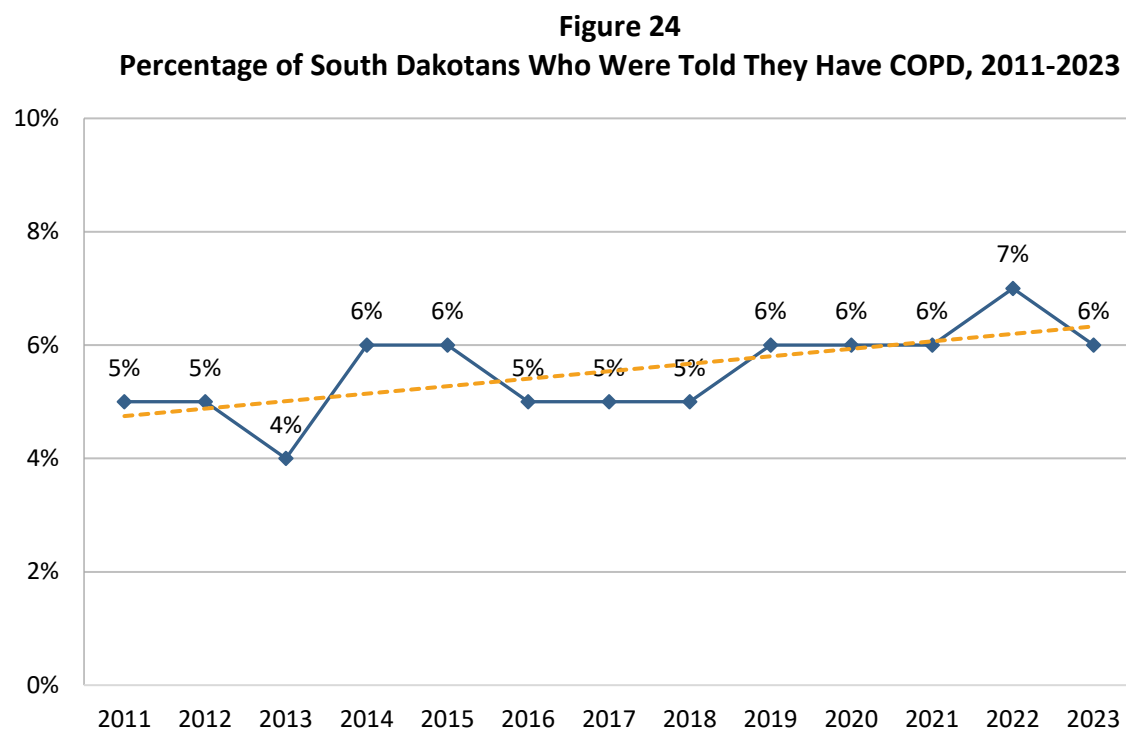
Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis?”

Prevalence of COPD

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 6%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans with COPD, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis has increased since 2011. In 2023, this percentage was down from the previous year with six percent. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median.



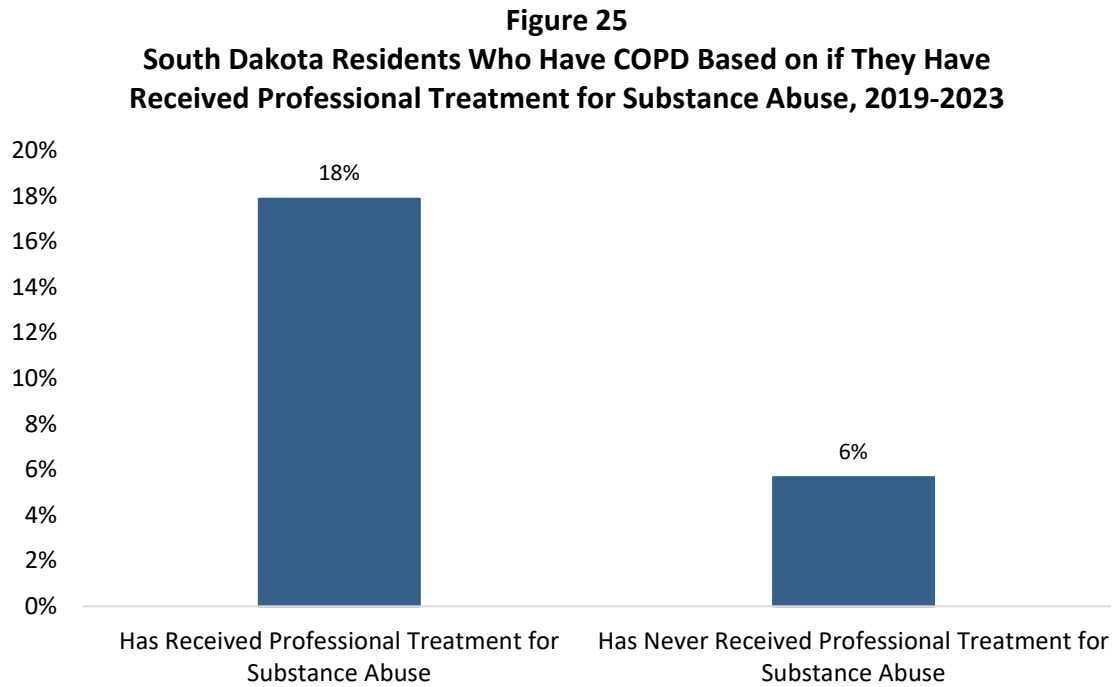
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 15
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have COPD, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	5.3%	7.2%
	Female	6%	5.5%	7.4%
Age	18-29	2%	1.0%	2.9%
	30-39	3%	1.9%	5.3%
	40-49	3%	1.8%	4.2%
	50-59	6%	4.5%	7.1%
	60-69	11%	9.4%	13.9%
	70-79	14%	11.7%	16.5%
	80+	12%	9.7%	15.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	5.6%	6.9%
	American Indian	9%	5.7%	14.9%
	American Indian/White	11%	4.1%	25.7%
	Hispanic	4%	2.0%	7.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	13%	10.7%	14.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	4.5%	7.2%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.0%	3.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	7.1%	13.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.3%	9.1%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.9%	8.4%
	College Graduate	3%	2.3%	3.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	3%	2.6%	4.2%
	Self-employed	3%	2.0%	4.2%
	Unemployed	9%	4.9%	14.3%
	Homemaker	10%	4.7%	19.4%
	Student	1%	0.2%	3.5%
	Retired	13%	11.4%	14.8%
	Unable to work	21%	16.8%	26.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.6%	6.3%
	Divorced/Separated	11%	8.8%	13.9%
	Widowed	15%	12.1%	17.8%
	Never Married	4%	2.6%	4.9%
County	Minnehaha	5%	4.2%	6.2%
	Pennington	7%	6.0%	8.5%
	Lincoln	4%	3.3%	5.4%
	Brown	7%	4.9%	9.0%
	Brookings	3%	2.8%	4.3%
	Codington	5%	4.2%	6.2%
	Meade	6%	4.9%	7.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 25, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 18 percent of South Dakota residents who have received professional treatment for substance abuse have COPD.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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 9%
- Nationwide median 8%

Table 16

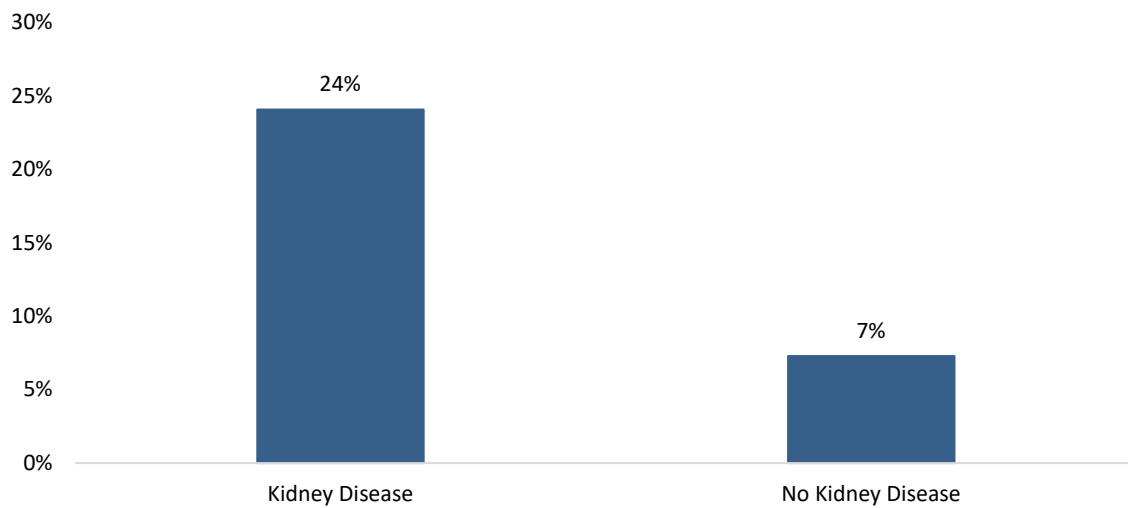
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Had Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer Other Than Melanoma), 2022-2023

		2022-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	8%	6.4%	8.9%
	Female	8%	6.9%	9.4%
Age	18-29	1%	0.6%	2.9%
	30-39	1%	0.6%	1.7%
	40-49	3%	2.1%	4.4%
	50-59	6%	4.9%	8.5%
	60-69	14%	11.5%	18.0%
	70-79	20%	16.6%	24.4%
	80+	20%	15.5%	26.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	9%	7.7%	9.9%
	American Indian	4%	2.5%	5.2%
	American Indian/White	9%	3.3%	20.8%
	Hispanic	2%	1.2%	4.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	6.2%	9.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	5.7%	9.1%
	\$75,000+	7%	6.0%	9.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	2.5%	8.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.4%	8.7%
	Some Post-High School	8%	6.3%	9.5%
	College Graduate	10%	8.2%	11.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	4%	3.3%	5.4%
	Self-employed	7%	4.7%	10.0%
	Unemployed	3%	1.2%	8.4%
	Homemaker	10%	5.3%	18.4%
	Student	1%	0.4%	4.1%
	Retired	19%	16.2%	21.6%
	Unable to work	11%	7.0%	16.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	7.3%	9.9%
	Divorced/Separated	11%	8.1%	14.3%
	Widowed	14%	11.1%	18.1%
	Never Married	2%	1.6%	3.8%
County	Minnehaha	8%	6.1%	9.6%
	Pennington	10%	7.8%	12.0%
	Lincoln	9%	7.4%	11.9%
	Brown	7%	5.6%	9.1%
	Brookings	7%	5.1%	8.3%
	Codington	8%	6.5%	10.4%
	Meade	11%	8.2%	14.4%

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

Figure 26, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 24 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have had cancer (excluding skin cancer other than melanoma).

Figure 26
South Dakota Residents Who Have Ever Had Cancer (Excluding
Skin Cancer Other Than Melanoma) Based on Kidney Disease
Status, 2022-2023



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

SKIN CANCER

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

Prevalence of Skin Cancer

- South Dakota 5%
- Nationwide median 6%

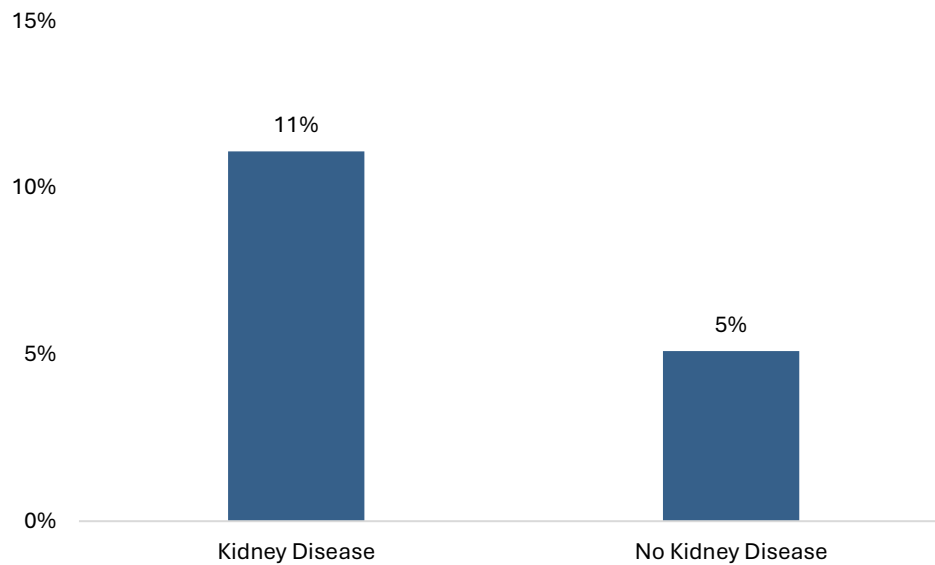
Table 17
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma), 2023

		2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	5%	4.1%	6.1%
	Female	6%	4.5%	6.8%
Age	18-29	0.4%	0.1%	1.4%
	30-39	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
	40-49	2%	0.9%	4.0%
	50-59	4%	2.9%	5.7%
	60-69	9%	6.7%	11.5%
	70-79	16%	12.4%	19.5%
	80+	17%	12.7%	23.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	5.4%	7.2%
	American Indian	1%	0.6%	2.1%
	American Indian/White	1%	0.3%	2.1%
	Hispanic	1%	0.3%	3.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	4%	3.1%	5.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	4.1%	6.6%
	\$75,000+	6%	4.7%	7.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	3%	1.2%	5.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.8%	6.8%
	Some Post-High School	5%	4.0%	6.4%
	College Graduate	7%	5.3%	8.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	3%	2.0%	3.7%
	Self-employed	5%	3.6%	8.2%
	Unemployed	1%	0.4%	2.0%
	Homemaker	7%	2.8%	15.2%
	Student	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%
	Retired	13%	11.2%	15.5%
	Unable to work	6%	2.8%	10.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	4.9%	7.0%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	3.3%	7.0%
	Widowed	13%	9.7%	17.4%
	Never Married	2%	0.9%	3.2%
County	Minnehaha	4%	3.1%	5.6%
	Pennington	9%	7.0%	10.9%
	Lincoln	6%	4.6%	8.6%
	Brown	5%	3.4%	6.2%
	Brookings	5%	4.0%	7.1%
	Codington	5%	3.6%	6.2%
	Meade	7%	5.0%	9.8%

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

Figure 27, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 11 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have been diagnosed with skin cancer (excluding melanoma).

Figure 27
South Dakota Residents Who Have Ever Had Skin Cancer (Excluding Melanoma) Based on Kidney Disease Status, 2022-2023



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

HYPERTENSION AND CHOLESTEROL

HYPERTENSION

Definition: South Dakotans who report they have been told by a health professional their blood pressure is high.

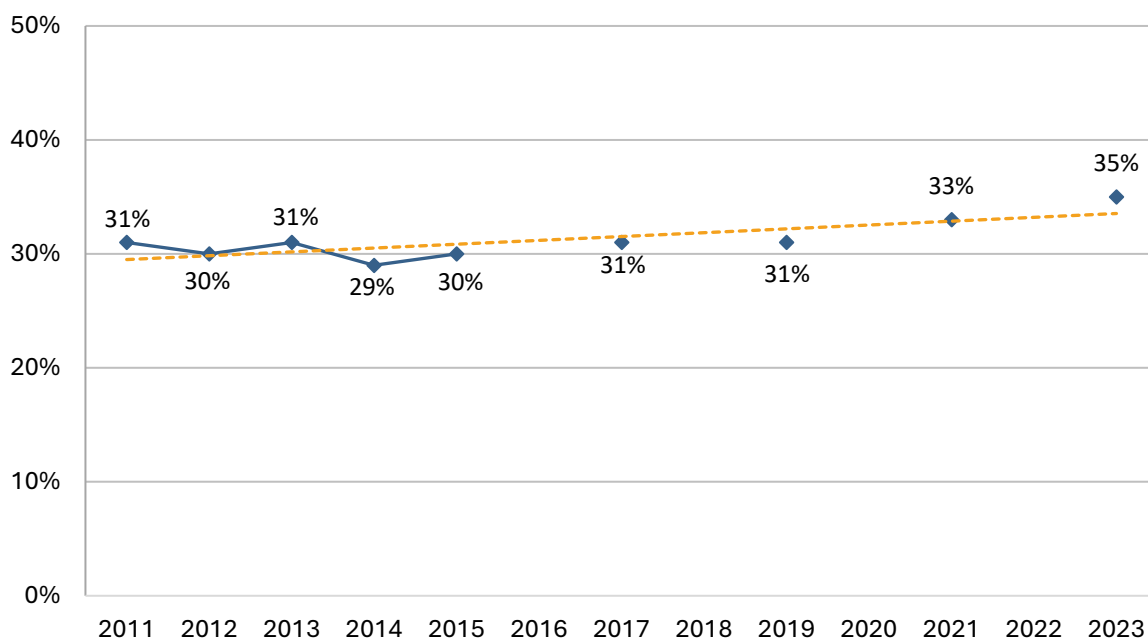
Prevalence of Hypertension

- South Dakota 35%
- Nationwide median 34%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have been told they have high blood pressure has been increasing since 2011. In 2023, South Dakota reached a high of 35 percent who have been told they have high blood pressure. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 34 percent with high blood pressure.

Figure 28
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

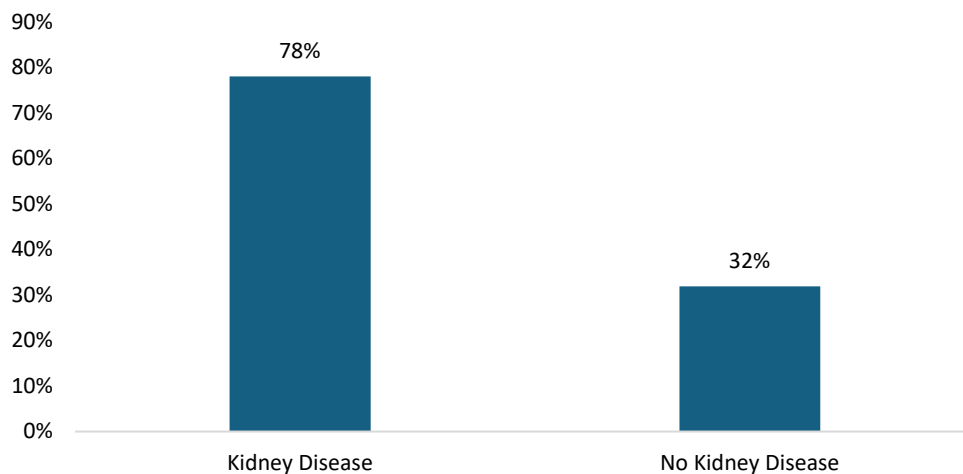
Table 18
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Hypertension, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	38%	36.0%	40.5%
	Female	28%	26.3%	30.2%
Age	18-29	9%	7.3%	12.2%
	30-39	16%	12.8%	18.9%
	40-49	26%	22.4%	30.7%
	50-59	39%	35.4%	42.9%
	60-69	51%	47.6%	54.6%
	70-79	62%	57.7%	65.2%
	80+	65%	59.5%	70.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	35%	32.9%	36.2%
	American Indian	34%	28.6%	39.3%
	American Indian/White	26%	16.7%	38.5%
	Hispanic	20%	13.6%	27.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	38%	34.8%	41.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	35%	32.2%	38.0%
	\$75,000+	29%	26.8%	32.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	39%	32.5%	46.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	37%	34.2%	39.8%
	Some Post-High School	33%	30.3%	35.5%
	College Graduate	28%	25.8%	30.2%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	24%	22.3%	26.1%
	Self-employed	35%	29.8%	39.8%
	Unemployed	34%	26.2%	41.9%
	Homemaker	22%	15.3%	30.8%
	Student	11%	5.8%	18.3%
	Retired	60%	57.4%	62.9%
	Unable to work	51%	42.6%	58.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	35%	32.5%	36.6%
	Divorced/Separated	41%	37.1%	45.7%
	Widowed	59%	53.4%	63.6%
	Never Married	19%	16.5%	21.5%
County	Minnehaha	31%	28.2%	34.2%
	Pennington	32%	29.2%	35.0%
	Lincoln	28%	24.2%	32.0%
	Brown	32%	28.3%	35.4%
	Brookings	23%	20.8%	26.3%
	Codington	31%	27.3%	34.2%
	Meade	34%	29.5%	38.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 29, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 78 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have hypertension.

Figure 29
South Dakota Residents Who Have Hypertension
Based on Kidney Disease Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

The following table shows the percent of South Dakotans who were taking medicine for high blood pressure. In 2023, 76 percent were taking medicine for high blood pressure, which is the lowest since 2011.

Table 19
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Taking Medicine for High Blood Pressure, 2011-2023

Year	%
2023	76%
2021	78%
2019	77%
2017	79%
2015	79%
2013	81%
2011	78%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

CHOLESTEROL

Definition: South Dakotans who report they have had their cholesterol checked and were told it was high by a health professional.

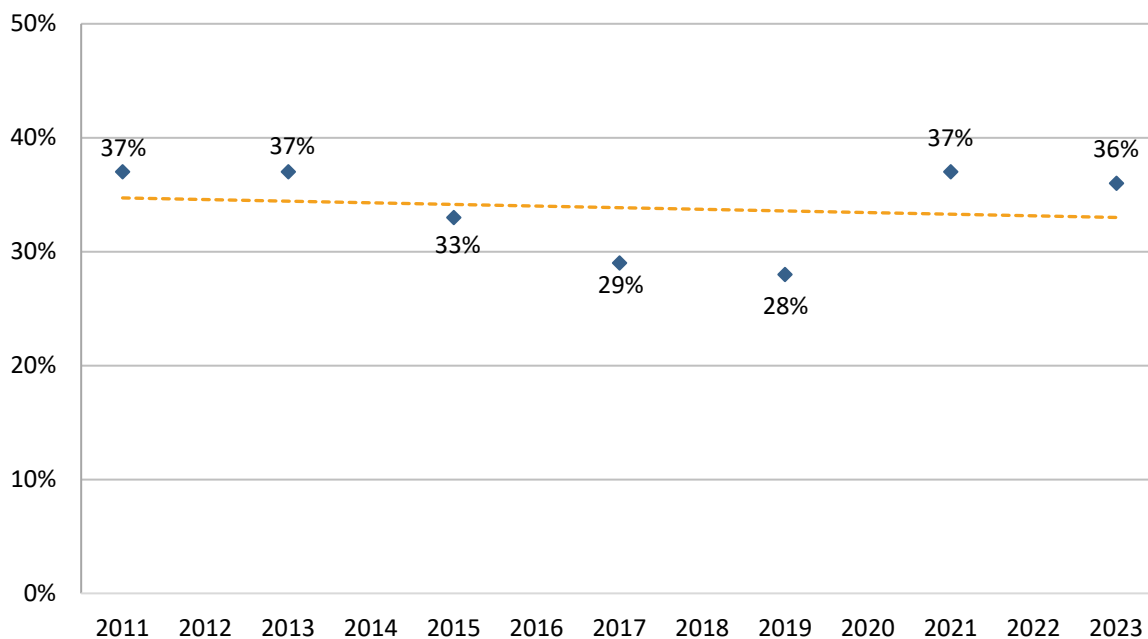
Prevalence of High Cholesterol

- South Dakota 36%
- Nationwide median 37%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have been told they have high cholesterol has remained steady since 2011, however, 2021 saw an increase to 37 percent from 28 percent in 2019. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median.

Figure 30
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have High Cholesterol, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

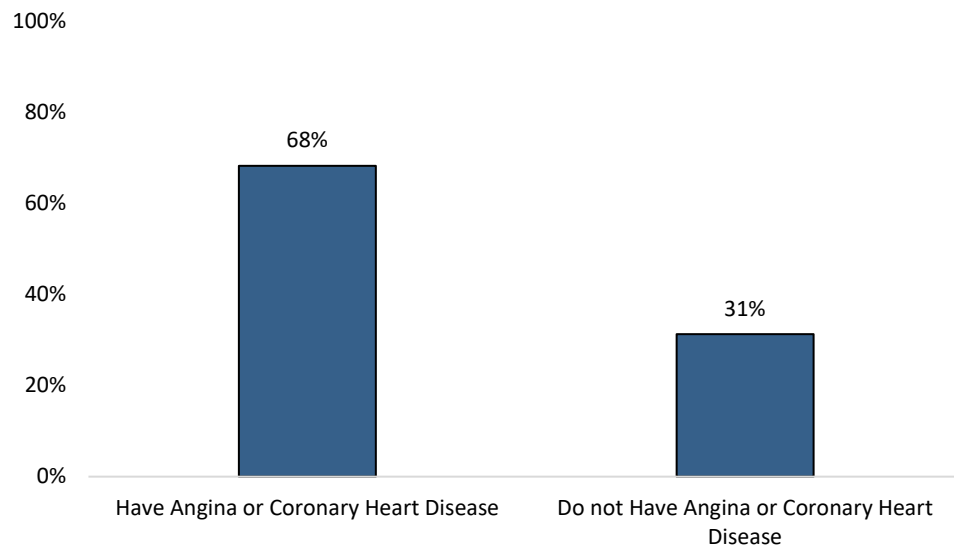
Table 20
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have High Cholesterol, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	35%	32.9%	37.8%
	Female	31%	29.3%	33.6%
Age	18-29	5%	3.6%	7.8%
	30-39	17%	13.2%	21.3%
	40-49	27%	23.2%	32.0%
	50-59	40%	36.2%	44.1%
	60-69	50%	46.2%	53.5%
	70-79	51%	47.1%	55.3%
	80+	46%	39.8%	52.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	35%	32.8%	36.3%
	American Indian	28%	22.5%	33.8%
	American Indian/White	31%	19.2%	46.5%
	Hispanic	26%	17.3%	36.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	36%	32.7%	40.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	35%	31.6%	37.9%
	\$75,000+	31%	28.1%	33.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	30%	22.6%	38.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	38%	34.7%	41.2%
	Some Post-High School	33%	30.6%	36.2%
	College Graduate	30%	27.5%	32.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	26%	23.6%	27.9%
	Self-employed	35%	30.0%	41.0%
	Unemployed	23%	16.7%	31.5%
	Homemaker	29%	20.2%	39.6%
	Student	7%	3.2%	13.8%
	Retired	52%	48.5%	54.5%
	Unable to work	48%	39.6%	57.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	36%	34.1%	38.5%
	Divorced/Separated	38%	33.6%	42.4%
	Widowed	42%	37.2%	47.6%
	Never Married	16%	13.6%	19.7%
County	Minnehaha	30%	27.2%	33.3%
	Pennington	34%	31.1%	37.5%
	Lincoln	30%	25.8%	33.9%
	Brown	34%	30.5%	38.6%
	Brookings	27%	23.7%	31.2%
	Codington	29%	25.8%	32.8%
	Meade	31%	26.3%	36.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 31, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 68 percent of South Dakota residents who have coronary heart disease have high cholesterol.

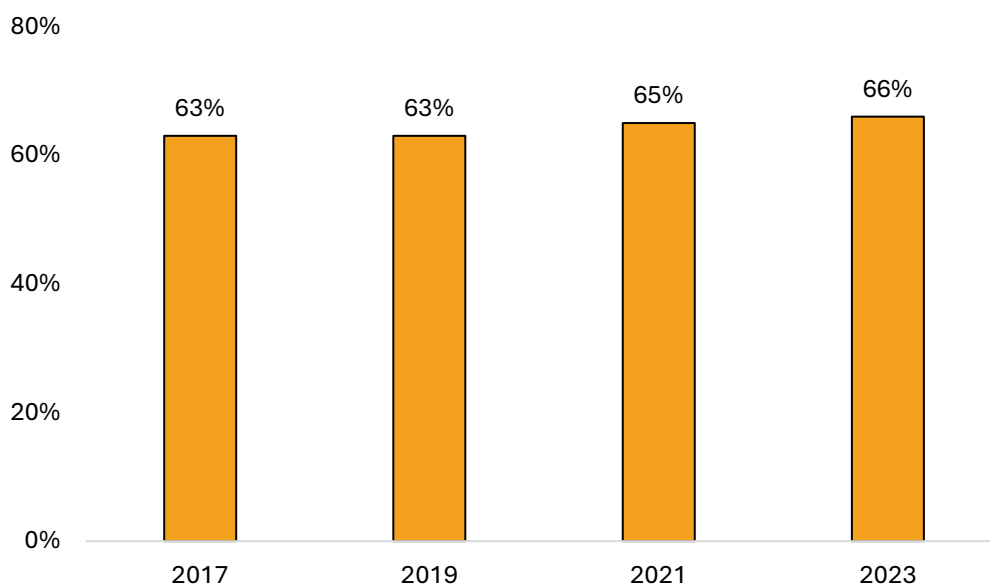
Figure 31
South Dakota Residents Who Have High Cholesterol Based on Heart Disease Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 32, below, shows the percentage of South Dakotans who take medicine for high cholesterol. In 2023, 66 percent of those with high cholesterol took medication.

Figure 32
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Take Medicine for High Cholesterol, 2017-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2023

DIABETES

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

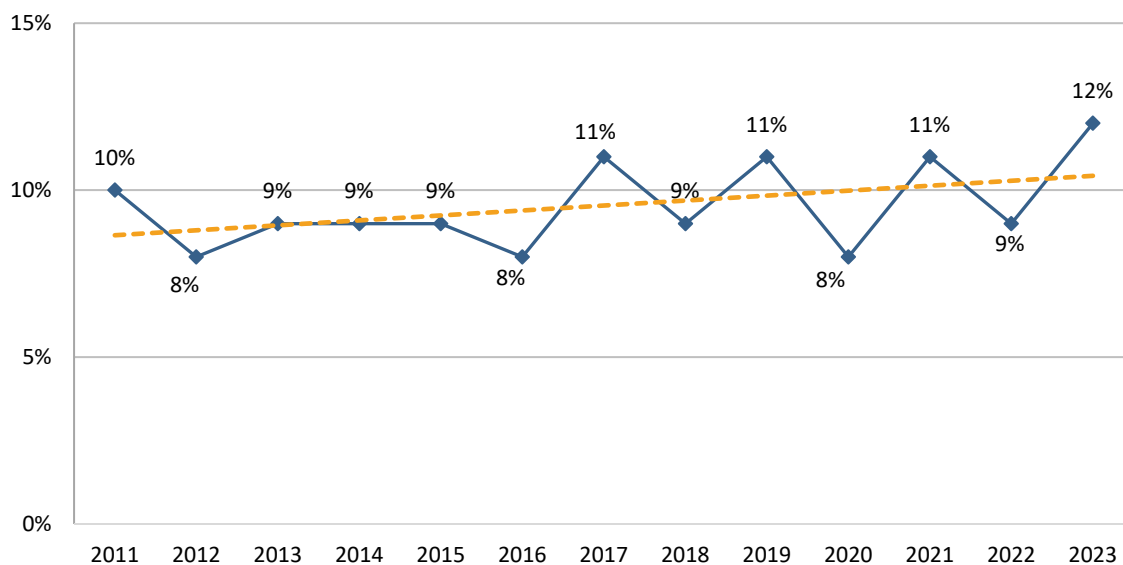
Prevalence of Diabetes

- South Dakota 12%
- Nationwide median 12%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans with diabetes has been increasing since 2011. In 2023, diabetes hit a high of 12 percent compared to the year prior at nine percent. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median with 12 percent having diabetes.

Figure 33
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

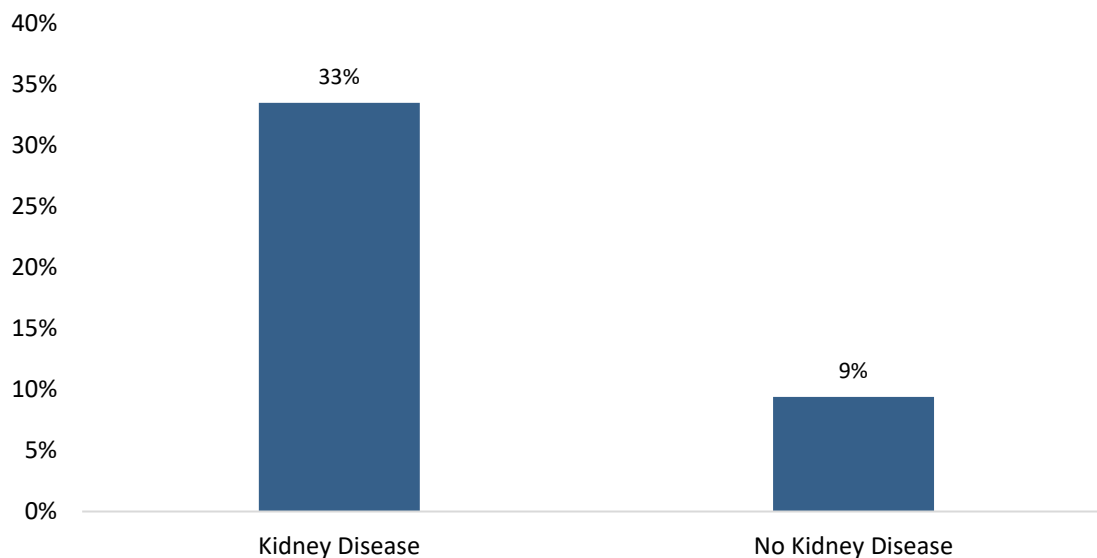
Table 21
South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Diabetes, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	11%	10.3%	12.5%
	Female	9%	7.9%	9.8%
Age	18-29	1%	0.7%	2.2%
	30-39	3%	2.1%	4.7%
	40-49	6%	5.0%	7.8%
	50-59	14%	11.6%	15.8%
	60-69	19%	16.3%	21.0%
	70-79	19%	16.7%	21.2%
	80+	20%	16.8%	24.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	10%	9.0%	10.5%
	American Indian	16%	13.5%	19.3%
	American Indian/White	17%	9.0%	29.8%
	Hispanic	9%	5.4%	15.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	14%	12.4%	15.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	10%	8.7%	11.5%
	\$75,000+	7%	6.3%	8.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	13%	9.7%	16.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	10.4%	13.4%
	Some Post-High School	9%	8.0%	10.2%
	College Graduate	8%	7.5%	9.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	7%	6.1%	8.0%
	Self-employed	6%	4.2%	8.0%
	Unemployed	9%	6.1%	12.5%
	Homemaker	9%	5.3%	14.6%
	Student	2%	0.8%	4.5%
	Retired	20%	18.0%	21.6%
	Unable to work	25%	20.4%	31.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	10%	9.0%	11.0%
	Divorced/Separated	15%	13.2%	17.8%
	Widowed	17%	14.5%	19.9%
	Never Married	5%	4.3%	6.5%
County	Minnehaha	10%	8.3%	11.2%
	Pennington	9%	7.8%	10.3%
	Lincoln	9%	6.9%	10.8%
	Brown	9%	7.9%	10.5%
	Brookings	8%	6.4%	9.4%
	Codington	11%	9.2%	12.4%
	Meade	8%	6.6%	9.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 34, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 33 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have diabetes.

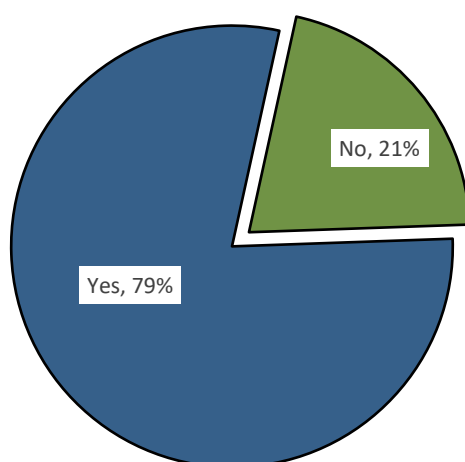
Figure 34
South Dakota Residents Who Have Diabetes Based on
Kidney Disease Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

In 2023, 79 percent of South Dakota residents had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years, as shown below in Figure 35.

Figure 35
South Dakota Residents Who Have Had a Test For High Blood Sugar or Diabetes Within the
Past Three Years, 2023



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

Table 22 shows that in 2023, 12 percent of South Dakota residents were diagnosed with diabetes, 9 percent were diagnosed as pre-diabetic or borderline diabetic, and 80 percent were never diagnosed with any type of diabetes.

Table 22
South Dakota Resident Diabetic Status, 2014-2023

Survey Year	Diagnosed with diabetes	Diagnosed with pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes	Never diagnosed with any type of diabetes
2023	12%	9%	80%
2021	11%	7%	82%
2019	11%	7%	82%
2018	9%	7%	84%
2017	11%	6%	83%
2016	8%	7%	85%
2015	9%	6%	85%
2014	9%	6%	85%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2023

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??”

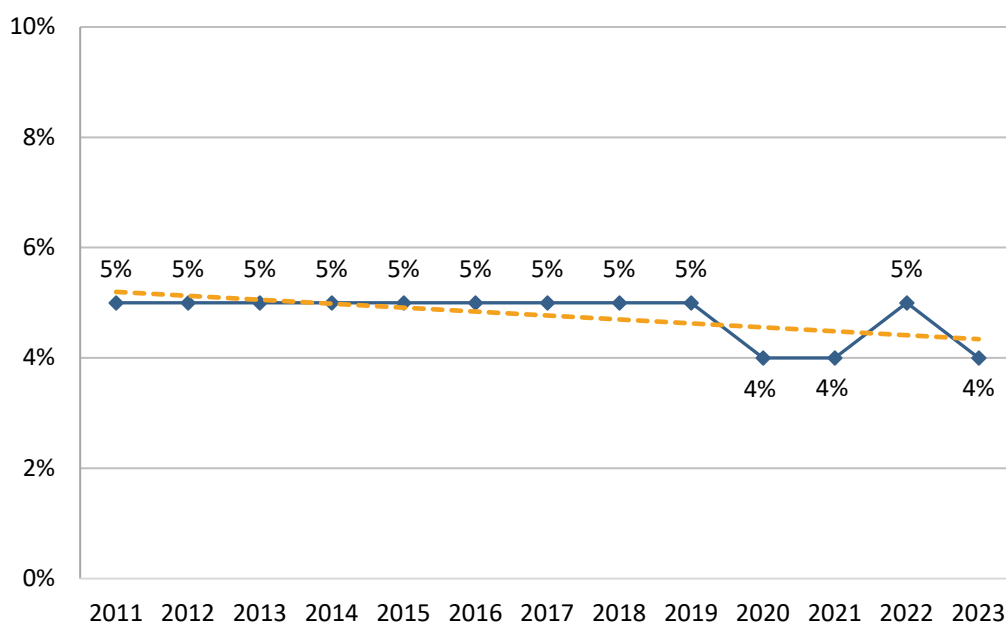
Prevalence of Previous Heart Attack

- South Dakota 4%
- Nationwide median 4%

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 2023, this percentage was down from the previous year with four percent. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median at four percent.

Figure 36
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Had a Heart Attack, 2011-2023



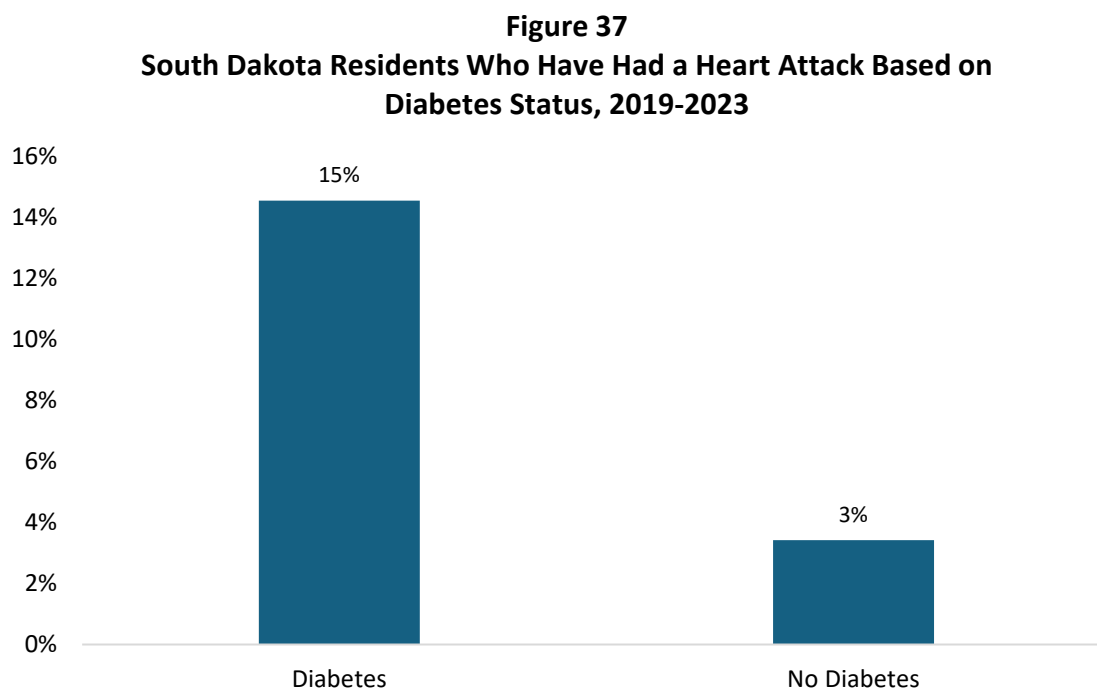
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 23
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Had a Heart Attack, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	5.5%	7.1%
	Female	3%	2.4%	3.3%
Age	18-29	1%	0.3%	1.2%
	30-39	1%	0.6%	2.5%
	40-49	3%	1.6%	4.4%
	50-59	4%	3.3%	5.6%
	60-69	7%	5.8%	8.2%
	70-79	12%	10.0%	14.0%
	80+	13%	10.4%	16.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	4%	3.9%	4.9%
	American Indian	9%	6.0%	12.1%
	American Indian/White	4%	1.9%	6.6%
	Hispanic	3%	1.2%	5.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	7%	5.6%	8.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	3.5%	5.1%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.6%	4.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.7%	7.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	4.6%	6.6%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.6%	4.9%
	College Graduate	4%	3.0%	4.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.9%	2.9%
	Self-employed	5%	3.2%	6.8%
	Unemployed	2%	1.3%	3.5%
	Homemaker	3%	1.4%	4.6%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	1.4%
	Retired	11%	9.5%	12.3%
	Unable to work	11%	8.0%	14.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.1%	5.4%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	5.4%	8.6%
	Widowed	10%	7.5%	12.0%
	Never Married	2%	1.1%	2.1%
County	Minnehaha	4%	3.5%	5.3%
	Pennington	5%	3.7%	5.5%
	Lincoln	4%	2.4%	5.7%
	Brown	4%	3.0%	4.7%
	Brookings	3%	2.3%	3.6%
	Codington	5%	4.3%	6.8%
	Meade	4%	2.9%	4.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 37, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 15 percent of South Dakota residents who have diabetes have had a heart attack.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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?”

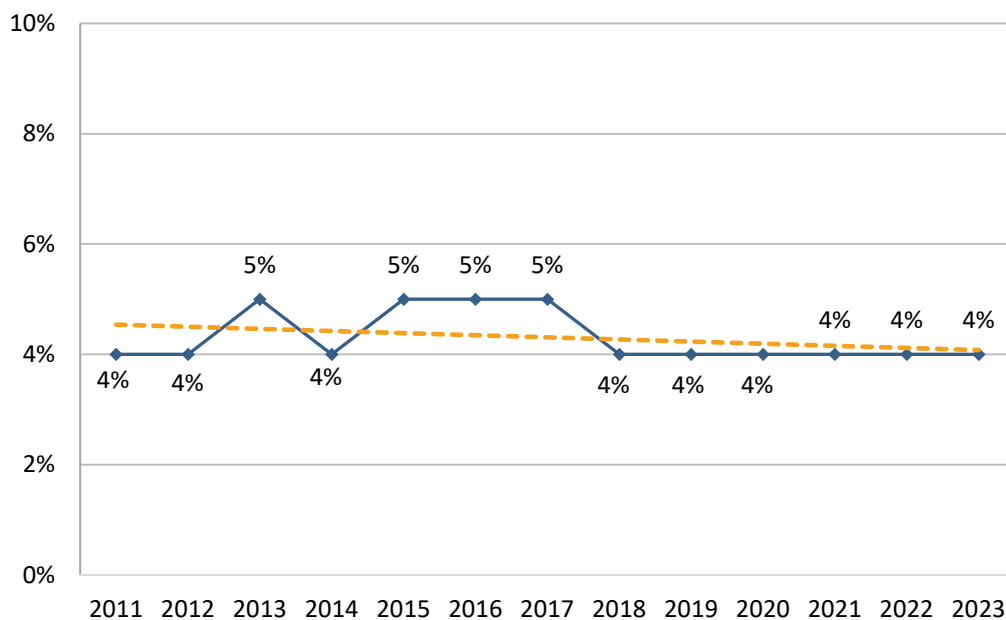
Prevalence of Angina or Coronary Heart Disease

- South Dakota 4%
- 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. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median.

Figure 38
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, 2011-2023



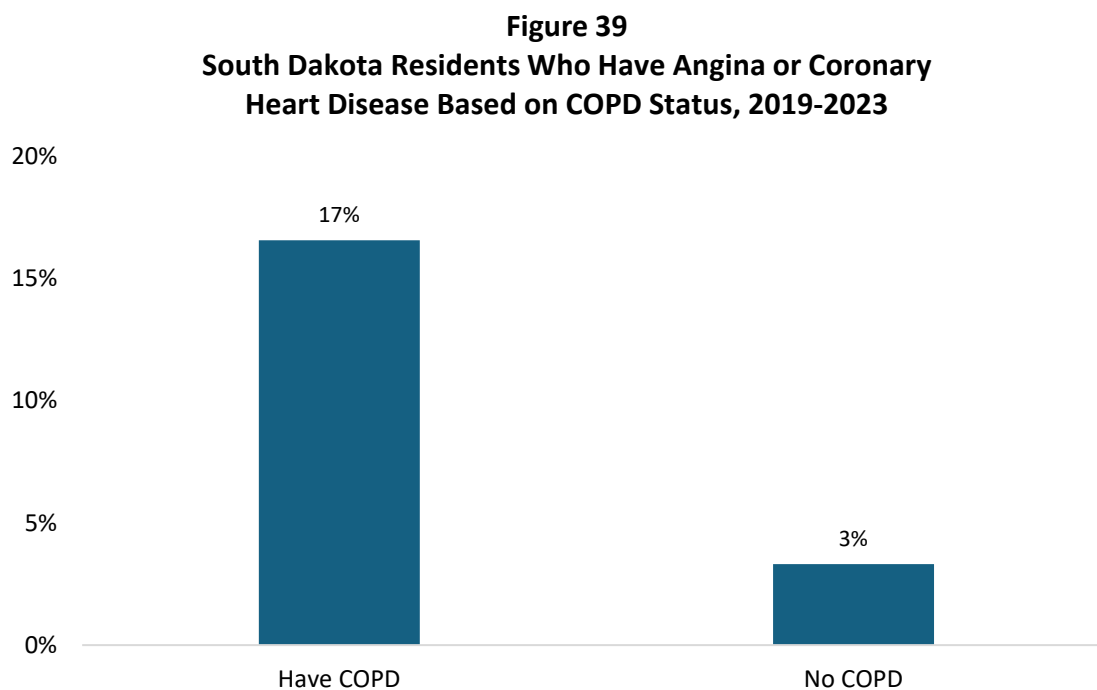
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 24
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Angina or Coronary Heart Disease, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	5%	4.8%	6.2%
	Female	3%	2.5%	3.4%
Age	18-29	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%
	30-39	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%
	40-49	2%	0.9%	2.8%
	50-59	4%	3.0%	5.3%
	60-69	7%	6.0%	8.9%
	70-79	12%	10.3%	14.0%
	80+	12%	10.1%	14.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	4%	3.9%	4.8%
	American Indian	4%	2.9%	6.8%
	American Indian/White	2%	1.2%	4.1%
	Hispanic	2%	1.1%	3.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.7%	6.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	3.8%	5.4%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.6%	4.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	4%	2.7%	6.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	4.1%	5.8%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.3%	4.7%
	College Graduate	4%	3.2%	4.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.5%	2.4%
	Self-employed	3%	2.3%	5.1%
	Unemployed	3%	1.3%	8.0%
	Homemaker	2%	1.1%	4.0%
	Student	0.05%	0.0%	0.3%
	Retired	11%	9.8%	12.3%
	Unable to work	10%	6.7%	13.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	3.8%	5.0%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	4.9%	8.2%
	Widowed	9%	7.7%	11.5%
	Never Married	1%	0.8%	1.9%
County	Minnehaha	4%	3.1%	4.8%
	Pennington	5%	4.1%	6.0%
	Lincoln	3%	2.0%	3.8%
	Brown	4%	3.5%	5.6%
	Brookings	3%	2.2%	3.6%
	Codington	5%	4.0%	5.9%
	Meade	4%	2.8%	4.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 39, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 17 percent of South Dakota residents who have COPD have heart disease.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

STROKE

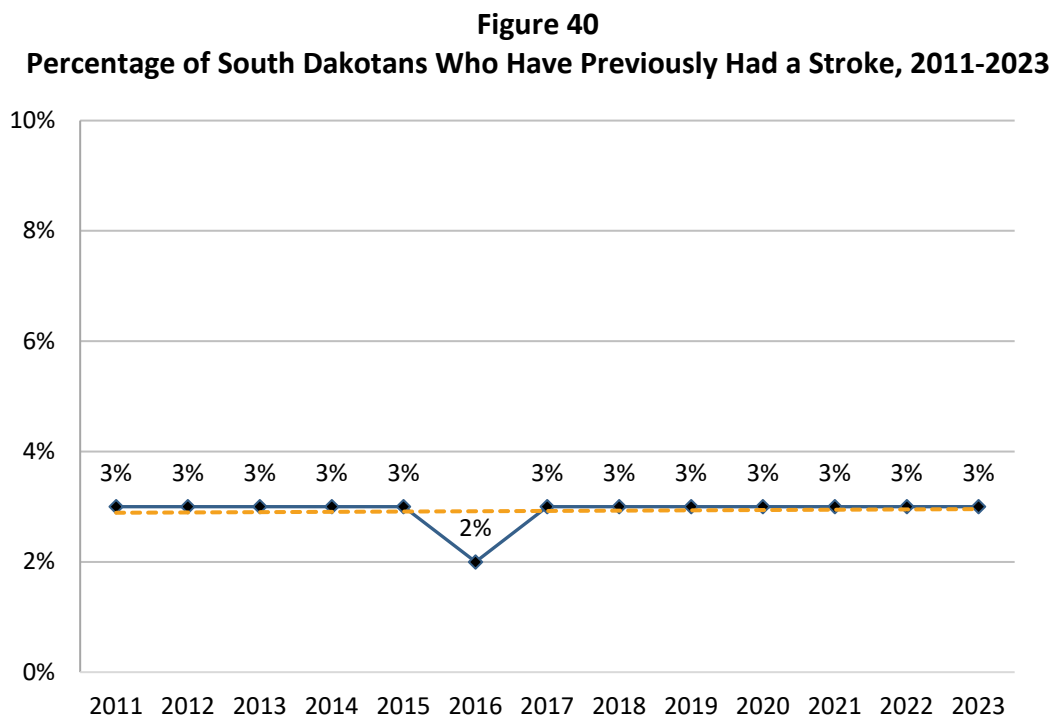
Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”

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.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

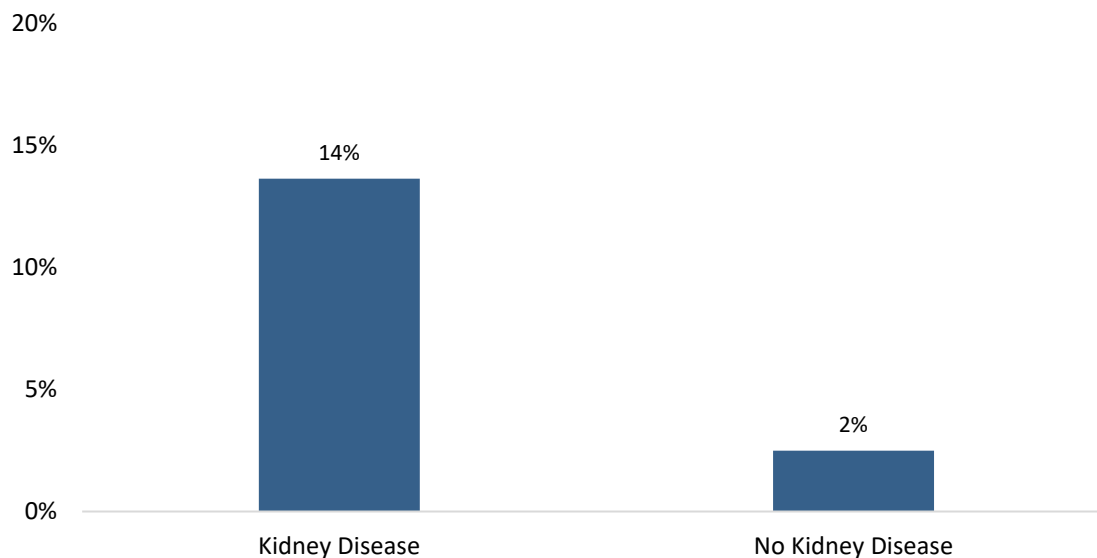
Table 25
South Dakotans Who Have Previously Had a Stroke, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	3%	2.1%	3.0%
	Female	3%	2.6%	3.7%
Age	18-29	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%
	30-39	1%	0.4%	1.1%
	40-49	2%	1.1%	3.1%
	50-59	3%	2.2%	4.6%
	60-69	4%	3.2%	5.2%
	70-79	6%	4.6%	7.4%
	80+	10%	7.8%	13.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3%	2.4%	3.2%
	American Indian	4%	3.1%	5.9%
	American Indian/White	2%	0.7%	4.8%
	Hispanic	3%	1.2%	6.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	5%	3.7%	5.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.4%	2.5%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.2%	2.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.4%	8.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.3%	3.6%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.2%	3.4%
	College Graduate	2%	1.5%	2.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	1%	0.9%	1.5%
	Self-employed	2%	1.3%	3.3%
	Unemployed	2%	1.0%	2.6%
	Homemaker	5%	2.4%	11.4%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%
	Retired	6%	5.4%	7.7%
	Unable to work	10%	7.1%	14.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	2%	2.0%	2.9%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	3.6%	6.1%
	Widowed	8%	6.2%	11.5%
	Never Married	1%	0.8%	2.0%
County	Minnehaha	2%	1.3%	2.3%
	Pennington	3%	2.7%	4.4%
	Lincoln	3%	1.6%	4.7%
	Brown	3%	2.3%	3.9%
	Brookings	2%	1.7%	2.7%
	Codington	3%	2.4%	4.0%
	Meade	2%	1.7%	2.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 41, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 14 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease have had a stroke.

Figure 41
South Dakota Residents Who Have Previously Had A Stroke
Based on Kidney Disease Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

IMMUNIZATION

FLU SHOT

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

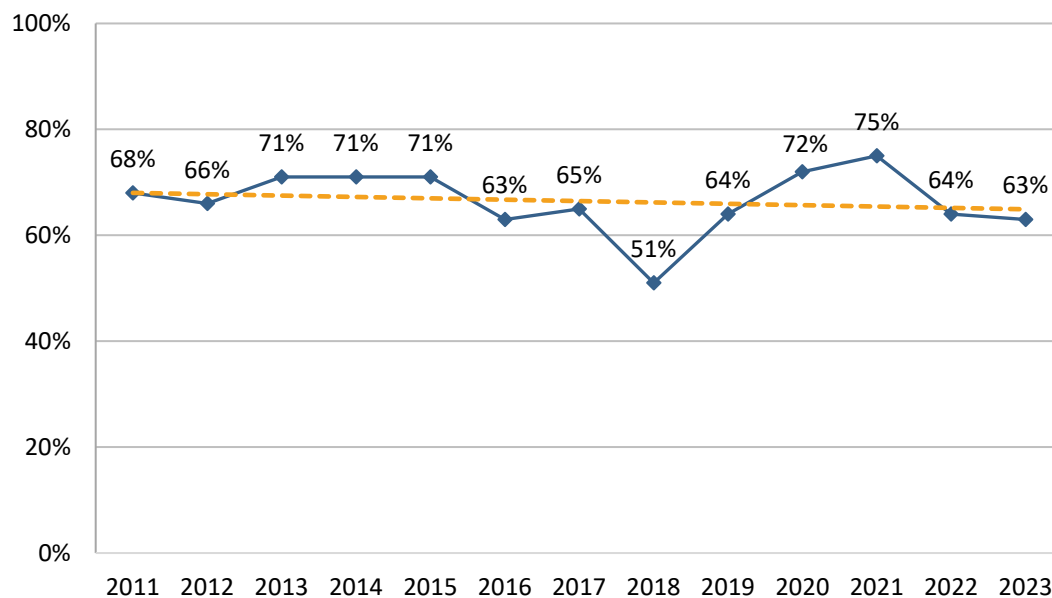
Prevalence of Flu Shot

- South Dakota 63%
- Nationwide median 63%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans, aged 65 or older, who have had a flu vaccine in the past 12 months has changed greatly 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 2023 South Dakota was the same as the nationwide median of 63 percent.

Figure 42
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 65 and Older, Who Have Had a Flu Shot Within the Past 12 Months, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 26
South Dakotans (65+) Who Have Had a Flu Shot In the Past 12 Months, 2019-2023

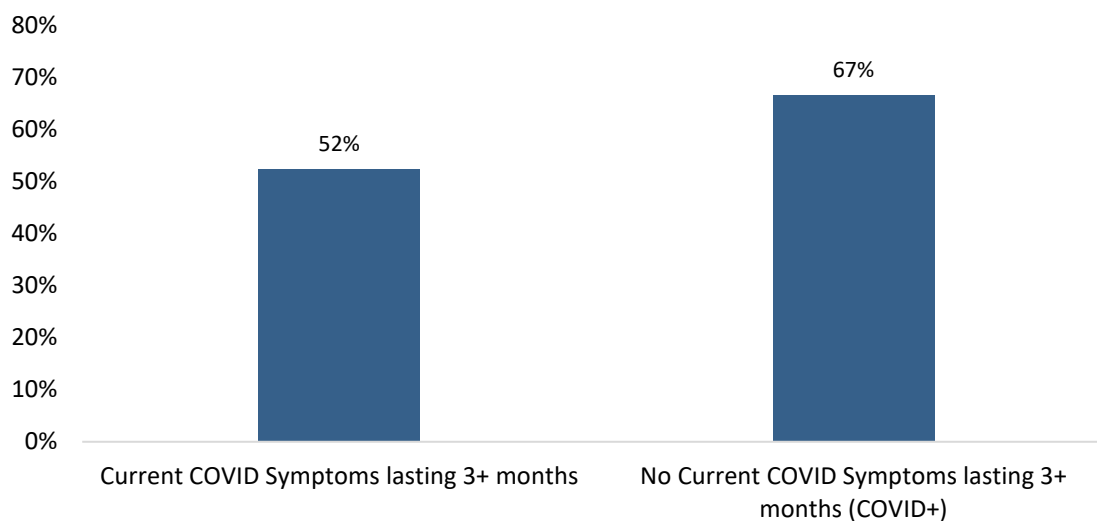
		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	66%	62.6%	68.8%
	Female	69%	66.2%	71.7%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	64%	60.6%	67.6%
	70-79	67%	64.1%	70.4%
	80+	73%	68.5%	76.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	68%	65.4%	69.6%
	American Indian	58%	47.7%	67.4%
	American Indian/White	74%	42.4%	91.5%
	Hispanic	88%	78.8%	93.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	61%	57.1%	65.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	72%	68.2%	75.2%
	\$75,000+	72%	66.6%	76.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	69%	58.8%	77.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	66%	62.0%	69.2%
	Some Post-High School	66%	62.5%	69.8%
	College Graduate	71%	68.1%	74.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	61%	54.1%	67.0%
	Self-employed	50%	42.4%	57.3%
	Unemployed	58%	41.1%	73.1%
	Homemaker	64%	48.3%	76.5%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	71%	68.9%	73.4%
	Unable to work	70%	56.0%	81.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	69%	66.5%	71.9%
	Divorced/Separated	57%	51.5%	63.0%
	Widowed	68%	63.6%	72.0%
	Never Married	69%	60.5%	76.9%
County	Minnehaha	74%	70.6%	77.8%
	Pennington	66%	62.2%	69.7%
	Lincoln	76%	71.5%	80.4%
	Brown	69%	65.8%	73.0%
	Brookings	74%	69.7%	77.0%
	Codington	72%	68.6%	75.9%
	Meade	60%	55.6%	65.0%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 43, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 67 percent of South Dakota residents (65+) who currently have no long term COVID symptoms have had a flu shot in the past 12 months.

Figure 43
South Dakota Residents (65+) Who Have Had a Flu Shot in the
Past 12 Months Based on Current Long-Term COVID Symptom
Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

PNEUMONIA SHOT

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

Prevalence of Pneumonia Shot

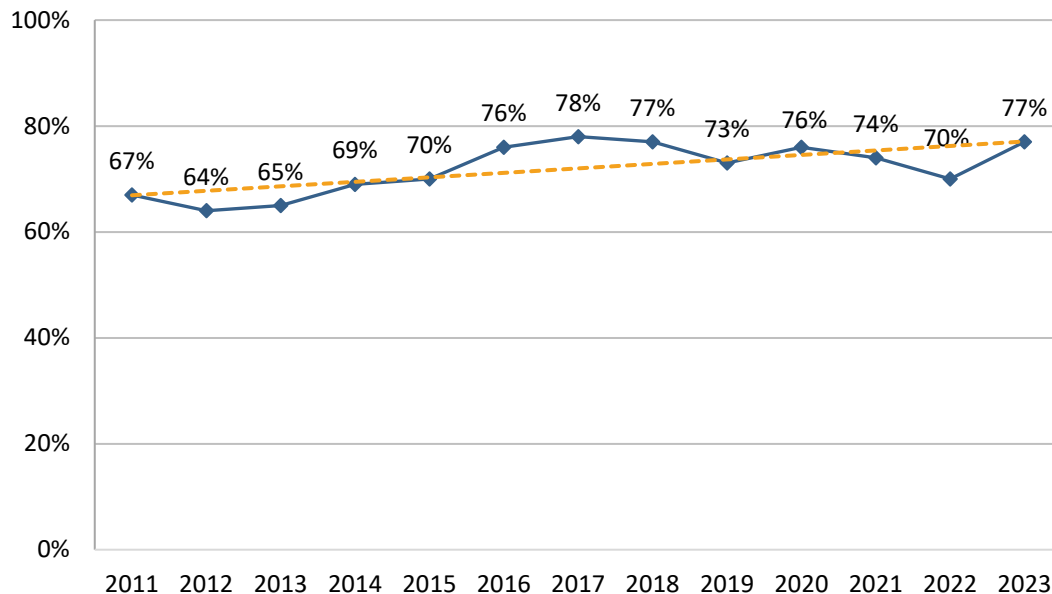
South Dakota 77%

Nationwide median 72%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans aged 65 and older who have received a pneumonia vaccine has increased steadily since 2011. In 2023, the percentage of pneumonia vaccination rose to 77 percent compared to only 70 percent the prior year. South Dakota has a higher rate of pneumonia vaccination among those 65 and older compared to the nationwide median of 72 percent.

Figure 44
Percentage of South Dakotans (65+) Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

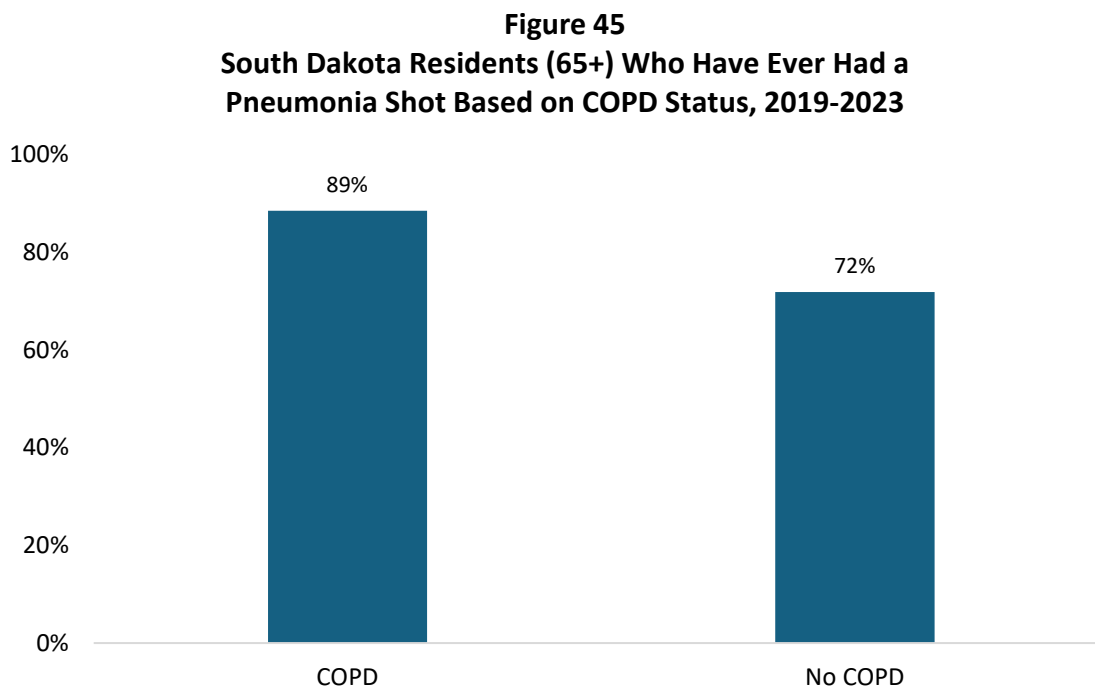
Table 27
South Dakotans (65+) Who Have Ever Had a Pneumonia Shot, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	70%	66.9%	72.7%
	Female	78%	75.1%	80.1%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	-	-	-
	60-69	65%	61.3%	68.3%
	70-79	78%	75.0%	80.7%
	80+	79%	75.1%	82.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	74%	72.4%	76.3%
	American Indian	66%	55.0%	75.0%
	American Indian/White	84%	57.1%	95.3%
	Hispanic	85%	68.2%	94.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	73%	69.1%	76.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	77%	73.4%	79.7%
	\$75,000+	75%	70.4%	79.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	77%	68.9%	83.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	72%	68.2%	75.3%
	Some Post-High School	74%	70.5%	77.3%
	College Graduate	76%	72.8%	79.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	60%	52.9%	66.0%
	Self-employed	60%	53.0%	67.4%
	Unemployed	63%	45.2%	77.9%
	Homemaker	74%	58.0%	85.3%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	78%	76.2%	80.3%
	Unable to work	72%	57.4%	82.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	75%	73.0%	77.8%
	Divorced/Separated	68%	62.1%	73.1%
	Widowed	74%	69.4%	77.9%
	Never Married	75%	68.3%	80.7%
County	Minnehaha	78%	74.1%	81.3%
	Pennington	75%	71.2%	78.2%
	Lincoln	77%	71.7%	81.1%
	Brown	77%	73.2%	79.8%
	Brookings	75%	71.8%	78.5%
	Codington	75%	71.1%	78.7%
	Meade	71%	66.0%	75.1%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 45, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 89 percent of South Dakota residents (65+) who have COPD have had a pneumonia shot.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

SHINGLES SHOT

Definition: South Dakotans, ages 50 and older, who have had a shingles vaccination.

Prevalence of Shingles Shot

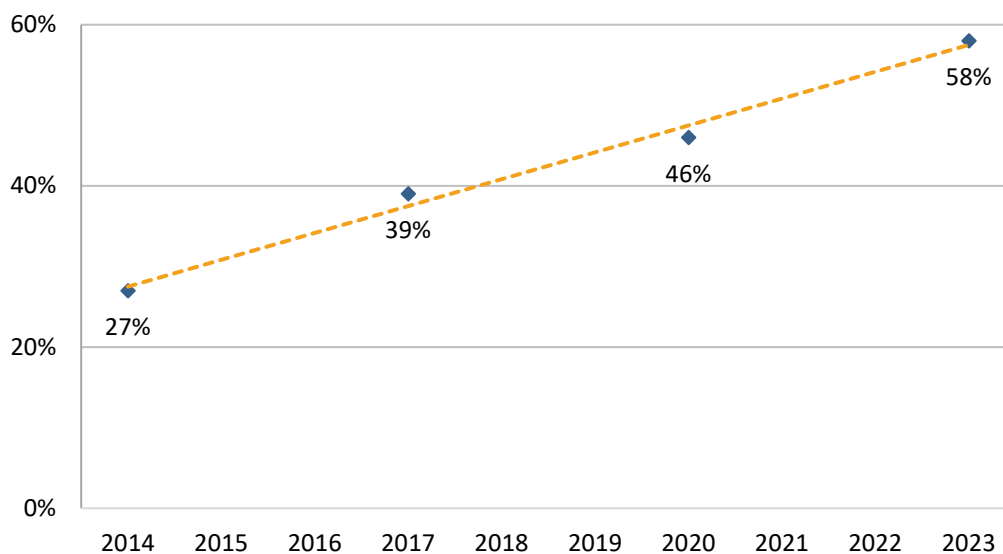
South Dakota 58%

There is no nationwide median for shingles shot

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans aged 50 and older who have received a shingles vaccine has greatly increased since 2014. In 2023, the percentage of shingles vaccination rose to 58 percent compared to only 46 percent in 2020.

Figure 46
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 50 and Older, Who Have Had a Shingles Shot, 2014-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2023

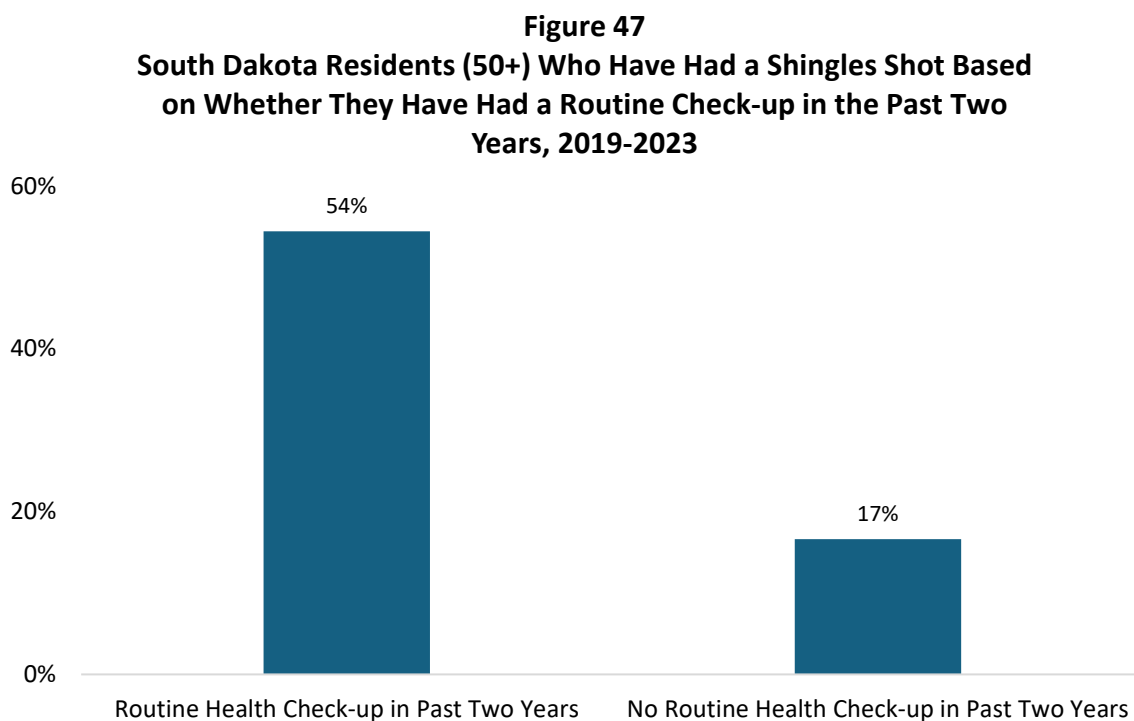
Table 28
South Dakotans (50+) Who Have Had a Shingles Shot, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	51%	46.7%	54.3%
	Female	53%	49.5%	56.8%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	-	-	-
	50-59	34%	29.5%	38.5%
	60-69	58%	53.3%	62.5%
	70-79	62%	56.6%	66.4%
	80+	61%	53.5%	67.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	53%	49.9%	55.6%
	American Indian	45%	36.7%	53.8%
	American Indian/White	41%	20.1%	66.6%
	Hispanic	48%	28.8%	67.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	45%	39.9%	50.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	55%	50.5%	60.2%
	\$75,000+	54%	48.6%	58.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	38%	26.2%	50.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	48%	42.9%	52.2%
	Some Post-High School	55%	50.0%	59.2%
	College Graduate	58%	53.6%	61.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	45%	40.6%	49.9%
	Self-employed	48%	40.5%	55.3%
	Unemployed	45%	29.4%	60.9%
	Homemaker	49%	32.0%	66.9%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	62%	58.4%	65.6%
	Unable to work	34%	23.9%	46.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	54%	50.4%	57.2%
	Divorced/Separated	44%	37.5%	50.2%
	Widowed	57%	50.1%	62.8%
	Never Married	43%	34.1%	53.1%
County	Minnehaha	57%	51.2%	61.8%
	Pennington	46%	41.5%	51.6%
	Lincoln	67%	59.8%	74.2%
	Brown	41%	35.1%	46.8%
	Brookings	58%	53.9%	62.7%
	Codington	53%	46.5%	59.5%
	Meade	50%	44.6%	56.1%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 47, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 54 percent of South Dakota residents (50+) who have had a routine check-up in the past two years have had a shingles shot.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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?”

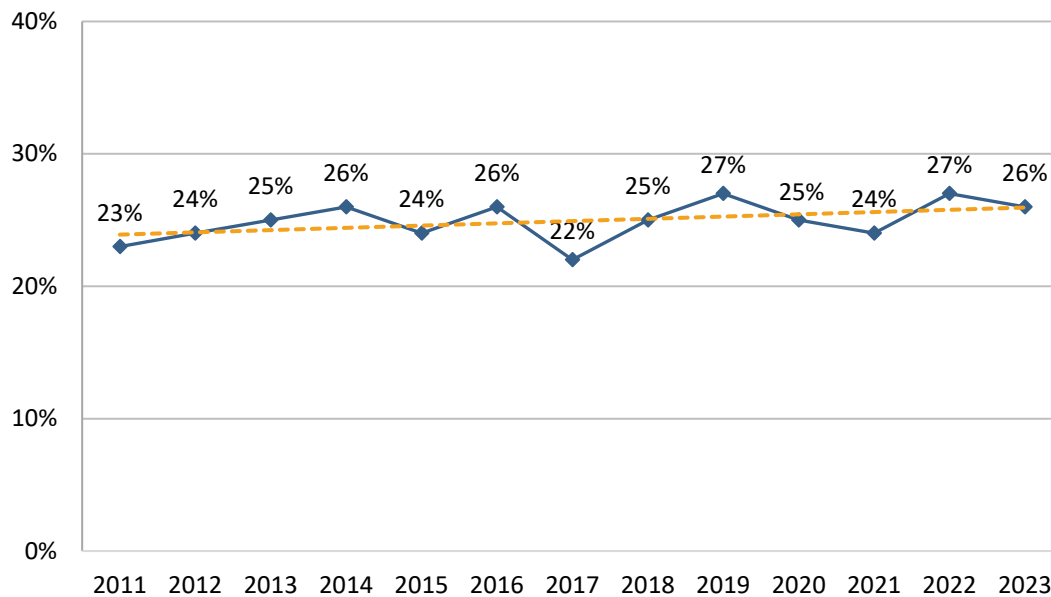
Prevalence of Arthritis

- South Dakota 26%
- Nationwide median 26%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have arthritis has increased slightly from 2011. In 2023, this percentage went down from the previous year from 27 percent to 26 percent. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median.

Figure 48
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Arthritis, 2011-2023



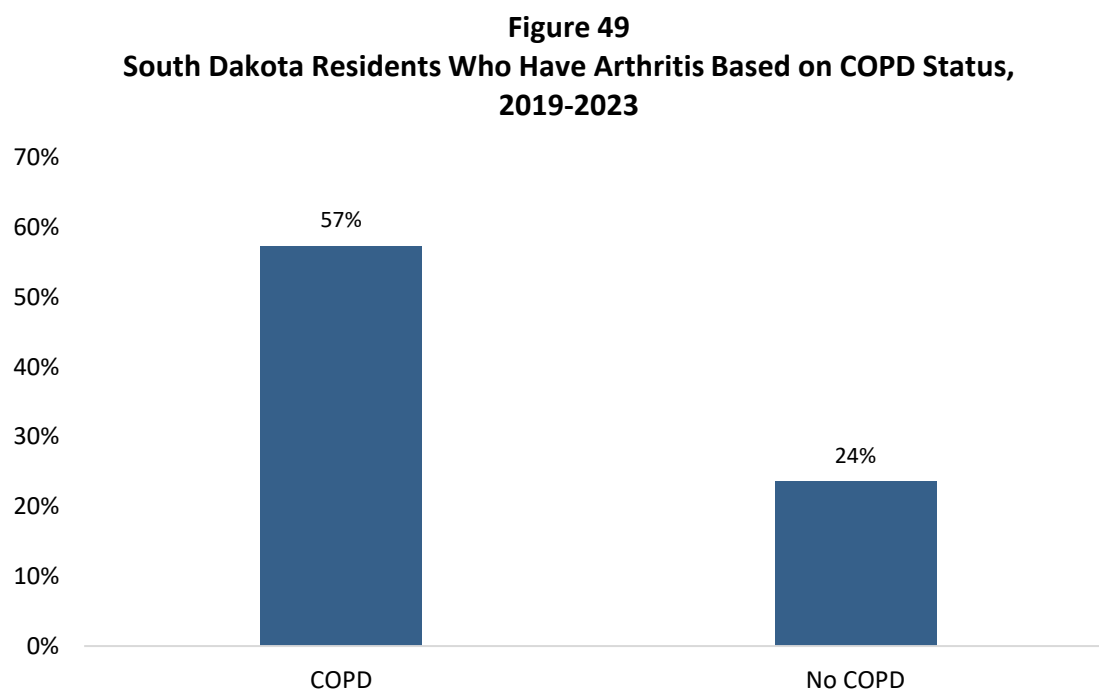
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 29
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Arthritis, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	23%	21.3%	24.4%
	Female	29%	27.2%	30.3%
Age	18-29	5%	3.9%	6.7%
	30-39	12%	9.7%	14.7%
	40-49	17%	14.6%	20.3%
	50-59	31%	27.8%	33.4%
	60-69	43%	40.3%	45.8%
	70-79	48%	44.7%	50.9%
	80+	56%	51.6%	60.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	27%	25.5%	27.8%
	American Indian	28%	22.7%	32.9%
	American Indian/White	28%	19.1%	39.3%
	Hispanic	16%	11.5%	22.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	35%	32.4%	37.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	26%	23.7%	27.8%
	\$75,000+	19%	17.2%	20.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	29%	24.0%	34.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	28%	25.8%	30.1%
	Some Post-High School	27%	24.9%	28.7%
	College Graduate	21%	19.6%	22.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	16%	15.2%	17.8%
	Self-employed	24%	20.7%	27.7%
	Unemployed	22%	17.0%	28.3%
	Homemaker	24%	17.0%	31.6%
	Student	5%	2.9%	9.3%
	Retired	50%	47.7%	52.2%
	Unable to work	60%	53.4%	65.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	27%	25.2%	28.1%
	Divorced/Separated	34%	30.5%	36.8%
	Widowed	51%	46.8%	54.7%
	Never Married	12%	10.6%	14.4%
County	Minnehaha	23%	21.0%	25.0%
	Pennington	27%	25.3%	29.4%
	Lincoln	24%	21.2%	27.4%
	Brown	27%	24.9%	29.2%
	Brookings	18%	16.1%	19.5%
	Codington	27%	25.0%	29.7%
	Meade	29%	26.2%	32.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 49, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 57 percent of South Dakota residents who have COPD have arthritis.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

ASTHMA

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

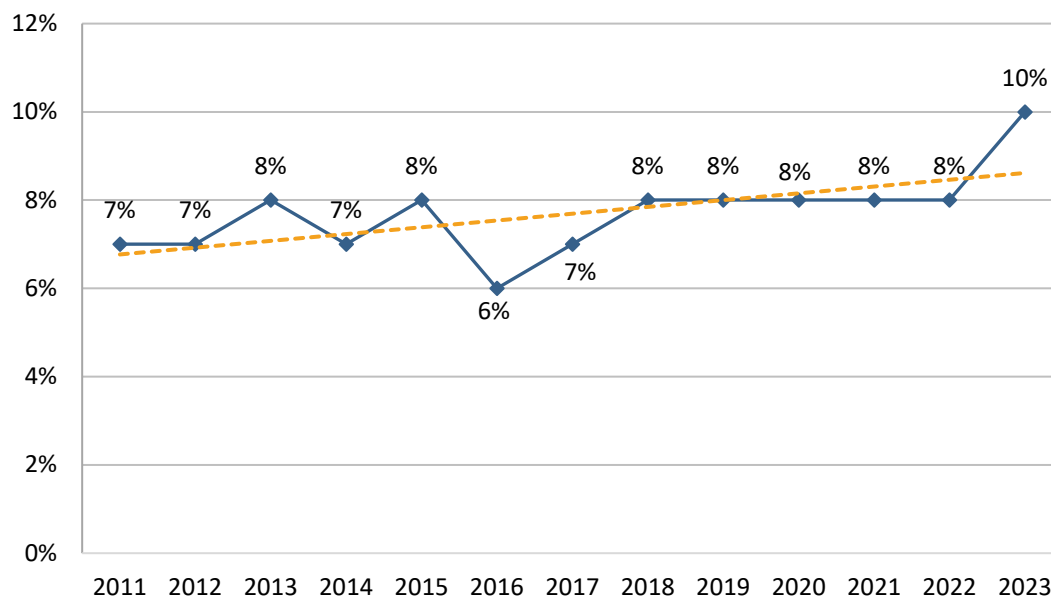
Prevalence of Asthma

- South Dakota 10%
- Nationwide median 10%

Trend Analysis

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

Figure 50
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Asthma, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

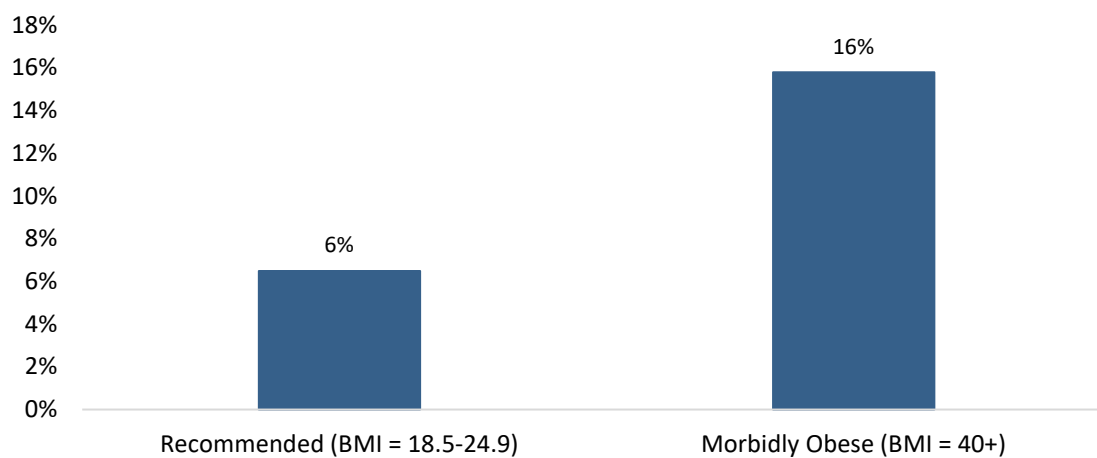
Table 30
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Asthma, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	5.6%	7.4%
	Female	11%	9.7%	11.9%
Age	18-29	10%	8.5%	12.2%
	30-39	7%	5.3%	8.3%
	40-49	7%	5.7%	8.8%
	50-59	10%	8.4%	12.7%
	60-69	10%	8.2%	11.9%
	70-79	7%	5.7%	8.9%
	80+	7%	4.8%	9.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	8%	7.6%	9.2%
	American Indian	11%	8.8%	13.1%
	American Indian/White	13%	7.8%	21.5%
	Hispanic	9%	5.3%	14.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	12%	10.8%	14.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.6%	9.1%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.4%	7.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	7.3%	13.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	9%	7.6%	10.3%
	Some Post-High School	9%	7.7%	10.1%
	College Graduate	8%	6.7%	8.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	8%	7.4%	9.3%
	Self-employed	7%	5.0%	8.9%
	Unemployed	10%	6.2%	14.7%
	Homemaker	8%	5.3%	12.4%
	Student	8%	5.3%	11.5%
	Retired	7%	6.0%	8.3%
	Unable to work	25%	19.2%	32.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	7.3%	9.2%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.5%	12.6%
	Widowed	7%	5.4%	9.9%
	Never Married	9%	7.9%	11.0%
County	Minnehaha	9%	7.9%	11.0%
	Pennington	8%	7.0%	9.8%
	Lincoln	9%	7.3%	11.8%
	Brown	9%	6.6%	11.2%
	Brookings	9%	7.1%	10.4%
	Codington	7%	5.4%	7.9%
	Meade	8%	6.6%	10.3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 51, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 16 percent of South Dakota residents who are morbidly obese (BMI 40+) have asthma.

Figure 51
South Dakota Residents Who Have Asthma Based on Body
Mass Index, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

DEPRESSION

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

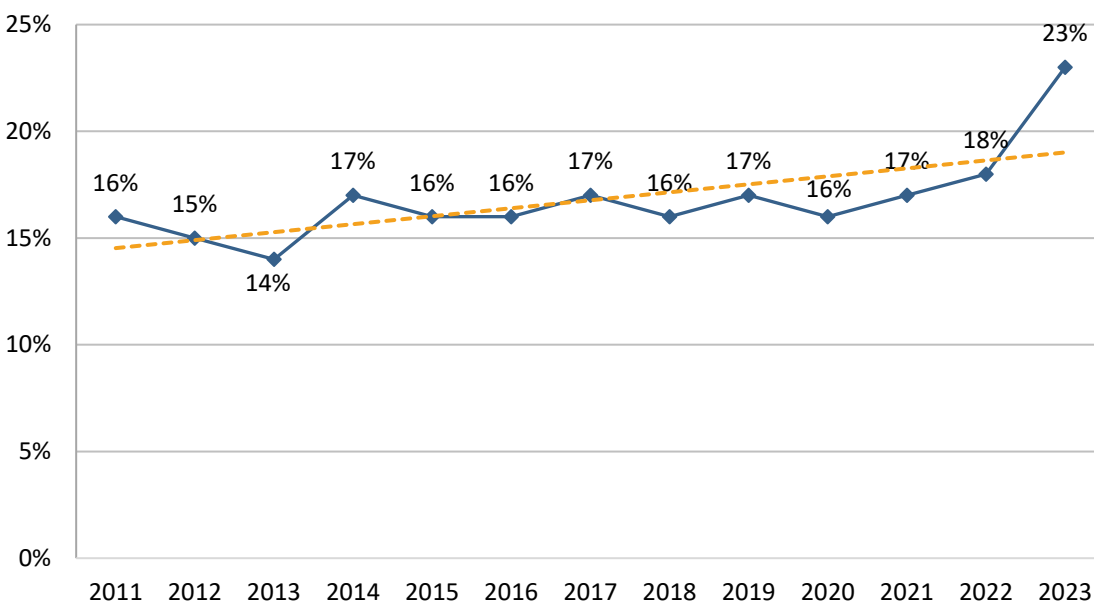
Prevalence of Depression

- South Dakota 23%
- Nationwide median 22%

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakota residents who have some form of depression went up from 18 percent in 2022 to 23 percent in 2023, which is an all-time high. South Dakota is slightly higher than the nationwide median of 22 percent having some form of depression.

Figure 52
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Depression, 2011-2023



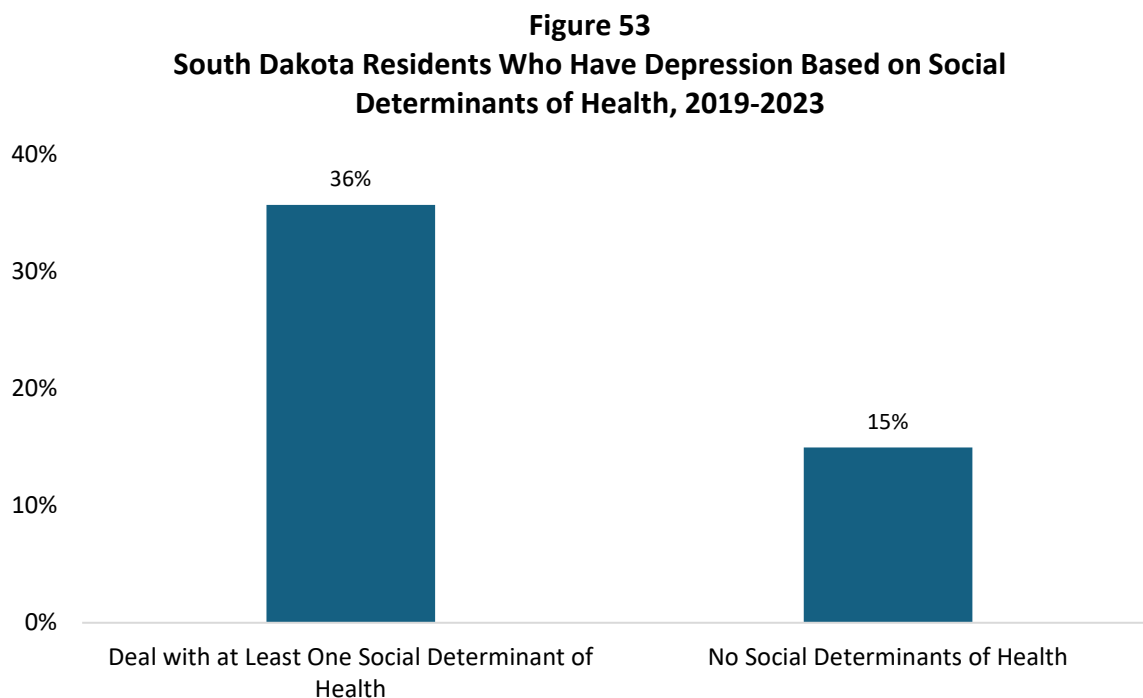
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 31
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Depression, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	13%	11.5%	14.3%
	Female	24%	22.1%	25.2%
Age	18-29	25%	22.6%	28.4%
	30-39	19%	16.6%	22.0%
	40-49	18%	15.3%	20.7%
	50-59	19%	16.4%	21.6%
	60-69	17%	14.6%	19.5%
	70-79	11%	9.6%	13.4%
	80+	6%	4.5%	7.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	18%	16.6%	18.7%
	American Indian	21%	16.0%	26.4%
	American Indian/White	33%	23.2%	44.5%
	Hispanic	21%	15.6%	28.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	27%	24.4%	29.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	19%	16.6%	20.9%
	\$75,000+	12%	10.9%	13.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	20%	16.2%	25.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	18%	16.2%	20.1%
	Some Post-High School	20%	18.0%	21.8%
	College Graduate	16%	14.3%	17.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	19%	17.5%	20.6%
	Self-employed	12%	9.5%	15.0%
	Unemployed	28%	22.8%	34.9%
	Homemaker	18%	12.2%	25.7%
	Student	20%	15.5%	25.4%
	Retired	12%	10.3%	13.0%
	Unable to work	51%	44.5%	57.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	15%	14.0%	16.6%
	Divorced/Separated	28%	24.2%	31.1%
	Widowed	14%	10.9%	17.2%
	Never Married	22%	20.0%	24.9%
County	Minnehaha	20%	18.3%	22.7%
	Pennington	20%	17.8%	21.7%
	Lincoln	17%	14.2%	20.1%
	Brown	19%	16.6%	22.0%
	Brookings	21%	18.4%	23.6%
	Codington	18%	16.2%	20.5%
	Meade	21%	17.4%	25.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 53, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 36 percent of South Dakota residents who deal with at least one social determinant of health have been diagnosed with depression.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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.”

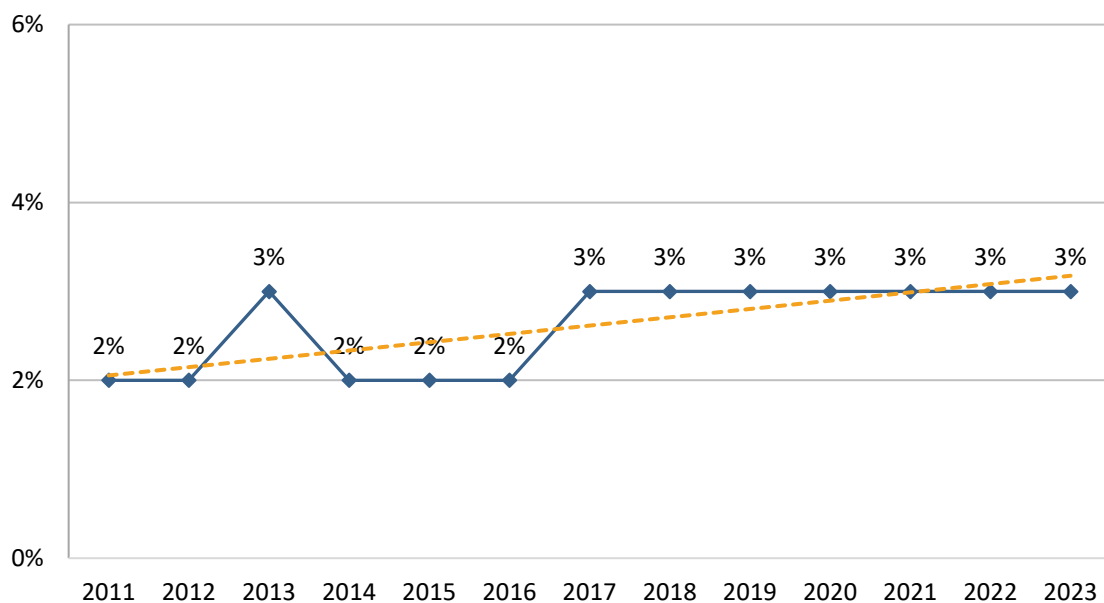
Prevalence of Kidney Disease

- South Dakota 3%
- Nationwide median 4%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have kidney disease has remained steady since 2011. South Dakota is currently lower than the nationwide median of four percent.

Figure 54
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2011-2023



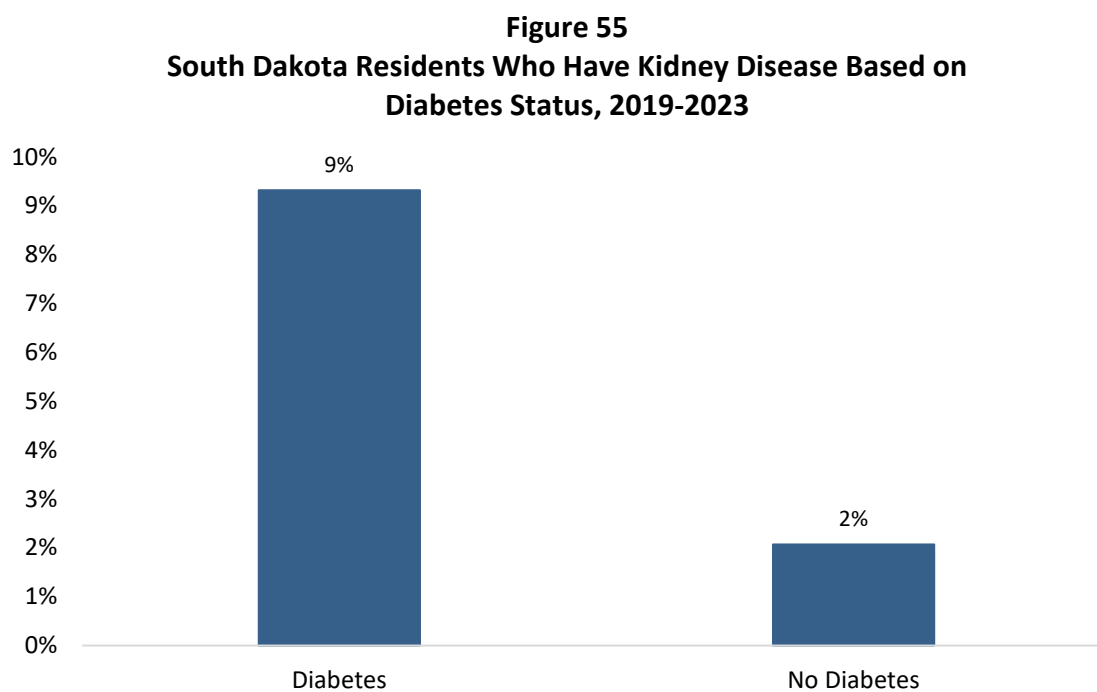
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 32
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have Kidney Disease, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	2%	2.0%	2.9%
	Female	3%	2.7%	3.8%
Age	18-29	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
	30-39	1%	0.5%	1.5%
	40-49	2%	1.2%	2.6%
	50-59	2%	1.8%	3.3%
	60-69	5%	3.6%	6.3%
	70-79	6%	4.8%	7.1%
	80+	9%	6.7%	12.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3%	2.5%	3.3%
	American Indian	3%	2.5%	4.0%
	American Indian/White	3%	1.1%	9.9%
	Hispanic	1%	0.5%	2.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	4%	3.5%	5.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3%	2.2%	3.4%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.4%	2.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	4%	2.1%	6.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.3%	3.5%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.2%	3.4%
	College Graduate	3%	2.2%	3.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	1%	1.0%	1.5%
	Self-employed	1%	0.8%	1.6%
	Unemployed	4%	1.8%	8.9%
	Homemaker	3%	1.8%	6.0%
	Student	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%
	Retired	6%	5.4%	7.4%
	Unable to work	11%	7.5%	16.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.2%	3.2%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	2.7%	5.1%
	Widowed	6%	4.9%	7.8%
	Never Married	2%	1.2%	2.3%
County	Minnehaha	3%	2.3%	3.7%
	Pennington	3%	2.1%	3.4%
	Lincoln	2%	1.7%	3.3%
	Brown	3%	2.4%	3.7%
	Brookings	2%	1.7%	3.0%
	Codington	4%	2.8%	4.6%
	Meade	2%	1.7%	3.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 55, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, nine percent of South Dakota residents who have diabetes have kidney disease.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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?”.

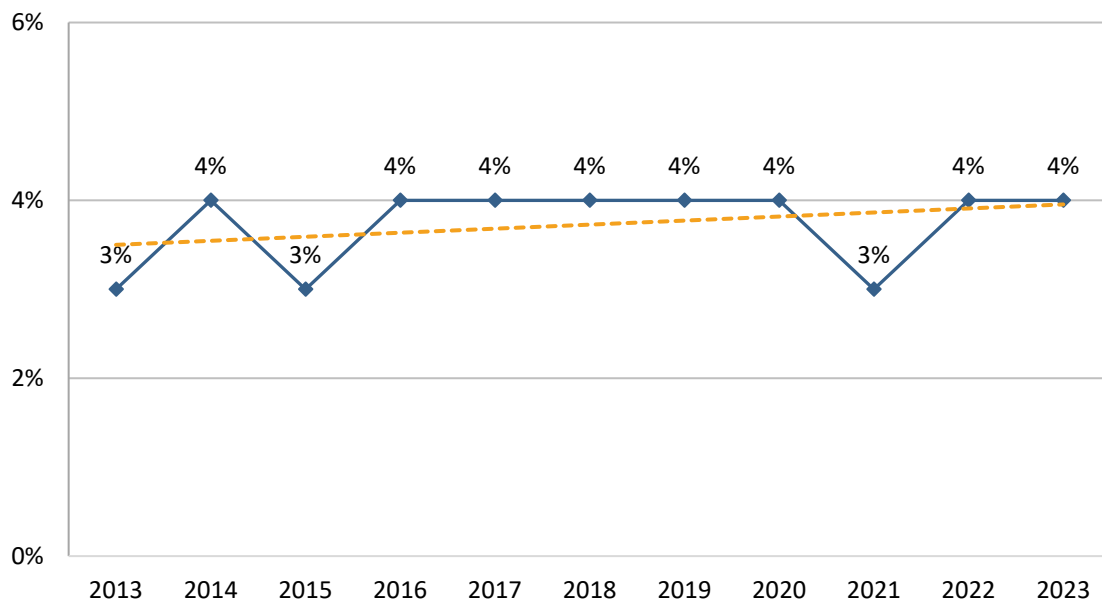
Prevalence of Vision Impairment

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

Trend Analysis

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

Figure 56
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Were Told They Have a Serious Vision Impairment, 2013-2023



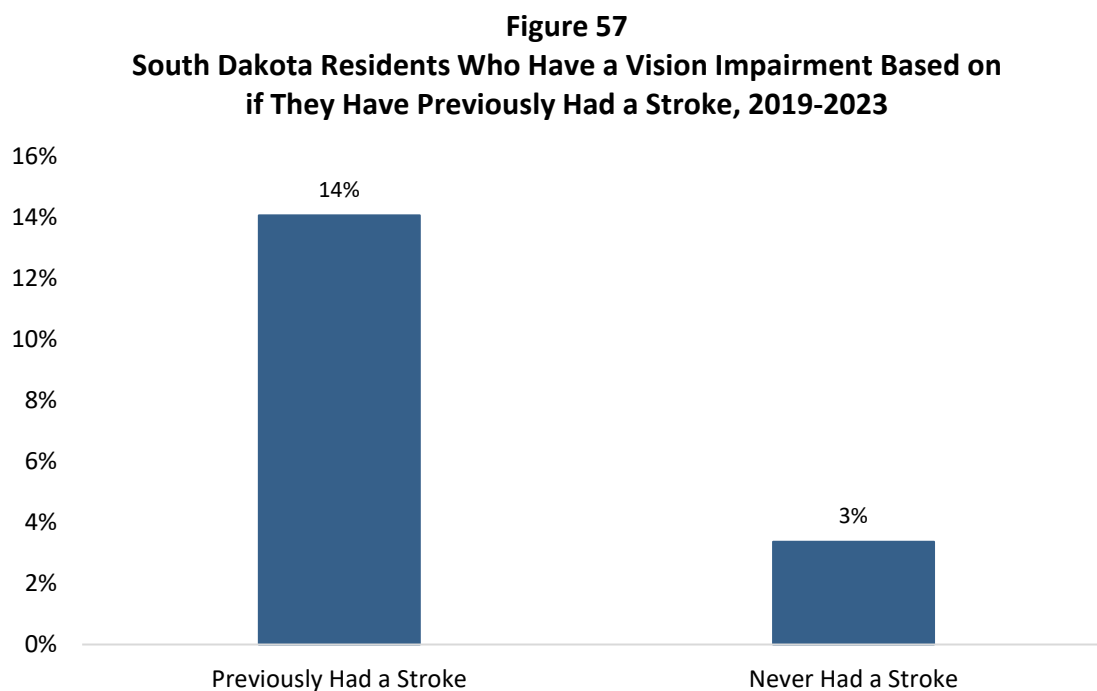
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2023

Table 33
South Dakotans Who Have Been Told They Have a Vision Impairment, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	4%	2.9%	4.2%
	Female	4%	3.3%	4.5%
Age	18-29	3%	2.0%	3.9%
	30-39	3%	1.6%	4.7%
	40-49	3%	2.1%	4.0%
	50-59	4%	2.8%	4.7%
	60-69	3%	2.6%	4.0%
	70-79	4%	3.6%	5.5%
	80+	12%	9.1%	15.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White	3%	2.8%	3.6%
	American Indian	8%	5.7%	12.2%
	American Indian/White	3%	1.1%	5.6%
	Hispanic	5%	2.3%	9.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	6.3%	9.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3%	2.3%	3.8%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.9%	1.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	5.9%	11.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.7%	5.6%
	Some Post-High School	3%	2.5%	3.6%
	College Graduate	2%	1.7%	2.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.7%	2.6%
	Self-employed	2%	1.2%	2.7%
	Unemployed	6%	4.1%	9.6%
	Homemaker	6%	2.4%	14.4%
	Student	2%	1.1%	3.7%
	Retired	6%	5.0%	7.0%
	Unable to work	13%	10.4%	16.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.3%	3.5%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	4.0%	6.5%
	Widowed	9%	7.3%	11.1%
	Never Married	3%	2.5%	4.3%
County	Minnehaha	3%	2.5%	4.3%
	Pennington	4%	3.3%	5.2%
	Lincoln	3%	2.0%	3.8%
	Brown	4%	3.3%	5.1%
	Brookings	3%	2.4%	4.3%
	Codington	4%	2.8%	4.4%
	Meade	5%	3.4%	6.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 57, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 14 percent of South Dakota residents who have previously had a stroke have a serious vision impairment.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

ALCOHOL USE

DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

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

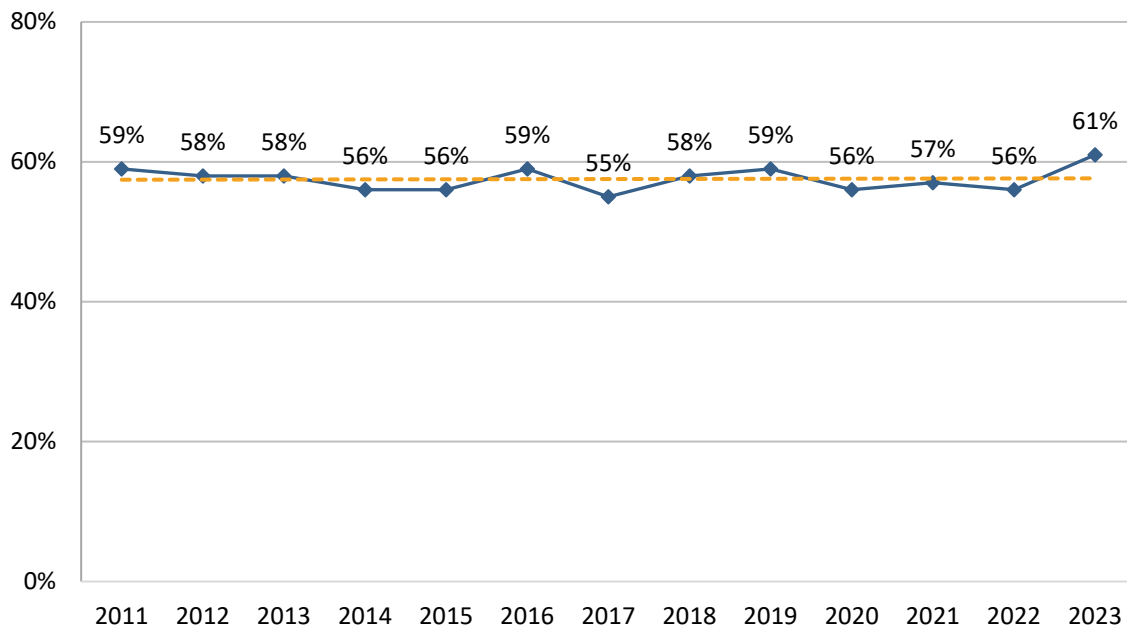
Prevalence of Drinking in Past 30 Days

- South Dakota 61%
- Nationwide median 53%

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days has been steady, however this went from 56 percent in 2022 to an all-time high of 61 percent in 2023. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 53 percent.

Figure 58
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Report Drinking Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2023



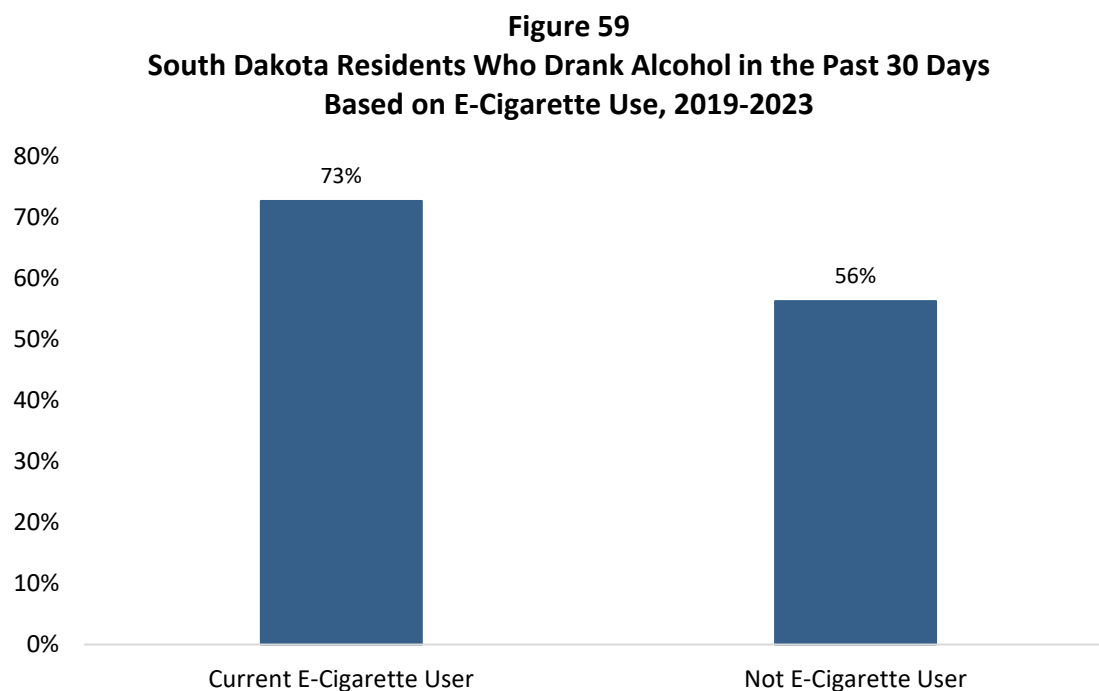
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 34
South Dakotans Who Report Drinking Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	63%	61.6%	65.1%
	Female	52%	50.0%	53.8%
Age	18-29	58%	54.5%	61.4%
	30-39	66%	62.9%	69.8%
	40-49	64%	60.4%	67.5%
	50-59	58%	54.7%	60.6%
	60-69	56%	53.6%	59.2%
	70-79	47%	44.3%	50.6%
	80+	35%	30.6%	39.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	60%	58.9%	61.7%
	American Indian	33%	28.5%	38.6%
	American Indian/White	50%	38.2%	61.5%
	Hispanic	52%	43.9%	59.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	45%	42.6%	48.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	59%	56.5%	61.6%
	\$75,000+	71%	69.2%	73.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	41%	35.5%	47.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	52%	49.3%	54.1%
	Some Post-High School	60%	57.8%	62.4%
	College Graduate	67%	64.7%	68.4%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	64%	61.9%	65.6%
	Self-employed	66%	62.0%	69.6%
	Unemployed	47%	40.0%	54.6%
	Homemaker	38%	30.4%	46.6%
	Student	58%	51.7%	64.7%
	Retired	49%	47.0%	51.6%
	Unable to work	29%	23.6%	34.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	61%	59.7%	63.1%
	Divorced/Separated	54%	50.6%	57.8%
	Widowed	38%	33.9%	41.8%
	Never Married	56%	53.1%	59.0%
County	Minnehaha	60%	57.2%	62.4%
	Pennington	57%	54.3%	59.4%
	Lincoln	63%	59.2%	66.3%
	Brown	56%	53.0%	58.7%
	Brookings	60%	57.1%	63.1%
	Codington	57%	53.8%	59.2%
	Meade	55%	50.3%	58.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 59, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 73 percent of South Dakota residents who currently use e-cigarettes are current alcohol drinkers.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

BINGE DRINKING

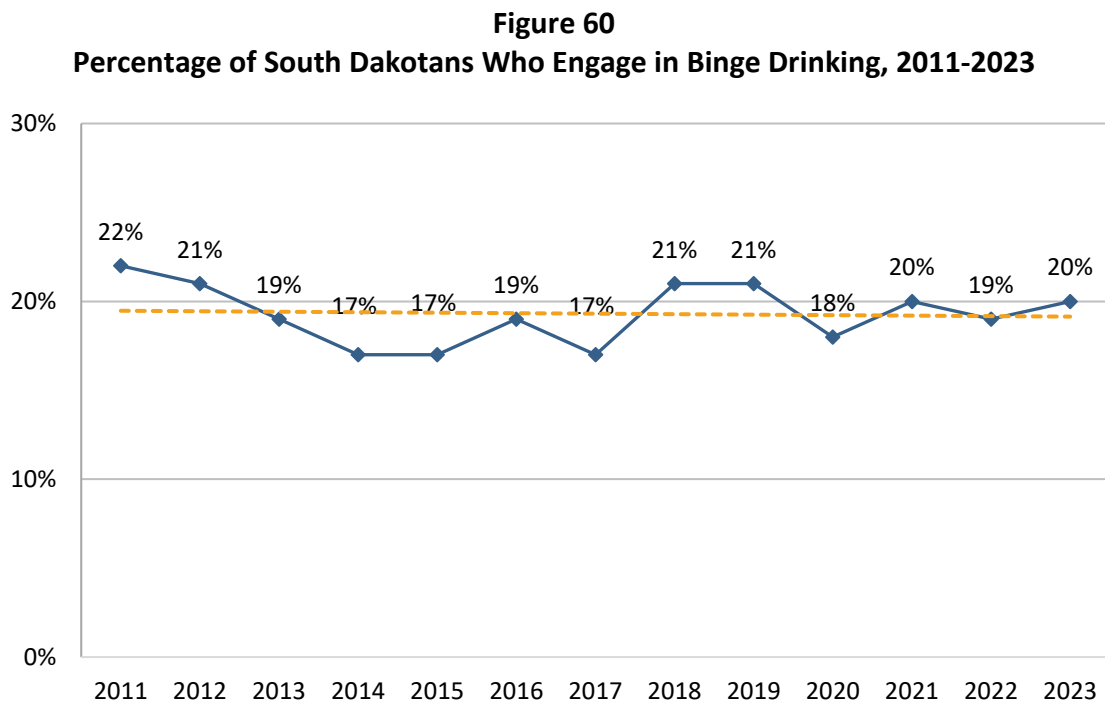
Definition: South Dakotan males who report having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion or females who have four or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month. drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Prevalence of Binge Drinking

- South Dakota 20%
- Nationwide median 15%

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days has been steady. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 15 percent who binge drink.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2022

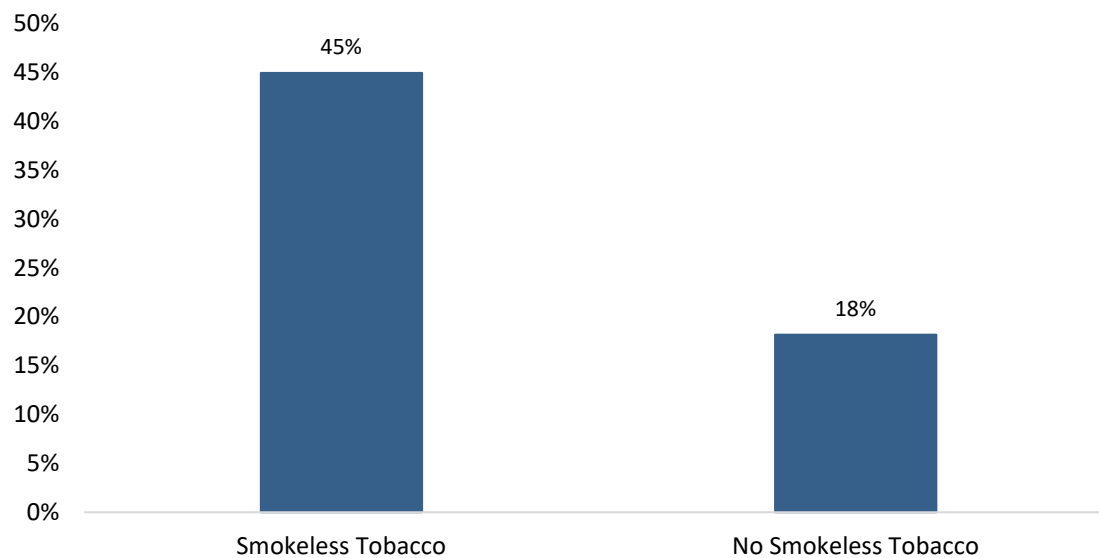
Table 35
South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	25%	23.3%	26.7%
	Female	14%	13.0%	15.6%
Age	18-29	29%	25.8%	31.9%
	30-39	28%	25.2%	31.9%
	40-49	26%	23.3%	29.7%
	50-59	17%	15.2%	19.7%
	60-69	11%	9.6%	13.0%
	70-79	4%	3.0%	5.6%
	80+	3%	1.8%	5.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	20%	18.5%	20.9%
	American Indian	17%	13.7%	20.6%
	American Indian/White	27%	17.3%	38.5%
	Hispanic	21%	15.7%	28.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	19%	17.0%	21.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	19%	16.9%	21.1%
	\$75,000+	24%	21.9%	26.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	16%	12.4%	21.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	19%	17.2%	21.3%
	Some Post-High School	22%	19.7%	23.7%
	College Graduate	19%	17.1%	20.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	25%	23.2%	26.5%
	Self-employed	22%	18.2%	25.7%
	Unemployed	22%	16.6%	28.2%
	Homemaker	4%	2.9%	6.3%
	Student	31%	24.7%	38.5%
	Retired	7%	5.4%	8.1%
	Unable to work	11%	7.8%	15.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	18%	16.2%	19.0%
	Divorced/Separated	22%	18.9%	25.0%
	Widowed	7%	4.7%	9.9%
	Never Married	28%	24.9%	30.3%
County	Minnehaha	20%	18.1%	22.6%
	Pennington	18%	15.7%	19.9%
	Lincoln	21%	17.9%	24.2%
	Brown	21%	18.3%	23.0%
	Brookings	25%	21.8%	27.9%
	Codington	20%	18.0%	22.6%
	Meade	16%	13.1%	19.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 61, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 45 percent of South Dakota residents who currently use smokeless tobacco are binge drinkers.

Figure 61
South Dakota Residents Who Binge Drink Based on Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

HEAVY DRINKING

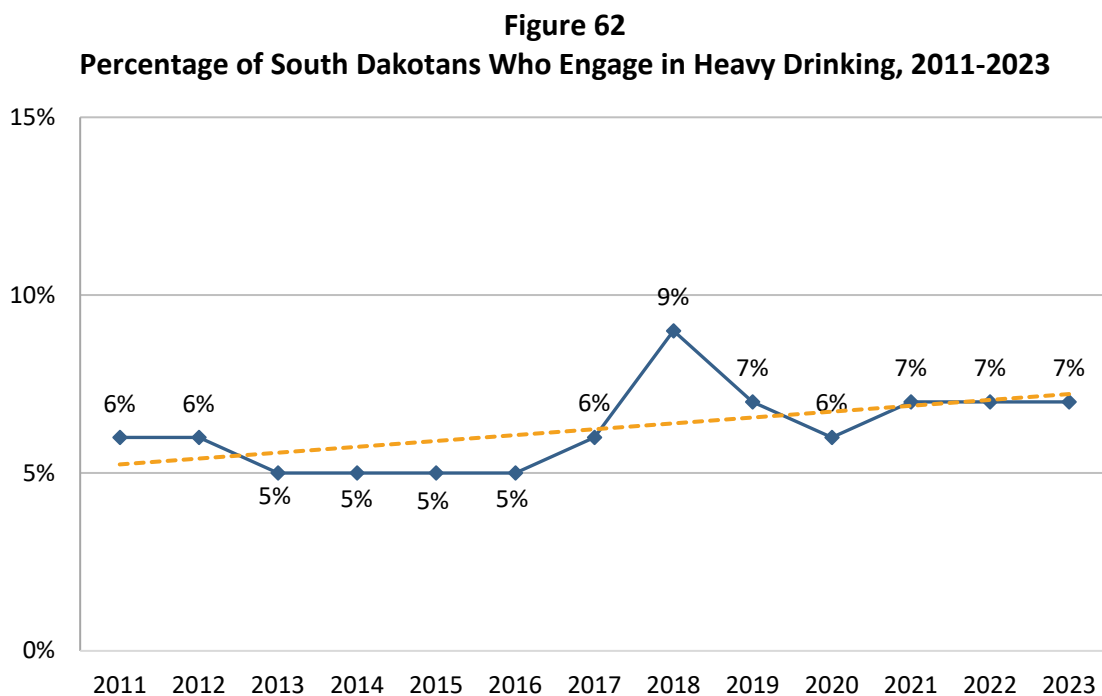
Definition: South Dakotan males who report having more than 2 drinks per day, or females who report having more than 1 drink per day.

Prevalence of Heavy Drinking

- South Dakota 7%
- Nationwide median 6%

Trend Analysis

Since 2011, the percentage of South Dakotans who report heavy drinking has remained steady. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 6 percent who drink heavily.



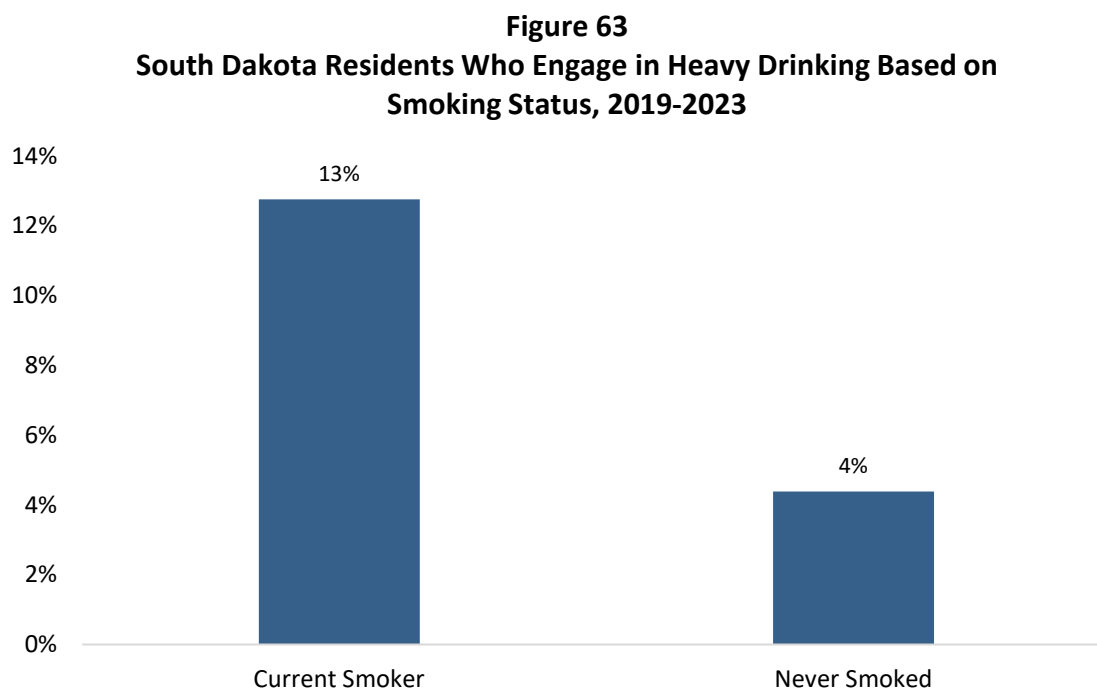
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 36
South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	8%	6.8%	9.0%
	Female	6%	4.9%	6.6%
Age	18-29	8%	6.2%	9.7%
	30-39	8%	6.4%	10.8%
	40-49	9%	6.9%	11.5%
	50-59	6%	4.9%	7.8%
	60-69	6%	4.6%	7.2%
	70-79	4%	2.7%	5.0%
	80+	3%	1.3%	6.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	7%	6.2%	7.8%
	American Indian	6%	3.6%	8.6%
	American Indian/White	7%	3.1%	13.6%
	Hispanic	4%	2.0%	6.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	7%	5.4%	8.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	4.8%	7.2%
	\$75,000+	8%	6.8%	9.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.1%	10.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.4%	9.2%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.9%	8.6%
	College Graduate	5%	4.2%	5.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	7%	6.4%	8.5%
	Self-employed	9%	6.9%	13.0%
	Unemployed	7%	4.8%	11.0%
	Homemaker	3%	1.6%	5.3%
	Student	6%	3.6%	11.2%
	Retired	5%	3.8%	6.0%
	Unable to work	4%	2.5%	5.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.5%	7.4%
	Divorced/Separated	9%	7.0%	11.3%
	Widowed	4%	2.6%	5.5%
	Never Married	7%	6.0%	9.1%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.7%	8.9%
	Pennington	6%	4.9%	7.4%
	Lincoln	6%	4.8%	8.6%
	Brown	7%	5.7%	8.7%
	Brookings	8%	6.5%	9.7%
	Codington	8%	6.9%	10.4%
	Meade	7%	5.4%	10.3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 63, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 13 percent of South Dakota residents who are current smokers engage in heavy drinking.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

ADVANCE DIRECTIVE

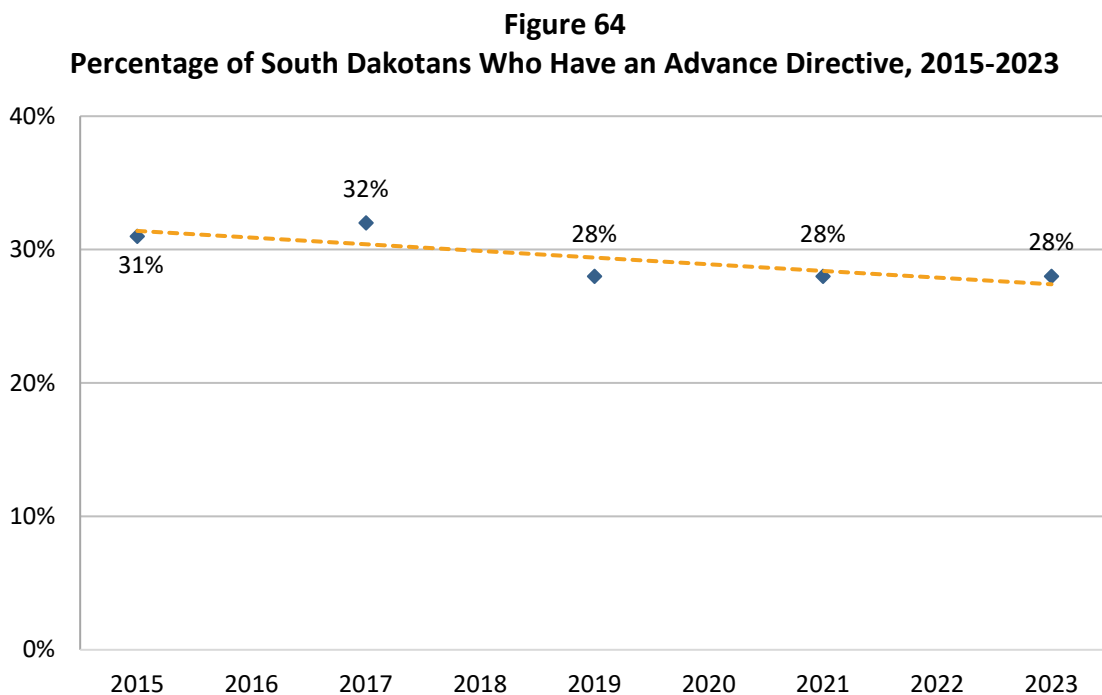
Definition: South Dakotans who report they have an advance directive which is a document that states what kind of health care treatment you would want to receive or not want to receive if they could not speak for themselves.

Prevalence of Advance Directive

- South Dakota 28%
- There was no nationwide median for having an advance directive

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans with an advance directive has decreased slightly since 2011, however it remained unchanged at 28 percent the past three times it was asked in the survey.



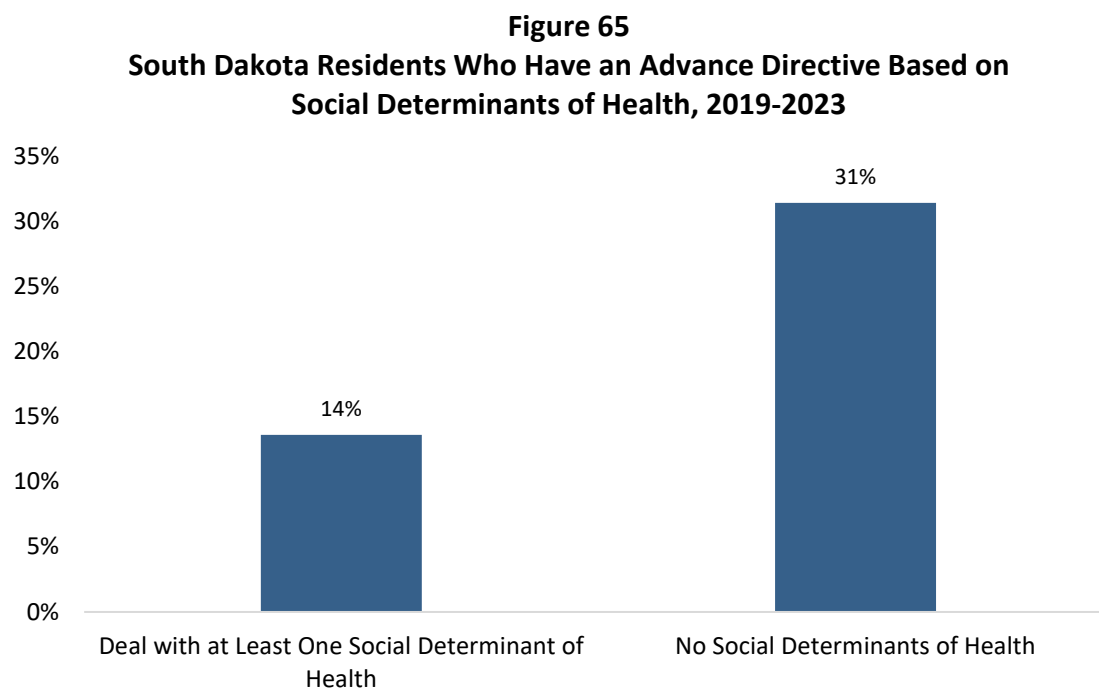
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2023

Table 37
South Dakotans Who Have an Advance Directive, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	25%	22.8%	26.7%
	Female	31%	29.1%	33.2%
Age	18-29	5%	3.6%	7.2%
	30-39	14%	11.1%	16.7%
	40-49	20%	16.7%	22.7%
	50-59	26%	22.9%	29.4%
	60-69	40%	36.2%	43.2%
	70-79	59%	54.8%	62.5%
	80+	62%	55.7%	67.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	30%	28.5%	31.7%
	American Indian	16%	12.1%	20.4%
	American Indian/White	11%	6.5%	17.5%
	Hispanic	19%	12.4%	28.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	22%	19.9%	24.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	27%	24.3%	29.7%
	\$75,000+	31%	28.8%	34.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	17%	12.5%	23.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	24%	21.9%	26.8%
	Some Post-High School	28%	26.0%	31.0%
	College Graduate	35%	32.8%	37.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	20%	18.3%	21.9%
	Self-employed	25%	21.2%	29.4%
	Unemployed	12%	8.3%	17.6%
	Homemaker	31%	22.3%	41.1%
	Student	3%	1.5%	5.2%
	Retired	56%	53.0%	58.9%
	Unable to work	24%	18.3%	30.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	31%	29.3%	33.2%
	Divorced/Separated	25%	21.5%	28.4%
	Widowed	57%	51.6%	62.3%
	Never Married	11%	9.1%	13.2%
County	Minnehaha	24%	21.8%	27.3%
	Pennington	31%	27.6%	33.7%
	Lincoln	31%	27.2%	35.8%
	Brown	30%	26.3%	33.8%
	Brookings	23%	20.3%	26.0%
	Codington	29%	25.7%	32.4%
	Meade	31%	26.1%	35.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 65, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 31 percent of South Dakota residents who experience no social determinants of health have an advance directive.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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”.

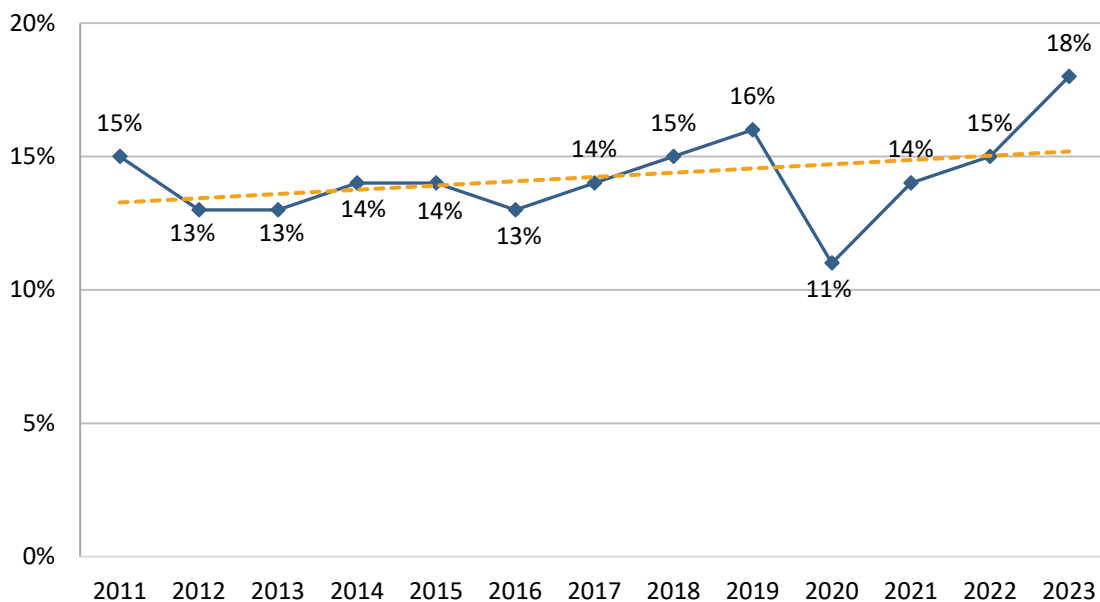
Prevalence of Fair or Poor Health

- South Dakota 18%
- Nationwide median 18%

Trend Analysis

Historically, the percentage of South Dakotans with fair or poor health has remained steady since 2011. However, from 2020 to 2023, this went from a low of 11 percent to an all-time high of 18 percent who report they have fair or poor health. South Dakota is the same as the nationwide median of 18 percent who report fair or poor health.

Figure 66
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Fair or Poor Health Status, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

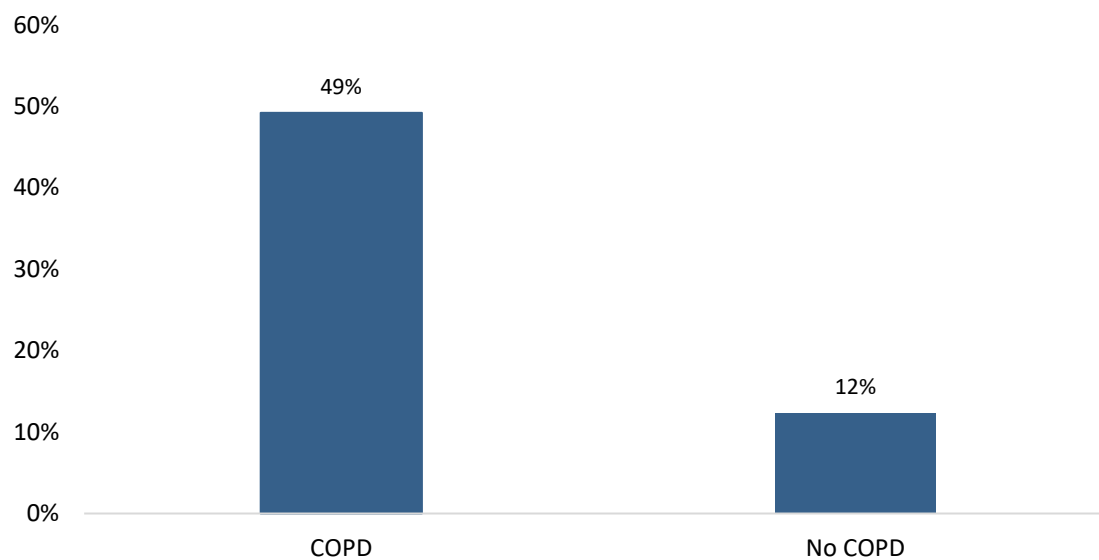
Table 38
South Dakotans Who Report Fair or Poor Health, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	15%	13.9%	16.6%
	Female	14%	13.2%	15.7%
Age	18-29	11%	9.0%	13.7%
	30-39	10%	7.8%	11.7%
	40-49	11%	9.0%	13.3%
	50-59	17%	14.7%	19.6%
	60-69	20%	17.4%	22.1%
	70-79	21%	18.4%	23.5%
	80+	22%	18.2%	25.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	14%	12.9%	14.8%
	American Indian	25%	20.7%	28.8%
	American Indian/White	17%	10.3%	26.1%
	Hispanic	17%	11.2%	24.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	26%	24.1%	28.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	13%	11.6%	15.1%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.4%	7.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	26%	21.6%	31.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	18%	16.3%	19.9%
	Some Post-High School	14%	12.2%	15.0%
	College Graduate	9%	7.7%	9.9%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	10%	8.9%	11.2%
	Self-employed	8%	6.1%	10.1%
	Unemployed	29%	22.8%	36.1%
	Homemaker	14%	9.7%	20.0%
	Student	6%	3.8%	9.4%
	Retired	20%	18.3%	21.9%
	Unable to work	64%	58.1%	69.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	12%	11.0%	13.3%
	Divorced/Separated	24%	21.6%	27.6%
	Widowed	25%	21.5%	28.9%
	Never Married	13%	11.3%	15.0%
County	Minnehaha	13%	11.6%	15.2%
	Pennington	15%	13.5%	16.9%
	Lincoln	11%	9.2%	14.0%
	Brown	13%	11.7%	15.2%
	Brookings	10%	8.6%	11.3%
	Codington	14%	12.5%	16.3%
	Meade	13%	11.2%	15.7%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 67, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 49 percent of South Dakota residents who have COPD report fair or poor health.

Figure 67
South Dakota Residents Who Report Fair or Poor Health Based on COPD Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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.

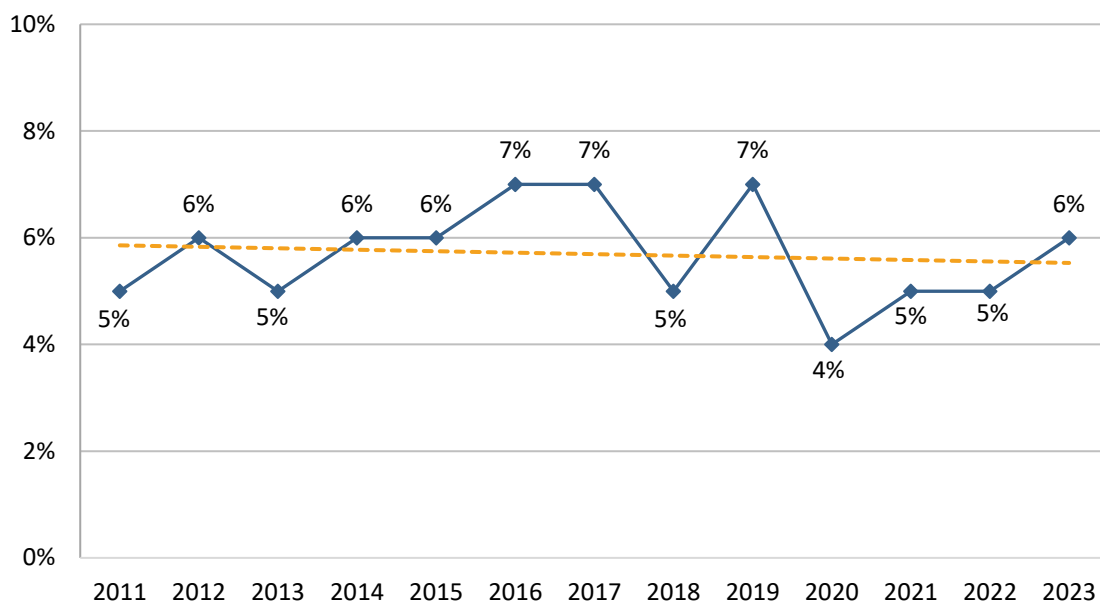
Prevalence of Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30

- 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 since 2011.

Figure 68
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2023



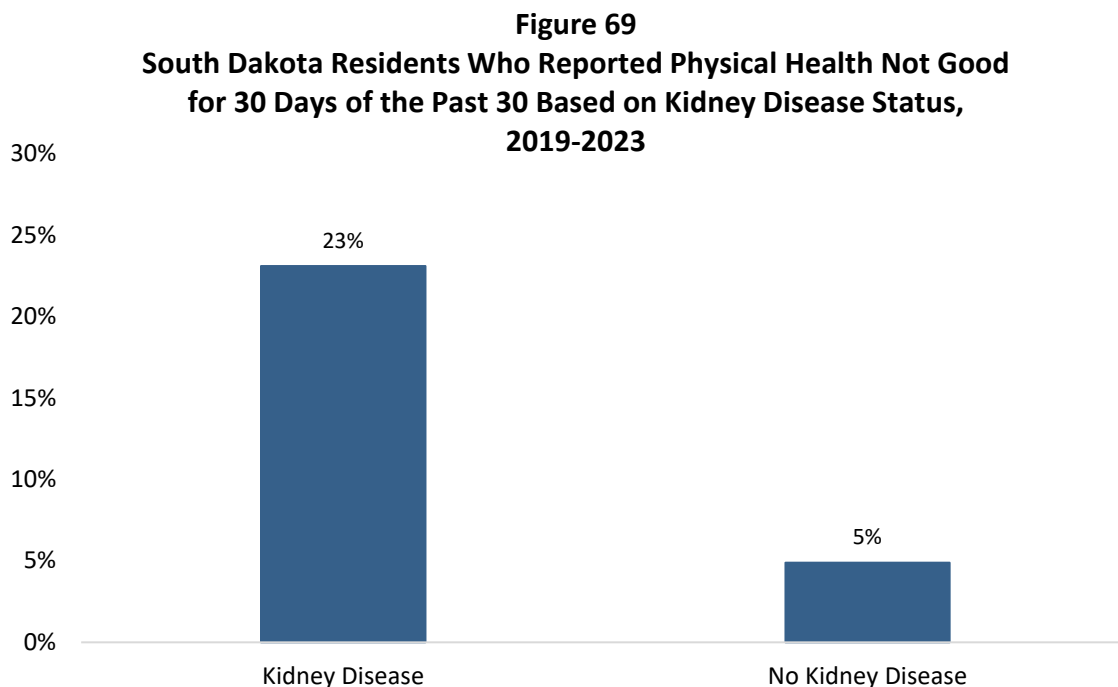
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 39
South Dakotans Who Reported Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	5%	4.5%	6.0%
	Female	6%	4.9%	6.5%
Age	18-29	2%	1.5%	3.5%
	30-39	4%	2.5%	5.0%
	40-49	4%	2.9%	5.5%
	50-59	7%	5.3%	8.0%
	60-69	8%	6.9%	10.2%
	70-79	9%	7.0%	10.4%
	80+	8%	6.4%	10.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	4.9%	6.2%
	American Indian	7%	5.3%	8.2%
	American Indian/White	4%	2.4%	8.1%
	Hispanic	2%	1.2%	3.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	8.4%	11.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	3.9%	5.6%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.2%	3.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	10%	6.8%	13.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.1%	7.2%
	Some Post-High School	5%	4.5%	6.2%
	College Graduate	4%	2.9%	4.2%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	3%	2.2%	3.3%
	Self-employed	4%	2.7%	5.6%
	Unemployed	10%	6.1%	14.5%
	Homemaker	4%	2.3%	6.1%
	Student	2%	0.8%	4.1%
	Retired	8%	6.5%	8.7%
	Unable to work	39%	32.9%	45.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.0%	5.4%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	7.9%	11.5%
	Widowed	10%	8.1%	13.2%
	Never Married	4%	3.0%	5.0%
County	Minnehaha	6%	4.5%	7.0%
	Pennington	6%	4.6%	6.7%
	Lincoln	5%	3.3%	6.1%
	Brown	6%	5.2%	7.8%
	Brookings	4%	3.6%	5.6%
	Codington	5%	4.3%	6.9%
	Meade	8%	5.6%	10.1%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

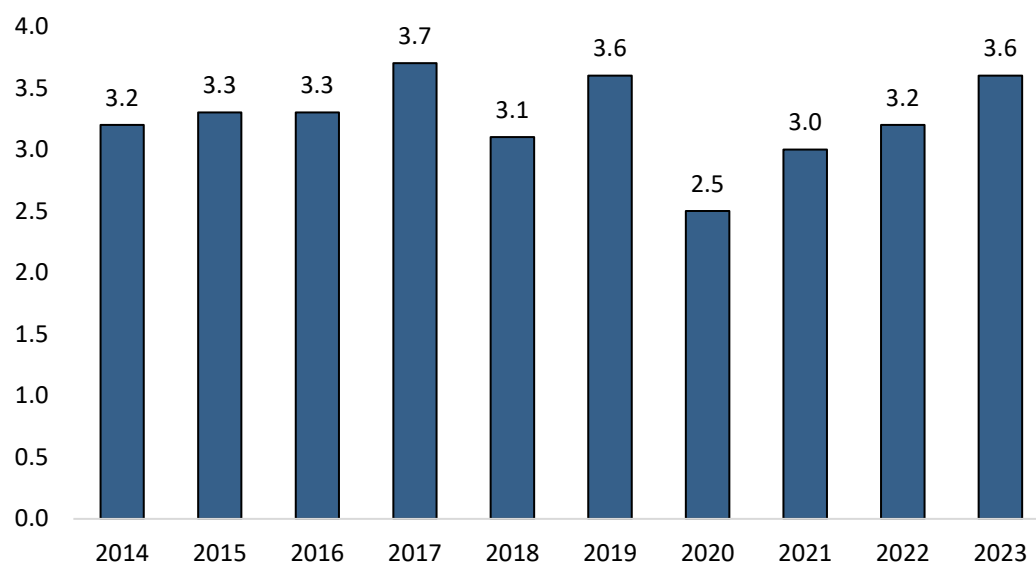
Figure 69, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 23 percent of South Dakota residents who have kidney disease report their physical health is not good.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 70, below, shows the average number of days South Dakotans stated their physical health was not good for the past 30 days. In 2023, the number of days their physical health was not good was 3.6, an increase from each of the past three years.

Figure 70
Average Number of Days South Dakotans' Physical Health Was Not Good in the Past 30 Days,
2014-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2023

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.

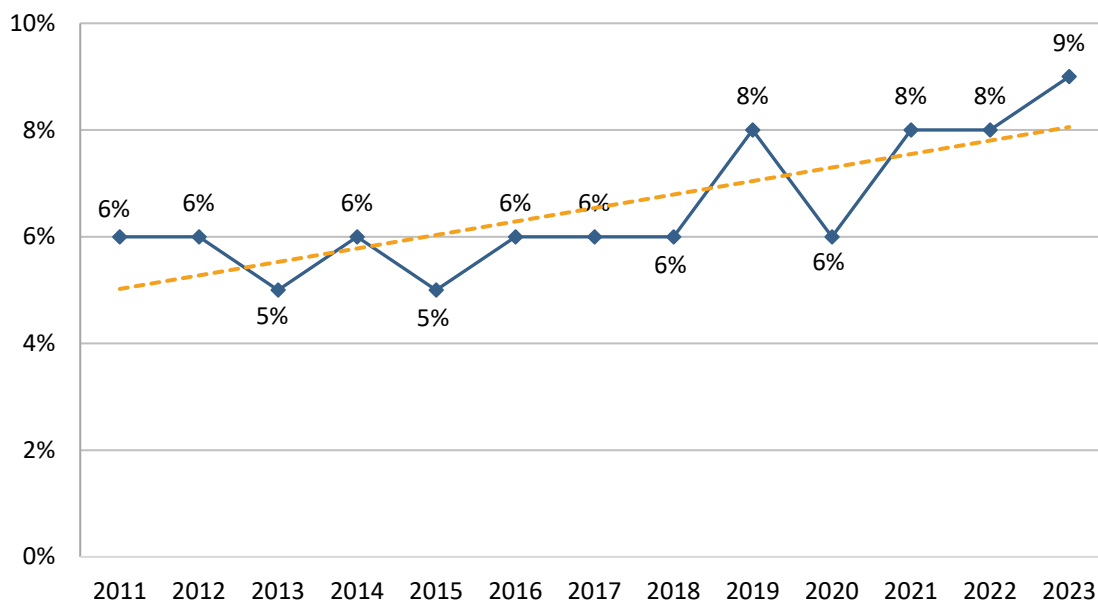
Prevalence of Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30

- 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 2023, South Dakota reached 9 percent which is an all-time high since this question was first asked.

Figure 71
Percentage of South Dakotans Stating Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

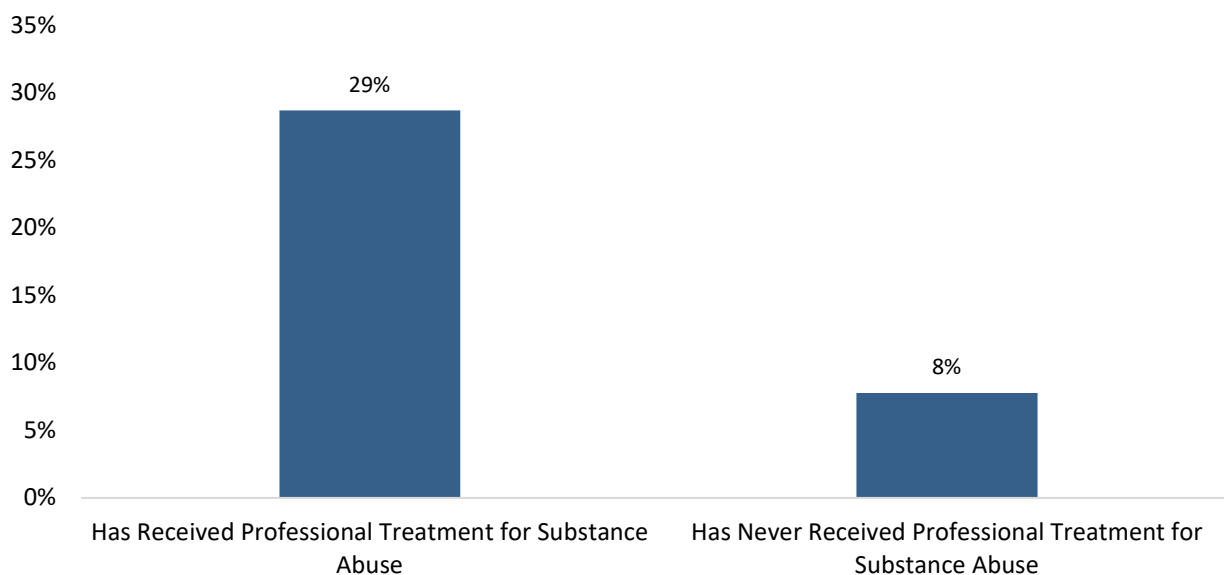
Table 40
South Dakotans Stating Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	7%	5.7%	7.6%
	Female	9%	8.1%	10.2%
Age	18-29	12%	9.9%	13.9%
	30-39	10%	7.8%	12.1%
	40-49	7%	5.6%	8.8%
	50-59	7%	6.0%	8.7%
	60-69	6%	4.3%	7.9%
	70-79	4%	3.4%	5.7%
	80+	4%	2.3%	6.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White	7%	6.8%	8.2%
	American Indian	12%	7.9%	16.5%
	American Indian/White	13%	7.9%	20.9%
	Hispanic	6%	3.6%	8.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	13%	11.6%	15.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.1%	9.1%
	\$75,000+	4%	3.1%	4.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	11%	8.1%	14.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	9%	7.8%	10.8%
	Some Post-High School	8%	7.1%	9.7%
	College Graduate	5%	4.1%	5.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	8%	6.7%	8.8%
	Self-employed	6%	3.8%	8.1%
	Unemployed	17%	12.1%	23.4%
	Homemaker	4%	2.6%	6.6%
	Student	12%	8.5%	16.4%
	Retired	4%	3.0%	4.6%
	Unable to work	25%	20.3%	29.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.3%	5.6%
	Divorced/Separated	13%	10.4%	16.4%
	Widowed	6%	4.6%	7.8%
	Never Married	13%	11.1%	15.0%
County	Minnehaha	9%	7.6%	11.0%
	Pennington	8%	7.0%	9.7%
	Lincoln	7%	4.7%	9.1%
	Brown	8%	6.3%	9.3%
	Brookings	9%	6.9%	10.4%
	Codington	8%	6.6%	9.6%
	Meade	9%	6.9%	11.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 72, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 29 percent of South Dakota residents have received treatment for substance abuse experienced mental health that was not good for 20-30 days of the past 30.

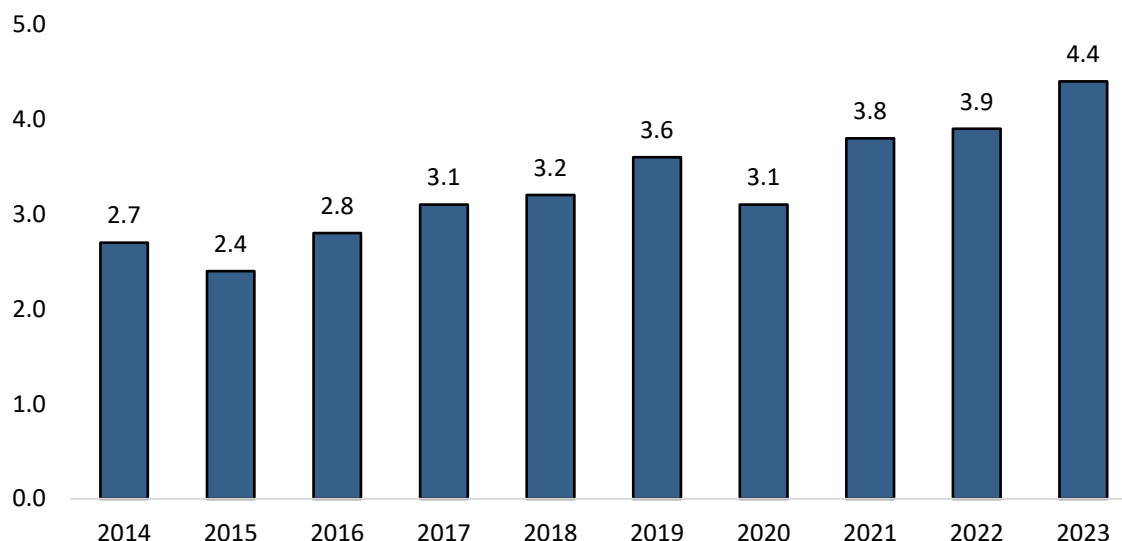
Figure 72
South Dakota Residents Stating Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days
of the Past 30 Based on Substance Abuse Treatment, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 73, below, shows the average number of days South Dakotans stated their mental health was not good for the past 30 days. In 2023, the average number of days was 4.4, up from 3.9 days in 2022 and also the highest average number of days over the past 10 years.

Figure 73
Average Number of Days Respondents' Mental Health Was Not Good in the Past 30
Days, 2014-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2023

MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT

Definition: South Dakotans who are currently taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any mental health condition or emotional problem.

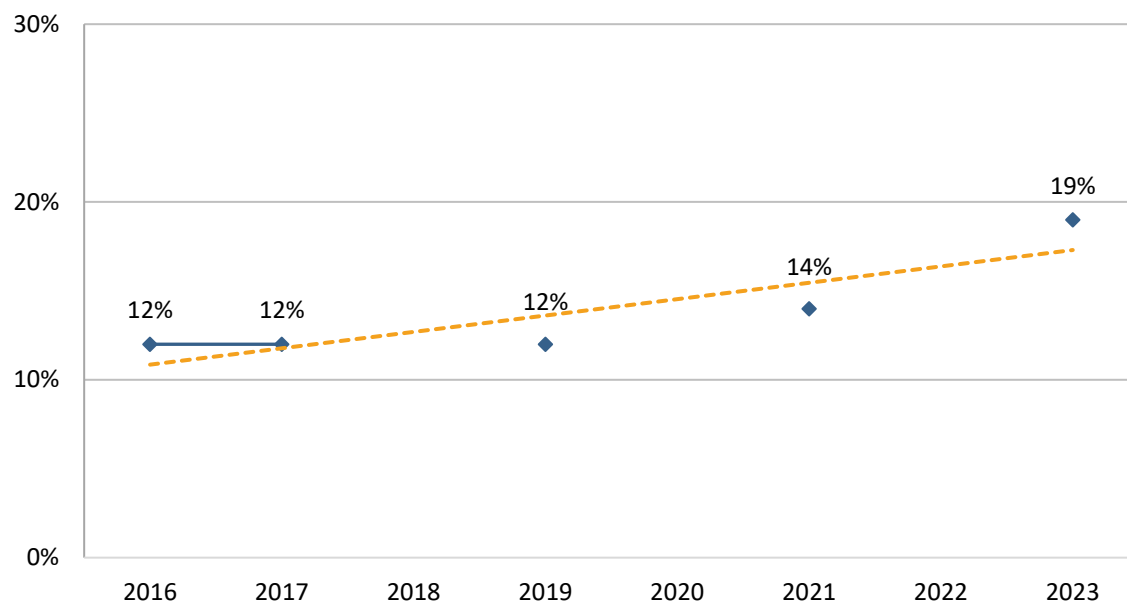
Prevalence of Mental Health Treatment

- South Dakota 19%
- There is no nationwide median for mental health treatment.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans currently taking medicine or receiving treatment for a mental health condition has increased since this question was first asked in 2016. From 2021 to 2023 this went from 14 percent to a high of 19 percent.

Figure 74
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Taking Medicine or Receiving Treatment for Mental Health or Emotional Problems, 2016-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2023

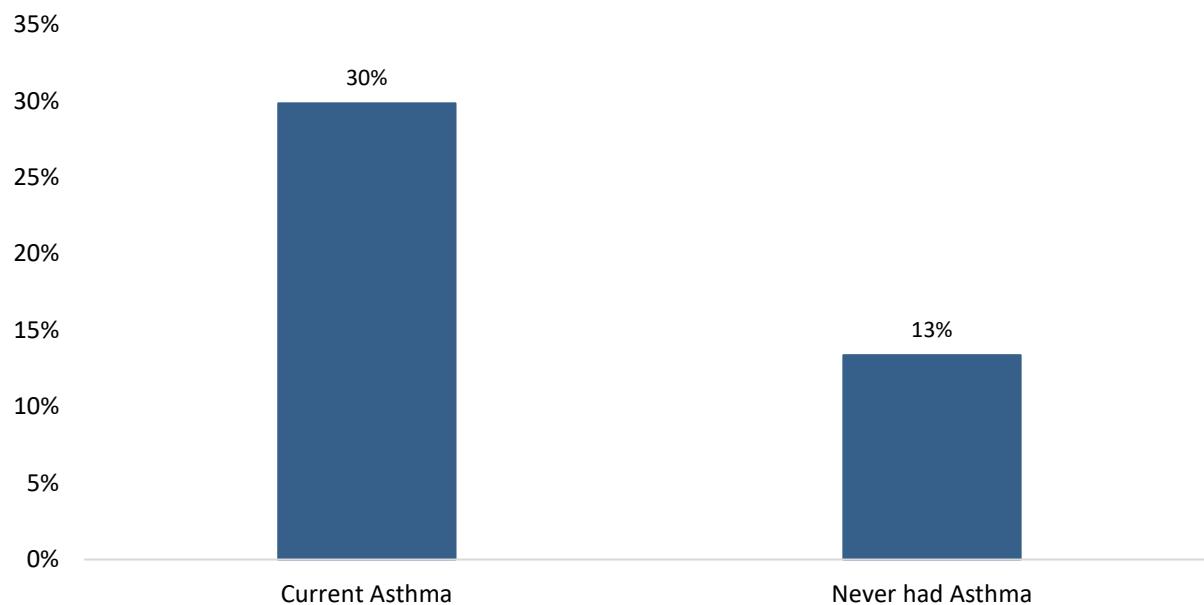
Table 41
South Dakotans Who Are Taking Medicine or Receiving Treatment for Mental Health or Emotional Problems, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	10%	8.3%	11.3%
	Female	20%	18.3%	22.1%
Age	18-29	18%	15.1%	21.6%
	30-39	17%	14.3%	21.0%
	40-49	17%	13.6%	20.2%
	50-59	15%	12.5%	18.2%
	60-69	15%	12.4%	18.7%
	70-79	11%	8.0%	13.8%
	80+	3%	2.4%	4.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	15%	13.7%	16.4%
	American Indian	10%	7.5%	13.6%
	American Indian/White	26%	15.5%	41.2%
	Hispanic	19%	11.6%	29.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	20%	17.0%	22.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	16%	13.2%	18.2%
	\$75,000+	12%	10.3%	14.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	7.5%	17.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	14%	12.3%	17.0%
	Some Post-High School	17%	14.8%	19.2%
	College Graduate	14%	12.3%	16.0%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	15%	13.8%	17.3%
	Self-employed	10%	6.4%	14.0%
	Unemployed	18%	12.8%	25.1%
	Homemaker	12%	7.4%	18.1%
	Student	20%	13.0%	28.8%
	Retired	9%	7.4%	10.9%
	Unable to work	48%	39.8%	56.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	12.0%	15.2%
	Divorced/Separated	21%	17.7%	25.4%
	Widowed	11%	8.7%	14.7%
	Never Married	17%	13.9%	19.6%
County	Minnehaha	18%	15.5%	21.1%
	Pennington	14%	11.6%	16.6%
	Lincoln	17%	13.2%	21.0%
	Brown	15%	11.0%	19.7%
	Brookings	18%	15.2%	22.1%
	Codington	17%	14.3%	20.6%
	Meade	15%	11.7%	18.3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 75, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 30 percent of South Dakota residents who have asthma are currently taking medicine or receiving treatment for any mental health condition or emotional problem.

Figure 75
South Dakota Residents Who Are Taking Medicine or Receiving Treatment
for Any Mental Health Condition or Emotional Problem Based on Asthma
Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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.

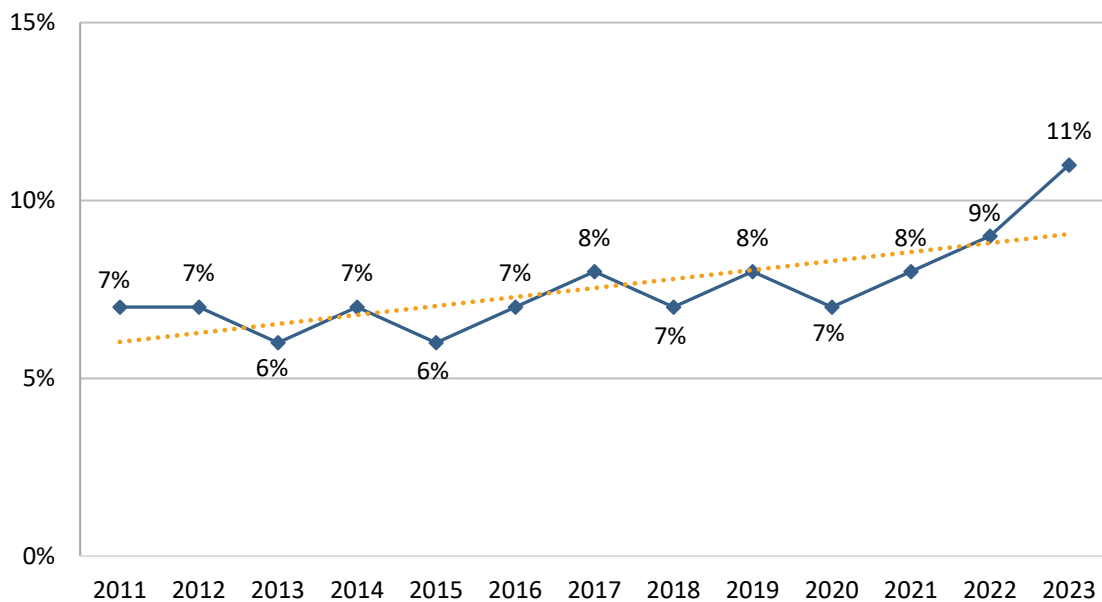
Prevalence of Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30

- 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 2023, 11 percent of South Dakotans said poor physical or mental health kept them from their usual activities - the highest this has ever been.

Figure 76
Percentage of South Dakotans Reporting Usual Activities Unattainable For 10-30 Days of the Past 30 Due to Poor Physical or Mental Health, 2011-2023



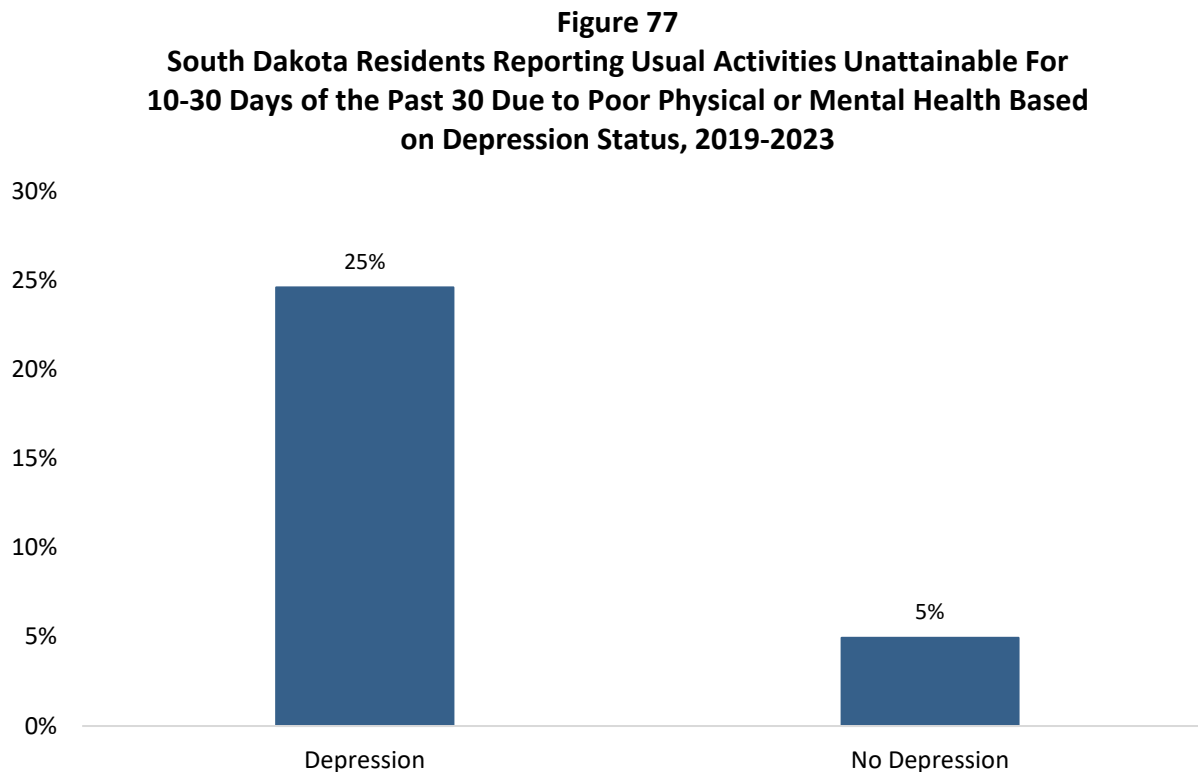
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 42
South Dakotans Reporting Usual Activities Unattainable For 10-30 Days of the Past 30 Due to Poor
Physical Or Mental Health, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	8%	6.6%	8.6%
	Female	10%	8.6%	10.7%
Age	18-29	8%	6.5%	10.1%
	30-39	9%	7.0%	11.3%
	40-49	6%	4.9%	7.6%
	50-59	10%	8.3%	12.3%
	60-69	10%	8.1%	11.7%
	70-79	8%	6.3%	9.3%
	80+	9%	6.9%	12.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	8%	7.2%	8.8%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	12%	9.3%	15.7%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	8%	4.7%	13.7%
	Hispanic	13%	8.5%	19.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	16%	13.7%	17.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.7%	9.2%
	\$75,000+	4%	3.0%	4.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	13%	9.3%	17.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	10%	8.3%	11.3%
	Some Post-High School	9%	7.7%	10.1%
	College Graduate	6%	4.8%	6.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	5%	4.5%	6.3%
	Self-employed	6%	4.1%	8.2%
	Unemployed	19%	14.5%	25.6%
	Homemaker	7%	4.5%	11.1%
	Student	8%	5.2%	12.0%
	Retired	9%	7.7%	10.5%
	Unable to work	49%	42.5%	55.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	6.2%	8.1%
	Divorced/Separated	14%	11.6%	16.0%
	Widowed	12%	9.0%	15.6%
	Never Married	9%	7.1%	10.2%
County	Minnehaha	9%	7.5%	10.8%
	Pennington	9%	8.0%	10.8%
	Lincoln	7%	5.4%	8.8%
	Brown	9%	7.9%	11.3%
	Brookings	8%	6.4%	9.9%
	Codington	8%	7.0%	9.8%
	Meade	8%	6.8%	10.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 77, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 25 percent of South Dakota residents who have been diagnosed with depression experience poor physical or mental health keeping them from their usual activities.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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.

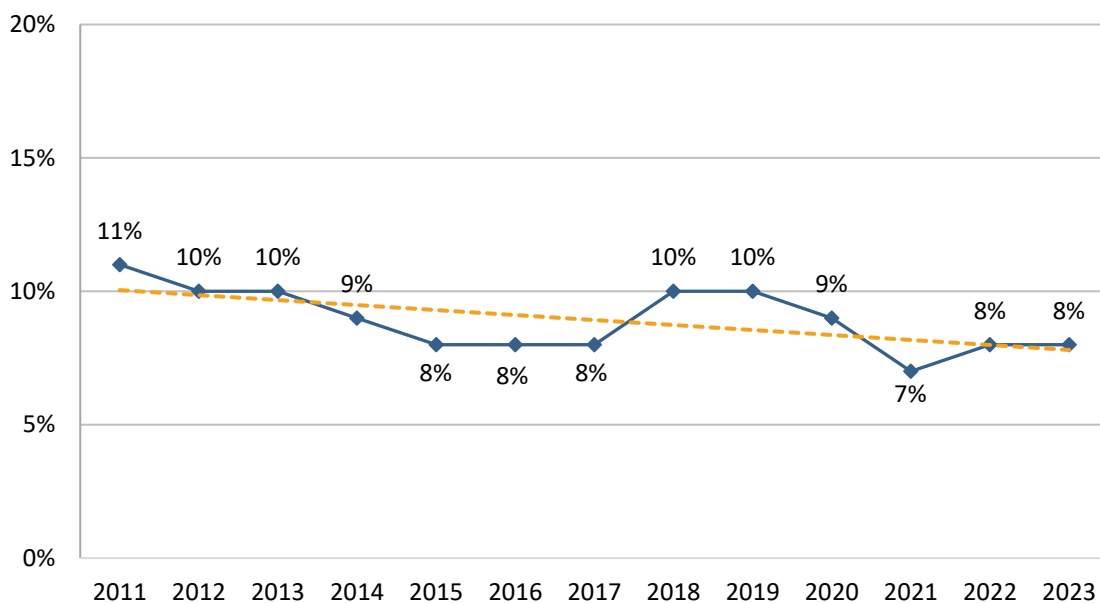
Prevalence of No Health Insurance

- South Dakota 8%
- 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.

Figure 78
Percentage of South Dakotans, Aged 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 43
South Dakotans, Aged 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2019-2023

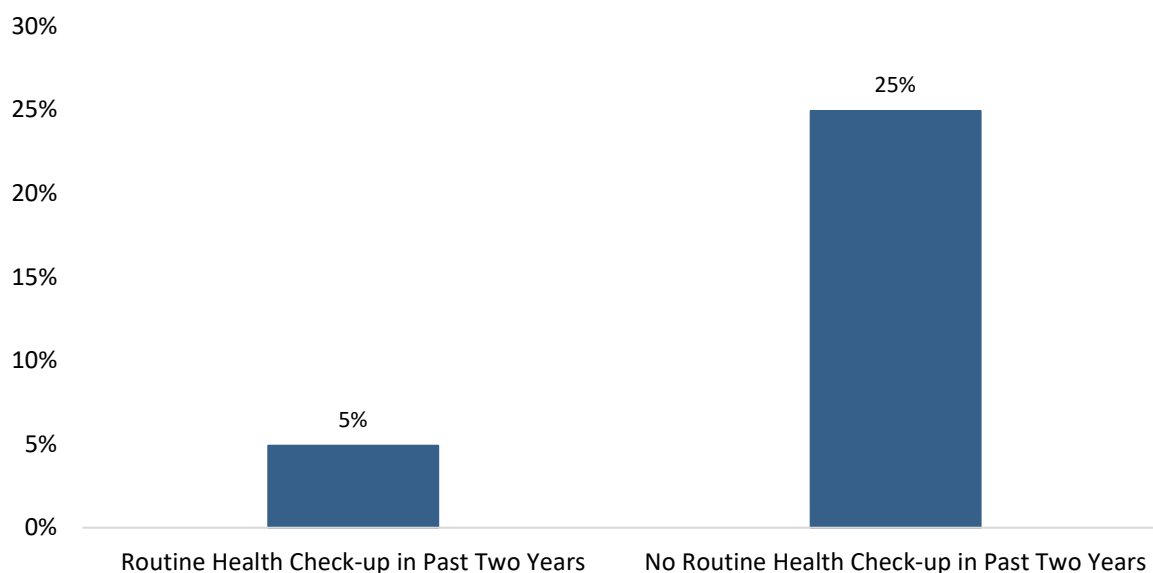
		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	10%	8.4%	11.5%
	Female	7%	5.5%	8.0%
Age	18-29	12%	9.9%	15.6%
	30-39	9%	7.0%	11.6%
	40-49	8%	6.5%	10.6%
	50-59	5%	3.9%	6.5%
	60-69	4%	2.6%	5.2%
	70-79	-	-	-
	80+	-	-	-
Race/Ethnicity	White	7%	6.5%	8.5%
	American Indian	6%	3.7%	9.6%
	American Indian/White	17%	9.0%	29.6%
	Hispanic	18%	11.5%	26.1%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	15%	12.6%	17.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	9%	6.9%	11.7%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.7%	3.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	21%	15.1%	28.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	11%	8.9%	12.6%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.8%	9.2%
	College Graduate	3%	2.3%	4.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	7%	5.5%	7.9%
	Self-employed	12%	9.4%	15.7%
	Unemployed	33%	25.4%	41.1%
	Homemaker	9%	4.0%	17.8%
	Student	5%	2.6%	9.9%
	Retired	3%	1.5%	4.9%
	Unable to work	3%	2.0%	5.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	5%	4.1%	5.9%
	Divorced/Separated	12%	9.6%	16.0%
	Widowed	7%	3.5%	12.7%
	Never Married	14%	11.3%	16.6%
County	Minnehaha	9%	6.9%	10.9%
	Pennington	10%	7.9%	12.0%
	Lincoln	4%	2.4%	6.8%
	Brown	7%	5.5%	9.7%
	Brookings	5%	3.5%	7.5%
	Codington	6%	4.3%	8.2%
	Meade	10%	7.2%	14.5%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 79, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 25 percent of South Dakota residents (18-64) who have not had a routine health check-up in the past two years do not have health insurance.

Figure 79
South Dakota Residents, Ages 18-64, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance Based on Routine Health Check-up Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

As shown in Table 44, below, employer-based coverage was the most common type of health insurance reported by South Dakotans for the past 10 years. The second most common was insurance through a private plan.

Table 44 Type of Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, 2014-2023										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Respondents	4,387	4,043	3,258	3,772	3,806	3,443	3,559	4,199	4,470	3,392
Type of Health Insurance										
Employer-Based Coverage	59%	60%	58%	59%	56%	57%	57%	59%	55%	54%
Private Plan	13%	13%	15%	14%	12%	14%	13%	13%	15%	12%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	4%	6%	4%	4%	5%	3%	7%	4%	5%	6%
Medicare	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	6%
Military, CHAMPUS, Tricare, or VA	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%
The Indian Health Service	5%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%
Some Other Source	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	5%	4%	5%
None	9%	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	9%	7%	8%	8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2023

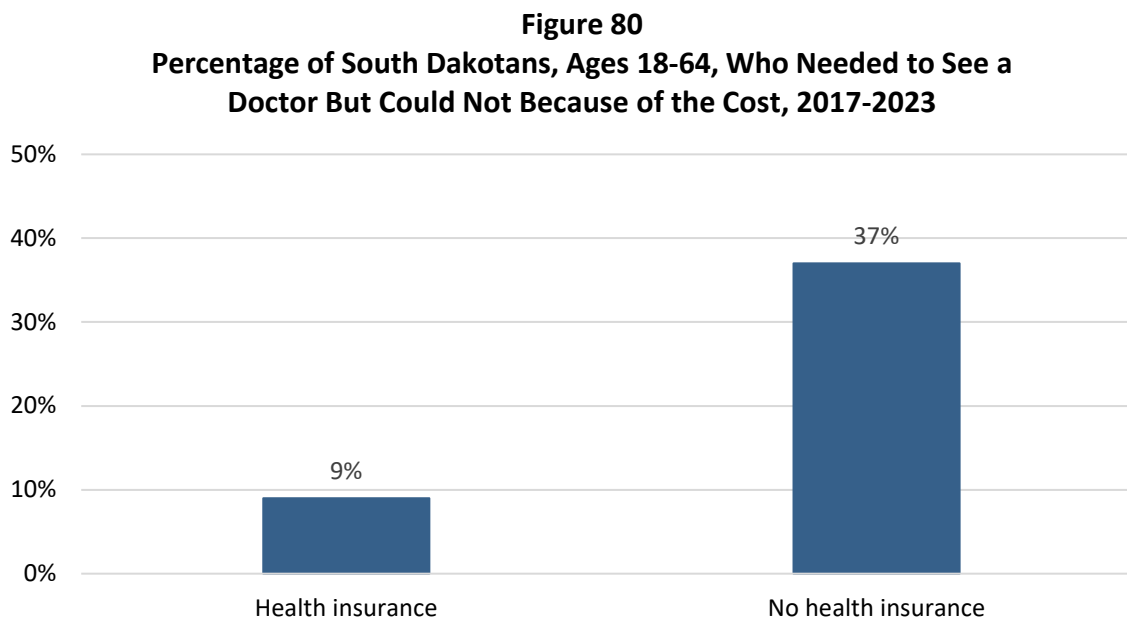
Table 45, below, displays how long it has been since South Dakotans had a routine checkup and whether they had health insurance. The majority of insured South Dakotans, 73 percent, stated they had a routine checkup within the past year, while 37 percent of uninsured South Dakotans had a routine checkup 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 45		
How Long Since South Dakotans Last Visited a Doctor for a Routine Checkup, 2016-2023		
	Health Insurance	No Health Insurance
Within the past year	73%	37%
Within the past 2 years	12%	13%
Within the past 5 years	8%	16%
5 or more years ago	6%	28%
Never	1%	6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2023

Figure 80, below, 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.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2023

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.

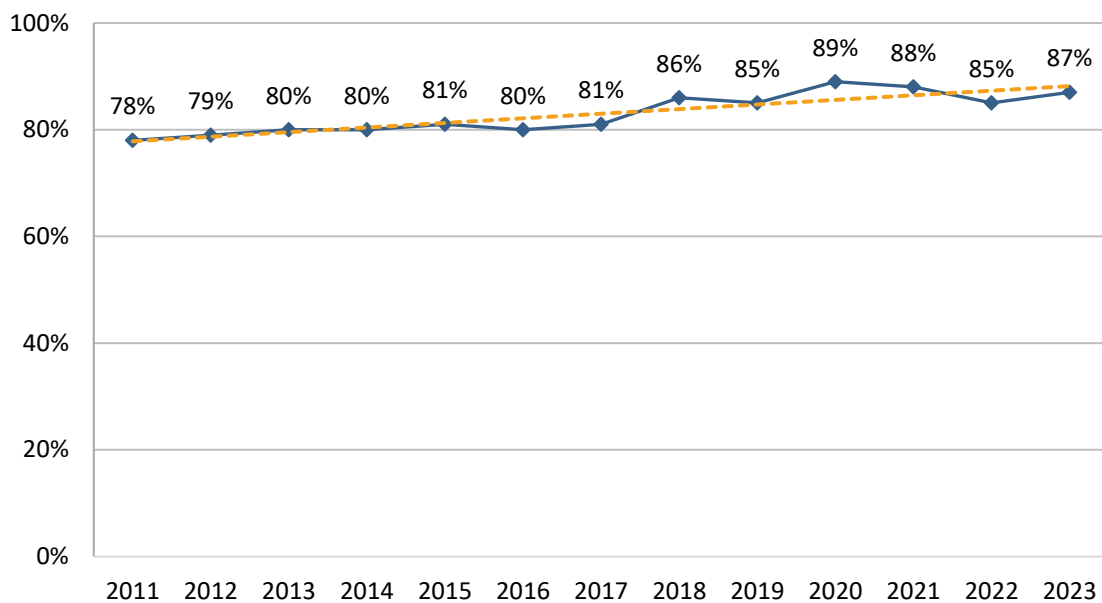
Prevalence of Routine Checkup

- South Dakota 87%
- Nationwide median 88%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans that have had a routine checkup within the past two years has been increasing since 2011. South Dakota is less than the nationwide median of 88 percent for routine checkups.

Figure 81
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Had Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2011-2023



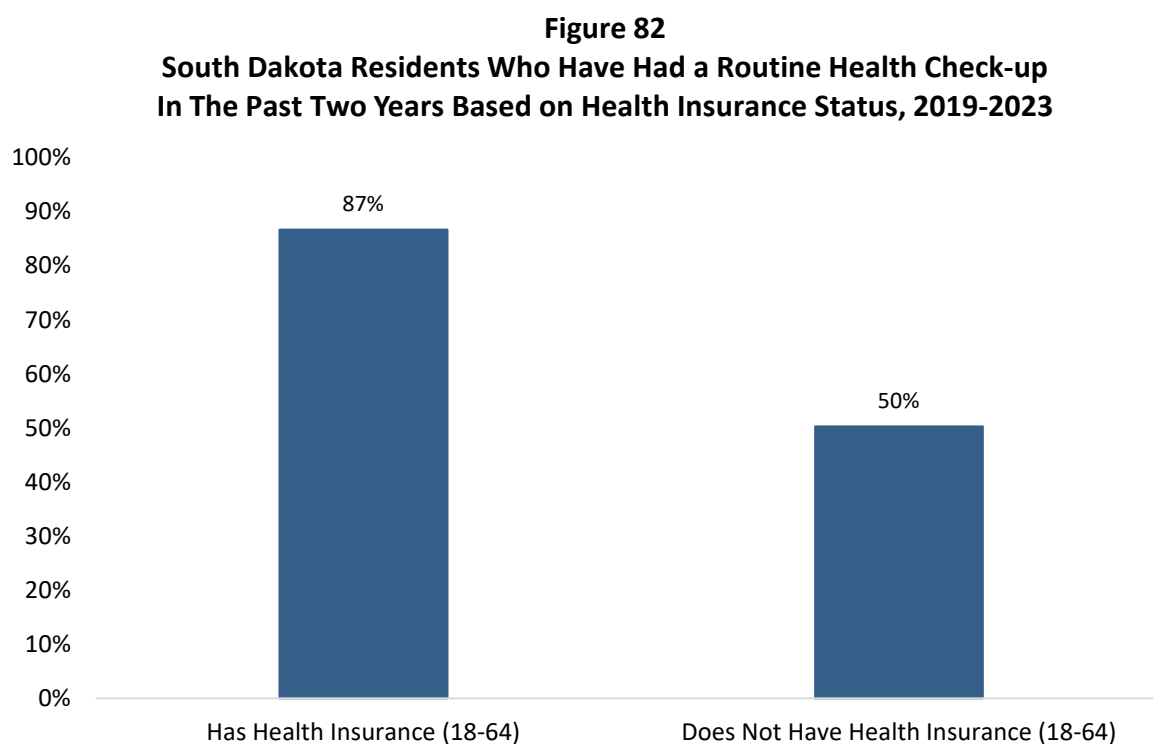
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Table 46
South Dakotans Who Have Had Routine Checkup Within the Past Two Years, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	83%	81.3%	84.3%
	Female	91%	89.2%	92.1%
Age	18-29	79%	76.1%	82.4%
	30-39	79%	76.4%	82.2%
	40-49	84%	80.5%	86.8%
	50-59	91%	89.6%	92.7%
	60-69	92%	89.6%	93.6%
	70-79	95%	92.9%	96.9%
	80+	98%	97.5%	99.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	88%	86.4%	88.5%
	American Indian	85%	78.8%	89.0%
	American Indian/White	86%	76.7%	92.3%
	Hispanic	81%	73.8%	86.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	85%	83.2%	87.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	85%	82.3%	87.2%
	\$75,000+	89%	87.1%	90.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	83%	76.9%	87.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	85%	82.9%	86.7%
	Some Post-High School	87%	85.3%	89.2%
	College Graduate	89%	87.9%	90.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	84%	82.0%	85.4%
	Self-employed	83%	79.2%	85.5%
	Unemployed	79%	71.3%	84.6%
	Homemaker	87%	79.1%	92.4%
	Student	88%	82.9%	91.5%
	Retired	96%	95.4%	97.2%
	Unable to work	93%	89.6%	95.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	88%	86.7%	89.5%
	Divorced/Separated	86%	82.9%	88.7%
	Widowed	95%	91.6%	96.9%
	Never Married	81%	78.5%	83.5%
County	Minnehaha	88%	86.5%	90.1%
	Pennington	85%	83.2%	87.0%
	Lincoln	90%	86.9%	91.7%
	Brown	88%	86.4%	90.1%
	Brookings	87%	84.8%	89.3%
	Codington	87%	84.4%	88.7%
	Meade	84%	80.4%	87.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 82, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 87 percent of South Dakota residents who have health insurance had a routine health check-up in the past two years.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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).

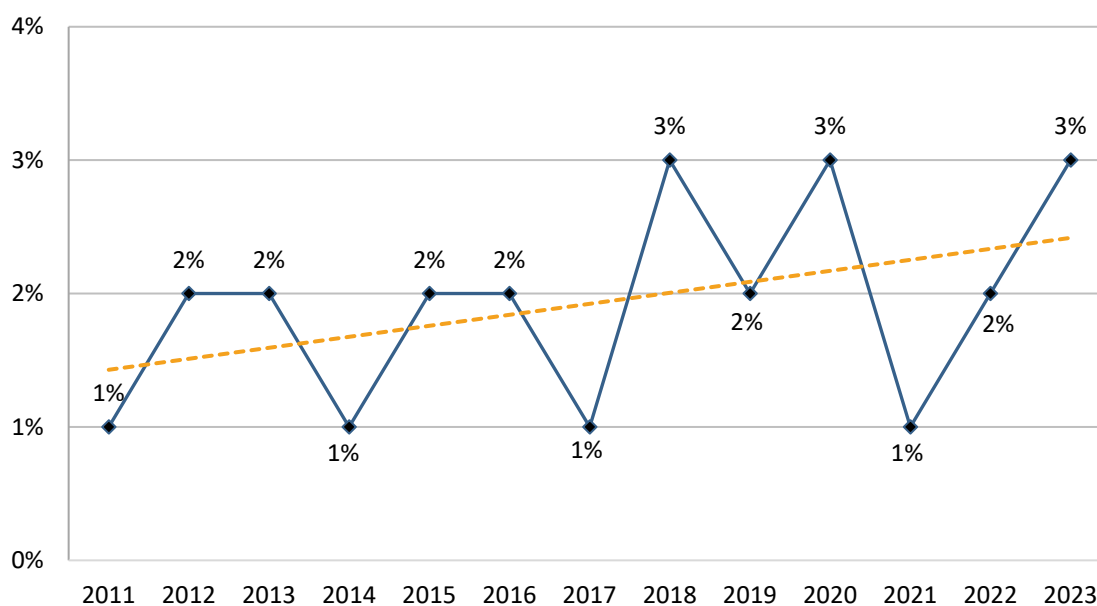
Prevalence of No Health Insurance, Ages 0-17

- South Dakota 3%
- 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 2023, South Dakota children, ages 0-17, without health insurance was three percent, an increase over the previous two years.

Figure 83
Percentage of South Dakota Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2011-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 47
South Dakota Children, Ages 0-17, Who Do Not Have Health Insurance, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	2%	1.0%	2.8%
	Female	3%	1.9%	5.0%
Age	0-5	2%	1.1%	4.4%
	6-11	2%	0.8%	3.4%
	12-17	3%	1.8%	6.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	2%	1.2%	3.3%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	2%	0.9%	5.4%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	1%	0.2%	2.3%
	Hispanic	4%	1.6%	11.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	3%	1.5%	6.1%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	3.0%	8.3%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.4%	2.0%
County	Minnehaha	2%	0.9%	4.9%
	Pennington	3%	1.3%	6.7%
	Lincoln	1%	0.2%	3.8%
	Brown	1%	0.3%	2.1%
	Brookings	5%	1.3%	16.2%
	Codington	1%	0.4%	2.5%
	Meade	1%	0.4%	1.8%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Table 48, below, shows the different types of health coverage for children, ages 0-17. The main type of health care coverage for the past 11 years was employer-based coverage. Medicaid or CHIP was the second most common type of health coverage.

Table 48
Different Types of Health Coverage for South Dakota Children, Ages 0-17, 2011-2023

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
Type of Coverage												
Employer Based Coverage	57%	55%	55%	55%	54%	53%	53%	57%	58%	56%	53%	51%
Medicaid or CHIP	23%	24%	24%	24%	25%	26%	24%	21%	22%	25%	27%	24%
Private Plan	10%	10%	11%	12%	11%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%	10%
The Indian Health Service	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
The Military, CHAMPUS, Tricare, or VA	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Some Other Source	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%
None	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%	3%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

HEARING DIFFICULTY

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

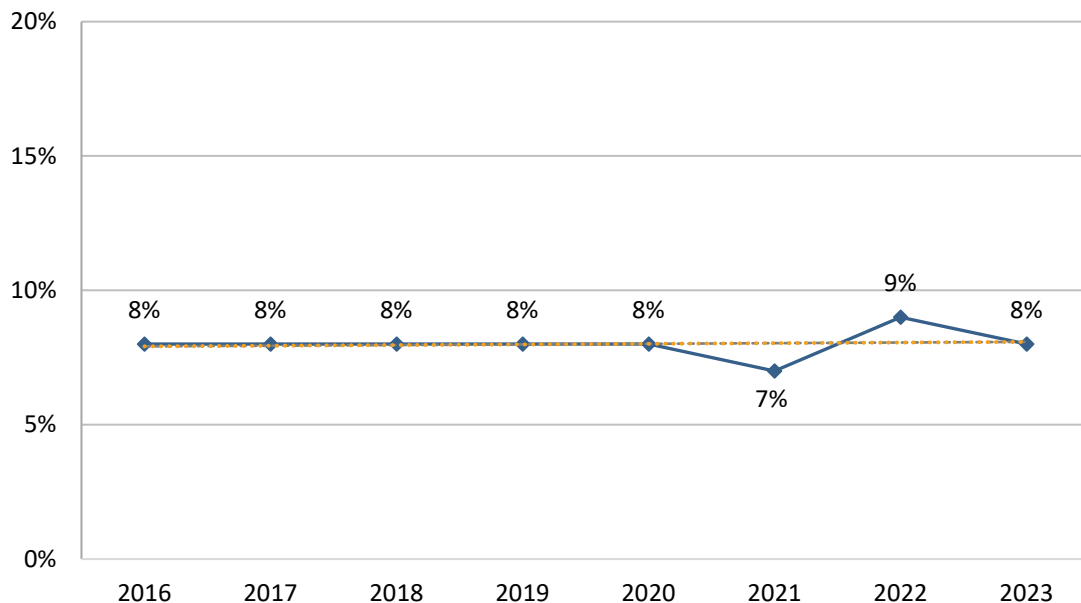
Prevalence of Hearing Difficulty

- 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 2021 to 2022, the percentage in South Dakota increased from seven to nine percent.

Figure 84
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Difficulty Hearing, 2016-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2023

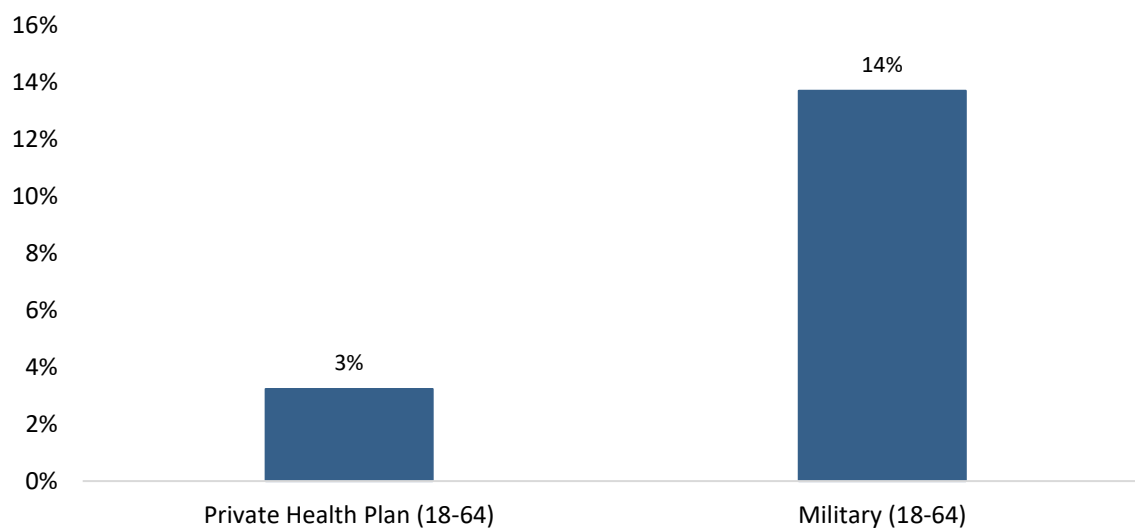
Table 49
South Dakotans Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Difficulty Hearing, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	11%	9.8%	12.0%
	Female	5%	4.5%	5.7%
Age	18-29	3%	1.7%	4.4%
	30-39	3%	2.2%	4.3%
	40-49	4%	2.6%	5.2%
	50-59	7%	5.6%	8.5%
	60-69	10%	8.6%	11.8%
	70-79	19%	16.4%	21.5%
	80+	28%	24.4%	32.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White	8%	7.5%	9.0%
	American Indian	10%	7.8%	12.7%
	American Indian/White	9%	5.5%	15.1%
	Hispanic	3%	1.7%	4.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	9.1%	11.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.9%	9.2%
	\$75,000+	6%	4.8%	7.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	8.7%	15.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	9%	7.9%	10.3%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.5%	8.4%
	College Graduate	6%	5.3%	7.1%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	4%	3.4%	4.8%
	Self-employed	9%	6.8%	11.6%
	Unemployed	8%	5.4%	11.5%
	Homemaker	5%	3.2%	8.9%
	Student	1%	0.6%	3.1%
	Retired	18%	16.3%	19.7%
	Unable to work	13%	10.5%	17.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	7.2%	9.0%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	8.7%	12.5%
	Widowed	17%	14.7%	19.8%
	Never Married	4%	2.8%	4.7%
County	Minnehaha	6%	5.3%	7.3%
	Pennington	8%	6.6%	9.1%
	Lincoln	6%	4.7%	7.2%
	Brown	8%	6.8%	9.2%
	Brookings	6%	4.8%	6.7%
	Codington	9%	7.7%	10.3%
	Meade	9%	7.7%	11.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 85, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 14 percent of South Dakota residents who have military health coverage are deaf or have serious difficulty hearing.

Figure 85
South Dakota Residents Who Are Deaf or Have Serious Hearing
Difficulty Based on Healthcare Coverage, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Definition: South Dakotans who have ever been treated or are currently being treated by a healthcare professional for substance abuse.

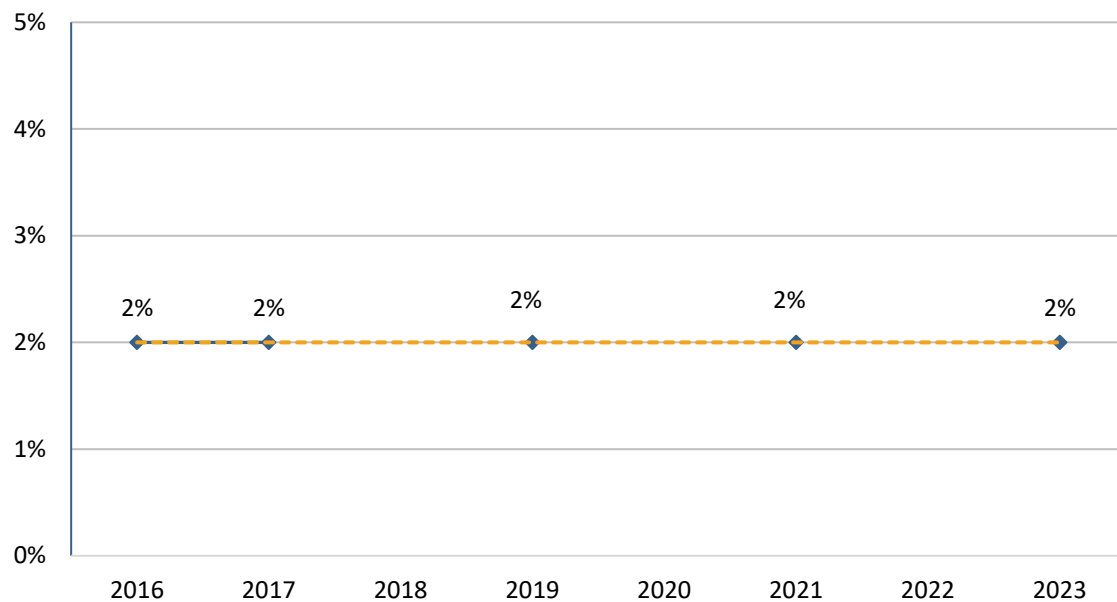
Prevalence of Substance Abuse treatment

- South Dakota 2%
- There is no nationwide median for substance abuse treatment

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans who have ever been treated or are currently being treated for substance abuse has remained the same since the question was first asked in 2016.

Figure 86
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Treated or Are Currently Being Treated for Substance Abuse, 2016-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2023

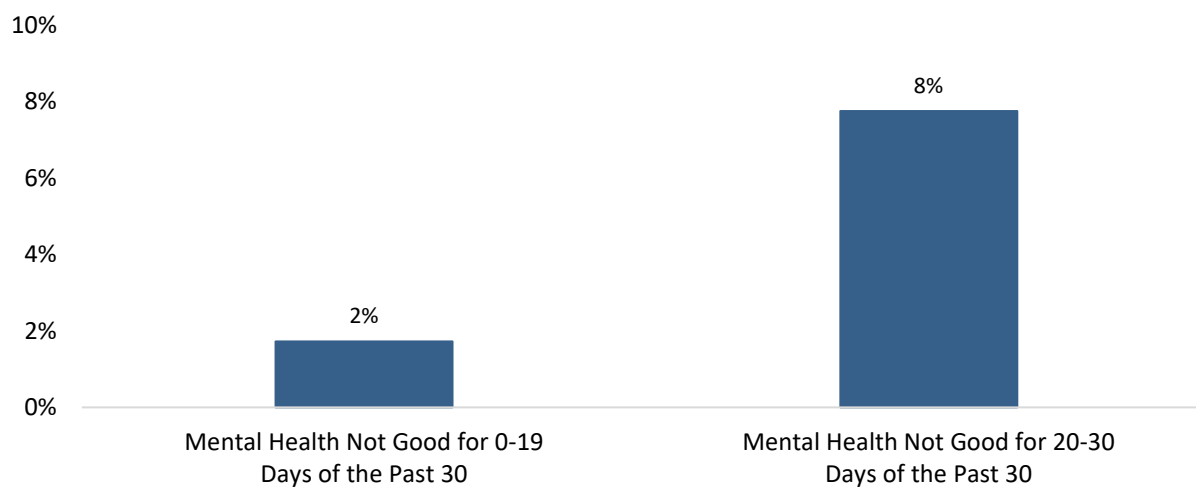
Table 50
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Treated or Are Currently Being Treated for Substance Abuse,
2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	3%	2.2%	3.8%
	Female	2%	1.2%	2.1%
Age	18-29	2%	1.2%	3.5%
	30-39	3%	1.6%	4.2%
	40-49	4%	2.4%	5.4%
	50-59	2%	1.3%	3.7%
	60-69	2%	0.9%	2.9%
	70-79	2%	0.8%	3.2%
	80+	1%	0.2%	3.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	2%	1.6%	2.6%
	American Indian	3%	2.0%	4.9%
	American Indian/White	4%	1.0%	13.1%
	Hispanic	1%	0.6%	2.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	4%	2.7%	5.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	2%	1.4%	2.9%
	\$75,000+	1%	0.9%	2.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	4%	1.8%	7.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	3%	2.0%	3.9%
	Some Post-High School	2%	1.6%	3.2%
	College Graduate	1%	0.7%	1.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	2%	1.5%	2.7%
	Self-employed	2%	1.2%	3.6%
	Unemployed	8%	4.4%	13.1%
	Homemaker	1%	0.2%	2.3%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	1.0%
	Retired	1%	0.7%	1.9%
	Unable to work	10%	5.3%	16.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	2%	1.2%	2.3%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	2.6%	5.7%
	Widowed	1%	0.6%	3.6%
	Never Married	3%	2.1%	4.5%
County	Minnehaha	3%	1.7%	4.2%
	Pennington	2%	1.5%	3.7%
	Lincoln	1%	0.6%	1.8%
	Brown	2%	1.0%	3.7%
	Brookings	2%	1.1%	3.2%
	Codington	3%	1.6%	4.2%
	Meade	3%	1.5%	4.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 87, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, eight percent of South Dakota residents who say their mental health has not been good for 20-30 days of the past 30 have been treated in the past or are currently being treated for substance abuse .

Figure 87
South Dakota Residents Who Have Ever Been Treated or Are
Currently Being Treated for Substance Abuse Based on Mental Health
Status, 2019-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

HIV/AIDS

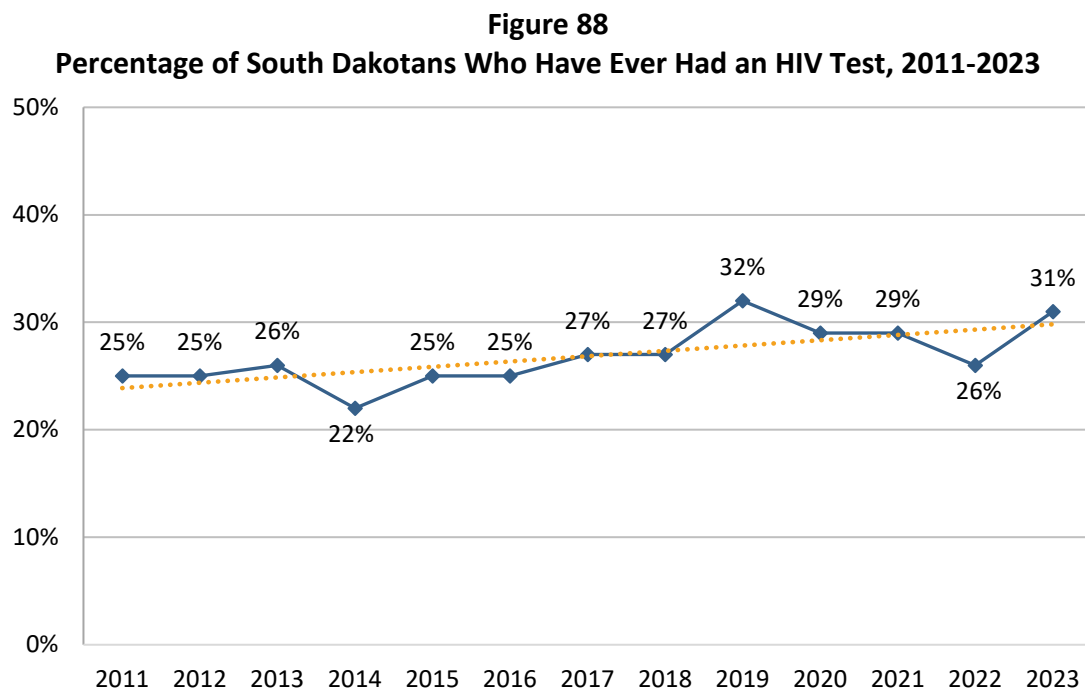
Definition: South Dakotans who report they have ever had an HIV test.

Prevalence of HIV Test

- South Dakota 31%
- Nationwide median 38%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who have ever had an HIV test has been increasing since 2011. From 2022 to 2023, the rate of South Dakota residents increased from 26 to 31 percent; however, South Dakota remains below the nationwide median of 38 percent.



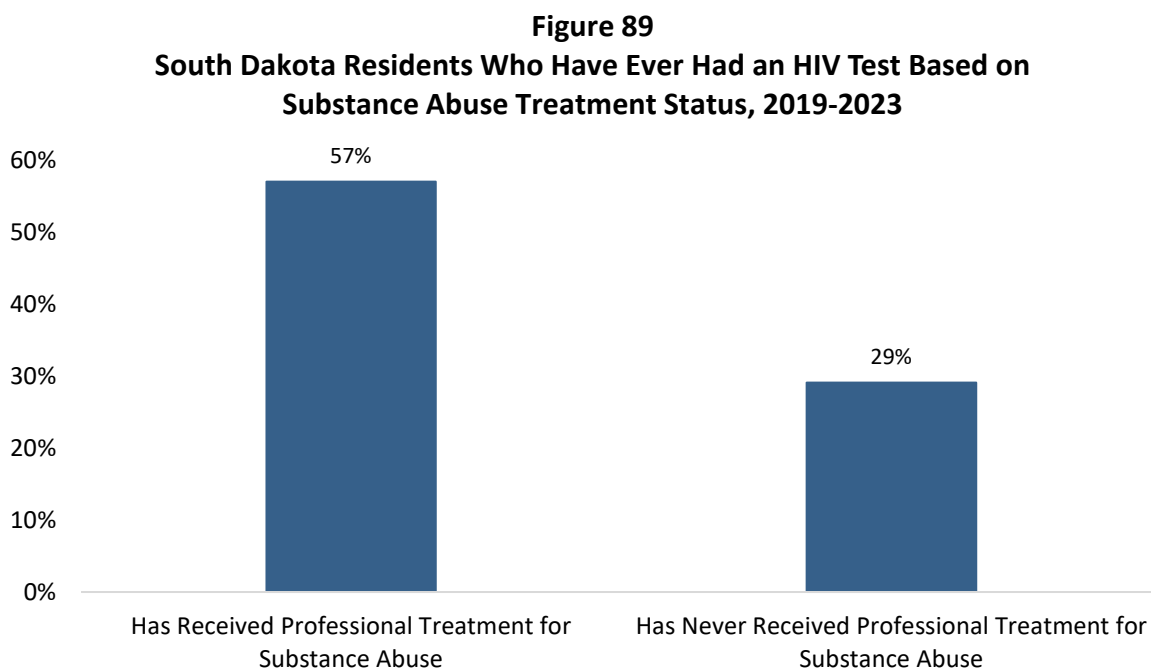
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 51
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Had an HIV Test, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	29%	27.3%	30.9%
	Female	29%	27.5%	31.1%
Age	18-29	28%	25.3%	31.5%
	30-39	41%	37.9%	45.1%
	40-49	43%	39.3%	46.5%
	50-59	33%	29.7%	35.6%
	60-69	20%	17.6%	22.6%
	70-79	13%	11.0%	15.4%
	80+	6%	4.0%	8.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White	26%	24.4%	26.9%
	American Indian	53%	47.2%	58.1%
	American Indian/White	57%	44.5%	68.0%
	Hispanic	40%	32.8%	48.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	35%	32.7%	38.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	29%	26.2%	31.2%
	\$75,000+	30%	27.6%	32.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	30%	25.0%	36.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	27%	24.5%	29.1%
	Some Post-High School	31%	28.3%	32.8%
	College Graduate	30%	27.7%	31.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	33%	31.5%	35.2%
	Self-employed	27%	23.1%	31.0%
	Unemployed	47%	39.4%	54.6%
	Homemaker	32%	23.8%	40.5%
	Student	23%	17.7%	28.7%
	Retired	14%	12.1%	15.3%
	Unable to work	45%	39.2%	51.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	27%	25.0%	28.3%
	Divorced/Separated	45%	41.3%	48.8%
	Widowed	12%	9.0%	14.9%
	Never Married	32%	28.9%	34.4%
County	Minnehaha	31%	28.3%	33.6%
	Pennington	33%	30.7%	35.8%
	Lincoln	29%	25.2%	32.3%
	Brown	23%	21.0%	26.1%
	Brookings	24%	21.4%	26.9%
	Codington	24%	21.4%	26.7%
	Meade	34%	30.0%	38.6%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 89, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 57 percent of South Dakota residents who have received treatment for substance abuse have had an HIV test at some point in their life..



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATION

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

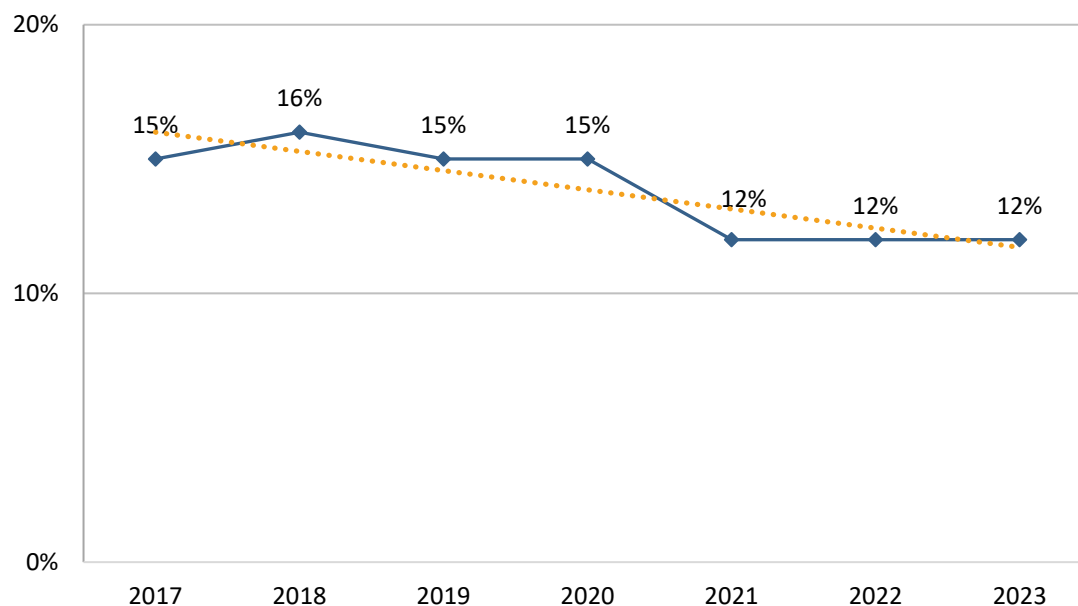
Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication

- South Dakota 12%
- 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 2020 to 2021, the percentage in south Dakota decreased from 15 percent to 12 percent where it remains.

Figure 90
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Taken Prescription Pain Medication in the Past 12 Months, 2017-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2023

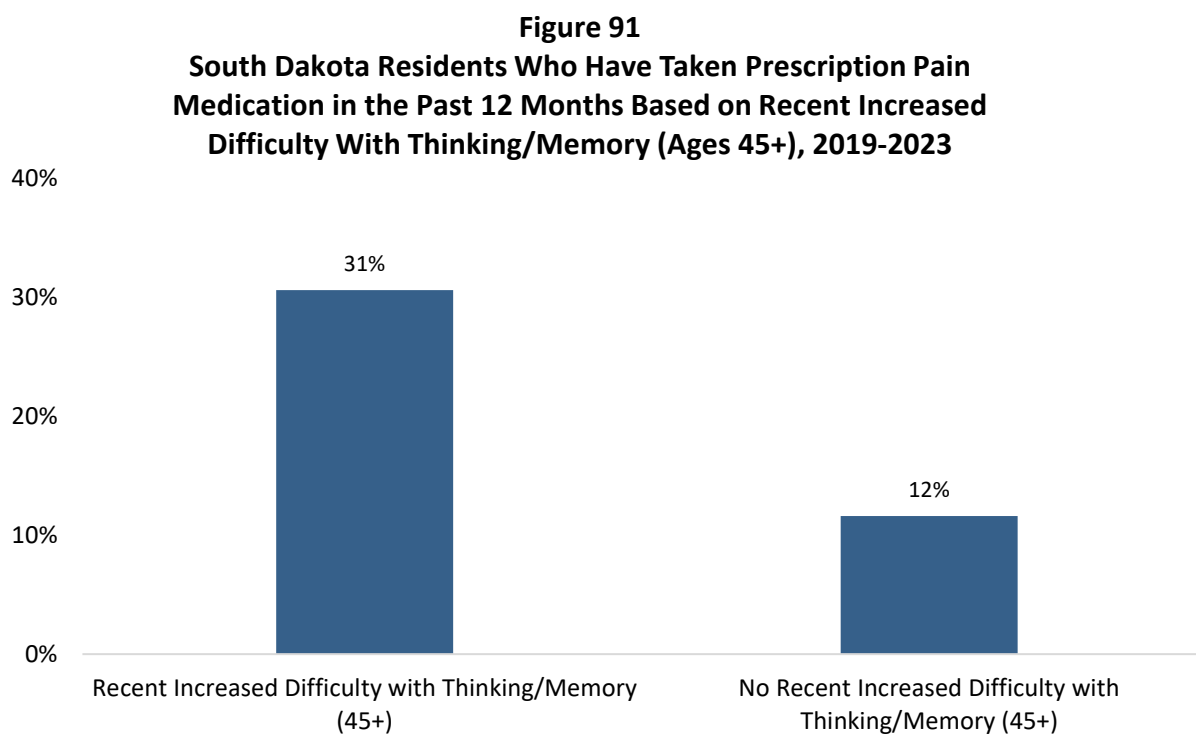
Table 52

South Dakotans Who Have Taken Prescription Pain Medication in the Past 12 Months, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	12%	10.6%	13.0%
	Female	14%	13.0%	15.6%
Age	18-29	10%	8.0%	12.3%
	30-39	12%	9.9%	15.5%
	40-49	10%	8.4%	12.1%
	50-59	15%	12.8%	16.9%
	60-69	17%	15.1%	19.4%
	70-79	14%	12.0%	15.6%
	80+	13%	10.0%	15.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White	13%	11.9%	13.7%
	American Indian	15%	10.8%	19.4%
	American Indian/White	22%	14.4%	32.4%
	Hispanic	13%	8.7%	17.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	17%	14.8%	19.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	13%	11.2%	14.3%
	\$75,000+	11%	9.6%	12.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	14%	10.3%	18.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	10.6%	13.8%
	Some Post-High School	15%	13.0%	16.2%
	College Graduate	12%	10.8%	13.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	11%	10.0%	12.5%
	Self-employed	10%	8.0%	12.3%
	Unemployed	12%	8.2%	17.1%
	Homemaker	15%	8.8%	23.9%
	Student	8%	5.2%	13.1%
	Retired	15%	13.6%	16.6%
	Unable to work	37%	31.1%	43.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	11.8%	14.1%
	Divorced/Separated	16%	13.6%	18.4%
	Widowed	13%	10.5%	15.0%
	Never Married	12%	10.0%	14.3%
County	Minnehaha	13%	11.5%	15.2%
	Pennington	14%	12.0%	15.7%
	Lincoln	11%	9.1%	14.0%
	Brown	14%	11.7%	16.7%
	Brookings	12%	9.8%	13.5%
	Codington	12%	10.4%	13.9%
	Meade	15%	12.5%	18.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 91, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 31 percent of South Dakota residents who have had recent increased difficulty with thinking or memory have taken prescription pain medication in the past 12 months.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

SEAT BELT USE

Definition: South Dakotans who report they “always” or “nearly always” use seat belts when driving or riding in a car.

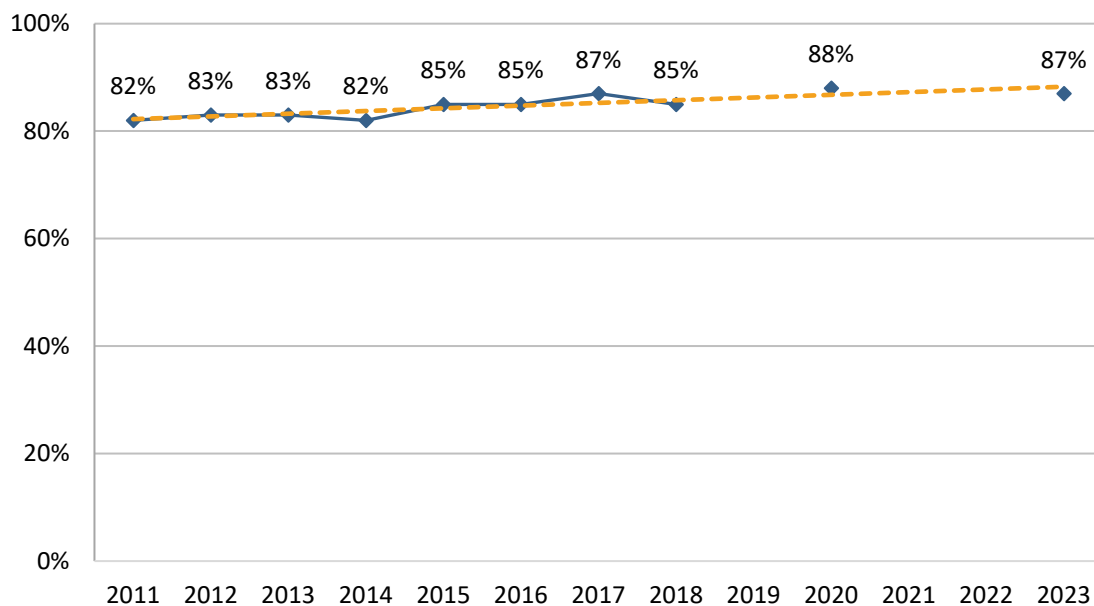
Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication

- South Dakota 87%
- Nationwide median 94%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percentage of South Dakotans who use a seatbelt always or nearly always has been increasing since 2011. South Dakota has a lower seatbelt use rate than the nationwide median of 94 percent, however.

Figure 92
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Always or Nearly Always Wear a Seat Belt, 2011-2023



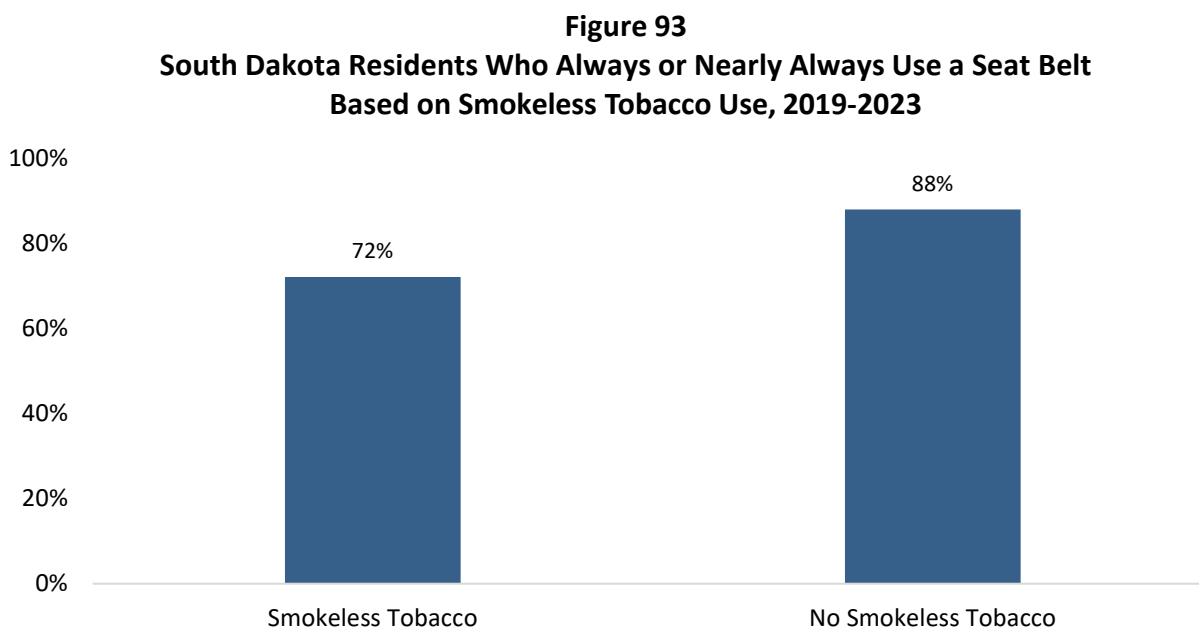
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2023

Table 53
South Dakotans Who Always or Nearly Always Wear a Seat Belt, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	82%	79.2%	84.0%
	Female	93%	91.2%	94.1%
Age	18-29	86%	82.6%	89.5%
	30-39	86%	81.8%	89.8%
	40-49	85%	79.6%	88.8%
	50-59	89%	85.1%	91.3%
	60-69	89%	86.0%	91.1%
	70-79	87%	83.4%	90.7%
	80+	92%	87.6%	94.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	87%	85.4%	88.6%
	American Indian	87%	82.2%	90.8%
	American Indian/White	87%	76.3%	93.0%
	Hispanic	91%	83.5%	94.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	84%	80.5%	86.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	85%	82.1%	88.3%
	\$75,000+	90%	87.4%	92.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	82%	75.3%	87.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	83%	79.7%	85.6%
	Some Post-High School	87%	84.5%	89.6%
	College Graduate	94%	92.0%	95.2%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	90%	88.1%	91.2%
	Self-employed	71%	63.7%	77.1%
	Unemployed	82%	72.2%	89.2%
	Homemaker	96%	91.0%	98.1%
	Student	84%	71.8%	91.0%
	Retired	90%	86.9%	92.0%
Marital Status	Unable to work	88%	82.8%	91.9%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	89%	87.6%	91.2%
	Divorced/Separated	82%	77.6%	86.2%
	Widowed	88%	84.0%	91.5%
County	Never Married	84%	80.5%	87.2%
	Minnehaha	92%	89.1%	93.7%
	Pennington	90%	86.7%	91.9%
	Lincoln	95%	89.7%	97.2%
	Brown	78%	72.6%	81.8%
	Brookings	90%	86.7%	92.5%
	Codington	80%	73.4%	85.8%
	Meade	89%	86.2%	91.4%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

Figure 93, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 88 percent of South Dakota residents do not use smokeless tobacco always or nearly always use a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

MARIJUANA USE

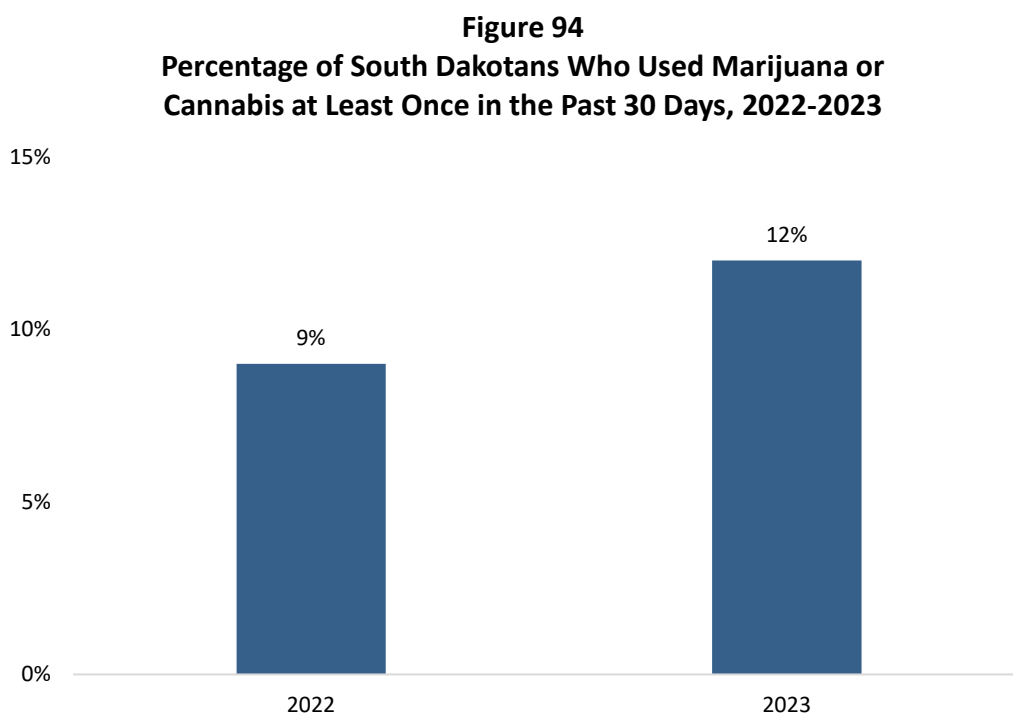
Definition: South Dakotans who used marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days.

Prevalence of Marijuana Use

- South Dakota 12%
- 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 increased to 12 percent in 2023 from nine percent the previous year.



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

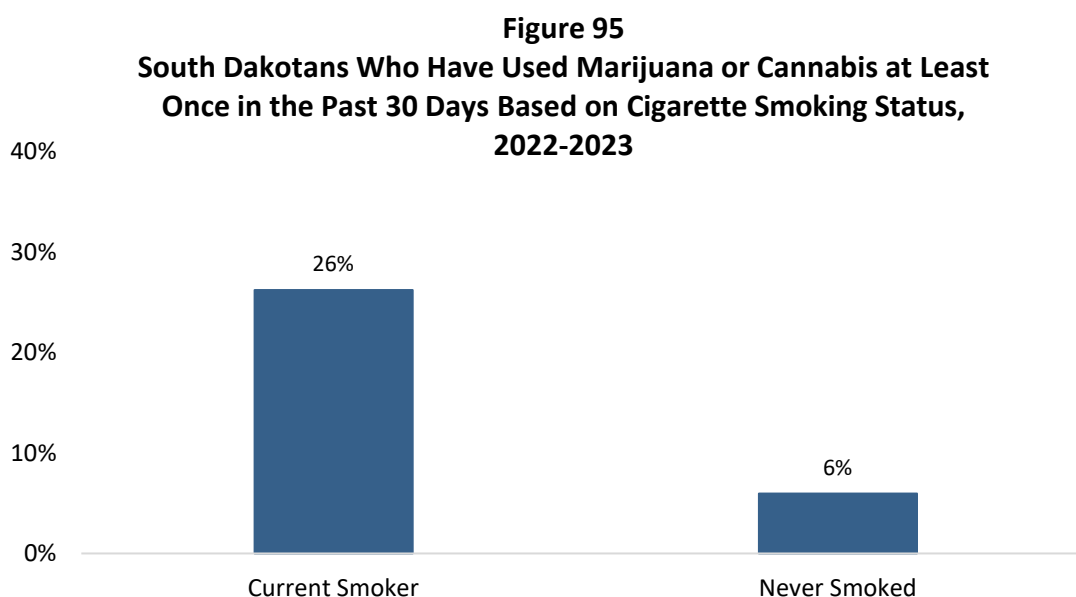
Table 54

South Dakotans Who Have Used Marijuana or Cannabis at Least Once in the Past 30 Days, 2022-2023

		2022-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	13%	10.7%	14.8%
	Female	8%	6.7%	10.6%
Age	18-29	16%	12.5%	19.2%
	30-39	17%	12.4%	22.4%
	40-49	14%	10.2%	18.4%
	50-59	6%	4.5%	9.2%
	60-69	10%	7.1%	14.0%
	70-79	2%	1.1%	4.1%
	80+	1%	0.2%	1.5%
Race/Ethnicity	White	9%	8.0%	10.8%
	American Indian	21%	14.5%	29.6%
	American Indian/White	16%	6.0%	36.9%
	Hispanic	12%	6.7%	21.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	18%	14.7%	22.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	11%	8.7%	15.1%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.6%	8.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	25%	16.4%	36.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	12%	9.3%	14.4%
	Some Post-High School	10%	8.5%	12.6%
	College Graduate	5%	4.0%	6.7%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	11%	9.3%	13.2%
	Self-employed	10%	6.2%	15.4%
	Unemployed	32%	20.8%	46.6%
	Homemaker	5%	2.7%	9.8%
	Student	11%	6.8%	16.7%
	Retired	4%	3.1%	5.8%
	Unable to work	24%	15.1%	36.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	9%	6.8%	10.6%
	Divorced/Separated	14%	10.2%	18.3%
	Widowed	3%	1.9%	5.2%
	Never Married	18%	14.7%	21.0%
County	Minnehaha	10%	7.8%	13.1%
	Pennington	14%	10.8%	16.8%
	Lincoln	9%	6.7%	13.1%
	Brown	10%	7.7%	13.8%
	Brookings	10%	7.4%	12.7%
	Codington	8%	5.7%	10.7%
	Meade	14%	8.7%	20.3%

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

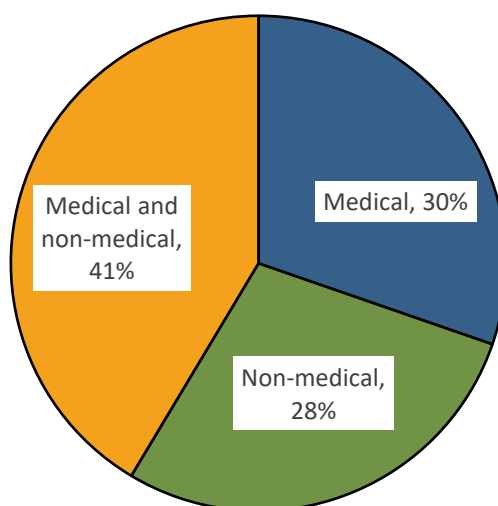
Figure 95, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 26 percent of South Dakota residents who are current cigarette smokers have used marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days.



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

Figure 96, below, shows the reasons that South Dakotans smoke marijuana or cannabis at least once in the past 30 days. The majority of South Dakotans (41%) said they smoke marijuana or cannabis for both medical and non-medical reasons. Thirty percent smoke for medical reasons and 28 percent smoke for non-medical reasons.

Figure 96
South Dakotans Who Have Used Marijuana or Cannabis at Least Once in the Past 30 Days and if They Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2022-2023



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

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?”

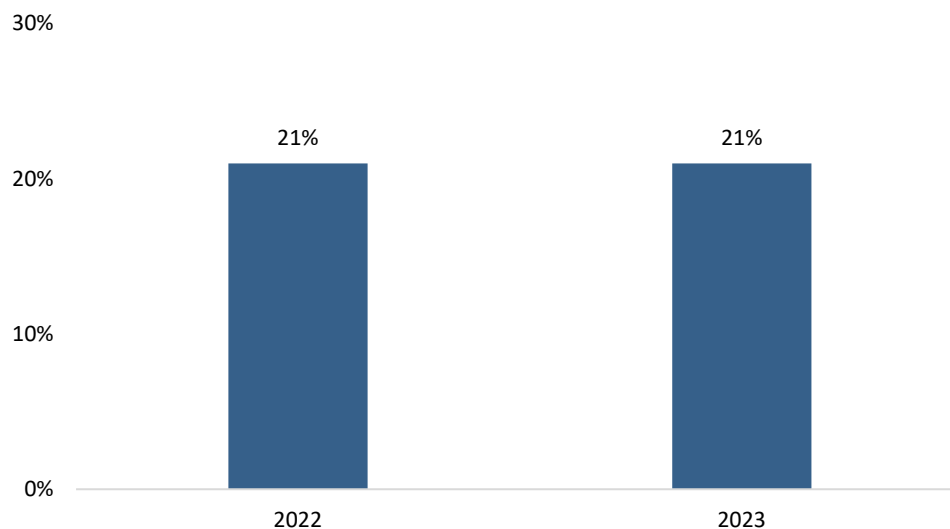
Prevalence of Having Dealt With At Least One Social Determinant

- South Dakota 21%
- 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 been the same for the past two years.

Figure 97
South Dakotans Who Have Dealt With At Least One Social Determinant of Health, 2022-2023



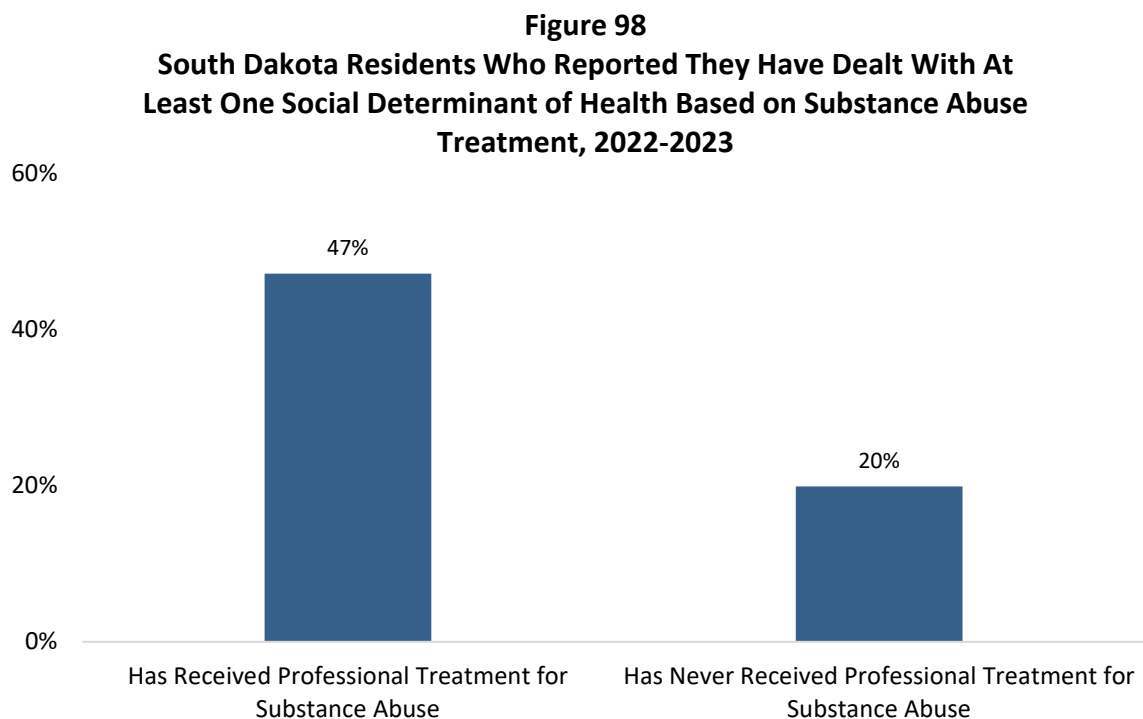
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2023

Table 55
South Dakotans Who Reported They Have Dealt With At Least One Social Determinant, 2022-2023

		2022-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	20%	17.6%	22.6%
	Female	22%	18.9%	24.4%
Age	18-29	28%	23.7%	33.2%
	30-39	24%	20.0%	29.0%
	40-49	25%	19.5%	32.2%
	50-59	20%	15.7%	24.1%
	60-69	15%	11.9%	19.8%
	70-79	16%	11.7%	21.2%
	80+	11%	6.2%	17.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White	16%	14.1%	18.1%
	American Indian	53%	44.8%	60.4%
	American Indian/White	55%	36.9%	72.6%
	Hispanic	34%	24.6%	45.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	51%	46.3%	55.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	17%	14.4%	20.2%
	\$75,000+	7%	4.6%	10.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	43%	32.6%	53.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	32%	27.6%	35.8%
	Some Post-High School	17%	14.6%	19.5%
	College Graduate	8%	6.2%	9.5%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	19%	16.1%	21.2%
	Self-employed	9%	6.8%	12.5%
	Unemployed	63%	51.2%	74.1%
	Homemaker	23%	14.1%	34.6%
	Student	31%	19.5%	44.8%
	Retired	14%	11.0%	17.1%
	Unable to work	64%	52.8%	73.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	11.1%	15.8%
	Divorced/Separated	39%	33.3%	45.2%
	Widowed	20%	14.6%	26.4%
	Never Married	32%	28.5%	36.5%
County	Minnehaha	19%	15.9%	22.9%
	Pennington	25%	21.2%	28.4%
	Lincoln	13%	9.6%	16.3%
	Brown	22%	17.7%	26.1%
	Brookings	21%	16.8%	26.2%
	Codington	17%	13.3%	20.5%
	Meade	14%	10.1%	18.0%

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

Figure 98, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 47 percent of South Dakota residents who have received professional treatment for substance abuse have dealt with at least one social determinant of health.



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

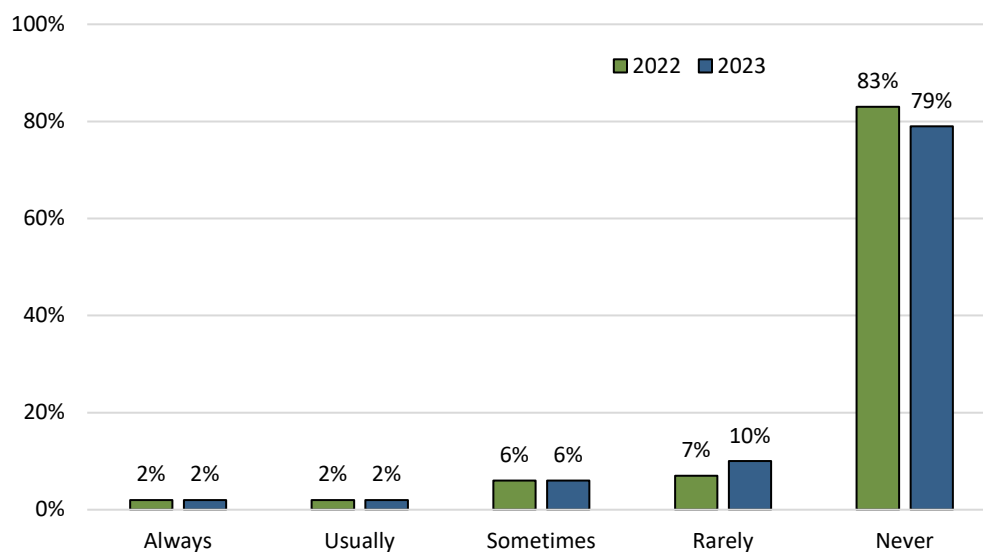
Table 56, below, shows the various social determinants of health and the percentage of South Dakotans who experienced them within the past year. In 2023, the most common issue South Dakotans experienced was not being able to pay mortgage, rent, or utility bills with 11 percent.

Table 56 The Percentage of South Dakotans Who Experienced Social Determinants of Health Within the Past 12 Months, 2022-2023		
	2022	2023
Not able to pay mortgage, rent, or utility bills	10%	11%
Received food stamps, also called, SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on an EBT card	8%	7%
Lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things you needed for daily living	6%	7%

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

Figure 99, below, 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 2023, 79 percent of South Dakotans indicated that they never ran out of food, nor did they lack enough money to buy more food.

Figure 99
South Dakotans Who Were Asked How Often the Food They Bought Did Not Last and They Did Not Have Money to Get More, 2022-2023



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

THINKING/MEMORY DIFFICULTY

Definition: South Dakotans, ages 45 and older, who report they have experienced increased difficulty with thinking and/or memory.

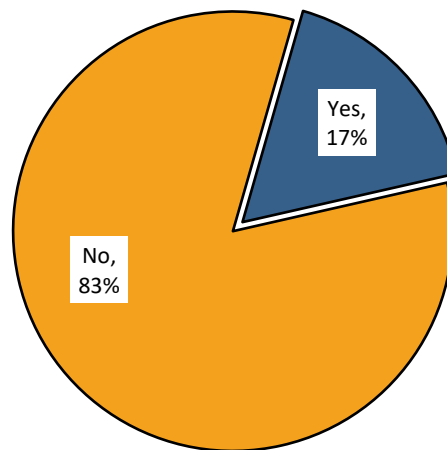
Prevalence of Increased Thinking/Memory Difficulty

- South Dakota 17%
- There is no nationwide median for increased thinking/memory difficulty.

Trend Analysis

In 2023, 17 percent of South Dakotans, aged 45 and older, experienced increased difficulty with thinking and/or memory.

Figure 100
Percent of South Dakotans, Ages 45 and Older, Who Have Experienced Increased Difficulty With Thinking and/or Memory, 2023



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

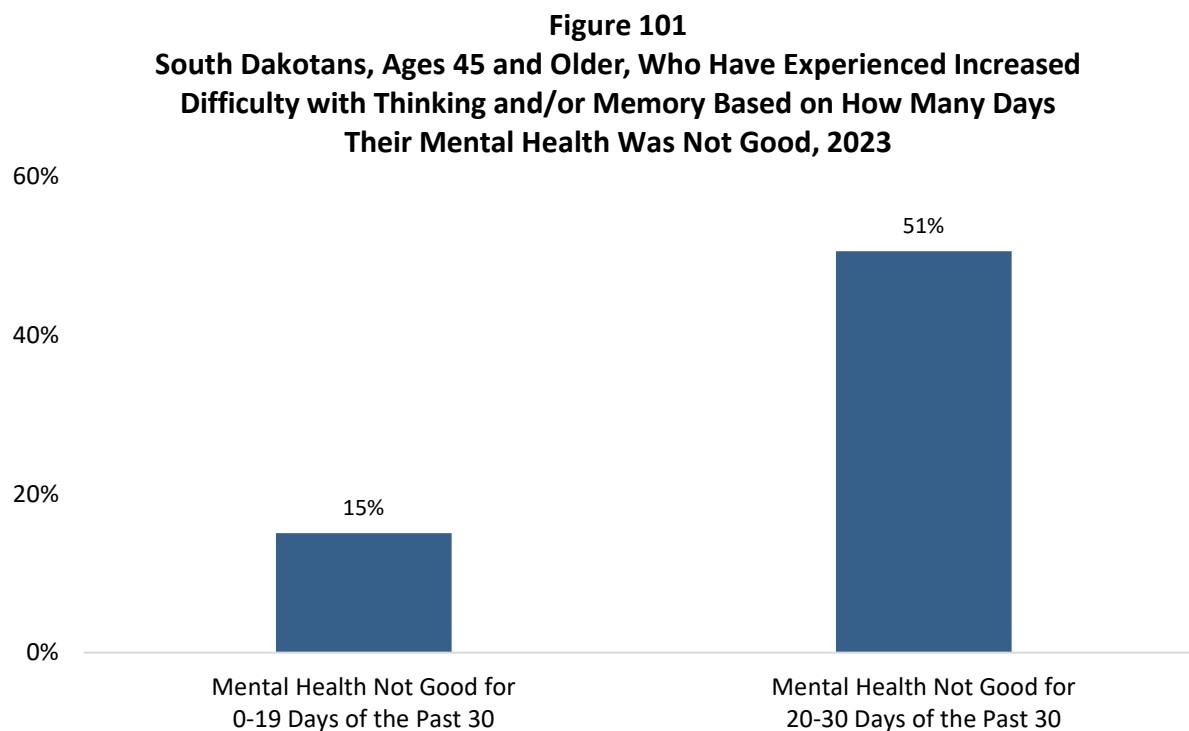
Table 57
South Dakotans, Ages 45 and Older, Who Have Experienced Increased Difficulty With Thinking
and/or Memory, 2023

		2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	18%	13.4%	22.9%
	Female	17%	12.6%	23.4%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	16%	8.2%	28.8%
	50-59	17%	11.7%	23.6%
	60-69	16%	10.3%	24.2%
	70-79	22%	13.7%	32.7%
	80+	17%	10.2%	27.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White	17%	13.4%	21.3%
	American Indian	16%	11.2%	23.1%
	American Indian/White	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	30%	20.7%	40.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	20%	14.1%	28.0%
	\$75,000+	9%	6.2%	14.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	30%	12.7%	54.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	11.2%	24.1%
	Some Post-High School	20%	14.6%	27.5%
	College Graduate	12%	8.2%	16.2%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	15%	10.4%	21.7%
	Self-employed	13%	6.6%	24.8%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	33%	13.5%	61.0%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	15%	11.0%	19.4%
	Unable to work	39%	21.5%	60.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	16%	11.9%	21.3%
	Divorced/Separated	22%	14.9%	30.4%
	Widowed	23%	13.1%	36.0%
	Never Married	12%	6.6%	19.8%
County	Minnehaha	15%	10.2%	21.3%
	Pennington	14%	10.3%	19.9%
	Lincoln	11%	6.7%	16.2%
	Brown	17%	12.3%	22.1%
	Brookings	18%	12.6%	25.3%
	Codington	18%	13.4%	22.9%
	Meade	17%	12.6%	23.4%

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

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

Figure 101, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 51 percent of South Dakota residents whose mental health has not been good for 20-30 days of the past 30 have experienced increased difficulty with thinking and/or memory.



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

FALLS

Definition: South Dakotans ages 45 and older who answered “yes” to the question: “In the past 12 months were you injured in a fall; by injured we mean the fall caused you to limit your regular activities for at least a day or to go see a doctor?”

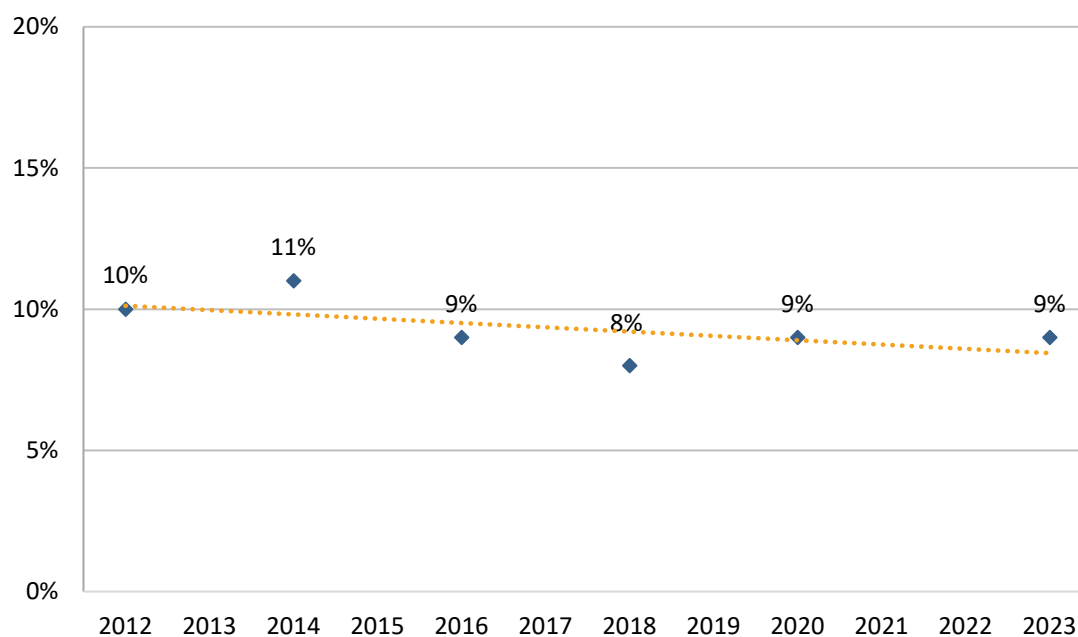
Prevalence of Injuries Due to a Fall

- South Dakota 9%
- There is no nationwide median for injuries due to a fall

Trend Analysis

The percentage of South Dakotans, aged 45 and older, who were injured in a fall in the past 12 months has remained steady since this question was first asked in 2012.

Figure 102
Percentage of South Dakotans, Ages 45 and Older, Who Were Injured in a Fall in the Past 12 Months, 2012-2023



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2023

Table 58

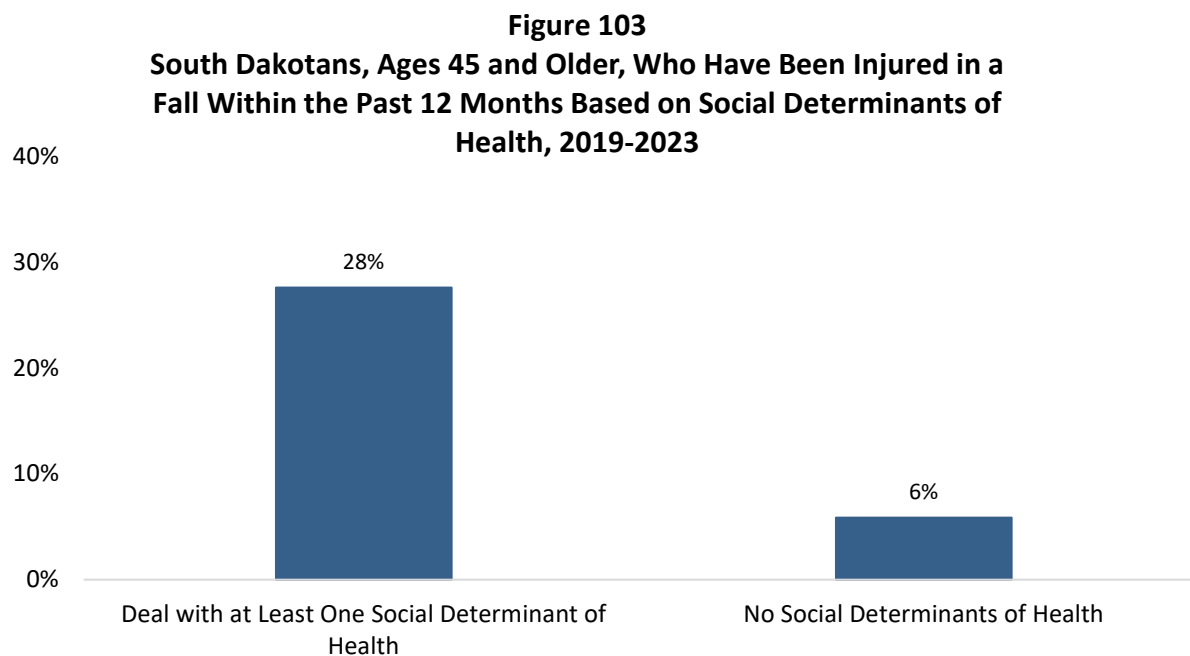
South Dakotans, Ages 45 and Older, Who Were Injured in a Fall in the Past 12 Months, 2019-2023

		2019-2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	8%	5.8%	10.6%
	Female	10%	7.6%	13.5%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	9%	3.9%	19.4%
	50-59	9%	6.1%	12.3%
	60-69	11%	7.2%	15.7%
	70-79	8%	5.7%	11.9%
	80+	7%	3.9%	12.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	8%	5.9%	9.6%
	American Indian	30%	19.4%	44.2%
	American Indian/White	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	19%	14.0%	25.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	4.0%	7.6%
	\$75,000+	5%	3.4%	8.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	21%	10.3%	36.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	11%	7.6%	15.9%
	Some Post-High School	6%	4.1%	7.7%
	College Graduate	8%	5.5%	11.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	6%	4.0%	9.1%
	Self-employed	4%	2.1%	7.5%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	9%	3.7%	21.3%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	8%	5.7%	10.1%
	Unable to work	35%	21.4%	51.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	5.6%	10.3%
	Divorced/Separated	15%	9.9%	21.7%
	Widowed	10%	6.1%	14.7%
	Never Married	9%	4.5%	17.8%
County	Minnehaha	9%	5.7%	13.3%
	Pennington	11%	7.7%	16.3%
	Lincoln	10%	5.2%	17.8%
	Brown	13%	8.1%	19.0%
	Brookings	11%	7.5%	17.1%
	Codington	8%	5.8%	10.6%
	Meade	10%	7.6%	13.5%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

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

Figure 103, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 28 percent of South Dakota residents (45+) who have dealt with at least one social determinant of health have been injured in a fall within the past 12 months.



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2019-2023

COVID-19

POSITIVE COVID-19 TEST

Definition: South Dakotans who answered “yes” to the question: “Have you ever tested positive for COVID-19, either using a home test or by a health professional?”

Prevalence of Testing Positive for COVID-19

- South Dakota 52%
- There is no nationwide median for testing positive for COVID-19.

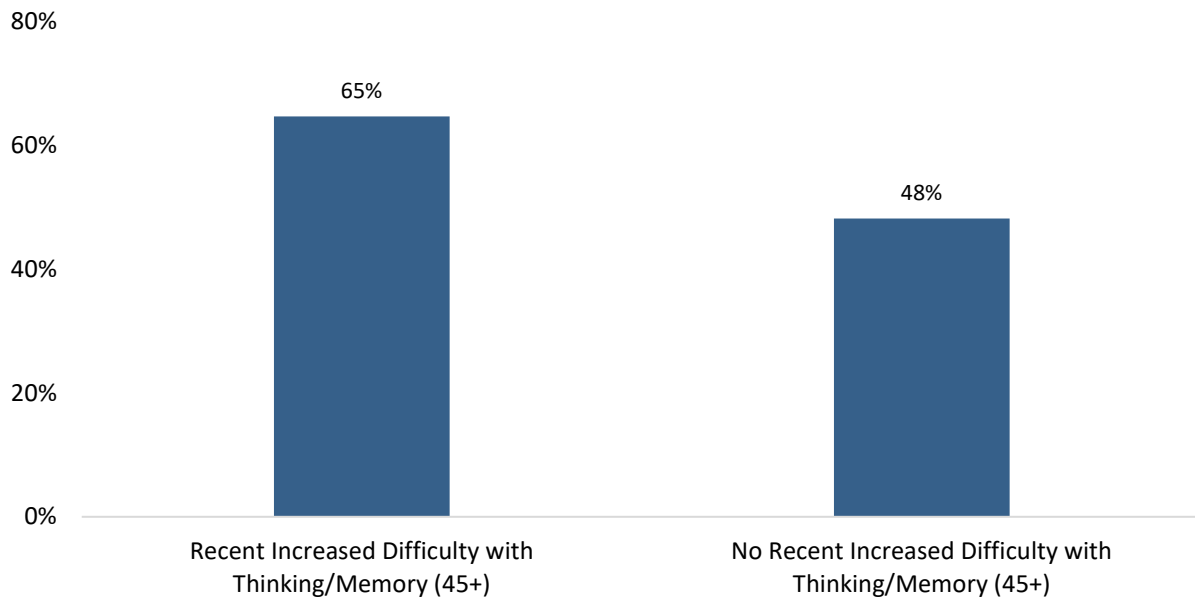
Table 59
South Dakotans Who Reported They Have Ever Tested Positive for COVID-19, 2023

		2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	47%	42.7%	51.2%
	Female	56%	51.7%	60.8%
Age	18-29	55%	47.0%	62.1%
	30-39	60%	51.5%	68.2%
	40-49	49%	40.7%	57.0%
	50-59	57%	49.2%	64.3%
	60-69	51%	43.9%	58.8%
	70-79	41%	33.4%	49.6%
	80+	36%	25.4%	47.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White	50%	46.7%	53.6%
	American Indian	70%	59.9%	78.3%
	American Indian/White	69%	42.6%	87.4%
	Hispanic	50%	35.5%	64.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	46%	39.5%	53.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	51%	44.8%	57.0%
	\$75,000+	56%	51.0%	61.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	40%	26.0%	55.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	47%	41.7%	52.9%
	Some Post-High School	57%	50.9%	62.1%
	College Graduate	54%	48.9%	58.8%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	59%	55.1%	63.8%
	Self-employed	39%	30.4%	49.4%
	Unemployed	46%	30.4%	62.5%
	Homemaker	41%	24.8%	59.9%
	Student	42%	26.4%	58.6%
	Retired	41%	35.0%	46.5%
	Unable to work	64%	50.2%	75.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	56%	51.8%	60.4%
	Divorced/Separated	42%	34.3%	49.5%
	Widowed	42%	32.2%	53.0%
	Never Married	48%	41.3%	54.7%
County	Minnehaha	54%	48.4%	60.0%
	Pennington	55%	48.8%	60.4%
	Lincoln	50%	43.5%	57.1%
	Brown	52%	44.4%	58.7%
	Brookings	56%	48.3%	63.6%
	Codington	47%	42.7%	51.2%
	Meade	56%	51.7%	60.8%

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

Figure 104, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 65 percent of South Dakota residents who have experienced increased difficulty with thinking or memory (45+) have tested positive for COVID-19.

Figure 104
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Tested Positive for COVID-19 Based on
Increased Difficulty With Thinking or Memory (45 and Older), 2023



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

CURRENTLY SUFFERING LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF COVID-19 (AMONG THOSE WHO TESTED POSITIVE FOR COVID)

Definition: South Dakotans who have tested positive for COVID-19 and also have one or more long-term effects of having COVID-19.

Prevalence of Suffering Long-Term Effects of COVID-19

- South Dakota 13%
- There is no nationwide median for long-term effects of COVID-19.

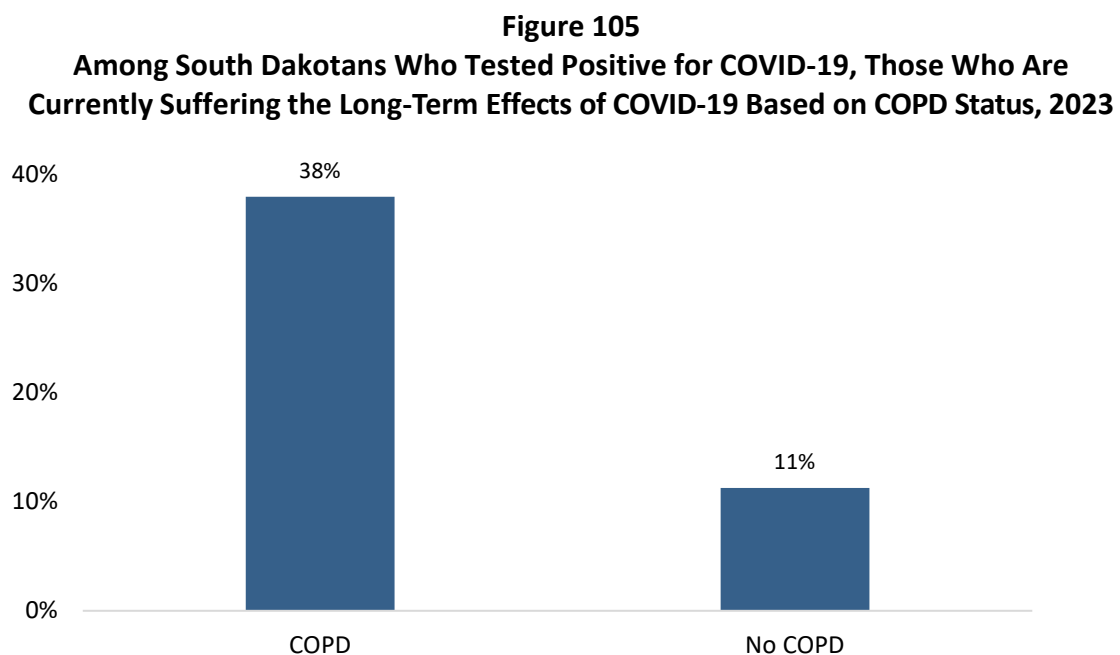
Table 60
Among South Dakotans Who Tested Positive for COVID-19, Those Who Also Reported They
Currently Suffer From Long-Term Effects of COVID-19, 2023

		2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	14%	9.9%	18.5%
	Female	12%	9.2%	15.9%
Age	18-29	15%	8.9%	23.3%
	30-39	11%	6.4%	16.9%
	40-49	17%	10.5%	27.5%
	50-59	10%	6.6%	16.1%
	60-69	11%	7.2%	16.6%
	70-79	15%	7.0%	28.8%
	80+	8%	4.6%	15.2%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	12%	9.5%	15.4%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	16%	8.9%	27.8%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	22%	14.2%	32.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	15%	10.3%	21.7%
	\$75,000+	9%	6.3%	12.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	15%	10.6%	21.9%
	Some Post-High School	14%	10.1%	19.5%
	College Graduate	9%	6.4%	13.6%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	12%	9.2%	16.0%
	Self-employed	11%	6.4%	18.6%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	*	*	*
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	11%	7.4%	15.5%
	Unable to work	9%	4.6%	17.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	12%	8.8%	15.6%
	Divorced/Separated	26%	16.0%	38.4%
	Widowed	8%	4.4%	14.0%
	Never Married	12%	7.7%	17.7%
County	Minnehaha	11%	6.8%	18.3%
	Pennington	17%	12.0%	24.7%
	Lincoln	12%	7.7%	16.9%
	Brown	10%	6.4%	15.9%
	Brookings	16%	10.1%	24.3%
	Codington	14%	9.9%	18.5%
	Meade	12%	9.2%	15.9%

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

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

Figure 105, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 38 percent of South Dakota residents who have COPD and tested positive for COVID-19, are currently suffering long-term effects of COVID-19.



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

CURRENTLY SUFFERING LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF COVID-19

Definition: South Dakotans who report having one or more long-term effects of having COVID-19.

Prevalence of Suffering Long-Term Effects of COVID-19

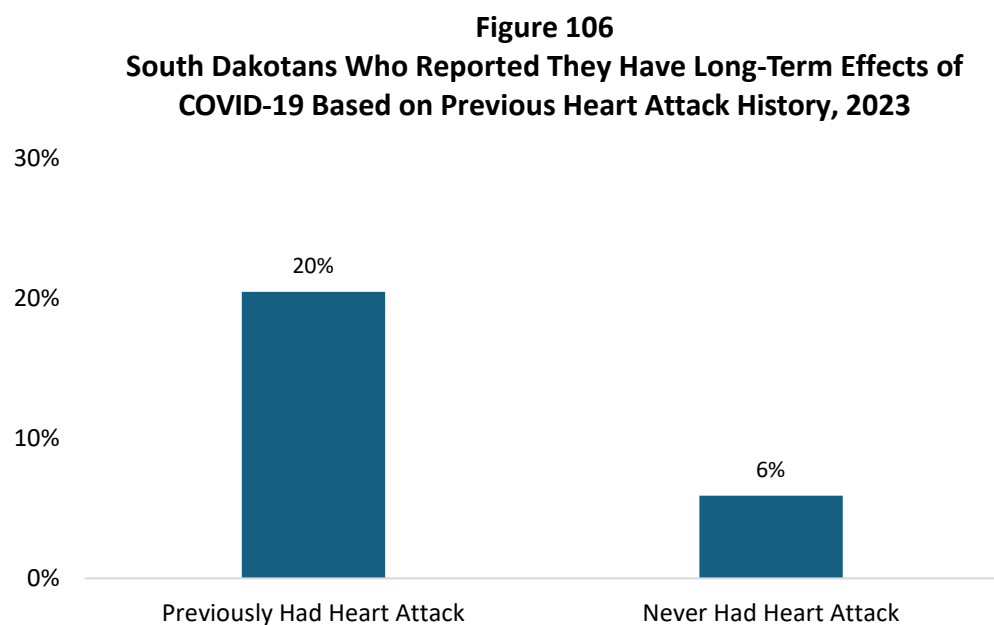
- South Dakota 7%
- There is no nationwide median for long-term effects of COVID-19.

Table 61
South Dakotans Who Are Currently Suffering Long-Term Effects of COVID-19, 2023

		2023	95% Confidence Interval	
Gender	Male	6%	4.5%	8.7%
	Female	7%	5.1%	8.9%
Age	18-29	8%	4.8%	13.1%
	30-39	6%	3.9%	10.2%
	40-49	8%	4.9%	14.0%
	50-59	6%	3.7%	9.0%
	60-69	6%	3.7%	8.3%
	70-79	6%	2.8%	12.5%
	80+	3%	1.7%	4.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White	6%	4.7%	7.7%
	American Indian	11%	6.3%	18.6%
	American Indian/White	14%	5.4%	30.9%
	Hispanic	11%	5.2%	22.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	10%	6.4%	15.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	5.2%	11.2%
	\$75,000+	5%	3.5%	7.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	4%	0.9%	13.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	4.8%	10.4%
	Some Post-High School	8%	5.7%	11.0%
	College Graduate	5%	3.4%	7.3%
Employment Status	Employed for wages	7%	5.4%	9.5%
	Self-employed	4%	2.6%	7.2%
	Unemployed	18%	6.9%	39.0%
	Homemaker	8%	2.1%	26.7%
	Student	8%	1.9%	25.2%
	Retired	4%	2.9%	6.0%
	Unable to work	6%	3.2%	10.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	4.9%	8.7%
	Divorced/Separated	10%	6.3%	16.8%
	Widowed	3%	2.0%	5.4%
	Never Married	6%	3.7%	8.6%
County	Minnehaha	6%	3.6%	10.1%
	Pennington	9%	6.3%	13.6%
	Lincoln	6%	3.8%	8.6%
	Brown	5%	3.2%	8.2%
	Brookings	9%	5.8%	13.5%
	Codington	6%	4.5%	8.7%
	Meade	7%	5.1%	8.9%

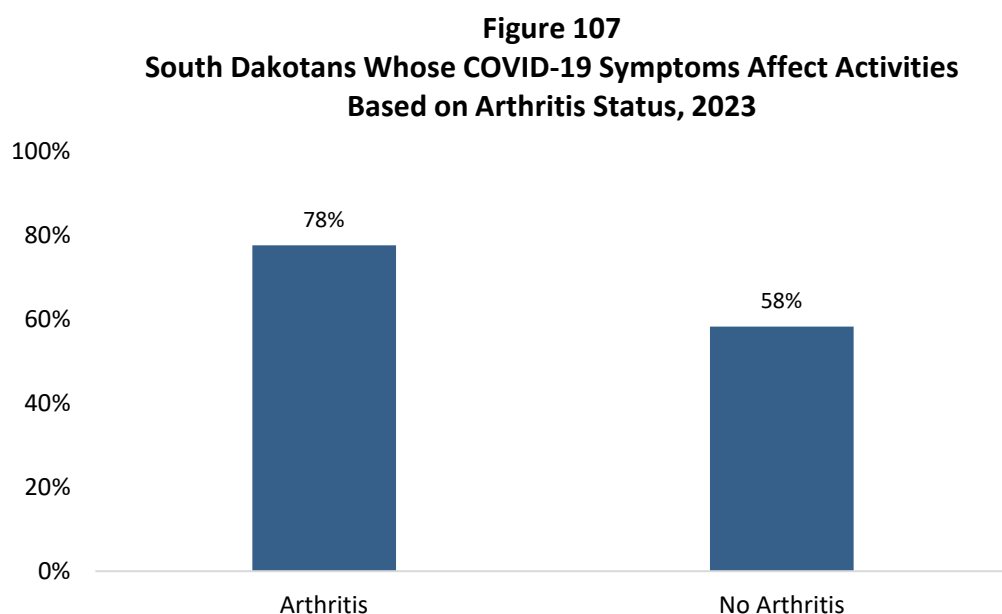
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2022-2023

Figure 106, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 20 percent of South Dakota residents who have previously had a heart attack are currently suffering long-term effects of COVID-19.



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

Figure 107, below, shows a possible association between health behaviors and health risks. For example, 78 percent of South Dakota residents who have arthritis experience COVID-19 symptoms that affect their activities.



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

APPENDIX A: DEMOGRAPHICS

APPENDIX A: DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 62
Demographics of Survey Respondents, 2023

		Total		Male		Female	
		# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %
Total		5,886	100%	2,961	100%	2,925	100%
Age	18-29	598	10%	348	12%	250	9%
	30-39	635	11%	337	11%	298	10%
	40-49	746	13%	384	13%	362	12%
	50-59	960	16%	494	17%	466	16%
	60-69	1,254	21%	656	22%	598	20%
	70-79	1,105	19%	502	17%	603	21%
	80+	588	10%	240	8%	348	12%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	4,816	82%	2,439	82%	2,377	81%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	600	10%	273	9%	327	11%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	116	2%	61	2%	55	2%
	Hispanic	168	3%	91	3%	77	3%
	Other	186	3%	97	3%	89	3%
Household Income	Less than \$10,000	123	2%	60	2%	63	2%
	\$10,000-\$14,999	130	2%	63	2%	67	2%
	\$15,000-\$19,999	180	3%	60	2%	120	4%
	\$20,000-\$24,999	259	4%	102	3%	157	5%
	\$25,000-\$34,999	606	10%	298	10%	308	11%
	\$35,000-\$49,999	718	12%	374	13%	344	12%
	\$50,000-\$74,999	878	15%	459	16%	419	15%
	\$75,000-\$99,999	753	13%	379	13%	374	13%
	\$100,000-\$149,999	658	11%	383	13%	275	10%
	\$150,000-\$199,999	232	4%	145	5%	87	3%
	\$200,000+	254	4%	168	6%	86	3%
	Not Stated	1,016	17%	427	15%	589	20%
Education	8 th Grade or Less	59	1%	37	1%	22	1%
	Some High School	201	3%	117	4%	84	3%
	High School or G.E.D.	1,554	26%	871	29%	683	23%
	Some Post-High School	1,784	30%	874	30%	910	31%
	College Graduate	2,269	39%	1,053	36%	1,216	42%
	Not Stated	19	0%	9	0%	10	0%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	2,465	42%	1,318	45%	1,147	39%
	Self-employed	685	12%	465	16%	220	8%
	Unemployed	170	3%	110	4%	60	2%
	Homemaker	181	3%	5	0%	176	6%
	Student	123	2%	66	2%	57	2%
	Retired	1,873	32%	822	28%	1,051	36%
	Unable to Work	299	5%	127	4%	172	6%
	Not Stated	63	1%	35	1%	28	1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3,287	56%	1,710	58%	1,577	54%
	Divorced/Separated	824	14%	411	14%	413	14%
	Widowed	690	12%	187	6%	503	17%
	Never Married	1,041	18%	629	21%	412	14%
	Not Stated	44	1%	24	1%	20	1%

Table 62 (continued)
Demographics of Survey Respondents, 2023

		Total		Male		Female	
		# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %	# Resp.	Col %
Phone Status	Landline	1,060	18%	403	14%	657	22%
	Cell Phone	4,826	82%	2,558	86%	2,268	78%
Home Ownership	Own Home	4,248	76%	2,105	75%	2,143	77%
	Rent Home	1,319	24%	688	25%	631	23%
Children in Household	Yes	1,458	25%	704	24%	754	26%
	No	4,327	74%	2,193	75%	2,134	73%
	Not Stated	61	1%	44	1%	17	1%
Pregnant (18-44)	Yes	14	1%	0	0%	14	1%
	No	923	97%	1	100%	922	97%
	Not Stated	10	1%	0	0%	10	1%

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

Table 63
Surveys Completed by Resident County, 2023

Resident County	Surveys Completed	% of Total Surveys	Total Adult Population	% of Total Population	# Surveyed per 1,000 Population
Total	5,886	100.0%	697,420	100.0%	8.4
Aurora	9	0.2%	2,073	0.3%	4.3
Beadle	25	0.4%	13,979	2.0%	1.8
Bennett	95	1.6%	2,277	0.3%	41.7
Bon Homme	12	0.2%	5,697	0.8%	2.1
Brookings	577	9.8%	28,513	4.1%	20.2
Brown	474	8.1%	28,884	4.1%	16.4
Brule	13	0.2%	4,007	0.6%	3.2
Buffalo	37	0.6%	1,197	0.2%	30.9
Butte	43	0.7%	8,174	1.2%	5.3
Campbell	9	0.2%	1,094	0.2%	8.2
Charles Mix	11	0.2%	6,401	0.9%	1.7
Clark	18	0.3%	2,819	0.4%	6.4
Clay	32	0.5%	12,763	1.8%	2.5
Codington	409	6.9%	22,438	3.2%	18.2
Corson	74	1.3%	2,464	0.4%	30.0
Custer	23	0.4%	7,850	1.1%	2.9
Davison	33	0.6%	15,293	2.2%	2.2
Day	23	0.4%	4,249	0.6%	5.4
Deuel	24	0.4%	3,280	0.5%	7.3
Dewey	141	2.4%	3,180	0.5%	44.3
Douglas	7	0.1%	2,065	0.3%	3.4
Edmunds	28	0.5%	3,140	0.5%	8.9
Fall River	25	0.4%	6,194	0.9%	4.0
Faulk	13	0.2%	1,581	0.2%	8.2
Grant	31	0.5%	5,865	0.8%	5.3
Gregory	13	0.2%	3,034	0.4%	4.3
Haakon	24	0.4%	1,404	0.2%	17.1
Hamlin	35	0.6%	4,294	0.6%	8.2
Hand	0	0.0%	2,369	0.3%	0.0
Hanson	7	0.1%	2,506	0.4%	2.8
Harding	12	0.2%	1,009	0.1%	11.9
Hughes	21	0.4%	13,336	1.9%	1.6
Hutchinson	13	0.2%	5,430	0.8%	2.4
Hyde	3	0.1%	913	0.1%	3.3
Jackson	80	1.4%	1,799	0.3%	44.5
Jerauld	1	0.0%	1,275	0.2%	0.8
Jones	7	0.1%	664	0.1%	10.5
Kingsbury	13	0.2%	3,947	0.6%	3.3
Lake	23	0.4%	8,766	1.3%	2.6
Lawrence	477	8.1%	23,472	3.4%	20.3
Lincoln	541	9.2%	54,161	7.8%	10.0
Lyman	8	0.1%	2,689	0.4%	3.0
McCook	20	0.3%	4,149	0.6%	4.8
McPherson	10	0.2%	1,826	0.3%	5.5
Marshall	13	0.2%	3,294	0.5%	3.9
Meade	506	8.6%	24,546	3.5%	20.6
Mellette	48	0.8%	1,291	0.2%	37.2
Miner	2	0.0%	1,744	0.3%	1.1
Minnehaha	621	10.6%	154,695	22.2%	4.0
Moody	13	0.2%	4,742	0.7%	2.7
Oglala Lakota	201	3.4%	8,652	1.2%	23.2
Pennington	632	10.7%	90,529	13.0%	7.0
Perkins	21	0.4%	2,172	0.3%	9.7
Potter	6	0.1%	1,889	0.3%	3.2
Roberts	27	0.5%	7,288	1.0%	3.7
Sanborn	4	0.1%	1,801	0.3%	2.2

Table 63 (continued) Surveys Completed by Resident County, 2023					
Resident County	Surveys Completed	% of Total Surveys	Total Adult Population	% of Total Population	# Surveyed per 1,000 Population
Spink	8	0.1%	4,773	0.7%	1.7
Stanley	7	0.1%	2,361	0.3%	3.0
Sully	3	0.1%	1,195	0.2%	2.5
Todd	139	2.4%	5,411	0.8%	25.7
Tripp	11	0.2%	4,341	0.6%	2.5
Turner	13	0.2%	6,748	1.0%	1.9
Union	27	0.5%	13,101	1.9%	2.1
Walworth	15	0.3%	4,009	0.6%	3.7
Yankton	20	0.3%	18,574	2.7%	1.1
Ziebach	55	0.9%	1,744	0.3%	31.5

Source: South Dakota Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2023
2023 Population Estimates, United States Census Bureau

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

2023 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 source of your primary health insurance?

- 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

What type of physical activity or exercise did you spend the most time doing during the past month?

__ __ Specify from Physical Activity Coding List

Don't know/ Not Sure

Refused

How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity during the past month?

1__ Times per week

2__ Times per month

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?

_:__ Hours and minutes

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

What other type of physical activity gave you the next most exercise during the past month?

__ __ Specify from Physical Activity List

No other activity

Don't know/ Not Sure

Refused

How many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity during the past month?

1__ Times per week

2__ Times per month

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?

_:__ Hours and minutes

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

During the past month, how many times per week or per month did you do physical activities or exercises to strengthen your muscles?

1__ Times per week

2__ Times per month

Never

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

HYPERTENSION AWARENESS

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

1 Yes

2 Yes, but female told only during pregnancy Go to next section

3 No

- 4 Told borderline high or pre-hypertensive or elevated blood pressure
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

Are you currently taking prescription medicine for your high blood pressure?

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

CHOLESTEROL AWARENESS

Cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. About how long has it been since you last had your cholesterol checked?

- 1 Never (Go to the next section)
2 Within the past year (anytime less than one year ago)
3 Within the past 2 years (1 year but less than 2 years ago)
4 Within the past 3 years (2 years but less than 3 years ago)
5 Within the past 4 years (3 years but less than 4 years ago)
6 Within the past 5 years (4 years but less than 5 years ago)
8 5 or more years ago
Don't know/ Not sure
Refused

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your cholesterol is high? By other health professional we mean nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, or some other licensed health professional.

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

Are you currently taking medicine prescribed by your doctor or other health professional for your cholesterol?

- 1 Yes
2 No
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

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]

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

FALLS

In the past 12 months, how many times have you fallen? Read if necessary: By a fall, we mean when a person unintentionally comes to rest on the ground or another lower level.

- Number of times
None (Go to Next Section)
Don't know / Not sure
Refused

How many of these falls caused an injury that limited your regular activities for at least a day or caused you to go to see a doctor?

- Number of falls [76 = 76 or more]
None
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
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 Not at all (right now)
- 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
- 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

Have you ever had a pneumonia shot also known as a pneumococcal vaccine?

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

Have you ever had the shingles or zoster 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
- 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

SEAT BELT USE/DRINKING AND DRIVING

How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car? Would you say—

Read:

- 1 Always
- 2 Nearly always
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Seldom
- 5 Never
- 7 Don't know / Not sure

Do not read:

Never drive or ride in a car (Go to next section)

Refused

During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven when you've had perhaps too much to drink?

-- Number of times

None

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

LONG-TERM COVID EFFECTS

Have you ever tested positive for COVID-19 (using a rapid point-of-care test, self-test, or laboratory test) or been told by a doctor or other health care provider that you have or had COVID-19? Positive tests include antibody or blood testing as well as other forms of testing for COVID, such as nasal swabbing or throat swabbing including home tests.

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Do you currently have symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having coronavirus or COVID-19?

1 Yes

2 No

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

Do these long-term symptoms reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities compared with the time before you had COVID-19?

Please read:

1 Yes, a lot

2 Yes, a little

3 Not at all

Don't know / Not sure

Refused

PREDIABETES

When was the last time you had a blood test for high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional?

- 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
- Never
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that you had prediabetes or borderline diabetes?

- 1 Yes
- 2 Yes, during pregnancy
- 3 No
- Don't know / Not sure
- Refused

COGNITIVE DECLINE

The next few questions ask about difficulties in thinking or memory that can make a big difference in everyday activities. We want to know how these difficulties may have impacted you.

During the past 12 months, have you experienced difficulties with thinking or memory that are happening more often or are getting worse?

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

Are you worried about these difficulties with thinking or memory?

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

Have you or anyone else discussed your difficulties with thinking or memory with a health care provider?

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

During the past 12 months, have your difficulties with thinking or memory interfered with day-to-day activities, such as managing medications, paying bills, or keeping track of appointments?

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

During the past 12 months, have your difficulties with thinking or memory interfered with your ability to work or volunteer?

- 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

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

What kind of work do you do? For example, registered nurse, janitor, cashier, auto mechanic.

_____ Record answer

Refused

What kind of business or industry do you work in? For example, hospital, elementary school, clothing manufacturing, restaurant

_____ Record answer

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

SUBSTANCE ABUSE MENTAL HEALTH

Are you now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?

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

Have you ever been treated or are you currently being treated by a health care professional for substance abuse?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 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

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH EQUITY

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

How often did the food that you bought not last, and you didn't have money to get more? Was that...

- 1 Always
- 2 Usually
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- Don't know/not sure
- Refused

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

Has a lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living?

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

ADVANCE DIRECTIVE

An advance directive is a document that states what kind of health care treatment you would like to receive, or not want to receive, if you could not speak for yourself. Have you completed an advance directive?

- 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

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.