

Tobacco Use

CIGARETTE SMOKING

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

Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking

- South Dakota 15.4%
- Nationwide median 17.3%

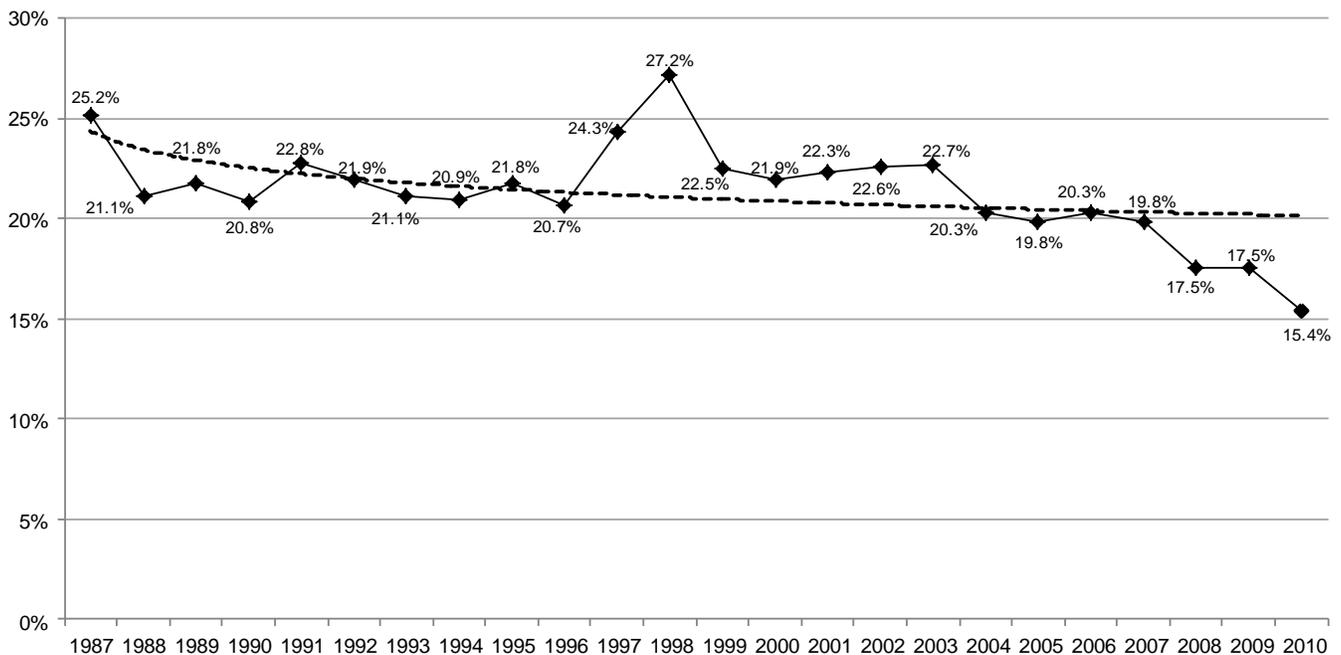
South Dakota Department of Health 2010 Initiative

Reduce the percent of adults who smoke cigarettes to 18 percent.

Trend Analysis

This question hit its peak in 1998 with 27.2 percent of respondents stating they currently smoke. In 2010 the percent of respondents who stated they currently smoke reached an all-time low of 15.4 percent. As of 2010, South Dakota had met the *South Dakota Department of Health 2010 Initiative* goal of 18 percent.

Figure 8
Percent of Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 1987-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-2010

Table 8
Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2010

	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	6,695	15.4	(14.0-16.9)	2,644	17.1	(14.9-19.5)	4,051	13.7	(12.1-15.5)
Age									
18-24	210	24.1	(17.6-32.0)	102	26.5	(17.1-38.5)	108	21.5	(13.6-32.2)
25-34	578	19.2	(15.5-23.4)	241	22.5	(16.9-29.3)	337	15.7	(11.5-20.9)
35-44	779	13.8	(11.0-17.2)	308	15.2	(10.7-21.1)	471	12.3	(9.4-16.0)
45-54	1,288	16.5	(14.2-19.2)	548	16.3	(12.9-20.4)	740	16.8	(13.7-20.4)
55-64	1,458	14.3	(12.2-16.7)	613	16.1	(12.7-20.1)	845	12.5	(10.0-15.5)
65-74	1,165	9.8	(8.0-12.1)	467	10.0	(7.2-13.7)	698	9.7	(7.4-12.6)
75+	1,181	4.5	(3.3-6.1)	357	4.4	(2.5-7.6)	824	4.5	(3.1-6.6)
Race									
White	5,675	13.4	(12.0-14.9)	2,249	15.3	(13.1-17.9)	3,426	11.6	(10.0-13.3)
American Indian	776	51.1	(43.9-58.3)	298	54.1	(44.3-63.5)	478	48.5	(38.0-59.1)
Region									
Southeast	1,345	11.9	(9.7-14.5)	527	12.8	(9.3-17.5)	818	10.9	(8.6-13.8)
Northeast	1,438	13.2	(10.9-15.8)	563	15.5	(11.9-20.0)	875	11.0	(8.6-14.1)
Central	1,288	14.2	(10.7-18.6)	505	13.4	(9.5-18.6)	783	14.9	(9.7-22.3)
West	1,327	19.1	(15.9-22.7)	539	21.4	(16.5-27.1)	788	16.6	(12.8-21.2)
American Indian Counties	1,297	38.4	(33.5-43.5)	510	42.7	(35.0-50.8)	787	33.8	(28.5-39.5)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	654	31.7	(25.4-38.7)	228	34.5	(24.0-46.7)	426	29.1	(22.6-36.6)
\$15,000-\$19,999	420	32.5	(25.6-40.2)	151	37.9	(26.0-51.4)	269	27.8	(20.4-36.5)
\$20,000-\$24,999	562	25.3	(19.6-32.0)	216	24.9	(16.8-35.1)	346	25.6	(18.1-34.9)
\$25,000-\$34,999	771	23.9	(18.5-30.3)	335	29.1	(20.8-39.1)	436	17.1	(12.1-23.4)
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,005	15.1	(11.9-19.0)	424	15.6	(11.0-21.7)	581	14.6	(10.5-19.9)
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,023	8.6	(6.7-10.9)	438	9.4	(6.7-13.1)	585	7.7	(5.4-10.9)
\$75,000+	1,175	7.8	(5.7-10.4)	557	9.0	(5.9-13.5)	618	6.4	(4.3-9.4)
Education									
Less than High School	604	30.6	(24.0-38.0)	271	33.7	(24.6-44.3)	333	25.3	(18.0-34.2)
High School or G.E.D.	2,176	20.4	(17.5-23.6)	890	24.0	(19.4-29.3)	1,286	16.6	(13.5-20.1)
Some Post-High School	1,870	15.6	(13.2-18.4)	687	14.9	(11.5-19.1)	1,183	16.2	(12.9-20.1)
College Graduate	2,035	7.1	(5.7-8.7)	793	7.1	(5.1-9.8)	1,242	7.0	(5.2-9.3)
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	4,034	11.1	(9.8-12.5)	1,728	12.3	(10.3-14.6)	2,306	9.9	(8.3-11.7)
Divorced/Separated	848	36.9	(32.1-42.1)	343	40.1	(32.0-48.7)	505	34.1	(28.7-40.0)
Widowed	1,061	10.1	(7.9-12.9)	165	10.5	(6.2-17.2)	896	10.1	(7.6-13.2)
Never Married	742	25.6	(20.5-31.5)	404	26.7	(19.8-34.9)	338	24.1	(17.1-32.9)
Children Status									
Children in Household	1,167	18.0	(15.1-21.2)	439	18.8	(14.6-23.8)	728	17.3	(13.6-21.7)
No Children in Household	399	20.9	(15.5-27.6)	211	26.1	(18.1-36.1)	188	12.6	(8.2-19.0)

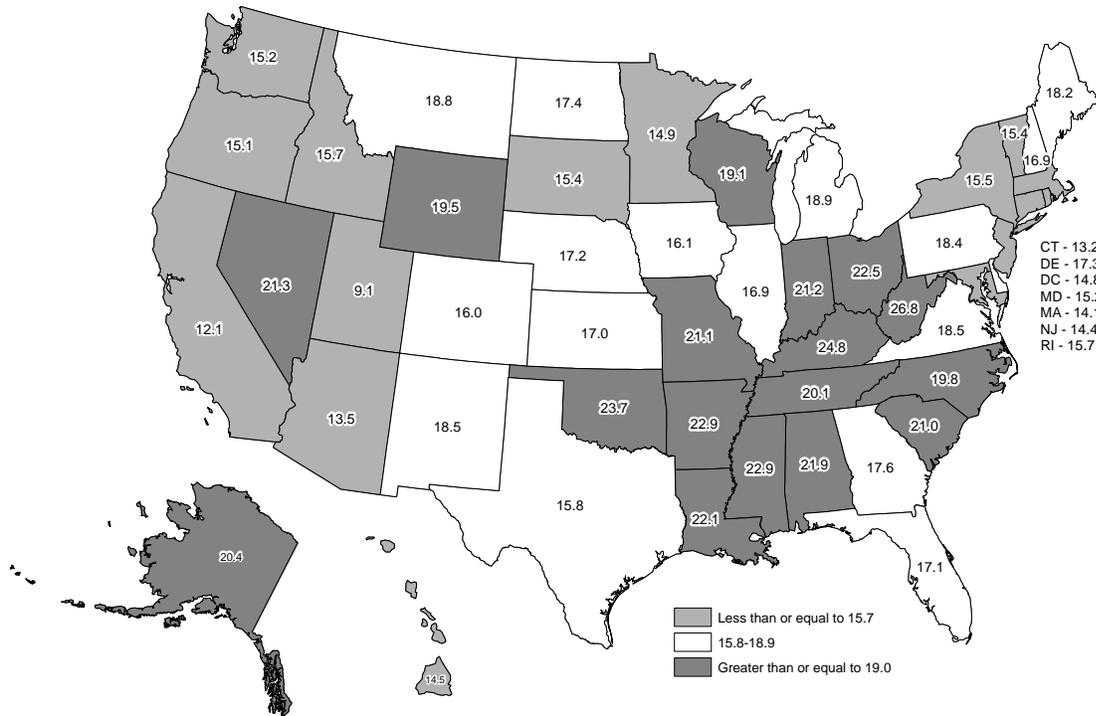
Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2010

National Statistics

The national median for respondents who currently smoke cigarettes was 17.3 percent. South Dakota had 15.4 percent of respondents who currently smoke cigarettes. Utah had the lowest percent of respondents who currently smoke cigarettes with 9.1 percent, while West Virginia had the highest with 26.8 percent.

Figure 9
Nationally, Respondents Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2010

The percentage of respondents who tried to stop smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking hit its peak in the 2009-2010 survey years with 57.9 percent. Overall, the percent of respondents who tried to stop smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking has been increasing except from 2002 through 2005 when it decreased from 57.4 percent to 53.6 percent, respectively. Table 9, below, displays this.

Survey Year	# of Respondents	Percent
2009-2010	2,194	57.9
2008-2009	2,331	57.2
2007-2008	2,476	57.5
2006-2007	2,542	56.9
2005-2006	2,564	55.0
2004-2005	2,531	53.6
2003-2004	2,356	55.7
2002-2003	2,109	57.4
2001-2002	2,049	56.4
2000-2001	1,918	52.2

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2010

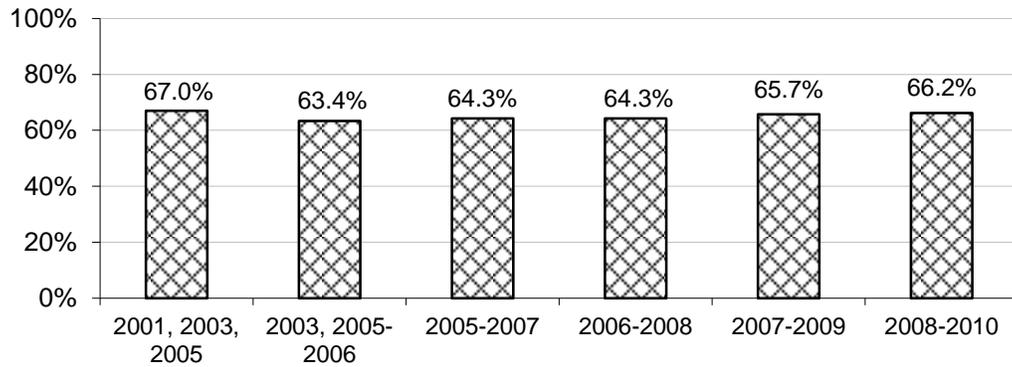
Table 10, below, shows the percent of current cigarette smokers for the last 11 years by the type of health insurance they have. The Indian Health Service again had the highest percent of current smokers from 2006-2010 with 51 percent. Medicaid or medical assistance with 48 percent and none with 41 percent rounded out the top three.

Type of Health Insurance	2006-2010	2005-2009	2004-2008	2003-2007	2002-2006	2001-2005	2000-2004
The Indian Health Service	51%	53%	54%	54%	52%	52%	53%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	48%	47%	47%	51%	51%	49%	51%
None	41%	41%	41%	43%	43%	44%	44%
Medicare	36%	37%	40%	39%	41%	39%	38%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA	22%	22%	24%	26%	28%	28%	28%
Employer Based Coverage	15%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%
Private Health Insurance Plan	10%	12%	12%	13%	14%	16%	15%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2000-2010

Figure 10, on the next page, shows the percent of respondents who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months by a health professional. Overall, the percent of respondents who have been advised to quit smoking has remained steady since 2001.

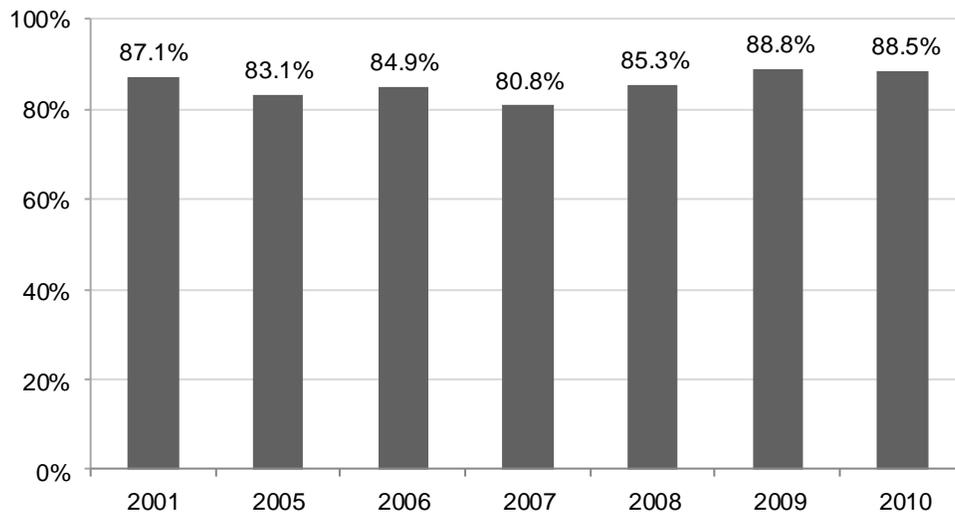
Figure 10
Percent of Respondents Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, 2001, 2003, and 2005-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001, 2003, and 2005-2010

Figure 11, below, shows the respondents' place of work official smoking policy where smoking is not allowed in any work areas. Since 2001, the majority of respondents stated that smoking was not allowed in any work areas with an all-time high of 88.8 percent in 2009.

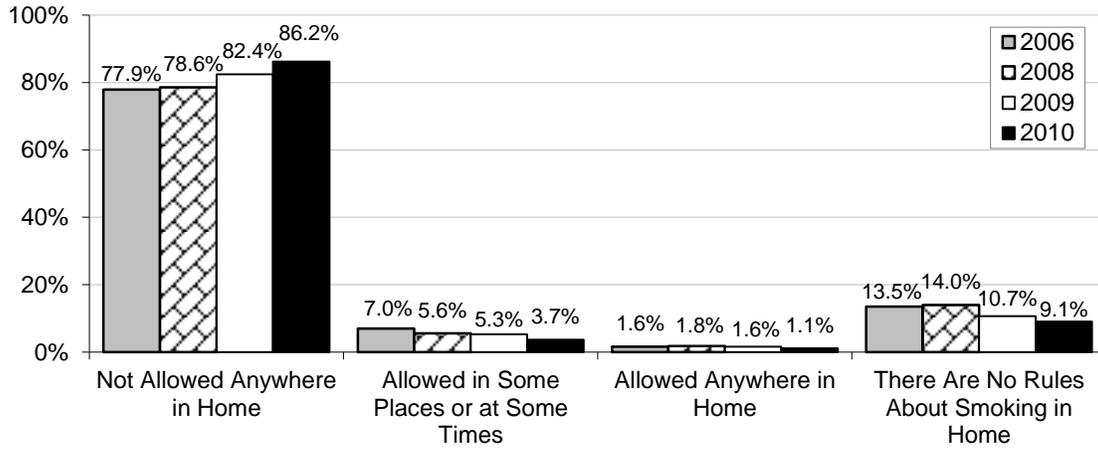
Figure 11
Respondents' Place of Work Where Smoking is Not Allowed in Any Work Areas, 2001, and 2005-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2001, and 2005-2010

Figure 12, below, shows the respondents' rules about smoking inside their homes. The majority of respondents stated that smoking was not allowed anywhere in their homes.

Figure 12
Respondents' Rules About Smoking Inside the Home, 2006, 2008-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2006, 2008-2010

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

Definition: Respondents who report that they use chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days.

Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco

- South Dakota 5.6%
- There is no nationwide median for smokeless tobacco

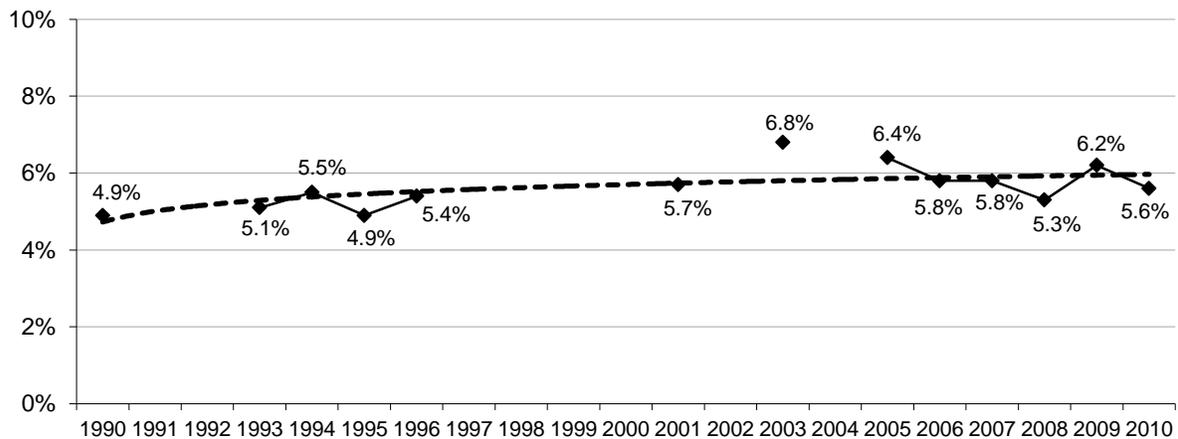
Healthy People 2010 Objective

There was no stated Healthy People 2010 Objective for smokeless tobacco use.

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of respondents who use smokeless tobacco has been increasing since the question was first asked in 1987. From 2008 to 2009 there was a sharp increase in smokeless tobacco use from 5.3 percent to 6.2 percent, respectively.

Figure 13
Percent of Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco,
1990, 1993-1996, 2001, 2003, and 2005-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1990, 1993-1996, 2001, 2003, and 2005-2010

**Table 11
Respondents Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2010**

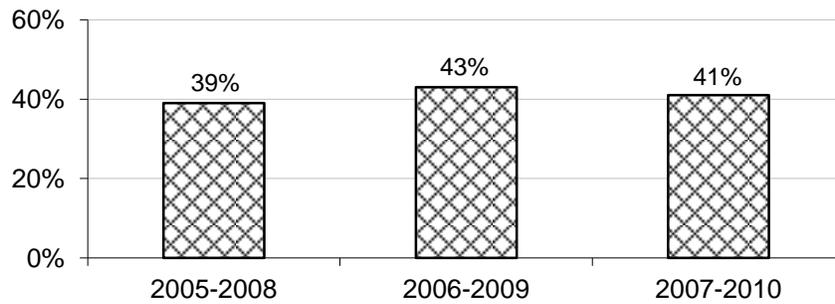
	Total			Male			Female		
	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI	# Resp.	%	95% CI
Total	6,720	5.6	(4.6-6.7)	2,654	10.4	(8.6-12.4)	4,066	0.9	(0.4-2.0)
Age									
18-24	210	12.0	(7.3-19.2)	102	20.0	(11.8-31.7)	108	3.4	(0.7-14.8)
25-34	581	4.8	(3.2-7.1)	242	8.1	(5.2-12.5)	339	1.1	(0.5-2.8)
35-44	782	9.8	(7.4-12.9)	309	18.4	(13.8-24.0)	473	1.0	(0.4-2.4)
45-54	1,292	5.0	(3.7-6.7)	548	9.8	(7.2-13.2)	744	0.1	(0.0-0.4)
55-64	1,467	2.8	(1.9-4.1)	618	5.2	(3.4-7.7)	849	0.3	(0.1-1.3)
65-74	1,168	1.9	(1.2-3.2)	468	3.6	(2.1-6.0)	700	0.4	(0.1-1.9)
75+	1,184	0.8	(0.4-1.6)	359	1.6	(0.7-3.3)	825	0.3	(0.1-1.9)
Race									
White	5,692	5.3	(4.3-6.4)	2,256	10.3	(8.5-12.6)	3,436	0.3	(0.1-0.6)
American Indian	784	12.3	(6.9-21.0)	301	13.8	(8.3-21.9)	483	11.0	(3.6-29.2)
Region									
Southeast	1,351	3.7	(2.5-5.4)	530	7.4	(5.0-10.8)	821	0.1	(0.0-0.6)
Northeast	1,441	5.2	(3.6-7.5)	564	10.3	(7.1-14.8)	877	0.6	(0.2-1.7)
Central	1,291	8.1	(5.0-12.7)	507	13.4	(9.1-19.3)	784	3.1	(0.5-17.4)
West	1,332	6.5	(4.3-9.7)	540	11.9	(7.8-17.7)	792	0.7	(0.2-2.0)
American Indian Counties	1,305	11.5	(8.8-14.9)	513	17.5	(12.7-23.6)	792	5.1	(3.2-7.9)
Household Income									
Less than \$15,000	659	5.6	(3.5-9.0)	230	10.6	(6.2-17.5)	429	1.1	(0.4-3.1)
\$15,000-\$19,999	421	5.0	(2.2-11.1)	152	8.9	(3.5-21.2)	269	1.6	(0.3-7.5)
\$20,000-\$24,999	564	4.3	(2.1-8.3)	217	8.5	(4.1-16.8)	347	0.5	(0.1-2.3)
\$25,000-\$34,999	773	6.1	(3.5-10.4)	336	10.5	(6.0-17.7)	437	0.4	(0.1-2.6)
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,007	6.1	(4.1-8.9)	425	11.0	(7.4-16.2)	582	0.4	(0.2-0.8)
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,027	4.6	(3.1-6.6)	438	8.7	(5.9-12.7)	589	0.4	(0.1-1.8)
\$75,000+	1,179	5.3	(3.7-7.6)	558	9.7	(6.7-13.8)	621	0.3	(0.1-1.6)
Education									
Less than High School	606	10.6	(5.8-18.6)	271	15.8	(8.4-27.6)	335	1.9	(0.6-6.1)
High School or G.E.D.	2,184	7.2	(5.4-9.6)	895	13.1	(9.7-17.5)	1,289	0.9	(0.5-1.8)
Some Post-High School	1,879	5.8	(4.1-8.1)	692	10.9	(7.9-14.9)	1,187	1.6	(0.4-6.2)
College Graduate	2,041	2.7	(1.9-3.9)	793	5.6	(3.9-8.0)	1,248	0.1	(0.0-0.2)
Marital Status									
Married/Unmarried Couple	4,050	4.8	(3.9-5.8)	1,736	8.9	(7.2-10.9)	2,314	0.6	(0.3-1.1)
Divorced/Separated	851	6.6	(4.3-9.9)	343	13.8	(9.1-20.4)	508	0.1	(0.0-0.6)
Widowed	1,063	0.5	(0.2-1.3)	165	1.8	(0.4-6.9)	898	0.2	(0.0-0.6)
Never Married	745	10.2	(6.6-15.5)	406	15.2	(9.7-23.0)	339	3.3	(0.8-13.0)
Children Status									
Children in Household	1,172	7.8	(5.9-10.3)	441	14.0	(10.6-18.4)	731	2.1	(0.8-5.6)
No Children in Household	400	10.3	(6.3-16.5)	211	16.7	(10.2-26.2)	189	0.4	(0.1-1.3)

Note: *Results based on sample sizes less than 100 have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2010

Figure 14, below, shows the percent of respondents whose doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised them to stop using smokeless tobacco. The percent of respondents advised to quit using smokeless tobacco has increased from 39 percent in the combined years of 2005-2008 to 41 percent in the combined years of 2007-2010.

Figure 14
Percent of Respondents Advised to Quit Using Smokeless Tobacco by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional, 2005-2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2005-2010