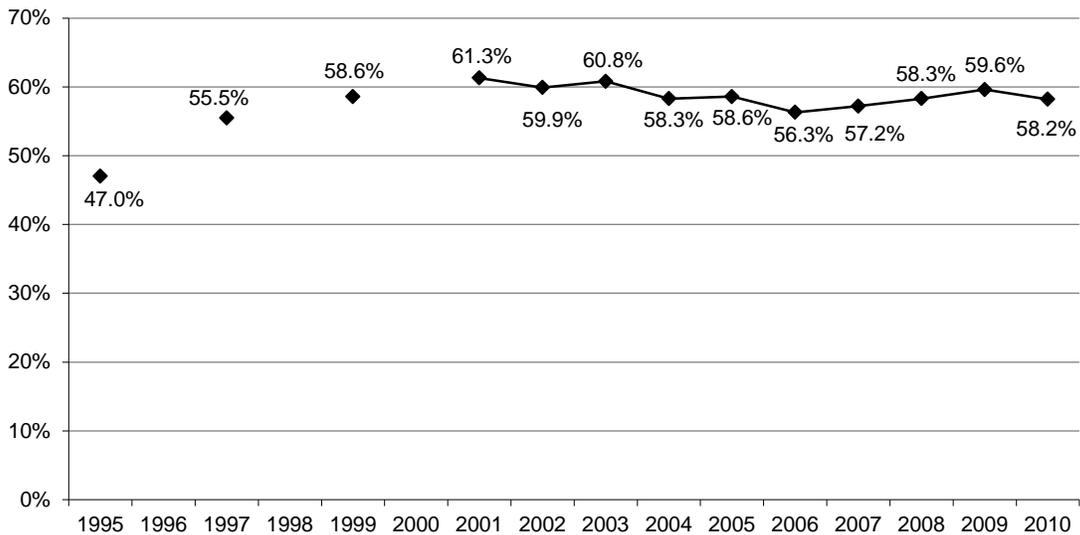# *Alcohol Use*

DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

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

Prevalence of Drinking in Past 30 Days

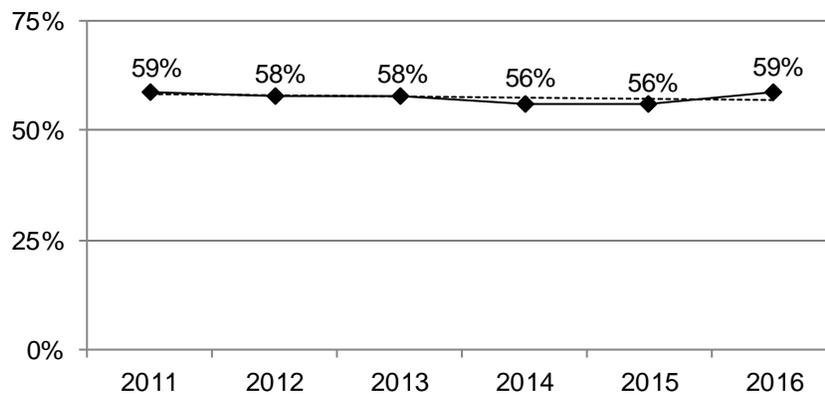o   South Dakota 59%
o   Nationwide median 55%

Figure 83
Percent of Respondents Who Drank Alcohol in the Past 30 Days,
1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2010

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2010

Figure 84
Percent of Respondents Who Drank Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2016

Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 48
Respondents Who Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days, 2012-2016

		2012-2016	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	64%	62.6%	65.3%
	Female	51%	49.7%	52.2%
Age	18-29	60%	57.6%	62.4%
	30-39	64%	61.9%	66.8%
	40-49	65%	62.9%	67.6%
	50-59	61%	59.2%	63.1%
	60-69	53%	51.3%	55.3%
	70-79	43%	40.6%	45.5%
	80+	29%	26.6%	32.5%
Race	White	59%	58.5%	60.4%
	American Indian	40%	36.4%	43.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	47%	38.9%	55.5%
	Non-Hispanic	58%	56.7%	58.6%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	47%	45.6%	49.0%
	$35,000-$74,999	63%	61.6%	64.8%
	$75,000+	74%	72.7%	75.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	37%	33.7%	40.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	51%	49.6%	53.0%
	Some Post-High School	62%	60.1%	63.2%
	College Graduate	68%	66.9%	69.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	65%	63.8%	66.3%
	Self-employed	65%	62.4%	67.6%
	Unemployed	48%	43.0%	53.0%
	Homemaker	42%	38.3%	46.6%
	Student	50%	44.9%	55.5%
	Retired	45%	43.5%	47.0%
	Unable to Work	27%	23.9%	30.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	62%	60.8%	63.0%
	Divorced/Separated	54%	50.9%	56.1%
	Widowed	34%	31.8%	36.9%
	Never Married	55%	52.5%	57.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	60%	58.9%	60.9%
	Rent Home	53%	50.7%	54.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	61%	59.3%	63.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	64%	61.8%	66.8%
Phone Status	Landline	51%	49.5%	52.2%
	Cell Phone	63%	61.4%	63.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	10%	4.8%	19.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	59%	56.5%	61.0%
County	Minnehaha	59%	56.9%	61.7%
	Pennington	56%	53.8%	59.0%
	Lincoln	62%	58.9%	65.9%
	Brown	60%	56.1%	64.0%
	Brookings	60%	55.6%	65.2%
	Codington	57%	52.5%	60.8%
	Meade	56%	52.3%	60.3%
	Lawrence	61%	57.6%	64.5%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than females.

Age Alcohol use increases with age until the 40s when it peaks. After that, it decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.

Race Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than American Indians.

Ethnicity Non-Hispanics show a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than Hispanics.

Household Income Alcohol use increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases as the $35,000-$74,999 and $75,000+ income groups are reached.

Education Alcohol use increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.

Employment Those who are employed for wages or self-employed demonstrate a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are unable to work show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status Those who are married exhibit a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.

Home Ownership Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who rent their home.

Children Status Children in the household do not seem to affect alcohol use by the adults.

Phone Status Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who use a landline phone.

Pregnancy Status Females who are not pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who are pregnant.

County There seems to be no county difference with regard to alcohol use.
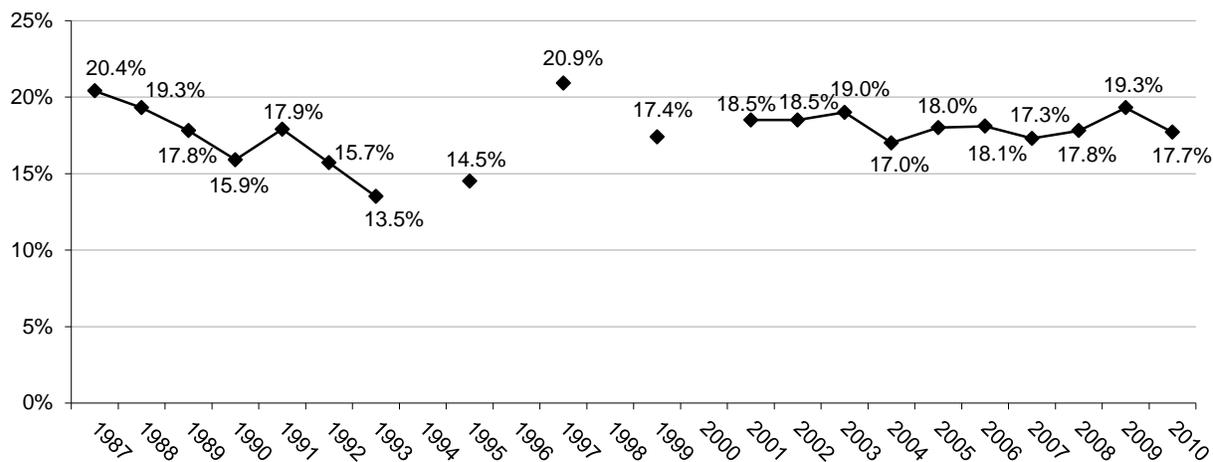
BINGE DRINKING

Definition: Male respondents who report having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion or female respondents who have four or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month.
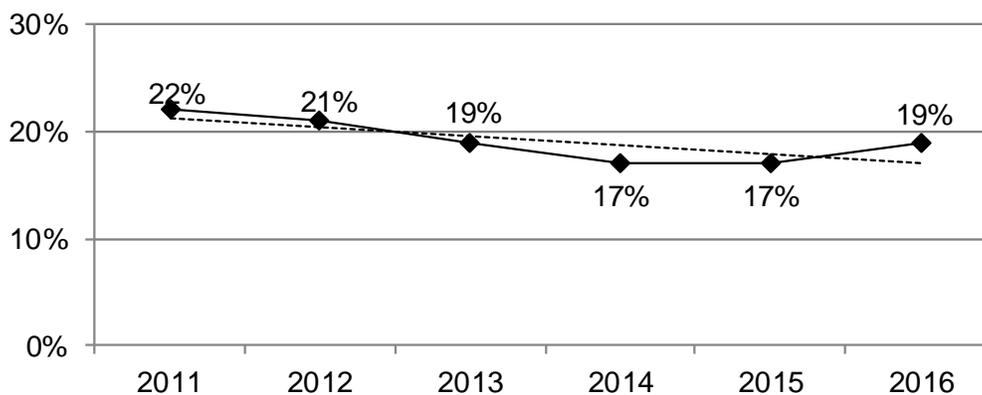
Prevalence of Binge Drinking

o South Dakota 19%
o Nationwide median 17%

Figure 85
Percent of Respondents Who Engage in Binge Drinking,
1987-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2010

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-1993, 1995,
1997, 1999, and 2001-2010

Figure 86
Percent of Respondents Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2011-2016

Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to
2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

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Table 49 Respondents Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2012-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	24%	23.1%	25.5%
	Female	13%	12.3%	14.1%
Age	18-29	32%	29.7%	34.1%
	30-39	25%	23.3%	27.4%
	40-49	22%	19.9%	23.9%
	50-59	16%	14.8%	17.9%
	60-69	9%	8.0%	10.4%
	70-79	3%	2.3%	3.9%
	80+	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%
Race	White	18%	17.6%	19.2%
	American Indian	23%	20.3%	26.5%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	17%	11.1%	23.8%
	Non-Hispanic	19%	18.0%	19.5%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	19%	17.2%	19.9%
	$35,000-$74,999	20%	18.4%	21.1%
	$75,000+	22%	20.7%	23.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	15%	12.3%	17.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	16.2%	18.9%
	Some Post-High School	20%	19.2%	21.8%
	College Graduate	19%	18.2%	20.7%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	23%	22.4%	24.6%
	Self-employed	20%	17.9%	22.3%
	Unemployed	24%	19.9%	28.4%
	Homemaker	10%	7.9%	13.9%
	Student	26%	21.6%	30.1%
	Retired	5%	4.0%	5.6%
	Unable to Work	9%	7.2%	11.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	17%	15.9%	17.7%
	Divorced/Separated	20%	18.2%	22.5%
	Widowed	4%	3.2%	5.5%
	Never Married	28%	26.2%	30.2%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	16%	15.6%	17.2%
	Rent Home	26%	23.8%	27.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	24%	22.0%	25.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	34%	31.8%	36.4%
Phone Status	Landline	12%	10.8%	12.5%
	Cell Phone	24%	23.2%	25.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	4%	0.9%	14.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	22%	19.9%	23.5%
County	Minnehaha	19%	17.1%	20.9%
	Pennington	16%	13.6%	17.7%
	Lincoln	22%	19.1%	25.9%
	Brown	18%	15.3%	22.1%
	Brookings	21%	17.2%	25.8%
	Codington	17%	14.3%	20.8%
	Meade	15%	12.7%	18.6%
	Lawrence	19%	16.0%	21.8%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender   Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than females.

Age   Binge drinking decreases as age increases with significant decreases at almost all age groups.

Race   American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than whites.

Ethnicity   There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to binge drinking.

Household Income   Binge drinking increases as household income increases.

Education   There seems to be no education level difference with regard to binge drinking.

Employment   Those who are employed for wages, unemployed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status   Those who have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.

Home Ownership   Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who own their home.

Children Status   Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who have children.

Phone Status   Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who use a landline phone.

Pregnancy Status   Females who are not pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who are pregnant.

County   Lincoln county demonstrates a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while Pennington and Meade counties show a very low prevalence.
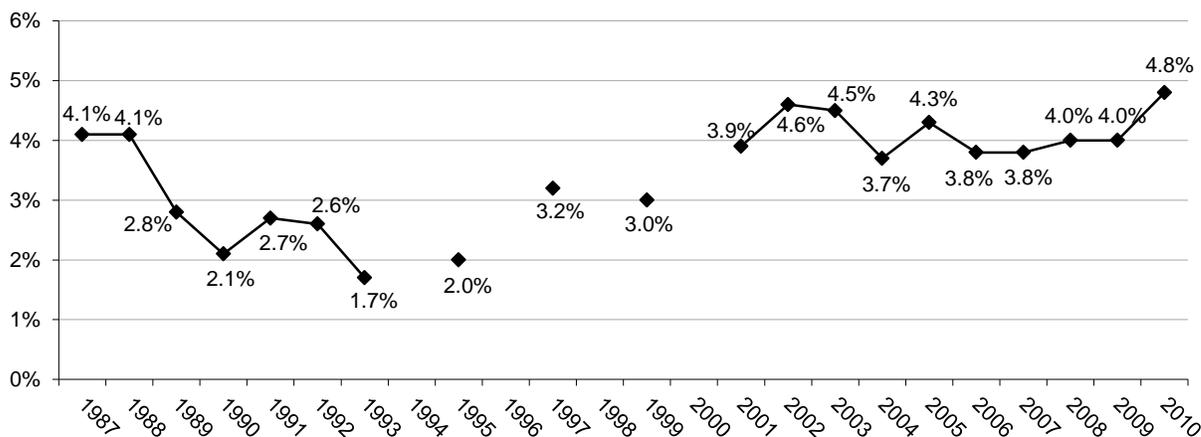
HEAVY DRINKING

Definition: Male respondents who report having more than 2 drinks per day, or female respondents who report having more than 1 drink per day.
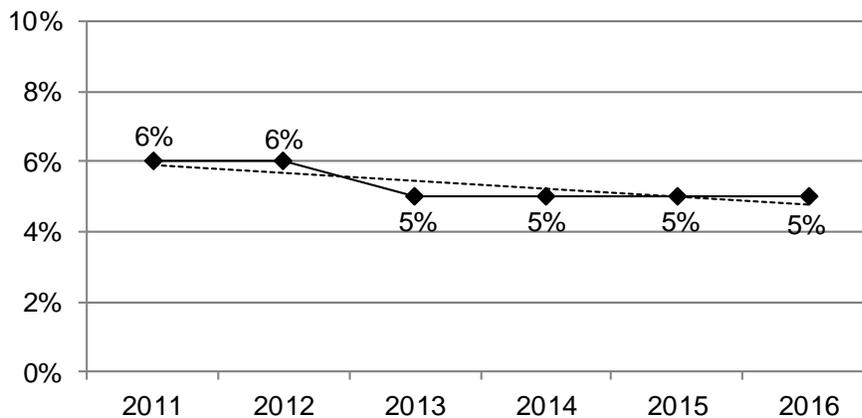
Prevalence of Heavy Drinking

o   South Dakota 5%
o   Nationwide median 6%

Figure 87
Percent of Respondents Who Engage in Heavy Drinking,
1987-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2010

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1987-1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2001-2010

Figure 88
Percent of Respondents Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2011-2016

Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 50
Respondents Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2012-2016

		2012-2016	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.4%	6.6%
	Female	5%	4.1%	5.1%
Age	18-29	7%	5.7%	8.0%
	30-39	5%	4.2%	6.1%
	40-49	6%	5.1%	7.2%
	50-59	6%	5.1%	7.1%
	60-69	5%	4.0%	5.7%
	70-79	3%	2.2%	3.8%
	80+	1%	0.3%	0.9%
Race	White	5%	4.8%	5.7%
	American Indian	6%	4.5%	7.9%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3%	1.5%	5.1%
	Non-Hispanic	5%	4.9%	5.7%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	5%	4.7%	6.1%
	$35,000-$74,999	6%	5.1%	6.7%
	$75,000+	6%	4.8%	6.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.5%	6.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	4.9%	6.4%
	Some Post-High School	6%	4.9%	6.3%
	College Graduate	4%	3.9%	5.1%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	6%	5.2%	6.3%
	Self-employed	6%	4.7%	7.2%
	Unemployed	8%	5.3%	11.5%
	Homemaker	4%	2.2%	5.7%
	Student	6%	4.1%	8.7%
	Retired	3%	2.8%	4.2%
	Unable to Work	4%	2.9%	5.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	4.0%	4.9%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	5.8%	8.2%
	Widowed	3%	2.0%	4.0%
	Never Married	8%	6.4%	8.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	5%	4.6%	5.5%
	Rent Home	6%	5.2%	7.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	5%	4.0%	5.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	6.3%	8.7%
Phone Status	Landline	4%	3.3%	4.3%
	Cell Phone	6%	5.8%	7.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	0.5%	15.7%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	4.5%	6.4%
County	Minnehaha	5%	3.9%	5.9%
	Pennington	6%	5.2%	7.9%
	Lincoln	5%	3.8%	6.9%
	Brown	5%	3.5%	7.1%
	Brookings	6%	4.0%	8.6%
	Codington	5%	3.1%	6.7%
	Meade	6%	4.2%	8.0%
	Lawrence	5%	3.7%	6.5%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2016

Demographics

Gender Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than females.

Age Heavy drinking generally decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 70s and 80s are reached.

Race There seems to be no racial difference with regard to heavy drinking.

Ethnicity There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to heavy drinking.

Household Income There seems to be no household income difference with regard to heavy drinking.

Education There seems to be no education level difference with regard to heavy drinking.

Employment Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or unemployed demonstrate a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.

Home Ownership There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking with regard to home ownership status.

Children Status Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who have children.

Phone Status Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who use a landline phone.

Pregnancy Status There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking with regard to pregnancy status.

County There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking among the available counties.