

Prescription Pain Medication

Definition: South Dakotans that have taken prescription pain medication in the past twelve months.

Prevalence of Prescription Pain Medication

- South Dakota 15%
- There is no nationwide median for prescription pain medication

		2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	14%	12.1%	16.9%
	Female	16%	13.5%	17.9%
Age	18-29	12%	8.5%	17.9%
	30-39	13%	9.1%	16.9%
	40-49	17%	12.6%	22.2%
	50-59	17%	13.6%	21.5%
	60-69	17%	13.8%	20.4%
	70-79	15%	11.4%	18.9%
	80+	14%	8.7%	21.7%
Race	White	14%	12.7%	16.1%
	American Indian	19%	14.0%	24.7%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	15%	13.2%	16.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	17%	14.1%	20.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	16%	13.6%	19.4%
	\$75,000+	14%	11.1%	17.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	12%	7.0%	18.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	15%	12.6%	18.7%
	Some Post-High School	15%	12.1%	17.8%
	College Graduate	16%	13.4%	19.1%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	15%	12.3%	17.2%
	Self-employed	8%	5.6%	12.7%
	Unemployed	32%	20.4%	45.5%
	Homemaker	11%	6.8%	16.6%
	Student	10%	4.2%	21.9%
	Retired	15%	12.2%	17.6%
Marital Status	Unable to Work	34%	25.2%	43.9%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	15%	13.3%	17.6%
	Divorced/Separated	18%	14.1%	23.3%
	Widowed	16%	11.2%	22.2%
Home Ownership Status	Never Married	12%	8.5%	15.6%
	Own Home	15%	13.4%	17.2%
Children Status	Rent Home	15%	12.0%	19.4%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	14%	10.8%	18.5%
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	12%	8.5%	16.8%
	Landline	13%	10.8%	15.1%
	Cell Phone	16%	13.8%	18.0%

Table 66 (continued)				
South Dakotans That Have Taken Prescription Pain Medication in the Last 12 Months, 2017				
		2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	13%	9.7%	17.6%
County	Minnehaha	13%	9.6%	17.7%
	Pennington	21%	16.5%	27.2%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	*	*	*

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

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

Demographics

Gender The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to change based on gender.

Age The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication increases as age increases and peaks in the 40s, 50s, and 60s. After that, the prevalence decreases as age increases.

Race The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to change based on race.

Household Income The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication decreases as household income increases.

Education The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication increases as education levels increase.

Employment Those who are unemployed or unable to work demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of taking prescription pain medication than all other types of employment.

Marital Status The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to change based on marital status.

Home Ownership The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to change based on home ownership.

Children Status The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.

Phone Status The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to change based on phone status.

County The prevalence of taking prescription pain medication does not seem to differ between Minnehaha and Pennington counties.