
Tobacco Use

CIGARETTE SMOKING

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

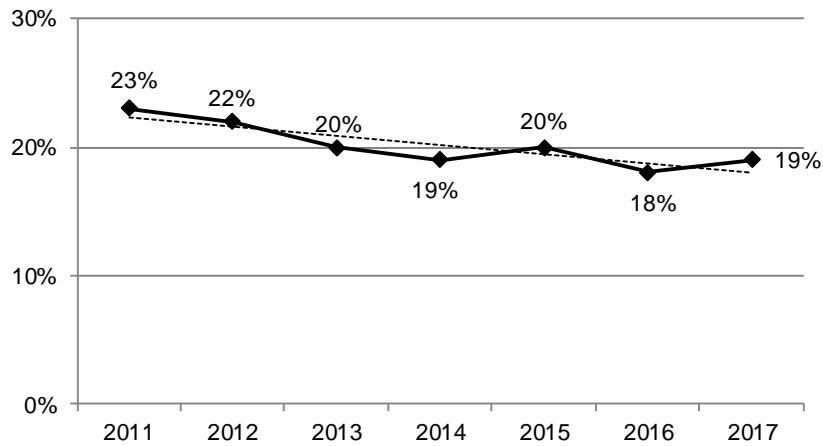
Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking

- South Dakota 19%
- Nationwide median 17%

South Dakota Department of Health Strategic Plan

Reduce the percent of adults who smoke cigarettes to 14.5 percent by 2020.

Figure 11
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 13
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	20%	19.1%	21.5%
	Female	18%	17.0%	19.1%
Age	18-29	22%	19.7%	23.8%
	30-39	26%	23.8%	28.7%
	40-49	22%	19.9%	24.3%
	50-59	21%	19.3%	22.7%
	60-69	16%	14.2%	17.3%
	70-79	8%	6.8%	9.2%
	80+	4%	2.6%	5.2%
Race	White	17%	16.1%	17.6%
	American Indian	43%	39.2%	46.3%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	18%	13.1%	23.8%
	Non-Hispanic	19%	18.4%	20.0%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	29%	27.2%	30.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	18%	16.5%	19.3%
	\$75,000+	10%	8.5%	10.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	34%	30.1%	37.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	23%	21.6%	24.5%
	Some Post-High School	19%	18.0%	20.7%
	College Graduate	8%	6.8%	8.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	21%	19.5%	21.9%
	Self-employed	15%	13.5%	17.6%
	Unemployed	44%	38.5%	49.1%
	Homemaker	21%	17.2%	25.6%
	Student	9%	6.8%	11.9%
	Retired	9%	7.9%	9.8%
	Unable to Work	40%	35.8%	43.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	15%	13.7%	15.5%
	Divorced/Separated	33%	30.6%	35.7%
	Widowed	13%	11.5%	15.7%
	Never Married	26%	23.6%	27.8%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	15%	14.6%	16.3%
	Rent Home	31%	28.6%	32.7%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	25%	23.3%	27.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	22%	19.5%	23.8%
Phone Status	Landline	15%	14.0%	16.1%
	Cell Phone	22%	20.5%	22.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	18%	10.6%	28.7%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	23%	21.2%	25.2%
County	Minnehaha	19%	16.8%	21.2%
	Pennington	21%	18.2%	23.1%
	Lincoln	17%	14.4%	21.1%
	Brown	17%	13.5%	20.7%
	Brookings	17%	13.0%	21.4%
	Codington	21%	17.3%	25.1%
	Meade	19%	16.4%	22.8%
	Lawrence	18%	15.6%	21.2%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding the prevalence of cigarette smoking.
Age	The prevalence of cigarette smoking generally decreases as age increases including significant decreases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than whites.
Ethnicity	There seems to be no Hispanic difference regarding the prevalence of cigarette smoking.
Household Income	The prevalence of cigarette smoking decreases as household income increases with significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	The prevalence of cigarette smoking decreases as education levels increase with significant decreases at each level.
Employment	Those who are unemployed or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while those who are a student or retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those who own their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of cigarette smoking in the adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those with a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those with a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of cigarette smoking does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	There seems to be no county differences regarding the prevalence of cigarette smoking.

In 2016-2017, 57 percent of South Dakotans tried to stop smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking as shown below in Table 14.

Survey Year	Percent
2016-2017	57%
2015-2016	57%
2014-2015	56%
2013-2014	56%
2012-2013	55%
2011-2012	56%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

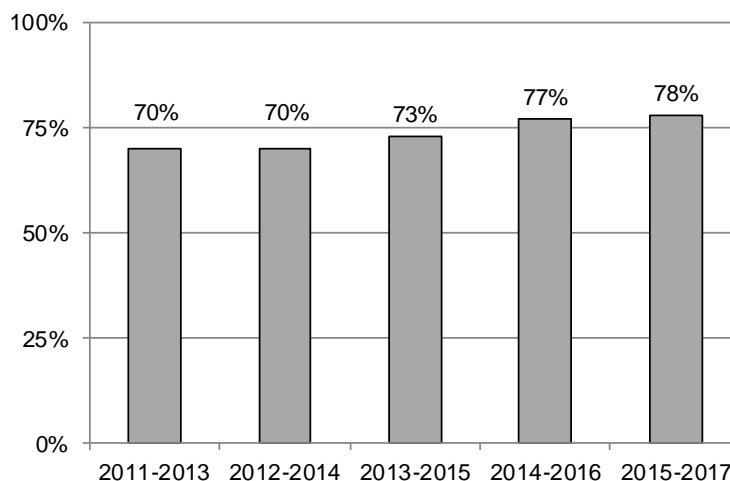
Table 15, below, shows the percentage of current cigarette smokers for 2011-2017 by the type of health insurance they have. Those with Indian Health Service coverage had the highest percentage of current smokers with 50 percent. This was followed by Medicaid or medical assistance with 45 percent and Medicare with 36 percent.

Type of Health Insurance	2011-2017
The Indian Health Service	50%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	45%
Medicare	36%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA	26%
Employer Based Coverage	17%
Private Health Insurance Plan	12%
None	46%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Figure 12, below, shows the percentage of smokers who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months by a health professional. In 2015-2017, 78 percent of South Dakotans had been advised to quit smoking by a health professional.

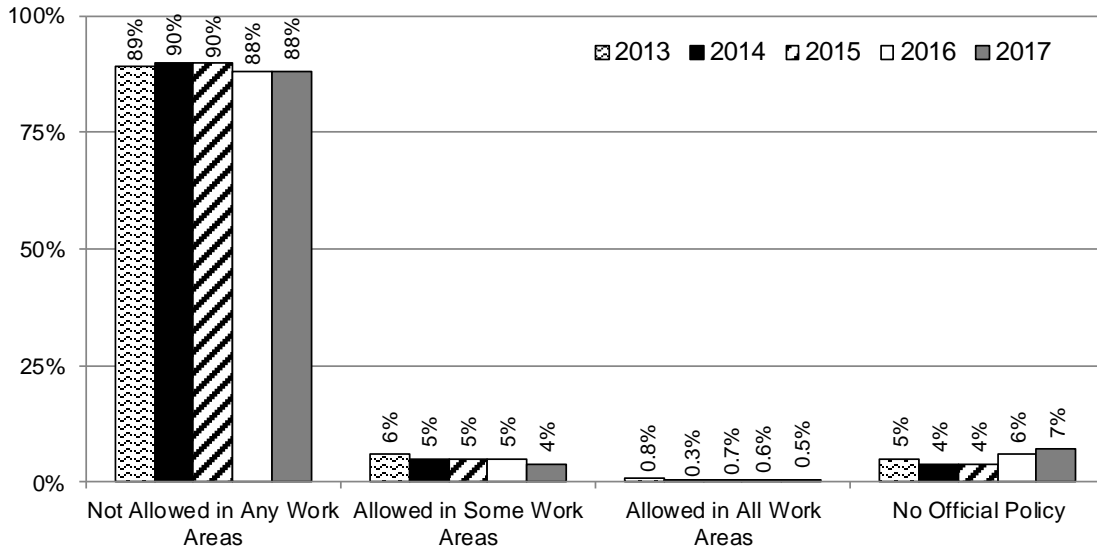
**Figure 12
Percentage of Smokers Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2017**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Figure 13, below, shows South Dakotans' place of work official smoking policy for work areas. The majority of South Dakotans for all five years stated that smoking was not allowed in any work areas.

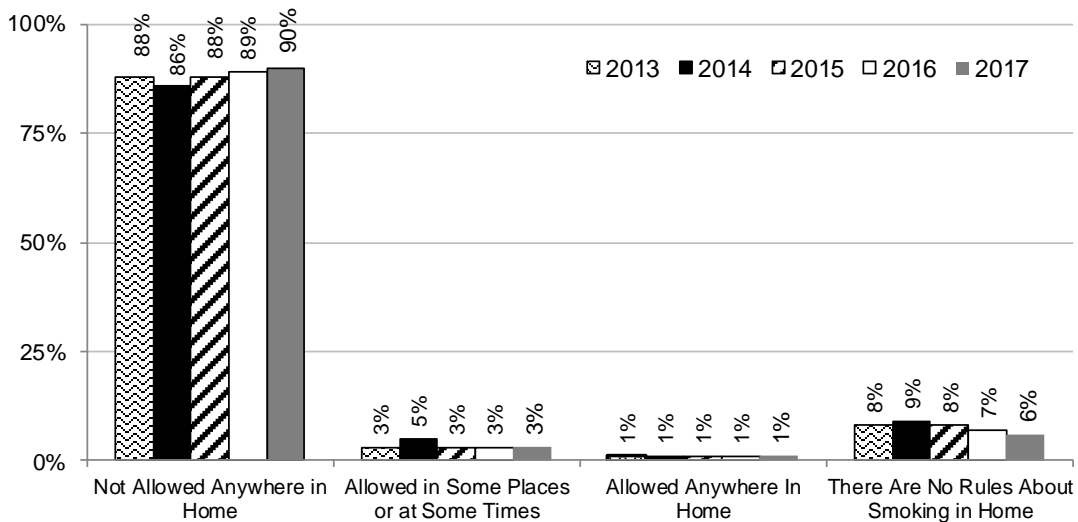
Figure 13
South Dakotans' Place of Work Smoking Policy, 2013-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Figure 14, 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 14
South Dakotans' Rules About Smoking Inside the Home, 2013-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

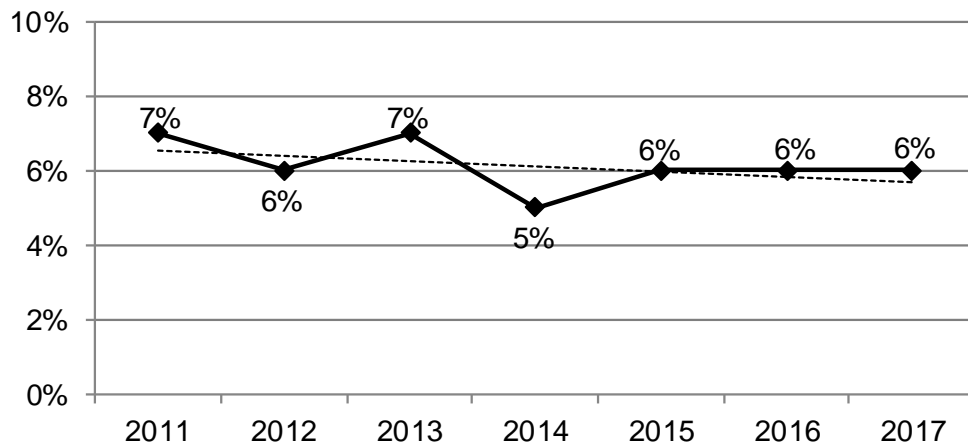
SMOKELESS TOBACCO

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

Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 4%

Figure 15
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco,
2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 16
South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	11%	10.4%	12.2%
	Female	1%	0.7%	1.2%
Age	18-29	10%	8.1%	11.1%
	30-39	8%	6.5%	9.0%
	40-49	8%	6.6%	9.3%
	50-59	5%	4.6%	6.5%
	60-69	3%	2.4%	3.9%
	70-79	2%	1.5%	3.6%
	80+	1%	0.5%	2.4%
Race	White	6%	5.4%	6.4%
	American Indian	9%	7.4%	12.0%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	5%	2.6%	9.3%
	Non-Hispanic	6%	5.6%	6.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	5%	4.6%	6.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.1%	8.0%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.8%	7.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.6%	10.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.7%	7.5%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.6%	7.2%
	College Graduate	4%	3.4%	4.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	6.6%	8.0%
	Self-employed	9%	7.5%	10.6%
	Unemployed	7%	4.7%	10.2%
	Homemaker	1%	0.3%	1.1%
	Student	6%	4.0%	9.0%
	Retired	2%	1.7%	3.2%
	Unable to Work	5%	3.3%	6.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.0%	6.1%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.7%	9.7%
	Widowed	2%	1.3%	4.0%
	Never Married	8%	6.7%	9.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	5%	5.0%	6.0%
	Rent Home	8%	6.8%	9.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	7.2%	9.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.9%	10.7%
Phone Status	Landline	4%	3.8%	5.1%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.4%	7.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.3%	0.0%	2.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.2%	2.3%
County	Minnehaha	4%	2.8%	4.9%
	Pennington	5%	4.1%	6.9%
	Lincoln	7%	4.6%	9.7%
	Brown	5%	3.5%	8.0%
	Brookings	6%	3.6%	9.4%
	Codington	6%	3.9%	8.4%
	Meade	9%	7.0%	11.7%
	Lawrence	7%	5.0%	8.5%

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

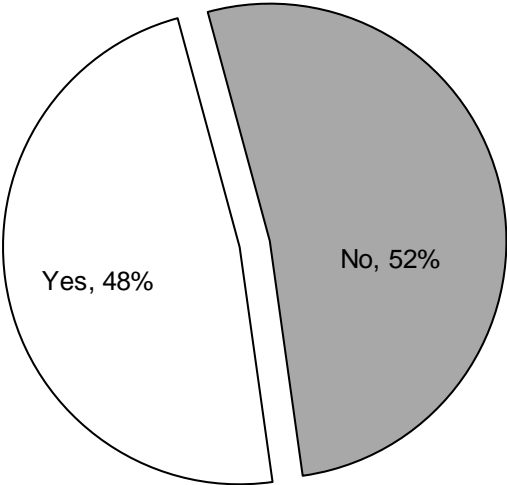
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

Gender	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than females.
Age	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreases as age increases including significant decreases as the 50s and 60s are reached.
Race	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than whites.
Ethnicity	There seems to be no Hispanic difference regarding the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.
Household Income	There seems to be no household income difference regarding the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.
Education	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreases as education levels increase with a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while those who are a homemaker show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those who own their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those with a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those with a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	Meade and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while Minnehaha and Pennington counties show a very low prevalence.

Figure 16 shows the percentage of South Dakotans whose doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised them to stop using smokeless tobacco. Less than half, 48 percent, of South Dakotans stated they were advised to quit using smokeless tobacco by a health professional.

Figure 16
Percentage of South Dakotans Advised to Quit Using Smokeless Tobacco by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

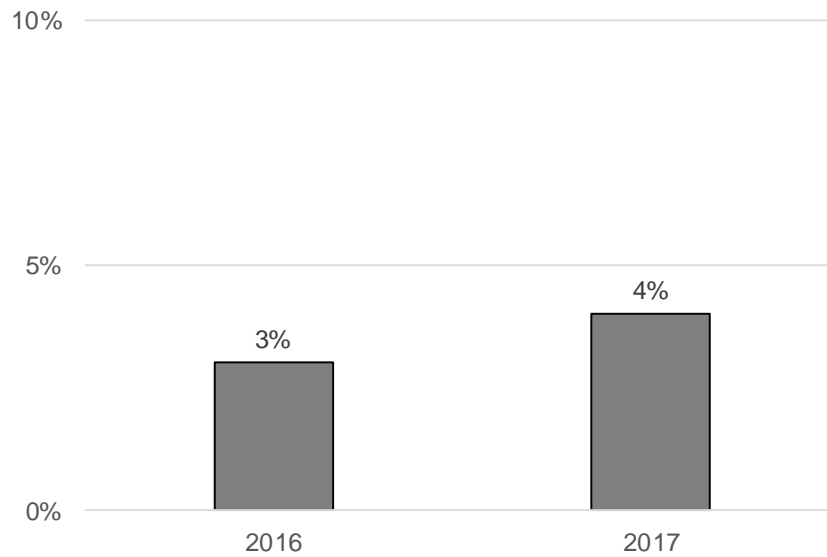
E-CIGARETTE SMOKING

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

Prevalence of E-Cigarette Use

- South Dakota 4%
- *There is no nationwide median for electronic cigarette use*

Figure 17
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2017

**Table 17
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2017**

		2016-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	4%	3.1%	5.6%
	Female	3%	2.0%	3.6%
Age	18-29	6%	4.4%	8.6%
	30-39	6%	3.5%	9.0%
	40-49	3%	2.1%	5.6%
	50-59	3%	1.7%	4.4%
	60-69	1%	0.7%	2.0%
	70-79	1%	0.2%	1.5%
	80+	0.03%	0.0%	0.2%
Race	White	3%	2.4%	3.8%
	American Indian	5%	2.7%	8.4%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	5%	1.8%	15.8%
	Non-Hispanic	3%	2.7%	4.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	5%	3.2%	6.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	3%	2.2%	4.6%
	\$75,000+	3%	1.7%	3.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	2.3%	11.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	4%	3.1%	5.8%
	Some Post-High School	4%	2.6%	4.9%
	College Graduate	1%	0.9%	2.2%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.0%	5.4%
	Self-employed	4%	2.6%	7.5%
	Unemployed	3%	1.5%	6.3%
	Homemaker	3%	0.8%	10.4%
	Student	3%	1.5%	7.3%
	Retired	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
	Unable to Work	6%	3.1%	10.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.1%	3.8%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	2.4%	5.4%
	Widowed	1%	0.3%	1.4%
	Never Married	6%	3.9%	8.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	3%	2.0%	3.4%
	Rent Home	6%	4.2%	8.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	5%	3.5%	7.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	6%	4.3%	9.5%
Phone Status	Landline	2%	1.2%	2.8%
	Cell Phone	4%	3.1%	5.0%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	4%	3.0%	6.4%
County	Minnehaha	3%	1.6%	6.2%
	Pennington	5%	3.0%	7.2%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	4%	2.1%	7.5%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2017

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding e-cigarette use.
Age	E-cigarette use decreases as age increases.
Race	There seems to be no racial difference regarding e-cigarette use.
Household Income	There seems to be no household income difference regarding e-cigarette use.
Education	E-cigarette use decreases as education increases. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are retired show a significantly lower prevalence of e-cigarette use than all other employment statuses.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced or have never been married exhibit a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of e-cigarette use than those who own their home.
Children Status	E-cigarette use by adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of e-cigarette use than those who use a landline.
County	The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not seem to differ among the available counties.

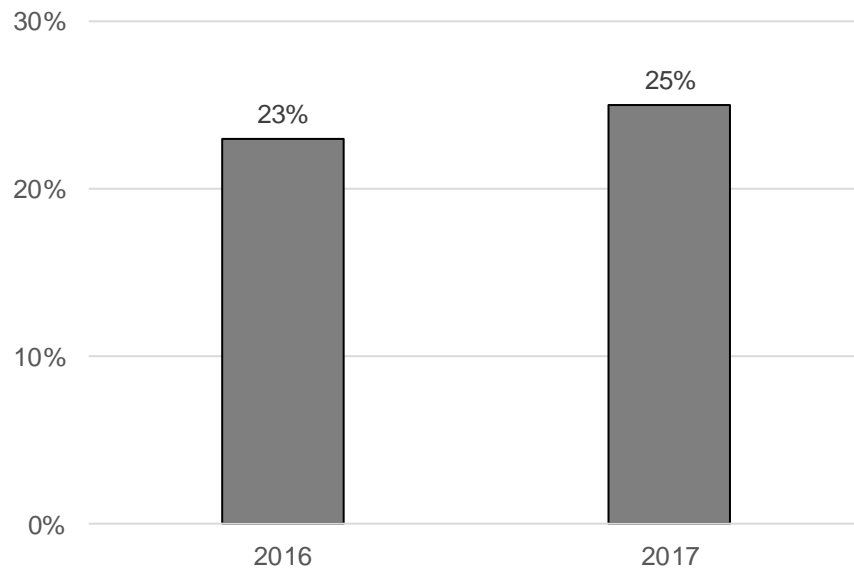
TOBACCO USE

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

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

- South Dakota 25%
- *There is no nationwide median for tobacco use*

Figure 18
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2017

Table 18
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2017

		2016-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	31%	28.8%	33.4%
	Female	17%	15.6%	18.9%
Age	18-29	27%	23.3%	30.8%
	30-39	34%	30.1%	38.7%
	40-49	28%	24.5%	32.7%
	50-59	25%	22.3%	28.4%
	60-69	18%	15.9%	21.0%
	70-79	12%	9.4%	15.2%
	80+	5%	3.2%	8.7%
Race	White	22%	20.3%	23.2%
	American Indian	49%	43.4%	54.9%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	19%	11.9%	30.0%
	Non-Hispanic	24%	22.8%	25.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	32%	28.6%	34.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	25%	22.6%	28.0%
	\$75,000+	16%	14.1%	18.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	37%	30.5%	43.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	29%	26.4%	32.0%
	Some Post-High School	25%	22.3%	27.2%
	College Graduate	12%	10.4%	13.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	27%	25.0%	29.4%
	Self-employed	24%	20.6%	28.5%
	Unemployed	36%	27.8%	44.9%
	Homemaker	25%	18.2%	33.5%
	Student	13%	8.1%	19.3%
	Retired	12%	10.0%	14.1%
	Unable to Work	39%	33.2%	46.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	20%	18.0%	21.5%
	Divorced/Separated	39%	34.8%	43.4%
	Widowed	17%	12.7%	21.6%
	Never Married	30%	26.5%	33.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	21%	19.1%	22.2%
	Rent Home	36%	32.5%	39.7%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	33%	29.1%	36.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	28%	24.2%	32.0%
Phone Status	Landline	19%	16.8%	21.2%
	Cell Phone	26%	24.1%	27.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	21%	18.4%	24.8%
County	Minnehaha	24%	20.0%	28.1%
	Pennington	24%	20.5%	28.3%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	23%	18.7%	28.8%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2017

Demographics

Gender	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than females.
Age	Tobacco use peaks with those in their 30s and then decreases as age increases. This includes significant decreases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than whites.
Ethnicity	The prevalence of tobacco use does not seem to change based on ethnicity.
Household Income	Tobacco use decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	Tobacco use decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are unemployed, a homemaker, or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while those who are a student or retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than those who own their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of tobacco use by the adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than those who use a landline phone.
County	There seems to be no difference regarding the prevalence of tobacco use among the three counties with sufficient sample size.