
Tobacco Use

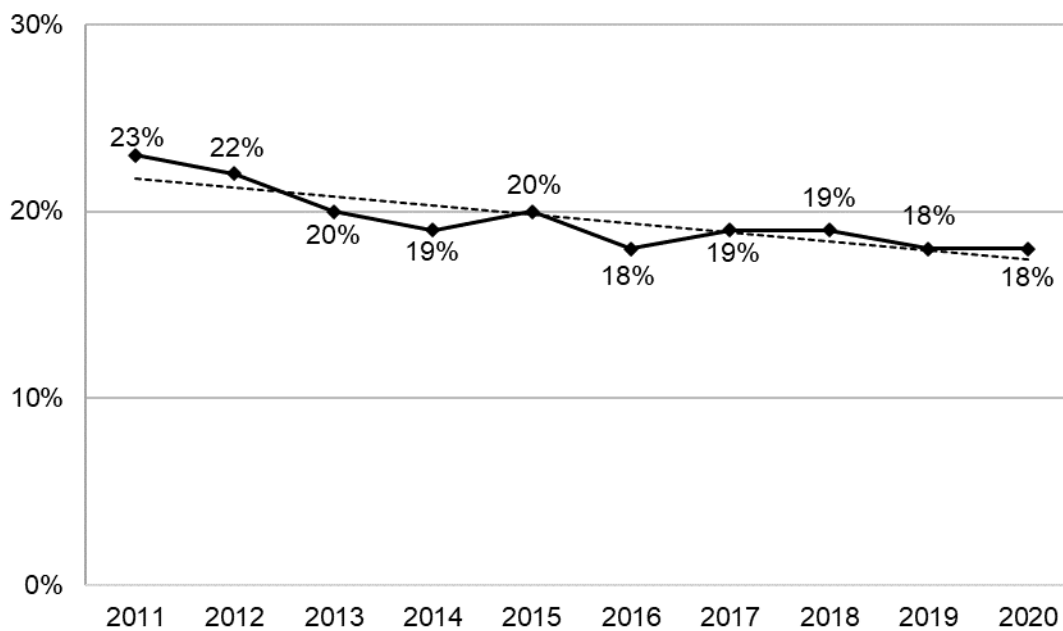
CIGARETTE SMOKING

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 18%
- Nationwide median 16%

Figure 6
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

**Table 9
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2016-2020**

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	20%	18.9%	21.7%
	Female	17%	15.6%	17.9%
Age	18-29	19%	16.5%	21.0%
	30-39	28%	25.0%	30.8%
	40-49	21%	18.7%	23.6%
	50-59	20%	18.1%	22.0%
	60-69	15%	13.8%	16.9%
	70-79	9%	7.8%	10.7%
	80+	3%	2.2%	4.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	16%	15.2%	16.9%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	41%	36.8%	45.6%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	44%	33.4%	55.5%
	Hispanic	20%	14.9%	27.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	28%	26.4%	30.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	18%	16.3%	19.5%
	\$75,000+	10%	8.7%	11.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	33%	28.9%	37.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	24%	21.8%	25.4%
	Some Post-High School	18%	16.7%	19.6%
	College Graduate	8%	6.7%	8.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	21%	19.5%	22.2%
	Self-employed	15%	13.0%	17.8%
	Unemployed	36%	30.5%	42.1%
	Homemaker	25%	18.8%	31.4%
	Student	8%	5.6%	11.8%
	Retired	10%	8.6%	10.9%
	Unable to Work	32%	28.1%	36.5%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	14%	12.8%	14.8%
	Divorced/Separated	34%	31.3%	37.2%
	Widowed	15%	12.2%	18.3%
	Never Married	23%	20.9%	25.4%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	15%	14.0%	15.8%
	Rent Home	30%	28.0%	32.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	25%	22.6%	27.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	20%	18.1%	23.1%
Phone Status	Landline	14%	13.0%	15.3%
	Cell Phone	20%	19.0%	21.3%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	18%	7.8%	35.8%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	20%	17.8%	22.2%
County	Minnehaha	18%	16.2%	20.9%
	Pennington	20%	17.6%	22.0%
	Lincoln	9%	6.3%	13.2%
	Brown	20%	17.0%	22.8%
	Brookings	13%	10.0%	16.8%
	Codington	20%	17.3%	23.7%
	Meade	19%	14.6%	23.2%
	Lawrence	19%	14.5%	23.8%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-20

Demographics

Gender	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than females.
Age	The prevalence of cigarette smoking generally decreases as age increases including significant decreases as the 40s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached. However, it should be noted that those under 30 demonstrate a significantly lower prevalence of cigarette smoking than those in their 30s.
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indians and American Indian/whites exhibit a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while whites and Hispanics show a very low prevalence.
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, a homemaker, 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 who primarily use a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those who primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of cigarette smoking does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Brown, Codington, Meade, and Lawrence counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while Lincoln and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence.

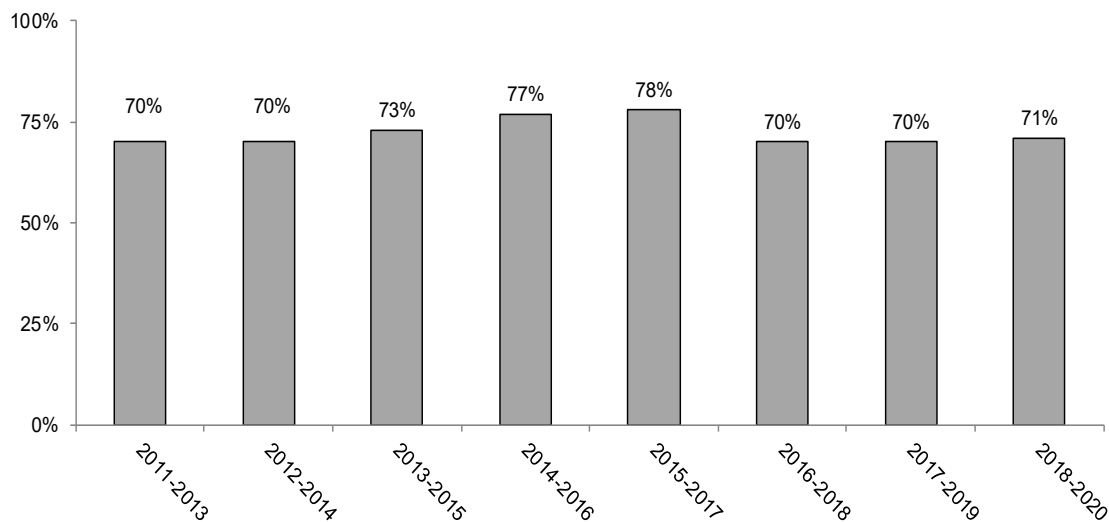
In 2019-2020, 52 percent of South Dakotans tried to stop smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking as shown below in Table 10.

Survey Year	Percent
2019-2020	52%
2018-2019	51%
2017-2018	54%
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, 2011-2020

Figure 7, below, shows the percentage of smokers who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months by a health professional. In 2018-2020, 71 percent of South Dakotans had been advised to quit smoking by a health professional.

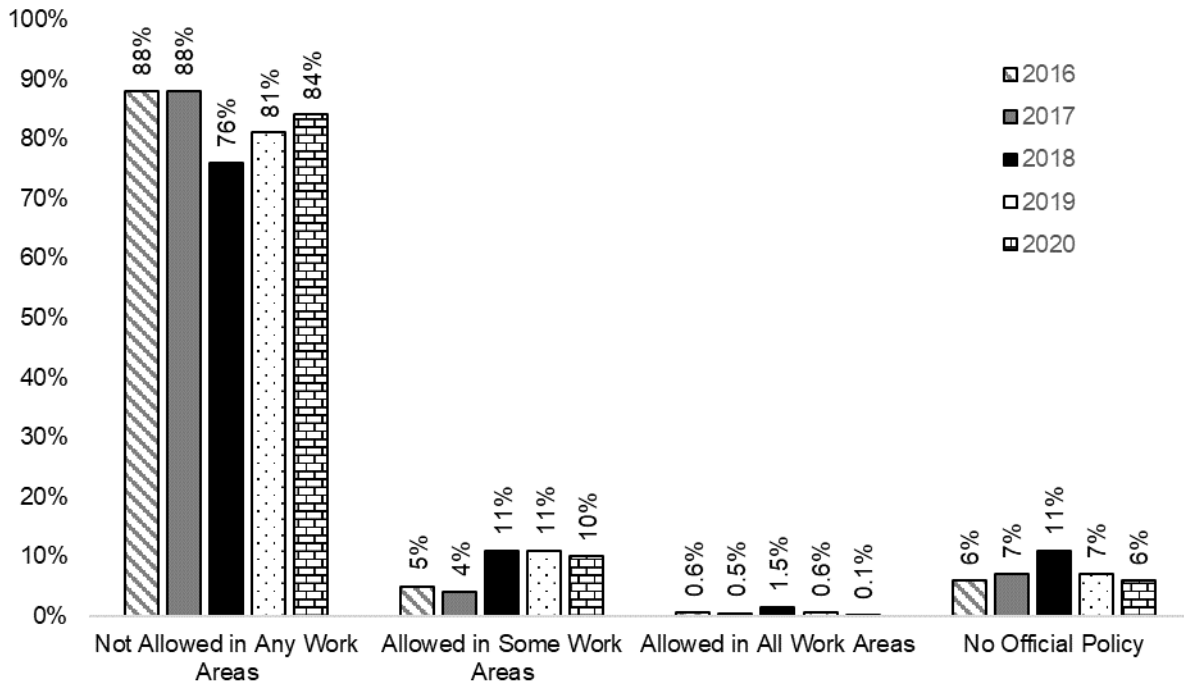
**Figure 7
Percentage of Smokers Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Figure 8, 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.

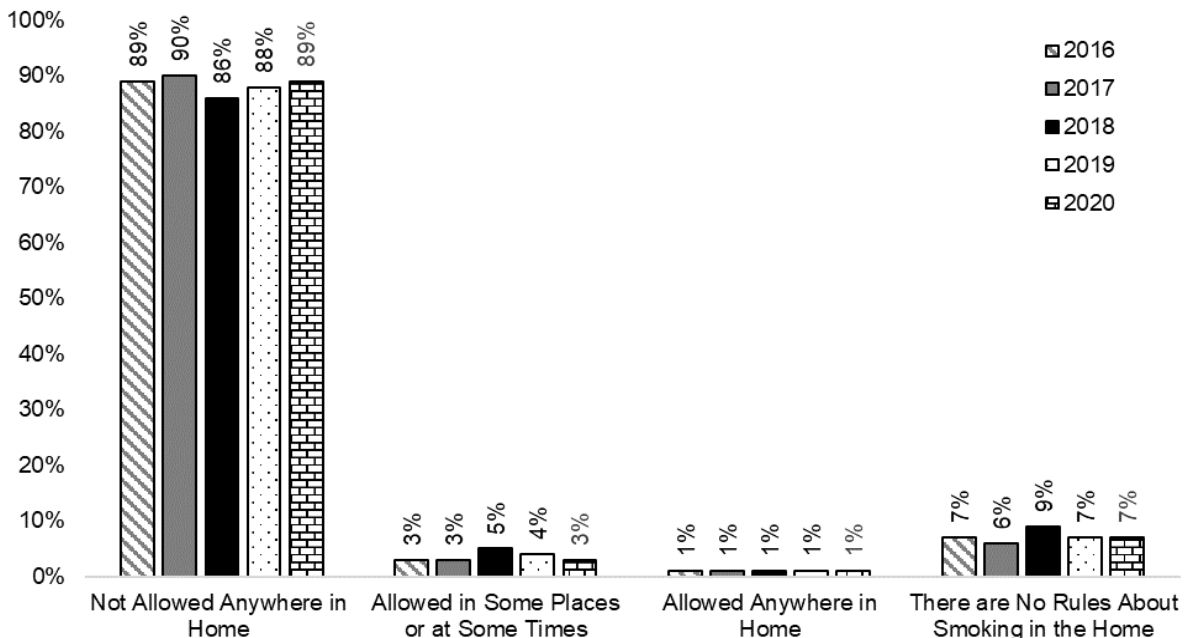
Figure 8
South Dakotans' Place of Work Smoking Policy, 2016-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

Figure 9, 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.

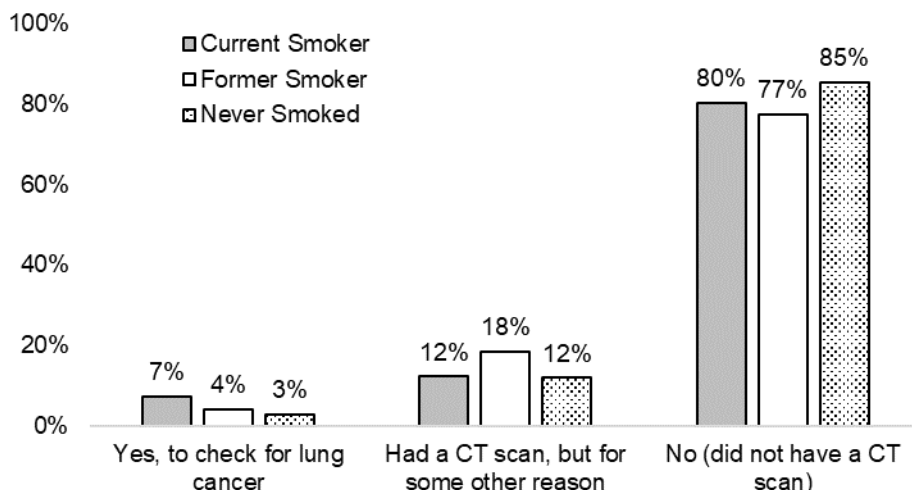
Figure 9
South Dakotans' Rules About Smoking Inside the Home, 2016-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

Figure 10, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans that had a CT or CAT scan in the past 12 months and the reason for the scan. The majority of South Dakotans did not have a CT or CAT scan, while seven percent of current smokers did have a scan to check for lung cancer.

Figure 10
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Had a CT or CAT Scan in the Past 12 Months, 2018-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2018-2020

In 2012-2020, 47 percent of South Dakotans who use Indian Health services are current smokers, while 45 percent of South Dakotans who use Medicaid are current smokers. This compares to 13 percent of South Dakotans who use a private health insurance plan are current smokers.

Insurance Type	2011-2019	2012-2020
	Current Smoker	Current Smokers
Indian Health Service	48%	47%
Medicaid	45%	45%
Medicare	32%	31%
Military	25%	25%
Employer based coverage	16%	16%
Private Health Insurance Plan	13%	13%
None	47%	46%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

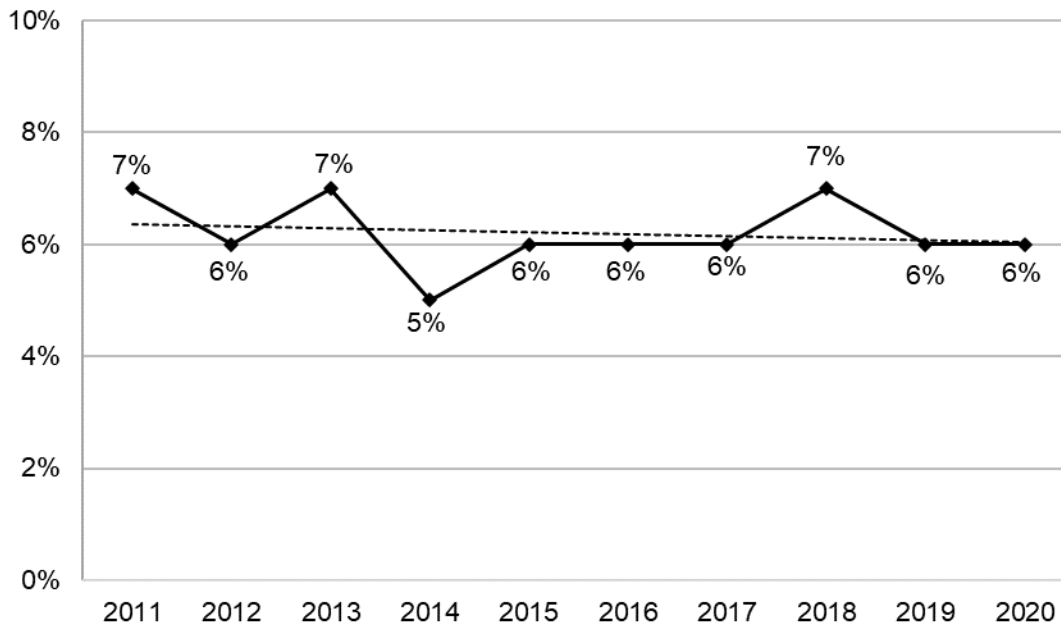
SMOKELESS TOBACCO

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 11
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco,
2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 12
South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	11%	10.5%	12.5%
	Female	1%	0.7%	1.2%
Age	18-29	9%	7.2%	10.4%
	30-39	8%	6.4%	9.3%
	40-49	9%	7.0%	10.4%
	50-59	6%	5.1%	7.3%
	60-69	3%	2.1%	3.5%
	70-79	3%	2.2%	4.7%
	80+	2%	1.3%	3.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	6%	5.4%	6.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	10%	7.4%	12.2%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	8%	3.9%	17.6%
	Hispanic	4%	1.8%	8.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	5%	4.4%	6.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.5%	8.9%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.7%	7.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.4%	9.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.6%	8.7%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.6%	7.5%
	College Graduate	4%	3.1%	4.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	6.4%	8.0%
	Self-employed	10%	7.7%	11.7%
	Unemployed	8%	5.2%	11.5%
	Homemaker	2%	0.7%	3.5%
	Student	5%	2.8%	7.3%
	Retired	3%	2.2%	3.8%
	Unable to Work	4%	2.8%	6.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.1%	6.4%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	6.0%	9.1%
	Widowed	3%	1.9%	5.0%
	Never Married	8%	6.5%	9.2%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	6%	5.4%	6.6%
	Rent Home	7%	5.8%	8.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	6.8%	9.5%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.4%	10.5%
Phone Status	Landline	5%	3.9%	5.4%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.1%	7.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.4%	0.1%	2.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.9%	1.9%
County	Minnehaha	4%	3.1%	5.3%
	Pennington	5%	4.4%	6.8%
	Lincoln	4%	1.9%	9.0%
	Brown	5%	3.8%	6.6%
	Brookings	5%	3.6%	7.7%
	Codington	6%	4.3%	8.0%
	Meade	9%	6.4%	13.1%
	Lawrence	4%	2.5%	7.6%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

Demographics

Gender	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than females.
Age	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use generally decreases as age increases including a significant decrease as the 60s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indians exhibit a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while whites show a very low prevalence.
Household Income	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not seem to change as household income changes.
Education	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not seem to consistently change as education levels change.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or unemployed demonstrate a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while those who are a homemaker, a student, retired, or unable to work 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	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not seem to differ by home ownership status.
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 who primarily use a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those who primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	Residents of Meade county exhibit a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while residents of Minnehaha county show a very low prevalence.

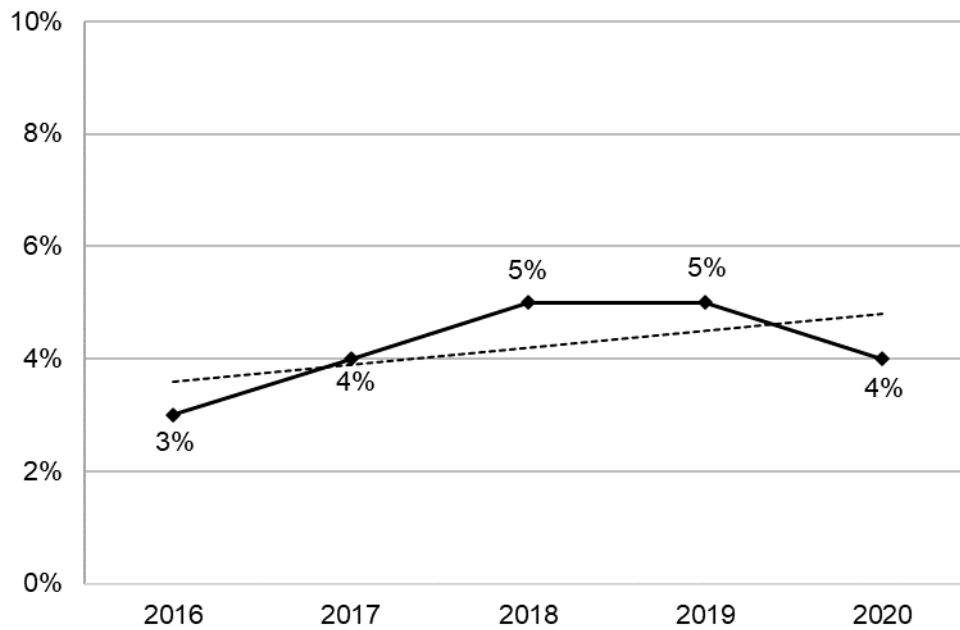
E-CIGARETTE SMOKING

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 12
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

**Table 13
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2020**

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	5%	4.0%	5.6%
	Female	3%	2.6%	4.0%
Age	18-29	11%	9.0%	13.0%
	30-39	5%	3.4%	6.3%
	40-49	3%	2.1%	4.2%
	50-59	2%	1.8%	3.4%
	60-69	1%	0.7%	1.5%
	70-79	1%	0.3%	1.0%
	80+	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	4%	3.2%	4.2%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	6%	3.5%	8.7%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	8%	3.6%	18.2%
	Hispanic	6%	3.2%	11.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.5%	6.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	3.0%	4.9%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.9%	3.2%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	4.5%	10.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.9%	6.0%
	Some Post-High School	4%	3.3%	4.9%
	College Graduate	2%	1.3%	2.4%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	5%	3.8%	5.5%
	Self-employed	3%	2.2%	4.8%
	Unemployed	8%	5.1%	12.4%
	Homemaker	2%	0.7%	5.3%
	Student	11%	7.2%	15.8%
	Retired	1%	0.4%	0.9%
	Unable to Work	6%	4.0%	9.0%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.1%	3.1%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	3.1%	5.4%
	Widowed	1%	0.5%	1.9%
	Never Married	9%	7.2%	10.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	3%	2.2%	3.1%
	Rent Home	7%	5.9%	8.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	5%	3.7%	5.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	11%	8.6%	12.8%
Phone Status	Landline	2%	1.2%	2.2%
	Cell Phone	5%	4.3%	5.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	0.8%	23.8%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	6%	4.4%	7.4%
County	Minnehaha	5%	3.3%	6.3%
	Pennington	4%	3.3%	5.9%
	Lincoln	3%	1.4%	8.0%
	Brown	5%	3.5%	6.7%
	Brookings	7%	4.6%	10.6%
	Codington	5%	3.3%	7.5%
	Meade	4%	2.7%	6.7%
	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, 2016-2020

Demographics

Gender	There seems to be no gender difference regarding e-cigarette use.
Age	E-cigarette use decreases as age increases. This includes significant decreases as the 30s and 60s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	There seems to be no racial/ethnicity difference regarding e-cigarette use.
Household Income	The prevalence of e-cigarette use decreases as household income increases.
Education	E-cigarette use decreases as education increases. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are unemployed, a student, or unable to work show a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while those who are a homemaker or retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who 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	Those adults who live in a household with no children exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of e-cigarette use than those who live in a household with children.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of e-cigarette use than those who primarily use a landline.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not seem to differ among the counties available for analysis.

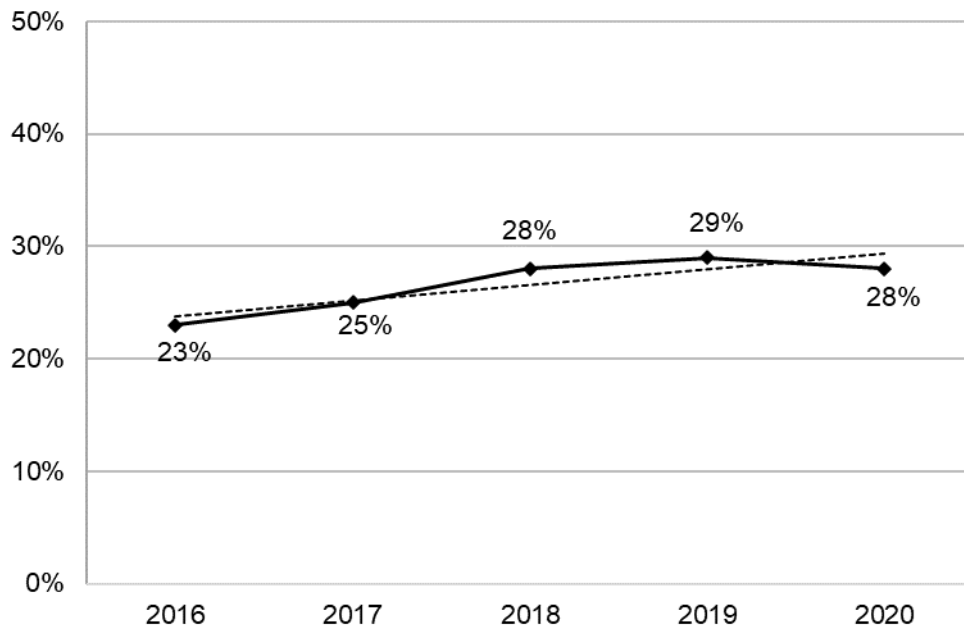
TOBACCO USE

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

Prevalence of Tobacco Use

- South Dakota 28%
- There is no nationwide median for tobacco use

Figure 13
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

Table 14
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	33%	31.6%	34.8%
	Female	20%	18.6%	21.2%
Age	18-29	33%	30.5%	36.2%
	30-39	37%	34.0%	40.2%
	40-49	30%	27.0%	32.5%
	50-59	27%	25.3%	29.7%
	60-69	19%	17.0%	20.4%
	70-79	13%	11.4%	15.2%
	80+	6%	4.2%	7.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	24%	22.8%	24.8%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	51%	46.5%	54.9%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	57%	46.1%	66.5%
	Hispanic	30%	22.9%	38.3%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	36%	33.9%	38.3%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	27%	25.5%	29.4%
	\$75,000+	18%	16.0%	19.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	41%	36.6%	45.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	33%	30.9%	34.8%
	Some Post-High School	27%	25.3%	28.7%
	College Graduate	13%	11.3%	13.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	30%	28.3%	31.3%
	Self-employed	25%	22.6%	28.4%
	Unemployed	46%	39.5%	51.6%
	Homemaker	27%	21.3%	34.4%
	Student	23%	18.4%	29.2%
	Retired	13%	11.9%	14.8%
	Unable to Work	38%	33.4%	42.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	21%	19.5%	22.0%
	Divorced/Separated	42%	39.3%	45.4%
	Widowed	18%	15.2%	21.8%
	Never Married	35%	32.8%	38.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	22%	20.7%	22.9%
	Rent Home	41%	38.4%	43.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	34%	31.9%	36.8%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	35%	31.9%	37.8%
Phone Status	Landline	19%	17.8%	20.5%
	Cell Phone	29%	28.1%	30.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	20%	8.9%	38.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	25%	22.8%	27.7%
County	Minnehaha	25%	22.6%	28.0%
	Pennington	27%	24.8%	29.8%
	Lincoln	16%	11.6%	22.3%
	Brown	26%	23.5%	29.8%
	Brookings	23%	18.6%	27.0%
	Codington	26%	22.8%	29.7%
	Meade	29%	23.8%	34.0%
	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, 2016-2020

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 40s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	American Indians and American Indian/whites demonstrate a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while whites and Hispanics show a very low prevalence.
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 significant decreases at every level.
Employment	Those who are unemployed or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while those who are 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 primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than those who primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	Tobacco use does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Residents of Minnehaha, Pennington, Brown, Codington, and Meade counties all exhibit a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while Lincoln county shows a very low prevalence.