Alcohol Use

DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

Definition: South Dakotans who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
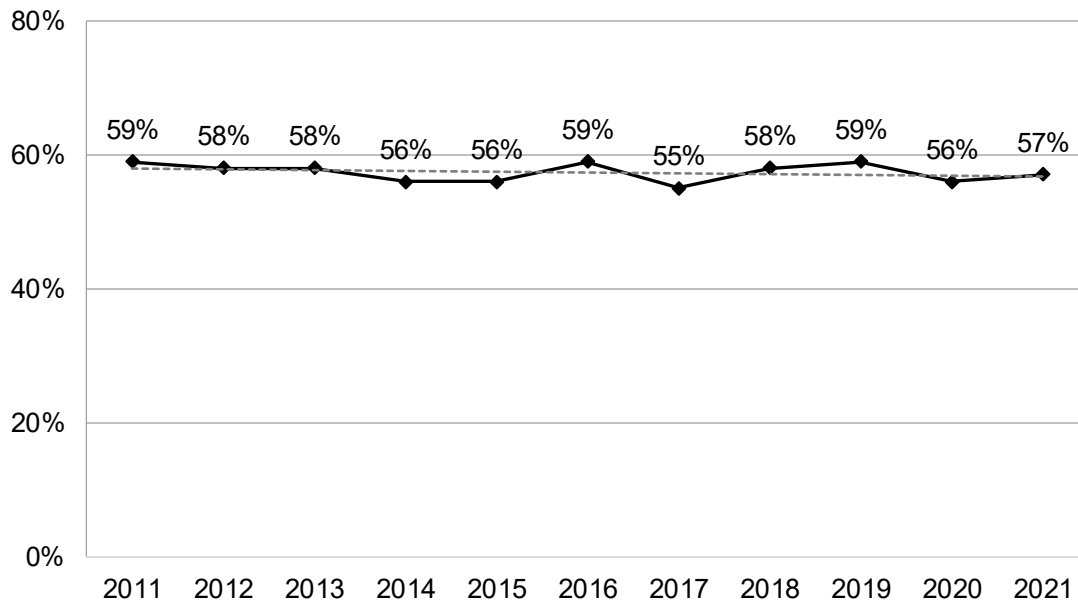
Prevalence of Drinking in Past 30 Days

o   South Dakota 57%
o   Nationwide median 53%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days has remained steady since 2011. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 53 percent who have drank alcohol in the past 30 days.

Figure 38
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol
in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2021

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

| | | **2017-2021** | **95% Confidence Interval** | |
			Low	**High**
Table 35				
South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days, 2017-2021				

Table 35
South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days, 2017-2021

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2017-2021	**Low**	**High**
Gender	Male	64%	62.1%	65.3%
	Female	50%	48.8%	51.9%
Age	18-29	59%	56.0%	61.9%
	30-39	62%	58.9%	65.3%
	40-49	64%	60.5%	66.5%
	50-59	58%	55.7%	60.6%
	60-69	57%	54.3%	58.7%
	70-79	47%	44.2%	49.4%
	80+	33%	29.6%	36.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	59%	58.2%	60.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	35%	30.7%	38.8%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	49%	37.8%	59.8%
	Hispanic	54%	45.7%	61.3%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	45%	42.8%	47.4%
	$35,000-$74,999	60%	57.7%	61.7%
	$75,000+	72%	69.8%	73.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	40%	35.1%	45.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	50%	47.7%	51.8%
	Some Post-High School	61%	58.6%	62.3%
	College Graduate	67%	65.4%	68.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	64%	61.9%	65.1%
	Self-employed	65%	61.4%	67.7%
	Unemployed	51%	45.1%	57.7%
	Homemaker	35%	29.6%	41.4%
	Student	56%	50.1%	62.2%
	Retired	47%	45.4%	49.3%
	Unable to Work	32%	27.6%	37.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	61%	59.9%	62.7%
	Divorced/Separated	52%	48.4%	54.8%
	Widowed	37%	33.3%	39.8%
	Never Married	56%	53.0%	58.4%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	60%	58.4%	60.9%
	Rent Home	53%	50.3%	55.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	58%	55.4%	60.7%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	65%	62.1%	67.8%
Phone Status	Landline	49%	47.1%	50.4%
	Cell Phone	60%	58.6%	61.3%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	10%	4.0%	23.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	56%	53.1%	58.9%
County	Minnehaha	59%	55.9%	61.2%
	Pennington	55%	52.7%	57.9%
	Lincoln	62%	56.4%	66.5%
	Brown	55%	51.9%	57.7%
	Brookings	62%	57.9%	65.0%
	Codington	57%	54.5%	60.3%
	Meade	54%	49.0%	58.0%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

<u>**Demographics**</u>

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

Age   Alcohol use peaks with those in their 40s. This is followed by significant decreases as the 70s and 80s are reached.

Race/ Ethnicity Whites and Hispanics demonstrate a very high prevalence of drinking alcohol, while American Indians show a very low prevalence.

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 at every level of education.

Employment   Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are a homemaker or 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 Those with no children in the household exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those with children in the household.

Phone Status   Those who use primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who primarily 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   Brookings county demonstrates a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while Brown county shows a very low prevalence.

BINGE DRINKING

Definition: South Dakota males who report having five or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion or South Dakota females who have four or more alcoholic drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past month.
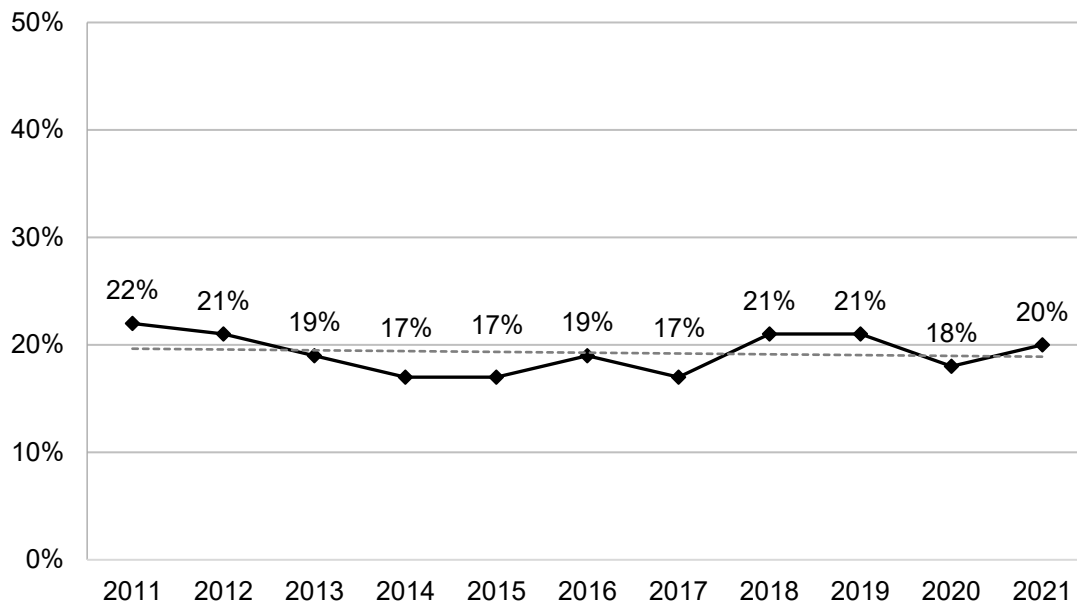
Prevalence of Binge Drinking

o   South Dakota 20%
o   Nationwide median 15%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who report binge drinking alcohol in the past 30 days has remained fairly steady since 2011, however, this percent rose from 18 percent in 2020 to 20 percent in 2021. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of 15 percent that binge drink.

Figure 39
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2011-2021

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

Table 36
South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2017-2021

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	25%	23.8%	26.8%
	Female	14%	12.7%	15.0%
Age	18-29	31%	28.1%	33.7%
	30-39	25%	22.4%	27.9%
	40-49	25%	22.3%	28.0%
	50-59	19%	16.8%	20.9%
	60-69	11%	9.5%	12.6%
	70-79	4%	3.2%	5.5%
	80+	2%	1.3%	3.6%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	20%	18.5%	20.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	18%	15.2%	21.5%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	27%	17.8%	38.3%
	Hispanic	21%	15.0%	28.7%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	18%	16.5%	20.3%
	$35,000-$74,999	20%	18.0%	21.8%
	$75,000+	24%	22.0%	25.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	18%	14.6%	23.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	19%	17.1%	20.7%
	Some Post-High School	21%	19.3%	22.7%
	College Graduate	19%	17.3%	20.4%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	25%	23.5%	26.5%
	Self-employed	20%	17.7%	23.6%
	Unemployed	21%	16.6%	26.4%
	Homemaker	5%	3.5%	7.4%
	Student	29%	24.0%	35.2%
	Retired	6%	4.9%	7.1%
	Unable to Work	14%	10.5%	18.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	18%	16.4%	18.8%
	Divorced/Separated	20%	17.3%	22.8%
	Widowed	6%	4.2%	8.2%
	Never Married	28%	25.8%	30.8%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	18%	16.7%	18.8%
	Rent Home	25%	22.8%	27.3%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	22%	20.1%	24.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	34%	31.6%	37.4%
Phone Status	Landline	11%	10.3%	12.6%
	Cell Phone	22%	21.1%	23.6%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	6%	1.6%	21.2%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	21%	18.9%	23.5%
County	Minnehaha	20%	17.8%	22.2%
	Pennington	16%	14.0%	18.0%
	Lincoln	19%	15.1%	23.8%
	Brown	19%	16.6%	21.2%
	Brookings	24%	20.5%	28.0%
	Codington	21%	18.6%	23.7%
	Meade	16%	12.8%	19.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

Demographics

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

Age   Binge drinking decreases as age increases, with significant decreases as the 30s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.

Race/ Ethnicity   The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to differ by race/ethnicity.

Household Income   Binge drinking increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase as the $75,000+ income group is reached.

Education   The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to change as education levels change.

Employment   Those who are employed for wages, unemployed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of binge drinking, 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 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 primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who primarily use a landline phone.

Pregnancy Status   The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.

County   Brookings and Codington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of binge drinking, while Pennington and Meade counties show a very low prevalence.
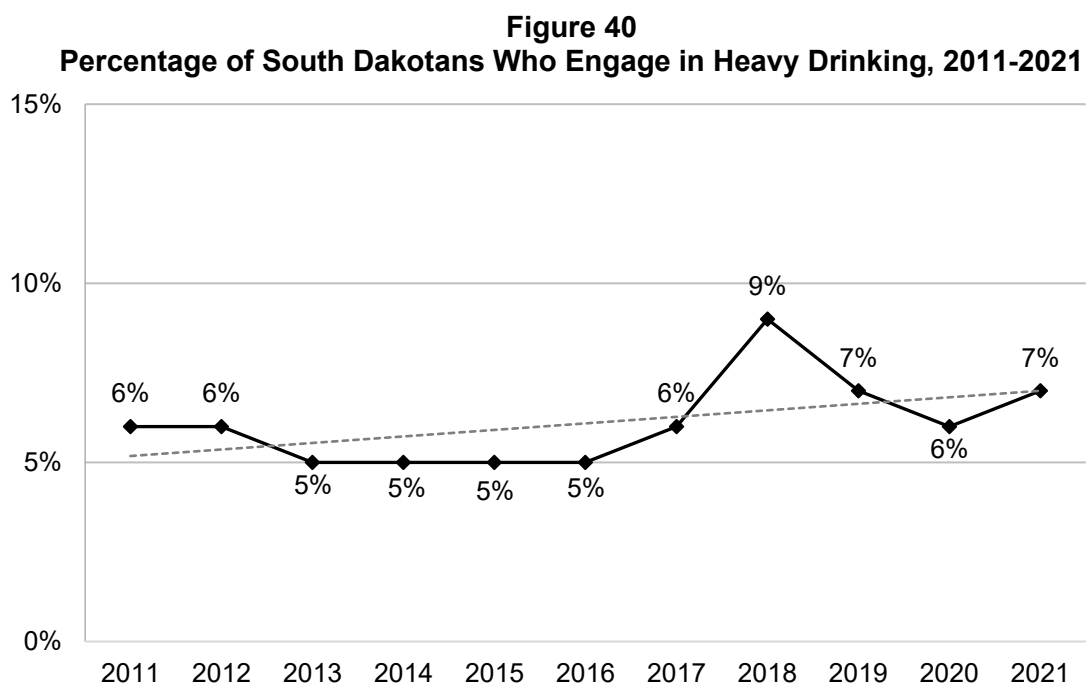
HEAVY DRINKING

Definition: South Dakota males who report having more than 2 drinks per day, or South Dakota females who report having more than 1 drink per day.

Prevalence of Heavy Drinking

o   South Dakota 7%
o   Nationwide median 6%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who report heavy drinking has been slightly increasing since 2011. This percent rose from six percent in 2020 to seven percent in 2021. South Dakota is higher than the nationwide median of six percent heavy drinking.

Figure 40
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2011-2021

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2021

			95% Confidence Interval	
Table 37 **South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2017-2021**				
		2017-2021	**Low**	**High**
Gender	Male	8%	7.3%	9.3%
	Female	6%	4.9%	6.4%
Age	18-29	9%	7.1%	10.7%
	30-39	7%	5.8%	9.2%
	40-49	9%	6.8%	10.9%
	50-59	7%	5.8%	8.7%
	60-69	6%	5.3%	7.8%
	70-79	3%	2.4%	4.0%
	80+	2%	1.2%	4.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	7%	6.3%	7.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	6%	3.6%	8.8%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	9%	4.4%	16.5%
	Hispanic	6%	3.2%	10.7%
Household Income	Less than $35,000	7%	5.5%	7.9%
	$35,000-$74,999	7%	5.7%	8.0%
	$75,000+	8%	6.9%	9.5%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	9%	6.7%	12.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.9%	9.6%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.9%	8.1%
	College Graduate	5%	4.1%	5.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	8%	6.8%	8.7%
	Self-employed	8%	6.2%	10.5%
	Unemployed	8%	5.6%	12.3%
	Homemaker	3%	1.8%	5.7%
	Student	7%	4.2%	11.3%
	Retired	5%	3.8%	5.6%
	Unable to Work	7%	4.5%	9.6%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.3%	6.9%
	Divorced/Separated	9%	7.6%	11.8%
	Widowed	5%	3.1%	6.8%
	Never Married	8%	6.9%	10.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	7%	6.0%	7.4%
	Rent Home	8%	6.7%	9.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	5.5%	8.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	10%	8.4%	12.3%
Phone Status	Landline	5%	4.5%	6.3%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.7%	8.3%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.2%	1.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	7%	5.3%	8.2%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.8%	9.0%
	Pennington	6%	4.8%	7.4%
	Lincoln	5%	3.4%	8.3%
	Brown	7%	5.2%	8.3%
	Brookings	7%	5.3%	8.5%
	Codington	8%	6.7%	10.4%
	Meade	9%	6.2%	11.9%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

Demographics

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

Age
Heavy drinking generally decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 70s are reached.

Race/ Ethnicity
The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.

Household Income
The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to consistently change as household income increases.

Education
The prevalence of heavy drinking decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.

Employment
Those who are employed for wages or self-employed demonstrate a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are a homemaker or 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
The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to differ based on 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 primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who use primarily use a landline phone.

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

County
The prevalence of heavy drinking does not seem to differ among the available counties.