

---

# Tobacco Use

---

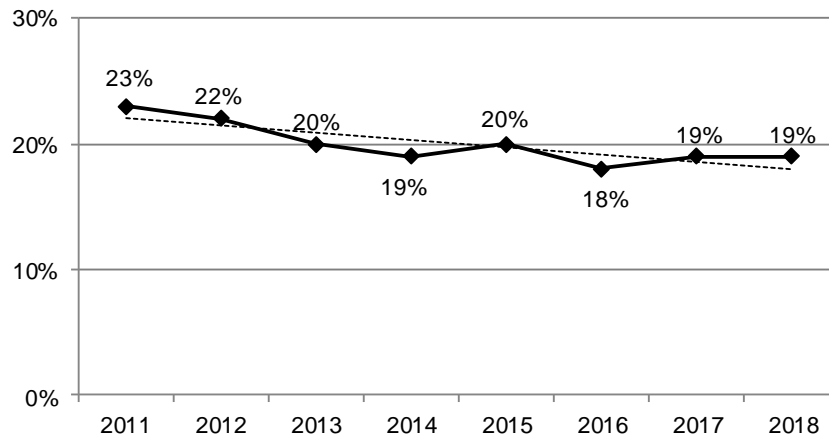
## CIGARETTE SMOKING

**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 16%

**Figure 5**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

**Table 9**  
**South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2014-2018**

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	21%	19.5%	21.9%
	Female	17%	16.3%	18.5%
Age	18-29	20%	18.3%	22.5%
	30-39	27%	24.3%	29.3%
	40-49	22%	19.8%	24.3%
	50-59	21%	19.4%	22.9%
	60-69	16%	14.2%	17.2%
	70-79	8%	7.0%	9.5%
	80+	4%	2.7%	5.3%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	17%	16.0%	17.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	41%	37.2%	44.4%
	Hispanic	21%	15.2%	27.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	29%	27.3%	30.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	18%	16.4%	19.3%
	\$75,000+	10%	8.6%	11.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	33%	29.8%	37.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	23%	21.9%	25.0%
	Some Post-High School	19%	18.0%	20.8%
	College Graduate	7%	6.3%	8.0%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	21%	19.8%	22.2%
	Self-employed	16%	13.6%	17.8%
	Unemployed	41%	35.4%	46.5%
	Homemaker	21%	16.7%	25.4%
	Student	8%	5.5%	10.6%
	Retired	9%	8.3%	10.3%
	Unable to Work	39%	34.5%	42.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	15%	13.7%	15.5%
	Divorced/Separated	33%	30.5%	35.8%
	Widowed	14%	12.2%	17.0%
	Never Married	24%	22.4%	26.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	16%	14.7%	16.4%
	Rent Home	30%	27.9%	32.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	25%	23.0%	26.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	21%	19.1%	23.7%
Phone Status	Landline	16%	14.8%	17.0%
	Cell Phone	21%	19.5%	21.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	18%	9.5%	30.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	22%	19.9%	24.0%
County	Minnehaha	19%	16.6%	21.0%
	Pennington	21%	18.5%	22.9%
	Lincoln	14%	11.9%	17.2%
	Brown	18%	15.7%	21.6%
	Brookings	16%	13.3%	20.1%
	Codington	21%	18.4%	24.8%
	Meade	19%	15.9%	22.6%
	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, 2014-2018

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than females.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of cigarette smoking generally decreases as age increases including significant decreases as the 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.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than whites and Hispanics.
<b>Household Income</b>	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.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of cigarette smoking decreases as education levels increase with significant decreases at each level.
<b>Employment</b>	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.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of cigarette smoking in the adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those who primarily use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	The prevalence of cigarette smoking does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	Pennington and Codrington counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while Lincoln county shows a very low prevalence.

In 2017-2018, 54 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.

<b>Table 10 South Dakotans Who Tried to Stop Smoking, Within the Past 12 Months, for One Day or Longer, Because They Were Trying to Quit Smoking, 2011-2018</b>	
<b>Survey Year</b>	<b>Percent</b>
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, 2011-2018

Table 11, below, shows the percentage of current cigarette smokers for 2011-2018 by the type of health insurance they have. Those with Indian Health Service coverage had the highest percentage of current smokers with 49 percent. This was followed by Medicaid or medical assistance with 45 percent and Medicare with 33 percent.

<b>Table 11 Percentage of Current Cigarette Smoking by Type of Health Insurance, Ages 18-64, 2011-2018</b>	
<b>Type of Health Insurance</b>	<b>2011-2018</b>
The Indian Health Service	49%
Medicaid or Medical Assistance	45%
Medicare	33%
The Military, CHAMPUS, TriCare, or the VA	26%
Employer Based Coverage	17%
Private Health Insurance Plan	13%
None	47%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

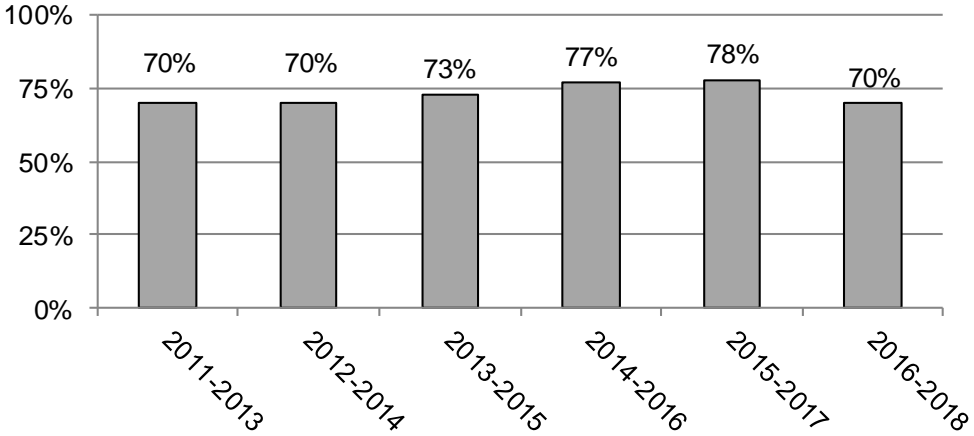
Table 12, below, shows the percentage of current cigarette smokers for 2011-2018 with a household income of less than \$25,000 per year. In 2017-2018, 31 percent of those with an annual household income less than \$25,000 are current cigarette smokers.

<b>Table 12 Percentage of South Dakotans With an Annual Household Income of Less Than \$25,000 Who Are Current Cigarette Smokers, 2011-2018</b>	
<b>Survey Year</b>	<b>Current Smoker</b>
2017-2018	31%
2016-2017	29%
2015-2016	33%
2014-2015	34%
2013-2014	33%
2012-2013	35%
2011-2012	34%

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

Figure 6, below, shows the percentage of smokers who have been advised to quit smoking in the past 12 months by a health professional. In 2016-2018, 70 percent of South Dakotans had been advised to quit smoking by a health professional.

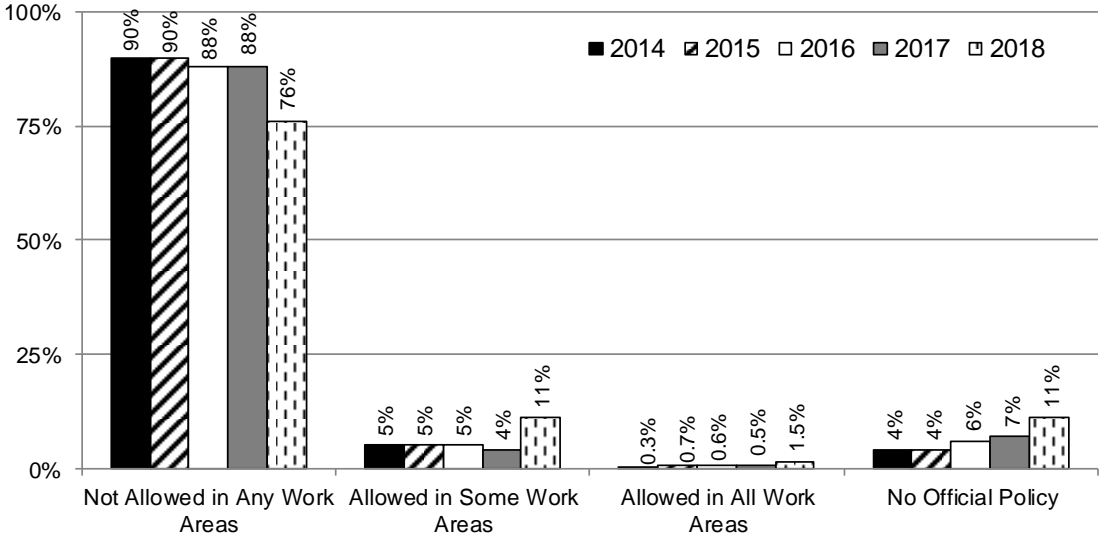
**Figure 6  
 Percentage of Smokers Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Quit Smoking in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Figure 7, 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.

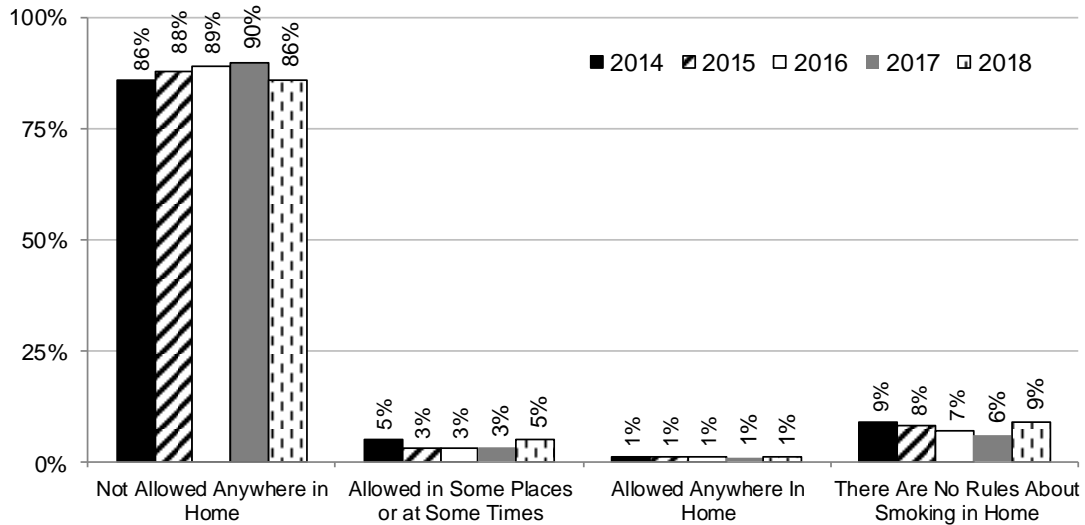
**Figure 7  
 South Dakotans' Place of Work Smoking Policy, 2014-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Figure 8, 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 8**  
**South Dakotans' Rules About Smoking Inside the Home, 2014-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Table 13, below, shows the percentage of South Dakotans that had a CT or a CAT scan in the last 12 months. In 2018, nine percent of current smokers had a CT scan to check for lung cancer, while four percent of those who never smoked had a CT scan to check for lung cancer.

<b>Smoking Status</b>	<b>Yes, had a CT scan to check for lung cancer</b>	<b>Yes, had a CT scan, but for some other reason</b>	<b>No, did not have a CT scan</b>
Current Smoker	9%	9%	81%
Former Smoker	6%	19%	75%
Never Smoked	4%	12%	84%

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

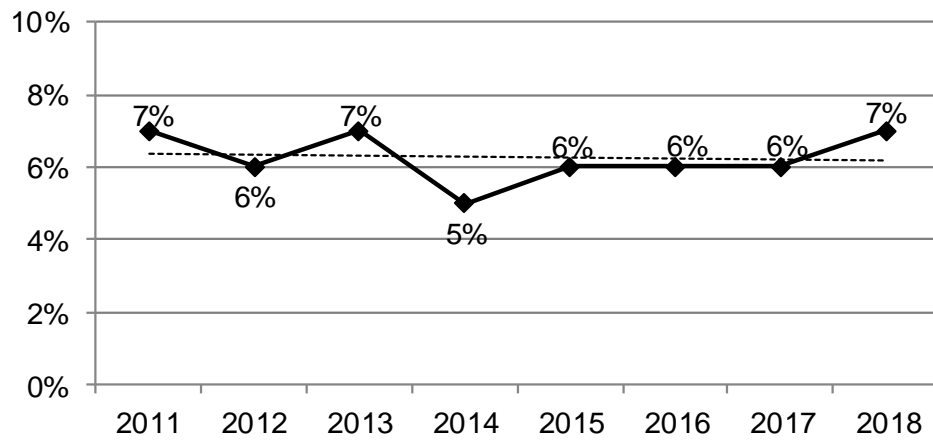
## **SMOKELESS TOBACCO**

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

### **Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco**

- South Dakota 7%
- Nationwide median 4%

**Figure 9**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco,**  
**2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

**Table 14  
South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2014-2018**

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	11%	10.5%	12.3%
	Female	1%	0.8%	1.3%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	10%	8.2%	11.2%
	30-39	8%	6.5%	9.2%
	40-49	8%	6.5%	9.1%
	50-59	6%	4.8%	6.7%
	60-69	3%	2.3%	3.7%
	70-79	3%	1.7%	4.0%
	80+	1%	0.6%	2.5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	6%	5.4%	6.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	9%	7.3%	12.0%
	Hispanic	5%	2.5%	8.5%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.8%	6.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.2%	8.2%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.7%	7.7%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	5.9%	10.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	7%	6.0%	7.9%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.8%	7.6%
	College Graduate	4%	3.3%	4.6%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	7%	6.6%	8.2%
	Self-employed	9%	7.8%	11.0%
	Unemployed	8%	5.4%	11.7%
	Homemaker	1%	0.4%	2.8%
	Student	4%	2.8%	6.9%
	Retired	3%	1.9%	3.4%
	Unable to Work	4%	2.7%	5.4%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.0%	6.2%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.8%	10.0%
	Widowed	2%	1.3%	4.1%
	Never Married	8%	6.7%	9.1%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	6%	5.1%	6.2%
	Rent Home	8%	6.6%	8.9%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	7.0%	9.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	10%	8.2%	11.1%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	4%	3.7%	4.9%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.5%	7.8%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.2%	2.3%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	4%	3.1%	5.2%
	Pennington	6%	4.6%	7.1%
	Lincoln	6%	4.2%	7.9%
	Brown	5%	3.6%	7.0%
	Brookings	5%	3.7%	8.0%
	Codington	7%	5.0%	9.0%
	Meade	9%	7.1%	12.6%
	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, 2014-2018

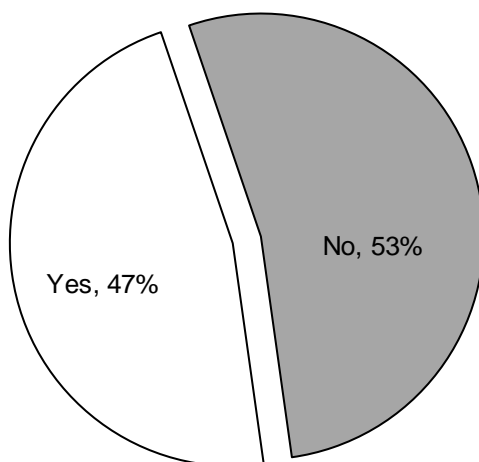


## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than females.
<b>Age</b>	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreases as age increases including a significant decrease as the 60s are reached.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	American Indians exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than whites.
<b>Household Income</b>	There seems to be no household income difference regarding the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreases as education levels increase with a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
<b>Employment</b>	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.
<b>Marital Status</b>	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.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in the adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone show a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than those who primarily use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	Meade county exhibits a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while Minnehaha and Brown counties show a very low prevalence.

Figure 10 shows the percentage of South Dakotans whose doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised them to stop using smokeless tobacco. Less than half, 47 percent, of South Dakotans stated they were advised to quit using smokeless tobacco by a health professional.

**Figure 10**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Advised to Quit Using Smokeless Tobacco by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional, 2011-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

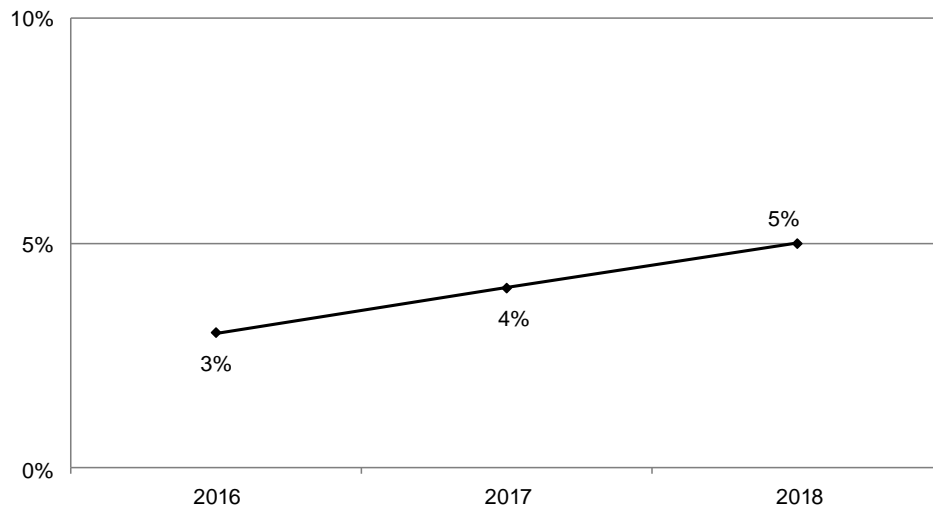
## **E-CIGARETTE SMOKING**

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

### **Prevalence of E-Cigarette Use**

- South Dakota 5%
- *There is no nationwide median for electronic cigarette use*

**Figure 11**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2018

**Table 15  
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2018**

		2016-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5%	3.6%	5.8%
	Female	3%	2.4%	3.9%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	9%	7.0%	11.5%
	30-39	5%	3.5%	7.7%
	40-49	3%	1.9%	4.4%
	50-59	3%	1.9%	4.1%
	60-69	1%	0.6%	1.5%
	70-79	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%
	80+	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	3%	2.8%	4.0%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	6%	3.3%	9.4%
	Hispanic	6%	2.3%	14.4%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	5%	4.0%	7.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	4%	2.9%	5.4%
	\$75,000+	2%	1.7%	3.4%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	3.8%	11.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.7%	6.2%
	Some Post-High School	4%	2.8%	4.8%
	College Graduate	2%	1.1%	2.2%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	4%	3.5%	5.5%
	Self-employed	4%	2.7%	6.7%
	Unemployed	6%	2.8%	10.7%
	Homemaker	2%	0.6%	7.3%
	Student	7%	3.6%	13.9%
	Retired	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%
	Unable to Work	6%	3.3%	9.2%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.2%	3.6%
	Divorced/Separated	4%	2.6%	5.4%
	Widowed	1%	0.3%	1.1%
	Never Married	8%	5.7%	10.0%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	3%	2.1%	3.3%
	Rent Home	7%	5.1%	8.9%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	5%	3.5%	6.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	6.9%	11.9%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	2%	1.3%	2.9%
	Cell Phone	5%	3.7%	5.4%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	7%	1.1%	34.8%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	3.5%	6.6%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	4%	2.5%	6.4%
	Pennington	5%	3.5%	6.9%
	Lincoln	2%	0.8%	3.4%
	Brown	4%	2.1%	7.9%
	Brookings	4%	1.4%	9.7%
	Codington	2%	1.0%	5.7%
	Meade	5%	2.4%	11.7%
	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, 2016-2018

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	There seems to be no gender difference regarding e-cigarette use.
<b>Age</b>	E-cigarette use decreases as age increases. This includes a significant decrease as the 60s are reached.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no racial/ethnic difference regarding e-cigarette use.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of e-cigarette use decreases as household income increases.
<b>Education</b>	E-cigarette use decreases as education increases. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, a student, or unable to work show a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	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.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of e-cigarette use than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	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.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of e-cigarette use than those who primarily use a landline.
<b>County</b>	Pennington county residents exhibit a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while Lincoln county residents show a very low prevalence.

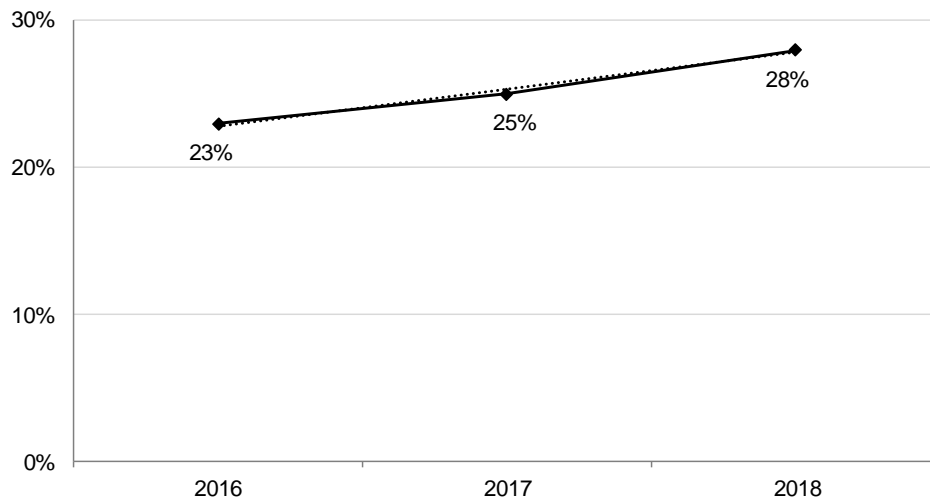
## **TOBACCO USE**

**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 12**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2018**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2018

**Table 16**  
**South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2018**

		2016-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	33%	30.8%	34.6%
	Female	18%	16.8%	19.7%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	31%	27.8%	34.5%
	30-39	36%	32.4%	39.5%
	40-49	29%	25.7%	32.4%
	50-59	26%	23.9%	29.0%
	60-69	18%	15.9%	19.9%
	70-79	12%	10.2%	14.9%
	80+	5%	3.5%	7.6%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	23%	21.9%	24.3%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	49%	44.1%	53.5%
	Hispanic	27%	19.0%	37.4%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	34%	31.5%	36.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	26%	24.1%	28.7%
	\$75,000+	16%	14.5%	18.3%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	39%	33.9%	44.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	31%	29.0%	33.7%
	Some Post-High School	26%	24.3%	28.4%
	College Graduate	11%	10.2%	12.9%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	29%	26.9%	30.6%
	Self-employed	26%	22.6%	29.3%
	Unemployed	41%	33.6%	48.1%
	Homemaker	25%	19.2%	31.9%
	Student	18%	12.2%	24.6%
	Retired	12%	10.8%	14.0%
	Unable to Work	38%	33.0%	43.6%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	21%	19.3%	22.2%
	Divorced/Separated	40%	36.1%	43.3%
	Widowed	17%	14.0%	21.5%
	Never Married	33%	29.7%	35.9%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	21%	20.0%	22.6%
	Rent Home	38%	35.1%	41.0%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	33%	30.6%	36.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	32%	29.0%	35.9%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	20%	17.8%	21.3%
	Cell Phone	28%	26.2%	29.3%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	16%	6.6%	34.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	23%	20.5%	26.1%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	24%	21.0%	27.5%
	Pennington	26%	22.7%	28.9%
	Lincoln	14%	9.4%	19.3%
	Brown	28%	22.8%	34.0%
	Brookings	23%	16.3%	30.2%
	Codington	27%	21.9%	33.4%
	Meade	32%	23.3%	42.0%
	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, 2016-2018

## **Demographics**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than females.
<b>Age</b>	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.
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than whites and Hispanics.
<b>Household Income</b>	Tobacco use decreases as household income increases. This includes significant decreases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
<b>Education</b>	Tobacco use decreases as education levels increase. This includes significant decreases at every level.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are unemployed 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.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are divorced exhibit a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while those who are married or widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who rent their home show a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of tobacco use by the adults does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who primarily use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of tobacco use than those who primarily use a landline phone.
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha, Pennington, Brown, Codington, and Meade counties all exhibit a very high prevalence of tobacco use, while Lincoln county shows a very low prevalence.