

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.

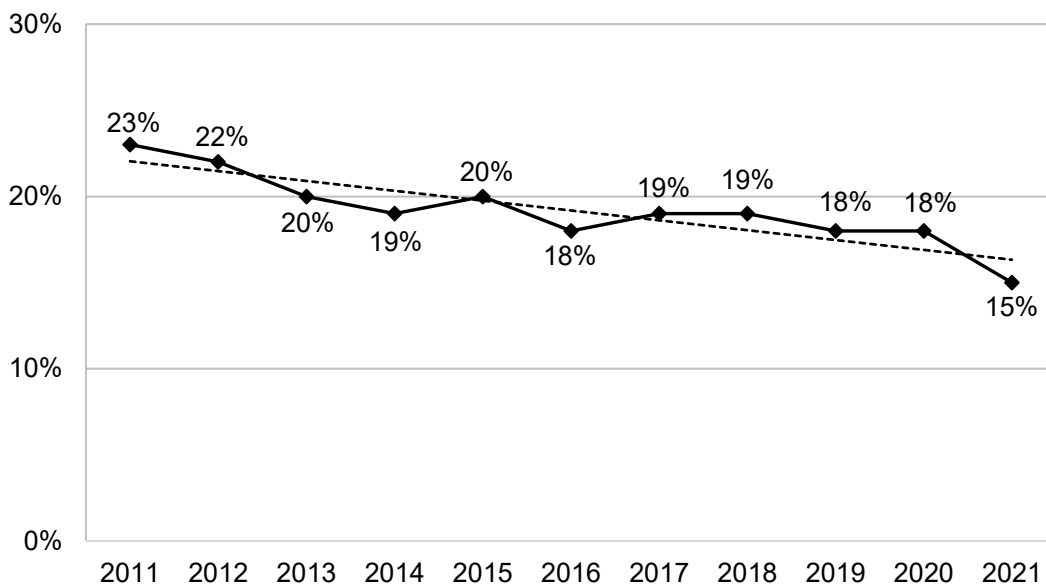
Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking

- South Dakota 15%
- Nationwide median 14%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who report smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and now smoke every day or some days has been steadily decreasing since 2011. In 2021, the percent of current cigarette smoking fell to 15 percent from 18 percent in 2020.

Figure 9
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2011-2021



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

Table 12
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, 2017-2021

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	19%	17.9%	20.6%
	Female	17%	15.4%	17.9%
Age	18-29	17%	15.2%	19.6%
	30-39	27%	24.1%	30.2%
	40-49	22%	19.8%	25.3%
	50-59	19%	17.5%	21.6%
	60-69	14%	12.8%	15.9%
	70-79	9%	7.6%	10.3%
	80+	3%	2.0%	3.8%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	16%	14.7%	16.5%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	40%	35.5%	44.9%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	44%	33.1%	55.8%
	Hispanic	20%	14.6%	26.9%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	28%	25.3%	29.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	17%	15.6%	18.8%
	\$75,000+	10%	8.8%	11.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	36%	31.3%	41.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	23%	20.9%	24.5%
	Some Post-High School	17%	15.9%	18.7%
	College Graduate	7%	6.2%	8.1%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	20%	18.9%	21.8%
	Self-employed	15%	12.2%	17.2%
	Unemployed	38%	31.8%	44.1%
	Homemaker	21%	15.2%	27.8%
	Student	7%	5.0%	10.9%
	Retired	9%	8.2%	10.5%
	Unable to Work	33%	28.2%	37.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	13%	12.0%	14.0%
	Divorced/Separated	33%	30.0%	36.3%
	Widowed	16%	13.3%	20.0%
	Never Married	22%	20.2%	24.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	14%	13.6%	15.4%
	Rent Home	29%	26.7%	31.7%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	25%	22.6%	27.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	19%	16.4%	21.2%
Phone Status	Landline	13%	12.2%	14.4%
	Cell Phone	20%	18.4%	20.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	15%	5.7%	35.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	20%	17.7%	22.5%
County	Minnehaha	17%	15.1%	19.7%
	Pennington	20%	17.7%	22.2%
	Lincoln	8%	6.4%	11.1%
	Brown	19%	16.3%	21.1%
	Brookings	13%	10.4%	15.9%
	Codington	20%	17.4%	22.7%
	Meade	18%	15.0%	22.1%

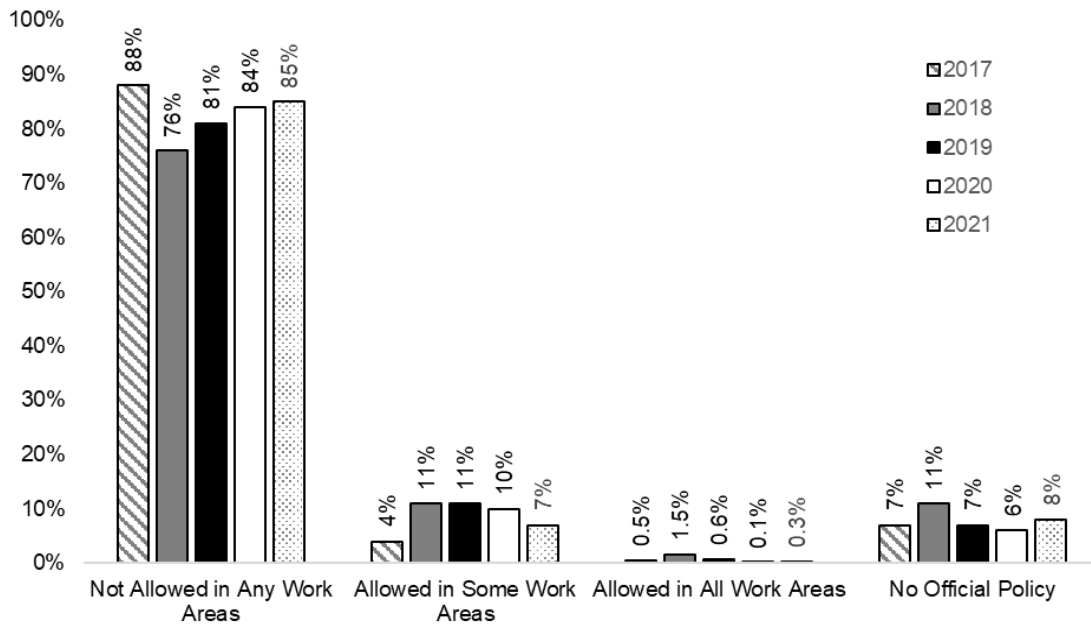
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

Demographics

Gender	The prevalence of cigarette smoking does not seem to differ based on gender.
Age	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.
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, 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	Those who have children in their household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of cigarette smoking than those with no children in their 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, and Meade counties demonstrate a very high prevalence of cigarette smoking, while Lincoln and Brookings counties show a very low prevalence.

Figure 10, 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.

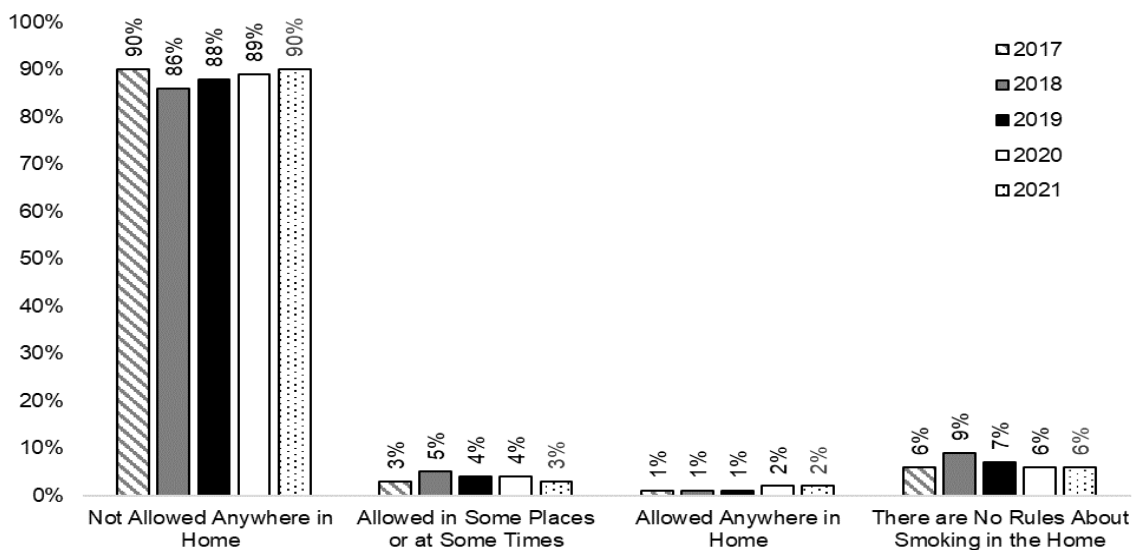
Figure 10
South Dakotans' Place of Work Smoking Policy, 2017-2021



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

Figure 11, 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 11
South Dakotans' Rules About Smoking Inside the Home, 2017-2021



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

From 2013-2021, 45 percent of South Dakotans who use Indian Health Services were current smokers, while 44 percent of South Dakotans who use Medicaid were current smokers. This compares to 14 percent of South Dakotans who use a private health insurance plan and are current smokers.

Insurance Type	Current Smokers		
	2011-2019	2012-2020	2013-2021
Indian Health Service	48%	47%	45%
Medicaid	45%	45%	44%
Medicare	32%	31%	29%
Military	25%	25%	24%
Employer based coverage	16%	16%	16%
Private Health Insurance Plan	13%	13%	14%
None	47%	46%	44%

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

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

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

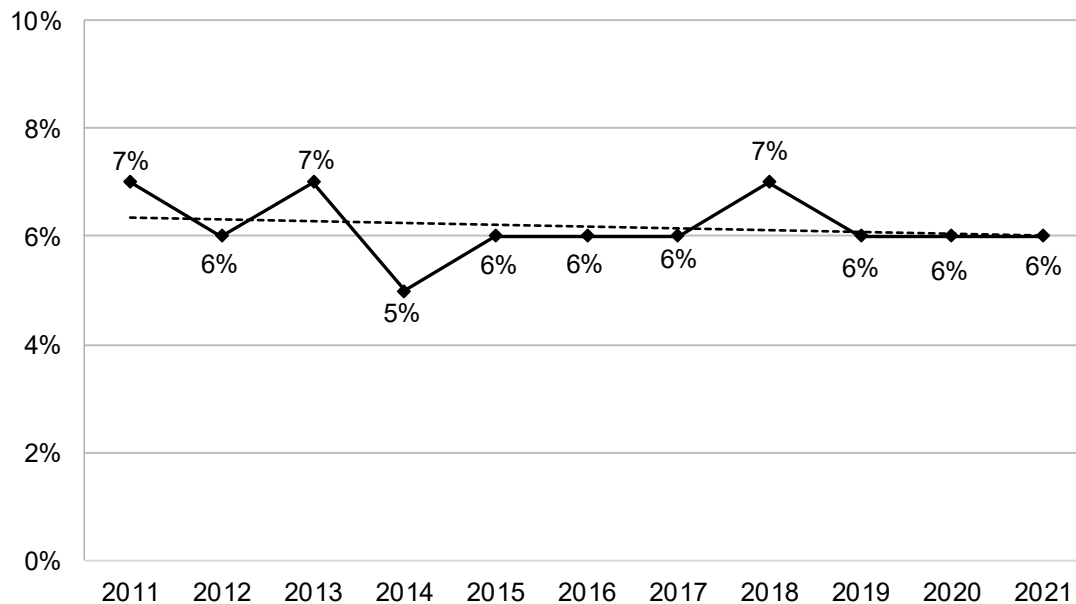
Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 4%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who use chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days has remained steady since 2011. The percent of those using chewing tobacco or snuff every day or some days has not changed from the previous two years. South Dakota remains higher than the nationwide median of four percent who use smokeless tobacco.

Figure 12
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2011-2021



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

Table 14
South Dakotans Who Use Smokeless Tobacco, 2017-2021

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	12%	10.6%	12.9%
	Female	1%	0.7%	1.2%
Age	18-29	8%	6.6%	9.6%
	30-39	8%	6.4%	9.7%
	40-49	9%	7.0%	11.2%
	50-59	6%	5.3%	7.8%
	60-69	3%	2.6%	4.3%
	70-79	4%	2.5%	5.2%
	80+	2%	1.2%	3.7%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	6%	5.5%	6.8%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	9%	7.0%	10.6%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	8%	3.7%	17.9%
	Hispanic	4%	2.2%	8.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.6%	6.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	6.6%	9.0%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.4%	7.6%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	5.9%	11.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.8%	9.1%
	Some Post-High School	7%	5.6%	7.6%
	College Graduate	4%	2.9%	4.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	7%	6.4%	8.2%
	Self-employed	10%	8.0%	12.3%
	Unemployed	7%	5.0%	11.1%
	Homemaker	2%	0.7%	3.6%
	Student	4%	2.7%	7.3%
	Retired	3%	2.4%	4.1%
	Unable to Work	5%	3.1%	8.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	6%	5.2%	6.7%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.2%	10.1%
	Widowed	3%	2.0%	4.7%
	Never Married	7%	6.1%	8.7%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	6%	5.6%	7.1%
	Rent Home	6%	5.4%	7.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	8%	6.6%	9.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	9%	7.3%	10.9%
Phone Status	Landline	4%	3.6%	5.0%
	Cell Phone	7%	6.3%	7.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.4%	0.1%	2.8%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.9%	1.7%
County	Minnehaha	5%	3.5%	5.8%
	Pennington	6%	4.5%	7.0%
	Lincoln	4%	2.3%	6.9%
	Brown	5%	3.8%	6.1%
	Brookings	5%	3.7%	7.2%
	Codington	6%	4.6%	7.6%
	Meade	9%	6.4%	11.7%

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

Demographics

Gender	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than females.
Age	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not consistently change as age increases.
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 increases.
Education	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco uses decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
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, or retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of smokeless tobacco uses than all other forms of marital status.
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 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 smokeless tobacco use than those who primarily use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Residents of Meade county exhibit a very high prevalence of smokeless tobacco use, while residents of Minnehaha and Brown counties show a very low prevalence.

E-CIGARETTE SMOKING

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

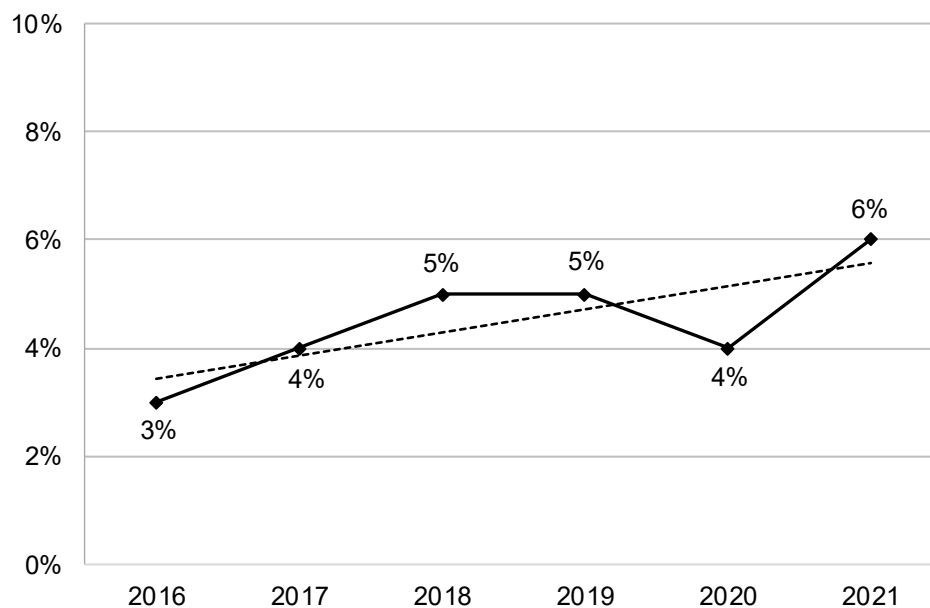
Prevalence of E-Cigarette Use

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 7%

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who use e-cigarettes has been increasing since 2016. The percent of those who use e-cigarettes increased from four percent in 2020 to six percent in 2021. South Dakota is lower than the nationwide median of seven percent e-cigarette use.

Figure 13
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2016-2021



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2021

**Table 15
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke E-Cigarettes, 2017-2021**

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	4.7%	6.5%
	Female	4%	3.2%	4.7%
Age	18-29	14%	11.8%	16.3%
	30-39	5%	3.4%	6.2%
	40-49	3%	2.4%	5.0%
	50-59	3%	1.9%	3.9%
	60-69	1%	0.6%	1.7%
	70-79	1%	0.4%	1.3%
	80+	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	4%	3.8%	5.0%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	5%	3.5%	8.5%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	8%	3.1%	17.8%
	Hispanic	8%	4.4%	12.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	4.9%	7.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	5%	3.7%	5.9%
	\$75,000+	3%	2.1%	3.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	4.8%	10.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	4.7%	6.9%
	Some Post-High School	5%	4.3%	6.3%
	College Graduate	2%	1.4%	2.6%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	5%	4.6%	6.4%
	Self-employed	3%	2.0%	4.4%
	Unemployed	9%	5.6%	12.9%
	Homemaker	3%	1.2%	6.3%
	Student	15%	11.0%	20.9%
	Retired	1%	0.5%	1.1%
	Unable to Work	6%	4.2%	9.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	3%	2.1%	3.2%
	Divorced/Separated	5%	4.0%	7.2%
	Widowed	1%	0.6%	2.1%
	Never Married	11%	9.1%	12.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	3%	2.4%	3.5%
	Rent Home	9%	7.5%	10.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	6%	4.4%	6.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	13%	10.6%	15.0%
Phone Status	Landline	1%	1.0%	2.0%
	Cell Phone	6%	5.2%	6.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	0.9%	24.2%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	7%	5.7%	9.0%
County	Minnehaha	6%	4.5%	7.7%
	Pennington	4%	3.2%	5.7%
	Lincoln	4%	2.3%	7.2%
	Brown	5%	3.5%	6.3%
	Brookings	7%	4.8%	9.5%
	Codington	5%	3.8%	7.1%
	Meade	5%	3.6%	7.0%

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

Demographics

Gender	The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not seem to differ based on gender.
Age	E-cigarette use decreases as age increases. This includes significant decreases as the 30s and 60s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	The prevalence of e-cigarette use does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of e-cigarette use decreases as household income increases.
Education	E-cigarette use decreases as education levels increase. This includes a significant decrease as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are unemployed or a student show a very high prevalence of e-cigarette use, while those who are 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 married or 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.

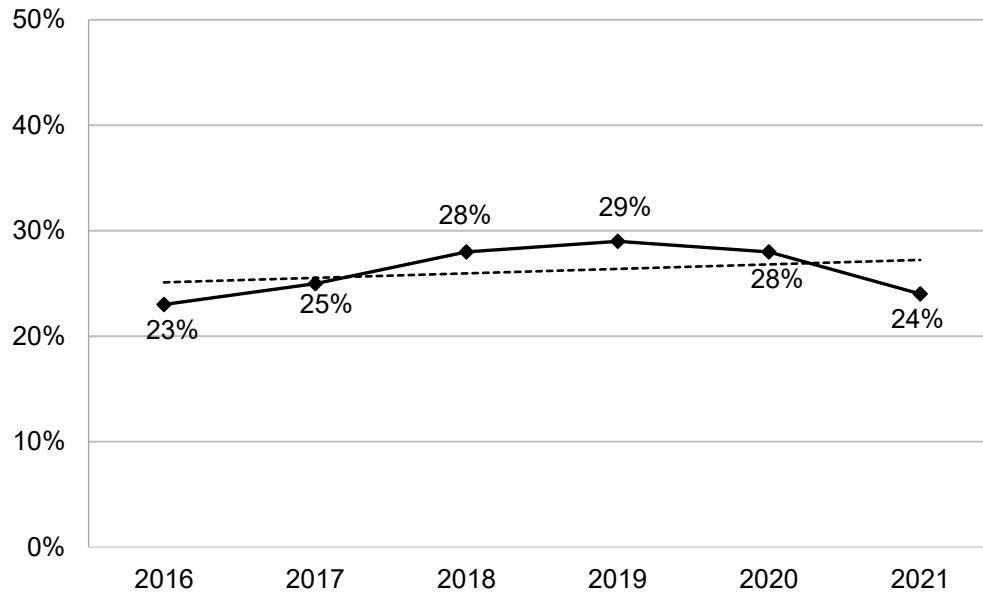
Prevalence of Tobacco Use

- South Dakota 24%
- There is no nationwide median for tobacco use

Trend Analysis

Overall, the percent of South Dakotans who currently smoke cigarettes, use smokeless tobacco, or use e-cigarettes had been gradually increasing since 2016, however, this trend decreased from 28 percent in 2020 to 24 percent in 2021.

Figure 14
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2016-2021



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2021

Table 16
South Dakotans Who Currently Smoke Cigarettes, Use Smokeless Tobacco, or Use E-Cigarettes, 2017-2021

		2017-2021	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	33%	31.4%	34.7%
	Female	20%	19.1%	21.9%
Age	18-29	34%	31.2%	37.1%
	30-39	36%	33.1%	39.6%
	40-49	32%	28.6%	34.8%
	50-59	28%	25.3%	30.0%
	60-69	18%	16.6%	20.1%
	70-79	13%	11.5%	15.3%
	80+	5%	3.8%	7.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	24%	23.1%	25.3%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	49%	44.9%	54.0%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	55%	44.5%	65.8%
	Hispanic	31%	24.2%	39.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	36%	33.9%	38.7%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	28%	25.6%	29.6%
	\$75,000+	18%	16.1%	19.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	45%	40.3%	50.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	33%	30.9%	34.9%
	Some Post-High School	27%	25.5%	29.0%
	College Graduate	12%	10.8%	13.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	30%	28.5%	31.8%
	Self-employed	25%	22.4%	28.5%
	Unemployed	48%	41.4%	53.8%
	Homemaker	24%	18.1%	31.3%
	Student	27%	21.5%	32.9%
	Retired	13%	11.8%	14.7%
	Unable to Work	38%	33.6%	43.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	20%	19.2%	21.7%
	Divorced/Separated	42%	38.9%	45.5%
	Widowed	19%	16.1%	23.1%
	Never Married	36%	33.5%	39.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	22%	20.8%	23.1%
	Rent Home	41%	38.5%	43.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	35%	32.1%	37.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	35%	32.4%	38.4%
Phone Status	Landline	18%	16.6%	19.3%
	Cell Phone	30%	28.6%	31.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	17%	6.7%	38.2%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	27%	24.2%	29.6%
County	Minnehaha	25%	22.8%	28.0%
	Pennington	28%	25.3%	30.4%
	Lincoln	16%	12.2%	19.9%
	Brown	25%	22.5%	27.8%
	Brookings	22%	18.5%	25.3%
	Codington	26%	23.5%	29.1%
	Meade	29%	24.7%	33.0%

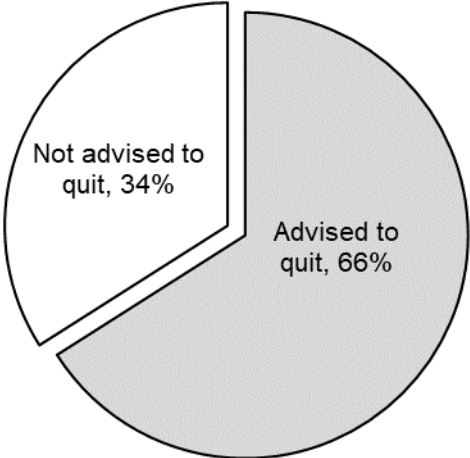
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2021

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/ 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 or have never been married 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 differ 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	The prevalence of 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.

Figure 15, below, shows the percentage of tobacco users who have been advised by a health professional to quit using tobacco in the past 12 months. In 2020-2021, 66 percent of South Dakotans were advised to quit using tobacco by a health professional.

Figure 15
Percentage of Tobacco Users Who Have Been Advised by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Quit Using Tobacco in the Past 12 Months, 2020-2021



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2020-2021