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# Alcohol Use

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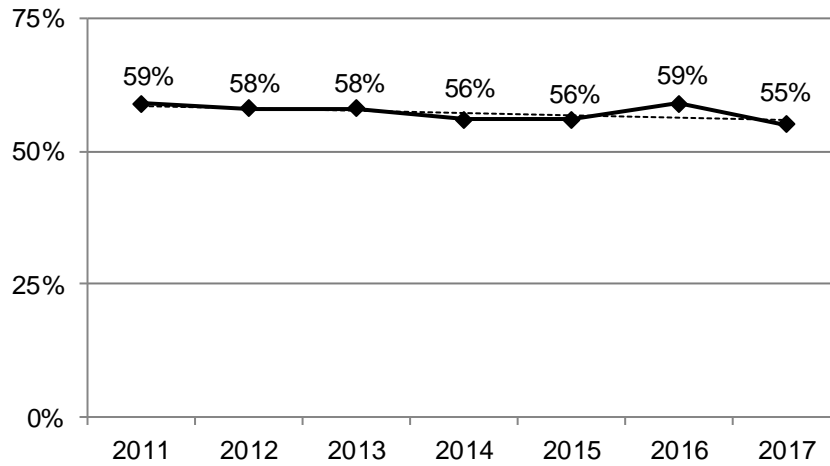
## DRANK IN PAST 30 DAYS

*Definition: South Dakotans who report drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.*

### Prevalence of Drinking in Past 30 Days

- South Dakota 55%
- Nationwide median 55%

**Figure 55**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Drink Alcohol in the Past 30 Days, 2011-2017**



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

**Table 48**  
**South Dakotans Who Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days, 2013-2017**

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	63%	62.0%	64.8%
	Female	50%	48.9%	51.5%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	59%	56.7%	61.9%
	30-39	63%	60.8%	66.0%
	40-49	64%	61.3%	66.3%
	50-59	60%	58.4%	62.4%
	60-69	54%	51.9%	55.8%
	70-79	42%	39.8%	44.6%
	80+	31%	28.1%	34.2%
<b>Race</b>	White	59%	58.0%	60.0%
	American Indian	40%	36.5%	43.6%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	44%	36.0%	52.7%
	Non-Hispanic	57%	56.1%	58.0%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	47%	44.8%	48.5%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	62%	60.1%	63.5%
	\$75,000+	73%	71.7%	75.0%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	37%	33.5%	40.9%
	High School, G.E.D.	50%	47.9%	51.5%
	Some Post-High School	61%	59.4%	62.7%
	College Graduate	68%	66.6%	69.5%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	64%	62.8%	65.5%
	Self-employed	66%	62.9%	68.1%
	Unemployed	48%	42.6%	53.4%
	Homemaker	40%	36.2%	44.9%
	Student	50%	44.2%	55.5%
	Retired	45%	43.5%	47.0%
	Unable to Work	27%	23.5%	30.5%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	61%	60.2%	62.5%
	Divorced/Separated	52%	49.2%	54.5%
	Widowed	35%	32.4%	37.6%
	Never Married	54%	51.8%	56.7%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	59%	58.3%	60.4%
	Rent Home	52%	50.0%	54.4%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	60%	58.4%	62.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	63%	60.0%	65.4%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	49%	47.3%	50.1%
	Cell Phone	62%	60.3%	62.9%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	10%	4.5%	19.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	57%	55.0%	59.8%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	58%	55.8%	60.9%
	Pennington	57%	54.2%	59.8%
	Lincoln	60%	55.7%	63.9%
	Brown	60%	56.1%	64.0%
	Brookings	60%	55.6%	65.2%
	Codington	57%	52.5%	60.8%
	Meade	56%	52.3%	60.3%
	Lawrence	61%	57.6%	64.5%

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**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than females.
<b>Age</b>	Alcohol use increases with age until the 40s when it peaks. After that, it decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than American Indians.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Non-Hispanics show a significantly higher prevalence of drinking alcohol than Hispanics.
<b>Household Income</b>	Alcohol use increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
<b>Education</b>	Alcohol use increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the high school graduate, some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages or self-employed demonstrate a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are unable to work show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are married exhibit a very high prevalence of alcohol use, while those who are widowed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who rent their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in the household do not seem to affect alcohol use by the adults.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Females who are not pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of alcohol use than those who are pregnant.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no county difference regarding alcohol use.

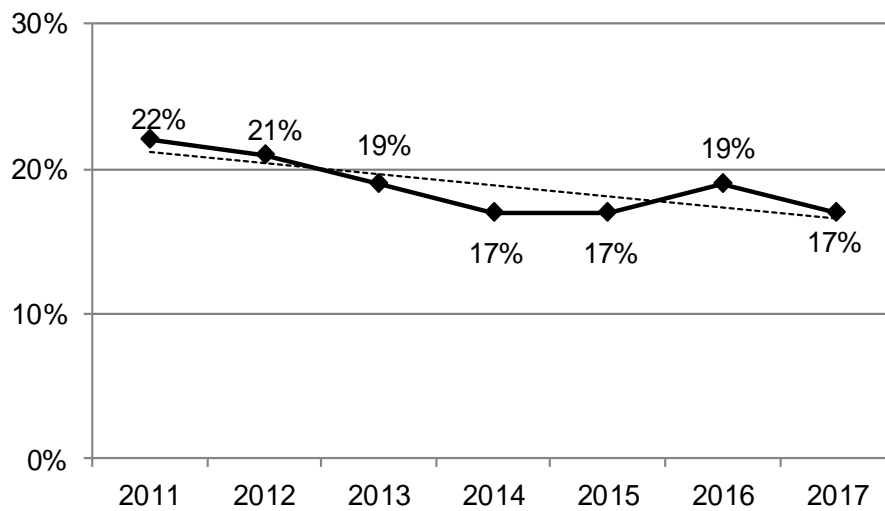
## **BINGE DRINKING**

***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**

- South Dakota 17%
- Nationwide median 17%

**Figure 56**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2011-2017**



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

**Table 49  
South Dakotans Who Engage in Binge Drinking, 2013-2017**

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	24%	22.5%	24.9%
	Female	13%	11.6%	13.5%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	30%	28.1%	32.7%
	30-39	25%	22.7%	27.1%
	40-49	21%	18.7%	22.8%
	50-59	17%	15.1%	18.4%
	60-69	9%	7.7%	10.1%
	70-79	3%	2.4%	3.9%
	80+	1%	0.3%	1.0%
<b>Race</b>	White	18%	17.1%	18.7%
	American Indian	23%	19.8%	26.3%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	14%	8.6%	21.0%
	Non-Hispanic	18%	17.4%	19.0%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	18%	16.1%	19.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	19%	17.6%	20.5%
	\$75,000+	21%	19.9%	23.0%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	15%	12.3%	17.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	17%	15.6%	18.4%
	Some Post-High School	20%	18.3%	21.0%
	College Graduate	19%	17.3%	19.9%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	23%	21.8%	24.2%
	Self-employed	20%	17.5%	22.0%
	Unemployed	22%	17.5%	26.3%
	Homemaker	9%	6.3%	12.0%
	Student	26%	21.9%	31.1%
	Retired	4%	3.8%	5.2%
	Unable to Work	9%	7.3%	11.9%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	16%	15.2%	17.1%
	Divorced/Separated	19%	16.8%	21.1%
	Widowed	4%	2.9%	5.2%
	Never Married	28%	25.4%	29.7%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	16%	15.0%	16.7%
	Rent Home	25%	23.0%	26.9%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	23%	21.1%	24.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	32%	29.9%	34.8%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	11%	9.9%	11.6%
	Cell Phone	22%	21.4%	23.6%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	1.5%	14.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	20%	18.4%	22.2%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	19%	16.8%	20.9%
	Pennington	15%	13.3%	17.8%
	Lincoln	19%	15.5%	22.7%
	Brown	18%	15.3%	22.1%
	Brookings	21%	17.2%	25.8%
	Codington	17%	14.3%	20.8%
	Meade	15%	12.7%	18.6%
Lawrence	19%	16.0%	21.8%	

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**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than females.
<b>Age</b>	Binge drinking decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 30s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
<b>Race</b>	American Indians demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than whites.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no Hispanic difference regarding binge drinking.
<b>Household Income</b>	Binge drinking increases as household income increases.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of binge drinking does not seem to change as education levels change.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of binge drinking, 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 binge drinking, 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 binge drinking than those who own their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who have children.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Females who are not pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of binge drinking than those who are pregnant.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no differences among the available counties regarding binge drinking.

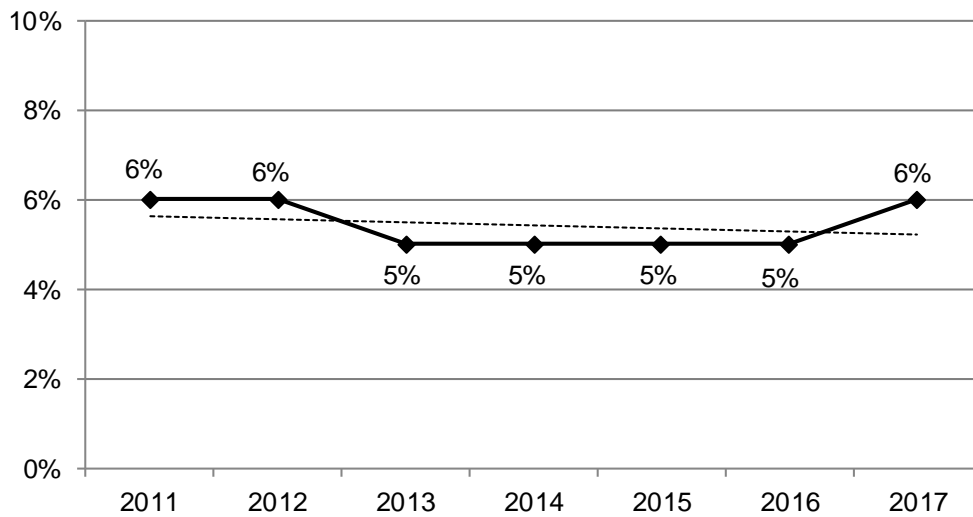
## **HEAVY DRINKING**

**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**

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 6%

**Figure 57**  
**Percentage of South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2011-2017**



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

**Table 50**  
**South Dakotans Who Engage in Heavy Drinking, 2013-2017**

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	6%	5.4%	6.8%
	Female	4%	4.0%	5.0%
<b>Age</b>	18-29	7%	5.4%	7.9%
	30-39	5%	4.5%	6.8%
	40-49	6%	5.0%	7.3%
	50-59	7%	5.7%	8.0%
	60-69	4%	3.5%	5.1%
	70-79	3%	2.2%	3.8%
	80+	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%
<b>Race</b>	White	5%	4.9%	5.8%
	American Indian	5%	4.0%	7.4%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Hispanic	4%	2.0%	7.4%
	Non-Hispanic	5%	4.9%	5.8%
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	5%	4.3%	5.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	5.3%	7.0%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.0%	6.8%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.8%	7.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.3%	7.1%
	Some Post-High School	5%	4.6%	6.0%
	College Graduate	4%	3.6%	4.9%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	6%	5.1%	6.4%
	Self-employed	6%	5.1%	7.9%
	Unemployed	9%	5.8%	13.0%
	Homemaker	4%	2.4%	6.2%
	Student	6%	4.2%	9.0%
	Retired	3%	2.5%	3.7%
	Unable to Work	4%	2.5%	6.0%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	4%	4.0%	5.0%
	Divorced/Separated	7%	5.5%	8.1%
	Widowed	3%	2.0%	4.2%
	Never Married	8%	6.4%	8.9%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	5%	4.6%	5.6%
	Rent Home	6%	5.1%	7.3%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	5%	4.1%	5.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	6.0%	8.6%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	4%	3.3%	4.3%
	Cell Phone	6%	5.6%	6.8%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	0.6%	15.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	5%	4.4%	6.3%
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	5%	4.3%	6.7%
	Pennington	6%	4.7%	7.5%
	Lincoln	4%	2.9%	6.2%
	Brown	5%	3.5%	7.1%
	Brookings	6%	4.0%	8.6%
	Codington	5%	3.1%	6.7%
	Meade	6%	4.2%	8.0%
Lawrence	5%	3.7%	6.5%	

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**

<b>Gender</b>	Males exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than females.
<b>Age</b>	Heavy drinking does not seem to change consistently as age increases.
<b>Race</b>	There seems to be no racial difference regarding heavy drinking.
<b>Ethnicity</b>	There seems to be no Hispanic difference regarding heavy drinking.
<b>Household Income</b>	There seems to be no household income difference regarding heavy drinking.
<b>Education</b>	There seems to be no education level difference regarding heavy drinking.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, unemployed, or a student demonstrate a very high prevalence of heavy drinking, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	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.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking regarding home ownership status.
<b>Children Status</b>	Those who have no children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who have children.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of heavy drinking than those who use a landline phone.
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking regarding pregnancy status.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no difference in heavy drinking among the available counties.