

SOUTH DAKOTA SUBSTANCE USE AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH INDICATORS

QUICK LOOK 2018



OVERVIEW

This overview provides a brief summary of substance use and behavioral health indicators in South Dakota. Research has shown the importance of using data to guide effective and targeted behavioral health services.

Evidence-based prevention practices have been proven to be cost-effective, saving up to \$18 dollars for every dollar invested.^{1,2}

This overview was developed by the South Dakota State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup (SEOW). For more information and to view the most recent South Dakota Epidemiological Profile, go to <http://sd-suicideprevention.org/behavioral-health-data/>.

For more information please contact:

Prevention Program
Division of Behavioral Health
Department of Social Services
(605) 773-3123 or DSSPREVCONT@state.sd.edu

Roland Loudenburg, M.P.H., Ed.S.
Mountain Plains Evaluation, LLC
(605) 425-3305 or RolandL@mtplains.com



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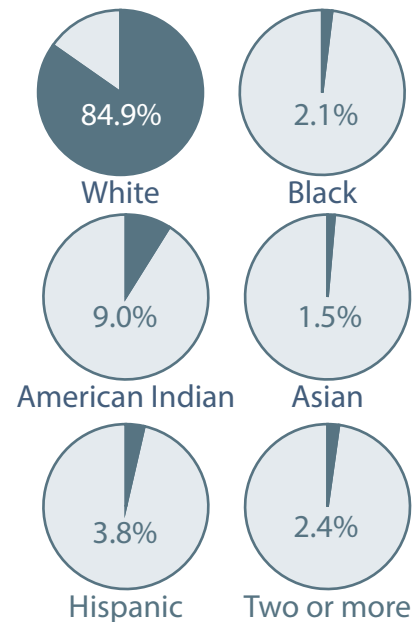


SOUTH DAKOTA DEMOGRAPHICS OVERVIEW

**IN 2017
SOUTH DAKOTA'S POPULATION WAS
869,666³**

**↑ A 6.4%
Increase from
2010³**

RACE/ ETHNICITY³



24.7% are under the age of 18 and 16.3% are over the age of 65³



13.0% of SD residents live in poverty compared to 12.3% of US residents³



7.2% (62,661) of SD residents are veterans³



SD unemployment is at 3.4%⁶



43.3% of SD residents live in rural areas compared to 19.3% of US residents⁴

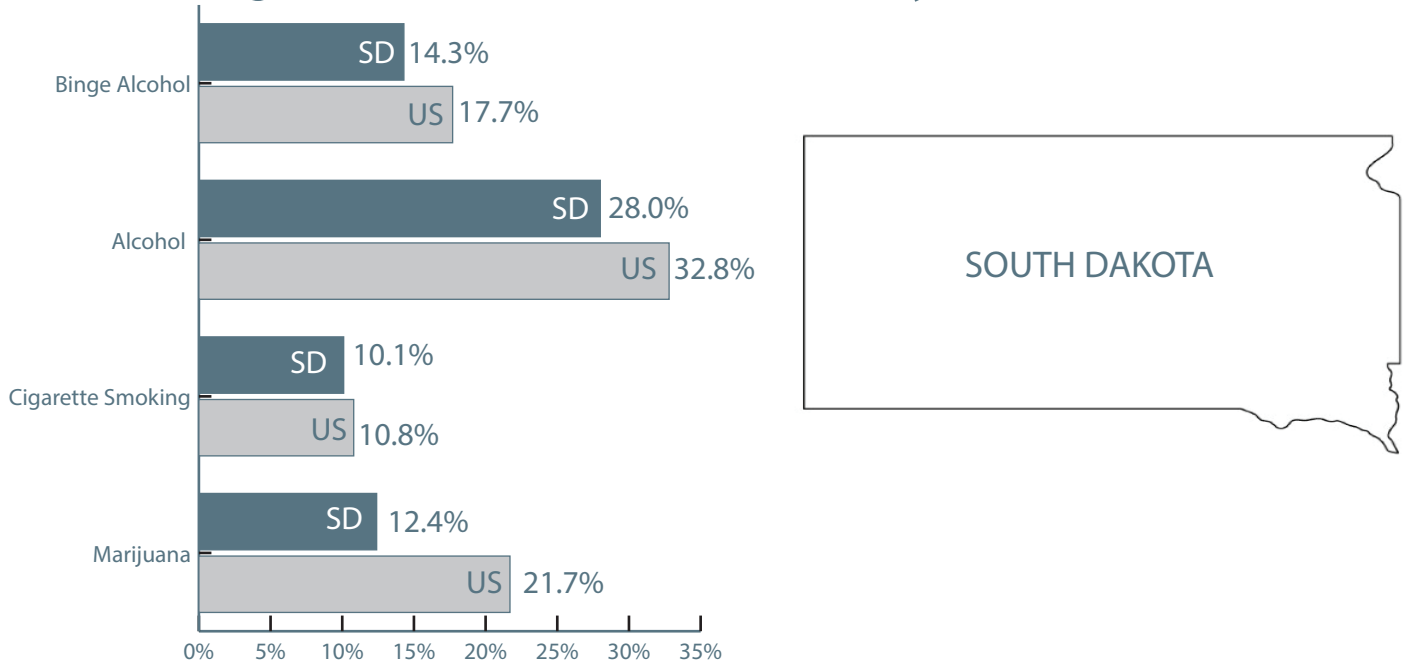


There are 9 federally recognized Tribes located within SD⁵

OVERVIEW OF SUBSTANCE USE

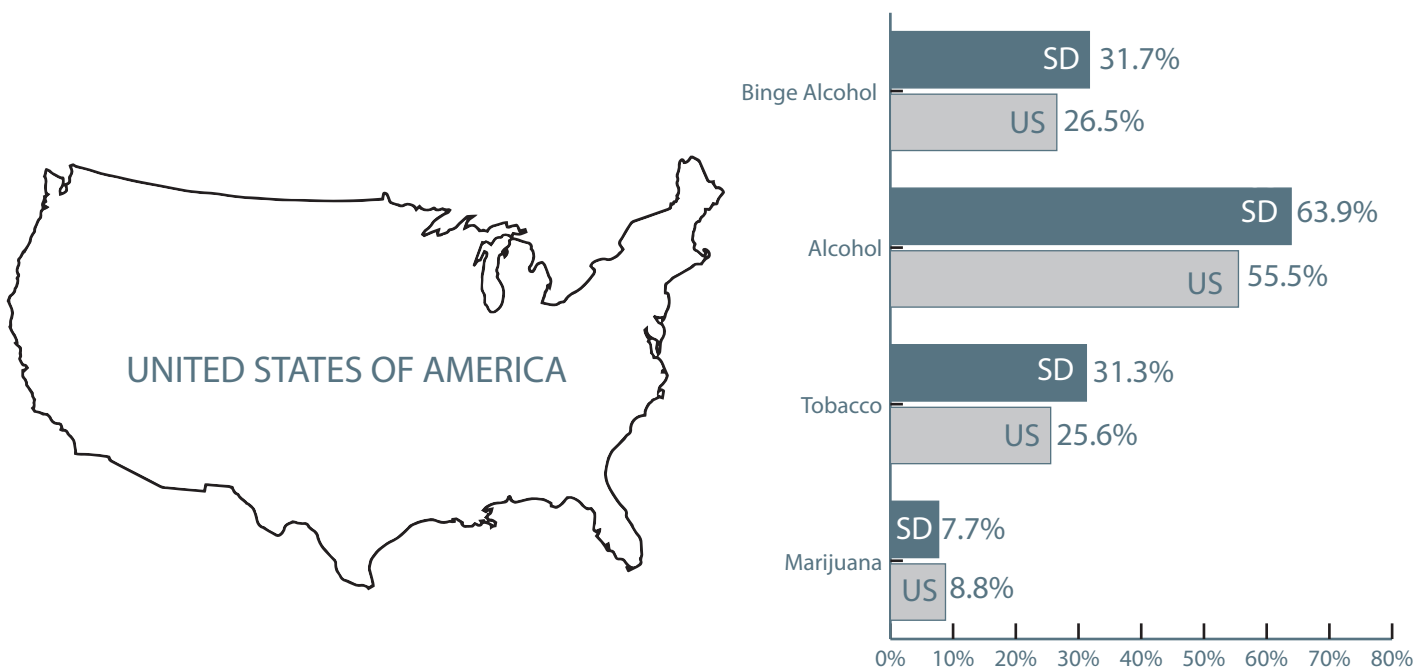


2015 High School Students Past 30 days Use ⁷



*Based on 2015 YRBS data

2016 Adults (18+) Past 30 days Use ⁸



*Based on 2015-2016 NSDUH data

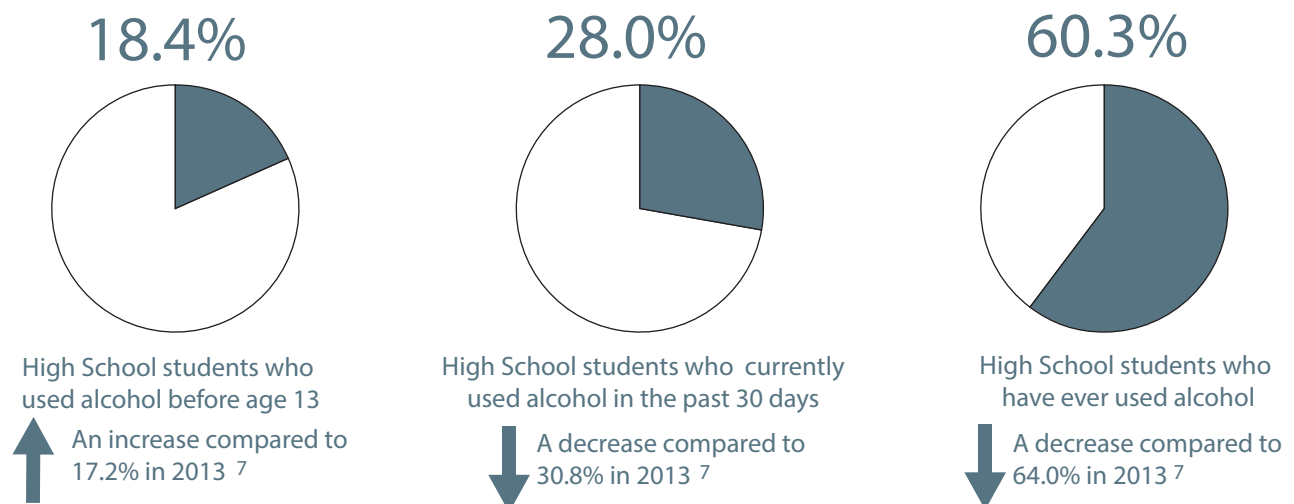


ALCOHOL: UNDERAGE DRINKING

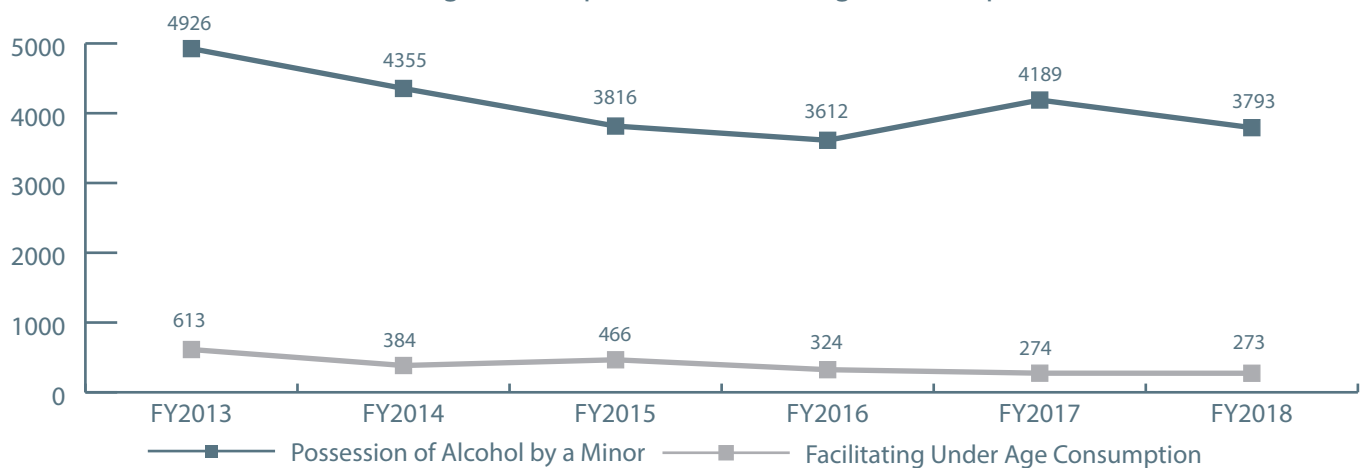
2.9% of SD youth age 12-17 met the criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse⁸

*Based on 2015-2016 NSDUH data

Based on 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey:



Legal Consequences of Under Age Consumptions⁹

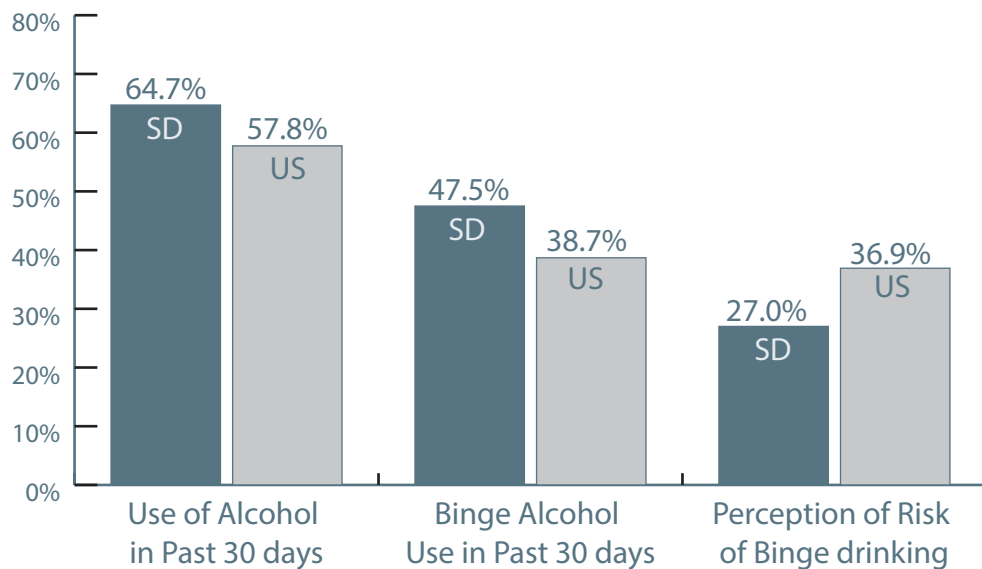


*Charges filed for Possession of Alcohol by a Minor: 35-9-2 (M2) and Facilitating Under Age Consumption 35-9-1 (M1), 35-9-1(1) (M2), 35-10-17 (M1), 35-9-10 (M1)
*Unified Judicial System

ALCOHOL: YOUNG ADULTS



Young Adults age 18-25⁸



*Binge Alcohol Use is defined as 5 or more drinks for males and 4 or more drinks for females on the same occasion

Risk Factors



In 2016, 36.9% of US young adults 18-25 believed binge drinking posed a risk⁸



In 2016, 27.0% SD young adults 18-25 believed binge drinking posed a great risk⁸

*Based on 2015-2016 NSDUH data



ALCOHOL: ADULTS

ADULT



Nationally, excessive alcohol use leads to 88,000 deaths and 2.5 million years of potential life lost in the US per year¹²



Excessive alcohol leads to 249 deaths and 7,023 years of potential life lost each year in SD¹²



In 2017, 40.5% of fatal crashes in SD were alcohol related¹¹



In 2012, 2.5% of SD adults (18+) said they drove after drinking too much¹⁰



In 2016, 31.7% of SD adults (18+) binge drank in the past 30 days⁸



In 2016, 6.8% of SD adults age 26 and older met the criteria for alcohol dependence or abuse in the past year⁸

Risk Factors



In 2016, 39.0% of SD Adults age 26+ believed binge drinking posed a great risk compared to 45.7% of US Adults age 26+⁸

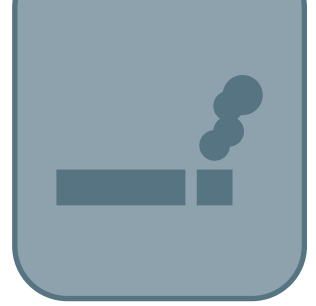


South Dakota has 1 liquor store per 11,111 residents¹⁴

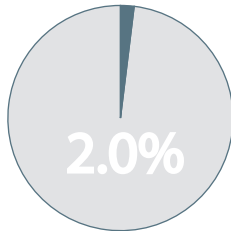


South Dakota has 1 bar for every 2,258 residents¹³

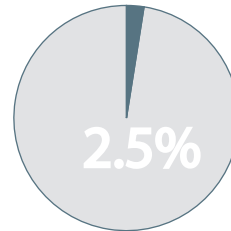
TOBACCO



YOUTH



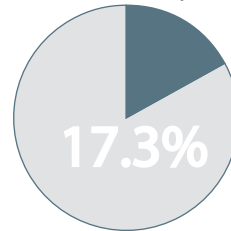
Middle School Past 30 day Cigarette Use¹⁶



Middle School Past 30 day E-Cigarette Use¹⁶



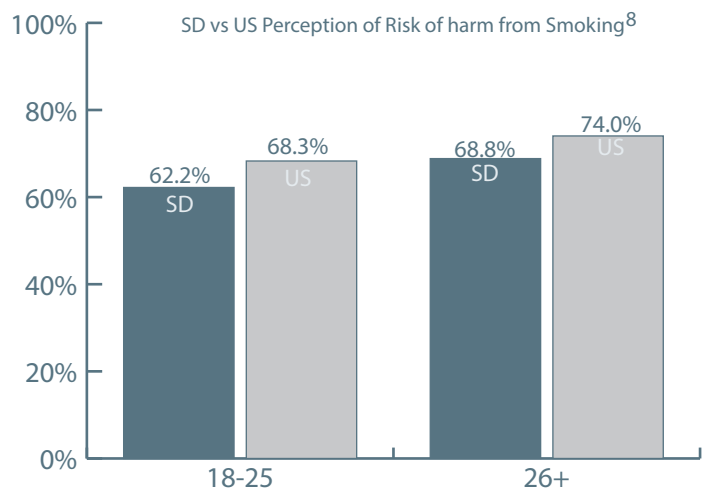
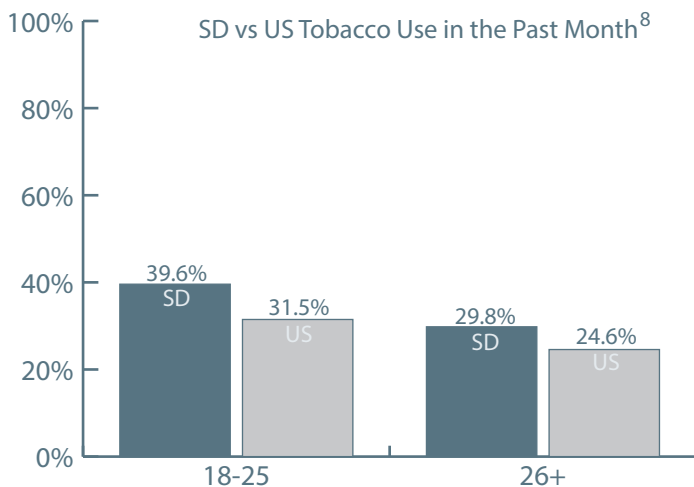
High School Past 30 day Cigarette Use⁷



High School Past 30 day E-Cigarette Use⁷

*Based on 2015 YRBS Data and a 2017 YTS Report

ADULT

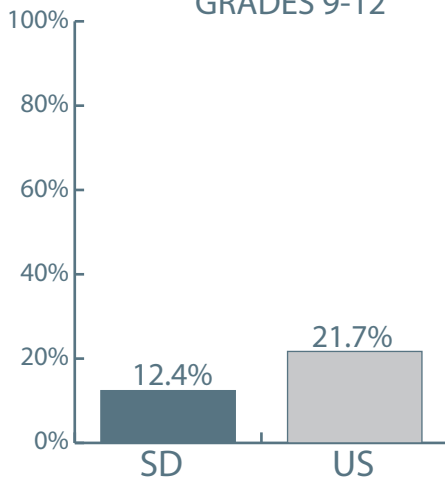


*Based off of 2015-2016 NSDUH Data

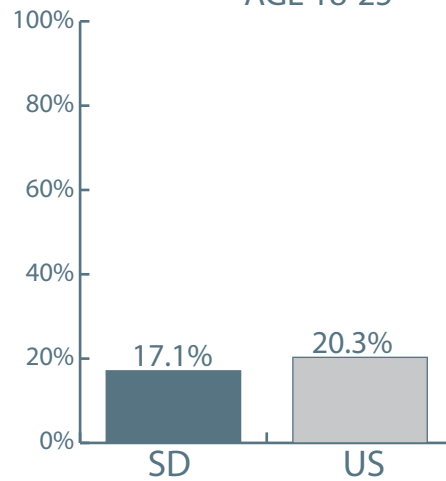


MARIJUANA

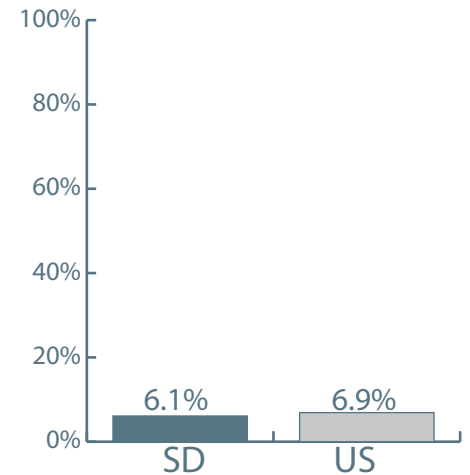
HIGH SCHOOL MARIJUANA USE⁷
GRADES 9-12



YOUNG ADULT MARIJUANA USE⁸
AGE 18-25

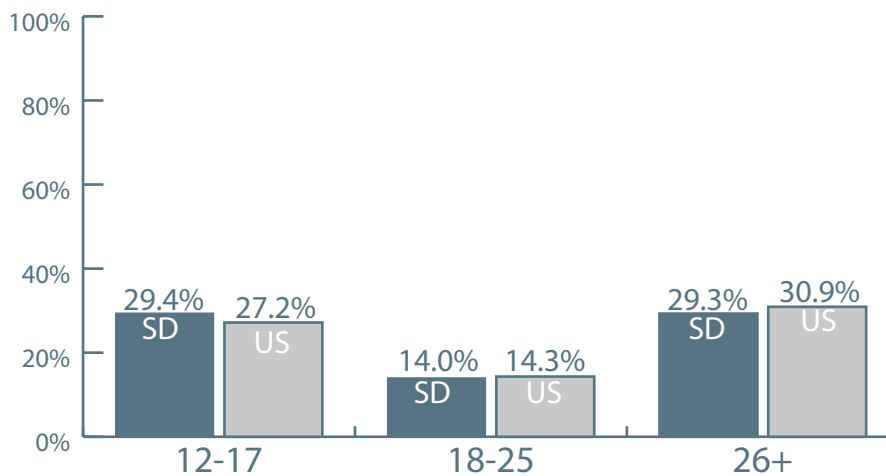


ADULT MARIJUANA USE⁸
AGE 26+



*Marijuana use is in the past 30 days
**Based off of 2015-2016 NSDUH and 2015 YRBS data

PERCEPTION OF RISK OF HARM FROM
SMOKING MARIJUANA ONCE A MONTH⁸



*Marijuana is defined here as any form of non-synthetic marijuana
**Based off of 2015-2016 NSDUH data

Prescription Drugs













4.1% of SD 12-17 year olds have misused pain relievers compared to 3.7% of US 12-17 year olds⁸

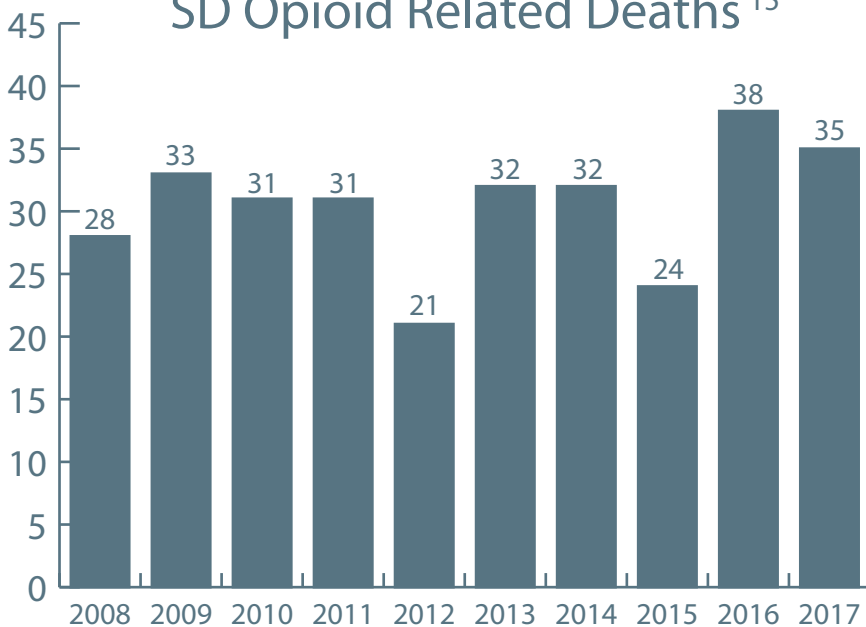
8.4% of SD young adults aged 18-25 having used pain relievers in the past year to get high compared to 7.8% of US 18-25 year olds⁸

3.9% of SD adults 26 or older report misusing pain relievers in the past year compared to 4.0% of US adults 26 or older⁸

Prescription Opioids Commonly Abused¹⁵

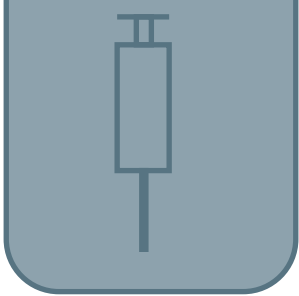
-  Atramorph
-  Codeine
-  Hydrocodone
-  Fentanyl
-  Morphine
-  Methadone
-  Norco
-  Oxycodone
-  Roxicet
-  Tramadol

SD Opioid Related Deaths¹⁵



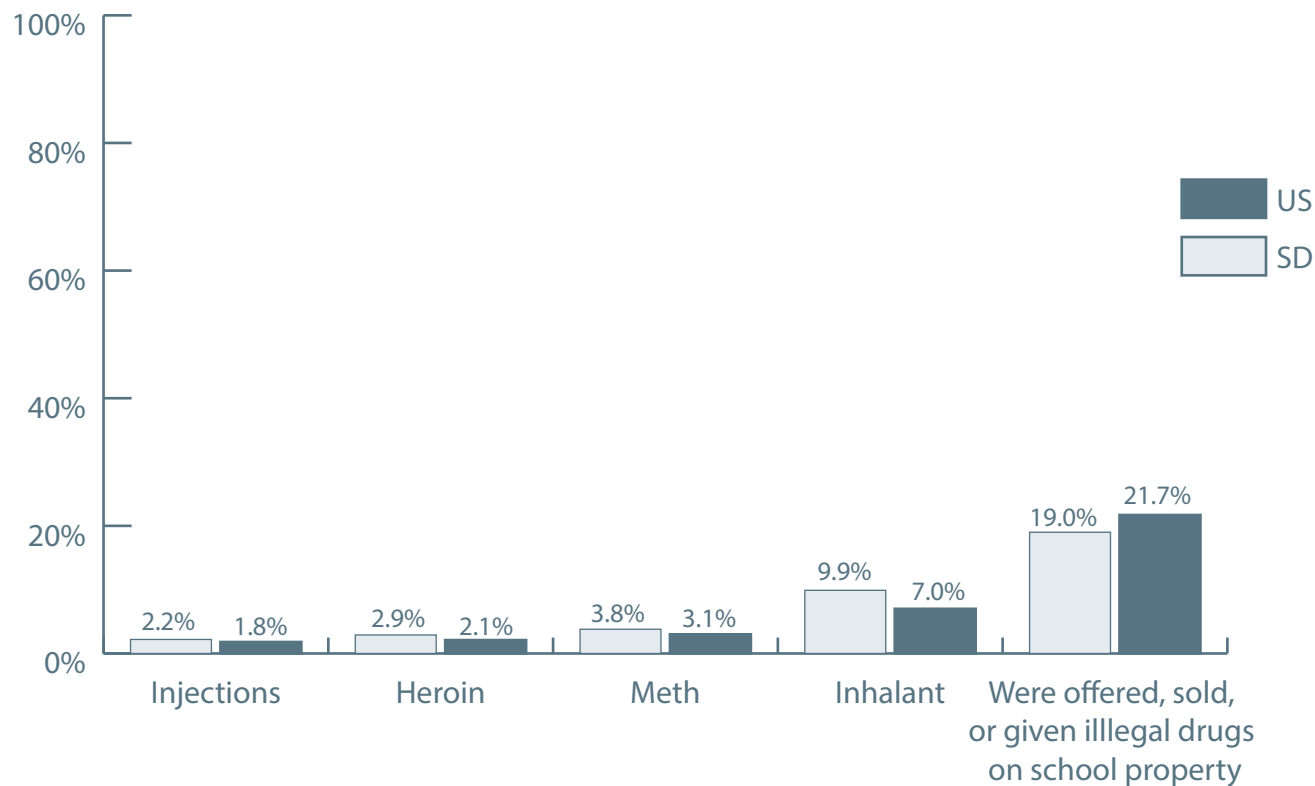
Avoid Opioid SD is a joint effort between the South Dakota Department of Health and Social Services to address opioid abuse and misuse in the state as part of the South Dakota Opioid Abuse Strategic Plan.

Learn more at <https://www.avoidopioidsd.com/>



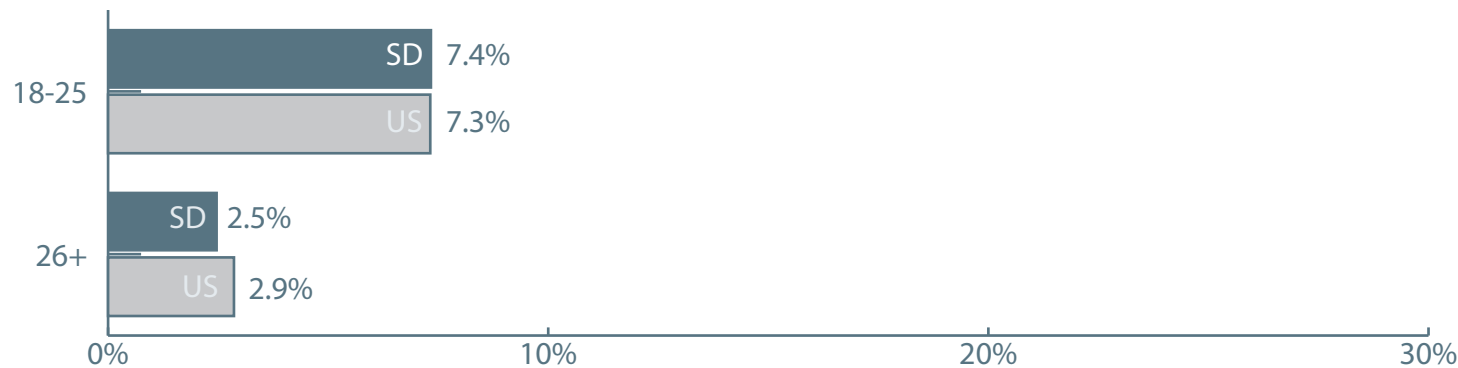
OTHER ILLICIT DRUGS

High School Students Reporting Ever Using Illicit Drugs⁷



*Based on 2015 YRBS Data

Adult Illicit Drug Use⁸



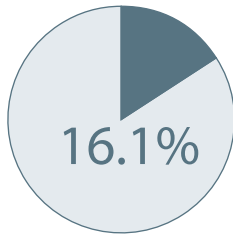
* Illicit Drug Use Other than Marijuana Use includes the misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics or the use of cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or methamphetamine. Misuse of prescription psychotherapeutics is defined as use in any way not directed by a doctor, including use without a prescription of one's own; use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told; or use in any other way not directed by a doctor. Prescription psychotherapeutics do not include over-the-counter drugs.

*Based on 2015-2016 NSDUH Data

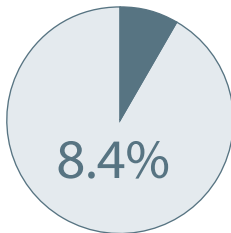
MENTAL HEALTH



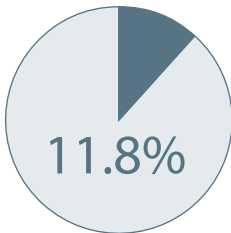
South Dakota High School Students



High school student seriously considered attempting suicide⁷



High school students reporting attempting suicide⁷

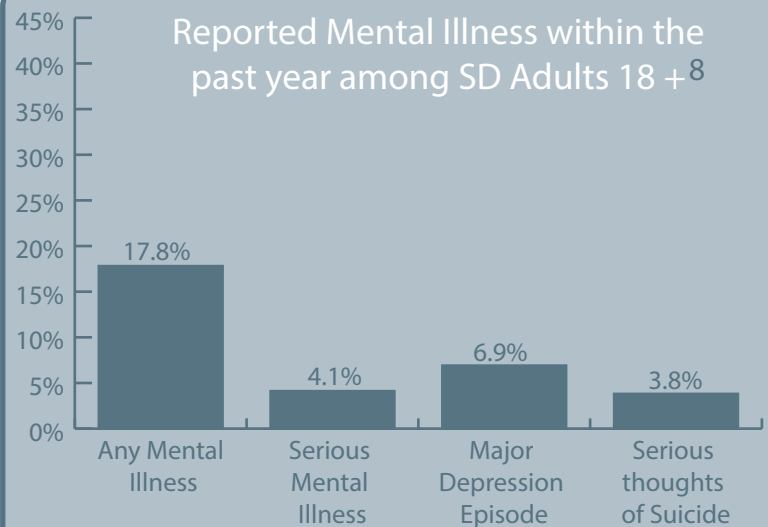


High school students who made a plan to commit suicide⁷

*Based on YRBS 2015

Of high school students nationwide, 17.7% considered attempting suicide, 8.6% reported attempting suicide, and 14.6% made a plan to commit suicide. The national rates for these indicators are slightly higher than South Dakota rates.⁷

Reported Mental Illness within the past year among SD Adults 18 +⁸



*Based on NSDUH 2015-2016

For more data related to suicide in South Dakota consult <http://sdsuicideprevention.org/>



Need Help Now?
1.800.273.8255
Help available 24/7

SOURCES

- 1) SAMHSA. Substance Abuse Prevention Dollars and Cents: A Cost-Benefit Analysis, Retrieved from: <http://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/cost-benefits-prevention.pdf>.
- 2) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Surgeon General's 2016 Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health. Retrieved from <https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/surgeon-generals-report.pdf>.
- 3) U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/>
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- 16) 2017 YTS Report. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://doh.sd.gov/prevention/assets/2017YTSReport.pdf>

