

South Dakota Substance Abuse Epidemiological Profile 2019-2020

Prevention Program

South Dakota Department of Social Services

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Introduction

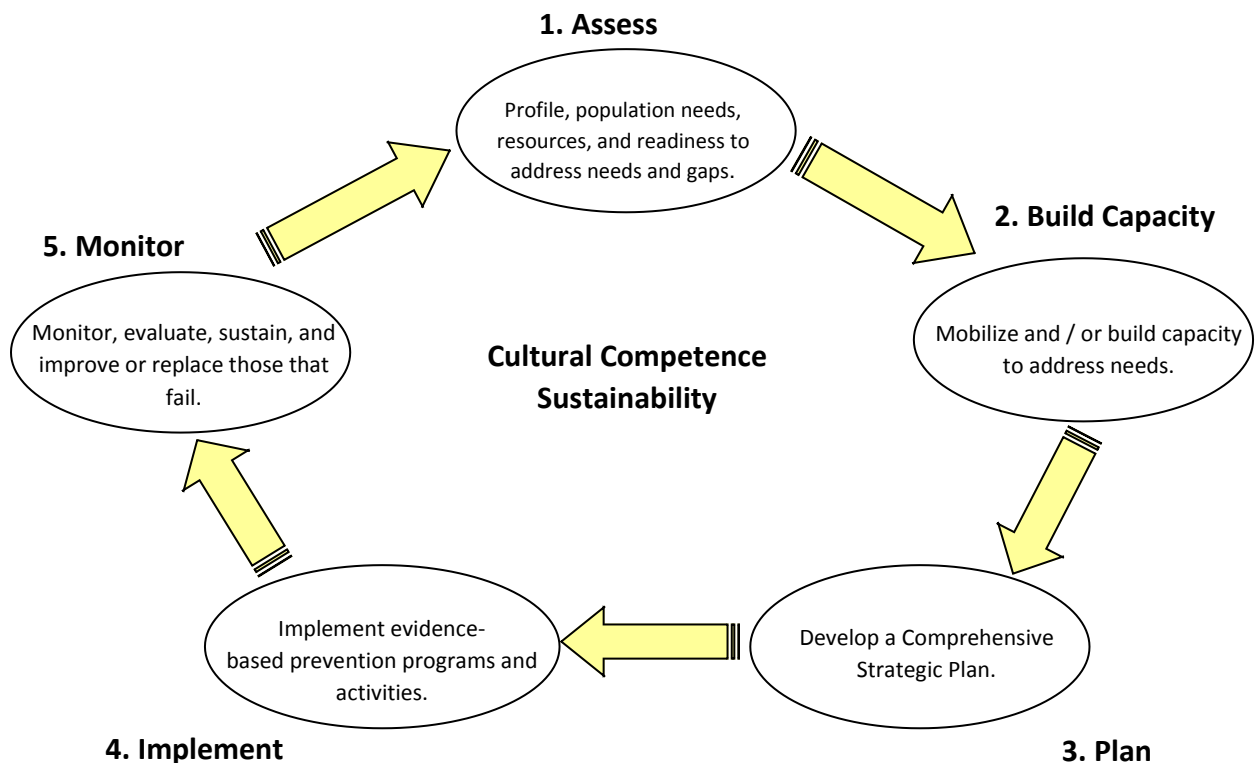
The South Dakota Substance Abuse Epidemiological Profile is intended to serve as a resource for planning and prioritizing of substance abuse prevention efforts across South Dakota. The effort is supported by funding from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) – the federal agency charged with addressing substance abuse through prevention strategies.

Strategic Prevention Framework

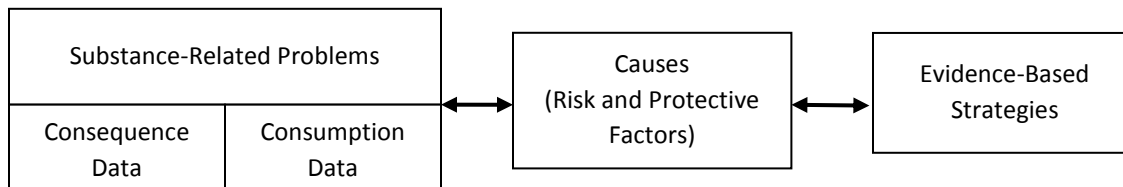
The Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF) is an evidence-based public health approach to prevention of substance abuse. Evidence supports the success of implementing a range of prevention strategies in reducing and preventing substance abuse and related health and social problems and increasing protective factors. The SPF is a data driven process that utilizes community-based risk and protective factors to promote prevention of substance abuse.

The stages of the SPF process include:

1. Assess population prevention needs based on epidemiological data
2. Build and support local community capacity to implement evidence based prevention strategies and programs
3. Develop a strategic plan for prevention of substance abuse
4. Implement community prevention programs, policies and practices that are proven to be effective
5. Evaluate and document outcomes



The data presented in this document are intended to aid in driving the SPF process. The following logic model outlines the use of Substance Abuse data to identify causes in the form of “Risk” and “Protective” factors that then lead to selection and implementation of evidence-based prevention strategies.



Consequences and Consumption

The data indicators have been divided into the two main categories of Consequences and Consumption.

1. Consequence Data

Consequence data can be thought of as the resulting consequence that is predicated by the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs. Consequences are manifested in terms of adverse health and social conditions. The Consequence data indicators selected are linked to the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs by scientific evidence that supports and documents a level of attribution.

2. Consumption Data

Consumption data report the frequency and quantity of use of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs. Consumption data can also be captured and reported in the form of risky behavior, such as delinquency and riding with someone who has been drinking.

Selection of Indicators

The selection criteria of data indicators included in this report was developed based on the following schema.

1. Data must provide for comparison of state level data with national level data
2. Is part of an ongoing data collection process over time to allow for tracking of trends
3. A satisfactory level of assurance was available that supported the validity and reliability of the data

Report Limitations

A number of challenges exist that limit the availability of data state wide and for regions and subpopulations. The sample size of the data available for analysis is a significant challenge for the South Dakota. This is a result of the smaller population of the State as well as the geographic distribution of the population across the State. The same issues also create a challenge for analyzing data specific to subpopulations, including Native Americans. When examining subpopulations, the national data source often only provide data in the form of a collapsed “Other Race” category which included Native Americans. This report and the South Dakota SEOW recognizes the problem with this approach, but decided it was important to include the data in this form at this time in the absence of better data sources.

In addition, data was not available for the 2017 YRBSS for South Dakota and thus the youth specific indicator data was limited to the 2015 YRBSS data. The State is working to overcome this challenge in the future.

Also, changes were made at the national level to some questions of the NSDUH survey which limited the availability of data for specific NSDUH questions. For those questions, this report includes the latest data available from NSDUH. In future years, NSDUH will provide data based on the revised questions and data from the revised questions will be incorporated into future reports as the data is made available.

County Level Data

The current national data sources do provide estimates of some of the indicators at the county level, particularly consumption related data. Limitations in the reliability and validity of the data exist because of the small population and survey methods used by national data sources that limit the utility of the indicators at the county level in South Dakota. Therefore, the SD SEOW has chosen not to include county level data in the overall State level profile at this time but rather developed a regional profile that looked at indicators at regional levels within the state.

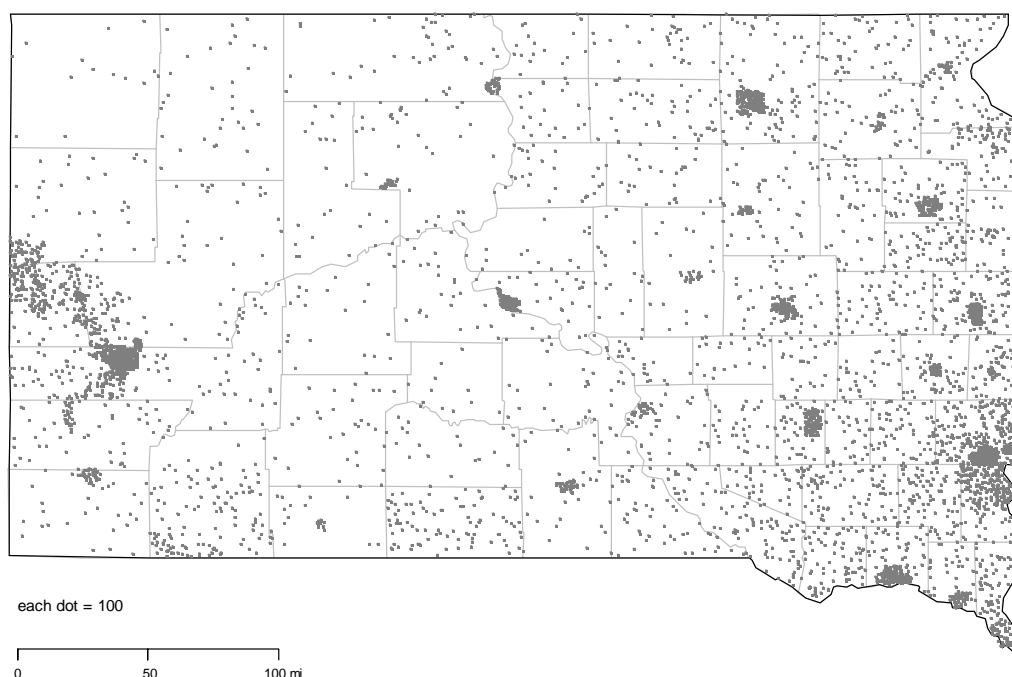
Geographic, Cultural and Social Context

“Great Faces – Great Places” is a slogan that has been used to describe South Dakota as part of tourism efforts and promotion within the state. This slogan is also helpful in understanding the geographic, cultural and social context in which South Dakota citizens live and to address substance abuse issues.

If one was forced to select one word to describe South Dakota, “diversity” would have to be considered as a favorite choice. South Dakota is diverse in almost every aspect of the environment context including: geography, population density, culture, affluence, weather etc. Understanding this diversity and the context in which communities and the State must address substance use issues is an important consideration to understanding how to best address and implement substance abuse prevention efforts.

Population – South Dakota

Among the 50 states, South Dakota ranks 16th in land mass size with 75,885 square miles. The distance across the state is 380 miles east to west and 245 miles from north to south. South Dakota has a population of about 814,180 (2010 estimate from U.S. Census Bureau) which results in about 10.7 persons per square mile. The USA average is much higher at about 79.6 persons per square mile, illustrating the rural and frontier nature of South Dakota. The following map illustrates the geographic distribution of the population. It can be noted that there are greater population densities in the Sioux Falls region in the southeast and surrounding the Rapid City area in the west.



Ethnicity – South Dakota

There are two major ethnic groups in South Dakota: whites with 84.6 percent of the populations and Native American representing 9 percent of the state's population in the July 1, 2019 population estimate. While other minority groups currently make a small fraction of the total population, it is important to note that in some sections of the state, primarily Sioux Falls and Rapid City, the Hispanic and migrant populations have significant growth rates that will be important to consider in future editions.

<i>Ethnicity in South Dakota</i>	<i>2010 April 1 Census</i>	<i>2019 July 1 Estimate</i>
<i>White</i>	86.8%	84.6%
<i>Black/African American</i>	1.3%	2.3%
<i>Native American and Alaskan Native</i>	8.9%	9.0%
<i>Asian</i>	1.0%	1.5%
<i>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Two or More Races</i>	2.0%	2.5%
<i>Person Of Hispanic Origin</i>	2.7%	4.2%
<i>White Person, non-Hispanic</i>	84.8%	81.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Age Groupings

As can be seen below, whites have a much larger percent of the population in the categories of 'percent 18 and over' and 'percent 65 and over'. Conversely, the two minority classifications have a much lower median age and proportionally higher numbers of persons less than 5 years of age.

2010 April 1 Census (SD)

<i>Ethnicity</i>	Median Age	Percent under 5	Percent 18 and Over	Percent 65 and Over
<i>White</i>	39.7	76.5%	89.6%	95.9%
<i>Native American and Alaska Native</i>	23.7	14.8%	7.2%	3.1%
<i>All Others</i>	21.5	8.7%	3.2%	0.9%

2019 July 1 Census (SD)

<i>Ethnicity</i>	Median Age	Percent under 5	Percent 18 and Over	Percent 65 and Over
<i>White</i>	40.0	73.9%	87.9%	95.1%
<i>Native American and Alaska Native</i>	25.3	15.4%	7.2%	3.5%
<i>All Others</i>	23.4	10.7%	4.9%	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Birth Rate

Overall, South Dakota has a higher birth rate (14.0) than the national average (11.8). As can be noted in the table below, whites in South Dakota have a lower birth rate than American Indians and all other ethnic groups, resulting in a higher proportion of persons less than 5 years of age as indicated in the table below.

SD and US Birth Rates per 1000			
	Total	White	Native American
<i>South Dakota</i>	14.0	11.7	23.0
<i>United States</i>	11.8	8.0	7.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates, CDC National Vital Statistics Reports, South Dakota Department of Health

ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES AND CONSUMPTION

The following table presents the indicators for Alcohol Consequences and Consumption considered and presented within this report as measures of the burden of alcohol abuse in South Dakota.

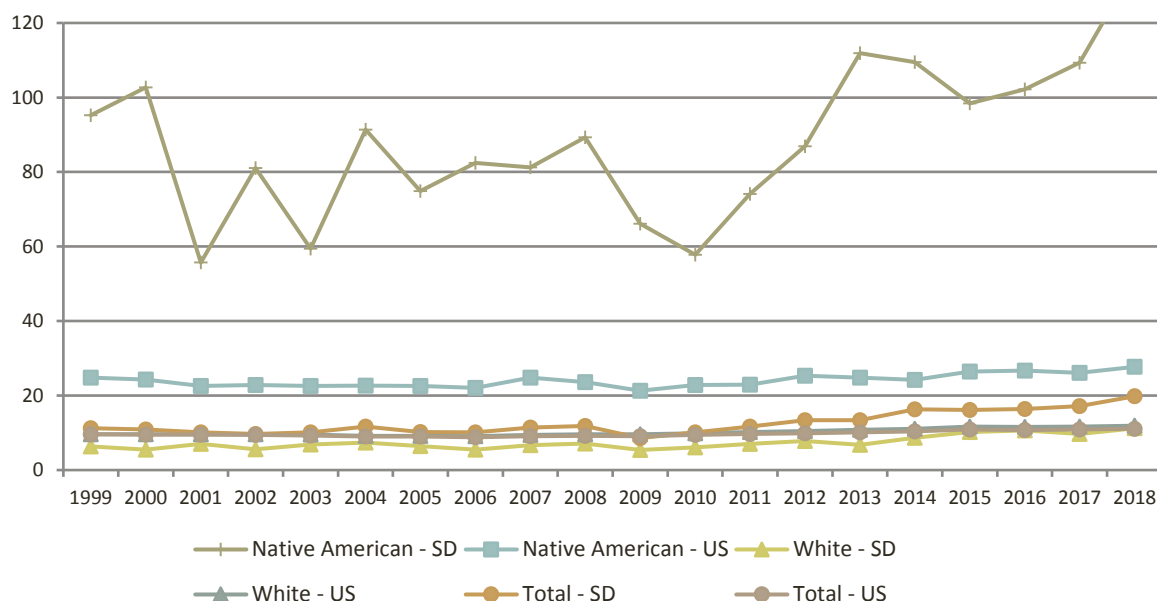
Alcohol	Indicator
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chronic Liver Disease Death Rate• Suicide Death Rate• Violent Crime and Property Crime Rates• Arrests That are Alcohol Related• Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes That are Alcohol Related• Persons Killed in Alcohol Involved Crashes• Alcohol Abuse or Dependence/Alcohol Dependence
Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current Use of Alcohol by Persons Age 12 and Older• Current Use of Alcohol by High School Students• Current Binge Drinking by Persons Age 12 and Older• Current Binge Drinking by High School Students• Binge Drinking in Women of Childbearing Age• Current Heavy Use of Alcohol by Adults Age 18 and Older• Drank Alcohol For The First Time Before Age 13 Years• Drinking and Driving Among High School Students• Riding in Car with Drinking Driver Among High School Students

Alcohol Consequences

Chronic Liver Disease Death Rate

Long term, heavy alcohol consumption is the leading cause of chronic liver disease. From 1999-2018, the death rate due to chronic liver disease in South Dakota has remained slightly higher than the US rate, overall. However, Native Americans in South Dakota have had significantly higher rates than the national average over the same time period.

FIGURE 1: DEATHS FROM CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE – RATES PER 100,000



Age Adjusted Death Rate From Chronic Liver Disease Per 100,000

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Native American - SD	66.1	57.8	74.1	86.9	111.9	109.5	98.4	102.2	109.3	134.8
Native American - US	21.3	22.8	22.9	25.3	24.8	24.2	26.4	26.7	26.1	27.7
White - SD	5.4	6.1	7.0	7.8	6.8	8.7	10.2	10.6	9.7	11.2
White - US	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.9
Total - SD	8.6	10.1	11.7	13.4	13.4	16.3	16.1	16.4	17.2	19.8
Total - US	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2018. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2018 Series 20 No. 2S, 2018.

Violent Crime and Property Crime Rates

The overall Index Crime Rate for the US declined between 2001 and 2017, but the South Dakota overall Index Crime Rate increased. While the Violent Crime rate has been increasing in South Dakota, the US Violent Crime rate has declined between 2001 and 2016. The Property Crime rates have declined for the US since 2001, while rates in South Dakota have also decreased slightly since 2012.

FIGURE 2: COMPARISON OF VIOLENT CRIMES, US AND SOUTH DAKOTA

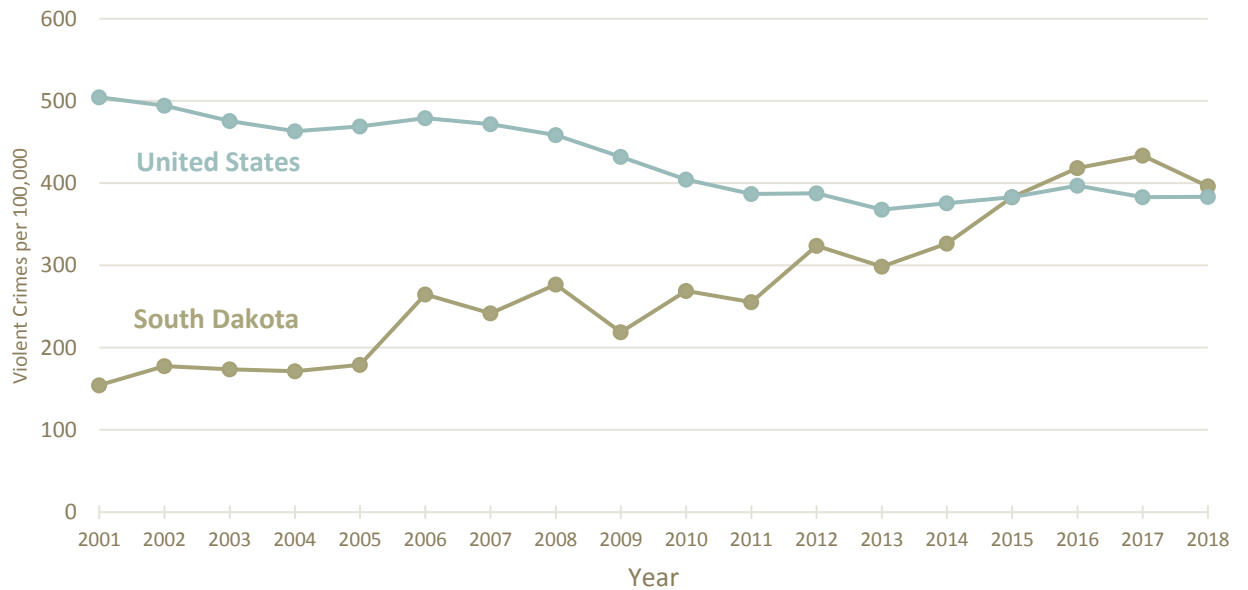
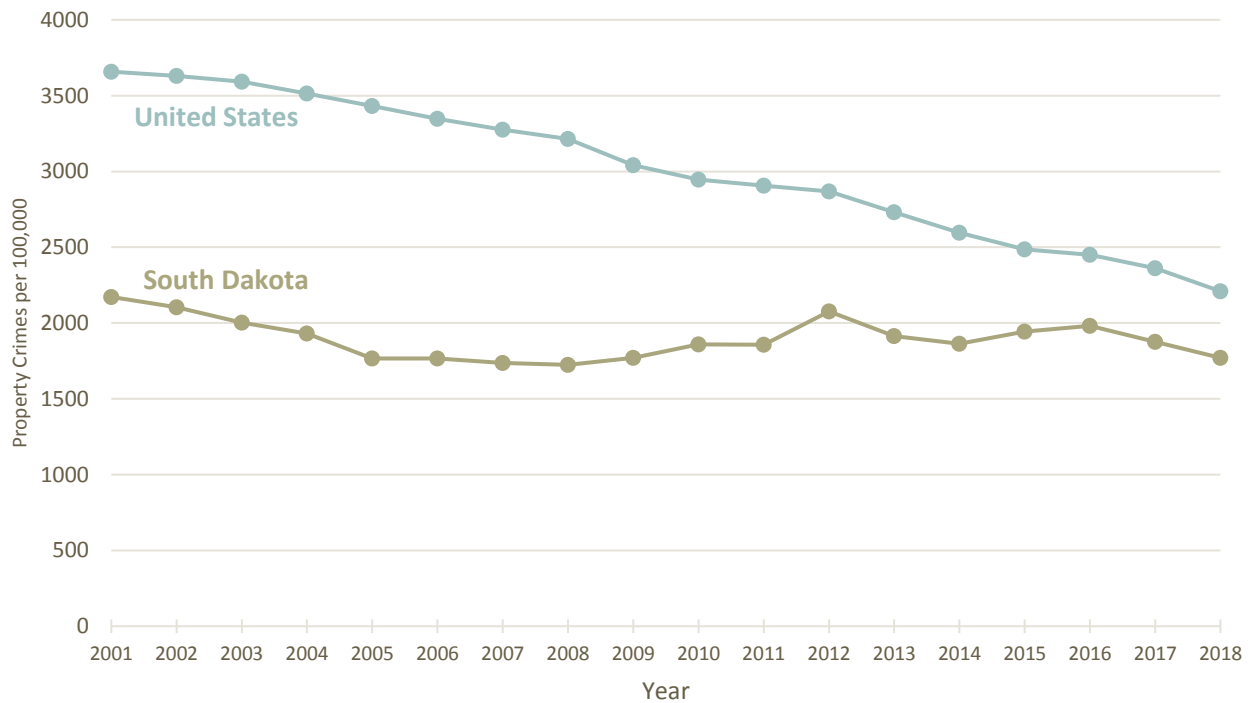


FIGURE 3: COMPARISON OF PROPERTY CRIMES, US AND SOUTH DAKOTA



Uniform Crime Report – South Dakota
Offenses Per 100,000 Population

<i>Year</i>	Index Crime Rate	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Theft	Vehicle Theft
2001	2326.7	154.4	2172.3	0.9	46.3	13.6	93.6	407.1	1657.7	107.5
2002	2280.5	177.5	2103.0	1.4	47.5	15.4	113.2	399.0	1596.3	107.7
2003	2177.1	173.7	2003.4	1.3	46.5	13.6	112.3	376.3	1512.9	114.3
2004	2102.8	171.2	1931.6	2.2	43.6	14.5	110.8	408.5	1413.1	109.9
2005	1946.0	179.0	1767.0	2.3	48.7	18.7	109.3	323.3	1336.0	108.0
2006	2031.3	264.9	1766.4	3.8	59.5	20.2	181.3	386.7	1273.0	106.7
2007	1978.7	241.9	1736.8	3.9	54.4	14.8	168.8	332.4	1305.9	98.5
2008	2001.2	276.9	1724.3	4.6	69.9	16.7	185.8	333.6	1276.6	114.2
2009	1988.6	218.7	1769.9	3.7	61.7	14.4	139.0	322.6	1340.6	106.6
2010	2128.8	268.9	1859.9	2.8	47.1	18.9	200.1	390.9	1371.1	98.0
2011	2113.2	255.6	1857.6	2.4	61.1	20.3	171.8	355.4	1387.0	115.2
2012	2401.1	323.8	2077.3	2.8	71.9	18.8	230.3	393.3	1555.4	128.6
2013	2213.4	298.7	1914.7	2.4	41.3	18.8	236.2	399.1	1404.6	111.0
2014	2190.4	326.5	1863.9	2.3	48.4	23.4	245.7	330.3	1415.5	118
2015	2326.1	383.1	1943	3.7	51.4	25.2	296.6	344.8	1459.8	138.4
2016	2399	418.4	1980.6	3.1	43.8	31.4	325	346.6	1460.4	173.6
2017	2309.8	433.6	1876.2	2.9	68.4*	27.4	335	311.3	1405.9	159
2018	2167.4	396.4	1771	1.4	70.2*	22	302.5	299.1	1273.4	198.5

*Using revised definition of rape

Crime rates are reported offenses per 100,000

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Uniform Crime Report – United States
Offenses Per 100,000 Population

<i>Year</i>	Index Crime Rate	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Burglary	Theft	Vehicle Theft
2001	4162.6	504.5	3658.1	5.6	31.8	148.5	318.6	741.8	2485.7	430.5
2002	4125.0	494.4	3630.6	5.6	33.1	146.1	309.5	747.0	2450.7	432.9
2003	4067.0	475.8	3591.2	5.7	32.3	142.5	295.4	741.0	2416.5	433.7
2004	3977.3	463.2	3514.1	5.5	32.4	136.7	288.6	730.3	2362.3	421.5
2005	3900.5	469	3431.5	5.6	31.8	140.8	290.8	726.9	2287.8	416.8
2006	3825.9	479.3	3346.6	5.8	31.6	150.0	292	733.1	2213.2	400.2
2007	3748.2	471.8	3276.4	5.7	30.6	148.3	287.2	726.1	2185.4	364.9
2008	3673.2	458.6	3214.6	5.4	29.8	145.9	277.5	733.0	2166.1	315.4
2009	3473.2	431.9	3041.3	5.0	29.1	133.1	264.7	717.7	2064.5	259.2
2010	3350.4	404.5	2945.9	4.8	27.7	119.3	252.8	701.0	2005.8	239.1
2011	3292.5	387.1	2905.4	4.7	27.0	113.9	241.5	701.3	1974.1	230.0
2012	3255.8	387.8	2868.0	4.7	27.1	113.1	242.8	672.2	1959.3	229.7
2013	3098.6	367.9	2730.7	4.5	25.2	109.1	229.1	610.0	1899.4	221.3
2014	2,971.8	375.7	2,596.1	4.5	26.4	102.2	232.5	542.5	1,837.3	216.2
2015	2,870.2	383.2	2,487.0	4.9	28.1	101.9	237.8	491.4	1,775.4	220.2
2016	2,847.8	397.1	2,450.7	5.3	29.6	102.8	248.5	468.9	1,745.0	236.9
2017	2,745.1	382.9	2,362.2	5.3	30.7	98.0	248.9	430.4	1,694.4	237.4
2018	2,539.2	383.4	2,209.8	5.0	44.0*	86.1	248.2	378.0	1,601.6	230.2

*Using revised definition of rape

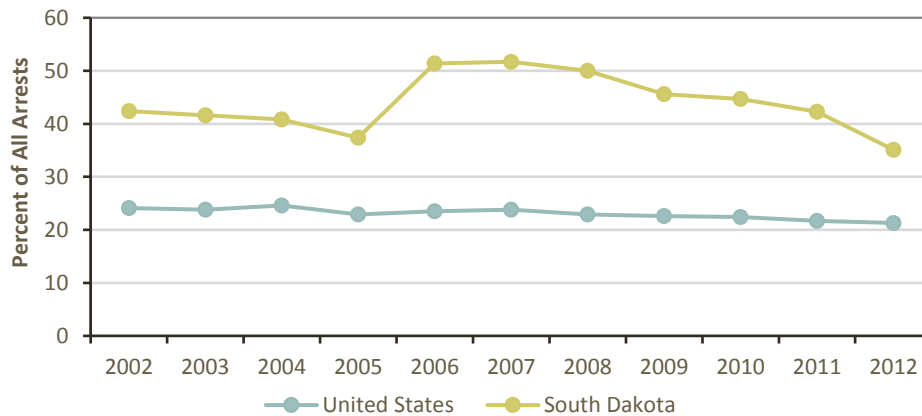
Crime rates are reported offenses per 100,000

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Arrests that Were Alcohol Related

South Dakota historically has had one of the highest, if not the highest, rate in the United States with respect to the percent of alcohol-related offenses compared to all offenses. From 2006 to 2008, more than one-half of all offenses in South Dakota were alcohol-related offenses (e.g., DUI, liquor laws, drunkenness, etc.). In 2012, the most recent year for which data is available, 35.1% of arrests were alcohol related in South Dakota.

FIGURE 4: ALCOHOL ARRESTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL ARRESTS



Arrests for Alcohol Offenses, 2002-2012

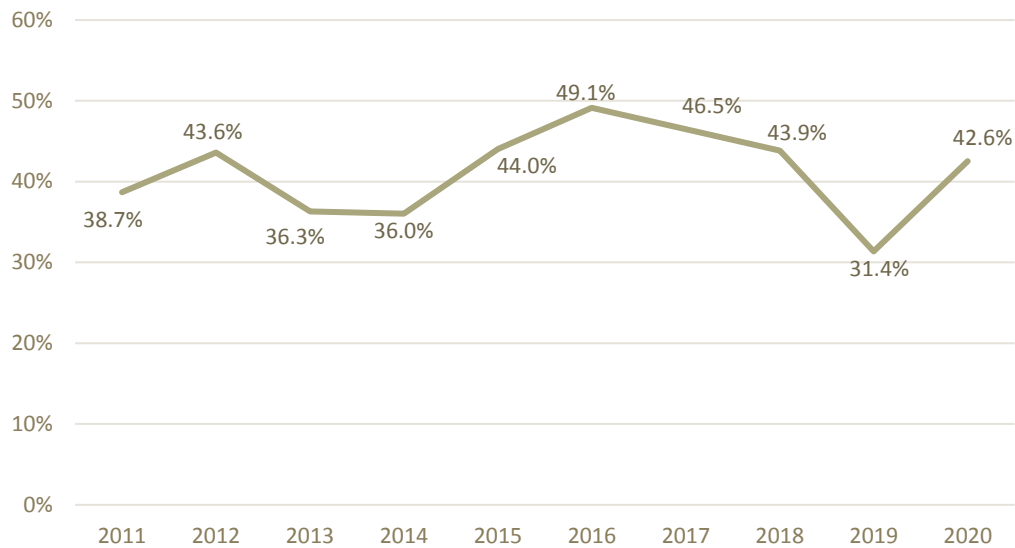
<i>Year</i>	US Rate of Alcohol-Related Offenses	South Dakota Rate of Alcohol-related Offenses	South Dakota's National Rank	South Dakota's Rate Compared to the National Average
<i>2002</i>	24.1%	42.4%	Highest rate in the nation	1.8 times higher
<i>2003</i>	23.8%	41.6%	2 nd highest rate in the nation	1.7 times higher
<i>2004</i>	24.6%	40.8%	2 nd highest rate in the nation	1.7 times higher
<i>2005</i>	22.9%	37.4%	2 nd highest rate in the nation	1.6 times higher
<i>2006</i>	23.5%	51.4%	Highest rate in the nation	2.2 times higher
<i>2007</i>	23.8%	51.7%	Highest rate in the nation	2.2 times higher
<i>2008</i>	22.9%	50.0%	Highest rate in the nation	2.2 times higher
<i>2009</i>	22.6%	45.6%	Highest rate in the nation	2.0 times higher
<i>2010</i>	22.4%	44.7%	2 nd highest rate in the nation	2.0 times higher
<i>2011</i>	21.7%	42.3%	2 nd highest rate in the nation	1.9 times higher
<i>2012</i>	21.3%	35.1%	2 nd highest rate in the nation	1.6 times higher

Source: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (Section 4): 2002-2012 is the latest information as of April 2021. <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook>

Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes that are Alcohol Related

Alcohol related fatal motor vehicle crashes pose a significant problem in South Dakota.

FIGURE 5: PERCENT OF FATALITIES IN ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVED CRASHES 2000-2020



Persons Killed In Alcohol Involved Crashes 2004-2019 by Age

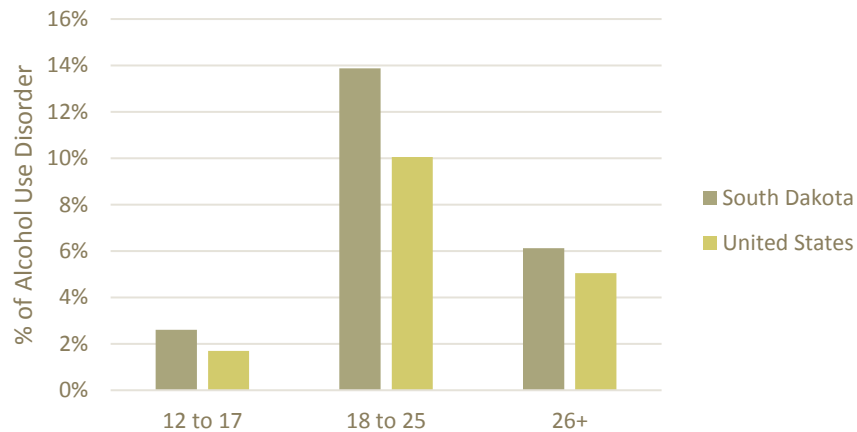
Age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0 to 5	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
6 to 12	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
13 to 19	11	10	13	10	6	15	6	7	4	0	4	3	8	3	6	0
20 to 21	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
21 to 29	26	20	19	18	15	14	12	8	14	17	12	9	21	16	16	11
30 to 39	15	16	15	13	12	11	8	9	10	8	11	11	11	11	9	8
40 to 49	11	15	11	13	7	9	11	5	7	9	6	6	5	6	6	3
50 to 59	4	5	11	4	4	6	9	5	8	6	8	13	4	7	8	4
60 +	4	5	2	2	2	4	3	2	3	1	3	5	4	5	7	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	78	47	42	62	48	61	49	37	53	42	47	48	55	49	54	28

Source: South Dakota Accident Records, 2019 South Dakota Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Summary

Alcohol Use Disorder (Formerly Alcohol Abuse or Dependence)

In 2013-2014, South Dakota had a higher alcohol abuse or dependence percentage when compared to the national percentage (6.7% to 6.5%, respectively). This survey question was discontinued in 2014-2015 and came back in 2015-2016 as Alcohol Use Disorder. The high percent in South Dakota is maintained at each age level and assessment period. In 2016-2017, South Dakota had a higher percentage of those with Alcohol Use Disorder when compared to their national peers 7.51% to 5.46%, respectively).

FIGURE 6: PERCENT OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDER BY AGE GROUP FOR 2017-2018



Percent of Alcohol Use Disorder by All Age Groups

	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-2018
South Dakota	5.7	7.51	6.79
United States	7.3	5.46	5.37

Percent of Alcohol Use Disorder by All Age Groups

	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
South Dakota	2.87	12.96	6.82	3.47	13.57	6.99	2.60	13.87	6.13
United States	2.23	10.80	5.31	1.87	10.35	5.09	1.69	10.05	5.05

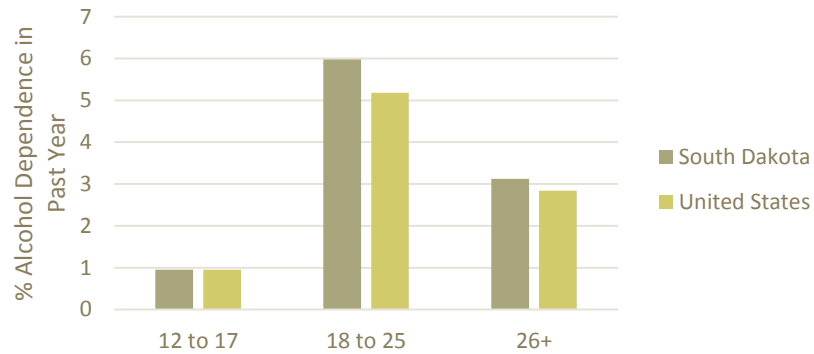
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Note: Survey question was not available as part of 2014-2015 and was renamed Alcohol Use Disorder in 2015-2016 NSDUH

Alcohol Dependence

South Dakota's percent of alcohol dependence for all ages are higher or similar to the US national average.

FIGURE 7: PERCENT OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP FOR 2014-2015



Percent of Alcohol Dependence in Past Year by All Age Groups

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
<i>South Dakota</i>	3.58	3.42	3.30
<i>United States</i>	3.18	3.04	2.97

Percent of Alcohol Dependence in Past Year by Age Group

	2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	1.18	7.17	3.24	1.13	6.91	3.1	0.95	5.98	3.12
<i>United States</i>	1.15	5.77	2.99	1.01	5.61	2.86	0.95	5.18	2.84

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Healthy (NSDUH)

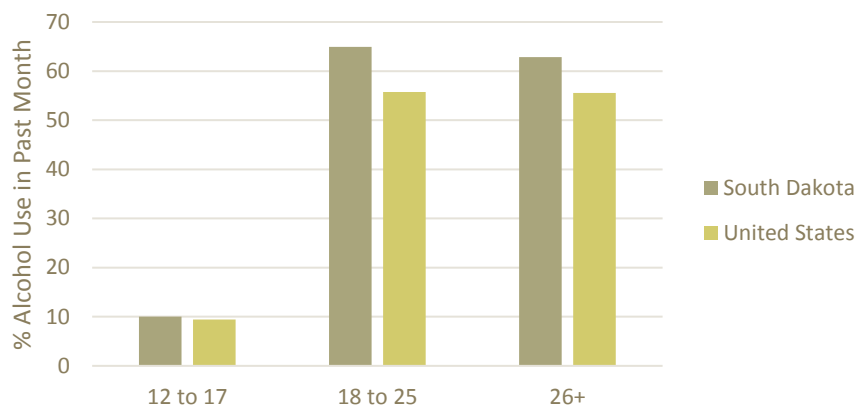
Note: Survey question changed and was not available as part of the current NSDUH data after 2015 data files.

Alcohol Consumption

Current Alcohol Use by Persons Age 12 and Older

The percent of South Dakota residents reporting alcohol use in the past month for years 2014-15, 2015-16, and 2017-2018 are higher than the national average.

FIGURE 8: PERCENT REPORTING ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP FOR 2017-2018



Percent of Alcohol Use in Past Month by All Age Groups

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
<i>South Dakota</i>	58.85	59.47	58.06
<i>United States</i>	51.21	51.21	51.37

Percent of Alcohol Use in Past Month by Age Group

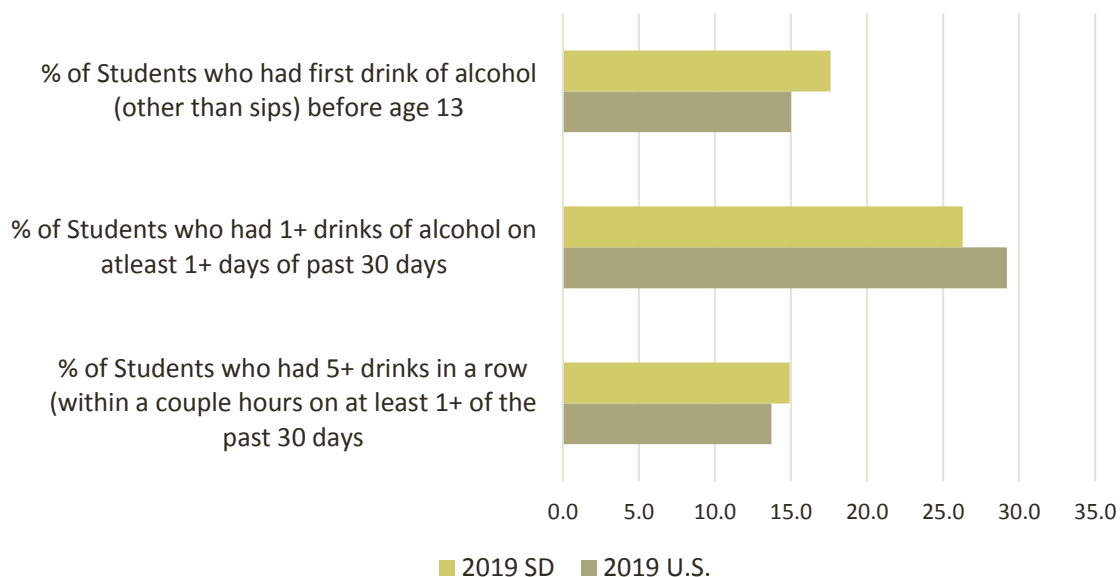
	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	10.66	64.72	63.76	11.27	64.44	64.59	9.99	64.91	62.87
<i>United States</i>	9.4	57.75	55.1	9.54	56.74	55.22	9.43	55.73	55.57

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Alcohol Use by High School Students

There was no statistical difference between South Dakota students and their national peers in current alcohol use, binge alcohol use, early initiation of alcohol use or lifetime alcohol use for 2019.

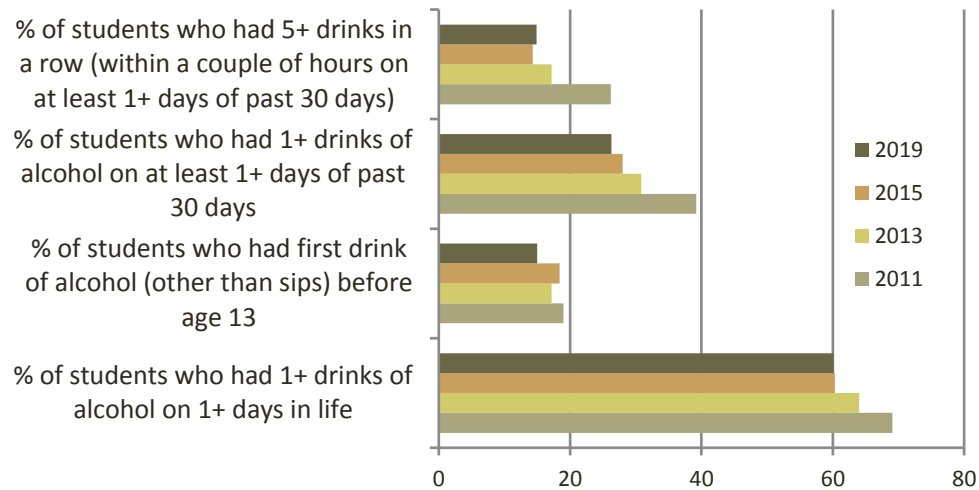
FIGURE 9: PREVALENCE OF PROBLEM DRINKING BEHAVIOR AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, SOUTH DAKOTA COMPARED TO US



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Since 2011, the binge alcohol, current alcohol, and lifetime alcohol rate among high school students in SD have dropped.

FIGURE 10: PREVALENCE OF PROBLEM DRINKING BEHAVIOR AMONG SOUTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2011-2019

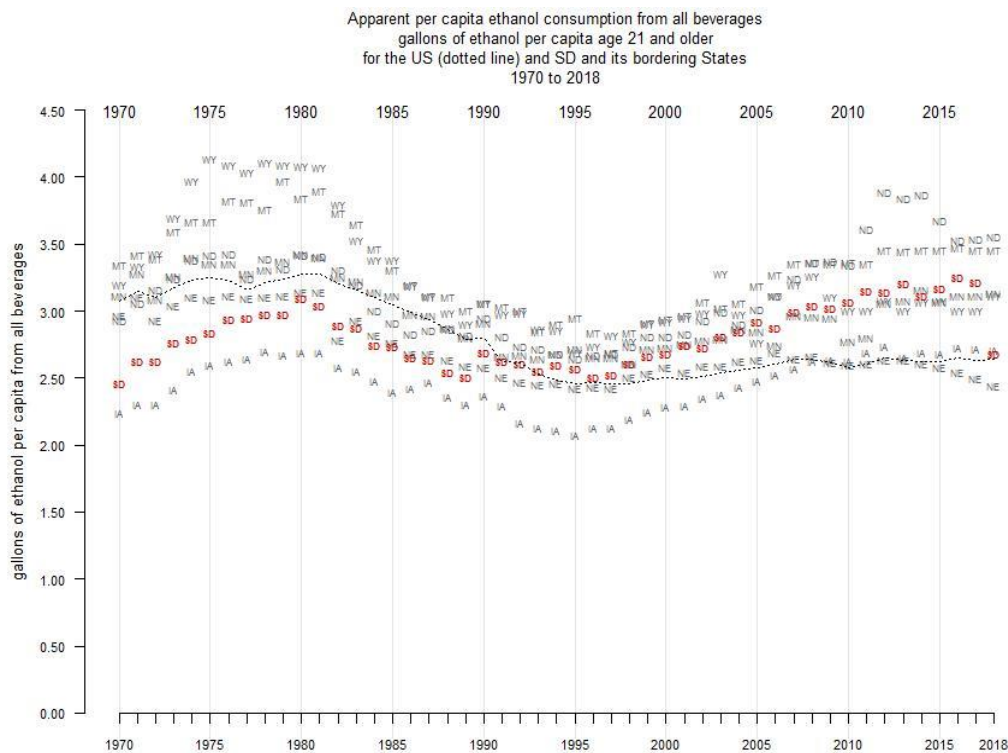


Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Note: Data not available for 2017

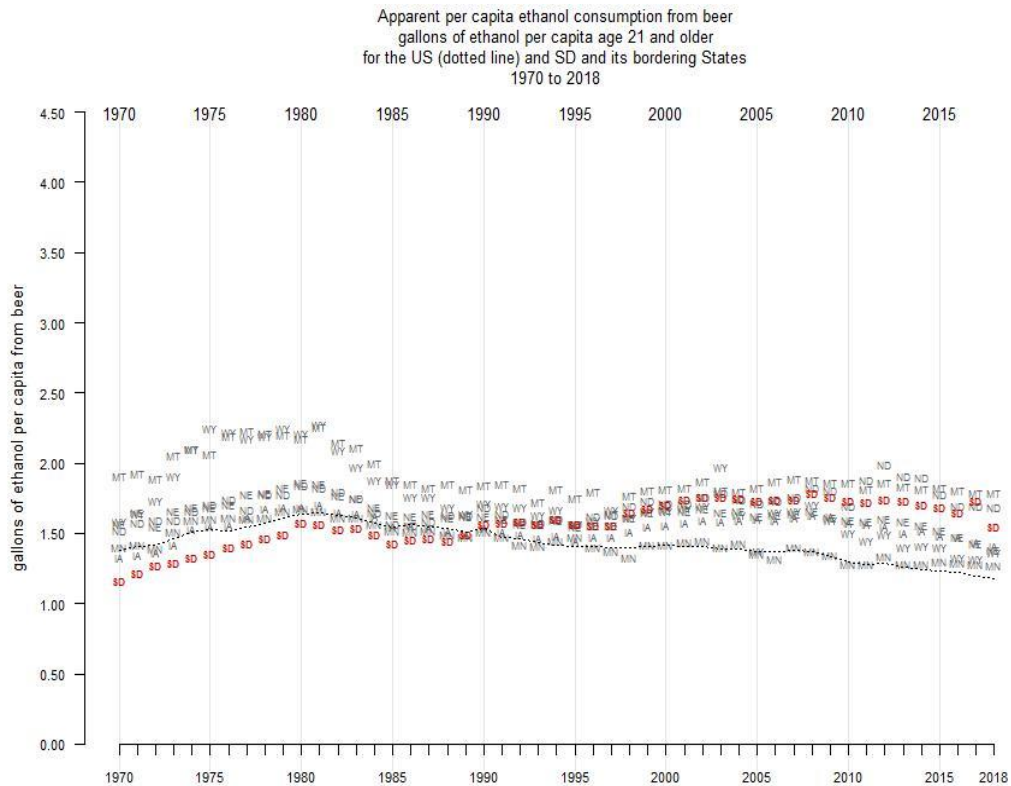
Sales-Alcohol

In 2018, South Dakota had the sixth highest rate of total ethanol consumption from all beverages, compared with its seven bordering states. Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Montana had rates higher than South Dakota.



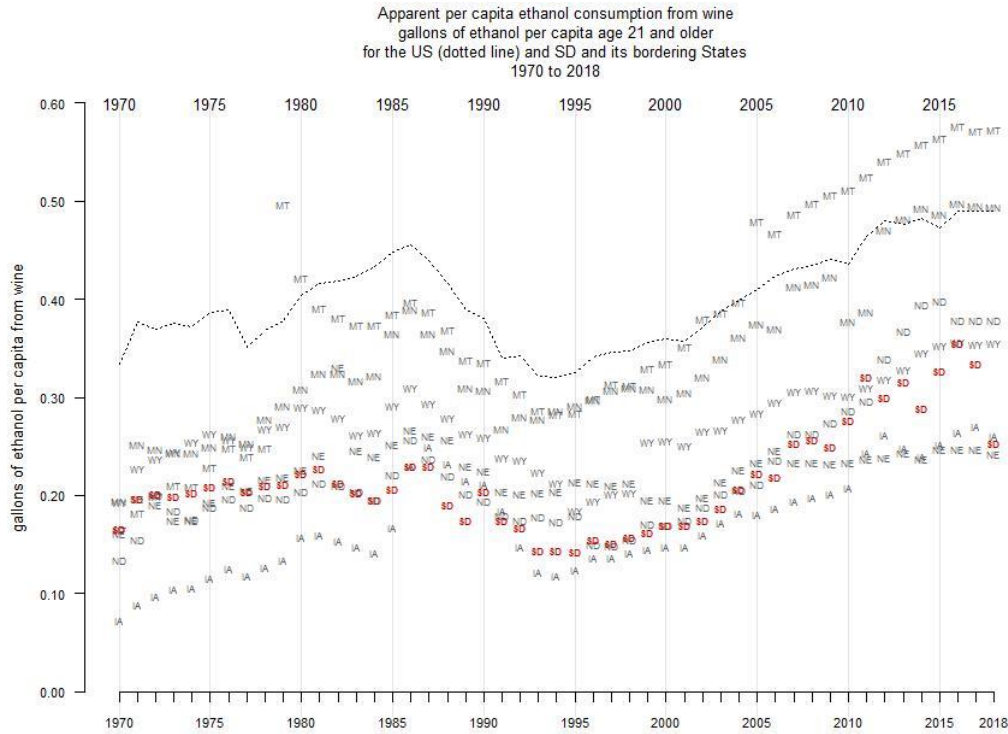
Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption: National, State, and Regional Trends, 1970 - 2018. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

In 2018, South Dakota had the third highest rate of total ethanol consumption from beer compared with its seven bordering states. North Dakota and Montana had rates higher than South Dakota.



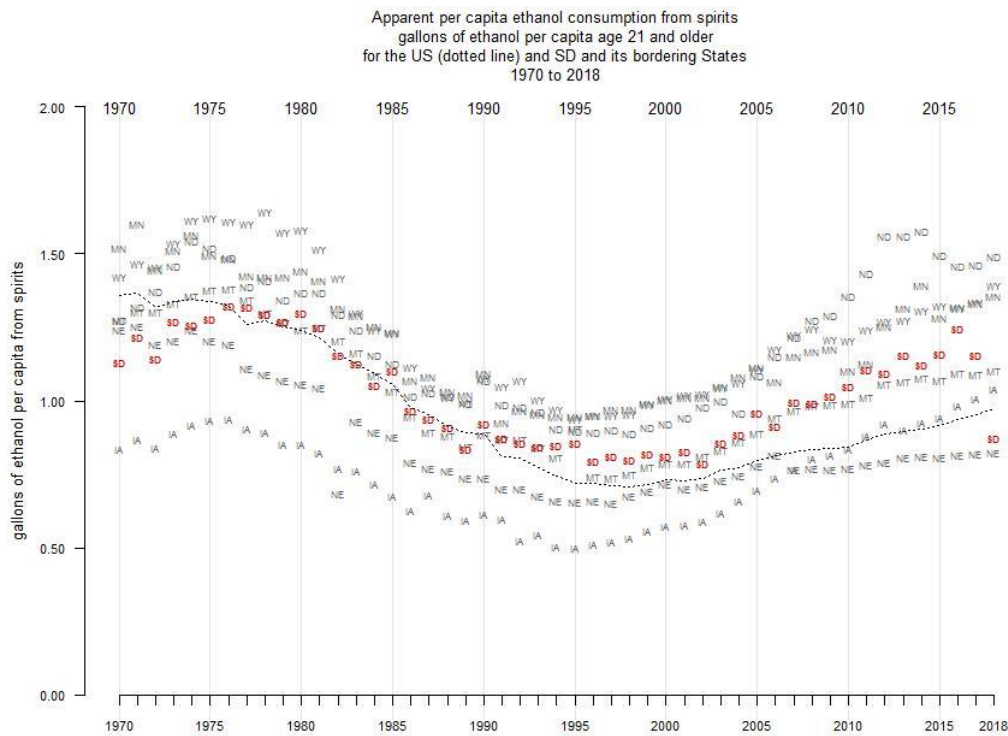
Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption: National, State, and Regional Trends, 1970 - 2018. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

In 2018, South Dakota had the sixth highest rate of total ethanol consumption from wine, compared with its seven bordering states. Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Montana had rates higher than South Dakota.



Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption: National, State, and Regional Trends, 1970 - 2018. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

In 2018, South Dakota had the sixth highest, compared to its seven bordering states, total ethanol consumption from spirits. Iowa, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Montana had rates higher than South Dakota.

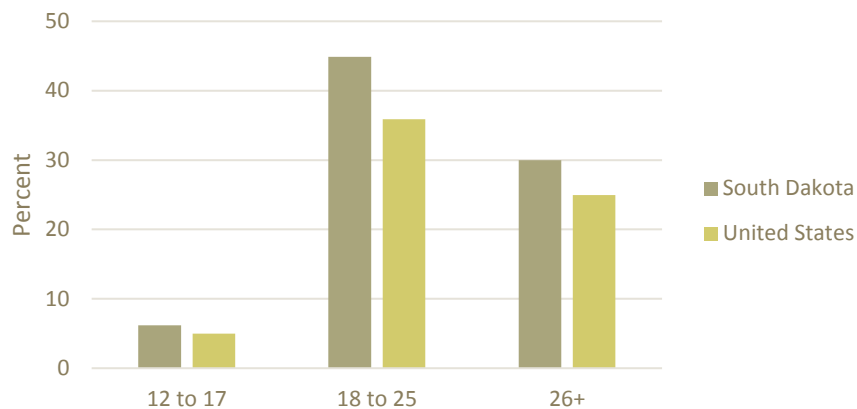


Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption: National, State, and Regional Trends, 1970 - 2018. *Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.*

Current Binge Drinking by Persons Age 12 and Older

For individuals age 12 and above, binge drinking was higher in South Dakota than the national percent in all age groupings. In 2016-2017, the greatest difference was in the age group of 18-25 where 45.58% of South Dakota residents reported binge drinking opposed

FIGURE 11: PERCENT BINGE ALCOHOL USE IN THE PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP 2017-2018



Percent Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month by All Age Groups

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
<i>South Dakota</i>	29.37	30.84	29.63
<i>United States</i>	24.58	24.37	24.49

Percent Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month by Age Group

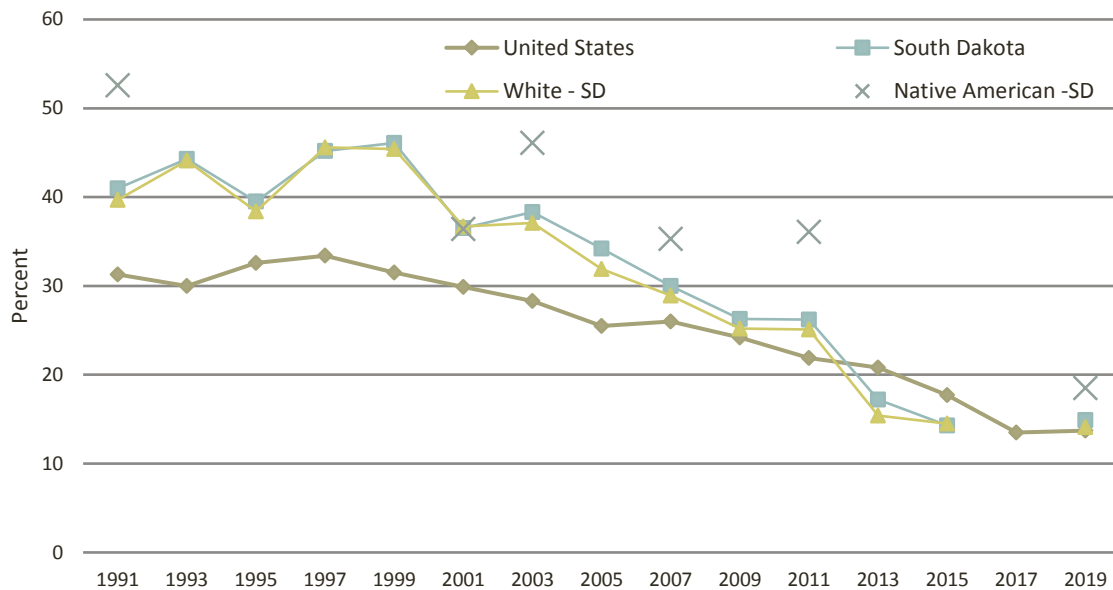
	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	6.82	47.51	28.99	7.1	45.58	31.29	6.17	44.89	29.99
<i>United States</i>	5.33	38.69	24.52	5.06	37.62	24.49	4.97	35.89	24.95

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
Survey question was not available as part of 2014-2015 NSDUH

Current Binge Drinking by High School Students

In 2019, South Dakota (14.9) rose slightly above the US average (13.7) for student binge drinking, having previously been below in both 2013 and 2015.

FIGURE 12: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAD FIVE OR MORE DRINKS OF ALCOHOL IN A ROW, THAT IS, WITHIN A COUPLE OF HOURS, ON ONE OR MORE DAYS OF THE PAST 30 DAYS



Percent of Students Who Had Five or More Drinks of Alcohol in a Row, that is, Within a Couple of Hours, on One or More of the Past 30 Days

Year	United States	South Dakota	White - SD	Native American - SD
1991	31.3	41.0*	39.7	52.6
1993	30	44.3*	44.1	n/a
1995	32.6	39.5*	38.4	n/a
1997	33.4	45.2*	45.6	n/a
1999	31.5	46.1*	45.4	n/a
2001	29.9	36.5*	36.7	36.4
2003	28.3	38.3*	37.1	46.1
2005	25.5	34.2*	31.9	n/a
2007	26	30.0*	28.9	35.3
2009	24.2	26.3*	25.2	n/a
2011	21.9	26.2*	25.1	36.1
2013	20.8	17.2*	15.4	n/a
2015	17.7	14.3	14.5	n/a
2017	13.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	13.7	14.9	14.1	18.5

* Difference from United States total is significant at <.05

No South Dakota YRBSS Data for 2017

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Reported Binge Drinking In Women of Childbearing Age (18-44 Years of Age)

Women in SD reported binge drinking at higher percentages than their United States counterpart among all age groups except for 40 to 44 year olds. The largest difference between South Dakota and the United States occurred among 30 to 34 year olds. The 2013 Center for Disease Control National Vital Statistics System stated that approximately 92.0% of all births in the United States and 92.2% of births in South Dakota were from mothers 20 to 44 years old.

The Center for Disease Control's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System convention identifies women of childbearing age as being 18 to 44 years of age, and binge drinking is defined as 4 or more drinks on any occasion.

Childbearing Age Women Binge Drinking on any Occasion

2013	Age groups				
	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44
United States	20.4%	21.2%	15.4%	13.1%	12.5%
South Dakota	24.2%	29.4%	25.5%	13.8%	9.8%

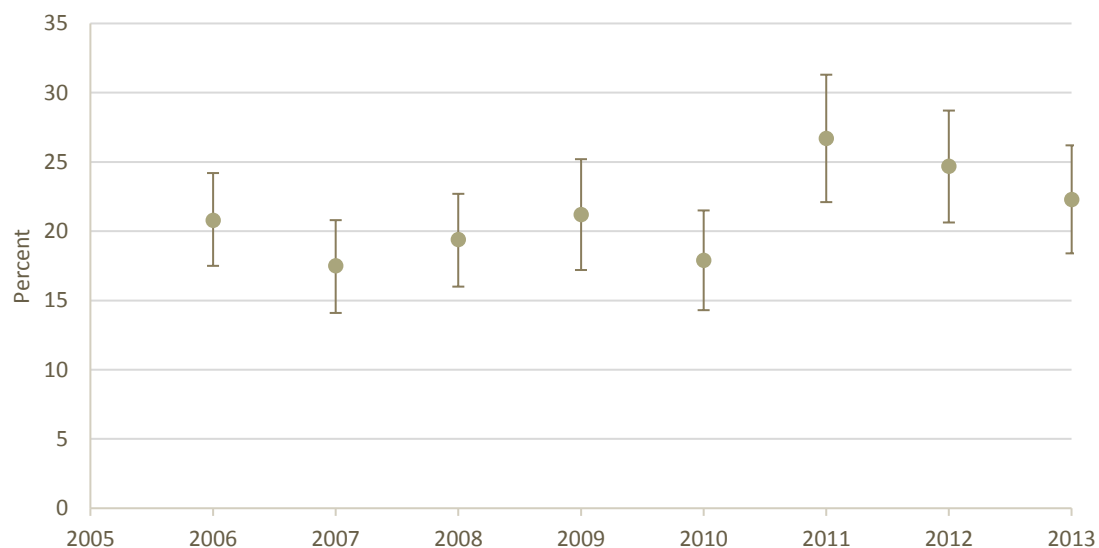
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), CDC.

Childbearing Age Women Binge Drinking on any Occasion

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Estimate	20.8%	17.5%	19.4%	21.2%	17.9%	26.7%	24.7%	22.3%
95% Confidence Interval	(17.5-24.2)	(14.1-20.8)	(16.0-22.7)	(17.2-25.2)	(14.3-21.5)	(22.1-31.3)	(20.63-28.71)	(18.4-26.2)

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), CDC.

FIGURE 13: CHILDBEARING AGE WOMEN BINGE DRINKING ON ANY OCCASION



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), CDC. Note, CDC has not updated this analysis in recent years.

Current Heavy Use of Alcohol by Adults Age 18 and Over

Data available through the CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System indicates that the percent of South Dakotans that are heavy drinkers is lower for “White”, “Hispanic”, and “All Racial Groups” in comparison to national averages.

This data should be used and interpreted with caution because of small sample sizes. Further, these results are inconsistent with the findings from the NSDUH in which South Dakota percentages for *Alcohol Use in the Past Month*, *Binge Alcohol Use in the Past Month*, *Alcohol Use and Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month*, *Alcohol Dependence or Abuse in Past Year*, and *Alcohol Dependence in Past Year* (see Appendix C Tables C9, C10, C12, C16, and C17) are all greater than the national average.

FIGURE 14: TREND IN HEAVY DRINKING AMONG SD RACES

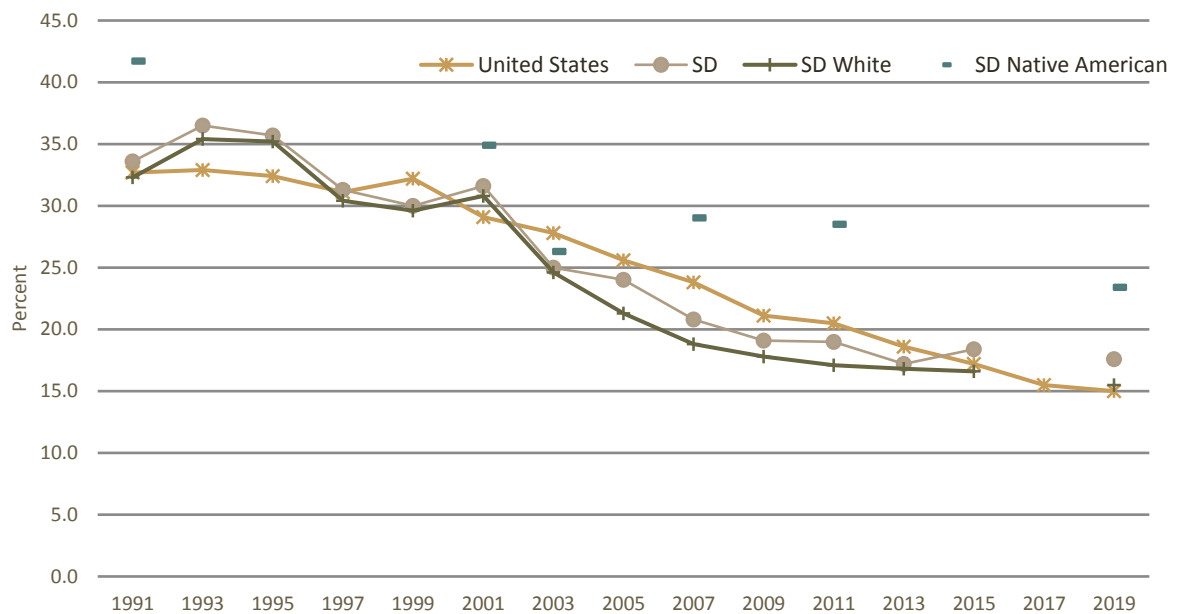


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey (BRFSS), CDC.

Drank Alcohol for the First Time before Age 13 Years

There were no statistically significant differences between average values in South Dakota and the US for any year with respect to the percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before the age of 13. These percentages have decreased since 1991 (percentages have been suppressed in some cells due to small sample size or insufficient data).

FIGURE 15: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO HAD THEIR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS BEFORE THE AGE OF 13 YEARS BY RACE, 1991-2019



Percent of Students Who Had Their First Drink of Alcohol Other than a Few Sips Before the Age of 13 Years by Race

Year	United States	South Dakota		
		All Students	White	Native American
1991	32.7	33.6	32.3	41.7
1993	32.9	36.5	35.4	n/a
1995	32.4	35.7	35.2	n/a
1997	31.1	31.3	30.4	n/a
1999	32.2	30.0	29.6	n/a
2001	29.1	31.6	30.8	34.9
2003	27.8	25.0	24.6	26.3
2005	25.6	24.0	21.3	n/a
2007	23.8	20.8	18.8	29.0
2009	21.1	19.1	17.8	n/a
2011	20.5	19.0	17.1	28.5
2013	18.6	17.2	16.8	n/a
2015	17.2	18.4	16.6	n/a
2017	15.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	15	17.6	15.5	23.4

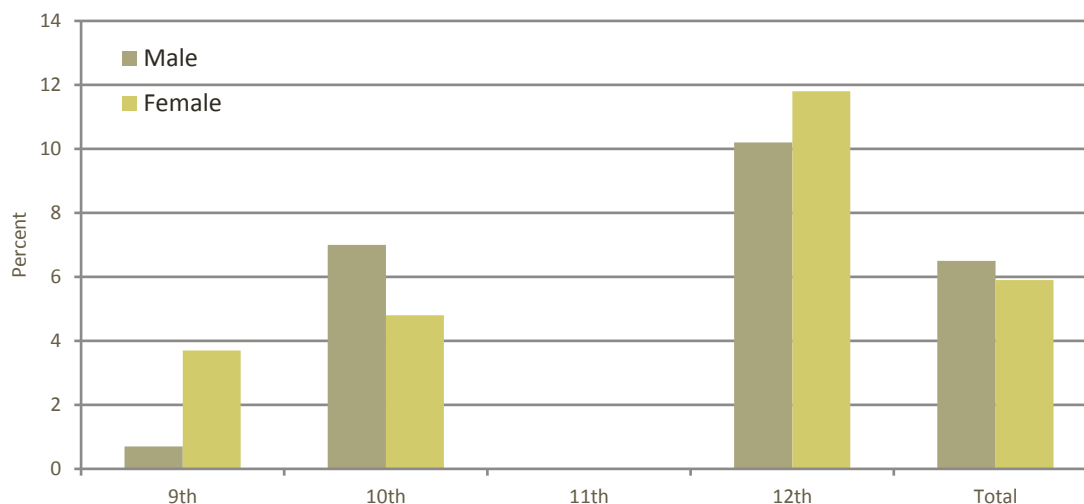
*No SD Data in 2017 for YRBSS

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Drinking and Driving Among High School Students

In 2013, students in South Dakota were more likely than students nationally to drive cars or other vehicles when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days. Student reports of drinking while driving rates have substantially declined since 1999 in SD.

FIGURE 16: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO DROVE A CAR OR OTHER VEHICLE WHEN THEY HAD BEEN DRINKING ALCOHOL ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS BY GENDER AND GRADE FOR 2019



Percent of Students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days
(South Dakota compared to United States Average)

Year	United States	South Dakota	p-value*	Difference
1999	13.1	27.4	<.01	Significant
2001	13.3	21.9	<.01	Significant
2003	12.1	22.3	<.01	Significant
2005	9.9	17.2	<.01	Significant
2007	10.5	13.0	.06	Not Significant
2009	9.7	10.9	.26	Not Significant
2011	8.2	10.9	.03	Significant
2013	6.6	10.0	.01	Significant
2015	7.8	7.9	.95	Not Significant
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	5.5	6.3	0.52	Not Significant
Data in percentages			*p-values less than 0.05 indicate statistically a significant sample	

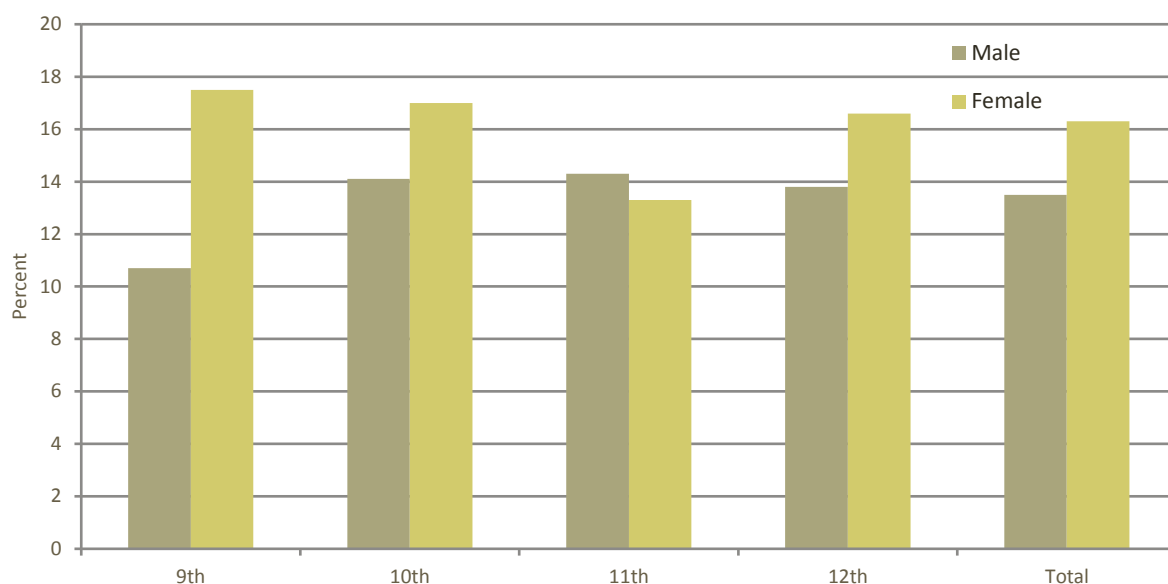
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No data or too small a sample size for 11th Grade Data for 2019, No SD Data for 2017 YRBSS

Riding with someone who has been drinking among High School Students

In 2013 students in South Dakota report being less likely than students nationally to ride in cars or other vehicles driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days.

FIGURE 17: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO RODE IN A CAR DRIVEN BY SOMEONE WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING ALCOHOL, ONE OR MORE TIMES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS BY GRADE AND GENDER FOR 2019



Percent of Students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days
(South Dakota compared to United States Average)

Year	United States	South Dakota	p-value*	Difference
1999	33.1	44.0	<.01	Significant
2001	30.7	38.1	<.01	Significant
2003	30.2	36.3	.03	Significant
2005	28.5	32.0	.15	Not Significant
2007	29.1	24.3	<.01	Significant
2009	28.3	21.8	<.01	Significant
2011	24.1	23.2	0.70	Not Significant
2013	21.9	17.3	0.01	Significant
2015	20.0	20.1	0.94	Not Significant
2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	16.7	15.1	0.31	Not Significant
Data in Percentages			*p-values less than 0.05 indicate statistically a significant sample	

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No South Dakota YRBSS Data for 2017

TOBACCO CONSEQUENCES AND CONSUMPTION

The following table presents the Indicators for Tobacco Consequences and Consumption considered and presented within this report as measures of the burden of tobacco use in South Dakota.

Tobacco	Indicator
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deaths from Lung Cancer• Deaths from COPD and Emphysema• Deaths from Cardiovascular Diseases
Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any Tobacco Use in the Past Month• Current Use of Cigarettes by Adults Age 18 and Older• Current Use of Cigarettes by High School Students• Current Daily Use of Cigarettes Among Adolescents• Early Initiation of Cigarette Use• Current Use of Smokeless Tobacco by High School Students• Current Perceptions of Risk of Smoking

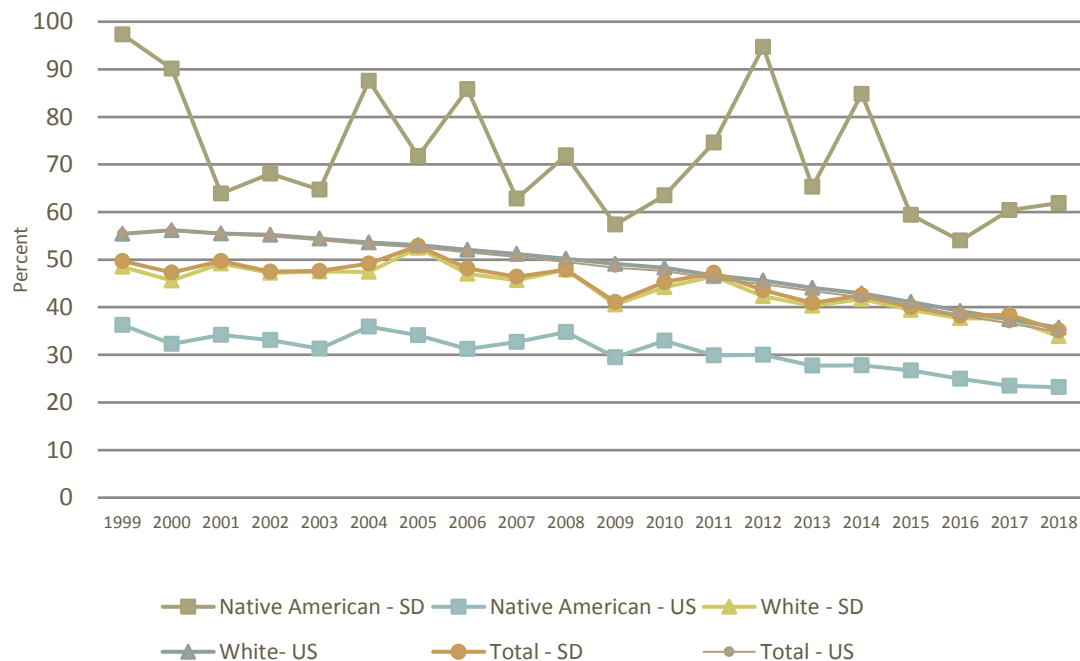
Tobacco Consequences

Deaths from Lung Cancer

South Dakota's overall age adjusted death rate per 100,000 from 1999 to 2018 for lung cancer is slightly lower or similar to the national average. The rate for Native Americans in South Dakota, however, is over twice as high as Native Americans nationally.

Approximately 90% of all cases of lung cancer are attributable to smoking tobacco products.

FIGURE 18: TRENDS IN DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER BY RACE/ETHNICITY 1999-2018
Rates per 100,000



Deaths from Lung Cancer by Race/Ethnicity and Year 2007-2018

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Native American - SD	71.9	57.4	63.5	74.6	94.7	65.3	84.8	59.4	54.0	60.4	61.9
Native American - US	34.8	29.5	33.0	29.9	30.0	27.7	27.8	26.7	25	23.5	23.2
White - SD	47.9	40.6	44.2	46.5	42.3	40.3	41.7	39.4	37.7	37.6	33.9
White- US	50.2	49.1	48.3	46.7	45.6	44.1	42.9	41.1	39.2	37.5	35.7
Total - SD	47.9	41.1	45.3	47.2	43.6	40.9	42.5	40.0	38.2	38.4	35.1
Total - US	49.5	48.3	47.6	46.0	44.9	43.4	42.1	40.5	38.3	36.6	34.8

* Age Adjusted Rate Per 100,000

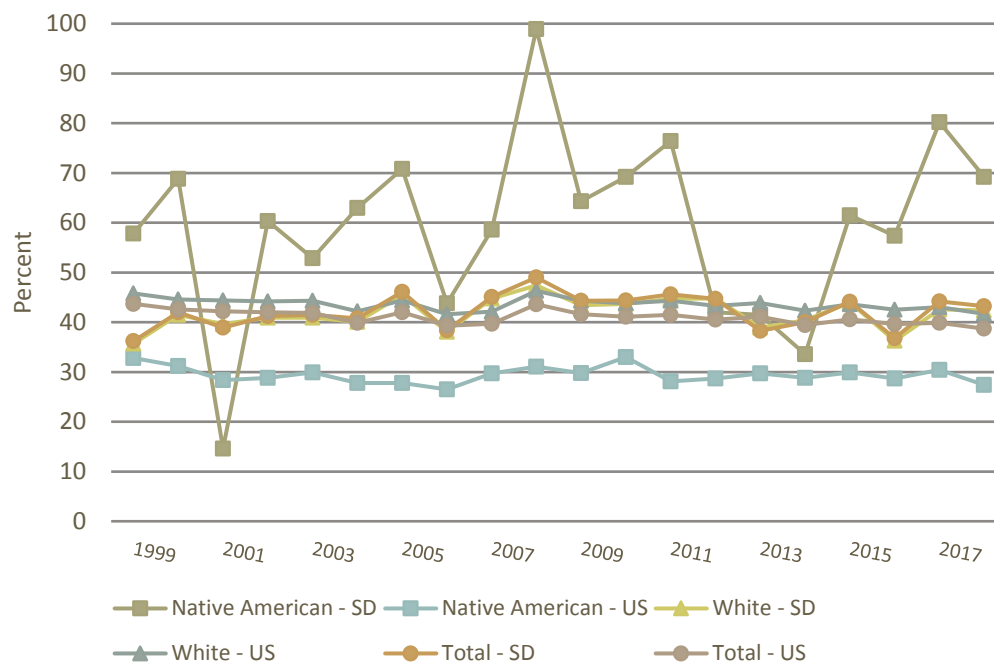
**Flagged as unreliable (rate calculated with a numerator of 20 or less)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2016. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2016 Series 20 No. 2P, 2016.

Deaths from COPD and Emphysema

Between 1999 and 2018, the total age-adjusted rate for COPD and Emphysema per 100,000 people has remained stable at both the national and South Dakota level. However, a large disparity exists between the rate of these deaths among the Native American population at the state and national level. With the exception of 2001, every year the age-adjusted rate in South Dakota among the Native American population was higher than the Native American population across the entire US. Eighty percent of chronic obstructive pulmonary (COPD) and emphysema disease deaths are attributable to smoking and reflect long-term, chronic cigarette smoking.

FIGURE 19: TREND IN DEATH RATE FROM COPD AND EMPHYSEMA 1999 – 2018
RATES PER 100,000



Deaths from COPD and Emphysema 2007-2018

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Native American - SD	98.9	64.3	69.2	76.4	42	41.5	33.6	61.5	57.4	80.2	69.2
Native American - US	31.1	29.8	33	28.1	28.7	29.7	28.8	29.9	28.7	30.4	27.4
White - SD	47.4	43.4	43.7	44.7	44.8	38.9	40.4	44	36.3	42.6	42.4
White - US	46.3	44.3	43.8	44.3	43.3	43.9	42.3	43.6	42.5	43	41.7
Total - SD	49	44.3	44.4	45.6	44.7	38.3	40	44.1	36.8	44.2	43.2
Total - US	43.6	41.6	41.1	41.5	40.5	41.1	39.4	40.6	39.6	39.9	38.7

* Age Adjusted Rate Per 100,000

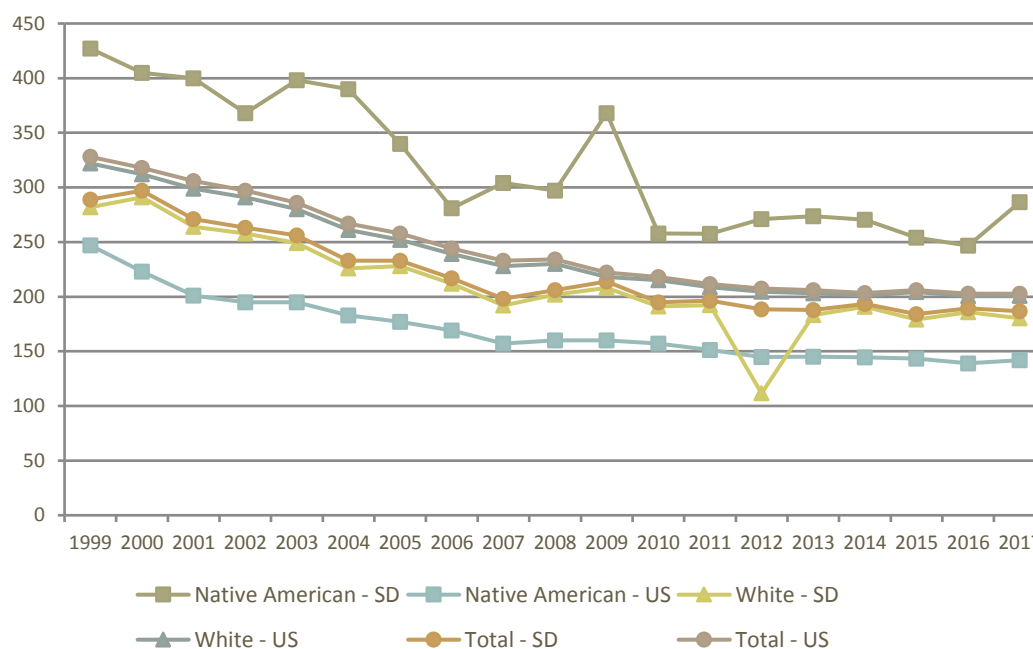
**Flagged as unreliable (rate calculated with a numerator of 20 or less)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2018. CDC WONDER Online Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2018 Series 20 No. 2P, 2018.

Deaths from Cardiovascular Disease

Cigarette smoking is one of many risk factors contributing to cardiovascular disease. While the age-adjusted rate for whites in South Dakota remains slightly lower than that for whites in the US, the age-adjusted rate for Native Americans living in South Dakota has remained significantly higher at than the national rate for Native Americans.

FIGURE 20: DEATHS FROM CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE BY RACE/ETHNICITY 1999-2017
RATES PER 100,000



Deaths from Cardiovascular Diseases, 2007-2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Native American - SD	297	368	258	257.6	271	273.7	270.4	254.2	246.7	286.7
Native American - US	160	160	157	151.3	144.9	145.2	144.5	143.3	139.1	142
White - SD	202	208	191	192.3	111.6	183.3	190.7	179	185.9	180.4
White - US	230	218	215	208.7	204.5	203.1	201.1	204.2	200.6	200.7
Total - SD	206	214	195	196.5	188.4	188	193.3	184.1	189.2	186.8
Total - US	234	222	218	211.6	207.4	206	203.4	206.1	202.9	202.7

* Age Adjusted Rate Per 100,000

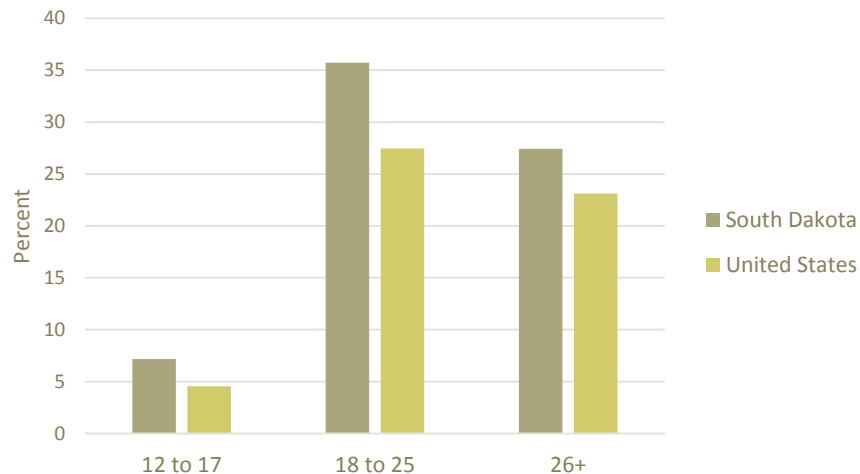
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2017. CDC WONDER Online Database, compiled from Compressed Mortality File 1999-2016 Series 20 No. 2P, 2017.

Tobacco Consumption

Any Tobacco Use in the Past Month

South Dakota's percentages of tobacco use in the past month are higher than national percentages for every age group listed below.

FIGURE 21: PERCENT REPORTING TOBACCO PRODUCT USE IN THE PAST MONTH BY AGE, 2016-2017



Percent of Any Tobacco Product Use in Past Month by All Age Groups

	2015-2016	2016-17	2017-2018
South Dakota	29.08	29.08	26.55
United States	23.72	22.99	21.96

Percent of Tobacco Product Use in Past Year by Age Group

	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
South Dakota	8.32	39.58	29.80	8.36	39.09	29.94	7.17	35.71	27.42
United States	5.66	31.48	24.58	5.1	29.52	24.04	4.55	27.46	23.11

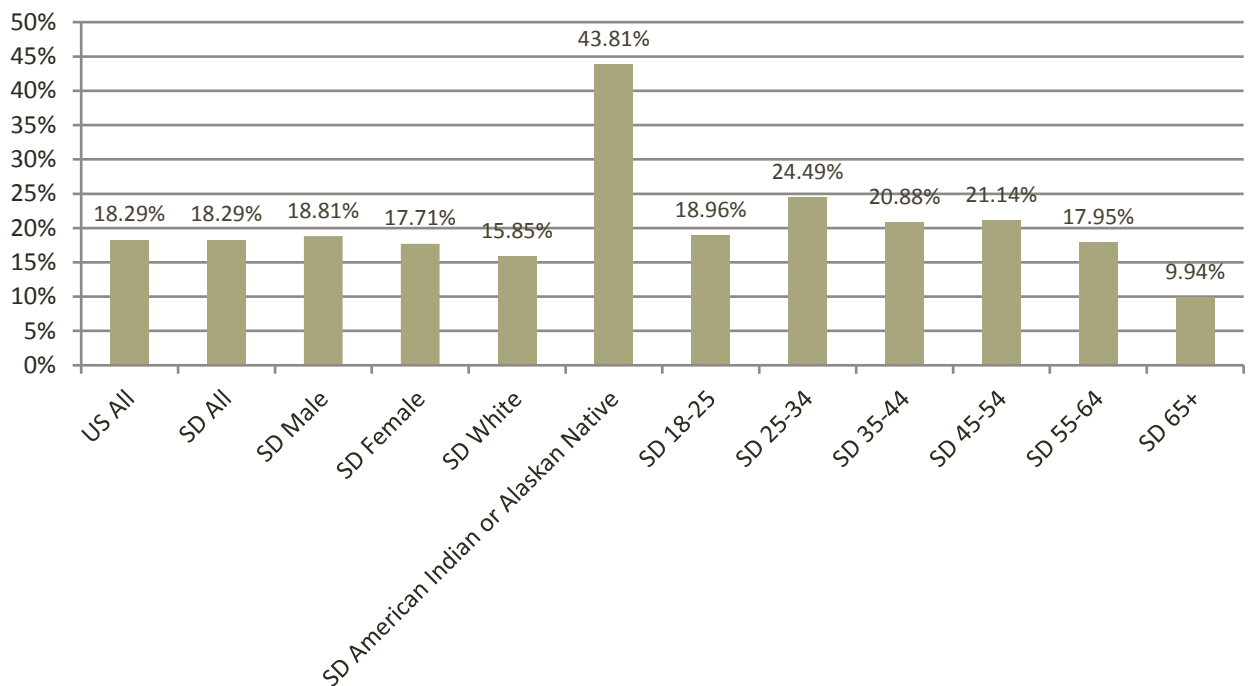
Data in percentages

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Current Use of Cigarettes by Adults Age 18 and Over

On average, 18.81% of adult men and 17.71% of adult women in South Dakota report being current smokers, defined as “smoking 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime and also now smoke cigarettes either every day or on some days.” However, smokers are not evenly distributed among racial categories in South Dakota. While 15.85% of white adults (male and female) reported being current smokers, 43.81% of American Indian or Alaskan Native adults report being current smokers. The percentage of smokers by age group was highest for 25-34 year olds (24.5%) and fluctuates by age groups.

FIGURE 22: PERCENT OF CURRENT SMOKERS BY GENDER, RACE, AND AGE GROUP 2019

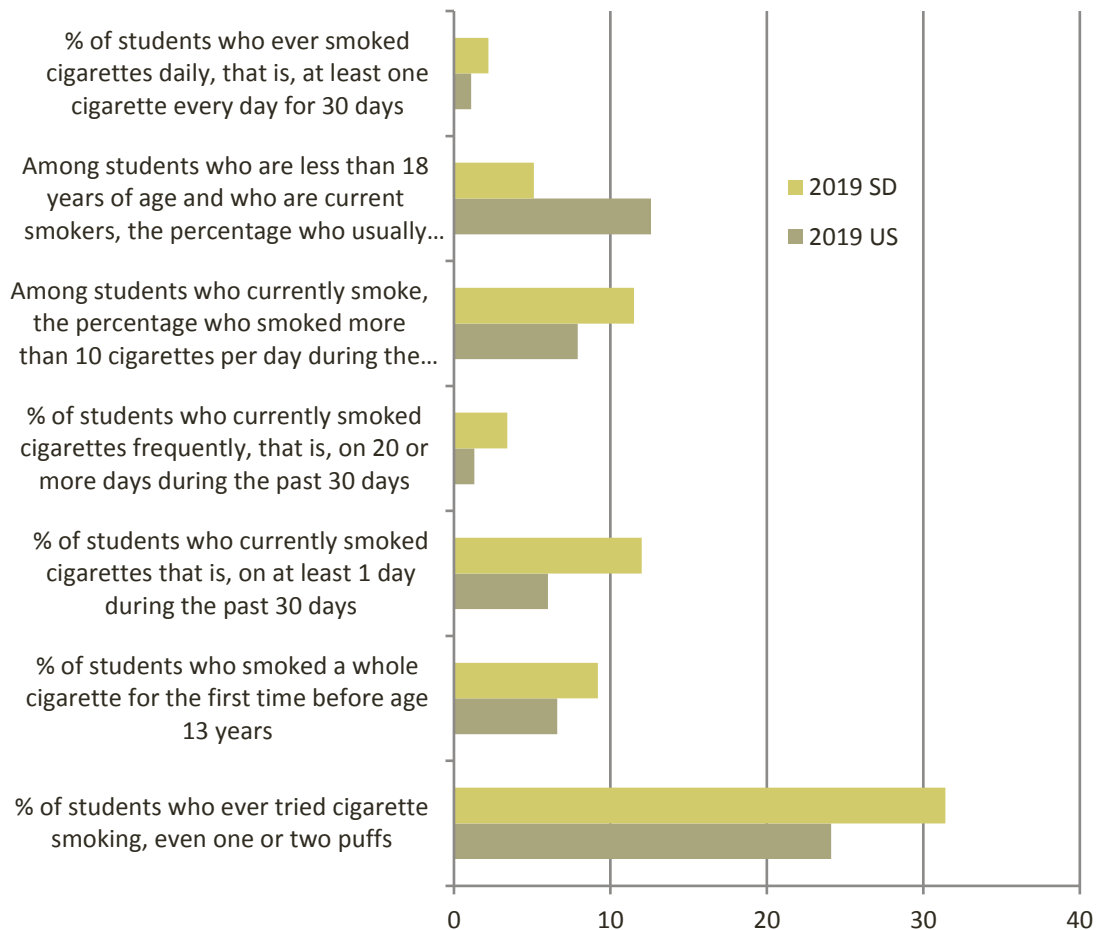


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

Current Use of Cigarettes by High School Students

In 2019, 12% of high school students reported smoking cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days. The rate of cigarette use among high school students has decreased each year from a high of 44% in 1997 (see figure 24).

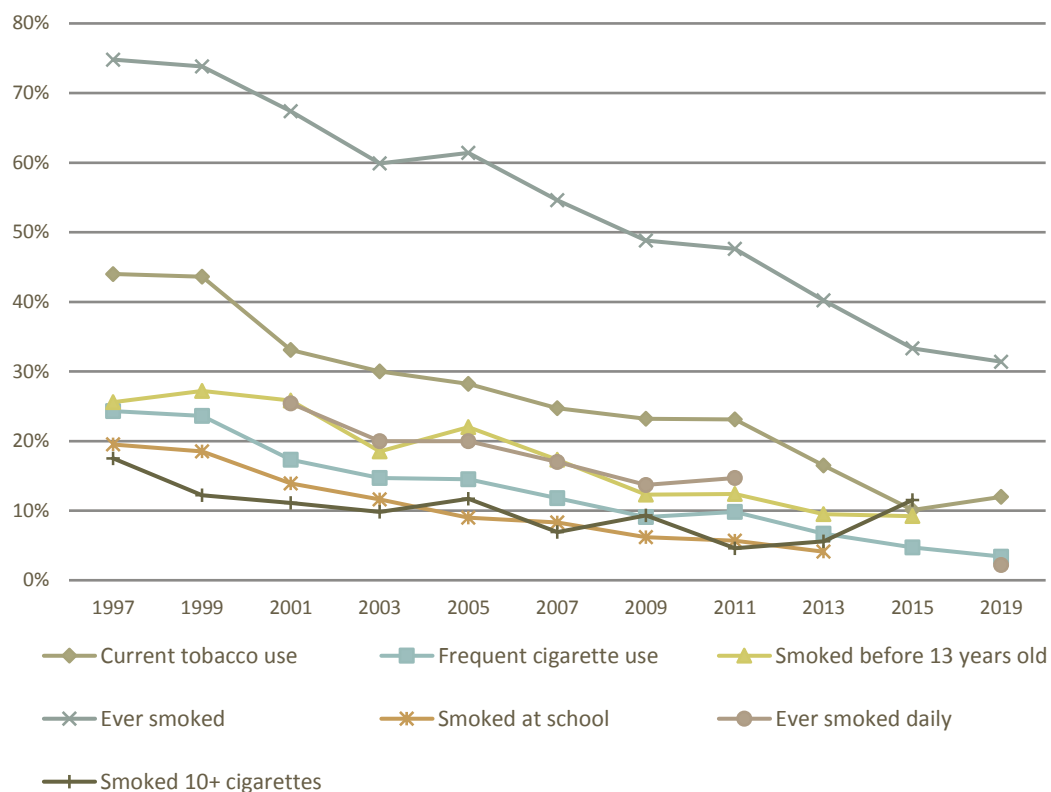
FIGURE 23: INDICATORS OF STUDENT CIGARETTE USE, SOUTH DAKOTA COMPARED TO US



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

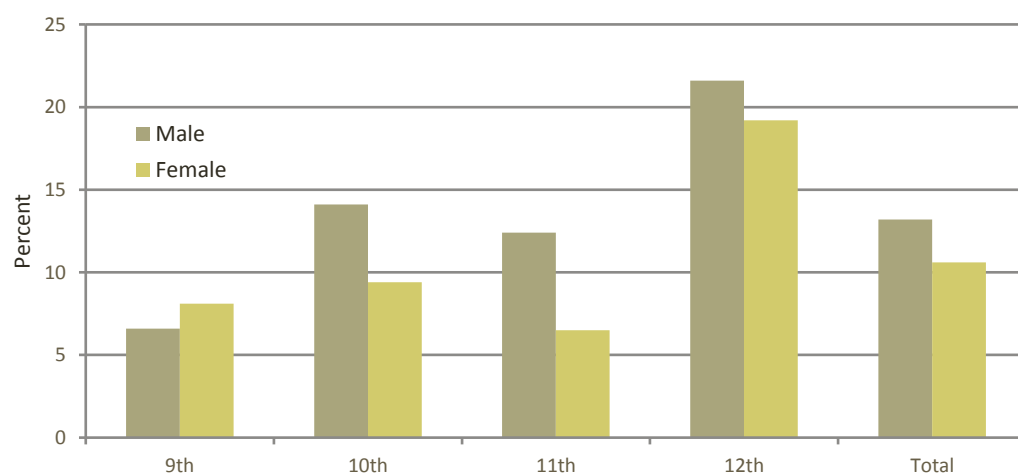
The percentage of students who have engaged in a variety of forms of tobacco use has steadily decreased since 1997.

FIGURE 24: INDICATORS OF STUDENT CIGARETTE USE FOR SOUTH DAKOTA 1997-2019



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

FIGURE 25: PERCENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA STUDENTS WHO SMOKED CIGARETTES ON ONE OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS IN 2019

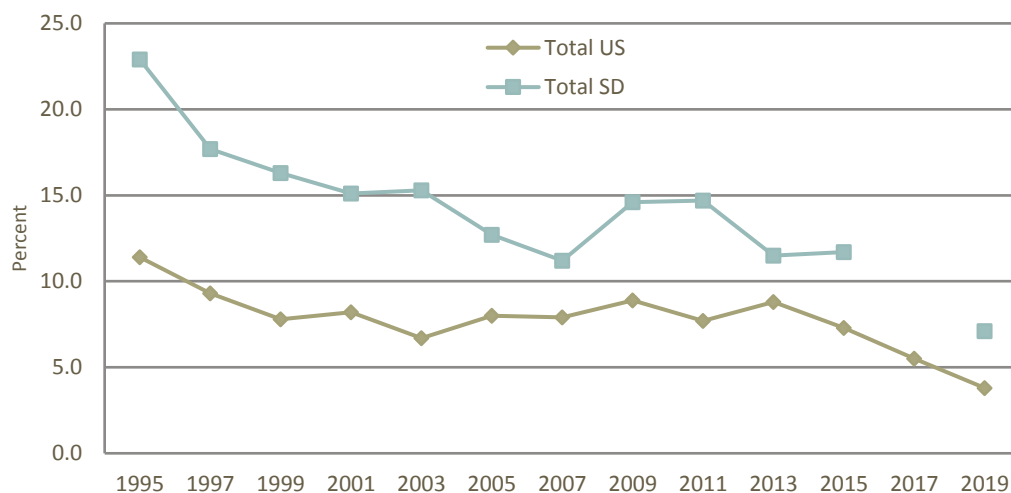


Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Youth Chewing Tobacco Use

High school students in South Dakota report higher chewing tobacco use percentages than is found at the national level. Overall, the South Dakota percent was 1.9 times higher than the national average for 2019.

FIGURE 26: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO USED CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP ON ONE OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS



Percent of Students Who Used Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip on One or More of the Past 30 Days

Year	US	South Dakota				
	Total National Percent	Total South Dakota Percent	Female	Male	White	Native American
1995	11.4	22.9	10.8	34.8	20.3	n/a
1997	9.3	17.7	6.3	28.8	17.6	n/a
1999	7.8	16.3	6.4	26	14	n/a
2001	8.2	15.1	5.6	24.3	14	22.2
2003	6.7	15.3	6.7	23.5	12.8	32.8
2005	8	12.7	5.1	20	11.7	n/a
2007	7.9	11.2	3.3	18.9	10.2	14.9
2009	8.9	14.6	5.5	23.4	14.2	n/a
2011	7.7	14.7	7.1	22	12.5	26.7
2013	8.8	11.5	5.7	16.9	9.4	22.8
2015	7.3	11.7	4.0	18.9	12.4	n/a
2017*	5.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	3.8	7.1	4.3	9.7	6.8	11.1

Data in percentages

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No YRBSS Data for SD in 2017

<i>Percent of Chewing Tobacco Use by Grade 1999 to 2019 – South Dakota Only</i>													
<i>Grade</i>	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
9	28.3	17.6	13.2	13.8	8.5	12.6	8.5	9.2	8.4	7.4	3.7	N/A	5.7
10	23.5	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.1	11.9	12.3	15.4	12.6	11.8	11.9	N/A	5.5
11	20.1	21.2	15.8	15.6	18.4	10.8	10	15.5	14.5	10.6	11.8	N/A	5.8
12	18.4	17.8	21.9	16.6	20.7	15.5	14.2	18.9	24.4	16.6	19.3	N/A	11.9

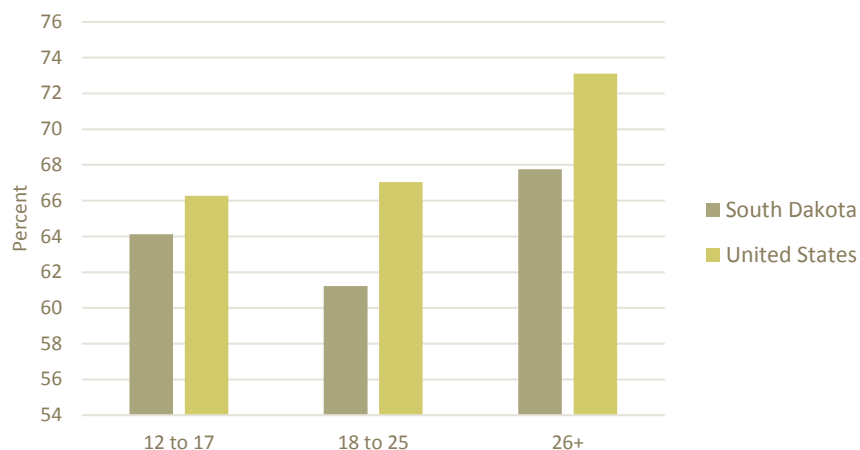
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No YRBSS Data for SD in 2017

Perception of Risk of Smoking

See Appendix C, Table C15 for the percentages listed in this section. South Dakotans' perception of risk associated with tobacco use was lower than the national average for individuals in all three age groups every year since 2009-2010 with the exception of 2013-2014 12-17 age group.

FIGURE 27: PERCEPTIONS OF GREAT RISK OF SMOKING ONE OR MORE PACKS OF CIGARETTES PER DAY BY AGE GROUP IN 2017-2018



Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, by All Age Groups

	2015-2016	2016-17	2017-2018
<i>South Dakota</i>	67.58	66.33	66.57
<i>United States</i>	72.8	72.21	71.73

Perception of Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes Per Day, By Age Group

	2015-2016			2016-17			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	64.95	62.21	68.84	61.82	61.46	67.71	64.12	61.22	67.76
<i>United States</i>	68.71	68.29	74.04	68.24	67.57	73.44	66.27	67.04	73.11

Data in percentages

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Survey question was not available as part of 2014-2015 NSDUH

ILLICIT DRUG USE CONSEQUENCES AND CONSUMPTION

The following table presents the Indicators for Illicit Drug Use Consequences and Consumption considered and presented within this report as measures of the burden of illicit drug use in South Dakota.

Illicit Drug	Indicator
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deaths from Illicit Drug Use• Violent and Property Crime Rate• Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse
Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current Use of Marijuana by Persons Age 12 and Older• Current Use of Marijuana by High School Students• Current Use of Illicit Drugs Other Than Marijuana by Persons Age 12 and Older• High School Students Reporting Any Use of Specific Classes of Illicit Drugs in Their Lifetime• Early Initiation of Marijuana Use• Methamphetamine Use

Illicit Drug Consequences

Deaths from Illicit Drug Use

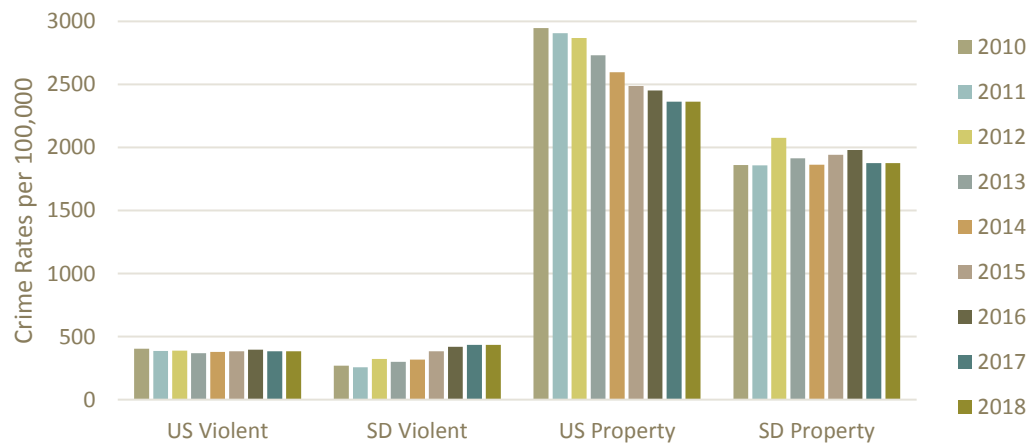
From 1999-2016 the number of *Age Adjusted Deaths from Illicit Drug Use* totaled 90 deaths in South Dakota based on mortality data from the CDC. Rates by race and year for South Dakota were suppressed as the number of deaths each year was less than 10. It should be noted that this indicator only includes deaths directly attributable to illicit drug use and not deaths in which drugs may have been a contributing but not primary cause of death.

Violent Crime and Property Crime Rates

Violent crime rate is composed of the offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime rate is based on a number of crimes reported to law enforcement for the offenses of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. Often property crimes are committed by the perpetrator in order to obtain money to purchase drugs. South Dakota's property crime rate is about 20% less than that of national rate, while the violent crime rate in South Dakota has risen to around even with the national rate.

Crime indicators are listed here because of the high degree of relationship between alcohol and drug use and crime rates in South Dakota.

FIGURE 28: PROPERTY AND VIOLENT CRIME RATES PER 100,000 FOR 2010-2018 SOUTH DAKOTA COMPARED TO US



Violent Crime and Property Crime Rate for 2013 through 2018 South Dakota Compared to US

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime	Violent Crime	Property Crime
South Dakota	326.5	1863.90	383.1	1943	418.4	1980.6	433.6	1876.2	396.4	1771
United States	379.1	2596.10	383.2	2487.0	397.1	2450.7	382.9	2362.2	383.4	2209.8

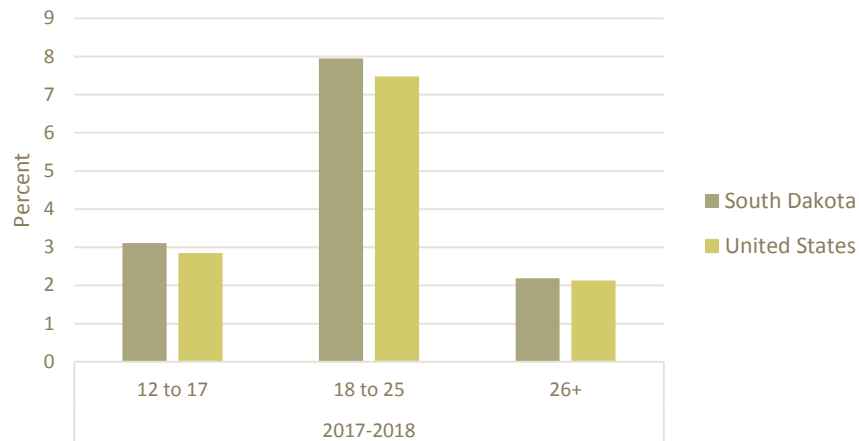
* Rate per 100,000

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Illicit Drug Use Disorder (Formerly Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse)

The percentage for South Dakota for any illicit drug use disorder was higher than the national average for 12-17 and 26+ age groups, but was lower for the 18-25 age group.

FIGURE 29: ANY ILLICIT DRUG DEPENDENCE OR ABUSE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP FOR 2017-2018



Any Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year by All Age Groups

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
<i>South Dakota</i>	2.89	3.08	3.03
<i>United States</i>	2.81	2.76	2.86

Any Illicit Drug Use Disorder in the Past Year by All Age Groups

	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	3.59	6.07	2.26	3.63	6.94	2.36	3.11	7.95	2.19
<i>United States</i>	3.30	7.14	2.04	3.07	7.17	2.00	2.85	7.48	2.13

Data in percentages

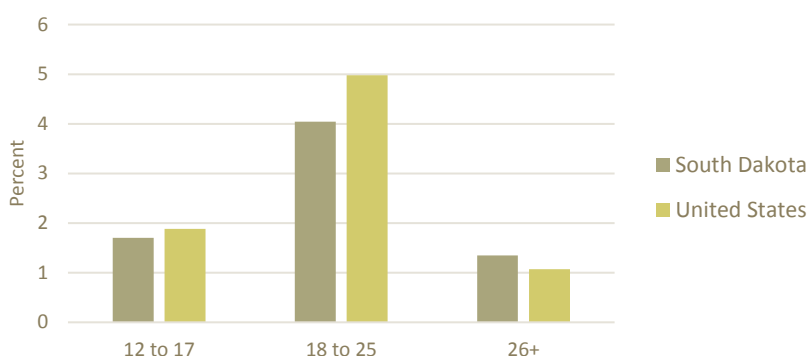
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Survey question was not available as part of 2014-2015 and was renamed as Illicit Drug Use Disorder 2015-2016 NSDUH

Illicit Drug Dependence

In 2013-2014 South Dakota's percentage for any illicit drug dependence was less than the national average for all age groups. It should be noted that none of the differences are statistically significant.

FIGURE 30: ANY ILLICIT DRUG DEPENDENCE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP FOR 2013-2014



Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year by All Age Groups

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
<i>South Dakota</i>	1.41	1.35	1.5
<i>United States</i>	1.86	1.91	1.88

Any Illicit Drug Dependence in Past Year by Age Group

	2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	2.64	4.21	1.06	1.95	4.03	0.88	1.47	3.67	0.93
<i>United States</i>	2.54	5.36	1.14	2.27	5.43	1.19	1.96	5.38	1.31

Data in percentages

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

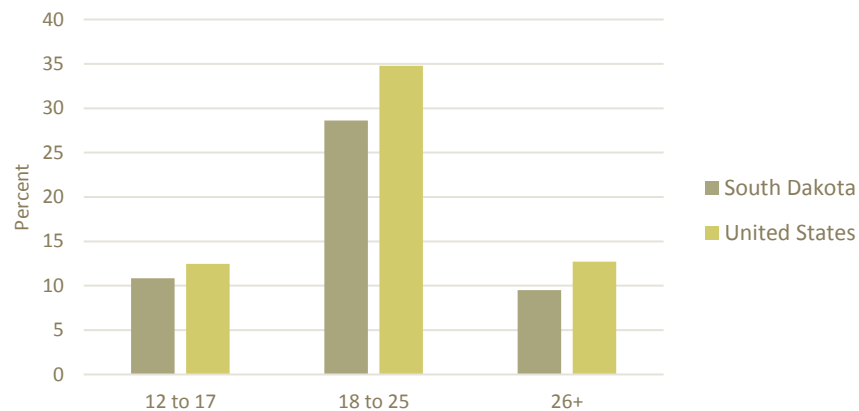
Survey question was not available as part of the current NSDUH data

Illicit Drug Consumption

Current Use of Marijuana by Persons Age 12 and Older

For 2016-2017 South Dakota's percentage of current use of marijuana was lower than the national average for all age groups.

FIGURE 31: CURRENT USE OF MARIJUANA BY PERSONS AGE 12 AND OLDER FOR 2017-2018



Current Use of Marijuana by Persons for All Age Groups

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
<i>South Dakota</i>	7.6	12.35	12.12
<i>United States</i>	8.6	14.5	15.47

Current Use of Marijuana by Persons Age 12 and Older by Age Group

	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	6.72	17.09	6.06	12.51	29.11	9.48	10.83	28.62	9.52
<i>United States</i>	6.75	20.30	6.88	12.19	33.91	11.61	12.45	34.8	12.73

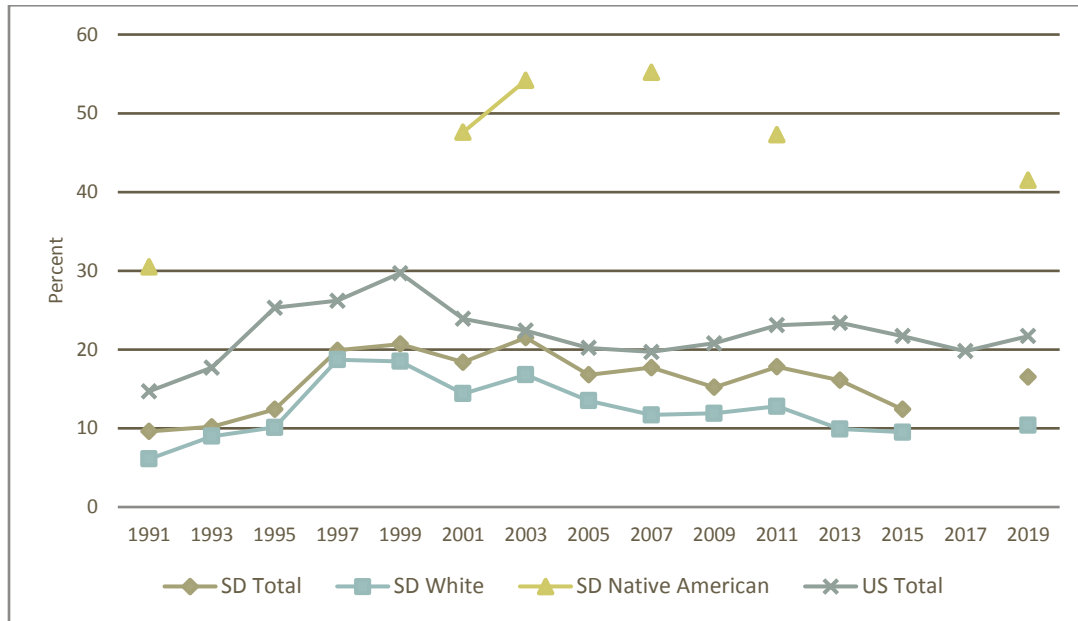
Data in percentages

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Current use of Marijuana by High School Students

The percentage of all South Dakota students who report current use of marijuana (16.5%) was lower than the national average (21.7%) in 2019. Current use of marijuana by Native American students in South Dakota was 41.5% in 2019.

FIGURE 32: PERCENT OF STUDENTS WHO USED MARIJUANA ONE OR MORE TIMES DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS 1991 TO 2019



Percent of Students Who Used Marijuana One or More Times During the Past 30 Days

Year	South Dakota			US
	All Students	White	Native American	
1991	9.6	6.1	30.5	14.7
1993	10.2	9.0	n/a	17.7
1995	12.4	10.1	n/a	25.3
1997	19.9	18.7	n/a	26.2
1999	20.7	18.5	n/a	29.7
2001	18.4	14.4	47.6	23.9
2003	21.5	16.8	54.2	22.4
2005	16.8	13.5	n/a	20.2
2007	17.7	11.7	55.2	19.7
2009	15.2	11.9	n/a	20.8
2011	17.8	12.8	47.3	23.1
2013	16.1	9.9	n/a	23.4
2015	12.4	9.5	n/a	21.7
2017*	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.8
2019	16.5	10.4	41.5	21.7

Data in percentages

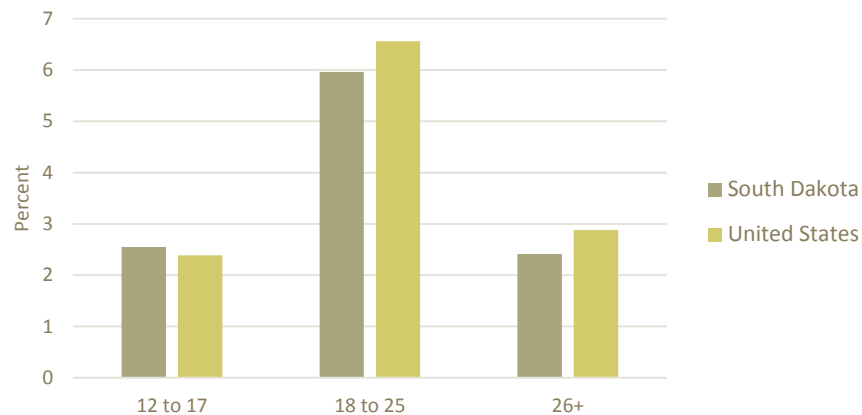
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No SD YRBSS Data for 2017

Current Use of Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana (Included Marijuana in 2015-2016)

The overall percentage of current use of illicit drugs other than marijuana for South Dakota during 2013-2014 (2.18%) was lower than the national average, (3.30%). The NSDUH did not include this question in the 2014-2015 survey, and when it was brought back in 2015-2016, it was surveyed as any illicit drug use (including marijuana). Even with this change, the use of illicit drugs in South Dakota remained lower than the national percentage among all age groups.

FIGURE 33: ANY ILLICIT DRUG (INCLUDING MARIJUANA) IN THE PAST MONTH BY AGE GROUP FOR 2017-2018



Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana (included Marijuana in 2015-2016) in the Past Month by All Age Groups

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
<i>South Dakota</i>	9.06	3.19	2.88
<i>United States</i>	10.36	3.38	3.30

Any Illicit Drug Other Than Marijuana (included Marijuana in 2015-2016) in the Past Month by Age Group

	2015-2016			2016-2017			2017-2018		
	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+	12 to 17	18 to 25	26+
<i>South Dakota</i>	8.04	20.00	7.28	3.00	6.51	2.65	2.55	5.96	2.41
<i>United States</i>	8.34	22.75	8.54	2.43	7.07	2.88	2.39	6.56	2.88

Data in percentages

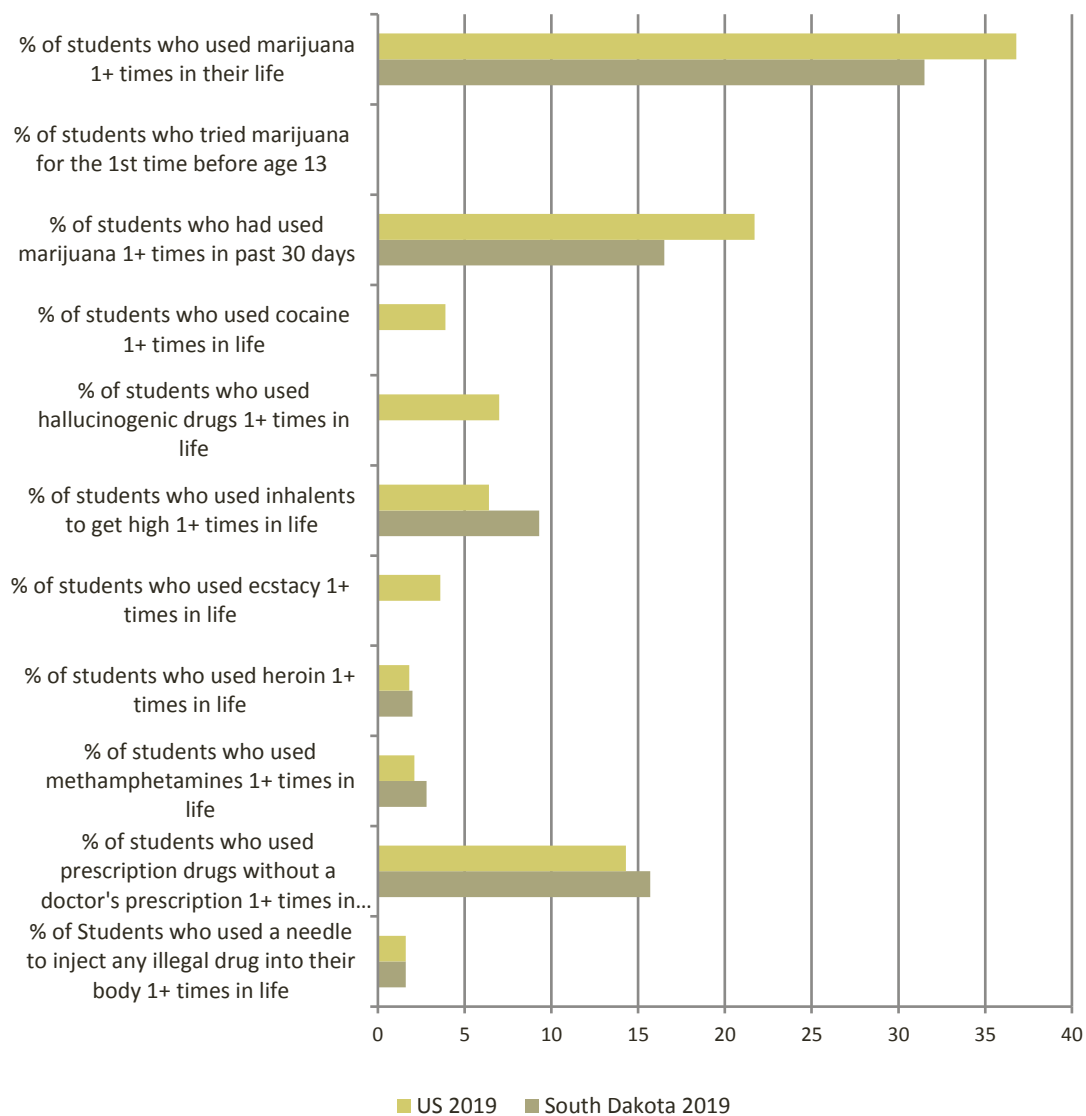
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Survey question was not available as part of 2014-2015 NSDUH

High School Students Reporting Any Use of Specific Classes of Illicit Drugs in Their Lifetime

South Dakota percentages for *High School Students Reporting Any Use of Specific Classes of Illicit Drugs in Their Lifetime* are predominately lower in most reported categories than the national average in 2019 except for use of inhalants and prescription drug abuse.

FIGURE 34: PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING ANY USE OF SPECIFIC CLASSES OF ILLICIT DRUGS IN THEIR LIFETIME OR IN THE PAST 30 DAYS FOR 2019.



Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Percent of High School Students Reporting Any Use of Specific Classes of Illicit Drugs in Their Lifetime

	2009		2011		2013		2015		2019	
	SD	US	SD	US	SD	US	SD	US	SD	US
% of students who used marijuana 1+ times in their life	30	36.8	32.8	39.9	29.6	40.7	25	38.6	31.5	36.8
% of students who had tried marijuana for the 1st time before age 13	5.3	7.5	7.8	8.1	7.2	8.6	6	7.5	n/a	n/a
% of students who had used marijuana 1+ times during past 30 days	15.2	20.8	17.8	23.1	16.1	23.4	12.4	21.7	16.5	21.7
% of students who used any form of cocaine 1+ times in past 30 days	2.9	2.8	3.3	3	n/a	5.5	n/a	5.2	n/a	n/a
% of students who used inhalants to get high 1+ times in life	10.4	11.7	11.8	11.4	10.7	8.9	9.9	7	9.3	6.4
% of students who used heroin 1+ times in life	n/a	2.5	n/a	2.9	n/a	2.2	2.9	2.1	2	1.8
% of students who used methamphetamines 1+ times in life	2.7	4.1	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.2	3.8	3	2.8	2.1
% of students who used ecstasy 1+ times in life	n/a	6.7	n/a	8.2	n/a	6.6	n/a	5	n/a	3.6
% of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription 1+ times in life	2.1	3.3	1.8	3.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.5	n/a	n/a
% of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body 1+ times in life	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	3	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6

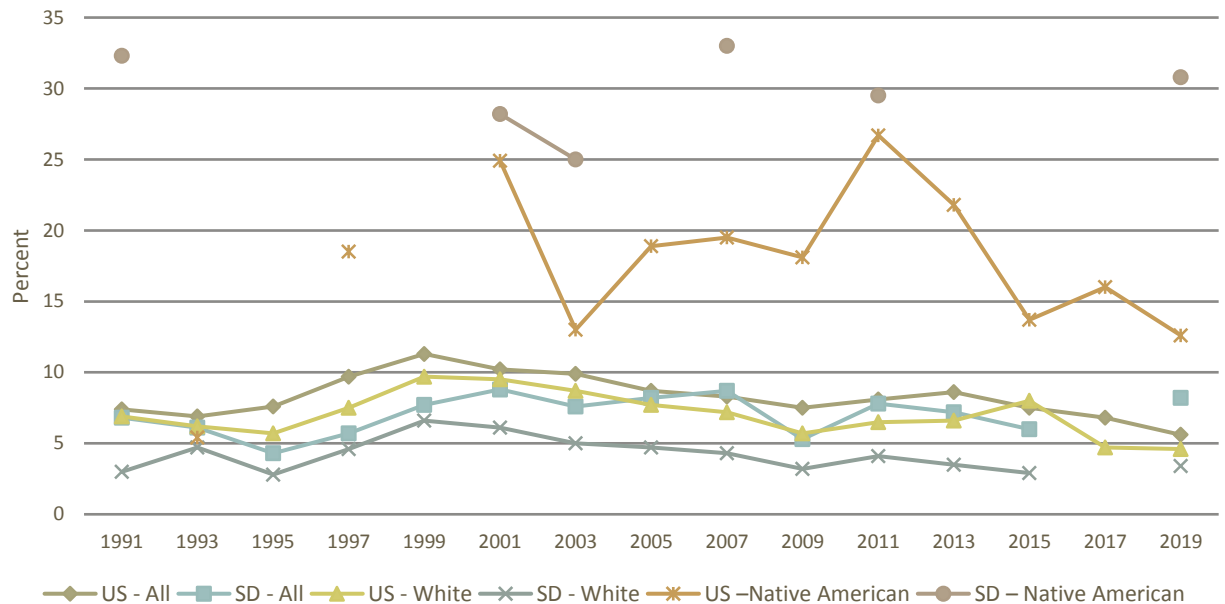
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

No SD YRBSS Data for 2017

Early Initiation of Marijuana Use

In 2019, 8.2% of South Dakota students report trying marijuana for the first time before age 13, which is more than their national counterparts (5.6%).

FIGURE 35: PERCENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA STUDENTS WHO TRIED MARIJUANA FOR THE FIRST TIME BEFORE AGE 13 BY RACE, 1991-2019



Percent of South Dakota Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 by Race

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
US - All	7.4	6.9	7.6	9.7	11.3	10.2	9.9	8.7	8.3	7.5	8.1	8.6	7.5	6.8	5.6
SD - All	6.8	6.1	4.3	5.7	7.7	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.7	5.3	7.8	7.2	6.0	N/A	8.2
US - White	6.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	9.7	9.5	8.7	7.7	7.2	5.7	6.5	6.6	8.0	4.7	4.6
SD - White	3.0	4.7	2.8	4.6	6.6	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.2	4.1	3.5	2.9	N/A	3.4
US - Native American	n/a	5.4	n/a	18.5	n/a	24.9	13.0	18.9	19.5	18.1	26.7	21.8	13.7	16.0	12.6
SD - Native American	32.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	28.2	25.0	n/a	33.0	n/a	29.5	n/a	n/a	N/A	30.8

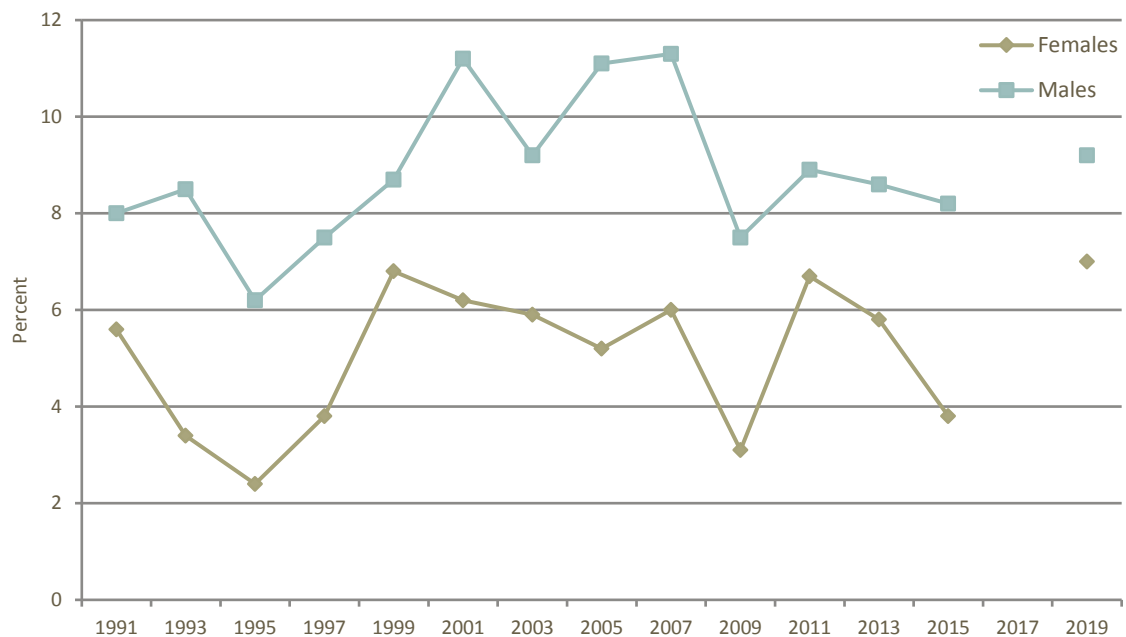
Data in percentages

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No YRBSS Data for SD in 2017

During 2019, 9.2% of the male students in South Dakota reported trying marijuana for the first time prior to age 13 compared to 7% of the female students.

FIGURE 36: PERCENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA STUDENTS WHO TRIED MARIJUANA FOR THE FIRST TIME BEFORE AGE 13 BY GENDER, 1991-2019



Percent of Students Who Tried Marijuana for the First Time Before Age 13 Years by Grade and Gender

		1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2019
9 th Grade	Female	10.3	5.5	4.1	7.8	10.5	10	7.6	7.4	9	2.5	5.2	7.6	3.5	9.1
	Male	3.6	11.1	7.2	14.6	10.2	15.3	8.1	18.2	14.5	7.8	4.4	8.8	10.5	8.9
10 th Grade	Female	3.8	2.9	0.9	3	9	7.1	6.2	4.3	5.5	6.6	11.8	5.9	1.4	7.3
	Male	11.5	8	5.8	2.9	9.2	11	8.6	10.7	10.7	8.2	12.7	8.6	6.3	9.7
11 th Grade	Female	1.8	3.6	2.8	1	5.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.2	1.4	4.7	3.5	1.1	6.1
	Male	7.6	8.7	n/a	6.3	7.3	10.7	8.7	11.7	9	9.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	8.6
12 th Grade	Female	6	1.4	1.5	2.7	0.9	2.4	4.1	2.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	5.8	9.1	5.1
	Male	9.6	5.5	3.1	4.8	7.1	6.9	11.1	2.4	10.4	4.3	13.1	11.8	9.3	7.7
Total	Female	5.6	3.4	2.4	3.8	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.2	6	3.1	6.7	5.8	3.8	7
	Male	8	8.5	6.2	7.5	8.7	11.2	9.2	11.1	11.3	7.5	8.9	8.6	8.2	9.2

Data in percentages

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No YRBSS Data for SD in 2017

Methamphetamine Use

In 2019, South Dakota had a higher (2.8%) percentage of students than the national average (2.1%) that reported methamphetamine use. Overall rates for South Dakota and the US declined from 1999 to 2009, with rates increasing since 2011-2013 but are trending downward again.

Percent of Students Reporting Methamphetamine Use One or More Times During Their Life

Year		<i>South Dakota</i>	<i>United States</i>
1999	<i>Male</i>	12.1	9.9
	<i>Female</i>	8.5	8.4
	<i>Total</i>	10.4	9.1
2001	<i>Male</i>	8.2	10.5
	<i>Female</i>	8.3	9.2
	<i>Total</i>	8.3	9.8
2003	<i>Male</i>	8	8.3
	<i>Female</i>	6.7	6.8
	<i>Total</i>	7.4	7.6
2005	<i>Male</i>	5.2	6.3
	<i>Female</i>	9.2	6
	<i>Total</i>	7.3	6.2
2007	<i>Male</i>	5	4.6
	<i>Female</i>	4.9	4.1
	<i>Total</i>	5	4.4
2009	<i>Male</i>	2.8	4.7
	<i>Female</i>	2.7	3.3
	<i>Total</i>	2.7	4.1
2011	<i>Male</i>	3.5	4.5
	<i>Female</i>	3.4	3
	<i>Total</i>	3.5	3.8
2013	<i>Male</i>	5.3	3.4
	<i>Female</i>	3.1	3
	<i>Total</i>	4.2	3.2
2015	<i>Male</i>	4.7	3.6
	<i>Female</i>	2.8	2.3
	<i>Total</i>	3.8	3.0
2017*	<i>Male</i>	N/A	3.4
	<i>Female</i>	N/A	1.4
	<i>Total</i>	N/A	2.5
2019	<i>Male</i>	3.6	2.7
	<i>Female</i>	1.9	1.5
	<i>Total</i>	2.8	2.1

Data in percentages

Source: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

*No 2017 SD data for YRBSS