

Suicide

Reduce the suicide crude death rate for South Dakota from 17.8 per 100,000 in 2012-2016 to 15.0 per 100,000 by 2016-2020

South Dakota Rate	South Dakota 2020 Target	U.S. Rate
19.0 (2013-2017)	16.0	13.4 (2012-2016)

Significance:

Suicide is a serious public health problem that can have lasting harmful effects on individuals, families, and communities. While the causes of suicide are complex and determined by multiple factors, the goal of suicide prevention is to reduce factors that increase risk and increase factors that promote resilience. Ideally, prevention addresses all levels of influence: individual, relationship, community, and societal. Collaborative partnerships between state agencies and communities to implement evidence-based interventions will help promote awareness of suicide and encourage a commitment to social change.

A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of suicide. Risk factors are those characteristics associated with suicide – they may or may not be direct causes – and may include family history of suicide, family history of child abuse/neglect, previous suicide attempts, history of mental health disorder, alcohol/substance abuse, local epidemics of suicide, loss (relationship, financial, job), etc.

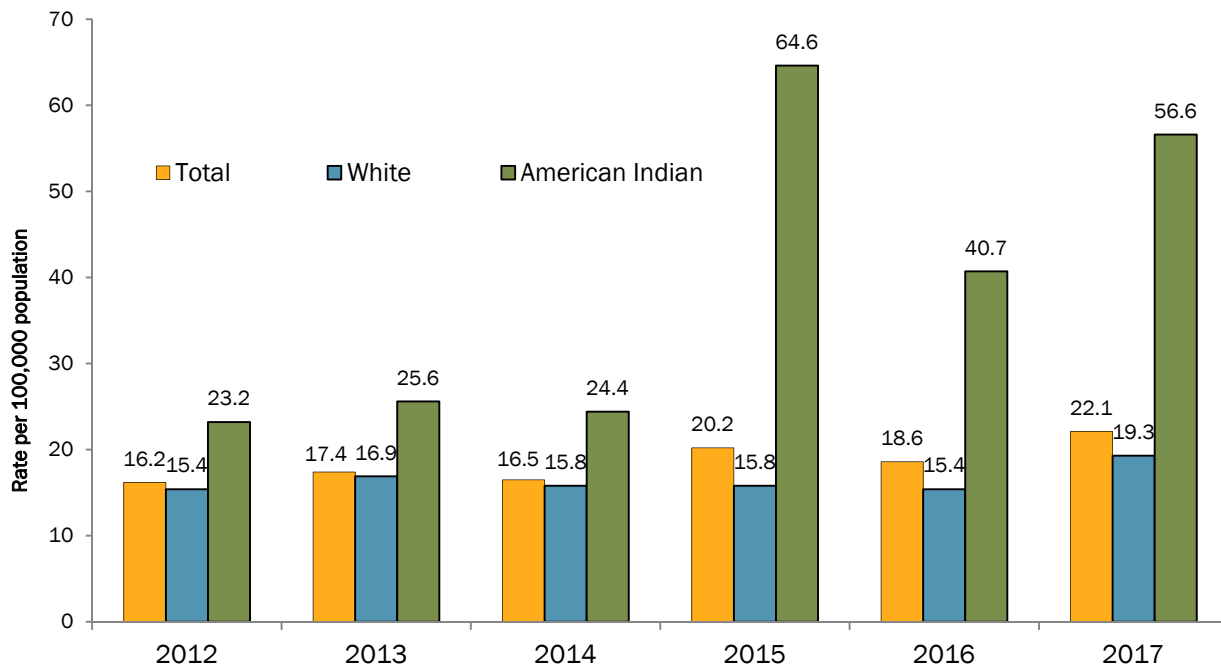
Suicide was the ninth leading cause of death in South Dakota in 2017 with 192 deaths. Suicide was the second leading cause of death for residents ages 10-34 accounting for 80 deaths in 2017. Among the American Indian population, suicide was tied for the sixth leading cause of death with 44 deaths in 2017.

Definition: Crude death rate due to suicide per 100,000 population

Data Source: South Dakota Vital Records Data

Statistical Trend:

South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rates Due to Suicide, 2012-2017



Date Last Updated: 06/29/2018