

Natality

An Overview: 2012

Total Resident Live Births	12,092
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.5
Median Live Birth Weight (Grams)	3,390
Low Weight Births (Less than 2,500 grams)	751
Low Birth Weight Rate per 1,000 Live Births	62.1
Mean Age of Mother	27
No Prenatal Care	0.7%

Resident births increased by 2.2 percent from 2011 when there were 11,834 births. In 2012, 51.7 percent of the babies born were male and 48.3 percent were female. Racially, white births were 51.3 percent male and 48.7 percent female; American Indian births were 51.8 percent male, 48.2 percent female.

The low birth weight rate per 1,000 live births decreased from 63.0 in 2011 to 62.1 in 2012. This was an 1.4 percent decrease from the 2011 low birth weight rate.

Starting in 2006, the South Dakota Department of Health implemented the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. **Please note education, prenatal care, and tobacco use data are no longer comparable with data years before 2006.** There were 12,092 births to South Dakota residents in 2012, for a crude birth rate of 14.5 per 1,000 South Dakota resident population.

Table 8, below, displays the live births and crude birth rates for the United States and South Dakota for the past 13 years. South Dakota's birth rate remains above the national average as shown in this table.

Table 8
Resident Live Births and Crude Birth Rates,
South Dakota and United States, 2000-2012

Year	United States		South Dakota	
	Number	Crude Rate	Number	Crude Rate
2012	*3,952,937	*12.6	12,092	14.5
2011	3,953,590	12.7	11,834	14.4
2010	3,999,386	13.0	11,795	14.5
2009	4,130,665	13.5	11,930	14.7
2008	4,247,694	14.0	12,074	15.0
2007	4,316,223	14.3	12,253	15.4
2006	4,265,555	14.2	11,914	15.1
2005	4,138,349	14.0	11,466	14.7
2004	4,112,052	14.0	11,339	14.6
2003	4,089,950	14.1	11,022	14.4
2002	4,021,726	13.9	10,698	14.0
2001	4,025,933	14.5	10,475	13.8
2000	4,058,814	14.7	10,346	13.7

Note: *U.S. 2012 data are provisional.

Crude birth rates are per 1,000 population.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics

South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Births by Race

Beginning with the 2010 data, race is now assigned based on standards set forth by the National Center for Health Statistics and the US Census Bureau in order for South Dakota's race data to be comparable to other areas. Race is no longer allocated as it had been since the 2000 Census started allowing multiple races to be reported. All race data in this section are now categorized in the following manner:

Single-race White
 Single-race American Indian
 Two or more races

The remaining categories (Single-race Black, Single-race Asian, and Single-race Pacific Islander) are included in the totals, but are not necessarily shown specifically in any tables.

Table 9, below, shows the number and percent of resident births by mother's race since 2003. In 2012, the number of births to whites increased by 2.1 percent, while the number of births for American Indians decreased 0.9 percent. The number of births to two or more races and other races increased by 17.4 and 4.7 percent, respectively.

Table 9
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Race, 2003-2012

Births		White		American Indian		Two or More Races		Other		Not Stated	
Year	Num	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2012	12,092	9,111	76.5	1,936	16.3	399	3.3	465	3.9	181	-
2011	11,834	8,921	76.5	1,953	16.8	340	2.9	444	3.8	176	-
2010	11,795	9,245	78.5	1,835	15.6	326	2.8	374	3.2	15	-
2009	11,930	9,330	78.3	1,885	15.8	341	2.9	359	3.0	15	-
2008	12,074	9,432	78.2	1,992	16.5	302	2.5	330	2.7	18	-
2007	12,253	9,571	78.2	2,055	16.8	280	2.3	331	2.7	16	-
2006	11,914	9,371	78.8	1,951	16.4	270	2.3	304	2.6	18	-
2005	11,466	8,974	78.4	1,741	15.2	482	4.2	254	2.2	15	-
2004	11,339	8,924	78.7	1,684	14.9	491	4.3	238	2.1	2	-
2003	11,022	8,642	78.4	1,680	15.2	471	4.3	229	2.1	0	-

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Multiple Births

Table 10, below, displays resident multiple births for the last 10 years. The highest number of twins was born in 2008

with 204 sets. The highest number of triplets happened in 2007 with seven sets of triplets born.

Table 10
South Dakota Resident Multiple Live Births, 2003-2012

Year of Birth	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets
2012	174	2	0
2011	166	2	0
2010	177	6	0
2009	144	4	0
2008	204	3	0
2007	173	7	0
2006	188	2	0
2005	143	3	1
2004	182	5	0
2003	153	1	0

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Marital Status

In 2012, the majority of women who gave birth, 61.4 percent, were married as displayed in Table 11 below. When looking at the data by race, American

Indian women have consistently had the highest percent of births out of wedlock with 84.2 percent in 2012.

Table 11
South Dakota Resident Births Out of Wedlock by Year of Birth and Race, 2003-2012

Year	All Races		White		American Indian		Two or More Races		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2012	4,671	38.6	2,530	27.8	1,631	84.2	251	62.9	167	35.9
2011	4,597	38.8	2,461	27.6	1,662	85.1	226	66.5	157	35.4
2010	4,427	37.5	2,570	27.8	1,522	82.9	205	62.9	125	33.4
2009	4,573	38.3	2,644	28.3	1,543	81.9	238	69.8	143	39.8
2008	4,633	38.4	2,647	28.1	1,650	82.8	195	64.6	127	38.5
2007	4,699	38.3	2,685	28.1	1,696	82.5	184	65.7	125	37.8
2006	4,422	37.1	2,509	26.8	1,627	83.4	174	64.4	103	33.9
2005	4,153	36.2	2,337	26.0	1,444	82.9	296	61.4	73	28.7
2004	3,971	35.0	2,237	25.1	1,359	80.7	302	61.5	72	30.3
2003	3,776	34.3	2,042	23.6	1,343	79.9	309	65.6	82	35.8

Note: Failure of races to add to the total is due to races not stated included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Birth Weight

Table 12, below, indicates that in 2012 the majority of births fell into the 3,000 to 3,499 gram range. This is consistent with data from the past several years. There were 751 low weight births or 6.2 percent of all South Dakota resident live births in 2012. When looking at race, 5.7 percent of

white babies and 7.8 percent of American Indian babies were low birth weight in 2012. In comparison, in 2011 white and American Indian low birth weight births were 5.8 and 6.8 percent, respectively. Table 12a, on the next page, compares the birth weights of infants for the past 10 years.

Table 12
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Birth Weight and Mother's Race, 2012

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Total		Race of Mother							
			White		American Indian		Two or More Races		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<2,500	751	6.2	515	5.7	151	7.8	26	6.5	44	9.5
2,500-2,999	1,864	15.4	1,370	15.0	286	14.8	63	15.8	114	24.5
3,000-3,499	4,485	37.1	3,450	37.9	638	33.0	151	37.8	175	37.6
3,500-3,999	3,769	31.2	2,887	31.7	602	31.1	119	29.8	112	24.1
4,000-4,499	1,066	8.8	787	8.6	216	11.2	34	8.5	15	3.2
4,500+	154	1.3	101	1.1	41	2.1	6	1.5	5	1.1
Not Stated	3	-	1	-	2	-	0	-	0	-
Total	12,092	100	9,111	100	1,936	100	399	100	465	100
Median birth weight in grams	3,390		3,400		3,402		3,380		3,235	
Mean birth weight in grams	3,351		3,358		3,372		3,340		3,164	
Modal birth weight in grams	3,260		3,260		3,600		3,175		3,180	

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to race not stated in the total birth column.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 12a
South Dakota Resident Births by Birth Weight and Year of Birth, 2003-2012

Year	Total Births		< 2500 Grams		2500 + Grams		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2012	12,092	100	751	6.2	11,338	93.8	3	-
2011	11,834	100	746	6.3	11,084	93.7	4	-
2010	11,795	100	811	6.9	10,981	93.1	3	-
2009	11,930	100	700	5.9	11,228	94.1	2	-
2008	12,074	100	783	6.5	11,283	93.5	8	-
2007	12,253	100	853	7.0	11,395	93.0	5	-
2006	11,914	100	838	7.0	11,066	93.0	10	-
2005	11,466	100	758	6.6	10,705	93.4	3	-
2004	11,339	100	787	6.9	10,547	93.1	5	-
2003	11,022	100	734	6.7	10,286	93.3	2	-

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 13, below, compares the low birth weight babies by race of mother from 2003 to 2012. In 2012, there were 515 or 5.7 percent low birth weight babies born to white women. For American Indian women there were 151 or 7.8 percent.

In 2012, there was a 1.7 percent decrease in white low birth weight babies and a 14.7 percent increase in low birth weight babies among American Indians.

Table 13
South Dakota Resident Low Birth Weight Births by Race of Mother, 2003-2012

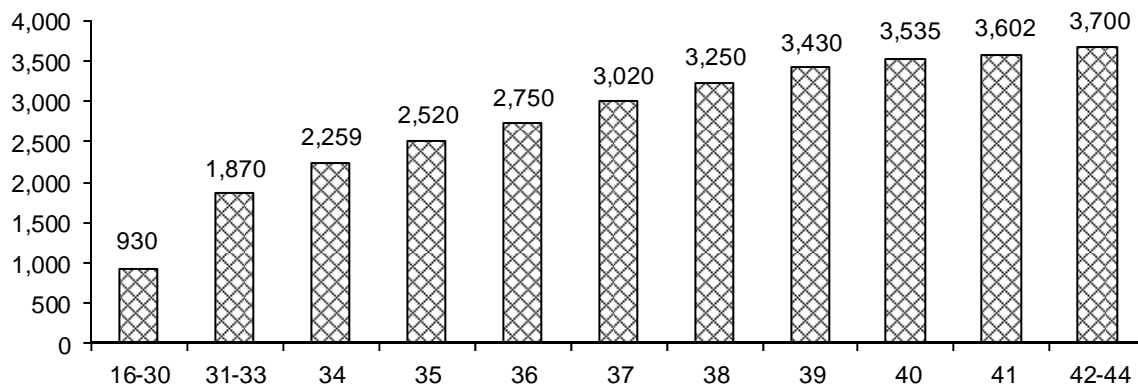
Year	Mother's Race				
	Total	White	American Indian	Two or More Races	Other
2012	6.2%	5.7%	7.8%	6.5%	9.5%
2011	6.3%	5.8%	6.8%	7.9%	11.5%
2010	6.9%	6.9%	6.1%	6.7%	9.9%
2009	5.9%	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%	12.0%
2008	6.5%	6.2%	6.7%	7.0%	11.2%
2007	7.0%	6.6%	7.5%	10.0%	10.3%
2006	7.0%	6.8%	7.8%	7.0%	8.6%
2005	6.6%	6.5%	6.8%	6.4%	8.3%
2004	6.9%	6.7%	7.7%	9.4%	7.2%
2003	6.7%	6.5%	7.1%	6.2%	10.5%

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 2, below, shows live births by weeks of gestation and median birth weight for the past five years.

Overall, the longer the weeks of gestation the higher the median birth weight.

Figure 2
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Gestation and Median Birth Weight, 2008-2012



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 14, below, displays resident births by year of birth and weeks of gestation. In 2012, the majority of births, 55.8 percent

occurred between 37 to 39 weeks of gestation. This is consistent with the past several years.

Table 14
South Dakota Resident Births by Year of Birth and Weeks of Gestation, 2003-2012

Year	Total		<35		35-36		37-39		40+		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2012	12,092	100	373	3.1	572	4.7	6,734	55.8	4,393	36.4	20	-
2011	11,834	100	379	3.2	561	4.7	6,730	56.9	4,151	35.1	13	-
2010	11,795	100	412	3.5	600	5.1	6,764	57.5	3,996	33.9	23	-
2009	11,930	100	335	2.8	608	5.1	6,787	57.0	4,177	35.1	23	-
2008	12,074	100	382	3.2	660	5.5	7,031	58.4	3,971	33.0	30	-
2007	12,253	100	431	3.5	732	6.0	6,804	55.7	4,254	34.8	32	-
2006	11,914	100	423	3.6	681	5.7	6,755	56.8	4,035	33.9	20	-
2005	11,466	100	366	3.2	631	5.5	6,241	54.7	4,176	36.6	52	-
2004	11,339	100	387	3.4	662	5.9	6,037	53.3	4,230	37.4	23	-
2003	11,022	100	319	2.9	631	5.7	5,754	52.2	4,317	39.2	1	-

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Tobacco Use

Table 15, below, displays the percent of mothers who smoked during the past seven years. In 2012, 24.0 percent stated they

smoked three months prior to pregnancy, and 16.5 percent smoked anytime during their pregnancy.

Table 15
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Cigarette Smoking Status, 2006-2012

Year	Mother's Smoking Status				
	Three Months Prior to Pregnancy	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	Anytime During Pregnancy
2012	24.0%	16.0%	12.5%	11.4%	16.5%
2011	24.4%	16.1%	12.5%	11.5%	16.9%
2010	24.5%	16.4%	12.8%	11.9%	17.1%
2009	26.2%	17.7%	13.7%	13.0%	18.5%
2008	25.9%	17.7%	14.0%	13.2%	18.5%
2007	26.0%	18.3%	15.2%	14.4%	19.4%
2006	26.0%	18.5%	15.0%	14.1%	19.2%

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 16, below, displays the percent of mothers who smoked prior to pregnancy for the past seven years by their smoking status during pregnancy. The majority of

women stated they never quit smoking during their pregnancy, however, this decreased from 50.7 percent in 2006 to 44.6 percent in 2012.

Table 16
South Dakota Resident Births to Mothers Who Smoked Prior to Pregnancy by Smoking Status During Pregnancy, 2006-2012

Year	Quit before becoming pregnant	Quit before second trimester	Quit before third trimester	Never quit	Stopped at some point during pregnancy, but started again before giving birth
2012	32.3%	14.4%	6.1%	44.6%	2.6%
2011	32.5%	15.0%	6.0%	43.6%	3.0%
2010	31.2%	14.7%	5.6%	45.1%	3.4%
2009	31.0%	15.0%	5.0%	46.0%	3.0%
2008	31.0%	13.4%	5.4%	47.2%	3.0%
2007	27.3%	12.5%	6.0%	50.5%	3.7%
2006	26.5%	13.9%	5.5%	50.7%	3.4%

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Mother's Age and Race

Table 17, below, displays that women aged 25 to 29 accounted for the largest percentage of South Dakota resident births in 2012, at 33.9 percent. Women less than 20 years of age comprised 7.7 percent of the total resident births.

The median ages for white, American Indian, and two or more races were 28, 24, and 24 years of age, respectively. The modal ages for the same race groups were 28, 21, and 21 years of age respectively.

Table 17
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Age and Race, 2012

Age of Mother	Total		Race of Mother							
			White		American Indian		Two or More Races		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Less than 18	272	2.2	119	1.3	110	5.7	28	7.0	8	1.7
18-19 Years	665	5.5	351	3.9	240	12.4	34	8.5	22	4.7
20-24 Years	2,950	24.4	1,941	21.3	714	36.9	137	34.3	110	23.7
25-29 Years	4,105	33.9	3,291	36.1	513	26.5	97	24.3	150	32.3
30-34 Years	2,905	24.0	2,464	27.0	242	12.5	63	15.8	104	22.4
35-39 Years	1,001	8.3	795	8.7	99	5.1	34	8.5	56	12.0
40 & over	194	1.6	150	1.6	18	0.9	6	1.5	15	3.2
Total	12,092	100	9,111	100	1,936	100	399	100	465	100

Note: Failure of race to add to the total is due to races not stated in the total birth column.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 17a, below, displays the mother's age for births in the past 10 years. The majority

of births in this time period were to mothers aged 25-29 years old.

Table 17a
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Age and Year of Birth, 2003-2012

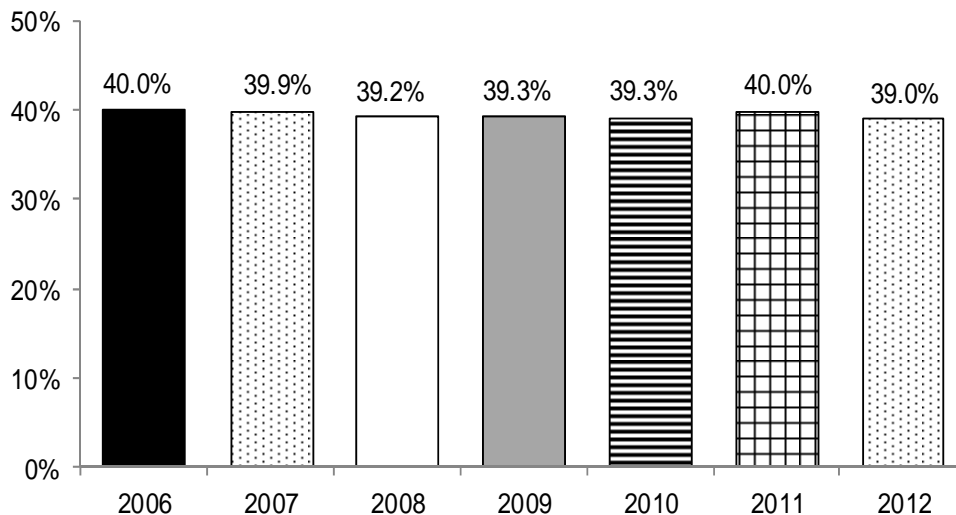
Year	Total Births		Age of Mother													
			< 18		18-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40+	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%		
2012	12,092	100	272	2.2	665	5.5	2,950	24.4	4,105	33.9	2,905	24.0	1,001	8.3	194	1.6
2011	11,834	100	256	2.2	718	6.1	2,877	24.3	4,023	34.0	2,740	23.2	988	8.3	232	2.0
2010	11,795	100	269	2.3	714	6.1	2,989	25.3	4,033	34.2	2,638	22.4	959	8.1	193	1.6
2009	11,930	100	313	2.6	789	6.6	3,151	26.4	3,903	32.7	2,599	21.8	960	8.0	215	1.8
2008	12,074	100	358	3.0	772	6.4	3,250	26.9	3,988	33.0	2,551	21.1	956	7.9	198	1.6
2007	12,253	100	343	2.8	855	7.0	3,306	27.0	4,091	33.4	2,493	20.3	995	8.1	169	1.4
2006	11,914	100	329	2.8	805	6.8	3,288	27.6	3,885	32.6	2,396	20.1	1,001	8.4	210	1.8
2005	11,466	100	346	3.0	757	6.6	3,232	28.2	3,603	31.4	2,314	20.2	997	8.7	217	1.9
2004	11,339	100	311	2.7	823	7.3	3,198	28.2	3,446	30.4	2,399	21.2	961	8.5	201	1.8
2003	11,022	100	310	2.8	719	6.5	3,114	28.3	3,382	30.7	2,302	20.9	977	8.9	218	2.0

Note: Failure of ages to add to total births is due to mother's age not stated.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 3, below, displays the percent of South Dakota resident live births on the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) for the

past seven years. In 2012, 39 percent of mothers were on WIC during their pregnancy.

Figure 3
South Dakota Resident Live Births by WIC Status, 2006-2012

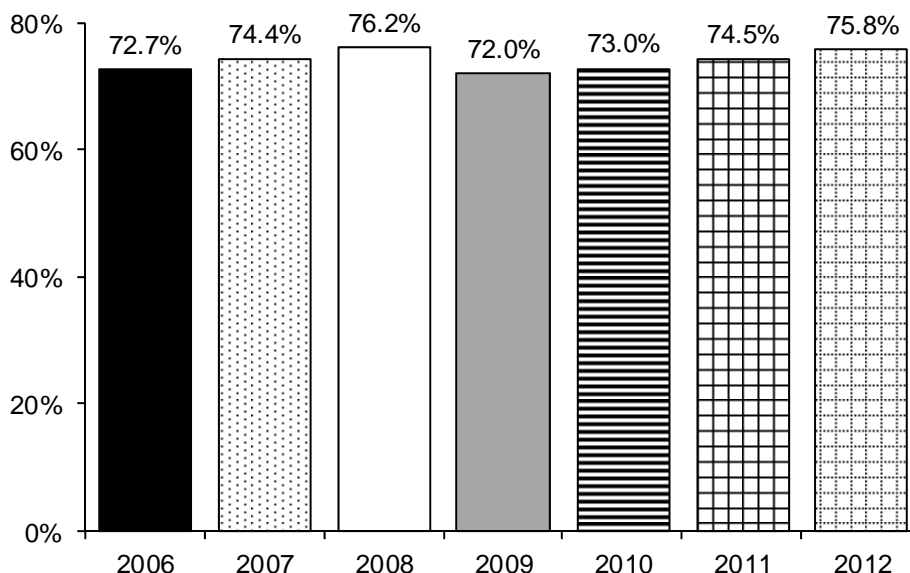


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 4, below, displays the percent of mothers breastfeeding at time of hospital discharge. The percent of women who

stated they were breastfeeding at time of discharge increased from 74.5 percent in 2011 to 75.8 percent in 2012.

Figure 4
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Breastfeeding Status at Time of Discharge, 2006-2012



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 18, below, displays South Dakota resident teen births (15 to 17 years old) by race from 2003 to 2012. In 2012, the teen birth rate was 16.4, an increase from 15.2 in

2011. When looking at race, the white teen birth rate was 9.2 compared to a teen birth rate of 48.6 for American Indians in 2012.

Table 18
South Dakota Resident Teen Births and Rates by Year and Mother's Race, 2003-2012

Year	Total		White		American Indian		Two or More Races		Other	
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2012	264	16.4	117	9.2	105	48.6	28	47.0	8	14.3
2011	245	15.2	103	8.0	112	52.2	19	32.9	5	10.4
2010	259	15.8	130	10.1	112	50.7	14	23.6	3	4.8
2009	303	18.5	147	11.1	114	48.9	26	64.0	16	40.9
2008	345	20.7	151	11.2	158	67.7	27	64.6	7	19.4
2007	334	19.7	160	11.6	149	62.2	20	46.8	3	9.5
2006	318	18.7	152	10.9	141	59.1	19	46.0	6	20.1
2005	337	19.4	158	11.1	141	58.3	34	88.3	4	14.0
2004	299	17.1	141	9.8	129	53.7	23	58.2	6	23.4
2003	303	17.2	129	8.8	129	53.6	41	111.1	4	16.5

Note: Rates are per 1,000 female population ages 15-17.
Failure of races to add to the total is due to races not stated.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Prenatal Care

Table 19, below, shows the number of South Dakota resident live births by when the mothers started prenatal care in 2012. Seventy percent of mothers started care in the first trimester – 77.4 percent of white mothers and 47.1 percent of American

Indian mothers. Overall, less than 1 percent failed to obtain prenatal care at all (0.3 percent of white mothers and 2.4 percent of American Indian mothers). Due to a change in reporting, data in this table are not comparable to data prior to 2006.

Table 19
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began and Mother's Race, 2012

Trimester Prenatal Care Began	Race of Mother									
	Total		White		American Indian		Two or More Races		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
First	8,332	70.5	6,916	77.4	880	47.1	233	59.7	216	47.5
Second	2,756	23.3	1,687	18.9	693	37.1	118	30.3	199	43.7
Third	650	5.5	309	3.5	249	13.3	36	9.2	36	7.9
None	78	0.7	23	0.3	45	2.4	3	0.8	4	0.9
Not Stated	276	-	176	-	69	-	9	-	10	-
Total	12,092	100	9,111	100	1,936	100	399	100	465	100

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to the races not stated contained in the total birth column.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 19a, on the following page, shows the number of mothers who began prenatal care by trimester for the past seven years.

The majority of mothers in all seven years began prenatal care in their first trimester.

Table 19a
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began, 2006-2012

Year	Total		First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2012	12,092	100	8,332	70.5	2,756	23.3	650	5.5	78	0.7	276	-
2011	11,834	100	8,085	69.7	2,805	24.2	632	5.5	75	0.6	237	-
2010	11,795	100	8,208	70.9	2,684	23.2	594	5.1	79	0.7	230	-
2009	11,930	100	7,841	66.9	3,076	26.2	719	6.1	88	0.8	206	-
2008	12,074	100	8,179	68.9	2,948	24.8	641	5.4	96	0.8	210	-
2007	12,253	100	8,544	70.7	2,846	23.5	605	5.0	91	0.8	167	-
2006	11,914	100	8,160	70.3	2,779	24.0	562	4.8	99	0.9	314	-

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Payment Type

Table 20, below, displays the number of births by payment type for the past five years. In 2012 the majority of births, 56.4

percent, were paid by private insurance. The second highest payment type was Medicaid with 33.8 percent.

Table 20
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Payment Type, 2008-2012

Payment Type	Year									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Private Insurance	6,553	54.9	6,551	55.2	6,455	55.1	6,593	56.0	6,787	56.4
Medicaid	4,096	34.3	4,225	35.6	4,244	36.2	4,164	35.4	4,072	33.8
Indian Health Service	396	3.3	318	2.7	279	2.4	336	2.9	389	3.2
Champus/Tricare	318	2.7	347	2.9	353	3.0	318	2.7	353	2.9
Self-Pay	292	2.4	281	2.4	289	2.5	256	2.2	299	2.5
Other Government	122	1.0	43	0.4	17	0.1	22	0.2	29	0.2
Other	168	1.4	96	0.8	79	0.7	74	0.6	108	0.9
Not Stated	129	-	69	-	79	-	71	-	55	-

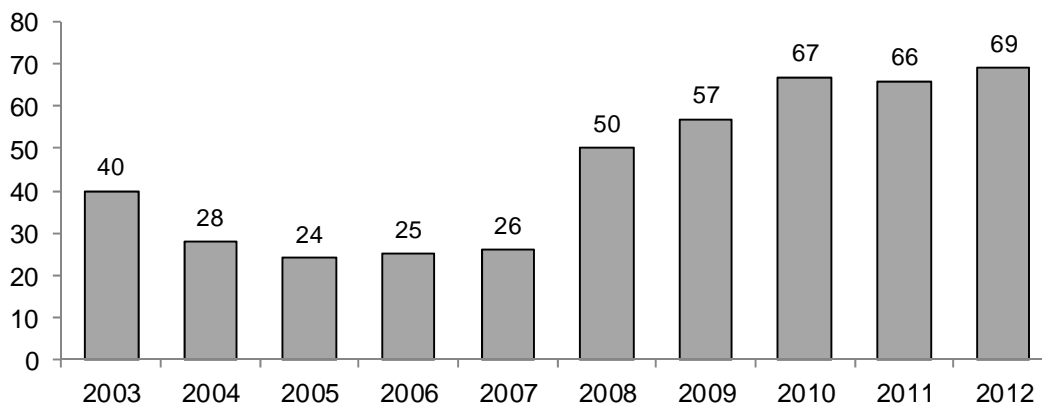
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Home Births

Figure 5, below, displays the number of home births for South Dakota residents in the past 10 years. In 2012, home births

constituted less than one percent (0.6 percent) of South Dakota resident births.

Figure 5
South Dakota Resident Home Births, 2003-2012



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Attendant at Birth

Table 21, below, displays South Dakota resident live births by the attendant at birth for the past 10 years. In all years the

majority of attendants at birth have been physicians.

Table 21
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Attendant at Birth, 2003-2012

Year	Total		Physician (MD, Resident, Intern)		Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM)		Doctor of Osteopathy (DO)		Nurse (RN, LPN, NC)		Licensed Certified Nurse Midwife		Other		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2012	12,092	100	10,573	88.5	755	6.3	491	4.1	42	0.4	32	0.3	57	0.5	142	-
2011	11,834	100	10,471	88.5	699	5.9	423	3.6	148	1.3	29	0.2	60	0.5	4	-
2010	11,795	100	10,342	87.7	711	6.0	617	5.2	39	0.3	24	0.2	53	0.4	9	-
2009	11,930	100	10,603	89.1	759	6.4	418	3.5	50	0.4	12	0.1	62	0.5	26	-
2008	12,074	100	10,717	88.8	770	6.4	449	3.7	68	0.6	8	0.1	54	0.4	5	-
2007	12,253	100	10,862	88.7	869	7.1	432	3.5	50	0.4	0	0.0	36	0.3	4	-
2006	11,914	100	10,601	89.0	856	7.2	379	3.2	37	0.3	0	0.0	41	0.3	0	-
2005	11,466	100	10,243	89.4	743	6.5	404	3.5	35	0.3	0	0.0	38	0.3	3	-
2004	11,339	100	10,032	88.5	734	6.5	474	4.2	37	0.3	0	0.0	59	0.5	3	-
2003	11,022	100	9,870	89.6	728	6.6	336	3.0	35	0.3	0	0.0	50	0.5	3	-

Note: Licensed Certified Nurse Midwives are licensed by the Board of Nursing to deliver out of an institution. Certified Nurse Midwives are those that deliver in a hospital under a physician's license.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Infections Present and/or Treated

Table 22, below, displays resident births by infections present and/or treated during mother's pregnancy for the past five years. The majority of births, 96.3 percent in 2012, had no infections present or treated.

For all five years, chlamydia was the main infection present and/or treated during pregnancy. In 2012, chlamydia infections were present or treated in 2.2 percent of births.

Table 22
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Infections Present and/or Treated During This Pregnancy and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Chlamydia	216	1.8	295	2.5	267	2.3	280	2.4	265	2.2
Genital herpes*	109	0.9	110	0.9	106	0.9	87	0.7	126	1.0
Gonorrhea	22	0.2	33	0.3	18	0.2	22	0.2	45	0.4
Hepatitis C	10	0.1	20	0.2	12	0.1	21	0.2	19	0.2
Hepatitis B	21	0.2	15	0.1	10	0.1	18	0.2	15	0.1
Rubella	1	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0
Syphilis	8	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Toxoplasmosis	4	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No infections	11,651	96.9	11,446	96.2	11,379	96.6	11,414	96.5	11,641	96.3

Note: *According to the National Center for Health Statistics, genital herpes is comparable with data prior to 2006.

Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple infections may be reported for a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Medical History Factors

Table 23, below, lists the medical history factors for South Dakota resident mothers during the past five years.

The most common medical history factor for all five years was the mother had a previous cesarean delivery.

Table 23
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Medical History Factors
and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery	1,443	12.0	1,545	13.0	1,564	13.3	1,589	13.4	1,566	13.0
Diabetes, gestational	532	4.4	525	4.4	605	5.1	688	5.8	655	5.4
Hypertension, gestational	517	4.3	528	4.4	632	5.4	567	4.8	523	4.3
Other previous poor pregnancy outcomes	312	2.6	379	3.2	473	4.0	532	4.5	497	4.1
Previous preterm births	447	3.7	382	3.2	396	3.4	440	3.7	389	3.2
Fertility-enhancing drugs, artificial insemination or intrauterine insemination	88	0.7	117	1.0	116	1.0	104	0.9	130	1.1
Hypertension, pre-pregnancy*	111	0.9	138	1.2	166	1.4	142	1.2	127	1.1
Diabetes, pre-existing	71	0.6	91	0.8	91	0.8	94	0.8	97	0.8
Assisted reproductive technology	42	0.3	36	0.3	55	0.5	60	0.5	47	0.4
Hypertension, eclampsia	44	0.4	22	0.2	18	0.2	22	0.2	21	0.2
Hypertension, unknown type	35	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fertility treatment, unspecified	17	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No medical risk factors for this pregnancy	8,960	74.4	8,763	73.5	8,369	71.0	8,303	70.2	8,745	72.4

Note: *According to the National Center for Health Statistics, hypertension, pre-pregnancy is comparable with data prior to 2006. Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple factors may be reported for a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Apgar Score

The Apgar score was developed by the late Virginia Apgar, M.D., as a standardized mechanism to assess the physical condition of newborns. The score considers five easily identifiable characteristics – heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex, and color.

Each characteristic is assessed and assigned a value from zero to two, with two being optimum. If the total score of these five components is seven or greater, a newborn is considered to be in good to excellent physical condition.

In 2012, 2.1 percent of South Dakota resident infants received five minute Apgar scores less than seven.

Considering race, 2.1 percent of white infants, 1.9 percent of American Indian infants, and 2.3 percent of infants with two or more races received a five-minute Apgar score less than seven in 2012.

Characteristics of Labor and Delivery

Table 24, below, lists the characteristics of labor and delivery for the past five years reported on South Dakota resident birth certificates. The four most prevalent characteristics in 2012 were epidural or spinal anesthesia with 52.5 percent,

antibiotics during labor with 27.2 percent, augmentation of labor with 26.9 percent, and induction of labor with 26.7 percent. Overall characteristics of labor and delivery were present in 79.2 percent of resident births in 2012.

Table 24
South Dakota Resident Live Births by
Characteristics of Labor and Delivery and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Epidural or spinal anesthesia	7,228	60.0	6,739	56.5	6,205	52.6	6,174	52.2	6,348	52.5
Antibiotics during labor	2,465	20.5	3,169	26.6	3,318	28.1	3,241	27.4	3,291	27.2
Augmentation of labor	3,249	27.0	3,289	27.6	3,353	28.4	3,241	27.4	3,248	26.9
Induction of labor*	3,718	30.9	3,720	31.2	3,691	31.3	3,518	29.7	3,230	26.7
Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	864	7.2	929	7.8	863	7.3	856	7.2	937	7.7
Fetal intolerance	933	7.7	1,012	8.5	959	8.1	777	6.6	775	6.4
Non-vertex presentation	496	4.1	450	3.8	473	4.0	475	4.0	561	4.6
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation received by the mother prior to delivery	148	1.2	179	1.5	205	1.7	153	1.3	165	1.4
Chorioamnionitis diagnosed during labor	65	0.5	72	0.6	46	0.4	56	0.5	93	0.8
None of the above	2,413	20.0	2,252	18.9	2,342	19.9	2,487	21.0	2,516	20.8

Note: *According to the National Center for Health Statistics, induction of labor is comparable with data prior to 2006.

Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple characteristics of labor and delivery may be reported for a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Obstetric Procedures

Table 25, below, shows obstetric procedures by year of birth for the past five years.

Tocolysis was the top obstetric procedure used for all years.

Table 25
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Obstetric Procedures and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Tocolysis*	252	2.1	228	1.9	296	2.5	218	1.8	195	1.6
Cervical cerclage	38	0.3	42	0.4	34	0.3	44	0.4	35	0.3
External cephalic version-failed	34	0.3	32	0.3	37	0.3	31	0.3	35	0.3
External cephalic version-successful	21	0.2	26	0.2	29	0.2	21	0.2	24	0.2
No obstetric procedures	11,683	97.2	11,594	97.3	11,402	96.8	11,519	97.4	11,815	97.7

Note: *According to the National Center for Health Statistics, tocolysis is comparable with data prior to 2006.

Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple obstetric procedures may be reported for a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Onset of Labor

Table 26, below, displays the complications associated with the onset of labor for the past five years. The primary complication associated with onset of labor for mothers in

2012 was precipitous labor (< 3 hours). In 2012, 9.6 percent of births had a complication associated with the onset of labor.

Table 26
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Onset of Labor and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Precipitous labor (< 3 hours)*	461	3.8	365	3.1	368	3.1	509	4.3	593	4.9
Premature rupture of membranes	830	6.9	579	4.9	467	4.0	310	2.6	296	2.4
Prolonged labor (20 + hours)	311	2.6	260	2.2	208	1.8	251	2.1	288	2.4
None of the above	10,490	87.2	10,738	90.1	10,784	91.5	10,776	91.1	10,934	90.4

Note: *According to the National Center for Health Statistics, precipitous labor is comparable with data prior to 2006.

Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple complications with the onset of labor may be reported for a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Maternal Complications

Table 27, below, illustrates the maternal complications for the past five years. The highest maternal complication in 2012 was third or fourth degree perineal

laceration with 1.1 percent of births. Overall, maternal complications were present in 1.8 percent of resident births in 2012.

Table 27
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Maternal Complications and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	186	1.5	215	1.8	189	1.6	158	1.3	139	1.1
Maternal transfusion	47	0.4	51	0.4	58	0.5	48	0.4	44	0.4
Unplanned operating procedure following delivery	39	0.3	34	0.3	33	0.3	28	0.2	35	0.3
Admitted to intensive care	14	0.1	17	0.1	15	0.1	9	0.1	7	0.1
Ruptured uterus	3	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.0	5	0.0
Unplanned hysterectomy	7	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
None of the above	11,757	97.8	11,602	97.4	11,509	97.6	11,600	98.0	11,872	98.2

Note: Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple complications may be reported for a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Methods of Delivery

Table 28, on the next page, displays the method of delivery for the past five years. Vaginal birth was the primary method of delivery for South Dakota residents for the

past five years. Primary C-section was the second largest method of delivery followed by repeat C-section methods.

Table 28
South Dakota Resident Births by Method of Delivery and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Vaginal (Total)	8,864	73.4	8,789	73.7	8,660	73.4	8,852	74.8	9,026	74.6
Vaginal with no previous C-section	8,661	71.7	8,559	71.8	8,404	71.3	8,584	72.5	8,752	72.4
Vaginal after previous C-section	188	1.6	229	1.9	249	2.1	265	2.2	269	2.2
Vaginal (unknown previous types)	15	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.1	3	0.0	5	0.0
C-Section (Total)	3,209	26.6	3,139	26.3	3,133	26.6	2,982	25.2	3,066	25.4
Primary C-section	1,948	16.1	1,823	15.3	1,818	15.4	1,658	14.0	1,769	14.6
Repeat C-section	1,255	10.4	1,316	11.0	1,315	11.2	1,324	11.2	1,297	10.7
C-section (unknown previous types)	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Stated	1	-	2	-	2	-	0	-	0	-

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 29, below, displays the method of delivery by fetal presentation. The majority of births, 94.6 percent, were cephalic while 4.2 percent were breech.

When looking at primary C-section births, 21.3 percent were breech while 75.4 percent were cephalic.

Table 29
South Dakota Resident Births by Method of Delivery and Fetal Presentation, 2012

	Total		Cephalic		Breech		Other		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total	12,092	100	11,433	94.6	504	4.2	155	1.3	0	-
Vaginal (Total)	9,026	100	8,922	98.8	45	0.5	59	0.7	0	-
Vaginal with no previous C-section	8,752	100	8,653	98.9	43	0.5	56	0.6	0	-
Vaginal after previous C-section	269	100	264	98.1	2	0.7	3	1.1	0	-
Vaginal (unknown previous types)	5	100	5	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-
C-Section (Total)	3,066	100	2,511	81.9	459	15.0	96	3.1	0	-
Primary C-section	1,769	100	1,334	75.4	376	21.3	59	3.3	0	-
Repeat C-section	1,297	100	1,177	90.7	83	6.4	37	2.9	0	-

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn

Table 30, on the next page, shows abnormal conditions in newborns for the past five years. In 2012, 11.5 percent of South Dakota resident live birth certificates reported abnormal conditions of the

newborn. Overall, NICU admission was the most frequently reported condition in 2012 followed by antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis.

Table 30

South Dakota Resident Live Births by Abnormal Conditions of Newborn and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
NICU admission	1,064	8.8	978	8.2	1,045	8.9	1,010	8.5	1,130	9.3
Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	581	4.8	530	4.4	518	4.4	526	4.4	639	5.3
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	553	4.6	514	4.3	539	4.6	478	4.0	593	4.9
Assisted ventilation required for more than 6 hrs	334	2.8	206	1.7	253	2.1	202	1.7	238	2.0
Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy	87	0.7	78	0.7	108	0.9	81	0.7	90	0.7
Significant birth injury	13	0.1	22	0.2	24	0.2	14	0.1	21	0.2
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	9	0.1	3	0.0	8	0.1	5	0.0	9	0.1
None of the above	10,714	89.0	10,670	89.5	10,490	89.0	10,596	89.6	10,697	88.5

Note: Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple abnormal conditions may be reported for a single birth.
 Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Congenital Anomalies

Table 31, below, displays congenital anomalies for the past five years. In 2012 the most prevalent congenital anomaly was

chromosomal disorder. In 2011 the primary congenital anomaly was Down syndrome (Trisomy 21).

Table 31

South Dakota Resident Births with Reported Congenital Anomalies and Year of Birth, 2008-2012

	Year of Birth									
	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Chromosomal disorder	19	0.2	16	0.1	16	0.1	15	0.1	16	0.1
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)*	5	0.0	14	0.1	16	0.1	17	0.1	13	0.1
Hypospadias	9	0.1	10	0.1	12	0.1	11	0.1	12	0.1
Other craniofacial abnormality	14	0.1	12	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1
Cleft lip with or without a cleft palate	12	0.1	17	0.1	19	0.2	12	0.1	10	0.1
Gastroschisis	8	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	5	0.0	9	0.1
Cleft palate alone	11	0.1	13	0.1	11	0.1	12	0.1	6	0.0
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	11	0.1	12	0.1	3	0.0	13	0.1	5	0.0
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida*	2	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
Limb reduction defect	7	0.1	6	0.1	5	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	0	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Anencephaly*	5	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Omphalacele	1	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
At least one anomaly	88	0.7	97	0.8	91	0.8	91	0.8	85	0.7
None of the above	11,952	99.3	11,830	99.2	11,699	99.2	11,740	99.2	12,004	99.3

Note: *According to the NCHS, Down syndrome, meningomyelocele/spina bifida, and anencephaly are comparable with data prior to 2006.
 Percentages may sum to more than 100 percent because multiple congenital anomalies may be reported for a single birth.
 Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

