Mortality

An Overview: 2015

Total South Dakota Resident Deaths 7,724

Crude Death Rates per 100,000 Population

South Dakota 899.7
United States (2014) 823.7

Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population

South Dakota 714.9
United States (2014) 724.6

Race is 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. All race data in this section are categorized in the following manner:

Single-race white
Single-race American Indian

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

Table 45, below, displays the deaths, crude death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for the United States and South Dakota residents for the past 16 years.

The total number of South Dakota resident deaths in 2015, (7,724 deaths) is the highest number of deaths in the past 16 years.

Table 45
Resident Deaths, Crude Death Rates, and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, South Dakota and United States, 2000-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>South Dakota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Crude Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td><em>NA</em></td>
<td>NA*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,626,418</td>
<td>823.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,596,993</td>
<td>821.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,543,279</td>
<td>810.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,515,458</td>
<td>807.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2,468,435</td>
<td>799.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2,437,163</td>
<td>794.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2,471,984</td>
<td>813.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2,423,712</td>
<td>803.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2,426,264</td>
<td>810.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2,448,017</td>
<td>825.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2,397,615</td>
<td>816.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2,448,288</td>
<td>841.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2,443,387</td>
<td>847.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2,416,425</td>
<td>848.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,403,351</td>
<td>854.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *U.S. 2015 data were not available at publication time.
Crude death rates are per 100,000 population.
Age-adjusted rates are computed with the 2000 standard.
Source: National Center of Health Statistics
South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Leading Causes of Death

The five leading causes of death in 2015 for South Dakota residents were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory disease, accidents, and Alzheimer’s disease.

Heart disease remained the leading cause of death in South Dakota accounting for 22.1 percent of South Dakota’s 2015 resident deaths. This is a decrease of 2.2 percent from 2014. Heart disease was the leading cause of death for whites, American Indians, males, and females in 2015.

Acute myocardial infarction was the leading cause of heart disease deaths during the year, accounting for 36.4 percent of heart disease deaths.

Figure 8, below, compares the crude death rates of South Dakota resident heart disease and cancer since 2000. From 2014 to 2015 there was an increase in the heart disease rate and a decrease in the cancer rate.

![Figure 8](South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Malignant Neoplasms And Heart Disease by Year of Death, 2000-2015)

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in 2015 and accounted for 21.1 percent of South Dakota resident deaths, a 5.8 percent decrease from 2014.

Chronic lower respiratory disease accounted for 6.5 percent of 2015 South Dakota resident deaths and took the third leading cause of death spot from accidents in 2014.

Accidents were the fourth leading cause of death and accounted for 6.0 percent of 2015 South Dakota resident deaths. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 30.6 percent of accidental deaths.

Alzheimer’s disease caused 5.5 percent of all South Dakota resident deaths in 2015, a decrease of 5.2 percent from 2014.
Table 46, below, displays the breakdown of accidental deaths, which were the fourth leading cause of deaths among South Dakotans. In 2015, 467 or 6.0 percent of deaths were due to accidents.

The highest type of motor vehicle death in 2015 was car occupant with 70 deaths. The highest death in the other causes of accidental death in 2015 was falls with 181 deaths.

### Table 46
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death Due to Accidents, 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Deaths</strong></td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motor Vehicle Accidents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Occupant (V40-V49)</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupant of Pick-Up Truck or Van (V50-V59)</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian (V01-V09)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycle Rider (V20-V29)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupant of Special All-Terrain Vehicle (V86)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedal Cyclist (V10-V19)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Motor Vehicle Accidents</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Causes of Accidental Death</strong></td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls (W00-W19)</td>
<td>786</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidental Poisoning (X40-X49)</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidental Threats to Breathing (excl. drowning) (W75-W84)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidental Drowning and Submersion (W65-W74, V90, V92)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Smoke, Fire, and Flames (X00-X09)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure to Excessive Natural Cold (X31)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transport Accidents (V95.0-V95.3, V95.8-V95.9, &amp; V96-V97)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidental Discharge of Firearms (W32-W34)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with Agricultural Machinery (W30)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Causes of Accidents</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 47, on the next page, lists South Dakota resident leading causes of death for the last five years. Heart disease and cancer were the leading causes of death in 2015 and for each of the four prior years. Cancer took over as the leading cause of death in 2011, but since that year, cancer has been in second place.

Chronic lower respiratory disease took the third place leading cause of death followed by accidents and Alzheimer’s disease to round out the top 5 causes in 2015.

In 2015, causes six through ten were cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, influenza and pneumonia, suicide, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.
### Table 47
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death, 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Dakota (All Deaths)</strong></td>
<td>36,857 100</td>
<td>7,271 100</td>
<td>7,283 100</td>
<td>7,079 100</td>
<td>7,500 100</td>
<td>7,724 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1,615 22.7</td>
<td>1,623 22.2</td>
<td>1,617 22.8</td>
<td>1,679 22.4</td>
<td>1,712 22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (C00-C97)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1,656 22.8</td>
<td>1,623 22.3</td>
<td>1,574 22.2</td>
<td>1,679 22.4</td>
<td>2,163 21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>479 6.6</td>
<td>413 5.8</td>
<td>440 5.9</td>
<td>500 6.5</td>
<td>500 6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>417 5.7</td>
<td>424 6.0</td>
<td>461 6.1</td>
<td>467 6.0</td>
<td>467 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer’s Disease (G30)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>423 5.8</td>
<td>462 6.3</td>
<td>420 5.9</td>
<td>433 5.8</td>
<td>421 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>442 6.1</td>
<td>410 5.6</td>
<td>414 5.8</td>
<td>439 5.9</td>
<td>381 4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>267 3.7</td>
<td>219 3.0</td>
<td>239 3.4</td>
<td>223 3.0</td>
<td>282 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>178 2.4</td>
<td>188 2.6</td>
<td>186 2.6</td>
<td>180 2.4</td>
<td>213 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (*U03, X60-X64, Y87.0)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>125 1.7</td>
<td>135 1.9</td>
<td>147 2.1</td>
<td>141 1.9</td>
<td>173 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 &amp; K73-K74)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>113 1.6</td>
<td>113 1.6</td>
<td>121 1.7</td>
<td>128 1.7</td>
<td>137 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Dementia (F03)</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>117 1.6</td>
<td>117 1.6</td>
<td>117 1.6</td>
<td>117 1.6</td>
<td>117 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Causes</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1,556 21.4</td>
<td>1,585 21.8</td>
<td>1,524 21.5</td>
<td>1,681 22.4</td>
<td>1,806 23.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Letter/number combinations following cause of death are ICD-10 codes.
Due to rounding disease-specific percentages may not sum to 100.
*This cause was not one of the 10 leading causes of death for that year.
The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>All Races</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota (All Deaths)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,724</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (C00-C97)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease (G30)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 &amp; K73-K74)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicemia (A40-A41)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Dementia (F03)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Causes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Letter / number combinations following cause of death are ICD-10 codes. Due to rounding, disease-specific percentages may not sum to 100. TThis cause was not one of the 10 leading causes of death for this race group. The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision. Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Race

Table 48, on the previous page, presents South Dakota resident leading causes of death by race as well as crude death rates and age-adjusted death rates.

In 2015, patterns for the 10 leading causes of death varied by race. Eight of the 10 leading causes were the same for whites and American Indians, but they differed by rank. For example, accidents were the fifth leading cause of death at 5.2 percent for the white population, but tied for first leading cause of death for the American Indian population at 14.3 percent. Accidents and heart disease deaths tied for first place for American Indians in 2015.

Alzheimer’s disease and unspecified dementia were in the 10 leading causes of death for the white population, but not the American Indian population. Among the 10 leading causes of death for the American Indian population, but not for the white population, were chronic liver disease and cirrhosis and septicemia.

Gender

Table 49, on the following page, presents South Dakota resident leading causes of death by gender as well as crude death rates and age-adjusted death rates.

In 2015, patterns for the 10 leading causes of death in South Dakota also varied by gender. Eight of the 10 leading causes were the same for South Dakota’s men and women, but they differed in rank. Intentional self-harm (suicide) and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis were among the 10 leading causes of death for South Dakota’s men, but not for women. Likewise, unspecified dementia and essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease were among the 10 leading causes of death for women, but not for men. Men were also more likely to die in accidents than women, while women were more likely to die from Alzheimer’s disease than men.
### Table 49
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death by Gender, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota (All Deaths)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,724</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (C00-C97)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease (G30)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (*U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 &amp; K73-K74)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Dementia (F03)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease (I10 &amp; I12)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Causes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Letter/number combinations following cause of death are ICD-10 codes. Due to rounding, disease-specific percentages may not sum to 100.
*This cause was not one of the 10 leading causes of death for this gender.
The asterisks (*) preceding the cause of death codes indicate they are not part of the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>All Ages</th>
<th>1-9</th>
<th>10-19</th>
<th>20-29</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-59</th>
<th>60-69</th>
<th>70-79</th>
<th>80-89</th>
<th>90 &amp; over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Heart Disease 8,291</td>
<td>Accidents 50</td>
<td>Accidents 100</td>
<td>Accidents 250</td>
<td>Accidents 223</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 250</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 1,013</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 1,736</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 2,144</td>
<td>Heart Disease 2,571</td>
<td>Heart Disease 2,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 8,164</td>
<td>Assault (Homicide) 15</td>
<td>Intentional Self-harm (Suicide) 82</td>
<td>Intentional Self-harm (Suicide) 146</td>
<td>Accidents 208</td>
<td>Heart Disease 625</td>
<td>Heart Disease 1,077</td>
<td>Heart Disease 1,390</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 2,208</td>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease 979</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases 2,317</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 14</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 19</td>
<td>Assault (Homicide) 31</td>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 76</td>
<td>Heart Disease 201</td>
<td>Accidents 272</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 333</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 600</td>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease 952</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Accidents 2,176</td>
<td>Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Anomalies 13</td>
<td>Assault (Homicide) 11</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 26</td>
<td>Heart Disease 74</td>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 142</td>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 176</td>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus 220</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease 355</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 834</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease 646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alzheimer's Disease 2,159</td>
<td>Ill-Defined and Unknown Causes of Mortality 7</td>
<td>Heart Disease 7</td>
<td>Heart Disease 18</td>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) 53</td>
<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) 130</td>
<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) 136</td>
<td>Accidents 190</td>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus 253</td>
<td>Cerebrovascular Disease 828</td>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 50, on the previous page, lists the five leading causes of death by age group for the last five years combined. Excluding infants, accidents were the leading cause of death for South Dakotans through age 39.

The leading cause of death for persons 40-79 was cancer. Heart disease was the leading cause of death for persons aged 80 and older.

**Median Age**

Figure 9, below, presents data on the median age at death for the 10 leading causes of death for South Dakota residents in 2015. The median age for the 10 leading causes of death in 2015 remained quite similar to the median ages of death in 2014.

---

**Figure 9**

*Median Age at Death for South Dakota Residents for the Leading Causes of Death, 2015*

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Table 51, below, shows the median age at death for South Dakota residents from the leading causes of death by race and gender. In 2015, the median age at death was 80 for all South Dakotans; for white residents the median age was 81, compared to 56 for American Indians. The overall median age at death remained the same for whites and decreased for American Indians when compared to their overall median age at death in 2014. The median age at death in 2015 for South Dakota resident males and females was 76 and 83, respectively. The median age at death for both males and females remained the same from 2014 to 2015.

Table 51
Median Age at Death for South Dakota Residents for the Leading Causes of Death by Race and Gender, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Median Age at Death in Years</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td>White</td>
<td>American Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota (All Deaths)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (C00-C97)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer’s Disease (G30)</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (*) (U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 &amp; K73-K74)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicemia (A40-A41)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease (I10 &amp; I12)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Dementia (F03)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Letter / number combinations following cause of death are ICD-10 codes.

*This cause was not one of the 10 leading causes of death for this race or gender.

The asterisks (*) preceding the cause-of-death codes indicate that they are not part of the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision.

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

Years of Potential Life Lost

Figure 10, on the next page, depicts the years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 for each of these causes. Cancer led in YPLL (10,870 years) because many of the decedents were at a relatively young age at the time of death.
Figure 10
South Dakota Resident Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 for the Leading Causes of Death, 2015

Note: This data is not comparable to the age-adjusted data in Figure 11 on the next page.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 10a, below, shows the years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 for each of the causes in order from highest YPLL to lowest YPLL.

Cancer, accidents, and heart disease led in the most YPLL in South Dakota for 2015. This is comparable to previous years.

Figure 10a
South Dakota Resident Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 for the Leading Causes of Death (in Descending Order), 2015

Note: This data is not comparable to the age-adjusted data in Figure 11 on the next page.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 11, below, illustrates the years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for the top 10 causes of death by race. When comparing YPLL by race, American Indians exceeded whites substantially in YPLL for the leading causes of death.

American Indians' largest YPLL was accidents with 5,000 years while whites' largest YPLL was cancer with 1,163 years. Whites' second largest YPLL was accidents with 940 years while American Indians' second largest YPLL was suicide with 2,770 years.

Whites' third largest YPLL was heart disease with 694 years. Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the third largest YPLL for American Indians with 2,441 years, which still exceeded whites' largest YPLL (cancer with 1,163 years).

**Figure 11**

*Age-Adjusted Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 for the Leading Causes of Death by Race, 2015*

Note: Years of potential life lost are age-adjusted per 100,000 population.
*This cause was not one of the 10 leading causes of death for this race group.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

**Place of Death**

Table 52, on the next page, displays the 10 leading causes of death by place where death occurred in 2015. Overall, nursing home, long term care, and hospice facility had the highest occurrence of deaths with 39.3 percent. Hospital followed closely with 35.3 percent.
### Table 52
South Dakota Resident Deaths by Cause of Death and Place of Death, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Total Num</th>
<th>Total %</th>
<th>Hospital Num</th>
<th>Hospital %</th>
<th>Nursing Home/Long Term Care/Hospice Facility Num</th>
<th>Nursing Home/Long Term Care/Hospice Facility %</th>
<th>Residence Num</th>
<th>Residence %</th>
<th>All Other Reported Entries Num</th>
<th>All Other Reported Entries %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota (All Deaths)</td>
<td>7,724</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,723</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>3,036</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)</td>
<td>1,712</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer) (C00-C97)</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer’s Disease (G30)</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular Diseases (I60-I69)</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus (E10-E14)</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) (&quot;U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 &amp; K73-K74)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Causes</td>
<td>1,806</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The asterisks (*) preceding the cause of death codes indicate they are not part of the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision. The place of death data may not add to the total due to not stated places not being specified, but being included in the total. Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

#### Tobacco Use

On the death certificate, the certifier was instructed to check “yes” or “probably” if in their opinion, the use of tobacco contributed to death or check “no” if in their clinical judgment tobacco use did not contribute to the death. There was also the option of “unknown” if the certifier was unsure if tobacco use contributed to death. On 1,317 deaths, or 17.1 percent, the certifier indicated “yes” or “probably” that tobacco use contributed to death. Conversely, on 4,498 deaths, or 58.2 percent, the certifier indicated that tobacco use did not contribute to the death.

In the remaining 1,909 deaths, or 24.7 percent, the certifier was unsure if tobacco use contributed to the death.

Table 53, on the next page, displays the 10 leading causes of death where the certifier said “yes” or “probably” that tobacco use contributed to the death. Tobacco use contributed to death in 72.9 percent, or 309 out of the 424 trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer deaths in 2015. In 63.4 percent, or 279 chronic lower respiratory disease deaths the certifier said “yes” or “probably” that tobacco use contributed to the death.
Table 53
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death as They Relate to Tobacco Use, 2015
(Do Tobacco Use Contribute to Death)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Yes/Probably</th>
<th>Total Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td>7,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>1,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung (C33-C34)</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasm, without specification of site (C80)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (C25)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasm of esophagus (C15)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant neoplasms of colon, rectum, and anus (C18-C21)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified (J44.9)</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute lower respiratory infection (J44.0)</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphysema (J43)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>1,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute myocardial infarction (I21-I22)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atherosclerotic heart disease (I25.1)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischemic cardiomyopathy (I25.5)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and pneumonia (J09-J18)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia (J12-J18)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's disease (G30)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70 &amp; K73-K74)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic liver disease (K70)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septicemia (A40-A41)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Drug-Induced Deaths

Figures 12-17 And Tables 54-58 on the following pages break down the drug-induced deaths for South Dakota residents for the past 12 years by the manner of death, year of death, and type of drug.

As shown in Figure 12, there were 66 drug overdose deaths in 2015, up slightly from 64 drug overdose deaths in 2014. Table 54, below that, shows that of the 66 drug overdose deaths in 2015, 44 deaths were unintentional, 19 deaths were suicides, and three deaths were undetermined intent. The definition of drug overdose induced deaths is located in the back of this report (page 216) within the Technical Notes section.
Table 54
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for All Drugs, 2004-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unintentional</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Undetermined Intent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 55
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for All Opioid Poisoning, 2004-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unintentional</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Undetermined Intent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Table 56
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for Prescription Opioid Poisoning, 2004-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unintentional</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Undetermined Intent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 57
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for Illicit Opioid Poisoning, 2004-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unintentional</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Undetermined Intent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>2008</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
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<td>2011</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Table 58
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for All Pharmaceutical Drug Poisoning, 2004-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unintentional</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Undetermined Intent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 59
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for Illicit Drug Poisoning, 2004-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Unintentional</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Undetermined Intent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Alcohol-Induced Deaths

Figure 18, below, shows the alcohol-induced deaths for South Dakota residents for the past eight years. The definition of alcohol-induced deaths is located in the back of this report (page 215) within the Technical Notes section.

![Figure 18: South Dakota Resident Alcohol-Induced Deaths, 2008-2015](source)

Farm Accident Deaths

Figure 19, below, shows the number of South Dakota resident deaths due to farm accidents for the past 10 years. The definition of farm accident deaths is located in the back of this report (page 215) within the Technical Notes section.

![Figure 19: South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Farm Accidents, 2006-2015](source)

Maternal Mortality

Table 60, on the following page, shows maternal mortality deaths for the past 10 years. The definition of maternal mortality is located in the back of this report (page 215) within the Technical Notes section.
Table 60
South Dakota Resident Maternal Deaths by Year of Death, 2005-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th># of Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Firearm Deaths

Table 61, below, shows firearm deaths for South Dakota residents for the past eight years. The definition of firearm deaths is located in the back of this report (page 215) within the Technical Notes section.

Table 61
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Firearms, 2008-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Firearm Deaths</th>
<th>Manner of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Method of Disposition

Table 62, on the next page, displays the different methods of disposition for the last 10 years. The top method of disposition in 2015 was cremation with 2,939 deaths. Since 2006, cremation has increased from 20.5 percent of all dispositions to 38.1 percent in 2015.
South Dakota Resident Deaths for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2006-2015

Tables 63a-63c, on pages 72 through 75, display South Dakota resident deaths, the crude death rate, and the age-adjusted death rate for 15 leading causes and selected components from 2006 to 2015.

The crude and age-adjusted rates for all causes in 2015 were 899.7 and 714.9 respectively, which are up from the crude and age-adjusted rates in 2014 of 879.1 and 709.9, respectively.

Table 63a
South Dakota Resident Deaths for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2006-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Causes</td>
<td>7,038</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>7,056</td>
<td>6,913</td>
<td>7,087</td>
<td>7,271</td>
<td>7,283</td>
<td>7,079</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>7,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>1,743</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>1,652</td>
<td>1,617</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>1,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>1,606</td>
<td>1,561</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,651</td>
<td>1,656</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>1,679</td>
<td>1,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon, Rectum, and Anus</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Breast</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
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<td>95</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diseases</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>458</td>
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<td>440</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Failure of deaths to add to total is due to the disposition not stated.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
## Table 63a (continued)

**South Dakota Resident Deaths for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2006-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Number of Deaths</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accidents</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Accidents</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alzheimer's Disease</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cerebrovascular Diseases</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Diabetes Mellitus</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Influenza and Pneumonia</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Unspecified Dementia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Septicemia</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease</strong></td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parkinson's Disease</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## Table 63b

**South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rates for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2006-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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### Table 63b (continued)

South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rates for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2006-2015

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<td>23.1</td>
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<td>20.4</td>
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<td>24.8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)</strong></td>
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<td>12.7</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
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<td><strong>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</strong></td>
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<td>12.4</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
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<td><strong>Septicemia</strong></td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease</strong></td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<td>8.1</td>
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<td><strong>Parkinson’s Disease</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis</strong></td>
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</table>

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.

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

### Table 63c

South Dakota Resident Age-Adjusted Death Rates for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2006-2015

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<td>Colon, Rectum, and Anus</td>
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<td>19.3</td>
<td>17.9</td>
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<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
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Table 63c (continued)
South Dakota Resident Age-Adjusted Death Rates for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2006-2015

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<td>Influenza and Pneumonia</td>
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<td>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)</td>
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<td>Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</td>
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<td>Septicemia</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<td>Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis</td>
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</table>

Note: The age-adjusted death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

The following figures on the next several pages display 10 year trends for crude death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2015.

Figure 20
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Heart Disease by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 21
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Malignant Neoplasms by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 21a
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 21b
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Colon, Rectum, and Anus Cancer by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 21c
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Pancreas Cancer by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 21d
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Female Breast Cancer by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 21e
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Prostate Cancer by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 21f
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Leukemia by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 22
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 23
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Accidents by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 23a
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 24
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Alzheimer's Disease by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 25
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Cerebrovascular Disease by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 26
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Diabetes Mellitus by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 27
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Influenza and Pneumonia by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 28
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 29
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 30
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Unspecified Dementia by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 31
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Septicemia by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Figure 32
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Essential (Primary) Hypertension and Hypertensive Renal Disease by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 33
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Parkinson’s Disease by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 34
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis by Year of Death, 2006-2015

Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for that year.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics