2020 South Dakota Vital Statistics Report: A State and County Comparison of Leading Health Indicators

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Preface

2020 South Dakota Vital Statistics Report: A State and County Comparison of Leading Health Indicators was prepared by the South Dakota Department of Health.

This report contains state and county leading health indicators for vital statistics. The report is divided into eight main sections: Overview, Natality, Infant Mortality, Mortality, Marriage and Divorce, Infectious Disease, and Health Status Profiles. Each section contains written analysis plus tables and figures. There is also a technical notes section that provides additional information regarding the sources of data, data limitations, geographic allocation, populations, rates, and definitions. Reading this section before reading the county profiles may provide the answers to questions in advance.

Race Allocation

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. Race data in this report are categorized in the following manner:

- White, non-Hispanic
- American Indian, non-Hispanic
- Black, non-Hispanic
- Asian, non-Hispanic
- Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic
- Hispanic
- Multi-racial, non-Hispanic

In other words, if more than one of the first five races is reported, the race is categorized as "Multi-racial, non-Hispanic." Due to space constraints and small numbers, some of these race categories are grouped into an "Other" category in this report.

Any questions concerning the data, or request for additional statistics, may be directed to the following agency within the South Dakota Department of Health.

Office of Health Statistics
615 East 4th St.
Pierre, SD 57501-2536
Phone: (605) 773-3361
Internet: http://doh.sd.gov/statistics/

For specific information or questions on Infectious Disease contact:

Office of Disease Prevention
615 East 4th St.
Pierre, SD 57501-1700
Phone: (605) 773-3737

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Overview

Resident Live Births	
Number of Live Births	10,951
Rate per 1,000 Population	12.3
Infant Deaths	
Number of Infant Deaths	81
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.4
Resident Deaths	
Number of Resident Deaths	9,857
Rate per 100,000 Population	1,104.2
Fetal Deaths	
Number of Fetal Deaths	70
Rate per 1,000 Live Births + Fetal Deaths	6.4
Marriages	
Number of Marriages	5,359
Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Divorces	
Number of Divorces	2,226
Rate per 1,000 Population	2.5

This report contains selected health statistics that are widely used by the Department of Health, other government agencies, and the public. This information has proven to be useful in determining trends in health status, for planning health care services and for making decisions about public health programs. It also fulfills diverse requirements in the business community and academic research.

Vital statistics data are compiled and maintained under the direction of the Director of the Health Statistics Office (HSO). The data are analyzed by staff from the HSO and can be found in the following sections: Natality, Infant Mortality, Mortality, Marriage and Divorce, and Health Status Profiles. When referring to divorce throughout this report, please note that annulments are included in the Divorce category. Induced Abortion data are now a separate report available online July 1 of each year.

Infectious disease data are collected, compiled, and analyzed within the Office of Disease Prevention. Data on communicable diseases can be found in the Infectious Disease section of the report.

Quick References **Pages**

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The contacts listed in the Preface welcome suggestions for additional changes that would make the next compilation even more useful to those involved in improving the health of South Dakotans.

Table 1
Selected Records in Vital Statistics, South Dakota, 2020

NATALITY

Oldest Father:	75	Oldest Mother:	50
Youngest Father:	15	Youngest Mother:	14
Smallest Live Birth:	1 lb. 1 oz.		
Largest Live Birth:	14 lbs. 0 oz.		

Most Popular Names for Infants

Boy's Names	Number	Girl's Names	Number
Oliver	59	Harper	46
Liam	58	Amelia	42
Henry	46	Charlotte	38
Maverick	43	Emma	36
Asher	40	Olivia	34
Theodore	38	Ava	32
William	38	Ella	31
Jack	37	Evelyn	30
Hudson	36	Sophia	29
Levi	34	Quinn	27
Noah	34		

MORTALITY

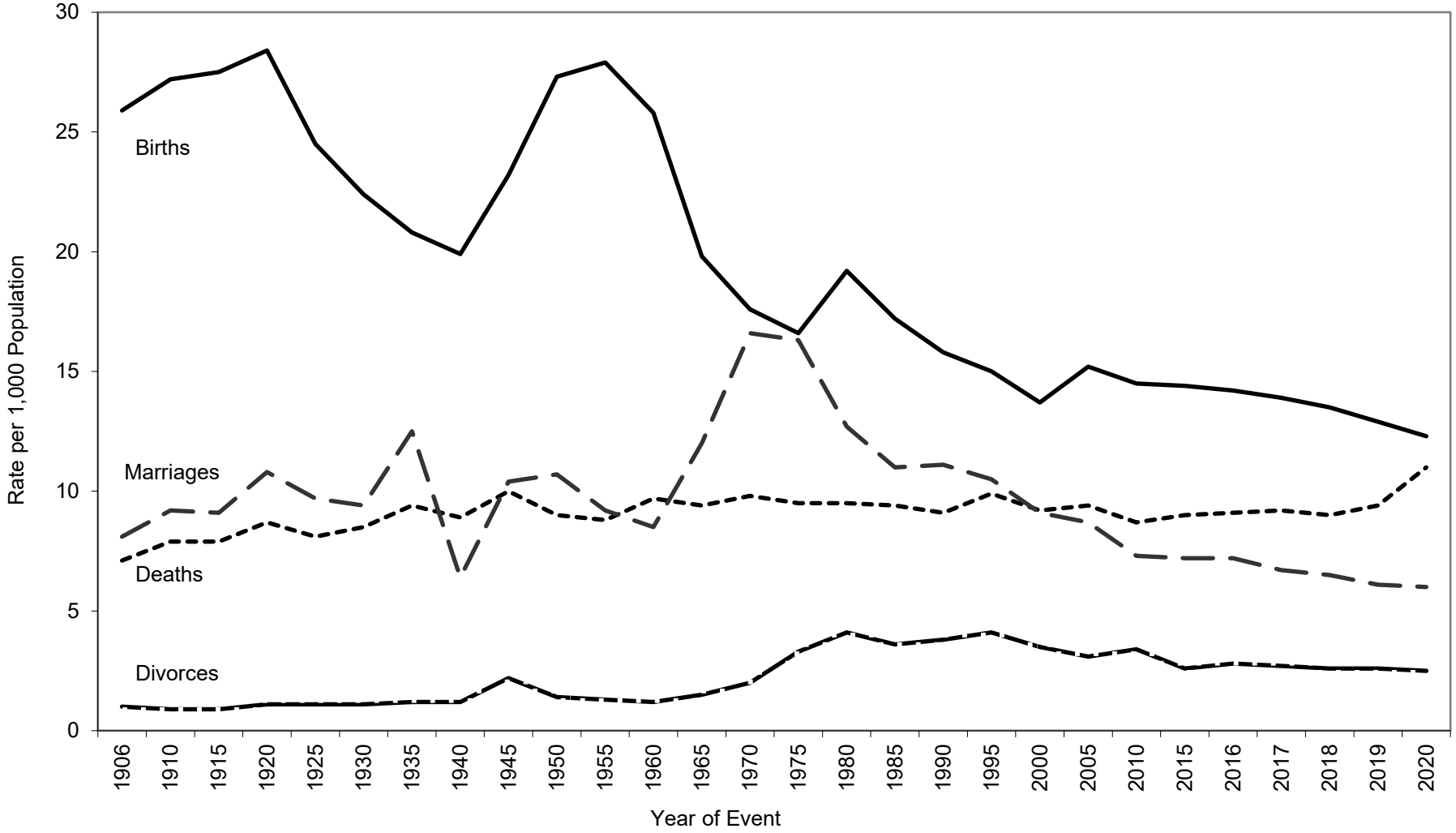
Oldest Male Decedent:	105	Oldest Female Decedent:	109

DIVORCE

Longest Duration of a Marriage Ending in a Divorce:	63 Years

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

Figure 1
Birth, Death, Marriage, and Divorce Rates for
South Dakota, 1906-2020



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

Table 2
South Dakota Resident Births by Resident County and Year of Birth, 2011-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total	**10,951**	**11,448**	**11,890**	**12,128**	**12,270**	**12,323**	**12,281**	**12,243**	**12,092**	**11,834**
County										
Aurora	38	39	41	36	49	33	42	40	30	39
Beadle	280	284	284	273	347	297	366	337	327	294
Bennett	51	47	55	61	65	71	72	69	69	76
Bon Homme	68	59	77	64	68	76	56	57	77	62
Brookings	346	410	435	451	414	471	406	430	404	385
Brown	393	464	508	510	557	492	482	512	476	485
Brule	71	73	62	78	71	69	77	70	84	69
Buffalo	31	40	22	47	52	42	53	58	47	57
Butte	124	120	146	131	135	100	142	133	120	136
Campbell	13	12	14	14	8	13	15	12	9	8
Charles Mix	140	138	156	168	164	156	174	151	161	157
Clark	62	66	66	66	65	61	67	51	43	52
Clay	110	141	114	155	147	145	143	166	151	152
Codington	291	297	326	336	370	381	372	410	376	372
Corson	89	99	91	101	101	89	86	93	87	84
Custer	64	72	63	78	69	86	65	71	66	77
Davison	261	249	263	227	257	242	271	263	264	262
Day	43	48	72	62	50	73	56	52	76	59
Deuel	51	53	53	53	64	44	47	46	46	48
Dewey	118	119	138	154	163	148	153	148	151	144
Douglas	39	49	41	44	46	43	40	33	37	36
Edmunds	59	48	34	43	46	48	53	46	46	47
Fall River	40	45	44	51	60	76	55	63	61	49
Faulk	38	33	32	38	31	32	38	23	28	28
Grant	86	76	80	87	84	74	97	80	83	69
Gregory	42	48	50	52	58	50	62	45	44	42
Haakon	15	21	14	26	19	26	17	20	18	23
Hamlin	133	127	125	110	111	121	118	124	127	107
Hand	41	31	35	44	39	24	42	38	28	36
Hanson	35	45	38	42	39	36	49	56	51	44
Harding	15	11	19	15	16	21	20	17	14	9
Hughes	207	218	246	221	233	249	229	255	230	237
Hutchinson	79	110	115	117	120	120	102	107	86	72

Table 2 (continued)
South Dakota Resident Births by Resident County and Year of Birth, 2011-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
County										
Hyde	16	18	14	18	20	15	14	19	9	15
Jackson	78	63	73	92	81	67	71	78	69	68
Jerauld	13	20	24	18	20	16	32	24	23	24
Jones	10	7	17	9	13	11	9	10	10	11
Kingsbury	69	52	71	67	67	64	66	61	54	71
Lake	137	119	128	131	133	134	122	140	128	133
Lawrence	215	213	202	241	241	220	245	230	240	213
Lincoln	757	813	829	846	810	751	766	753	852	781
Lyman	60	54	74	63	82	74	71	69	60	76
McCook	75	83	85	90	68	80	81	75	74	66
McPherson	22	24	24	18	27	22	30	24	25	24
Marshall	62	68	66	73	74	70	72	62	56	60
Meade	244	245	261	258	269	304	318	320	327	314
Mellette	28	30	33	45	44	40	35	37	27	27
Miner	28	22	29	27	21	32	22	28	20	24
Minnehaha	2,732	2,789	2,890	2,908	2,936	3,046	2,947	2,863	2,811	2,779
Moody	78	93	81	87	91	93	93	93	93	86
Oglala Lakota	248	256	261	321	284	337	312	352	350	344
Pennington	1,374	1,451	1,541	1,466	1,470	1,536	1,540	1,596	1,532	1,502
Perkins	31	42	33	37	40	33	35	40	30	29
Potter	21	22	24	15	28	24	24	20	25	27
Roberts	146	166	167	164	168	181	177	201	176	187
Sanborn	29	32	32	33	39	39	37	35	34	28
Spink	67	85	84	82	85	67	69	80	91	72
Stanley	23	29	44	29	42	45	39	35	36	43
Sully	18	17	16	24	16	11	15	17	13	18
Todd	206	235	230	256	260	274	279	250	288	313
Tripp	75	84	88	84	79	71	71	65	66	70
Turner	75	92	101	103	75	104	81	86	89	89
Union	183	180	166	191	163	169	140	150	178	169
Walworth	57	71	66	88	61	86	85	70	66	69
Yankton	268	247	253	269	318	266	281	253	275	246
Ziebach	33	34	24	19	27	32	35	31	48	38

Table 3

South Dakota Resident Deaths by Resident County and Year of Death, 2011-2020

	Year of Death									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total	**9,857**	**8,273**	**7,971**	**7,991**	**7,838**	**7,724**	**7,500**	**7,079**	**7,283**	**7,271**
County										
Aurora	45	32	37	31	20	24	28	32	29	29
Beadle	218	205	188	177	195	205	196	175	182	201
Bennett	38	32	39	42	45	34	32	29	30	31
Bon Homme	118	92	74	88	75	71	77	78	71	69
Brookings	253	202	202	177	202	182	202	183	230	182
Brown	462	337	369	364	376	362	393	399	378	355
Brule	55	64	43	45	60	57	53	50	69	56
Buffalo	35	20	27	20	33	21	17	16	18	18
Butte	116	131	99	121	98	112	102	93	110	123
Campbell	19	16	12	19	13	19	11	10	17	21
Charles Mix	150	107	113	111	113	129	95	83	82	98
Clark	45	41	37	40	47	41	45	50	40	62
Clay	114	97	101	110	105	101	100	101	101	89
Codington	357	270	240	248	241	235	264	224	229	239
Corson	67	50	51	52	51	47	37	52	43	44
Custer	107	111	100	96	110	92	85	77	88	82
Davison	255	237	235	217	224	210	241	179	213	205
Day	102	68	87	86	76	69	66	73	76	86
Deuel	48	44	50	53	47	48	37	39	38	43
Dewey	89	59	57	59	52	72	68	68	65	48
Douglas	51	44	45	36	42	45	47	38	39	58
Edmunds	53	34	48	45	43	40	39	44	55	50
Fall River	137	123	116	122	113	120	130	118	111	113
Faulk	42	29	35	27	31	40	28	34	27	23
Grant	113	98	83	87	91	89	86	106	66	72
Gregory	86	57	63	56	59	64	64	63	72	58
Haakon	26	25	26	30	22	29	23	35	26	27
Hamlin	103	74	61	55	73	59	61	68	76	78
Hand	52	38	52	41	48	49	41	55	38	41
Hanson	24	24	17	33	22	20	34	21	11	24
Harding	12	6	4	12	8	*	11	4	8	11
Hughes	205	202	159	163	148	154	137	135	124	147
Hutchinson	118	112	111	110	115	119	118	106	106	111

Table 3 (continued)
South Dakota Resident Deaths by Resident County and Year of Death, 2011-2020

	Year of Death									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
County										
Hyde	22	26	15	29	28	21	15	14	27	15
Jackson	48	21	29	44	37	37	34	34	34	35
Jerauld	36	38	31	30	26	25	28	18	38	32
Jones	9	8	12	16	8	10	9	9	10	16
Kingsbury	64	56	59	68	68	75	69	77	58	73
Lake	102	86	122	129	126	118	110	105	110	101
Lawrence	294	228	255	249	235	240	225	226	240	201
Lincoln	374	303	271	279	259	230	207	181	201	216
Lyman	54	33	45	31	39	41	32	24	42	46
McCook	86	83	68	63	73	85	83	73	80	68
McPherson	37	41	28	33	40	35	43	41	34	37
Marshall	46	37	39	39	63	39	49	47	56	59
Meade	230	242	220	222	193	185	200	190	180	165
Mellette	29	24	32	38	28	26	19	19	24	25
Miner	32	33	35	30	38	34	28	34	27	37
Minnehaha	1,889	1,588	1,508	1,437	1,382	1,408	1,277	1,256	1,232	1,301
Moody	85	57	68	62	48	54	58	53	53	49
Oglala Lakota	219	136	150	164	163	149	112	124	130	109
Pennington	1,184	1,081	948	972	902	883	832	743	796	795
Perkins	53	42	34	44	41	39	51	39	38	57
Potter	45	25	30	34	39	40	34	29	44	42
Roberts	134	116	121	113	112	106	126	104	141	103
Sanborn	24	27	31	22	29	25	33	35	32	34
Spink	105	66	76	76	83	76	67	84	84	73
Stanley	21	23	12	22	23	19	27	14	17	22
Sully	13	8	16	12	6	11	5	13	13	8
Todd	132	87	109	89	94	85	87	101	98	81
Tripp	95	87	63	78	82	73	73	67	72	66
Turner	142	93	106	119	108	109	124	92	95	105
Union	166	145	122	138	121	116	137	92	119	107
Walworth	82	59	81	68	89	94	92	79	79	77
Yankton	265	273	240	249	240	254	221	207	199	211
Ziebach	25	19	14	19	17	20	12	12	11	11

Note: Failure of deaths to add to the total is due to unknown resident county deaths not being shown.
*Department of Health policy prohibits publishing vital events in cells with less than three events at a county level.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 4

Marriages Occurring in South Dakota by County of Occurrence and Year of Marriage, 2011-2020

	Year of Marriage									
	2020	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**
Total	**5,359**	**5,403**	**5,757**	**5,862**	**6,271**	**6,195**	**6,040**	**5,919**	**6,236**	**6,145**
County										
Aurora	10	14	20	12	15	19	10	9	18	17
Beadle	94	94	98	90	120	117	143	135	148	147
Bennett	12	13	11	14	22	21	16	18	21	33
Bon Homme	32	35	37	32	36	34	36	35	54	47
Brookings	164	190	197	227	228	217	240	227	210	178
Brown	186	190	240	252	271	273	238	221	239	239
Brule	42	34	36	40	34	56	45	54	57	46
Buffalo	*	*	*	4	3	7	4	3	6	*
Butte	69	64	60	68	66	78	90	81	80	89
Campbell	8	3	*	5	4	6	8	6	8	6
Charles Mix	34	52	49	41	52	47	36	42	46	58
Clark	6	21	14	23	23	20	27	22	18	21
Clay	66	79	68	110	79	61	71	67	77	86
Codington	173	194	172	180	203	200	207	219	224	268
Corson	4	10	13	11	17	25	25	20	22	30
Custer	145	178	161	174	156	194	181	162	152	137
Davison	118	114	114	115	133	136	120	127	139	156
Day	24	22	29	29	26	34	34	31	40	29
Deuel	32	24	35	34	45	31	38	36	36	31
Dewey	7	12	10	15	24	19	15	15	18	15
Douglas	16	15	20	17	23	20	21	18	20	20
Edmunds	19	17	20	21	24	18	12	19	16	20
Fall River	52	44	42	55	53	66	68	63	60	62
Faulk	12	9	12	9	8	6	15	13	12	20
Grant	39	32	39	40	46	49	52	60	60	67
Gregory	12	15	28	31	41	19	26	19	16	36
Haakon	*	5	8	11	8	9	9	10	17	8
Hamlin	37	34	28	25	33	32	33	31	40	25
Hand	19	23	11	13	19	22	28	12	13	24
Hanson	15	26	18	20	21	15	17	15	6	12
Harding	6	6	5	8	10	7	7	3	9	5
Hughes	67	77	87	122	116	123	122	116	106	109
Hutchinson	31	35	31	30	36	23	39	29	39	33

Table 4 (continued)
Marriages Occurring in South Dakota by County of Occurrence and Year of Marriage, 2011-2020

	Year of Marriage									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
County										
Hyde	3	8	4	7	4	3	3	3	9	7
Jackson	9	14	9	13	11	11	15	14	11	14
Jerauld	3	7	8	*	6	5	10	15	7	10
Jones	*	6	4	3	6	5	*	6	3	6
Kingsbury	18	19	23	10	28	19	14	22	22	27
Lake	44	58	61	71	83	74	76	83	89	64
Lawrence	414	378	491	459	450	474	448	482	487	466
Lincoln	285	299	325	287	218	167	178	196	155	147
Lyman	16	20	25	14	22	22	17	19	14	16
McCook	32	18	27	31	24	30	31	21	36	24
McPherson	17	13	15	14	8	11	10	7	9	9
Marshall	21	21	37	25	37	28	23	31	33	20
Meade	294	265	252	253	261	321	238	264	204	216
Mellette	11	12	21	23	29	30	19	17	29	21
Miner	5	8	10	13	9	6	9	11	9	14
Minnehaha	1,298	1,227	1,323	1,373	1,522	1,529	1,494	1,367	1,492	1,398
Moody	27	40	38	29	22	36	26	40	46	43
Oglala Lakota	9	5	6	5	6	10	13	8	4	6
Pennington	772	751	780	737	832	786	774	768	863	893
Perkins	19	15	12	11	19	20	19	20	22	16
Potter	8	9	13	8	17	7	18	18	12	18
Roberts	61	67	76	86	91	91	77	85	116	100
Sanborn	12	5	9	10	13	10	10	8	13	7
Spink	29	27	37	32	29	32	29	20	22	33
Stanley	26	19	25	27	24	14	13	18	24	25
Sully	5	6	4	5	6	5	6	4	3	5
Todd	18	16	20	22	14	12	11	13	11	15
Tripp	26	30	24	30	34	28	33	28	36	25
Turner	53	73	73	43	47	45	55	51	34	38
Union	95	110	114	130	175	157	148	146	169	151
Walworth	24	21	15	31	39	26	37	30	32	50
Yankton	150	149	156	181	183	171	149	162	184	180
Ziebach	*	4	3	*	7	6	*	4	9	5

Note: *Department of Health policy prohibits publishing vital events in cells with less than three events at a county level.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 5
Divorces Occurring in South Dakota by County of Occurrence and Year of Divorce, 2011-2020

	Year of Divorce									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total	**2,226**	**2,308**	**2,265**	**2,340**	**2,400**	**2,252**	**2,374**	**2,450**	**2,550**	**2,694**
County										
Aurora	5	4	*	7	3	4	5	5	7	6
Beadle	36	60	56	51	48	55	67	52	57	70
Bennett	*	4	3	4	4	3	3	*	4	*
Bon Homme	14	7	13	15	15	15	16	9	15	10
Brookings	81	78	69	66	66	83	57	79	85	93
Brown	90	111	99	125	108	86	86	119	127	138
Brule	7	12	12	14	14	16	19	21	13	17
Buffalo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Butte	36	23	25	35	38	35	42	35	35	31
Campbell	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	5	*
Charles Mix	10	13	16	10	7	12	11	5	11	12
Clark	10	6	*	5	10	8	9	9	*	8
Clay	23	35	23	27	32	38	40	39	50	36
Codington	69	78	71	87	91	73	92	103	79	96
Corson	*	*	*	4	4	5	*	3	3	*
Custer	32	30	29	31	29	30	21	20	13	32
Davison	51	56	60	51	60	47	58	49	63	68
Day	11	14	11	13	12	11	11	8	11	10
Deuel	8	8	5	10	10	4	13	15	12	13
Dewey	3	*	4	*	*	4	*	4	3	6
Douglas	4	6	5	*	5	7	5	*	9	5
Edmunds	13	8	5	6	15	6	10	8	12	12
Fall River	31	31	24	25	29	23	23	35	36	20
Faulk	*	*	*	5	4	*	5	*	5	3
Grant	14	12	18	10	14	16	17	20	19	22
Gregory	4	11	12	13	10	11	8	10	6	6
Haakon	14	5	*	*	10	*	*	5	6	3
Hamlin	8	16	7	13	13	4	3	12	8	14
Hand	7	5	10	*	11	6	5	10	4	10
Hanson	8	8	*	3	*	5	*	4	*	5
Harding	*	*	3	6	*	3	*	4	3	4
Hughes	38	49	52	62	54	49	43	62	58	64
Hutchinson	11	10	7	11	17	9	18	10	9	16

Table 5 (continued)
Divorces Occurring in South Dakota by County of Occurrence and Year of Divorce, 2011-2020

	Year of Divorce									
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
County										
Hyde	3	*	3	*	*	4	4	4	5	3
Jackson	*	3	5	7	3	3	3	*	5	3
Jerauld	*	*	4	7	3	6	3	8	10	14
Jones	*	*	4	*	*	*	5	5	*	5
Kingsbury	13	7	16	12	13	14	7	12	17	10
Lake	31	28	22	39	29	31	21	32	28	22
Lawrence	66	80	79	77	85	74	90	80	94	109
Lincoln	180	152	134	129	139	111	147	143	142	156
Lyman	*	3	3	4	*	3	3	4	6	4
McCook	20	9	5	12	16	15	21	11	17	7
McPherson	4	3	*	5	4	3	5	*	5	6
Marshall	10	5	11	7	13	8	10	11	11	10
Meade	80	90	109	84	77	99	65	83	90	107
Mellette	*	*	*	*	4	4	*	*	3	*
Miner	9	4	6	*	4	4	8	6	5	3
Minnehaha	592	599	591	611	634	586	610	593	591	662
Moody	11	10	13	12	9	15	13	10	16	16
Oglala Lakota	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pennington	390	416	423	432	432	406	452	442	481	478
Perkins	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	7	*
Potter	*	5	7	5	4	3	5	3	7	*
Roberts	17	20	17	20	9	11	11	18	20	19
Sanborn	3	8	5	*	3	4	5	6	12	7
Spink	13	9	17	14	18	17	23	17	16	17
Stanley	3	8	6	12	14	7	*	5	10	7
Sully	*	*	3	*	8	4	3	*	*	5
Todd	3	*	*	3	5	3	*	*	*	*
Tripp	9	8	12	6	10	11	11	7	20	10
Turner	11	15	21	17	13	20	17	31	27	36
Union	40	38	36	40	35	38	51	61	46	46
Walworth	16	8	5	3	12	8	10	14	9	15
Yankton	49	62	50	52	60	62	65	69	71	73
Ziebach	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Note: *Department of Health policy prohibits publishing vital events in cells with less than three events at a county level.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Natality

An Overview: 2020	
Total Resident Live Births	10,951
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	12.3
Median Live Birth Weight (Grams)	3,350
Low Weight Births (Less than 2,500 grams)	755
Percent Low Birth Weight	6.9%
Median Age of Mother	28
No Prenatal Care	1.1%

There were 10,951 births to South Dakota residents in 2020, for a crude birth rate of 12.3 per 1,000 South Dakota resident population. **This is the lowest crude birth rate ever. The last two years have now been the two lowest years ever.**

Resident births decreased 4.3 percent from 2019 when there were 11,448 births. In 2020, 50.9 percent of the babies born were male and 49.1 percent were female. Racially, white, non-Hispanic births were 51 percent male and 49 percent female; American Indian, non-Hispanic births were 51.6 percent male, 48.4 percent female.

The low birth weight rate per 1,000 live births decreased from 70.4 in 2019 to 68.9 in 2020. This was a 2.1 percent decrease from the 2019 low birth weight rate.

Table 6, below, displays the live births and crude birth rates for the United States and South Dakota for the past 15 years. South Dakota's birth rate remains above the national average even though it reached an all-time low in 2020.

Table 6
Resident Live Births and Crude Birth Rates,
South Dakota and United States, 2006-2020

Year	United States		South Dakota	
	Number	Crude Rate	Number	Crude Rate
2020	3,605,201*	10.9*	10,951	12.3
2019	3,747,540	11.4	11,448	12.9
2018	3,791,712	11.6	11,890	13.5
2017	3,855,500	11.8	12,128	13.9
2016	3,945,875	12.2	12,270	14.2
2015	3,978,497	12.4	12,323	14.4
2014	3,988,076	12.5	12,281	14.4
2013	3,932,181	12.4	12,243	14.5
2012	3,952,841	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

Note: * 2020 U.S. data are provisional at time of publication.
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

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:

white, non-Hispanic
American Indian, non-Hispanic
black, non-Hispanic
multi-racial, non-Hispanic
Hispanic

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

Table 7, below, shows the number and percent of resident births by mother's race since 2011. In 2020, the number of births to white, non-Hispanics, American Indian, non-Hispanics, and black, non-Hispanics decreased by 5.3 percent, 6.4 percent, and 7.2 percent respectively. The number of births to Hispanics and multi-racial, non-Hispanics, increased by 3.3 percent and 6.6 percent respectively.

Table 7
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2020

Births		White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic		Other		Unknown	
Year	Num	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	10,951	7,712	70.7	1,499	13.7	662	6.1	383	3.5	419	3.8	234	2.1	42	-
2019	11,448	8,141	71.3	1,607	14.1	641	5.6	414	3.6	391	3.4	216	1.9	38	-
2018	11,890	8,474	71.5	1,644	13.9	659	5.6	410	3.5	428	3.6	233	2.0	42	-
2017	12,128	8,610	71.1	1,806	14.9	624	5.2	398	3.3	416	3.4	258	2.1	16	-
2016	12,270	8,827	72.1	1,782	14.6	634	5.2	360	2.9	368	3.0	273	2.2	26	-
2015	12,323	8,821	71.9	1,921	15.7	559	4.6	266	2.2	422	3.4	277	2.3	57	-
2014	12,281	8,898	72.8	1,812	14.8	602	4.9	295	2.4	383	3.1	225	1.8	66	-
2013	12,243	8,905	73.0	1,902	15.6	530	4.3	277	2.3	336	2.8	248	2.0	45	-
2012	12,092	8,817	73.1	1,853	15.4	552	4.6	270	2.2	382	3.2	183	1.5	35	-
2011	11,834	8,665	73.4	1,876	15.9	509	4.3	235	2.0	320	2.7	198	1.7	31	-

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

Multiple Births

Table 8, below, displays resident multiple births for the last 10 years. The highest number of twins and triplets (or more) were born in 2016 with 212 sets of twins and seven sets of triplets.

Table 8
South Dakota Resident Multiple Live Births, 2011-2020

Year of Birth	Twins	Triplets or More
2020	168	1
2019	209	1
2018	210	1
2017	208	4
2016	212	7
2015	187	4
2014	192	4
2013	178	5
2012	175	2
2011	166	2

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

Marital Status

In 2020, the majority of women who gave birth, 63.9 percent, were married as displayed in Table 9 below. When looking at the data by race, American Indian, non-Hispanic women have consistently had the highest percent of births out of wedlock with 87.5 percent in 2020.

Table 9
South Dakota Resident Births Out of Wedlock by Year of Birth and Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2020

	All Races		White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic		Other	
Year	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	3,947	36.1	1,772	23.0	1,318	87.5	375	56.6	146	38.0	273	65.2	55	23.6
2019	4,145	36.2	1,954	24.0	1,371	85.2	355	55.4	148	35.7	260	66.2	48	22.3
2018	4,287	36.1	2,008	23.7	1,400	85.0	357	54.3	158	38.5	304	71.0	50	21.5
2017	4,506	37.2	2,155	25.0	1,523	84.2	327	52.5	172	43.2	273	65.5	50	19.4
2016	4,519	36.8	2,505	25.0	1,513	84.9	349	55.1	156	43.3	230	62.3	54	19.8
2015	4,571	37.1	2,213	25.1	1,606	83.5	322	57.6	105	39.5	270	63.8	40	14.4
2014	4,623	37.7	2,303	25.9	1,533	84.2	331	55.0	135	45.8	258	67.4	47	20.8
2013	4,669	38.1	2,370	26.6	1,611	84.7	297	56.3	119	43.0	223	66.4	38	15.3
2012	4,671	38.6	2,393	27.1	1,571	84.5	305	55.4	127	47.0	240	62.8	33	18.0
2011	4,597	38.8	2,340	27.0	1,600	85.2	287	56.4	105	44.7	209	65.3	47	23.7

Note: Failure of races to add to the total is due to races not stated included in the total.

Birth Weight

Table 10, below, indicates that in 2020 the majority of births fell into the 3,000 to 3,499 gram range. This is consistent with data from past years. Of all South Dakota resident live births in 2020, 6.9 percent (755) were low weight births. When looking at race, 6.5 percent of white, non-Hispanic babies, 8.0 percent of American Indian, non-Hispanic babies, 6.2 percent of Hispanic babies, 7.6 percent of black, non-Hispanic babies, and 10.3 multi-racial, non-Hispanic babies were low birth weight in 2020. Table 11, on the next page, compares the birth weights of infants for the past 10 years.

Table 10
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Birth Weight and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Total		Race/Ethnicity of Mother											
			White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<2,000	250	2.3	161	2.1	43	2.9	11	1.7	11	2.9	18	4.3	4	1.7
2,000-2,499	505	4.6	340	4.4	77	5.1	30	4.5	18	4.7	25	6.0	15	6.4
2,500-2,999	1,811	16.5	1,206	15.6	237	15.7	138	20.8	88	22.9	71	16.9	65	27.8
3,000-3,499	4,212	38.5	3,047	39.5	489	32.5	268	40.5	151	39.3	160	38.2	88	37.6
3,500-3,999	3,189	29.1	2,290	29.7	473	31.4	167	25.2	95	24.7	108	25.8	49	20.9
4,000-4,499	855	7.8	602	7.8	149	9.9	43	6.5	19	4.9	28	6.7	11	4.7
4,500+	126	1.2	71	0.9	37	2.5	5	0.8	2	0.5	9	2.1	2	0.9
Not Stated	3	-	0	-	2	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	**10,951**	**100**	**7,717**	**100**	**1,507**	**100**	**662**	**100**	**384**	**100**	**419**	**100**	**234**	**100**
Median birth weight in grams	3,350		3,360		3,402		3,290		3,260		3,285		3,176	
Mean birth weight in grams	3,317		3,327		3,351		3,270		3,206		3,254		3,174	
Modal birth weight in grams	3,260		3,430		3,459		3,260		3,560		3,260		2,920	

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to unknown races included the total birth column.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 11
South Dakota Resident Births by Birth Weight and Year of Birth, 2011-2020

Year	Total Births		< 2500 Grams		2500 + Grams		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	10,951	100	755	6.9	10,193	93.3	3	-
2019	11,448	100	806	7.0	10,641	93.0	1	-
2018	11,890	100	792	6.7	11,095	93.3	3	-
2017	12,128	100	841	6.9	11,286	93.1	1	-
2016	12,270	100	830	6.8	11,440	93.2	0	-
2015	12,323	100	759	6.2	11,563	93.8	1	-
2014	12,281	100	805	6.6	11,474	93.4	2	-
2013	12,243	100	770	6.3	11,468	93.7	5	-
2012	12,092	100	751	6.2	11,338	93.8	3	-
2011	11,834	100	746	6.3	11,084	93.7	4	-

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

Table 12, below, compares the low birth weight babies by race of mother. In 2020, there were 501 (6.5%) low birth weight babies born to white, non-Hispanic women. For American Indian, non-Hispanic women there were 120 (8.0%) low birth weight babies and for black, non-Hispanic women there were 29 (7.6%) low birth weight babies. From 2019 to 2020, there was an increase in low birth weight babies for American Indian, non-Hispanic, and multi-racial, non-Hispanic.

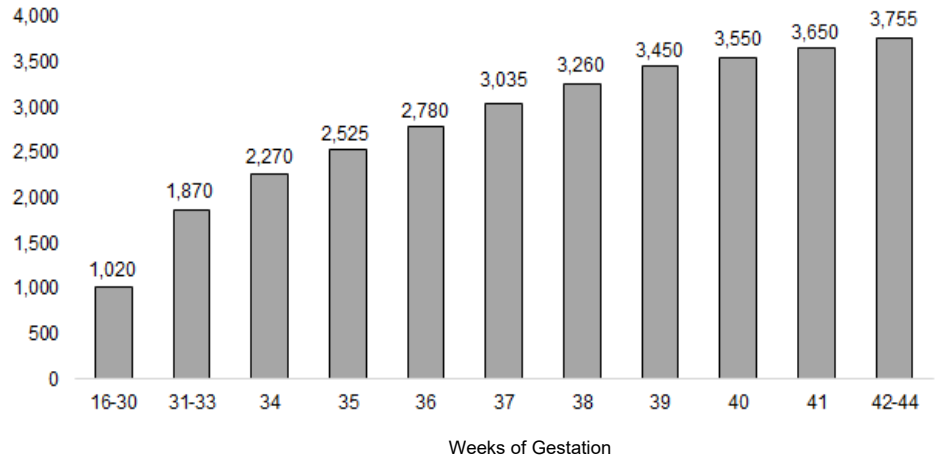
Table 12
South Dakota Resident Low Birth Weight Births by Race of Mother, 2011-2020

Year	Mother's Race						
	Total	White, non-Hispanic	American Indian, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Multi-racial, non-Hispanic	Other
2020	6.9%	6.5%	8.0%	6.2%	7.6%	10.3%	8.1%
2019	7.0%	6.6%	7.7%	6.6%	11.4%	6.6%	10.2%
2018	6.7%	6.1%	7.5%	7.6%	8.3%	8.4%	12.9%
2017	6.9%	6.7%	7.9%	5.6%	10.5%	6.0%	10.9%
2016	6.8%	6.2%	8.0%	6.0%	10.3%	7.6%	7.7%
2015	6.2%	5.7%	7.3%	5.5%	6.0%	8.7%	9.0%
2014	6.6%	6.3%	7.1%	7.3%	10.2%	6.0%	6.2%
2013	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%	8.5%	8.3%	6.0%	8.9%
2012	6.2%	5.6%	7.8%	8.0%	10.7%	6.3%	7.7%
2011	6.3%	5.8%	6.9%	6.7%	12.3%	7.5%	10.6%

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

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

Figure 2
South Dakota Live Births by Gestation and Median Birth Weight, 2016-2020



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

Table 13, below, displays resident births by year of birth and weeks of gestation. In 2020, the majority of births, 66.4 percent, occurred between 37 to 39 weeks of gestation. This is consistent with the past several years.

Table 13
South Dakota Resident Births by Year of Birth and Weeks of Gestation, 2011-2020

Year	Total		<35		35-36		37-39		40+		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	10,951	100	389	3.6	641	5.9	7,259	66.4	2,646	24.2	16	-
2019	11,448	100	409	3.6	686	6.0	7,403	64.7	2,946	25.7	4	-
2018	11,890	100	410	3.5	709	6.0	7,442	62.7	3,312	27.9	16	-
2017	12,128	100	432	3.6	693	5.7	7,333	60.5	3,657	30.2	13	-
2016	12,270	100	399	3.3	699	5.7	7,366	60.1	3,796	31.0	10	-
2015	12,323	100	385	3.1	665	5.4	7,268	59.1	3,990	32.4	15	-
2014	12,281	100	416	3.4	622	5.1	7,310	59.7	3,894	31.8	39	-
2013	12,243	100	373	3.1	618	5.1	7,069	57.9	4,157	34.0	26	-
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	-

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

Tobacco Use

Table 14, below, displays the percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes during the past 10 years. In 2020, 14.9 percent stated they smoked cigarettes three months prior to pregnancy, and 10.1 percent smoked cigarettes anytime during their pregnancy.

Table 14
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Cigarette Smoking Status, 2011-2020

Year	Mother's Cigarette Smoking Status				
	Three Months Prior to Pregnancy	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	Anytime During Pregnancy
2020	14.9%	9.8%	7.8%	7.3%	10.1%
2019	15.9%	10.5%	8.2%	7.5%	10.7%
2018	17.2%	11.4%	8.9%	8.1%	11.8%
2017	18.1%	12.2%	9.7%	8.8%	12.6%
2016	19.5%	13.2%	10.1%	9.2%	13.6%
2015	20.9%	13.6%	10.4%	9.5%	14.0%
2014	21.7%	14.4%	11.1%	10.2%	14.8%
2013	22.5%	14.6%	11.4%	10.5%	15.1%
2012	24.0%	16.0%	12.5%	11.4%	16.5%
2011	24.4%	16.1%	12.5%	11.5%	16.9%

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

Table 15, on the next page, displays the percent of mothers who smoked cigarettes prior to pregnancy by their cigarette smoking status during pregnancy since 2011.

The largest percentage of women stated they never quit smoking cigarettes during their pregnancy with 45.9 percent in 2020.

Table 15
South Dakota Resident Births to Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes Prior to Pregnancy by Cigarette Smoking Status During Pregnancy, 2011-2020

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
2020	32.9%	13.6%	4.9%	45.9%	2.7%
2019	33.4%	13.8%	6.1%	44.8%	1.9%
2018	32.3%	15.0%	6.0%	44.8%	2.1%
2017	32.0%	13.5%	6.4%	45.8%	2.2%
2016	31.5%	15.8%	6.4%	44.3%	2.1%
2015	33.9%	15.0%	6.1%	42.9%	2.2%
2014	32.3%	15.5%	5.5%	44.4%	2.3%
2013	33.8%	14.0%	5.9%	43.5%	2.8%
2012	32.3%	14.4%	6.1%	44.6%	2.6%
2011	32.5%	15.0%	6.0%	43.6%	3.0%

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

Mother's Age and Race

Table 16, below, displays that women aged 25 to 29 accounted for the largest percentage of South Dakota resident births in 2020 at 33.6 percent. The median ages for white, non-Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic were 29 while American Indian, non-Hispanic was 26 and Hispanic was 27.

Table 16
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Age and Race, 2020

Age of Mother	Total		Race of Mother											
			White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Less than 18	154	1.4	37	0.5	68	4.5	28	4.2	4	1.0	13	3.1	3	1.3
18-19 Years	386	3.5	166	2.2	147	9.8	40	6.0	9	2.3	19	4.5	3	1.3
20-24 Years	2,063	18.8	1,233	16.0	442	29.3	184	27.8	69	18.0	106	25.3	27	11.5
25-29 Years	3,677	33.6	2,704	35.0	425	28.2	181	27.3	120	31.3	153	36.5	86	36.8
30-34 Years	3,153	28.8	2,457	31.8	284	18.8	141	21.3	115	29.9	83	19.8	65	27.8
35-39 Years	1,282	11.7	958	12.4	123	8.2	69	10.4	53	13.8	38	9.1	36	15.4
40 & over	235	2.1	162	2.1	18	1.2	19	2.9	14	3.6	7	1.7	14	6.0
Unknown	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	**10,951**	**100**	**7,717**	**100**	**1,507**	**100**	**662**	**100**	**384**	**100**	**419**	**100**	**234**	**100**

Note: Failure of race to add to the total is due to unknown races included in the total birth column.

Table 17, below, displays the mother's age for births in the past 10 years. The largest percentage of births in this time period were to mothers aged 25-29 years old.

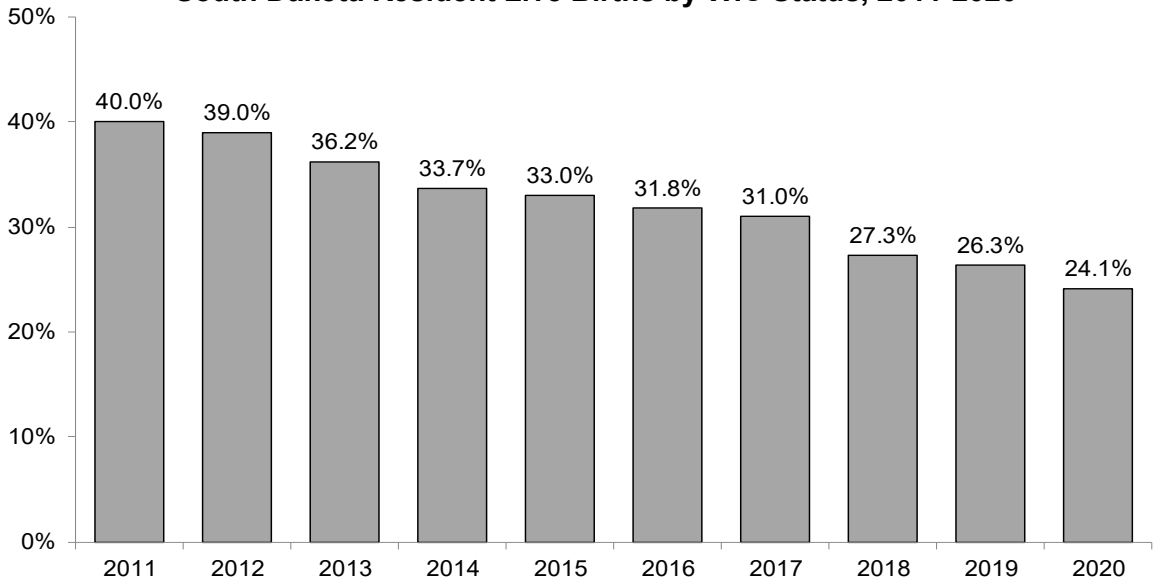
Table 17
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Age and Year of Birth, 2011-2020

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	%	Num	%
2020	10,951	100	154	1.4	386	3.5	2,063	18.8	3,677	33.6	3,153	28.8	1,282	11.7	235	2.1
2019	11,448	100	147	1.3	393	3.4	2,197	19.2	3,801	33.2	3,356	29.3	1,349	11.8	205	1.8
2018	11,890	100	166	1.4	403	3.4	2,329	19.6	4,016	33.8	3,435	28.9	1,336	11.2	205	1.7
2017	12,128	100	155	1.3	467	3.9	2,493	20.6	4,023	33.2	3,401	28.0	1,342	11.1	247	2.0
2016	12,270	100	208	1.7	481	3.9	2,615	21.3	4,166	34.0	3,312	27.0	1,255	10.2	233	1.9
2015	12,323	100	161	1.3	565	4.6	2,746	22.3	4,172	33.9	3,331	27.0	1,130	9.2	218	1.8
2014	12,281	100	223	1.8	519	4.2	2,778	22.6	4,161	33.9	3,251	26.5	1,148	9.3	201	1.6
2013	12,243	100	224	1.8	598	4.9	2,885	23.6	4,184	34.2	3,027	24.7	1,123	9.2	202	1.6
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

Note: Failure of ages to add to total births is due to unknown mother's ages included in the total.
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 10 years. In 2020, 24.1 percent of mothers were on WIC during their pregnancy.

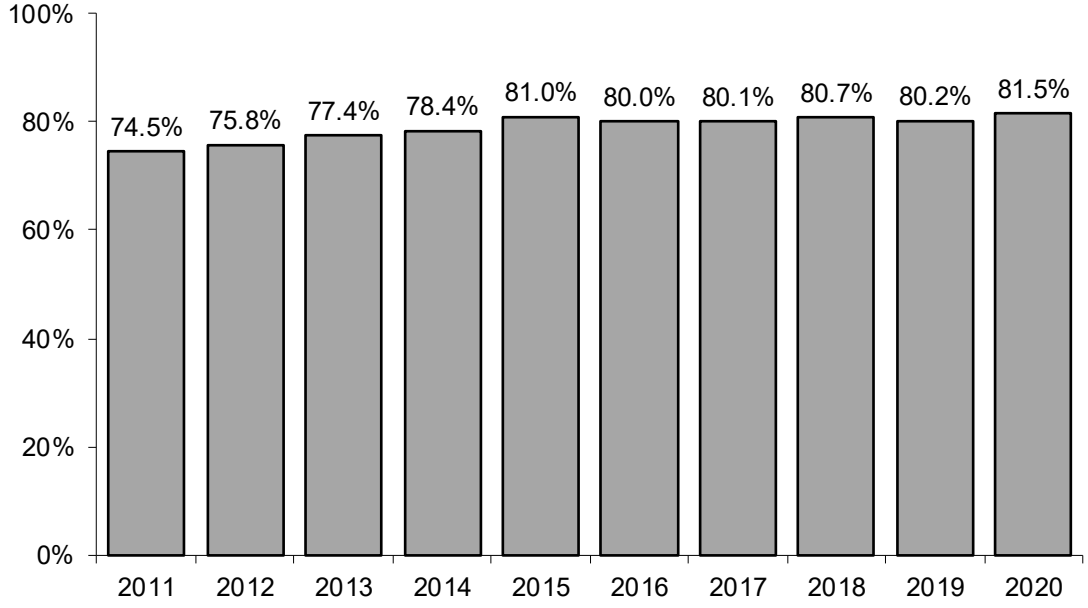
Figure 3
South Dakota Resident Live Births by WIC Status, 2011-2020



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 were breastfeeding at time of discharge increased from 80.2 percent in 2019 to 81.5 percent in 2020.

Figure 4
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Breastfeeding Status at Time of Discharge, 2011-2020



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 2011 to 2020. In 2020, the teen birth rate was 8.6, unchanged from the 2019 rate.

When looking at race, the white, non-Hispanic teen birth rate was 3.0 compared to a teen birth rate of 26.6 for American Indian, non-Hispanics and 26.7 for Hispanics in 2020.

Table 18
South Dakota Resident Teen Births and Rates by Year and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2020

Year	Total		White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic		Other	
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2020	147	8.6	37	3.0	61	26.6	27	26.7	3	7.0	13	18.8	3	11.0
2019	143	8.6	39	3.2	67	30.5	23	24.7	4	10.3	9	13.5	1	3.4
2018	162	9.9	37	3.1	86	40.2	18	21.3	7	19.3	11	18.0	3	7.9
2017	147	9.1	41	3.4	80	37.3	13	16.6	1	3.1	10	16.8	1	3.4
2016	200	12.5	60	5.0	93	44.6	23	29.7	4	13.5	15	24.8	5	16.6
2015	153	9.5	44	3.7	76	36.0	18	23.4	2	7.3	10	16.4	3	10.2
2014	216	13.2	87	7.1	86	41.4	19	23.3	8	19.8	14	23.9	1	3.9
2013	214	13.2	76	6.2	91	43.0	23	31.6	5	14.4	16	28.6	2	9.6
2012	264	16.4	108	8.8	100	48.2	20	32.3	6	18.3	26	47.8	2	9.6
2011	245	15.2	93	7.5	107	52.2	23	37.2	4	16.0	15	28.0	1	4.7

Note: Rates are per 1,000 female population ages 15-17. Failure of races to add to the total is due to unknown races included in the total.
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 2020.

Just over three-fourths (76.0%) of mothers started care in the first trimester – 83.5 percent of white, non-Hispanic mothers, 47.7 percent of American Indian, non-Hispanic mothers, 64.5 percent of black, non-Hispanic mothers, and 66.0 percent of Hispanic mothers. Overall, 1.1 percent failed to obtain prenatal care at all.

Table 19
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began and Mother's Race/Ethnicity, 2020

Trimester Prenatal Care Began	Total		Race/Ethnicity of Mother											
			White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
First	8,256	76.0	6,417	83.5	699	47.7	433	66.0	247	64.5	275	66.6	169	72.8
Second	1,956	18.0	1,034	13.5	476	32.5	169	25.8	110	28.7	107	25.9	53	22.8
Third	533	4.9	206	2.7	215	14.7	49	7.5	22	5.7	29	7.0	10	4.3
None	118	1.1	30	0.4	76	5.2	5	0.8	4	1.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
Not Stated	88	-	30	-	41	-	6	-	1	-	6	-	2	-
Total	**10,951**	**100**	**7,717**	**100**	**1,507**	**100**	**662**	**100**	**384**	**100**	**419**	**100**	**234**	**100**

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to unknown races contained in the total birth column.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 20, below, shows the number of mothers who began prenatal care by trimester for the past 10 years.

Prenatal care in the first trimester has steadily increased over the past 10 years.

Table 20
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began, 2011-2020

Year	Total		First		Second		Third		No Prenatal Care		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	10,951	100	8,256	76.0	1,956	18.0	533	4.9	118	1.1	88	-
2019	11,448	100	8,605	75.9	2,094	18.5	533	4.7	105	0.9	111	-
2018	11,890	100	8,864	75.4	2,212	18.8	561	4.8	119	1.0	134	-
2017	12,128	100	8,853	74.0	2,360	19.7	622	5.2	129	1.1	164	-
2016	12,270	100	9,160	75.5	2,248	18.5	629	5.2	98	0.8	135	-
2015	12,323	100	9,128	75.3	2,292	18.9	588	4.9	107	0.9	208	-
2014	12,281	100	9,089	75.4	2,236	18.5	637	5.3	98	0.8	221	-
2013	12,243	100	8,974	74.9	2,353	19.6	588	4.9	73	0.6	255	-
2012	12,092	100	8,596	72.8	2,519	21.3	610	5.2	78	0.7	289	-
2011	11,834	100	8,346	72.0	2,563	22.1	606	5.2	75	0.6	244	-

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

Payment Type

Table 21, below, displays the number of births by payment type for the past five years. In 2020, the majority of births, 62.2 percent, were paid by private insurance. The second highest payment type was Medicaid with 29.4 percent.

Table 21
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Payment Type, 2016-2020

Payment Type	Year									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Private Insurance	7,431	60.7	7,160	59.3	7,183	60.6	7,067	61.8	6,729	62.2
Medicaid	3,806	31.1	3,867	32.1	3,513	29.6	3,273	28.6	3,183	29.4
Champus/Tricare	377	3.1	369	3.1	384	3.2	337	2.9	365	3.4
Self-Pay	348	2.8	360	3.0	395	3.3	360	3.1	284	2.6
Indian Health Service	204	1.7	246	2.0	311	2.6	309	2.7	169	1.6
Other Government	36	0.3	33	0.3	39	0.3	65	0.6	55	0.5
Other	34	0.3	30	0.2	30	0.3	24	0.2	26	0.2
Not Stated	34	-	63	-	35	-	13	-	140	-

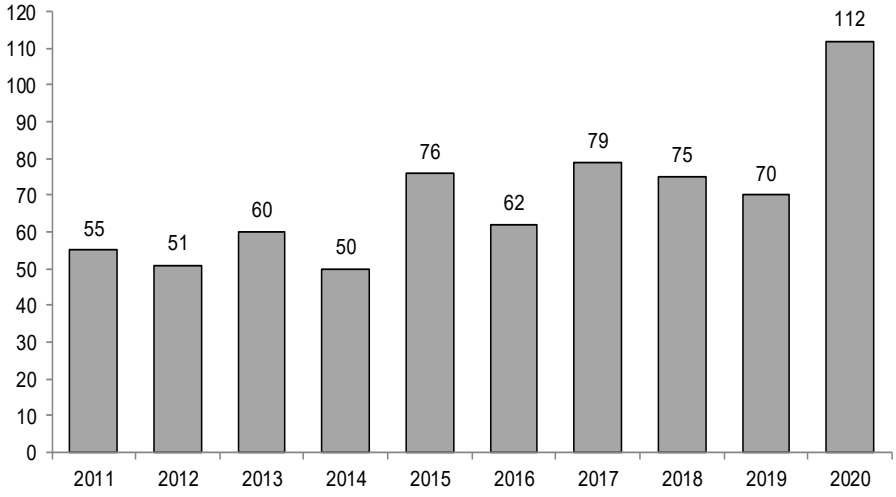
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Home Births

Figure 5, on the following page, displays the number of intended home births for South Dakota residents in the past 10 years.

In 2020, intended home births constituted only one percent of South Dakota resident births.

Figure 5
South Dakota Resident Intended Home Births, 2011-2020



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

Attendant at Birth

Table 22, 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 22
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Attendant at Birth, 2011-2020

Year	Total		Physician (MD, Resident, Intern)		Doctor of Osteopathy (DO)		Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM)		Nurse (RN, LPN, NC)		Licensed Certified Nurse Midwife		Other		Not Stated	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	10,951	100	8,860	80.9	1,112	10.2	777	7.1	41	0.4	61	0.6	99	0.9	1	-
2019	11,448	100	9,246	80.8	1,187	10.4	841	7.3	65	0.6	38	0.3	70	0.6	1	-
2018	11,890	100	9,699	81.6	1,140	9.6	889	7.5	38	0.3	39	0.3	82	0.7	3	-
2017	12,128	100	9,928	81.9	1,145	9.4	857	7.1	71	0.6	46	0.4	77	0.6	4	-
2016	12,270	100	10,400	84.8	904	7.4	811	6.6	55	0.4	35	0.3	47	0.4	3	-
2015	12,323	100	10,630	86.3	669	5.4	844	6.8	66	0.5	53	0.4	52	0.4	0	-
2014	12,281	100	10,604	86.4	687	5.6	792	6.5	59	0.5	55	0.4	43	0.4	2	-
2013	12,243	100	10,560	87.3	569	4.7	770	6.4	60	0.5	63	0.5	81	0.7	140	-
2012	12,092	100	10,573	88.5	491	4.1	755	6.3	42	0.4	32	0.3	57	0.5	142	-
2011	11,834	100	10,471	88.5	423	3.6	699	5.9	148	1.3	29	0.2	60	0.5	4	-

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 23, on the next page, displays resident births by infections present and/or treated during mother's pregnancy for the past five years. The majority of births, 94.8 percent in 2020, had no infections present or treated.

For all five years, chlamydia was the main infection present and/or treated during pregnancy. In 2020, chlamydia infections were present or treated in 2.5 percent of births.

Table 23
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Infections Present and/or Treated During This Pregnancy and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Chlamydia	312	2.5	306	2.5	267	2.2	280	2.4	276	2.5
Genital herpes*	190	1.5	166	1.4	151	1.3	186	1.6	171	1.6
Gonorrhea	52	0.4	64	0.5	66	0.6	77	0.7	83	0.8
Hepatitis C	32	0.3	37	0.3	68	0.6	53	0.5	63	0.6
Syphilis	6	0.0	15	0.1	9	0.1	11	0.1	19	0.2
Hepatitis B	22	0.2	23	0.2	23	0.2	17	0.1	17	0.2
Toxoplasmosis	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
Cytomegolovirus (CMV)	4	0.0	5	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Rubella	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
No infections	11,688	95.3	11,565	95.4	11,344	95.6	10,893	95.2	10,376	94.8

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

Medical History Factors

Table 24, 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 24
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Medical History Factors and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery	1,739	14.2	1,680	13.9	1,677	14.1	1,577	13.8	1,482	13.5
Diabetes, gestational	954	7.8	951	7.8	991	8.3	1,006	8.8	1,023	9.4
Hypertension, gestational	724	5.9	749	6.2	803	6.7	820	7.2	800	7.3
Other previous poor pregnancy outcomes	573	4.7	552	4.6	537	4.6	478	4.2	486	4.5
Previous preterm births	403	3.3	381	3.2	460	3.9	430	3.8	428	4.0
Hypertension, pre-pregnancy	154	1.3	155	1.3	167	1.4	163	1.4	208	1.9
Fertility-enhancing drugs, artificial insemination or intrauterine insemination	177	1.5	178	1.5	152	1.3	179	1.6	153	1.4
Diabetes, pre-existing	119	1.0	141	1.2	118	1.0	106	0.9	130	1.2
Hypertension, eclampsia	72	0.6	75	0.6	74	0.6	96	0.8	76	0.7
Assisted reproductive technology	70	0.6	72	0.6	67	0.6	77	0.7	62	0.5
No medical risk factors for this pregnancy	8,204	67.3	8,125	67.5	7,755	65.8	7,533	65.9	7,083	65.4

Note: 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 2020, 2.4 percent of South Dakota resident infants received five-minute Apgar scores less than seven.

Considering race, 2.3 percent of white, non-Hispanic infants, 3.0 percent of American Indian, non-Hispanic infants, 2.0 percent of Hispanic infants, 2.3 percent of black, non-Hispanic infants, and 2.9 percent multi-racial, non-Hispanic infants received a five-minute Apgar score less than seven in 2020.

Characteristics of Labor and Delivery

Table 25, 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 2020 were epidural or spinal anesthesia with 57.0 percent, induction of labor with 36.6 percent, augmentation of labor with 31.0 percent, antibiotics during labor with 28.5 percent. Overall characteristics of labor and delivery were present in 82.7 percent of resident births in 2020.

Table 25
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Characteristics of Labor and Delivery and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Epidural or spinal anesthesia	6,861	55.9	6,730	55.4	6,589	55.4	6,358	55.5	6,241	57.0
Induction of labor	3,553	28.9	3,680	30.3	3,851	32.3	3,918	34.2	4,025	36.6
Augmentation of labor	3,754	30.7	3,755	31.0	3,904	33.0	3,574	31.2	3,365	31.0
Antibiotics during labor	3,334	27.2	3,383	27.9	3,298	27.8	3,258	28.5	3,114	28.5
Fetal intolerance	686	5.6	660	5.5	667	5.7	764	6.7	814	7.5
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation received by the mother prior to delivery	643	5.3	769	6.3	873	7.4	975	8.5	750	6.8
Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	835	6.8	1,023	8.5	829	7.0	726	6.4	657	6.1
Non-vertex presentation	568	4.7	545	4.5	551	4.7	531	4.6	469	4.3
Chorioamnioitis diagnosed during labor	144	1.2	149	1.2	136	1.1	149	1.3	148	1.4
None of the above	2,410	19.8	2,316	19.2	2,134	18.1	2,022	17.7	1,874	17.3

Note: 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 26, on the next page, shows obstetric procedures by year of birth for the past five years. Tocolysis was the top obstetric procedure used for all years.

Table 26
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Obstetric Procedures and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Tocolysis	118	1.0	141	1.2	99	0.8	108	0.9	105	1.0
External cephalic version-failed	38	0.3	33	0.3	36	0.3	50	0.4	42	0.4
Cervical cerclage	40	0.3	42	0.3	40	0.3	30	0.3	37	0.3
External cephalic version-successful	40	0.3	28	0.2	24	0.2	28	0.2	34	0.3
No obstetric procedures	12,040	98.1	11,894	98.1	11,697	98.4	11,236	98.2	10,732	98.1

Note: 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 27, below, displays the complications associated with the onset of labor for the past five years. The primary complication in 2020 associated with onset of labor for mothers was precipitous labor (< 3 hours). In 2020, 12.4 percent of births had a complication associated with the onset of labor.

Table 27
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Complications Associated with Onset of Labor and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Precipitous labor (< 3 hours)	676	5.5	812	6.7	1,336	11.2	763	6.7	743	6.8
Prolonged labor (20 + hours)	469	3.8	359	3.0	410	3.4	350	3.1	334	3.1
Premature rupture of membranes	422	3.4	458	3.8	400	3.4	372	3.3	317	2.9
None of the above	10,751	87.6	10,543	87.0	9,801	82.5	9,993	87.3	9,590	87.6

Note: 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 28, below, illustrates the maternal complications for the past five years. The highest maternal complication in 2020 was third or fourth degree perineal laceration with 0.8 percent of births. Overall, maternal complications were present in 1.4 percent of resident births in 2020.

Table 28
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Maternal Complications and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	119	1.0	111	0.9	102	0.9	111	1.0	84	0.8
Maternal transfusion	43	0.4	48	0.4	60	0.5	51	0.4	45	0.4
Unplanned operating procedure following delivery	38	0.3	38	0.3	49	0.4	41	0.4	30	0.3
Admitted to intensive care	6	0.0	7	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.1	9	0.1
Ruptured uterus	3	0.0	7	0.1	6	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.1
Unplanned hysterectomy	3	0.0	4	0.0	12	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0
None of the above	12,079	98.5	11,930	98.4	11,678	98.2	11,246	98.2	10,789	98.6

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 29, below, 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 29
South Dakota Resident Births by Method of Delivery and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Vaginal (Total)	**9,162**	**74.7**	**9,155**	**75.5**	**8,964**	**75.4**	**8,647**	**75.5**	**8,252**	**75.4**
Vaginal with no previous C-section	8,820	71.9	8,787	72.5	8,593	72.3	8,321	72.7	7,939	72.5
Vaginal after previous C-section	334	2.7	363	3.0	360	3.0	324	2.8	308	2.8
Vaginal (unknown previous types)	8	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1
C-Section (Total)	**3,108**	**25.3**	**2,973**	**24.5**	**2,926**	**24.6**	**2,801**	**24.5**	**2,698**	**24.6**
Primary C-section	1,700	13.9	1,656	13.7	1,608	13.5	1,548	13.5	1,524	13.9
Repeat C-section	1,405	11.5	1,317	10.9	1,317	11.1	1,253	10.9	1,174	10.7
C-section (unknown previous types)	3	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Table 30, below, displays the method of delivery by fetal presentation. The majority of births, 95.3 percent, were cephalic while 3.7 percent were breech. When looking at primary C-section births, 19.7 percent were breech while 76.8 percent were cephalic.

Table 30
South Dakota Resident Births by Method of Delivery and Fetal Presentation, 2020

	Total		Cephalic		Breech		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total	**10,951**	**100**	**10,440**	**95.3**	**402**	**3.7**	**103**	**0.9**
Vaginal (Total)	**8,252**	**100**	**8,179**	**99.1**	**38**	**0.5**	**31**	**0.4**
Vaginal with no previous C-section	7,939	100	7,873	99.2	35	0.4	28	0.4
Vaginal after previous C-section	308	100	302	98.4	2	0.7	3	1.0
Vaginal (unknown previous types)	5	100	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
C-Section (Total)	**2,698**	**100**	**2,261**	**83.8**	**364**	**13.5**	**72**	**2.7**
Primary C-section	1,524	100	1,170	76.8	300	19.7	53	3.5
Repeat C-section	1,174	100	1,091	92.9	64	5.5	19	1.6

Note: Failure of methods of delivery and/or fetal presentations to add to the total are due to unknown methods and presentations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn

Table 31, on the next page, shows abnormal conditions in newborns for the past five years. In 2020, 11.8 percent of South Dakota resident live birth certificates reported abnormal conditions of the newborn. Overall, NICU admission was the most frequently reported condition in 2020 followed by assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery.

Table 31
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Abnormal Conditions of Newborn and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
NICU admission	1,241	10.1	1,243	10.3	1,169	9.8	1,154	10.1	1,047	9.6
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	802	6.5	804	6.6	684	5.8	682	6.0	624	5.7
Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	596	4.9	580	4.8	495	4.2	475	4.1	363	3.3
Assisted ventilation required for more than 6 hrs	296	2.4	315	2.6	280	2.4	320	2.8	278	2.5
Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy	92	0.7	95	0.8	62	0.5	98	0.9	66	0.6
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	11	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.0	19	0.2	9	0.1
Significant birth injury	12	0.1	13	0.1	18	0.2	11	0.1	8	0.1
None of the above	10,666	86.9	10,520	86.8	10,472	88.1	10,024	87.6	9,654	88.2

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 32, below, displays congenital anomalies for the past five years. In 2020 the most prevalent congenital anomaly was chromosomal disorder and Down syndrome. In 2020, 99.3 percent of births had no congenital anomaly.

Table 32
South Dakota Resident Births with Reported Congenital Anomalies and Year of Birth, 2016-2020

	Year of Birth									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Chromosomal disorder	21	0.2	21	0.2	21	0.2	17	0.1	18	0.2
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	15	0.1	20	0.2	13	0.1	16	0.1	14	0.1
Cleft lip with or without a cleft palate	25	0.2	11	0.1	14	0.1	16	0.1	13	0.1
Other craniofacial abnormality	17	0.1	10	0.1	8	0.1	12	0.1	13	0.1
Hypospadias	17	0.1	12	0.1	11	0.1	11	0.1	12	0.1
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	15	0.1	13	0.1	9	0.1	15	0.1	12	0.1
Cleft palate alone	12	0.1	13	0.1	14	0.1	17	0.1	11	0.1
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida	6	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.0	3	0.0
Anencephaly	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0
Limb reduction defect	8	0.1	4	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0	2	0.0
Gastroschisis	10	0.1	4	0.0	5	0.0	10	0.1	1	0.0
Omphalacele	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	1	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0
At least one anomaly	121	1.0	96	0.8	94	0.8	100	0.9	79	0.7
None of the above	12,149	99.0	12,029	99.2	11,793	99.2	11,346	99.1	10,863	99.3

Note: 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

Infant Mortality

An Overview: 2020

Infant Deaths	
Number	81
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.4
Neonatal Deaths	
Number	43
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	3.9
Postneonatal Death	
Number	38
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	3.5

During 2020, there were 81 South Dakota resident infant deaths reported for an infant mortality rate of 7.4 per 1,000 live births. In comparison, there were 80 infant deaths in 2019, with the infant mortality rate of 7.0 per 1,000 live births.

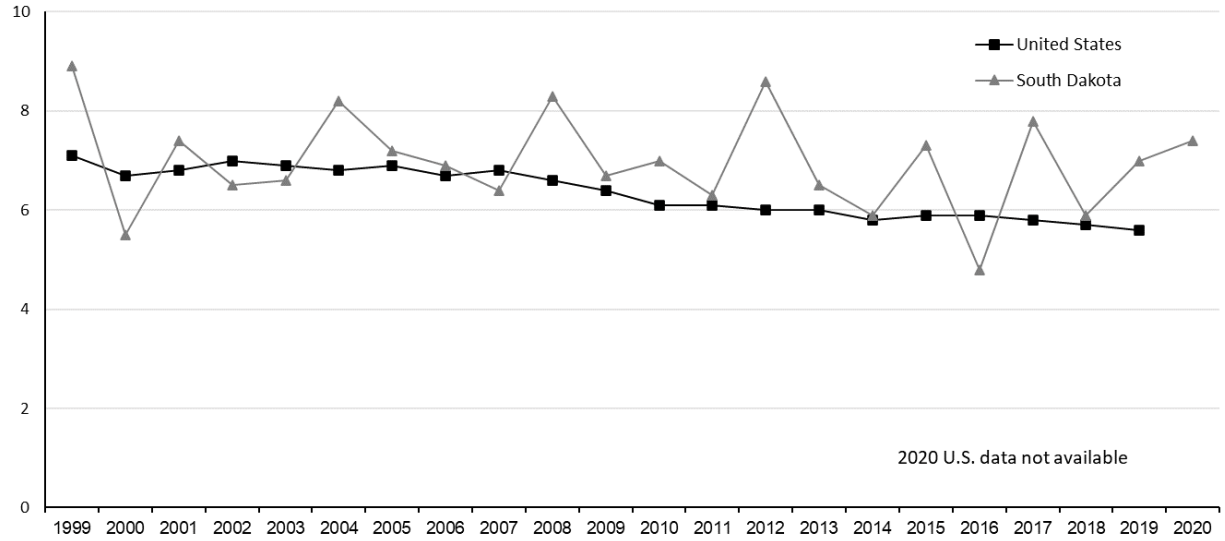
Caution should be used when comparing these annual rates, because the number of South Dakota resident births creates a relatively small denominator to determine infant mortality rates; a small change in the number of infant deaths can result in a relatively large rate change. Infant mortality rates should be monitored over a period of time.

Table 33
Resident Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates,
South Dakota and United States, 1999-2020

Year	United States		South Dakota	
	Number	Mortality Rate	Number	Mortality Rate
2020	*NA	*NA	81	7.4
2019	20,921	5.6	80	7.0
2018	21,498	5.7	70	5.9
2017	22,341	5.8	94	7.8
2016	23,161	5.9	59	4.8
2015	23,455	5.9	90	7.3
2014	23,215	5.8	73	5.9
2013	23,446	6.0	80	6.5
2012	23,629	6.0	104	8.6
2011	23,985	6.1	75	6.3
2010	24,586	6.1	83	7.0
2009	26,412	6.4	80	6.7
2008	28,059	6.6	100	8.3
2007	29,138	6.8	79	6.4
2006	28,527	6.7	82	6.9
2005	28,440	6.9	82	7.2
2004	27,936	6.8	93	8.2
2003	28,025	6.9	73	6.6
2002	28,034	7.0	70	6.5
2001	27,568	6.8	78	7.4
2000	27,200	6.7	57	5.5
1999	27,937	7.1	94	8.9

Note: *U.S. 2020 data were not available at time of publication.
Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 live births.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics
South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

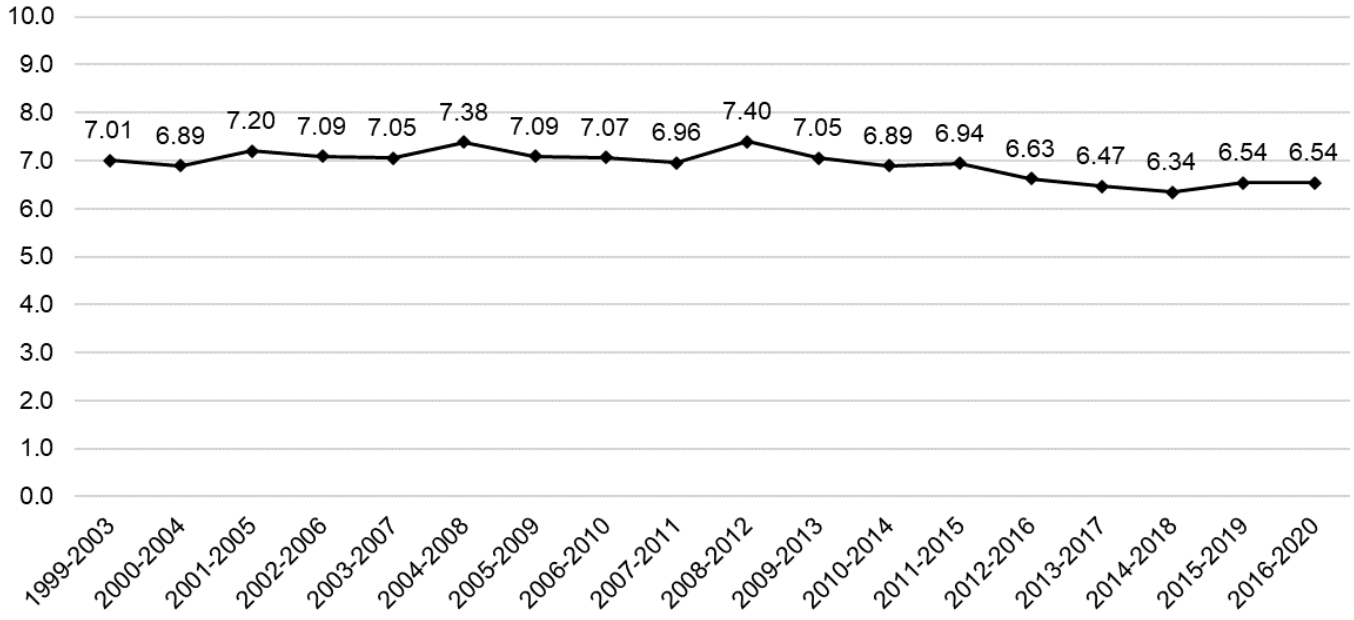
Figure 6
Resident Infant Mortality Rates, South Dakota and United States, 1999-2020



Note: Rate Per 1,000 Live Births. U.S. 2020 data are not available.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics and South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 7, below, displays South Dakota's infant mortality rate grouped in five year increments. This graph shows that over the past 22 years, South Dakota's infant mortality rate has been slowly decreasing.

Figure 7
Resident Infant Mortality Rates for South Dakota, 1999-2020



Note: Rate Per 1,000 Live Births.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 34, below, lists the overall leading causes of infant death in 2016-2020. The leading causes of infant death in 2020 can be broken down as follows: congenital malformations, 16.0 percent, short gestation and low birth weight with 13.6 percent, and unintentional injuries also with 12.3 percent.

Table 34
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Infant Death, 2016-2020

	Total	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Deaths	**384**	**59**	**94**	**70**	**80**	**81**
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, & Chromosomal Abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	**97**	**13**	**25**	**19**	**27**	**13**
Chromosomal abnormalities (Q90-Q99)	25	5	7	5	6	2
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0-Q91.3)	15	2	4	3	5	1
Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)	19	3	4	4	4	4
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	9	1	0	2	4	2
Congenital malformations of the heart (Q20-Q24)	19	3	2	5	6	3
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system, limbs and integument (Q65-Q85)	9	1	3	2	3	0
Congenital malformations of the genitourinary system (Q50-Q64)	6	0	3	2	1	0
Congenital malformations of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	5	0	1	0	2	2
Congenital malformation, unspecified (Q89.9)	5	1	1	0	1	2
Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight (P07)	**50**	**7**	**19**	**3**	**10**	**11**
Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	**46**	**8**	**10**	**8**	**10**	**10**
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (W75)	34	6	7	6	7	8
Other threats to breathing (W84)	5	1	2	1	0	1
Ill-Defined and Unknown Causes of Mortality (R96-R99)	**32**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**8**	**11**
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (R95)	**23**	**6**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**6**
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	**15**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**4**
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes (P01.1)	7	2	1	1	2	1
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix (P01.0)	5	0	0	2	1	2
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes (P02)	**11**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta (P02.0-P02.3)	8	0	2	3	1	2
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	**10**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**
Stroke (I60-I69)	5	1	1	1	1	1
Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	**10**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**
Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period (P29)	**10**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**
Neonatal cardiac failure (P29.0)	5	0	1	2	0	2
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	**8**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
Hydrops fetalis not due to hemolytic disease (P83.2)	**7**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Bacterial sepsis of newborn (P36)	**6**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Pulmonary hemorrhage originating in the perinatal period (P26)	**5**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3**
All Other Causes	**54**	**7**	**17**	**10**	**12**	**8**

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

There were 43 neonatal deaths (deaths occurring to infants from birth through 27 days old) for a rate of 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. There were 38 postneonatal deaths (deaths occurring to infants 28 days to 1 year of age) for a rate of 3.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. In comparison, in 2019 neonatal and postneonatal rates were 4.0 and 3.0 per 1,000 live births, respectively.

Infant Mortality by Race

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:

white, non-Hispanic
American Indian, non-Hispanic
black, non-Hispanic
multi-racial, non-Hispanic
Hispanic

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

Table 35a, below, indicates that from 2019 to 2020, the number of South Dakota resident infant deaths increased for American Indians, Hispanics, and multi-racial. Table 35b, below, displays infant mortality grouped by five-year increments.

Table 35a
South Dakota Resident Infant Deaths and Mortality Rates by Infant's Race, 2011-2020

Year	Race of Infant										Total	
	White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic			
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2020	43	5.6	22	14.7	4	10.4	5	7.6	7	16.7	81	7.4
2019	50	6.1	18	11.2	5	12.1	4	6.2	2	5.1	80	7.0
2018	44	5.2	14	8.5	2	4.9	4	6.1	5	11.7	70	5.9
2017	61	7.1	15	8.3	7	17.6	3	4.8	6	14.4	94	7.8
2016	33	3.7	21	11.8	3	8.3	1	1.6	1	2.7	59	4.8
2015	52	5.9	24	12.5	3	11.3	3	5.4	7	16.6	90	7.3
2014	36	4.0	23	12.7	3	10.2	4	6.6	7	18.3	73	5.9
2013	46	5.2	22	11.6	4	14.4	2	3.8	4	11.9	80	6.5
2012	53	6.0	24	12.9	3	11.1	9	16.3	10	26.2	104	8.6
2011	42	4.8	24	12.8	3	12.8	0	0.0	4	12.5	75	6.3

Note: Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 live births. Failure of races to add to the total is due to other and unknown races included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 35b
South Dakota Resident Infant Deaths and Mortality Rates by Infant's Race, Five-Year Increments, 2007-2020

Year	Race of Infant										Total	
	White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic			
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2016-2020	231	5.5	90	10.8	21	10.7	17	5.3	21	10.4	384	6.5
2015-2019	240	5.6	92	10.5	20	10.8	15	4.8	21	10.3	393	6.5
2014-2018	226	5.2	97	10.8	18	10.4	15	4.9	26	12.9	386	6.3
2013-2017	228	5.2	105	11.4	20	12.5	13	4.4	25	13.0	396	6.5
2012-2016	220	5.0	114	12.3	16	10.9	19	6.6	29	15.3	406	6.6
2011-2015	229	5.2	117	12.5	16	11.9	18	6.5	32	17.4	422	6.9
2010-2014	229	5.2	112	12.1	14	10.7	18	6.7	32	18.6	415	6.9
2009-2013	247	5.6	108	11.7	14	11.4	16	6.2	27	16.4	422	7.0
2008-2012	256	5.8	115	12.4	12	10.6	20	8.0	30	18.9	442	7.4
2007-2011	251	5.6	111	11.8	10	9.5	16	6.6	25	17.1	417	7.0

Note: Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 live births. Failure of races to add to the total is due to other and unknown races included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

When analyzed by race, Table 36a, below, indicates that the South Dakota resident neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births increased for American Indians and multi-racial from 2019 to 2020. The white, non-Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic neonatal mortality rate decreased from 2019 to 2020. In Table 36b, below, neonatal mortality is grouped in five-year increments. The five-year neonatal mortality rate in 2016-2020 was the lowest of all years shown.

Table 36a
South Dakota Resident Neonatal Deaths and Mortality Rates by Infant's Race, 2011-2020

Year	Race of Infant										Total	
	White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic			
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2020	23	3.0	10	6.6	4	10.4	3	4.5	3	7.2	43	3.9
2019	30	3.7	6	3.7	5	12.1	3	4.7	1	2.5	46	4.0
2018	24	2.8	7	4.3	1	2.4	3	4.6	1	2.3	36	3.0
2017	46	5.3	10	5.5	6	15.1	2	3.2	2	4.8	67	5.5
2016	22	2.5	8	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	31	2.5
2015	36	4.1	15	7.8	3	11.3	2	3.6	2	4.7	59	4.8
2014	25	2.8	8	4.4	1	3.4	4	6.6	4	10.4	42	3.4
2013	31	3.5	9	4.7	4	14.4	1	1.9	2	6.0	48	3.9
2012	39	4.4	14	7.6	1	3.7	6	10.9	6	15.7	69	5.7
2011	29	3.3	10	5.3	2	8.5	0	0.0	3	9.4	46	3.9

Note: Neonatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live births. Failure of races to add to the total is due to other and unknown races included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 36b
South Dakota Resident Neonatal Deaths and Mortality Rates by Infant's Race, Five-Year Increments, 2007-2020

Year	Race of Infant										Total	
	White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic			
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2016-2020	145	3.5	41	4.9	16	8.1	11	3.4	8	3.9	223	3.8
2015-2019	158	3.7	46	5.3	15	8.1	10	3.2	7	3.5	239	4.0
2014-2018	153	3.5	48	5.4	11	6.4	11	3.6	10	5.0	235	3.9
2013-2017	160	3.6	50	5.4	14	8.8	9	3.1	11	5.7	247	4.0
2012-2016	153	3.5	54	5.8	9	6.1	13	4.5	15	7.9	249	4.1
2011-2015	160	3.6	56	6.0	11	8.2	13	4.7	17	9.2	264	4.3
2010-2014	159	3.6	55	6.0	8	6.1	14	5.2	18	10.5	261	4.3
2009-2013	166	3.8	54	5.8	9	7.4	12	4.7	16	9.8	264	4.4
2008-2012	170	3.8	57	6.1	7	6.2	16	6.4	20	12.6	277	4.6
2007-2011	165	3.7	51	5.4	7	6.7	15	6.2	17	11.6	259	4.3

Note: Neonatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live births. Failure of races to add to the total is due to other and unknown races included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 37a, below, indicates that the postneonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births increased for all races except black, non-Hispanic infants from 2019 to 2020. The American Indian, non-Hispanic postneonatal mortality rate has been consistently higher than the white, non-Hispanic rate for each year since 2011. When looking at the data in five-year increments as shown in Table 37b, below, the total postneonatal mortality rate is showing signs of increasing the past couple years.

Table 37a
South Dakota Resident Postneonatal Deaths and Mortality Rates by Infant's Race, 2011-2020

Year	Race of Infant										Total	
	White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic			
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2020	20	2.6	12	8.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	4	9.5	38	3.5
2019	20	2.5	12	7.5	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.5	34	3.0
2018	20	2.4	7	4.3	1	2.4	1	1.5	4	9.3	34	2.9
2017	15	1.7	5	2.8	1	2.5	1	1.6	4	9.6	27	2.2
2016	11	1.2	13	7.3	3	8.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	28	2.3
2015	16	1.8	9	4.7	0	0.0	1	1.8	5	11.8	31	2.5
2014	11	1.2	15	8.3	2	6.8	0	0.0	3	7.8	31	2.5
2013	15	1.7	13	6.8	0	0.0	1	1.9	2	6.0	32	2.6
2012	14	1.6	10	5.4	2	7.4	3	5.4	4	10.5	35	2.9
2011	13	1.5	14	7.5	1	4.3	0	0.0	1	3.1	29	2.5

Note: Postneonatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live births. Failure of races to add to the total is due to other and unknown races included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 37b
South Dakota Resident Postneonatal Deaths and Mortality Rates by Infant's Race, Five-Year Increments, 2007-2020

Year	Race of Infant										Total	
	White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic			
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
2016-2020	86	2.1	49	5.9	5	2.5	6	1.9	13	6.4	161	2.7
2015-2019	82	1.9	46	5.3	5	2.7	5	1.6	14	6.9	154	2.6
2014-2018	73	1.7	49	5.5	7	4.0	4	1.3	16	7.9	151	2.5
2013-2017	68	1.5	55	6.0	6	3.8	4	1.4	14	7.3	149	2.4
2012-2016	67	1.5	60	6.5	7	4.8	6	2.1	14	7.4	157	2.6
2011-2015	69	1.6	61	6.5	5	3.7	5	1.8	15	8.1	158	2.6
2010-2014	70	1.6	57	6.2	6	4.6	4	1.5	14	8.2	154	2.6
2009-2013	81	1.8	54	5.8	5	4.1	4	1.6	11	6.7	158	2.6
2008-2012	86	1.9	58	6.2	5	4.4	4	1.6	10	6.3	165	2.8
2007-2011	86	1.9	60	6.4	3	2.9	1	0.4	8	5.5	158	2.6

Note: Postneonatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live births. Failure of races to add to the total is due to other and unknown races included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 38, below, shows the leading causes of infant death from 2016 to 2020. The overall leading cause of infant death for South Dakota residents was congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities, which accounted for 25.3 percent of all infant deaths in South Dakota from 2016 to 2020. The second leading cause of death was disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight with 13.0 percent.

When analyzed by race, the leading cause of death for white, non-Hispanic infants was congenital malformations, deformations, and chromosomal abnormalities with 30.3 percent of all white, non-Hispanic infant deaths. The leading cause of death for American Indian, non-Hispanic infants was unintentional injuries with 20.0 percent. The leading cause of death for black, non-Hispanic infants was disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight with 28.6 percent.

Table 38
South Dakota Resident Infant Deaths by Cause of Death and Race, 2016-2020

	Total		Race									
			White, non-Hispanic		American Indian, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Multi-racial, non-Hispanic	
	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate	Num	Rate
Total Deaths	**384**	**6.5**	**231**	**5.5**	**90**	**10.8**	**21**	**10.7**	**17**	**5.3**	**21**	**10.4**
1. Congenital malformations, deformations, & chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	**97**	**1.7**	**70**	**1.7**	**11**	**1.3**	**4**	**2.0**	**6**	**1.9**	**4**	**2.0**
Chromosomal abnormalities (Q90-Q99)	25	0.4	18	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.5	4	1.2	0	0.0
Edward's syndrome (Q91.0-Q91.3)	15	0.3	12	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.6	0	0.0
Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07)	19	0.3	14	0.3	3	0.4	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5
Anencephaly and similar malformations (Q00)	9	0.2	7	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Congenital malformations of the heart (Q20-Q24)	19	0.3	14	0.3	3	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.5
Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system, limbs and integument (Q65-Q85)	9	0.2	8	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Congenital malformations of the genitourinary system (Q50-Q64)	6	0.1	5	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Congenital malformations of the respiratory system (Q30-Q34)	5	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Congenital malformation, unspecified (Q89.9)	5	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
2. Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight (P07)	**50**	**0.9**	**30**	**0.7**	**12**	**1.4**	**6**	**3.1**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**0.5**
3. Unintentional injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	**46**	**0.8**	**20**	**0.5**	**18**	**2.2**	**0**	**0.0**	**2**	**0.6**	**6**	**3.0**
Accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed (W75)	34	0.6	17	0.4	11	1.3	0	0.0	2	0.6	4	2.0
Other threats to breathing (W84)	5	0.1	2	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
4. Ill-Defined and unknown causes of mortality (R96-R99)	**32**	**0.5**	**19**	**0.5**	**11**	**1.3**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**0.3**	**1**	**0.5**
5. Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	**23**	**0.4**	**15**	**0.4**	**5**	**0.6**	**1**	**0.5**	**0**	**0.0**	**2**	**1.0**
6. Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy(P01)	**15**	**0.3**	**5**	**0.1**	**4**	**0.5**	**2**	**1.0**	**3**	**0.9**	**1**	**0.5**
Newborn affected by premature rupture of membranes (P01.1)	7	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.5	2	0.6	1	0.5
Newborn affected by incompetent cervix (P01.0)	5	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0
7. Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	**11**	**0.2**	**4**	**0.1**	**6**	**0.7**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**0.5**
Newborn affected by complications involving placenta (P02.0-P02.3)	8	0.1	2	0.0	6	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
T8. Diseases of the circulatory system (I00–I99)	**10**	**0.2**	**7**	**0.2**	**3**	**0.4**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Stroke (I60-I69)	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
T8. Respiratory distress of newborn (P22)	**10**	**0.2**	**7**	**0.2**	**1**	**0.1**	**1**	**0.5**	**1**	**0.3**	**0**	**0.0**
T8. Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period (P29)	**10**	**0.2**	**6**	**0.1**	**2**	**0.2**	**2**	**1.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Neonatal cardiac failure (P29.0)	5	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
All Other Causes	**80**	**0.2**	**48**	**1.1**	**17**	**2.0**	**5**	**2.5**	**4**	**1.2**	**5**	**2.5**

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Note: Failure of races to add to the total is due to other and unknown races included in the total.

Infant Mortality and Birth Weight

Table 39, below, displays infant mortality rates by birth weight. The highest mortality rate was for babies born who weighed less than 1,000 grams with an infant mortality rate of 452.0, a neonatal mortality rate of 419.9, and a postneonatal mortality rate of 32.0. The highest rates occurred below 2,500 grams, which is considered low birth weight babies. The lowest infant mortality rate occurred in the 4,000-4,499 gram group with 1.9.

Table 39
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Birth Weight, 2016-2020

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Total	**58,687**	**384**	**6.5**	**3.8**	**2.7**
<1,000	281	127	452.0	419.9	32.0
1,000-1,499	340	23	67.6	52.9	14.7
1,500-1,999	810	24	29.6	22.2	7.4
2,000-2,499	2,593	35	13.5	6.9	6.6
2,500-2,999	9,560	53	5.5	1.7	3.9
3,000-3,499	21,989	71	3.2	1.0	2.2
3,500-3,999	17,526	36	2.1	0.6	1.5
4,000-4,499	4,863	9	1.9	0.2	1.6
4,500+	717	2	2.8	0.0	2.8

Note: Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live births.
Failure of births to add to total is due to unknown birth weights included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Infant Mortality and Prenatal Care

Table 40, below, displays infant mortality rates by prenatal care. The highest infant mortality rate, 21.1, occurred when mothers did not have prenatal care. This is also true for neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates. In comparison, when mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester the infant mortality rate was only 5.2.

Table 40
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Prenatal Care, 2016-2020

Trimester Prenatal Care Began	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Total	**58,687**	**384**	**6.5**	**3.8**	**2.7**
First Trimester	43,738	228	5.2	3.2	2.0
Second Trimester	10,870	107	9.8	5.2	4.7
Third Trimester	2,878	20	6.9	2.8	4.2
No Prenatal Care	569	12	21.1	15.8	5.3

Note: Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 live births.
Failure of births and infant deaths to add to the total is due to unknown prenatal care included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Infant Mortality and Gestation Period

Table 41, below, displays infant mortality rates by gestation period. The highest infant mortality rate occurred to those with less than 25 weeks gestation with a rate of 746.4.

The highest neonatal mortality occurred at less than 25 weeks with a rate of 724.6 and the highest postneonatal mortality rate occurred at 25-29 weeks with a rate of 30.9.

Table 41
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Gestation Period, 2016-2020

Weeks of Gestation	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Total	**58,687**	**384**	**6.5**	**3.8**	**2.7**
<25 Weeks	138	103	746.4	724.6	21.7
25-29 Weeks	324	39	120.4	89.5	30.9
30-31 Weeks	285	12	42.1	38.6	3.5
32 Weeks	234	4	17.1	12.8	4.3
33 Weeks	317	11	34.7	25.2	9.5
34 Weeks	741	10	13.5	9.4	4.0
35 Weeks	1,057	8	7.6	5.7	1.9
36 Weeks	2,371	32	13.5	5.5	8.0
37 Weeks	5,679	44	7.7	2.3	5.5
38 Weeks	9,722	37	3.8	0.8	3.0
39 Weeks	21,402	50	2.3	0.8	1.5
40 Weeks	12,309	25	2.0	0.5	1.5
41 Weeks	3,763	5	1.3	0.3	1.1
42+ Weeks	286	2	7.0	3.5	3.5

Note: Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 live births.
Failure of births and infant deaths to add to the total is due to unknown gestations included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Infant Mortality and Cigarette Use

Table 42, below, displays infant mortality rates by cigarette use of the mother. Mothers who reported they smoked cigarettes while pregnant had an infant mortality rate of 11.7, while mothers who reported they did not smoke cigarettes while pregnant had an infant mortality rate of 5.7.

Table 42
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates
by Cigarette Use of Mother During Pregnancy, 2016-2020

Cigarette Use of Mother	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Total	**58,687**	**384**	**6.5**	**3.8**	**2.7**
Yes	6,908	81	11.7	5.2	6.5
No	51,581	296	5.7	3.5	2.2

Note: Infant mortality rates are per 1,000 live births.
Failure of births to add to the total is due to unknown cigarette use of the mother included in the total.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Infant Mortality and Mother Demographics

The following tables, 43a-43d, compare infant mortality rates among different demographics of the mother, different previous pregnancy histories, different labor and delivery situations, and different post-delivery conditions. The comparison is done using the Chi-Square test. An explanation of this test is given in the Technical Notes section at the end of the report.

The rates denoted with an asterisk are the ones found to illustrate an association with the variables listed in the left column. For example, the test indicates that when there is a change in the education of the mother, there is an associated change with the infant mortality rate as well as the neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rate.

However, it should be noted that this test does not consider relationships among multiple variables at the same time. Therefore, dependencies detected by Chi-square analyses may be unrealistic or non-causal. There may be other unseen factors that make the variables appear to be associated. However, if properly used, this test is a very useful tool for the evaluation of associations and can be used as a preliminary analysis of more complex statistical evaluations.

Table 43a
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Demographics of Mother, 2016-2020

	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Education					
11 years or less	7,452	79	10.6*	5.4*	5.2*
12+ years	49,430	286	5.8*	3.5*	2.3*
Marital Status					
Single	21,404	202	9.4*	5.0*	4.4*
Married	37,262	175	4.7*	3.1*	1.6*
Mother's WIC Status					
No WIC	41,812	244	5.8*	3.9	2.0*
WIC	16,424	126	7.7*	3.5	4.2*
Age					
<20	2,960	24	8.1*	4.1	4.1*
20-24	11,697	94	8.0*	4.4	3.6*
25-29	19,683	110	5.6*	3.4	2.2*
30-34	16,657	91	5.5*	3.8	1.7*
35+	7,689	59	7.7*	4.0	3.6*
BMI					
Underweight (<18.5)	1,712	22	12.9*	8.2*	4.7*
Recommended (18.5-24.9)	25,839	127	4.9*	3.0*	1.9*
Overweight (25.0-29.9)	15,334	94	6.1*	3.6*	2.5*
Obese (30.0-34.9)	8,211	56	6.8*	3.8*	3.0*
Very Obese (35.0-39.9)	4,207	43	10.2*	5.7*	4.5*
Morbidly Obese (40.0+)	2,865	29	10.1*	5.2*	4.9*
Diabetes					
No Pre-Existing Diabetes	58,028	365	6.3*	3.7	2.6*
Pre-Existing Diabetes	614	10	16.3*	6.5	9.8*
Hepatitis C					
No Hepatitis C	58,395	369	6.3*	3.8*	2.6*
Hepatitis C	253	7	27.7*	11.9*	15.8*
Chlamydia					
No Chlamydia	57,207	360	6.3*	3.8	2.5*
Chlamydia	1,441	16	11.1*	4.2	6.9*
Gonorrhea					
No Gonorrhea	58306	371	6.4	3.8	2.6*
Gonorrhea	342	5	14.6	5.8	8.8*
Family History of Hearing Loss					
No	56,550	342	6.0*	3.6*	2.5
Yes	985	13	13.2*	9.1*	4.1

Table 43a (continued)
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Demographics of Mother, 2016-2020

	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Payment Source					
Medicaid	17,642	159	9.0*	4.1*	4.9*
Private Insurance	35,570	171	4.8*	3.3*	1.5*
Self-Pay	1,747	19	10.9*	8.0*	2.9*
Indian Health Service	1,239	14	11.3*	7.3*	4.0*
Champus/Tricare	1,832	7	3.8*	2.2*	1.6*
Other Government	228	3	13.2*	8.8*	4.4*
Other	144	1	6.9*	6.9*	0.0*

Note: *The Chi-square statistic is significant at the 0.05 level.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 43b
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Previous Pregnancy History, 2016-2020

	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Number of Living Children					
0	19,306	114	5.9*	4.0	1.9*
1	17,918	110	6.1*	4.1	2.1*
2	11,373	63	5.5*	3.0	2.5*
3	5,527	44	8.0*	3.8	4.2*
4+	4,552	45	10.0*	3.7	6.2*
Number of Dead Children					
0	57,844	360	6.2*	3.6*	2.7
1+	810	16	19.8*	19.8*	0.0
Number of Previous Terminations					
0	41,505	226	5.4*	3.2*	2.3*
1	11,569	87	7.5*	4.8*	2.7*
2+	5,575	64	11.5*	6.3*	5.2*
Number of Previous C-Sections					
0	50,487	312	6.2*	3.8	2.4*
1	5,258	34	6.5*	3.4	3.0*
2+	2,893	29	10.0*	4.5	5.5*
Number of Previous Pregnancies					
0	15,845	82	5.2*	3.2	2.0*
1	15,223	89	5.8*	4.0	1.8*
2	11,454	57	5.0*	3.1	1.8*
3	7,105	64	9.0*	5.1	3.9*
4	4,047	29	7.2*	3.0	4.2*
5+	4,959	54	10.9*	5.0	5.8*
Previous Pre-Term Infant					
No	56,540	339	6.0*	3.5*	2.5*
Yes	2,102	36	17.1*	10.5*	6.7*
Pre-Pregnancy Hypertension					
No	57,795	367	6.4	3.7*	2.6
Yes	847	8	9.4	8.3*	1.2
Other Poor Previous Pregnancy Outcomes					
No	55,639	334	6.0*	3.5*	2.5*
Yes	2,626	38	14.5*	9.5*	5.0*
Hepatitis B					
No	58,546	373	6.4*	3.8	2.6*
Yes	102	3	29.4*	9.8	19.6*
Infertility Treatment					
No	57,127	362	6.3*	3.7*	2.6
Yes	1,140	13	11.3*	8.7*	2.6

Note: *The Chi-square statistic is significant at the 0.05 level.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 43c
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Labor and Delivery, 2016-2020

	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Infertility Treatment-Drugs, Insemination					
No	57,801	366	6.3	3.7*	2.6
Yes	839	9	10.7	9.5*	1.2
Tocolysis					
No	58,097	356	6.1*	3.5*	2.6*
Yes	571	21	36.8*	29.8*	7.0*
Cervical Cerclage					
No	58,478	366	6.3*	3.7*	2.6*
Yes	190	11	57.9*	47.4*	10.5*
Premature Rupture of Membranes					
No	56,690	315	5.6*	3.1*	2.5*
Yes	1,969	61	31.0*	24.4*	6.6*
Antibiotics Received by the Mother During Labor					
No	42,273	225	5.3*	3.2*	2.1*
Yes	16,387	153	9.3*	5.3*	4.0*
Non-Vertex Presentation					
No	55,622	304	5.5*	2.8*	2.6
Yes	2,664	71	26.7*	24.0*	2.6
Steroids for Fetal Lung Maturation Received by the Mother Prior to Delivery					
No	54,650	295	5.4*	3.3*	2.1*
Yes	4,010	83	20.7*	11.5*	9.2*
Clinical Chorioamnionitis Diagnosed During Labor – Maternal Temp >=38°C					
No	57,934	361	6.2*	3.6*	2.7
Yes	726	17	23.4*	23.4*	0.0
Epidural or Spinal Anesthesia During Labor					
No	15,816	146	9.2*	6.8*	2.4
Yes	32,749	127	3.9*	1.6*	2.3
Fetal Presentation					
Cephalic	55,699	294	5.3*	2.7*	2.5
Breech	2,348	71	30.2*	27.3*	3.0
Method of Delivery					
Vaginal	42,460	233	5.5*	3.2*	2.3
Vaginal after previous C-section	1,689	19	11.2*	8.3*	3.0
Primary C-section	8,036	79	9.8*	6.6*	3.2
Repeat C-section	6,466	44	6.8*	2.6*	4.2
Maternal Transfusion					
No	58,411	373	6.4*	3.8*	2.6
Yes	247	5	20.2*	16.2*	4.0
Unplanned Operating Procedure Following Delivery					
No	58,462	369	6.3*	3.7*	2.6*
Yes	196	9	45.9*	35.7*	10.2*

Note: *The Chi-square statistic is significant at the 0.05 level.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 43d
South Dakota Resident Infant Mortality Rates by Post Delivery Conditions, 2016-2020

	Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Postneonatal Mortality Rate
Five Minute APGAR Score					
0-7	2,481	208	83.8*	73.8*	10.1*
8	5,549	38	6.8*	2.2*	4.7*
9	4,761	114	2.4*	0.4*	2.0*
10	2,768	7	2.5*	0.4*	2.2*
Ten Minute APGAR Score					
0-2	124	107	862.9*	862.9*	0.0
3-7	391	39	99.7*	92.1*	7.7
8-10	207	6	29.0*	19.3*	9.7
Plurality					
1	56,588	336	5.9*	3.4*	2.6
2+	2,099	42	20.0*	15.7*	4.3
Breastfeeding at the Time of Discharge					
No	11,236	96	8.5*	2.8*	5.8*
Yes	47,017	108	2.3*	0.4*	1.9*
Assisted Ventilation Required Immediately Following Delivery					
No	55,081	259	4.7*	2.6*	2.1*
Yes	3,596	118	32.8*	22.8*	10.0*
Assisted Ventilation for More than Six Hours					
No	57,188	306	5.4*	3.1*	2.2*
Yes	1,489	71	47.7*	30.2*	17.5*
Neonatal Intensive Care Unit Admission					
No	52,823	250	4.7*	2.9*	1.8*
Yes	5,854	127	21.7*	12.0*	9.7*
Newborn Given Surfactant Replacement Therapy					
No	58,264	222	5.7*	3.3*	2.5*
Yes	413	44	106.5*	79.9*	26.6*
Antibiotics Received by the Newborn for Suspected Neonatal Sepsis					
No	56,168	319	5.7*	3.3*	2.4*
Yes	2,509	58	23.1*	14.7*	8.4*

Note: *The Chi-square statistic is significant at the 0.05 level.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Mortality

An Overview: 2020

Total South Dakota Resident Deaths	9,857
Crude Death Rates per 100,000 Population	
South Dakota	1,104.2
United States (2019)	869.7
Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population	
South Dakota	867.4
United States (2019)	715.2

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:

white, non-Hispanic
American Indian, non-Hispanic

The remaining categories (Black, non-Hispanic; Asian, non-Hispanic; Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic; Multi-Racial, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic) are included in the totals but are not shown specifically in any tables.

Table 44, below, displays the deaths, crude death rates, and age-adjusted death rates for the United States and South Dakota residents for the past 17 years.

October, November, and December of 2020 had the 4th, 1st, and 2nd highest respective death rates for any month in South Dakota since 1960. The 3rd highest monthly death rate was in June of 1972 when the Rapid City flood occurred. **The death rate in 2020 was the second highest annual death rate since death data was first gathered in 1906.** The highest annual death rate ever in South Dakota was in 1918.

Table 44
Resident Deaths, Crude Death Rates, and Age-Adjusted Death Rates, South Dakota and United States, 2004-2020

Year	United States			South Dakota		
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate
2020	NA*	NA*	NA*	9,857	1,104.2	867.4
2019	2,854,838	869.7	715.2	8,273	935.2	739.6
2018	2,839,205	867.8	723.6	7,971	903.5	715.7
2017	2,813,503	863.8	731.9	7,991	918.9	736.1
2016	2,744,248	849.3	728.8	7,838	905.7	718.6
2015	2,712,630	844.0	733.1	7,724	899.7	714.9
2014	2,626,418	823.7	724.6	7,500	879.1	709.9
2013	2,596,993	821.5	731.9	7,079	837.9	677.4
2012	2,543,279	810.2	732.8	7,283	873.9	706.8
2011	2,515,458	807.3	741.3	7,271	882.3	716.1
2010	2,468,435	799.5	747.0	7,087	870.4	713.4
2009	2,437,163	794.5	749.6	6,913	851.1	688.6
2008	2,471,984	813.0	758.3	7,056	877.0	712.1
2007	2,423,712	803.6	760.2	6,800	853.2	695.1
2006	2,426,264	810.4	776.5	7,038	892.6	732.6
2005	2,448,017	825.9	798.8	7,074	906.8	758.0
2004	2,397,615	816.5	800.8	6,811	879.7	742.3

Note: *U.S. 2020 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 2020 for South Dakota residents were heart disease, cancer, COVID-19, unintentional injuries, and Alzheimer's disease.

Heart disease remained the leading cause of death in South Dakota accounting for 18.5 percent of South Dakota's 2020 resident deaths. Acute myocardial infarction was the leading cause of heart disease deaths during the year, accounting for 33.4 percent of heart disease deaths.

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in 2020 and accounted for 17.5 percent of South Dakota resident deaths.

COVID-19 was the third leading cause of death in 2020 and accounted for 15.2 percent of South Dakota resident deaths.

Unintentional injuries were the fourth leading cause of death and accounted for 5.8 percent of 2020 South Dakota resident deaths. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 26.9 percent of deaths due to unintentional injury.

Alzheimer's disease was the fifth leading cause of death accounting for 5.0 percent of all South Dakota resident deaths in 2020.

Table 45
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death Due to Unintentional Injuries, 2016-2020

		Year of Death				
	Total	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Deaths	**2,573**	**503**	**537**	**452**	**512**	**569**
Motor Vehicle Accidents	**740**	**135**	**166**	**156**	**130**	**153**
Car (V40-V49)	293	48	64	74	51	56
Pick-Up or Van (V50-V59)	126	28	25	19	28	26
Pedestrian (V01-V09)	80	15	16	21	11	17
Motorcycle (V20-V29)	72	14	13	14	13	18
All-Terrain Vehicle (V86)	41	9	5	8	6	13
Heavy Transport Vehicle (V60-V69)	15	3	6	3	1	2
All Other Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	0	1	3	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accident with Unspecified Details	107	18	36	14	19	20
Other Causes of Death Due to Unintentional Injury	**1,833**	**368**	**371**	**296**	**382**	**416**
Falls (W00-W19)	950	185	196	149	203	217
Accidental Poisoning (X40-X49)	378	67	70	57	86	98
Accidental Threats to Breathing (excl. drowning) (W75-W84)	122	27	28	21	21	25
Exposure to Smoke, Fire, and Flames (X00-X09)	59	10	19	8	11	11
Exposure to Excessive Natural Cold (X31)	58	14	13	13	10	8
Accidental Drowning and Submersion (W65-W74, V90, V92)	57	10	8	11	14	14
Accidental Discharge of Firearms (W32-W34)	19	5	2	7	0	5
Explosion (W35-W40)	14	7	0	1	3	3
Air Transport Accidents (V95.0-V95.3, V95.8-V95.9, & V96-V97)	11	3	1	3	2	2
Contact with Agricultural Machinery (W30)	11	2	3	5	0	1
Struck by Thrown, Projected, or Falling Object (W20)	9	2	1	2	0	4
Exposure to Excessive Natural Heat (X30)	6	1	2	0	0	3
Exposure to Electric Current (W85-W87)	5	2	1	0	1	1
Pedestrian Injured in Collision with Train (V05)	5	0	2	2	1	0
All Other Causes of Uninentional Injury	129	33	25	17	30	24

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

Unintentional Injuries

Table 45, on the previous page, displays the breakdown of deaths due to unintentional injury, which were the fourth leading cause of deaths among South Dakotans. In 2020, 569 or 5.8 percent of deaths were due to unintentional injuries.

The highest type of motor vehicle death in 2020 was a car with 56 deaths. The highest death in the other causes of death due to unintentional injury in 2020 was falls with 217 deaths.

Table 46, on the next page, lists South Dakota resident leading causes of death for the last five years. Heart disease has been the overall leading cause of death for the past five years.

Cancer has been the second leading cause for the past five years, but was the leading cause in 2017.

Unintentional injuries have been the third leading cause for the past five years and has consistently been either 3rd or 4th every year.

Even though chronic lower respiratory diseases dropped to 6th in 2020, it remained the 4th leading cause over the past five years.

Alzheimer's disease has been the 5th leading causes over the past five years and has consistently been 4th or 5th each year.

Table 46
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death, 2016-2020

Cause of Death	Total			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%	Rank	Deaths	%
South Dakota (All Deaths)		41,930	100		7,838	100		7,991	100		7,971	100		8,273	100		9,857	100
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	1	8,896	21.2	1	1,732	22.1	2	1,708	21.4	1	1,797	22.5	1	1,840	22.2	1	1,819	18.5
Cancer (C00-C97)	2	8,504	20.3	2	1,691	21.6	1	1,717	21.5	2	1,632	20.5	2	1,736	21.0	2	1,728	17.5
Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	3	2,573	6.1	3	503	6.4	3	537	6.7	4	452	5.7	4	512	6.2	4	569	5.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	4	2,380	5.7	5	427	5.4	4	505	6.3	3	498	6.2	3	521	6.3	6	429	4.4
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	5	2,314	5.5	4	449	5.7	5	444	5.6	5	437	5.5	5	496	6.0	5	488	5.0
Stroke (I60-I69)	6	2,016	4.8	6	420	5.4	6	410	5.1	6	387	4.9	6	373	4.5	7	426	4.3
COVID-19 (U07)	7	1,497	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	1,497	15.2
Diabetes (E10-E14)	8	1,383	3.3	7	253	3.2	7	262	3.3	7	252	3.2	7	287	3.5	8	329	3.3
Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)	9	989	2.4	8	195	2.5	8	217	2.7	8	246	3.1	8	189	2.3	*	*	*
Suicide (U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)	10	891	2.1	9	161	2.1	9	192	2.4	10	168	2.1	9	185	2.2	10	185	1.9
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 & K73-K74)	*	*	*	10	158	2.0	10	152	1.9	9	185	2.3	10	154	1.9	9	235	2.4
All Other Causes	-	10,487	25.0	-	1,849	23.6	-	1,847	23.1	-	1,917	24.0	-	1,980	23.9		2,152	21.8

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 the given year.
Due to rounding disease-specific percentages may not sum to 100.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 47
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death by Race, 2020

Cause of Death	All Races					White, Non-Hispanic					American Indian, Non-Hispanic				
	Rank	Deaths	%	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate	Rank	Deaths	%	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate	Rank	Deaths	%	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate
South Dakota (All Deaths)		**9,857**	**100**	**1,104.2**	**867.4**		**8,513**	**100**	**1,175.6**	**786.7**		**1,086**	**100**	**1,487.8**	**2,174.2**
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	1	1,819	18.5	203.8	155.1	1	1,671	19.6	230.8	150.4	3	117	10.8	160.3	258.3
Cancer (C00-C97)	2	1,728	17.5	193.6	147.9	2	1,589	18.7	219.4	146.1	5	101	9.3	138.4	218.5
COVID-19 (U07)	3	1,497	15.2	167.7	127.1	3	1,251	14.7	172.8	110.1	1	206	19.0	282.2	450.0
Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	4	569	5.8	63.7	58.4	5	411	4.8	56.8	45.7	2	122	11.2	167.1	204.3
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	5	488	5.0	54.7	39.7	4	478	5.6	66.0	40.6	*	*	*	*	*
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	6	429	4.4	48.1	36.6	6	406	4.8	56.1	36.8	*	*	*	*	*
Stroke (I60-I69)	7	426	4.3	47.7	35.4	7	388	4.6	53.6	33.7	8	31	2.9	42.5	78.1
Diabetes (E10-E14)	8	329	3.3	36.9	29.2	8	237	2.8	32.7	21.7	6	82	7.6	112.3	166.2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 & K73-K74)	9	235	2.4	26.3	25.4	10(tie)	119	1.4	16.4	13.0	4	109	10.0	149.3	190.2
Suicide (U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)	10	185	1.9	20.7	20.9	9	127	1.5	17.5	16.8	7	42	3.9	57.5	55.2
Dementia (Unspecified Type) (F03)	*	*	*	*	*	10(tie)	119	1.4	16.4	10.1	*	*	*	*	*
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	29	2.7	39.7	41.9
Septicemia (A40-A41)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	21	1.9	28.8	37.9
All Other Causes	-	2,152	21.8	-	-	-	1,717	20.2	-	-	-	226	20.8	-	-

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 the given race.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Race

Table 47, 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 2020, 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 greatly by rank. For example, Alzheimer's Disease was the fourth leading cause of death for whites, but wasn't even in the top ten for American Indians. At the same time, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was the fourth leading cause for American Indians, but was only tied for 10th for whites.

Heart disease was the leading cause of death for whites, while COVID-19 was the leading cause for American Indians.

Alzheimer's disease, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and dementia were all in the top ten for whites, but not for American Indians. Homicide and septicemia were both in the top ten for American Indians, but not for whites.

Gender

Table 48, 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 2020, patterns for the 10 leading causes of death in South Dakota also varied by gender. Nine of the 10 leading causes were the same for South Dakota's men and women, but they differed in rank. For example, unintentional injuries was the fourth leading cause for men, but only the sixth leading cause for women. Likewise, Alzheimer's disease was the fourth leading cause for women, but only the eighth leading cause for men.

Heart disease was the leading cause of death for men, but cancer was the leading cause for women.

Suicide was among the 10 leading causes of death for South Dakota's men, but not for women. At the same time, influenza and pneumonia, and dementia were both in the top ten for women, but not for men.

Table 48
South Dakota Resident Leading Causes of Death by Gender, 2020

Cause of Death	Total					Male					Female				
	Rank	Deaths	%	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate	Rank	Deaths	%	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate	Rank	Deaths	%	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate
South Dakota (All Deaths)		**9,857**	**100**	**1,104.2**	**867.4**		**5,252**	**100**	**1,165.4**	**1,059.7**		**4,605**	**100**	**1,041.7**	**706.6**
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	1	1,819	18.5	203.8	155.1	1	1,045	19.9	231.9	206.5	2	774	16.8	175.1	109.6
Cancer (C00-C97)	2	1,728	17.5	193.6	147.9	2	907	17.3	201.3	173.2	1	821	17.8	185.7	130.5
COVID-19 (U07)	3	1,497	15.2	167.7	127.1	3	796	15.2	176.6	160.9	3	701	15.2	158.6	102.2
Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	4	569	5.8	63.7	58.4	4	362	6.9	80.3	77.9	6	207	4.5	46.8	38.7
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	5	488	5.0	54.7	39.7	8	165	3.1	36.6	35.8	4	323	7.0	73.1	42.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	6	429	4.4	48.1	36.6	5	225	4.3	49.9	44.7	7	204	4.4	46.1	31.3
Stroke (I60-I69)	7	426	4.3	47.7	35.4	6	190	3.6	42.2	37.7	5	236	5.1	53.4	32.7
Diabetes (E10-E14)	8	329	3.3	36.9	29.2	7	175	3.3	38.8	34.7	8	154	3.3	34.8	24.2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 & K73-K74)	9	235	2.4	26.3	25.4	10	143	2.7	31.7	30.4	9	92	2.0	20.8	20.2
Suicide (U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)	10	185	1.9	20.7	20.9	9	148	2.8	32.8	32.5	*	*	*	*	*
Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10-Tie	79	1.7	17.9	12.1
Dementia (Unspecified Type) (F03)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10-Tie	79	1.7	17.9	10.3
All Other Causes	-	2,152	21.8	-	-	-	1,096	20.9	-	-	-	935	20.3	-	-

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

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Table 49
South Dakota Resident Five Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, 2016-2020
Deaths per Year

Rank	All Ages	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90 & over
1	Heart Disease 1,779	Unintentional Injuries 13	Unintentional Injuries 24	Unintentional Injuries 58	Unintentional Injuries 54	Heart Disease 47	Cancer 169	Cancer 394	Cancer 477	Heart Disease 506	Heart Disease 468
2	Cancer 1,701	Homicide 2	Suicide 23	Suicide 39	Suicide 31	Cancer 46	Heart Disease 125	Heart Disease 273	Heart Disease 339	COVID-19 (2020) 478	COVID-19 (2020) 365
3	Unintentional Injuries 515	Cancer 2	Homicide 3	Homicide 9	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 21	Unintentional Injuries 45	COVID-19 (2020) 79	COVID-19 (2020) 200	COVID-19 (2020) 333	Cancer 432	Alzheimer's Disease 213
4	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases 476	Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities 2	Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities 2	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 6	Heart Disease 16	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 32	Unintentional Injuries 57	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 70	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 140	Alzheimer's Disease 195	Cancer 159
5	Alzheimer's Disease 463	Viral Infection of Unspecified Site 1	Cancer 1	Heart Disease 5	Cancer 15	Suicide 25	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis 52	Unintentional Injuries 55	Stroke 70	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 162	Stroke 120

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

Age

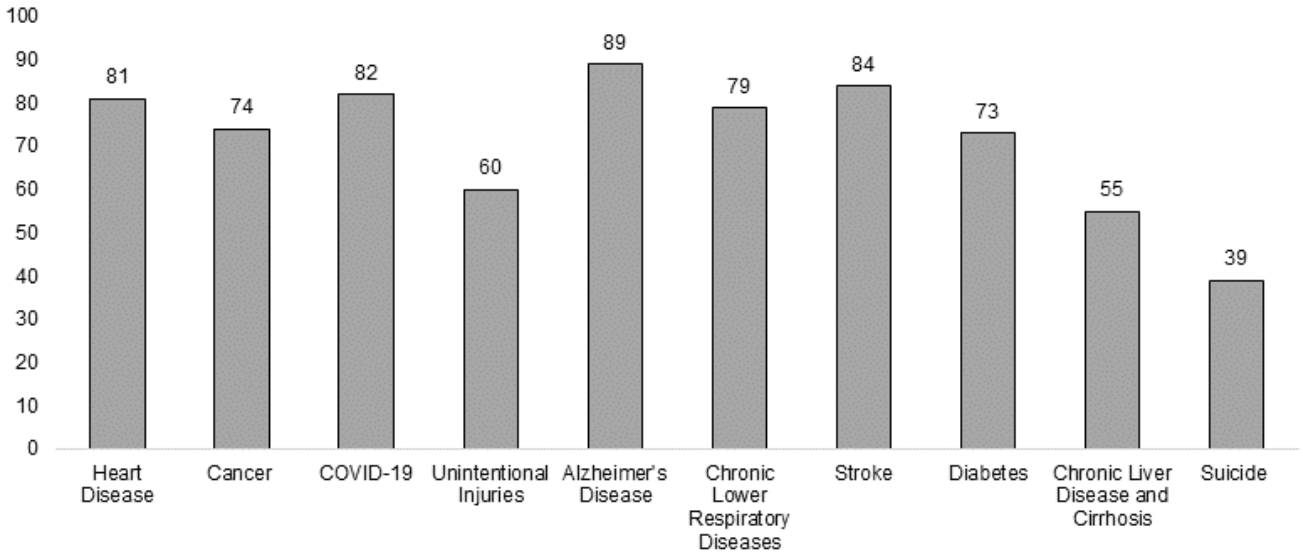
Table 49, on the previous page, lists the five leading causes of death by age group for the last five years combined. Excluding infants, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for South Dakotans through age 39.

Oddly, heart disease was the leading cause of death for persons 40-49 over the past five years. The leading cause of death for persons 50-79 was cancer. Heart disease was the leading cause of death for persons aged 80 and older.

Median Age

Figure 8, below, presents data on the median age at death for the 10 leading causes of death for South Dakota residents in 2020. The median age for the 10 leading causes of death in 2020 ranged from 39 for suicide to 89 for Alzheimer's Disease.

Figure 8
Median Age at Death for South Dakota Residents for the Leading Causes of Death, 2020



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

Table 50, below, shows the median age at death for the given years by race and gender. When looking at race, American Indians have a much lower median age at death at 60, while whites' median age at death was 81. The median age at death for males was 75, while females was 82.

Table 50
Median Age at Death for South Dakota Residents by Race, Gender and Year of Death, 2005-2020

Year of Death	Total Median Age	White, non-Hispanic	American Indian, non-Hispanic	Male	Female
2020	79	81	60	75	82
2015	80	81	56	76	83
2010	80	81	58	77	84
2005	80	81	58	76	83

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

Table 51, below, shows the median age at death for South Dakota residents for the leading causes of death by race and gender. In 2020, the median age at death for whites ranged from 49 for suicide to 90 for dementia. The range for American Indians was 24 for suicides to 74 for stroke. For males the range in 2020 was 41 for suicide to 87 for Alzheimer's disease. The range for females was 55 for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis to 90 for Alzheimer's disease and dementia.

Table 51
Median Age at Death for South Dakota Residents for the Leading Causes of Death by Race and Gender, 2020

Cause of Death	Median Age at Death in Years				
	All	Race		Gender	
	Total Deaths	White, non-Hispanic	American Indian, non-Hispanic	Male	Female
South Dakota (All Deaths)	**79**	**81**	**60**	**75**	**82**
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	81	82	64	76	87
Cancer (C00-C97)	74	75	69	74	74
COVID-19 (U07)	82	84	67	80	84
Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	60	70	40	57	74
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	89	89	*	87	90
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	79	79	*	79	79
Stroke (I60-I69)	84	85	74	81	87
Diabetes (E10-E14)	73	79	62	70	78
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 & K73-K74)	55	59	48	55	55
Suicide (U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)	39	49	24	41	*
Influenza and Pneumonia (J09-J18)	*	*	*	*	84
Dementia (Unspecified Type) (F03)	*	90	*	*	90
Homicide (X85-Y09, Y87.1)	*	*	31	*	*
Septicemia (A40-A41)	*	*	54	*	*

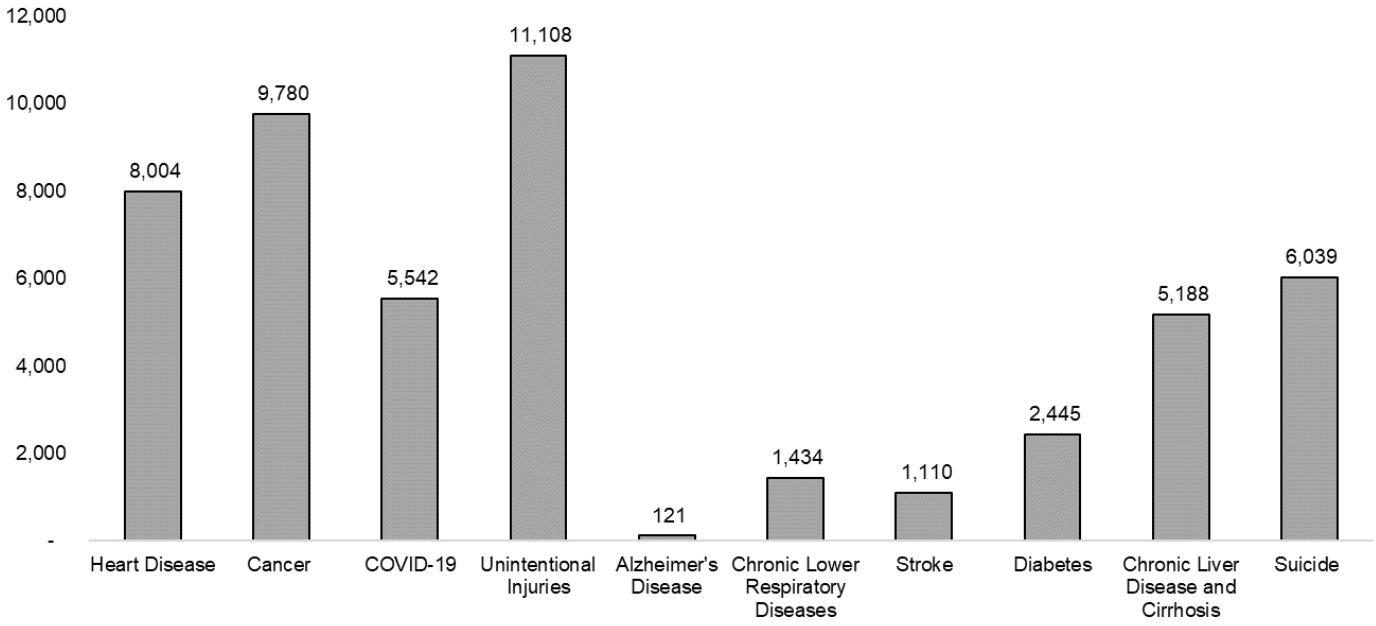
Note: Letter / number combinations following cause of death are ICD-10 codes.
*This cause was not one of the 10 leading causes of death for this race or gender.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Years of Potential Life Lost

Figure 9, on the next page, depicts the years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 for each of these causes.

In 2020, unintentional injuries led in YPLL with 11,108 followed by cancer with 9,780 years of potential life lost.

Figure 9
South Dakota Resident Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 for the Leading Causes of Death, 2020

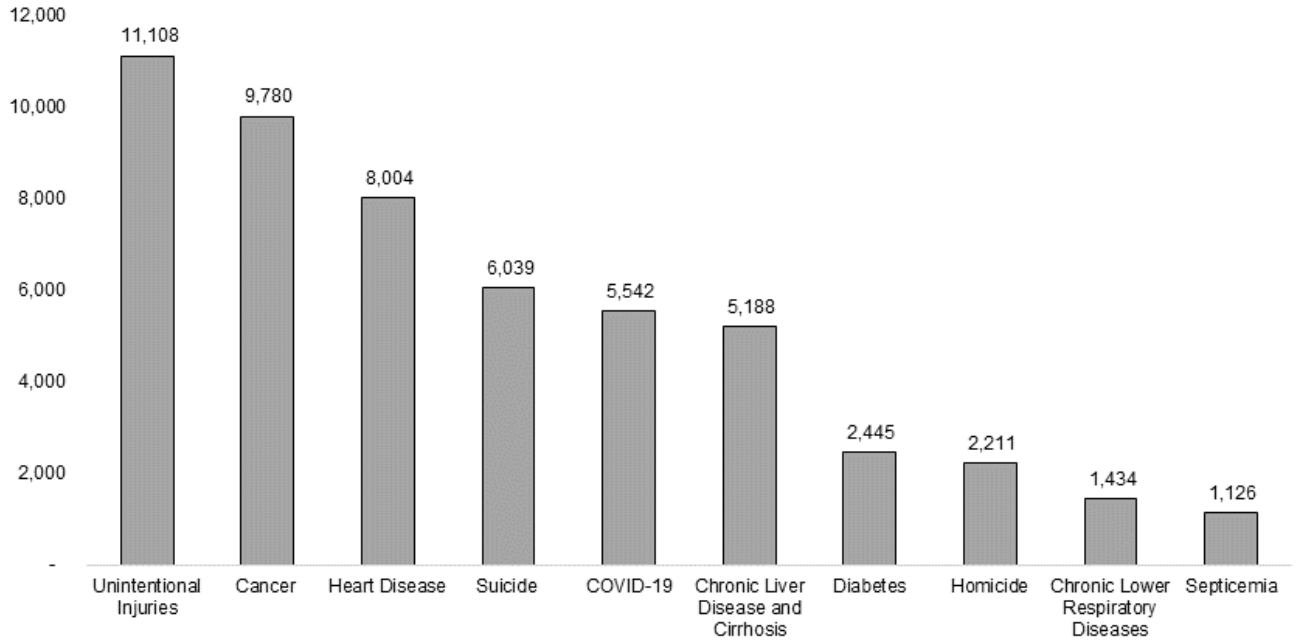


Note: Chart excludes infant deaths.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 10, below, shows the causes of death with the highest number of years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75.

Homicide and septicemia are in the top ten with regard to YPLL even though they are not in the top ten with regard to the number of deaths only.

Figure 10
South Dakota Resident Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 for the Leading Causes of Death (in Descending Order), 2020



Note: Chart excludes infant deaths
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Place of Death

Table 52, below, displays the 10 leading causes of death by the place where death occurred in 2020.

Overall, nursing home, long term care, and hospice facility had the highest occurrence of deaths with 39.6 percent. Hospital followed closely with 33.2 percent.

Table 52
South Dakota Resident Deaths by Cause of Death and Place of Death, 2020

	Nursing Home/Long Term Care/Hospice Facility		Hospital		Residence		All Other Reported Entries		Unknown	
Cause of Death	**Num**	**%**	**Num**	**%**	**Num**	**%**	**Num**	**%**	**Num**	**%**
South Dakota (All Deaths)	**3,894**	**39.6**	**3,265**	**33.2**	**2,230**	**22.7**	**436**	**4.4**	**32**	**-**
Heart Disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	588	32.4	533	29.4	636	35.0	58	3.2	4	-
Cancer (C00-C97)	674	39.2	349	20.3	638	37.1	60	3.5	7	-
COVID-19 (U07)	659	44.1	779	52.1	50	3.3	8	0.5	1	-
Unintentional Injuries (V01-X59, Y85-Y86)	98	17.5	204	36.4	93	16.6	165	29.5	9	-
Alzheimer's Disease (G30)	426	87.5	20	4.1	37	7.6	4	0.8	1	-
Chronic Lower Resiratory Diseases (J40-J47)	172	40.2	120	28.0	119	27.8	17	4.0	1	-
Stroke (I60-I69)	229	53.8	147	34.5	44	10.3	6	1.4	0	-
Diabetes (E10-E14)	122	37.1	90	27.4	99	30.1	18	5.5	0	-
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis (K70 & K73-K74)	46	19.6	119	50.6	61	26.0	9	3.8	0	-
Suicide (U03, X60-X84, Y87.0)	3	1.6	36	19.6	112	60.9	33	17.9	1	-
All Other Causes	877	40.9	868	40.5	341	15.9	58	2.7	8	-

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 1,608 deaths, or 17.9 percent, the certifier indicated "yes" or "probably" that tobacco use contributed to the death. Conversely, on 5,133 deaths, or 57.2 percent, the certifier indicated that tobacco use did not contribute to the death.

In the remaining 2,225 deaths, or 24.8 percent, the certifier was unsure if tobacco use contributed to the death.

Table 53, below, displays the 10 leading causes of natural death where the certifier said "yes" or "probably" that tobacco use contributed to the death.

Tobacco use contributed to death in 71.2 percent, or 265 out of the 372 trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer deaths in 2020. In 62.5 percent, or 268 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 Natural Death as They Relate to Tobacco Use, 2020
(Did Tobacco Use Contribute to Death)

Cause of Death	Yes/Probably		Total Natural Deaths	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**1,608**	**17.9**	**8,966**	**100**
Cancer (C00-C97)	**491**	**28.4**	**1,727**	**100**
Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer (C33-C34)	265	71.2	372	100
Colorectal cancer (C18-C21)	25	15.9	157	100
Esophagus cancer (C15)	20	41.7	48	100
Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx cancer (C00-C14)	20	69.0	29	100
Pancreas cancer (C25)	19	14.8	128	100
Liver cancer (C22)	14	16.3	86	100
Heart disease (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51)	**312**	**17.2**	**1,818**	**100**
Acute myocardial infarction (I21-I22)	107	17.6	608	100
Atherosclerotic heart disease (I25.1)	80	20.3	394	100
Hypertensive heart disease (I11)	23	13.5	171	100
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, so described (I25.0)	17	23.0	74	100
Heart failure (I50)	15	15.2	99	100
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47)	**268**	**62.5**	**429**	100
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, unspecified (J44.9)	190	64.2	296	100
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute lower respiratory infection (J44.0)	36	58.1	62	100
Emphysema (J43)	18	72.0	25	100
COVID-19 (U07)	**151**	**10.1**	**1,497**	**100**
Stroke (I60-I69)	**54**	**12.7**	**425**	**100**
Diabetes (E10-E14)	**51**	**15.5**	**329**	**100**
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70 & K73-K74)	**35**	**14.9**	**235**	**100**
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	32	16.2	198	100
Hypertension (I10, I12, I15)	**18**	**14.2**	**127**	**100**
Alzheimer's disease (G30)	**16**	**3.3**	**488**	**100**
Septicemia (A40-A41)	**14**	**13.5**	**104**	**100**

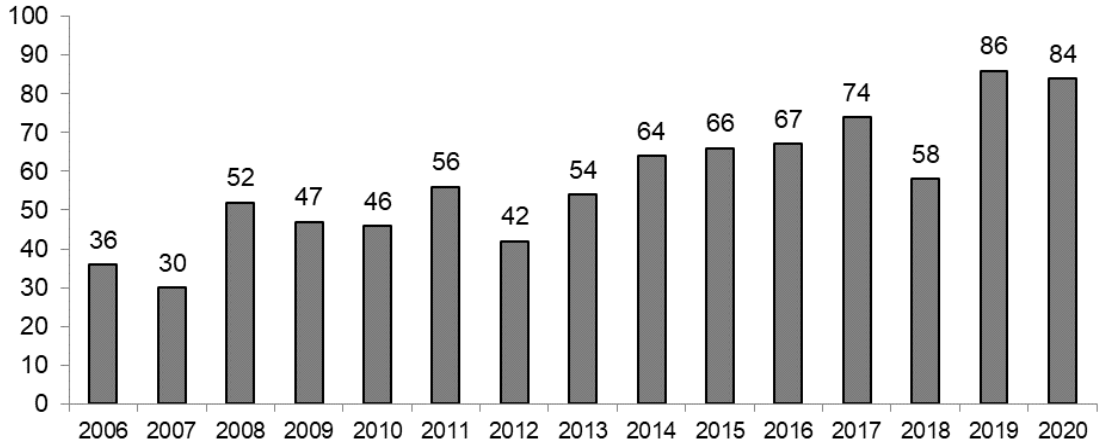
Note: Table does not include infant deaths.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Drug Overdose Deaths

Figures 11-16 And Tables 54-59 on the following pages break down the drug overdose deaths for South Dakota residents for the past 15 years by the manner of death, year of death, and type of drug.

As shown in Figure 11 , there were 84 drug overdose deaths in 2020, down from 86 drug overdose deaths in 2019. Table 54, below that, shows that of the 84 drug overdose deaths in 2020, 70 deaths were unintentional, 10 deaths were suicides, one death was a homicide, and three deaths where the intent was undetermined. The definition of drug overdose deaths is located in the back of this report within the Technical Notes section.

Figure 11
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdoses, 2006-2020



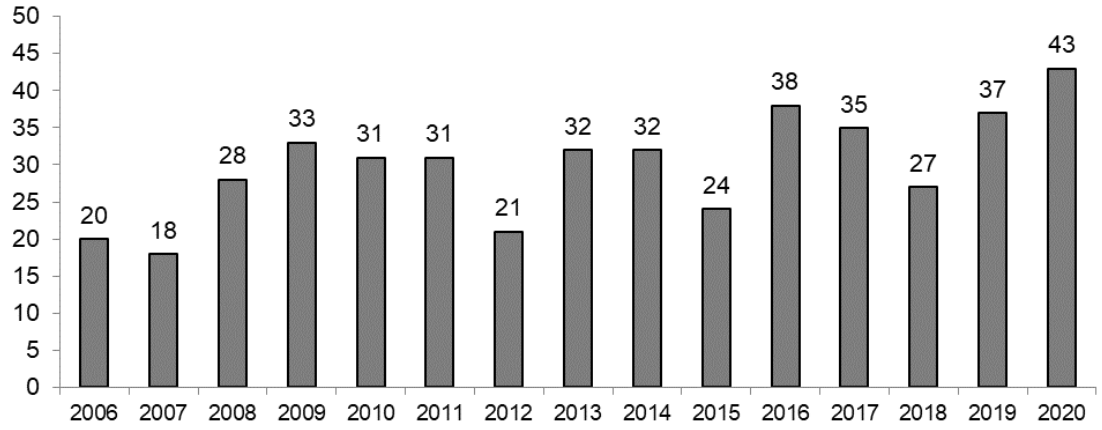
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 54
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for All Drugs, 2006-2020

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	36	30	52	47	46	56	42	54	64	66	67	74	58	86	84
Unintentional	21	15	30	26	19	41	24	34	46	44	52	54	43	71	70
Suicide	12	8	13	12	16	11	11	15	12	19	12	18	11	10	10
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Undetermined Intent	3	7	9	8	11	4	7	4	6	3	2	2	4	5	3

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

Figure 12
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to All Opioid Poisoning, 2006-2020



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, 2006-2020

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	20	18	28	33	31	31	21	32	32	24	38	35	27	37	43
Unintentional	15	9	18	22	15	26	15	21	27	19	31	28	22	32	41
Suicide	3	3	4	6	8	3	2	9	2	4	6	7	3	3	1
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undetermined Intent	2	6	6	4	8	2	4	2	3	1	1	0	2	2	1

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

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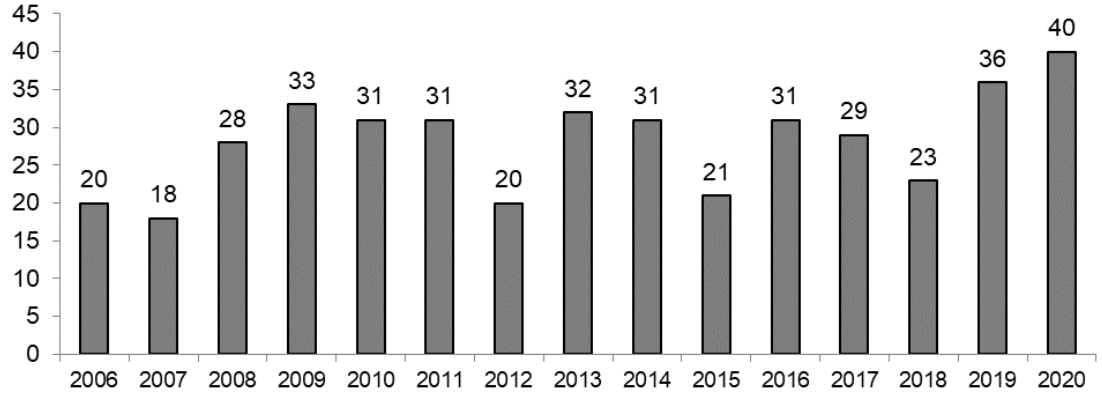
Figure 13
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Prescription Opioid Poisoning, 2006-2020



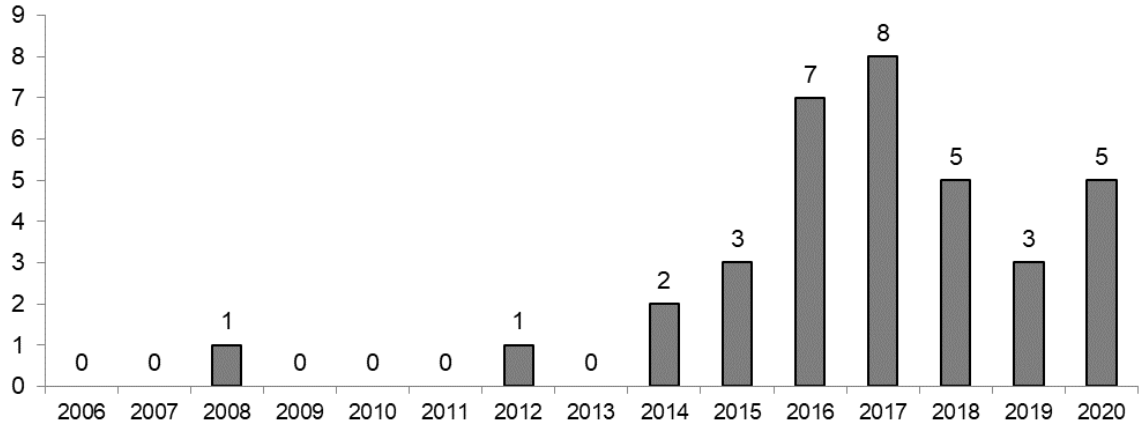
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 56
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for Prescription Opioid Poisoning, 2006-2020

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	20	18	28	33	31	31	20	32	31	21	31	29	23	36	40
Unintentional	15	9	18	22	15	26	14	21	26	16	24	22	19	31	38
Suicide	3	3	4	6	8	3	2	9	2	4	6	7	3	3	1
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undetermined Intent	2	6	6	4	8	2	4	2	3	1	1	0	1	2	1

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

Figure 14
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Illicit Opioid Poisoning, 2006-2020



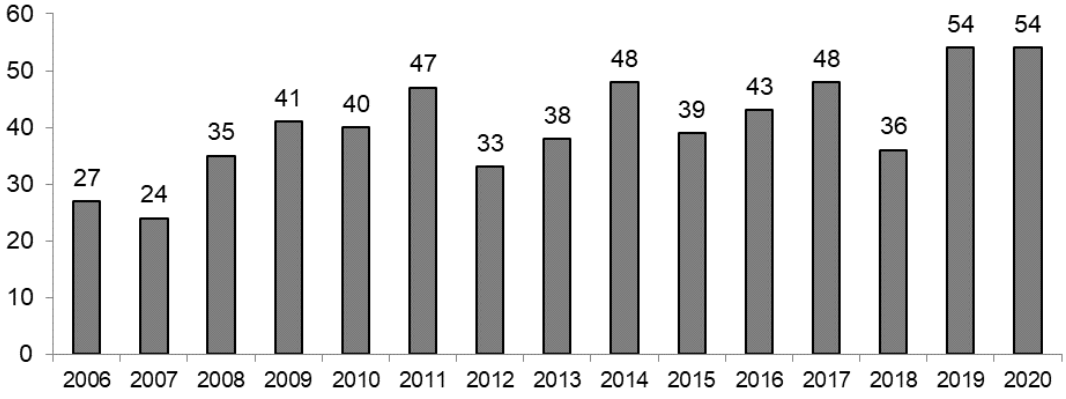
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 57
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for Illicit Opioid Poisoning, 2006-2020

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	7	8	5	3	5
Unintentional	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	7	8	4	3	5
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undetermined Intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

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

Figure 15
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to All Pharmaceutical Poisoning, 2006-2020



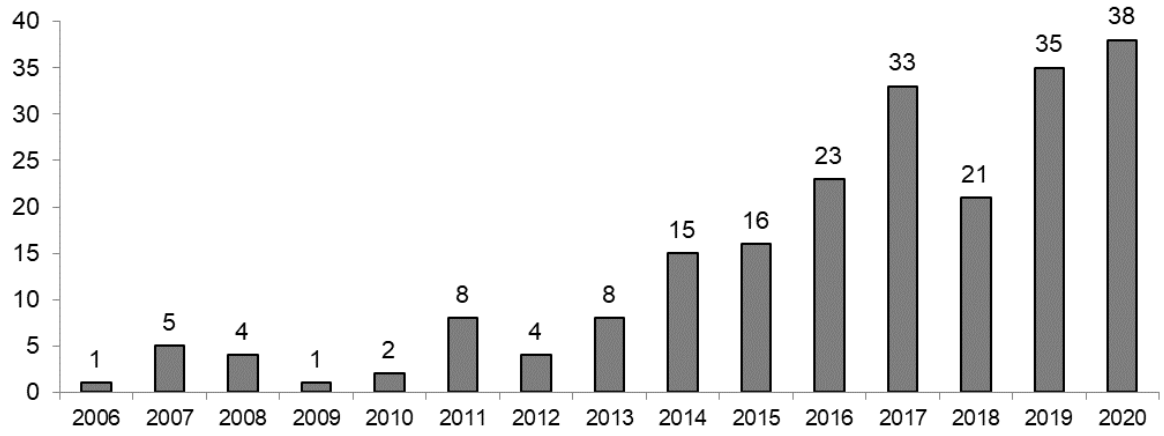
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 58
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Manner of Death and Year of Death for All Pharmaceutical Drug Poisoning, 2006-2020

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	27	24	35	41	40	47	33	38	48	39	43	48	36	54	54
Unintentional	16	10	19	22	16	34	18	24	33	24	31	30	23	40	42
Suicide	9	7	8	11	14	10	10	12	9	12	10	17	11	10	9
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Undetermined Intent	2	7	8	7	10	3	5	2	6	3	1	1	2	4	3

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

Figure 16
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Illicit Drug Poisoning, 2006-2020



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, 2006-2020

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	1	5	4	1	2	8	4	8	15	16	23	33	21	35	38
Unintentional	0	5	3	1	2	7	3	6	14	16	23	31	19	34	35
Suicide	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Undetermined Intent	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2

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

The following tables (60 and 61) show the specific drugs involved in drug overdose deaths for 2020 and for the past 10 years. Out of the 84 total drug deaths in 2020, 30 of those involved methamphetamine and 30 involved fentanyl. Of those 30 involving methamphetamine, 19 listed methamphetamine as the only drug, while the other 11 deaths involved at least one other drug. For fentanyl, 11 of the 30 deaths only involved fentanyl, while the other 19 involved at least one other drug.

The following is an explanation of what is represented with regard to "Drugs Involved" in deaths due to a drug overdose:

- Please note that just because a drug is involved in a drug overdose death doesn't necessarily mean the overdose was due to that specific drug. It just means that drug was mentioned on the death certificate of a drug overdose death. Sometimes we have no way of knowing which drug actually caused the overdose in cases where multiple drugs are listed.
- Please be aware that when more than one drug is "involved" in a drug overdose, each drug is counted separately. For example, if methamphetamine and heroin are both listed on the death certificate, each drug will be counted once even though it's just one death.
- Also, if something like Vicodin, which is a combination of drugs, is listed on the death certificate, each drug will be counted and "involved" in the overdose.
- Analogs of fentanyl are included in the total for fentanyl.

Table 60
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Drugs Involved, 2020

Drugs Involved	Number of Deaths	Number of Specific Drugs Listed on Death Certificate	
		Only Drug Involved	Other Drugs Involved
Methamphetamine	30	19	11
Fentanyl (Includes analogs)	30	11	19
Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet, Percodan)	6	2	4
Heroin	6	2	4
Cocaine (Benzoylecgonine)	5	2	3
Buprenorphine	5	2	3
Kratom (Mitragynine)	5	1	4
Morphine	4	0	4
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	4	1	3
Bupropion (Wellbutrin)	3	2	1
Citalopram (Celexa)	3	1	2
Insulin	3	3	0

Note: ICD -10 Codes: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 61
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Drugs Involved and Year of Death, 2011-2020

Drugs Involved and Number of Specific Drugs on Death Certificate	Total	Year of Death									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Methamphetamine	**157**	**4**	**3**	**9**	**14**	**13**	**18**	**22**	**13**	**31**	**30**
Only Drug Involved	107	2	3	6	10	10	10	12	10	25	19
Other Drugs Involved	50	2	0	3	4	3	8	10	3	6	11
Fentanyl (Includes Analogs)	**106**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**12**	**12**	**23**	**30**
Only Drug Involved	61	3	2	1	4	6	2	6	8	18	11
Other Drugs Involved	45	1	0	1	3	1	5	6	4	5	19
Oxycodone (Oxycontin, Percocet, Percodan)	**63**	**9**	**3**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**9**	**5**	**7**	**4**	**6**
Only Drug Involved	28	2	2	6	5	2	2	2	4	1	2
Other Drugs Involved	35	7	1	4	3	0	7	3	3	3	4
Morphine	**58**	**7**	**6**	**10**	**11**	**1**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**8**	**4**
Only Drug Involved	24	4	5	5	6	0	2	1	0	1	0
Other Drugs Involved	34	3	1	5	5	1	5	2	1	7	4
Hydrocodone (Vicodin)	**52**	**4**	**5**	**9**	**5**	**7**	**10**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**
Only Drug Involved	23	2	3	4	2	3	5	2	1	0	1
Other Drugs Involved	29	2	2	5	3	4	5	2	1	2	3
Heroin	**37**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**6**
Only Drug Involved	14	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	2	1	2
Other Drugs Involved	23	1	0	0	2	2	4	5	3	2	4
Methadone (Methadose)	**34**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**
Only Drug Involved	16	4	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	0	0
Other Drugs Involved	18	5	0	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	0
Cocaine (Benzoylecgonine)	**30**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**8**	**5**	**5**
Only Drug Involved	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	2
Other Drugs Involved	20	2	0	0	0	3	3	2	4	3	3
Amitriptyline	**24**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Only Drug Involved	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other Drugs Involved	18	0	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2

Table 61 (continued)
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Drug Overdose by Drugs Involved and Year of Death, 2011-2020

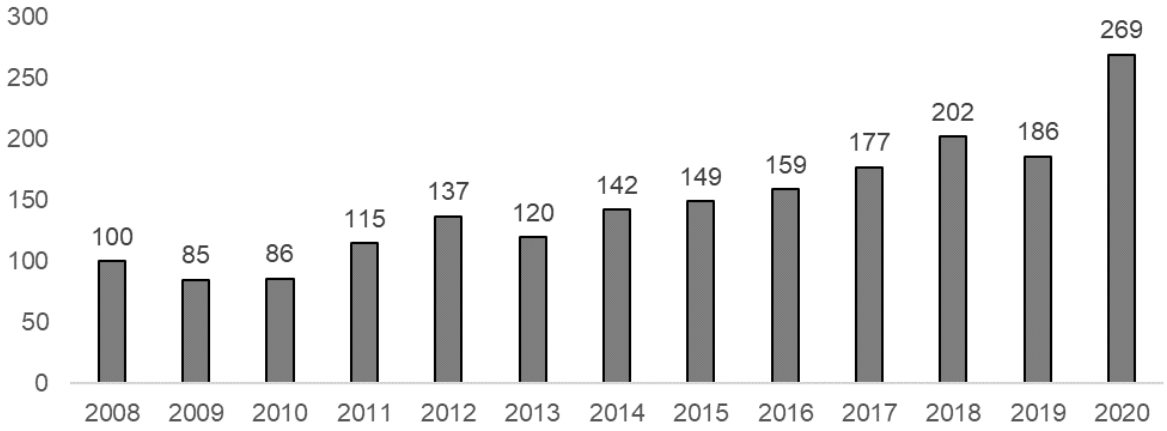
Drugs Involved and Number of Specific Drugs on Death Certificate	Total	Year of Death									
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bupropion (Wellbutrin)	**18**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**3**
Only Drug Involved	**12**	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	4	2
Other Drugs Involved	**6**	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
Diphenhydramine	**18**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**
Only Drug Involved	10	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
Other Drugs Involved	8	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1
Tramadol	**16**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**1**
Only Drug Involved	6	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other Drugs Involved	10	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	1
Citalopram (Celexa)	**15**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Only Drug Involved	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Drugs Involved	13	1	0	2	3	0	0	2	1	2	2
Acetaminophen (Darvocet, Excedrin, Percocet, Tylenol, Vicodin)	**15**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Only Drug Involved	5	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs Involved	10	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2
Alprazolam (Xanax)	**14**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**1**
Only Drug Involved	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs Involved	11	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1
Quetiapine (Seroquel)	**13**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Only Drug Involved	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Other Drugs Involved	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0
Codeine	**11**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Only Drug Involved	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs Involved	10	1	0	2	0	0	3	2	0	1	1
Insulin	**10**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Only Drug Involved	10	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3
Other Drugs Involved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamine (Adderall)	**10**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**
Only Drug Involved	**4**	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Other Drugs Involved	**6**	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Duloxetine (Cymbalta)	**10**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
Only Drug Involved	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Drugs Involved	10	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	1

Note: ICD-10 CODES X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Alcohol-Induced Deaths

Figure 17, below, shows the alcohol-induced deaths for South Dakota residents for the past 13 years. The definition of alcohol-induced deaths is located in the back of this report within the Technical Notes section.

Figure 17
South Dakota Resident Alcohol-Induced Deaths, 2008-2020

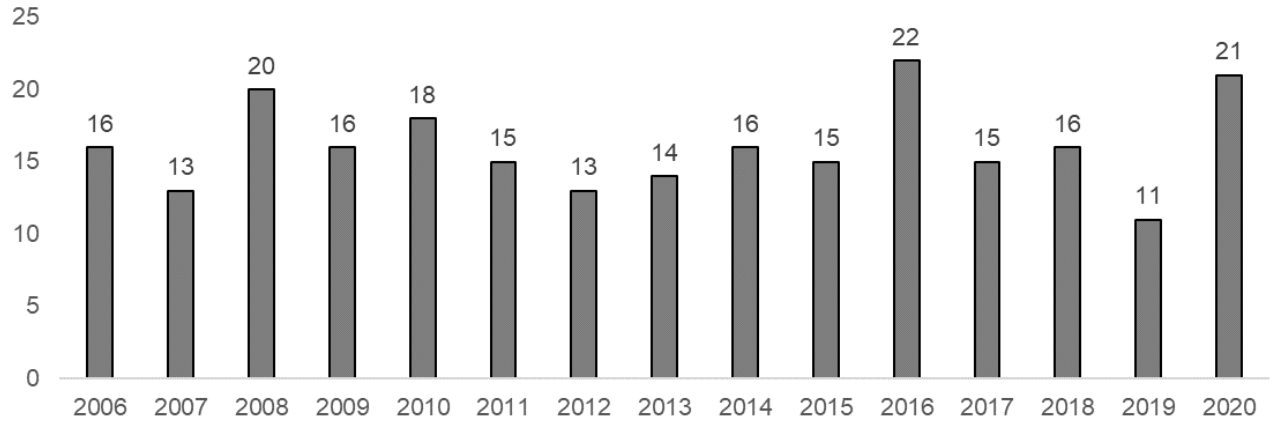


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Farm Accident Deaths

Figure 18, below, shows the number of South Dakota resident deaths due to farm accidents for the past 15 years. The definition of farm accident deaths is located in the back of this report within the Technical Notes section.

Figure 18
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Farm Accidents, 2006-2020



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

Maternal Mortality

Table 62, on the following page, shows maternal mortality deaths for the past 10 years. Specific definitions are located in the notes below the table.

Table 62
South Dakota Resident Deaths Occurring in South Dakota to Women Who Were Pregnant at the Time of Death or Within One Year After Delivery, 2011-2020

Year	Any Death While Pregnant, or Within One Year After Delivery	Pregnancy-Related	Pregnancy Associated, But Not Pregnancy-Related
2020	8	*	*
2019	6	*	*
2018	8	*	*
2017	5	1	4
2016	6	2	4
2015	5	2	3
2014	5	1	4
2013	6	1	5
2012	6	1	5
2011	8	3	5

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Note: Pregnancy-related: Death resulting from: 1) complications of the pregnancy itself, or 2) the chain of events initiated by the pregnancy that led to death, or 3) aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic or pharmacologic effects of the pregnancy that subsequently caused death during pregnancy or within one calendar year of termination of pregnancy, regardless of the duration or anatomical site of pregnancy. This designation comes from the CDC as part of the Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System (PMSS). *--The latest year they have reviewed for South Dakota is 2017.

Pregnancy-associated, but not pregnancy-related: Death of a woman from any cause, while she is pregnant or within one calendar year of termination of pregnancy, regardless of the duration or anatomical site of pregnancy, but not pregnancy related (see above). This designation comes from the CDC as part of the Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System (PMSS). *--The latest year they have reviewed for South Dakota is 2017.

Firearm Deaths

Table 63, below, shows firearm deaths for South Dakota residents for the past 10 years. The definition of firearm deaths is located in the back of this report within the Technical Notes section.

Table 63
South Dakota Resident Deaths Due to Firearms, 2011-2020

Year	Total Firearm Deaths	Manner of Death				
		Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Legal Intervention	Undetermined Intent
2020	120	5	87	27	1	0
2019	113	0	101	10	2	0
2018	117	7	91	16	3	0
2017	102	2	83	12	4	1
2016	107	5	83	14	5	0
2015	95	5	73	14	2	1
2014	90	2	76	9	3	0
2013	79	1	71	5	2	0
2012	84	2	76	6	0	0
2011	71	2	59	6	4	0

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

Method of Disposition

Table 64, below, displays the different methods of disposition for the last 14 years. For the first time ever, the top disposition in 2020 was cremation with 4,733 deaths. The second highest method of disposition in 2020 was burial with 4,552 deaths. Since 2007, cremation has increased from 21.7 percent of all dispositions to 48.0 percent in 2020.

Table 64
South Dakota Resident Deaths by Disposition, 2007-2020

Year	Total Deaths	Type of Disposition									
		Burial		Cremation		Removal from State		Donation		Entombment	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2020	9,857	4,552	46.2	4,733	48.0	512	5.2	43	0.4	17	0.2
2019	8,273	3,920	47.4	3,853	46.6	450	5.4	39	0.5	11	0.1
2018	7,971	3,949	49.5	3,554	44.6	425	5.3	34	0.4	7	0.1
2017	7,991	4,106	51.4	3,315	41.5	512	6.4	46	0.6	9	0.1
2016	7,838	4,145	52.9	3,190	40.7	447	5.7	38	0.5	17	0.2
2015	7,724	4,335	56.1	2,939	38.1	413	5.3	23	0.3	14	0.2
2014	7,500	4,302	57.4	2,738	36.5	398	5.3	40	0.5	15	0.2
2013	7,079	4,146	58.6	2,468	34.9	417	5.9	32	0.5	15	0.2
2012	7,283	4,465	61.3	2,345	32.2	428	5.9	33	0.5	10	0.1
2011	7,271	4,539	62.4	2,211	30.4	472	6.5	33	0.5	10	0.1
2010	7,087	4,548	64.2	2,044	28.8	433	6.1	47	0.7	10	0.1
2009	6,913	4,545	65.7	1,855	26.8	464	6.7	34	0.5	8	0.1
2008	7,056	4,857	68.8	1,662	23.6	485	6.9	35	0.5	9	0.1
2007	6,800	4,775	70.2	1,474	21.7	481	7.1	46	0.7	18	0.3

Note: Failure of deaths to add to the total is due to unknown dispositions.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Leading Causes and Selected Components

Tables 65a-65c, on pages 74 through 76, display South Dakota resident deaths, the crude death rate, and the age-adjusted death rate for 15 leading causes and selected components from 2011 to 2020.

The crude and age-adjusted rates for all causes in 2020 were 1,104.2 and 867.4 respectively, which are up from the crude and age-adjusted rates in 2019 of 935.2 and 739.6, respectively.

Table 65a
South Dakota Resident Deaths for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2011-2020

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Causes	**7,271**	**7,283**	**7,079**	**7,500**	**7,724**	**7,838**	**7,991**	**7,971**	**8,273**	**9,857**
Heart Disease	1,615	1,652	1,617	1,695	1,712	1,732	1,708	1,797	1,840	1,819
Cancer	1,656	1,623	1,574	1,679	1,632	1,691	1,717	1,632	1,736	1,728
Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung	457	434	416	439	424	420	421	396	430	372
Colon, Rectum, and Anus	137	166	169	186	168	163	158	169	153	157
Pancreas	95	105	109	118	109	128	124	116	142	128
Female Breast	122	107	108	100	104	109	102	112	106	115
Prostate	88	75	76	75	90	107	71	92	86	95
Leukemia	77	68	89	90	66	61	62	58	73	88
COVID-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,497
Unintentional Injuries	407	417	424	461	467	503	537	452	512	569
Motor Vehicle Accidents	99	142	149	151	143	135	166	156	130	153
Alzheimer's Disease	423	462	420	433	421	449	444	437	496	488
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	485	479	413	440	500	427	505	498	521	429
Stroke	442	410	414	439	381	420	410	387	373	426
Diabetes	267	219	239	223	282	253	262	252	287	329
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	98	113	121	128	137	158	152	185	154	235
Suicide	125	135	147	141	173	161	192	168	185	185
Influenza and Pneumonia	178	188	186	180	213	195	217	246	189	142
Hypertension	94	78	72	95	103	92	102	113	126	127
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	117	111	99	120	126	121	105	133	82	123
Septicemia	69	64	74	81	119	81	100	117	121	105
Parkinson's Disease	73	53	78	63	80	86	89	104	91	102

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

Table 65b
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rates for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2011-2020

Cause of Death	Crude Death Rates									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Causes	**882.3**	**873.9**	**837.9**	**879.1**	**899.7**	**905.7**	**918.9**	**903.5**	**935.2**	**1,104.2**
Heart Disease	196.0	198.2	191.4	198.7	199.4	200.1	196.4	203.7	208.0	203.8
Cancer	201.0	194.8	186.3	196.8	190.1	195.4	197.4	185.0	196.2	193.6
Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung	55.5	52.1	49.2	51.5	49.4	48.5	48.4	44.9	48.2	41.7
Colon, Rectum, and Anus	16.6	19.9	20.0	21.8	19.6	18.8	18.2	19.2	17.3	17.6
Pancreas	11.5	12.6	12.9	13.8	12.7	14.8	14.3	13.1	16.1	14.3
Female Breast	29.7	25.8	25.7	23.6	24.4	25.4	23.7	25.6	24.2	26.0
Prostate	21.3	17.9	17.9	17.5	20.8	24.5	16.2	20.6	19.2	21.1
Leukemia	9.3	8.2	10.5	10.5	7.7	7.0	7.1	6.6	8.3	9.9
COVID-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.7
Unintentional Injuries	49.4	50.0	50.2	54.0	54.4	58.1	61.7	51.2	57.9	63.7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	12.0	17.0	17.6	17.7	16.7	15.6	19.1	17.7	14.7	17.1
Alzheimer's Disease	51.3	55.4	49.7	50.8	49.0	51.9	51.1	49.5	56.1	54.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	58.9	57.5	48.9	51.6	58.2	49.3	58.1	56.4	58.9	48.1
Stroke	53.6	49.2	49.0	51.5	44.4	48.5	47.1	43.9	42.2	47.7
Diabetes	32.4	26.3	28.3	26.1	32.8	29.2	30.1	28.6	32.4	36.9
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	11.9	13.6	14.3	15.0	16.0	18.3	17.5	21.0	17.4	26.3
Suicide	15.2	16.2	17.4	16.5	20.2	18.6	22.1	19.0	20.9	20.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	21.6	22.6	22.0	21.1	24.8	22.5	25.0	27.9	21.4	15.9
Hypertension	11.4	9.4	8.5	11.1	12.0	10.6	11.7	12.8	14.2	14.2
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	14.2	13.3	11.7	14.1	14.7	14.0	12.1	15.1	9.3	13.8
Septicemia	8.4	7.7	8.8	9.5	13.9	9.4	11.5	13.3	13.7	11.8
Parkinson's Disease	8.9	6.4	9.2	7.4	9.3	9.9	10.2	11.8	10.3	11.4

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

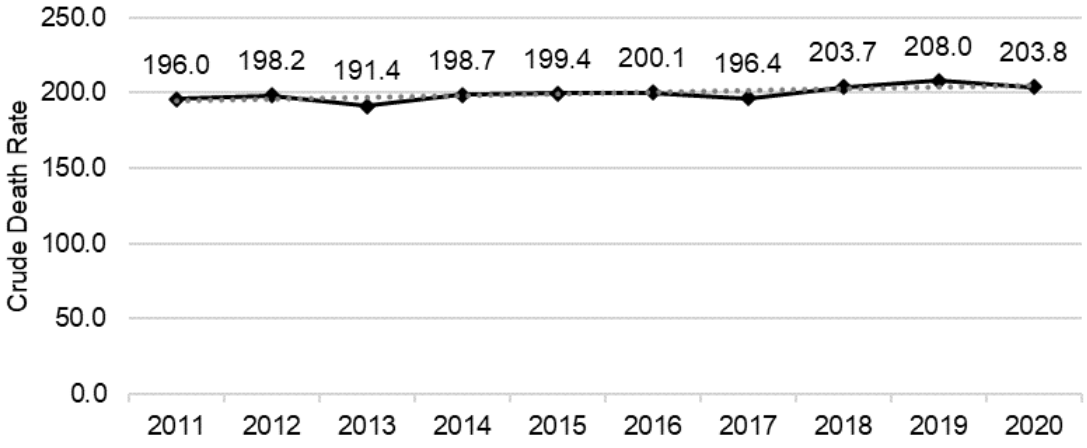
Table 65c
South Dakota Resident Age-Adjusted Death Rates for 15 Leading Causes and Selected Components, 2011-2020

Cause of Death	Age-Adjusted Death Rates									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All Causes	**716.1**	**706.8**	**677.4**	**709.9**	**714.9**	**718.6**	**736.1**	**715.7**	**739.6**	**867.4**
Heart Disease	153.0	153.8	148.8	153.6	151.0	153.7	150.0	156.2	158.1	155.1
Cancer	168.6	162.2	154.3	161.4	153.3	156.6	157.0	145.2	153.3	147.9
Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung	47.2	43.5	41.0	41.8	39.7	38.2	38.2	35.3	37.2	31.1
Colon, Rectum, and Anus	13.9	16.4	16.7	17.6	15.7	15.2	14.2	15.2	13.7	13.3
Pancreas	9.5	10.6	10.7	11.1	10.3	11.6	11.5	10.0	12.3	10.8
Female Breast	23.7	19.5	19.3	17.9	18.7	19.3	17.3	20.0	17.9	19.1
Prostate	20.9	17.7	17.0	16.7	19.6	23.1	15.7	19.0	17.5	19.5
Leukemia	7.8	7.3	9.0	8.8	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	6.7	7.8
COVID-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.1
Unintentional Injuries	44.8	46.6	46.4	49.2	49.3	53.1	56.2	46.5	52.8	58.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11.8	17.1	17.4	17.5	16.3	15.8	19.0	17.3	14.6	16.8
Alzheimer's Disease	36.6	39.6	35.1	36.1	34.8	37.1	36.9	36.3	40.6	39.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	47.4	45.4	39.1	40.7	45.1	38.5	45.4	43.7	45.1	36.6
Stroke	42.0	37.6	37.5	38.8	33.0	35.8	36.3	33.3	32.3	35.4
Diabetes	26.8	21.6	22.9	21.2	26.3	23.6	24.8	23.3	26.8	29.2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	11.1	13.3	13.3	16.0	15.9	16.4	17.0	19.7	17.1	25.4
Suicide	15.3	16.1	18.0	17.1	20.4	19.9	22.7	19.4	21.2	20.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	16.3	16.9	16.4	16.1	18.3	16.7	19.0	20.8	16.0	12.2
Hypertension	8.5	6.8	6.3	8.1	8.7	7.9	8.7	9.4	10.6	10.5
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	10.2	9.4	8.4	10.1	10.5	9.6	8.6	10.6	6.6	10.0
Septicemia	7.0	6.2	7.2	8.1	11.0	7.5	9.4	10.5	10.9	9.8
Parkinson's Disease	7.0	5.1	7.3	6.3	7.2	7.6	8.1	9.5	7.9	8.9

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

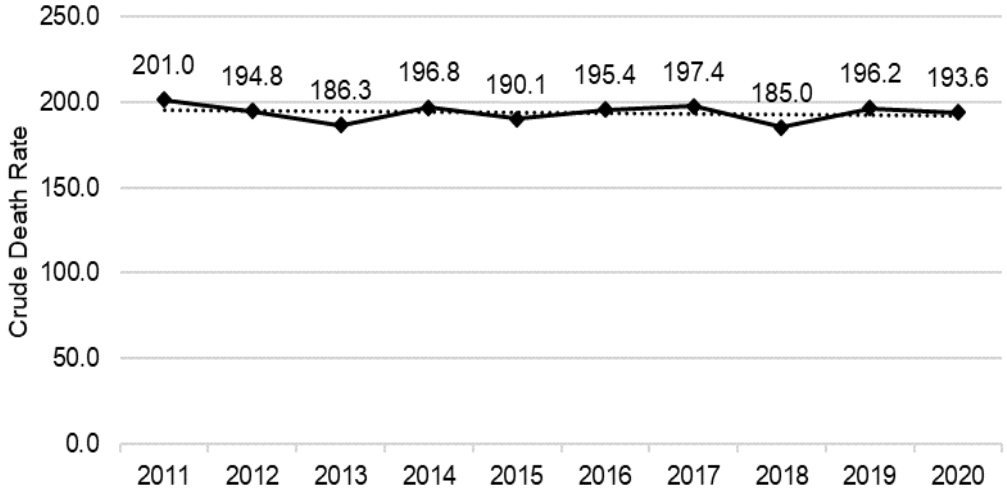
The following figures on the next several pages display 10-year trends for crude death rates for the 15 leading causes of death in 2020. Note: The crude death rate is calculated using yearly U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for the given year.

Figure 19
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Heart Disease by Year of Death, 2011-2020



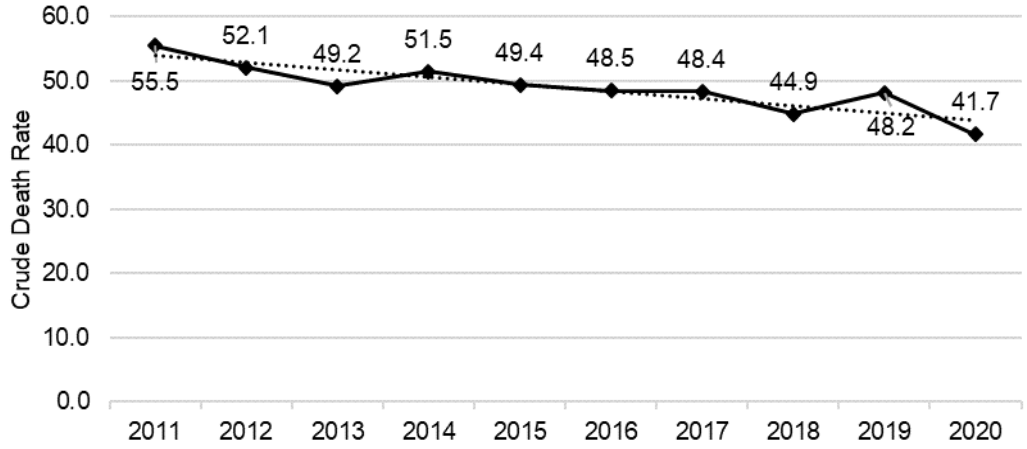
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 20
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Cancer by Year of Death, 2011-2020



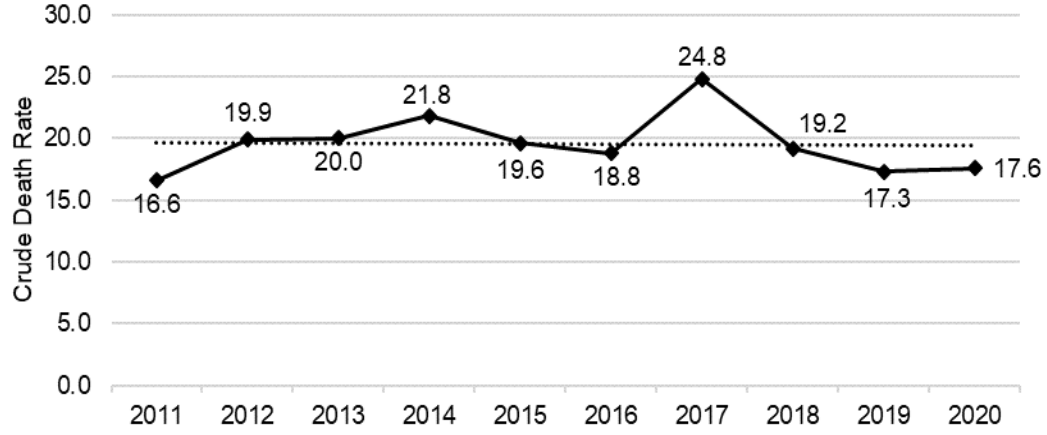
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 20a
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer by Year of Death, 2011-2020



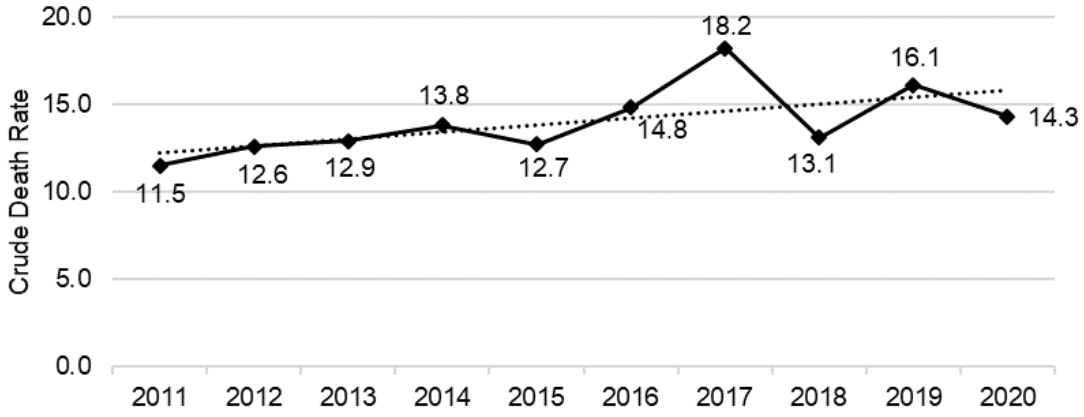
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 20b
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Colon, Rectum, and Anus Cancer by Year of Death, 2011-2020



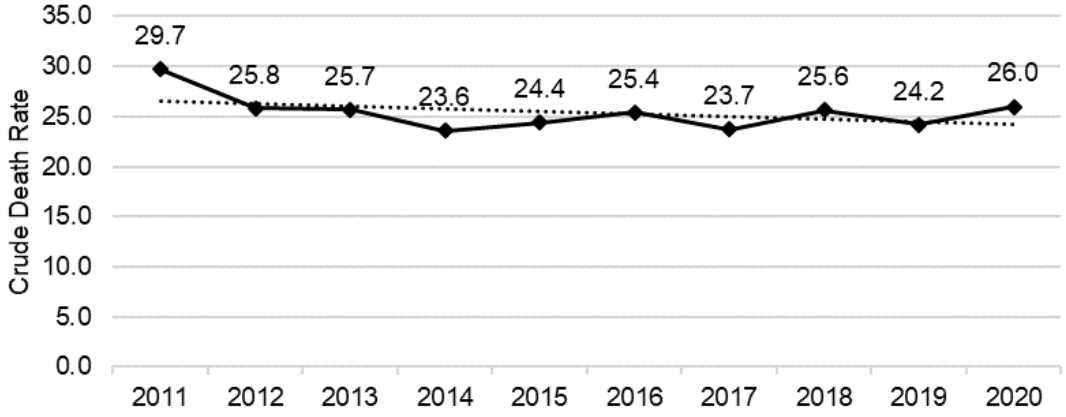
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 20c
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Pancreas Cancer by Year of Death, 2011-2020



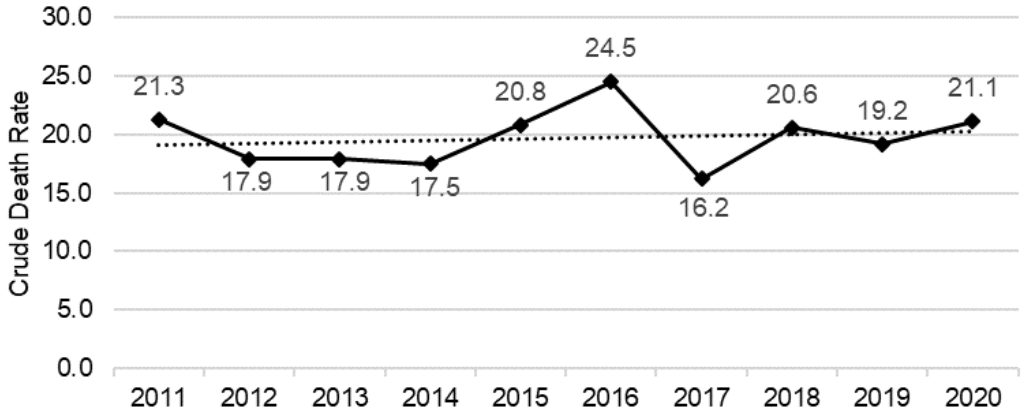
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 20d
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Female Breast Cancer by Year of Death, 2011-2020



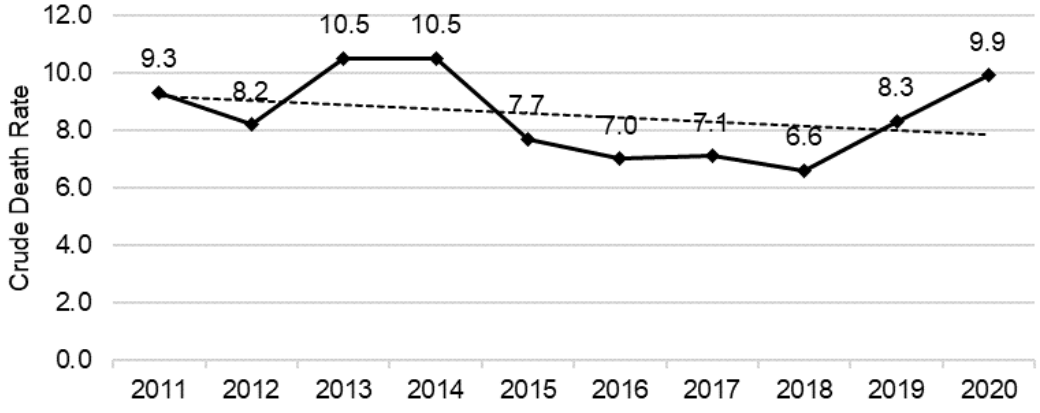
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 20e
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Prostate Cancer by Year of Death, 2011-2020



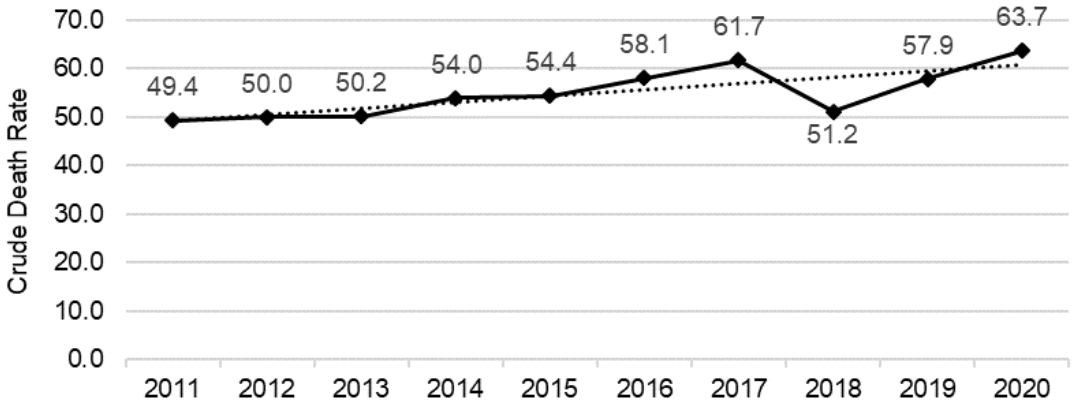
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 20f
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Leukemia by Year of Death, 2011-2020



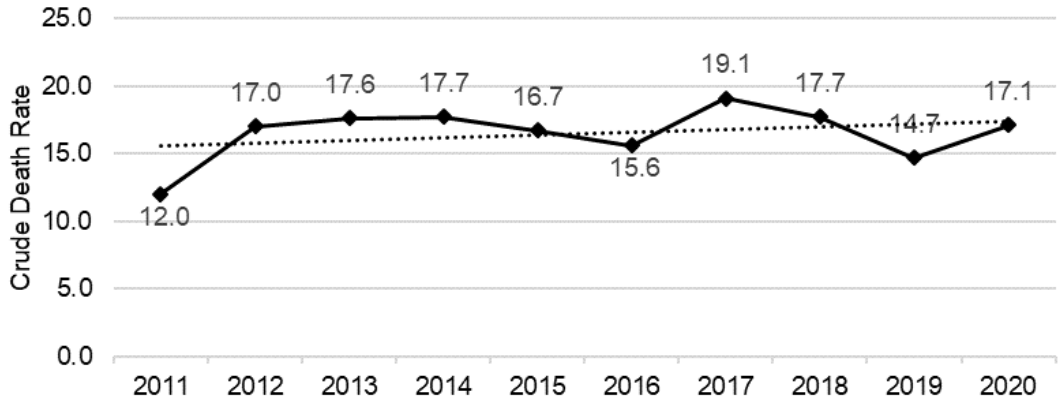
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 21
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Unintentional Injuries by Year of Death, 2011-2020



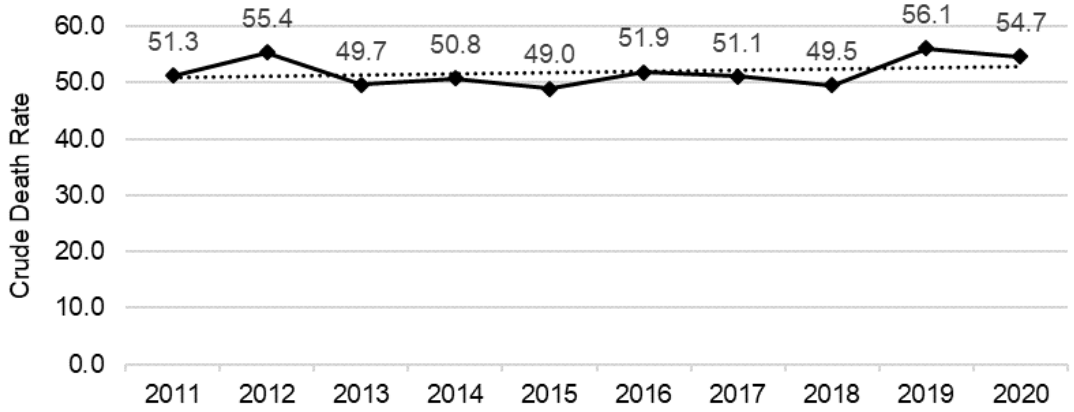
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 21a
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents by Year of Death, 2011-2020



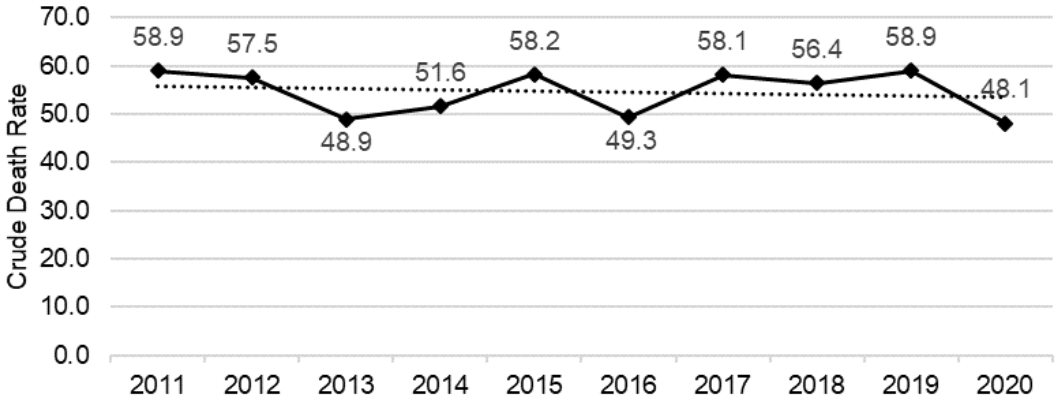
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 22
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Alzheimer's Disease by Year of Death, 2011-2020



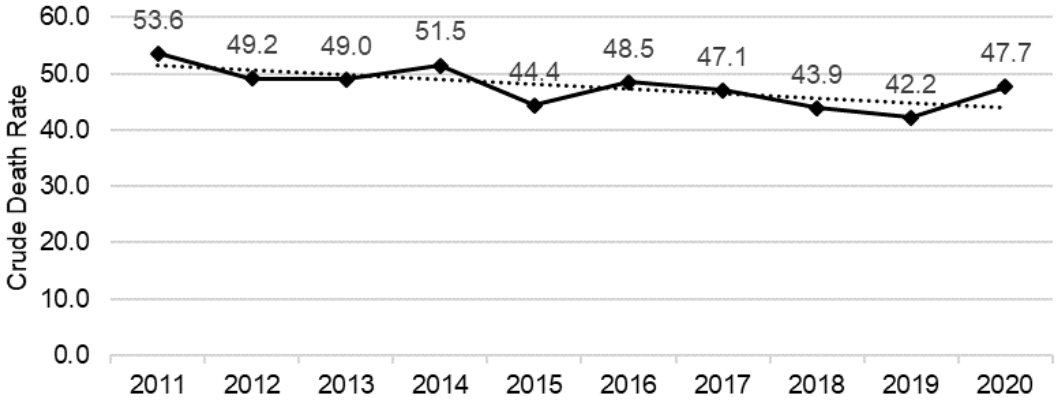
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 23
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease by Year of Death, 2011-2020



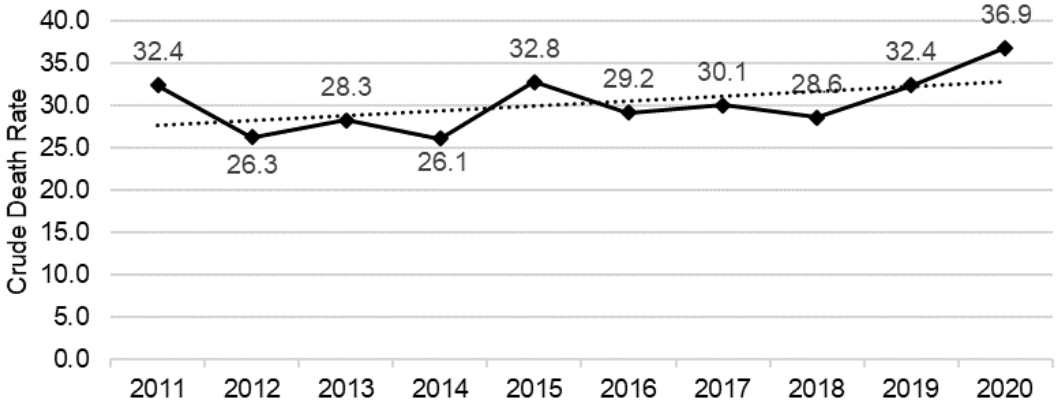
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 24
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Stroke by Year of Death, 2011-2020



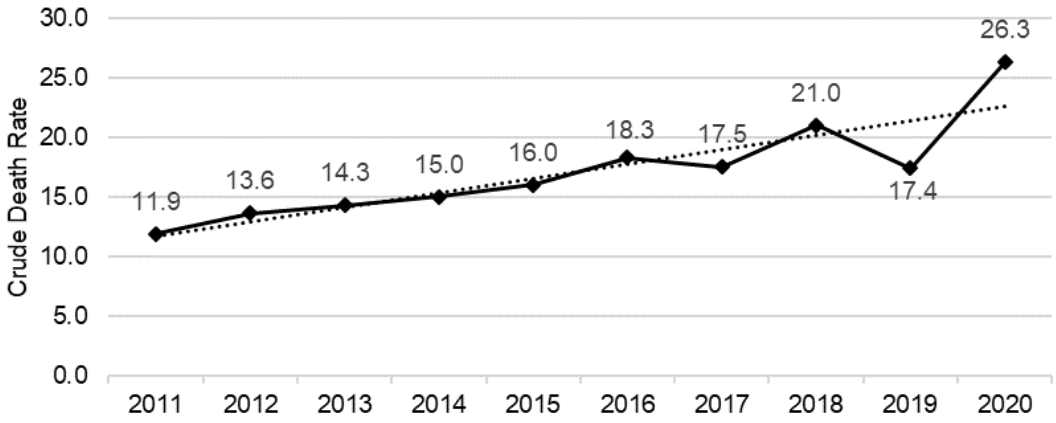
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 25
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Diabetes by Year of Death, 2011-2020



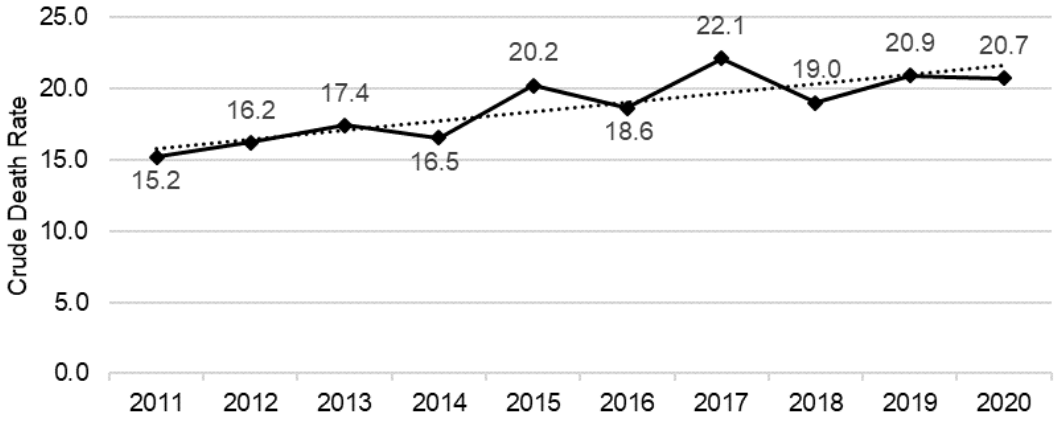
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 26
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis by Year of Death, 2011-2020



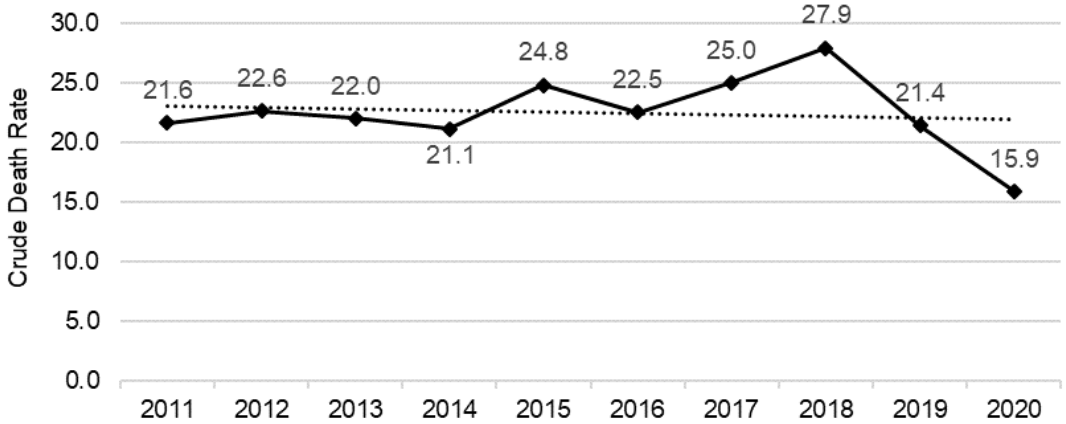
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 27
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Suicide by Year of Death, 2011-2020



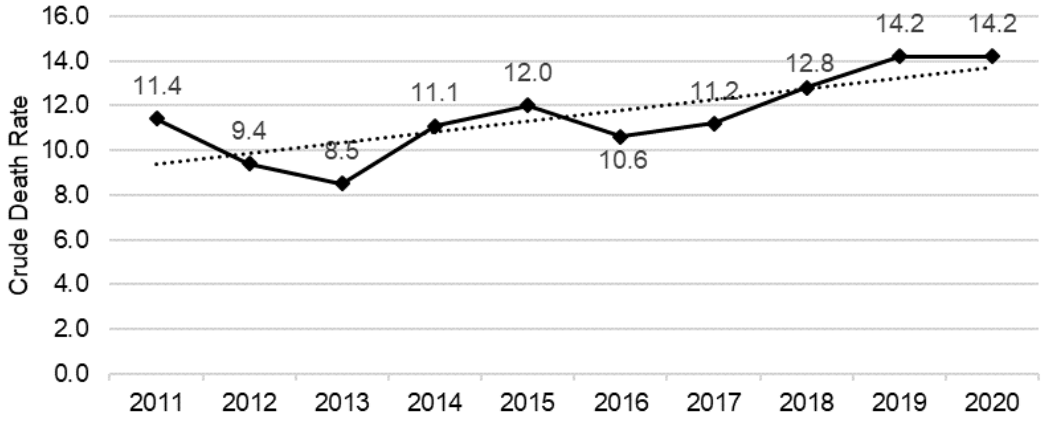
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 28
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Influenza and Pneumonia by Year of Death, 2011-2020



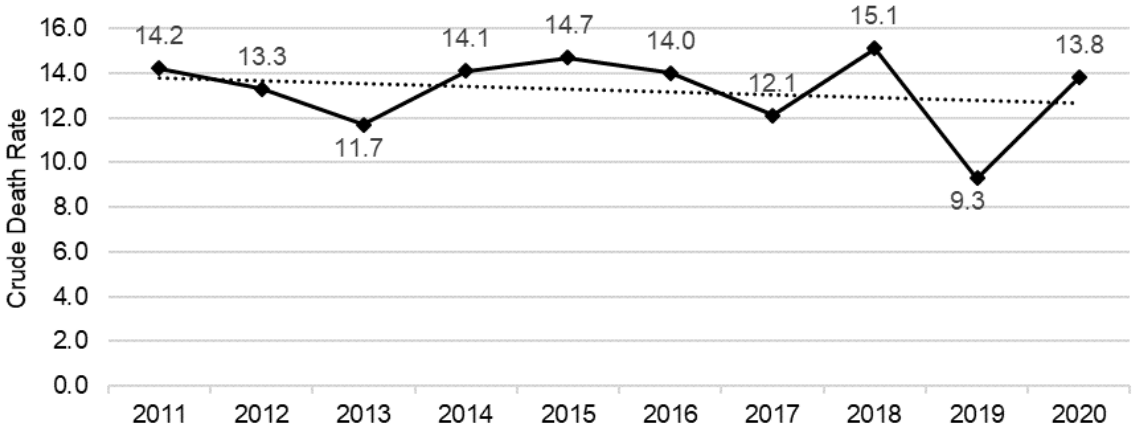
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 29
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Hypertension by Year of Death, 2011-2020



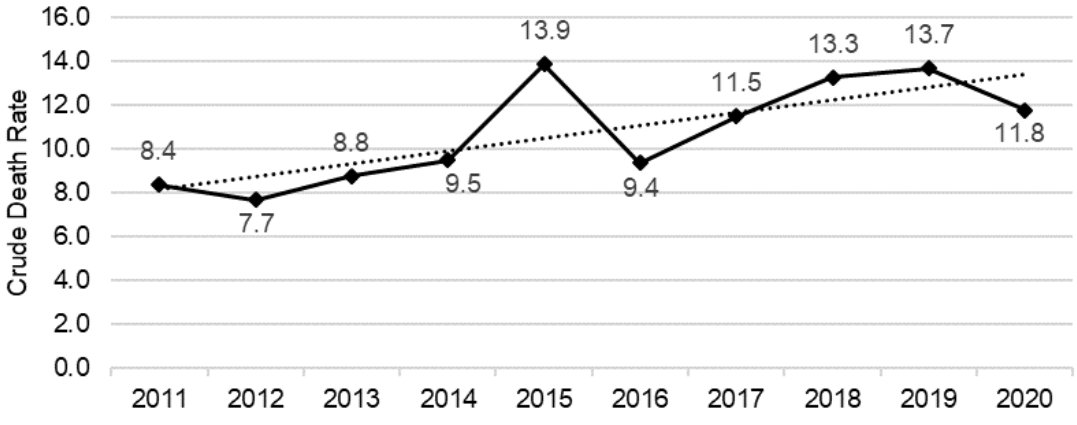
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 30
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Dementia (Unspecified Type) by Year of Death, 2011-2020



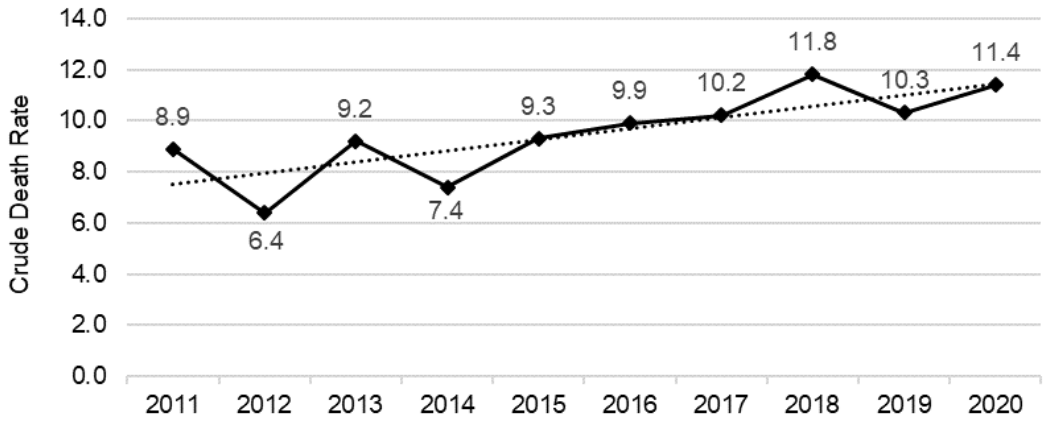
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Figure 31
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Septicemia by Year of Death, 2011-2020



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

Figure 32
South Dakota Resident Crude Death Rate Due to Parkinson's Disease by Year of Death, 2011-2020



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

Marriage & Divorce

An Overview: 2020	
Marriages:	
Number Occurring in S.D.	5,359
S.D. Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
U.S. Rate per 1,000 Population	6.1*
****Divorces:**	
Number Occurring in S.D.	2,226
S.D. Rate Per 1,000 Population	2.5
U.S. Rate per 1,000 Population	2.7*
Years Married Before Termination in S.D.	
Mean	11
Median	8
Mode	3
Range	
Lower	Less Than 1
Upper	63

Source: National Center for Health Statistics and South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics
Note: The U.S. marriage and divorce rates are provisional from 2019.
* The U.S. divorce rate only includes 45 reporting states and the District of Columbia.
** Divorces include annulments.

Marriages in South Dakota

In 2020, the South Dakota marriage rate decreased to 6.0, down from 6.1 in 2019. **The marriage rate in 2020 was the lowest ever in South Dakota.**

Table 66, below, provides the United States and South Dakota marriage rates from 2006 through 2020.

Table 66
Marriages and Marriage Rates by Occurrence, South Dakota and United States, 2006-2020

Year	United States*		South Dakota	
	Number	Crude Rate	Number	Crude Rate
2020	NA**	NA**	5,359	6.0
2019	2,015,603	6.1	5,403	6.1
2018	2,132,853	6.5	5,757	6.5
2017	2,236,496	6.9	5,862	6.7
2016	2,251,411	7.0	6,271	7.2
2015	2,221,579	6.9	6,195	7.2
2014	2,140,272	6.9	6,040	7.1
2013	2,081,301	6.8	5,919	7.0
2012	2,131,000	6.8	6,236	7.5
2011	2,118,000	6.8	6,145	7.5
2010	2,096,000	6.8	5,939	7.3
2009	2,080,000	6.8	5,887	7.2
2008	2,157,000	7.1	6,148	7.6
2007	2,197,000	7.3	6,138	7.7
2006	2,193,000	7.5	6,303	8.0

Note: *The marriage data for the United States are provisional for all years. **2020 data are not available at the time of publication. Crude marriage rates are per 1,000 population. The 2006 U.S. number and rate excludes data from Louisiana. The 2013 and 2014 U.S. number and rate excludes data from Georgia.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics and South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Table 67, below, displays marriages by month over the past five years. The most common time to have a wedding for most years is from June to September, however, August, September and October weddings were most common in 2020.

Table 67
Month of Marriages for Marriages Occurring in South Dakota, 2016-2020

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
Year	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total	6,271	100	5,862	100	5,757	100	5,403	100	5,359	100
January	239	3.8	211	3.6	217	3.8	204	3.8	209	3.9
February	247	3.9	220	3.8	244	4.2	207	3.8	276	5.2
March	215	3.4	288	4.9	277	4.8	229	4.2	220	4.1
April	372	5.9	340	5.8	329	5.7	245	4.5	217	4.0
May	546	8.7	493	8.4	447	7.8	459	8.5	333	6.2
June	875	14.0	805	13.7	841	14.6	816	15.1	587	11.0
July	845	13.5	761	13.0	609	10.6	584	10.8	545	10.2
August	805	12.8	685	11.7	815	14.2	771	14.3	803	15.0
September	830	13.2	903	15.4	833	14.5	771	14.3	789	14.7
October	673	10.7	548	9.3	587	10.2	538	10.0	761	14.2
November	290	4.6	263	4.5	274	4.8	290	5.4	295	5.5
December	334	5.3	345	5.9	282	4.9	289	5.3	324	6.0

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

Divorces in South Dakota

Table 68, below, lists the divorce rates for South Dakota and the United States. The 2020 South Dakota divorce rate was 2.5 divorces per 1,000 population, which is the lowest divorce rate since 1972.

Table 68
Number and Rate of Divorces by Occurrence,
South Dakota and United States, 2006-2020

Year	United States*		South Dakota	
	Number	Crude Rate	Number	Crude Rate
2020	NA**	NA**	2,226	2.5
2019	746,971	2.7	2,308	2.6
2018	782,038	2.9	2,265	2.6
2017	787,251	2.9	2,340	2.7
2016	776,288	3.0	2,400	2.8
2015	800,909	3.1	2,252	2.6
2014	813,862	3.2	2,374	2.8
2013	832,157	3.3	2,450	2.9
2012	851,000	3.4	2,550	3.1
2011	877,000	3.6	2,694	3.3
2010	872,000	3.6	2,774	3.4
2009	840,000	3.5	2,686	3.3
2008	844,000	3.5	2,459	3.1
2007	856,000	3.6	2,438	3.1
2006	872,000	3.7	2,465	3.1

Note: *The U.S. data are provisional for all years. Crude divorce rates are per 1,000 population. **2020 data are not available at time of publication. The years 2017, 2018, and 2019 excludes data from California, Hawaii, Indiana, Minnesota, and New Mexico. The year 2016 excludes data for California, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Minnesota, and New Mexico. The years 2013-2015 exclude California, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, and Minnesota. The years 2006-2012 exclude data for California, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Louisiana, and Minnesota.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics and South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

For South Dakota, the mean or average duration of the marriages ending in divorce during 2020 was 11 years, the median duration was eight years, and the modal duration was three years. The length of time before terminating the marriage ranged from less than one year to 63 years for South Dakota divorces in 2020.

Table 69, below, displays the duration of marriages ending in divorce for the past 10 years. In 2020, zero to four years and five to nine years is the length most marriages lasted with 29.0 and 26.2 percent, respectively.

Table 69
Duration of Marriage Ending in Divorces by Year for Divorces Occurring in South Dakota, 2011-2020

	0-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		20-24 Years		25-29 Years		30+ Years	
Year	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	646	29.0	583	26.2	354	15.9	240	10.8	185	8.3	92	4.1	126	5.7
2019	658	28.5	560	24.3	410	17.8	259	11.2	169	7.3	100	4.3	152	6.6
2018	692	30.6	563	24.9	368	16.2	276	12.2	165	7.3	98	4.3	103	4.5
2017	719	30.8	543	23.2	374	16.0	278	11.9	178	7.6	115	4.9	131	5.6
2016	791	33.0	553	23.0	386	16.1	253	10.5	175	7.3	105	4.4	137	5.7
2015	735	32.6	528	23.4	355	15.8	231	10.3	182	8.1	94	4.2	127	5.6
2014	755	31.8	591	24.9	359	15.1	235	9.9	193	8.1	114	4.8	127	5.3
2013	783	32.0	626	25.6	389	15.9	266	10.9	167	6.8	109	4.4	110	4.5
2012	845	33.0	648	25.4	387	15.2	235	9.2	198	7.8	119	4.7	121	4.7
2011	884	32.8	686	25.5	415	15.4	285	10.6	184	6.8	119	4.4	121	4.5

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

Table 70, below, displays the number of children involved in divorces for the past 10 years. Slightly over half (52.7%) of all divorces in 2020 did not involve children.

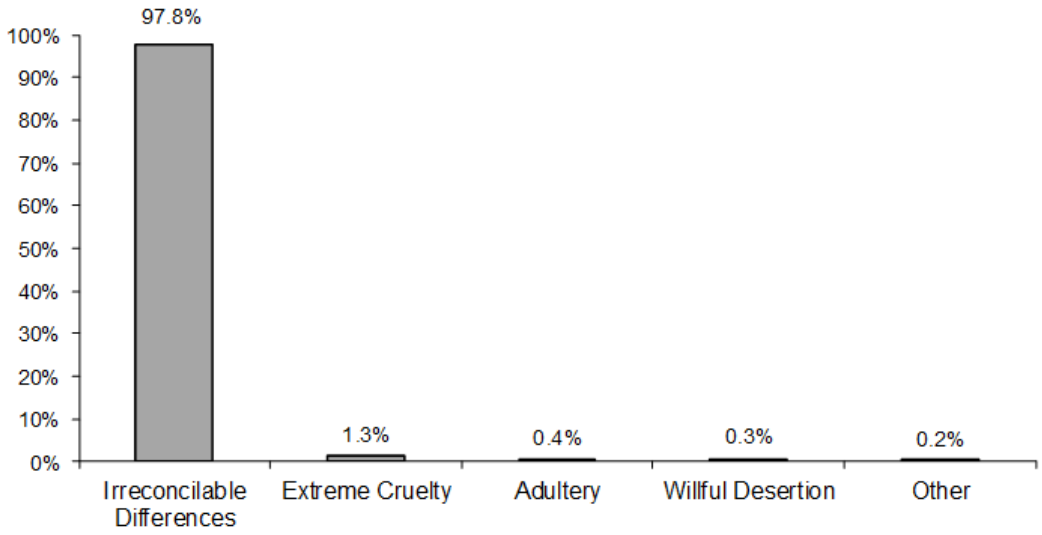
Table 70
Number of Children Involved in Divorce by Year for Divorces Occurring in South Dakota, 2011-2020

	Total		No Children Involved		1 Child Involved		2 Children Involved		3 Children Involved		4 or More Children Involved		Not Stated	
Year	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
2020	2,226	100	1,174	52.7	420	18.9	404	18.1	179	8.0	49	2.2	0	-
2019	2,308	100	1,204	52.2	443	19.2	423	18.3	186	8.1	52	2.3	0	-
2018	2,265	100	1,164	51.4	412	18.2	446	19.7	179	7.9	64	2.8	0	-
2017	2,340	100	1,227	52.4	410	17.5	485	20.7	159	6.8	59	2.5	0	-
2016	2,400	100	1,298	54.1	459	19.1	432	18.0	166	6.9	43	1.8	2	-
2015	2,252	100	1,190	52.8	444	19.7	404	17.9	166	7.4	48	2.1	0	-
2014	2,374	100	1,256	52.9	502	21.2	414	17.4	156	6.6	45	1.9	1	-
2013	2,450	100	1,220	49.8	484	19.8	494	20.2	199	8.1	53	2.2	0	-
2012	2,550	100	1,290	50.6	503	19.7	523	20.5	181	7.1	52	2.0	1	-
2011	2,694	100	1,348	50.0	535	19.9	562	20.9	180	6.7	69	2.6	0	-

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

Figure 33, on the next page, displays causes for the divorce. The majority of divorces in 2020 stated irreconcilable differences with 97.8 percent.

Figure 33
Causes for Divorce for Divorces Occurring in South Dakota, 2020



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

Infectious Diseases in South Dakota, 2020

The South Dakota Department of Health (SDDOH) strives to promote healthy living and to protect the health of all South Dakotans. A core public health function is the surveillance of infectious diseases in the state.

Infectious disease surveillance monitors patterns of disease occurrence and assesses the health status of South Dakota's population. Surveillance can detect sudden changes in disease occurrence, such as an outbreak, or identify long-term disease trends or new and emerging diseases. Surveillance activities are linked to public health actions, such as investigation, control and prevention, evaluation, or planning and allocating resources to address the diseases affecting the population.

SDDOH is authorized by South Dakota Codified Law 34-22-12 and Administrative Rules Article 44:20 to receive and process mandatory reports of communicable diseases by physicians, hospitals, laboratories, and institutions, and to establish public health measures to control and prevent disease transmission.

This report provides an overview of disease surveillance conducted by SDDOH in 2020. It highlights important statistics and shows key trends on selected reportable diseases in the state. The COVID-19 pandemic was the dominant public health issue of 2020. A variety of pandemic-related factors, such as widespread interventions to limit the spread of COVID-19, changes to daily life, hygiene, healthcare-seeking behaviors, healthcare delivery, and laboratory capacity, all likely contributed to decreases in incidence of many infectious diseases.

Table 71 Reportable Diseases in South Dakota, 2011-2020 (Calendar years)

Reportable diseases	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Babesiosis	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**3**
Botulism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Brucellosis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	**0**	**2**
Campylobacteriosis	301	276	296	307	346	450	395	532	524	**324**	**3751**
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE)	NR	NR	12	3	37	58	64	53	40	**29**	**296**
Chicken Pox (Varicella)	67	32	43	23	27	32	24	31	26	**18**	**323**
Chlamydia	3412	3925	3947	4129	3967	4336	4439	4441	4545	**4007**	**41148**
Coccidioidomycosis	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	5	6	3	8	**7**	**29**
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**99984**	**99984**
Cryptosporidiosis	143	113	175	151	248	158	163	177	167	**76**	**1571**
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	30	10	**22**	**70**
Dengue	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	**2**	**13**
Ehrlichiosis and Anaplasmosis	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	**2**	**14**
Giardiasis	110	144	111	131	129	116	104	114	92	**66**	**1117**
Gonorrhea	602	707	789	880	1055	1271	1291	1694	2170	**2399**	**12858**
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	**1**	**6**
Hepatitis A	2	0	4	3	2	1	1	1	8	**1**	**23**
Hepatitis B, chronic	51	51	80	58	52	60	52	46	37	**53**	**540**
Hepatitis B, acute	2	2	5	3	2	2	2	1	5	**4**	**28**
Hepatitis C, chronic	356	392	406	516	570	714	563	545	583	**723**	**5368**
Hepatitis C, acute	0	4	1	0	0	22	20	19	31	**10**	**107**
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	20	21	30	30	**14**	**115**
Hemolytic uremic syndrome	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	**2**	**10**
HIV and AIDS	16	36	45	38	29	43	41	33	39	**40**	**360**
Legionellosis	2	9	8	9	10	9	15	33	23	**10**	**128**

Reportable diseases	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Leprosy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Listeriosis	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	**2**	**6**
Lyme disease	4	4	4	2	5	11	12	7	10	**8**	**67**
Malaria	2	5	7	5	4	4	8	9	6	**2**	**52**
Measles	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	**0**	**10**
Meningococcal disease	3	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	**0**	**11**
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	**0**	**14**
Pertussis	37	71	67	109	16	15	9	163	147	**34**	**668**
Q fever	1	2	4	5	5	4	5	12	11	**8**	**57**
Rabies, animal	40	60	28	21	29	27	22	15	16	**10**	**268**
Salmonellosis	162	170	183	164	230	305	226	227	166	**179**	**2012**
Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*	41	48	42	41	62	84	91	204	136	**97**	**846**
Shigellosis	6	11	190	616	285	28	29	26	9	**12**	**1212**
Spotted fever rickettsiosis	1	1	7	3	2	6	13	14	10	**7**	**64**
Methicillin-resistant *Staph aureus* (MRSA), invasive	91	89	94	124	159	144	115	173	156	**169**	**1314**
Strep. pneumoniae, invasive	42	97	99	88	110	129	135	106	101	**71**	**978**
Syphilis (primary, secondary, and early non-primary non-secondary)	0	21	49	76	48	41	52	50	56	**101**	**494**
Syphilis, congenital	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	1	3	**4**	**16**
Toxic shock syndrome	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	**0**	**5**
Tularemia	8	5	7	5	25	14	13	9	17	**10**	**113**
Tuberculosis	15	19	9	8	17	12	14	12	16	**16**	**138**
Typhoid fever	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	**0**	**6**
West Nile fever	2	141	92	45	29	117	46	122	11	**9**	**614**
West Nile neuroinvasive	0	62	57	12	11	35	27	47	0	**11**	**262**
Vibriosis	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	5	12	9	3	**3**	**32**

*NR = not reportable

Source: South Dakota Department of Health. Minor variances from past reports reflect differences between MMWR year and calendar year, cross-year deduplication and recategorization.

Table 72 Reportable Diseases by County of Residence, South Dakota, 2020 (Calendar years)

County of residence	Campylobacteriosis	Chlamydia	Cryptosporidiosis	Giardiasis	Gonorrhea	Hepatitis B, chronic	Hepatitis C, chronic	Legionellosis	MRSA, invasive	Pertussis	Salmonella	Shigellosis	*Strep. pneumo*, invasive	Shiga Toxin-Prod *E. coli*	Tularemia	Varicella (Chicken pox)	West Nile disease
TOTAL	**324**	**4007**	**76**	**66**	**2399**	**53**	**723**	**10**	**169**	**34**	**179**	**12**	**71**	**97**	**10**	**18**	**20**
Incidence*	36.3	448.9	8.5	7.4	268.7	5.9	81.0	1.1	18.9	3.8	20.1	1.3	8.0	10.9	1.1	2.0	2.2
Aurora	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Beadle	8	62	<5	<5	9	<5	<5	0	<5	0	5	0	<5	0	0	0	0
Bennett	<5	25	0	0	9	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0
Bon Homme	<5	18	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0
Brookings	16	134	<5	<5	18	<5	6	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0
Brown	16	113	0	<5	42	<5	18	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	5
Brule	7	21	<5	<5	17	<5	6	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	17	0	0	17	0	13	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	<5	36	<5	<5	8	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Campbell	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0
Charles Mix	12	39	<5	0	24	0	21	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0
Clark	6	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	6	58	<5	0	17	0	9	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Codington	12	78	<5	<5	31	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5
Corson	0	35	0	0	36	0	19	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0
Custer	<5	15	0	<5	5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	6	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0

County of residence	Campylobacteriosis	Chlamydia	Cryptosporidiosis	Giardiasis	Gonorrhea	Hepatitis B, chronic	Hepatitis C, chronic	Legionellosis	MRSA, invasive	Pertussis	Salmonella	Shigellosis	*Strep. pneumo*, invasive	Shiga Toxin-Prod *E. coli*	Tularemia	Varicella (Chicken pox)	West Nile disease
Davison	<5	72	<5	0	25	<5	11	0	<5	0	5	<5	0	0	0	0	0
Day	<5	9	0	0	5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deuel	<5	5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dewey	<5	83	<5	<5	64	0	19	0	8	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Douglas	<5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	<5
Edmunds	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5
Fall River	<5	13	0	<5	<5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0
Faulk	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5
Grant	<5	6	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	0
Gregory	5	13	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0
Haakon	<5	7	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Hamlin	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	19	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Hand	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hanson	<5	6	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
Harding	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Hughes	<5	61	<5	0	41	0	15	0	10	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0
Hutchinson	<5	14	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	5	0	<5	5	0	0	0
Hyde	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	<5	22	<5	0	21	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerauld	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingsbury	<5	7	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0
Lake	<5	40	<5	<5	5	<5	5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
Lawrence	7	84	<5	0	14	<5	13	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0
Lincoln	13	167	<5	<5	54	0	11	0	6	<5	6	0	<5	5	0	0	<5
Lyman	5	24	0	<5	35	0	18	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0
Marshall	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0
McCook	<5	10	0	0	6	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5
McPherson	9	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0
Meade	13	100	0	0	24	0	17	0	6	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0
Mellette	0	14	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5
Miner	<5	8	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnehaha	38	1106	12	22	805	32	223	6	33	<5	32	<5	18	18	0	<5	<5
Moody	<5	28	<5	<5	12	<5	9	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0
Oglala Lakota	6	288	0	<5	233	<5	30	0	8	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Pennington	26	689	7	10	539	<5	115	0	20	<5	31	<5	11	20	0	<5	0
Perkins	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Potter	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberts	<5	69	<5	<5	55	0	13	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Sanborn	<5	5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0
Spink	5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5
Stanley	0	7	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sully	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	5	167	<5	<5	112	0	25	0	10	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0
Tripp	15	20	0	<5	16	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turner	<5	20	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0
Union	<5	43	<5	0	8	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Walworth	<5	16	0	<5	10	0	7	0	<5	6	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5
Yankton	8	71	<5	5	27	<5	15	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Ziebach	<5	17	0	0	12	0	5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0

*Incidence: cases per 100,000 population

Individual county events of 1, 2, 3 or 4 are published as <5

Table 73 Reportable Diseases by Gender, Race and Age, South Dakota, 2020 (Calendar years)

	Campylobacteriosis	Chlamydia	CRE	Cryptosporidiosis	Giardiasis	Gonorrhea	Hepatitis B, chronic	Hepatitis C, chronic	HIV and AIDS	MRSA, invasive	Pertussis**	Salmonellosis	Shiga Toxin-Producing *E. coli*	Shigellosis	*Strep. pneumo*, invasive	Syphilis (P, S, E non-P non-S)	Tuberculosis	Tularemia	Varicella (Chicken pox)	West Nile disease
Total	**324**	**4007**	**29**	**76**	**66**	**2399**	**53**	**723**	**40**	**169**	**34**	**179**	**97**	**12**	**71**	**101**	**16**	**10**	**18**	**20**
Incidence*	36.3	448.9	3.2	8.5	7.4	268.7	5.9	81.0	4.5	18.9	3.8	20.1	10.9	1.3	8.0	11.3	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.2
Gender																				
Female	124	2763	18	26	32	1269	20	317	9	72	18	102	48	5	36	40	6	5	7	3
Male	200	1244	11	50	34	1130	33	406	31	97	16	77	49	7	35	61	10	5	11	17
Race																				
White	268	1835	24	68	53	656	20	280	18	104	29	139	87	9	40	35	2	1	8	18
Am.Indian	29	1525	5	5	11	1357	3	337	10	64	2	21	4	2	22	54	7	8	7	2
Black	3	281	0	0	0	255	16	12	9	0	0	1	3	0	4	9	3	0	0	0
Asian	1	36	0	0	0	12	6	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Other	4	93	0	0	1	36	4	29	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Unknown	19	237	0	3	1	83	4	64	1	1	3	12	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	0
Age group																				
<1 yr	5	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	7	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	3	0
1-4 yrs	41	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	0	3	6	14	24	0	2	0	0	1	7	0
5-14 yrs	34	34	0	15	7	15	0	0	0	1	9	18	7	2	1	0	0	2	7	1
15-24 yrs	49	2498	1	13	8	890	4	72	6	6	5	19	19	1	5	15	1	0	1	3
25-39 yrs	70	1303	0	22	20	1228	25	305	21	19	2	29	20	5	4	65	9	0	0	2
40-64 yrs	83	167	8	13	17	259	20	278	13	70	1	49	14	3	30	21	4	4	0	7
≥65 yrs	42	0	20	5	8	3	4	68	0	68	0	44	11	1	25	0	2	3	0	7

Total cases reported on this table may differ slightly from column totals due to incomplete case information.
*Incidence: cases per 100,000 population

Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacter is a bacterium that can cause diarrhea, often bloody, abdominal pain, vomiting, fever, nausea, and malaise. Most cases of campylobacteriosis are relatively mild, lasting one to two days. Some cases, however, are more severe and relapses occur in about 20 percent of patients. Complications may include convulsions, neonatal septicemia, extra-intestinal infection, arthritis, and one in 1,000 campylobacteriosis cases leads to Guillain-Barré syndrome. *Campylobacter*-associated deaths are rare.

Campylobacteriosis has been the most commonly reported enteric bacterial pathogen in South Dakota since 2001. In 2020, there were 324 cases of *Campylobacter* infection reported, a 28 percent decrease from the five-year median (median: 450). Counties with the highest incidence (cases per 100,000 population) included McPherson (380.9), Tripp (279.0), Clark (157.8), and Marshall (143.3). Children less than 5 years of age had the highest rate of disease. South Dakota's rate of campylobacteriosis ranks high nationally, usually double the rate of states receiving enhanced funding for conducting active surveillance for foodborne disease (FoodNet).

Figure 34
Incidence of Campylobacteriosis by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)

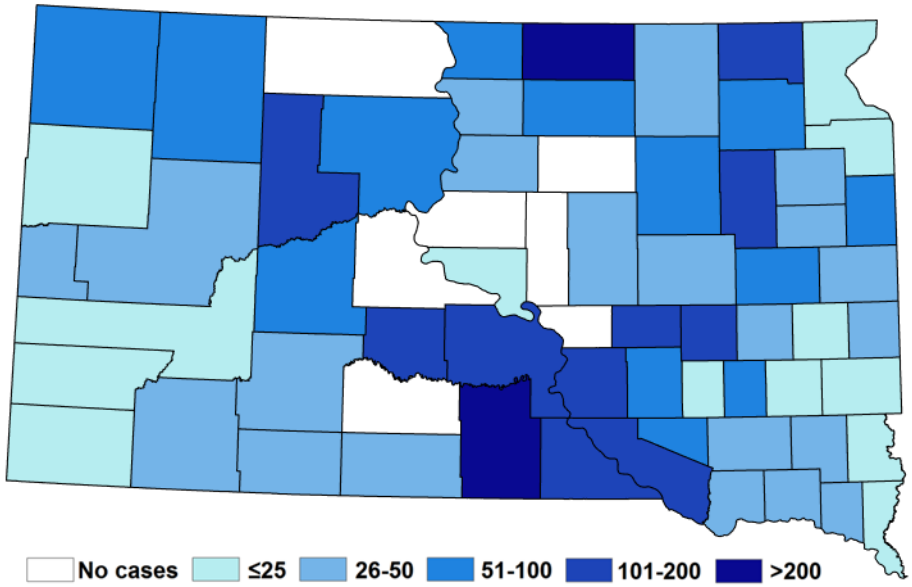
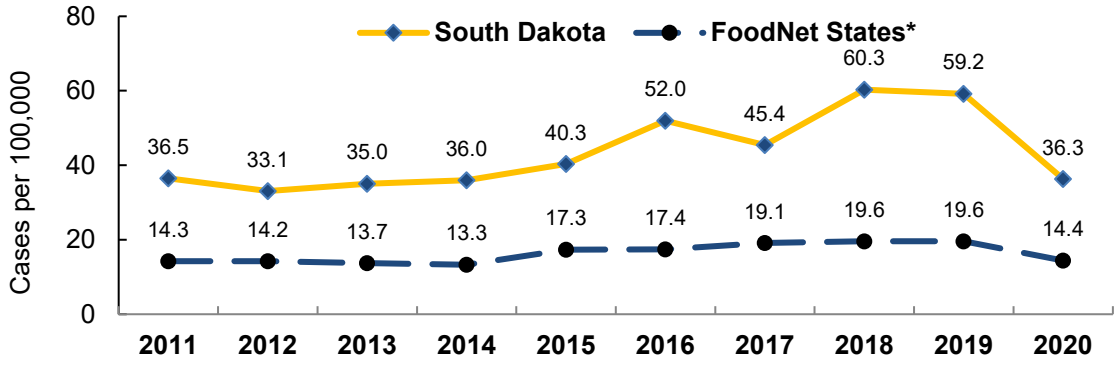


Figure 35
Campylobacteriosis Incidence, South Dakota & U.S. (FoodNet States*) 2011-2020



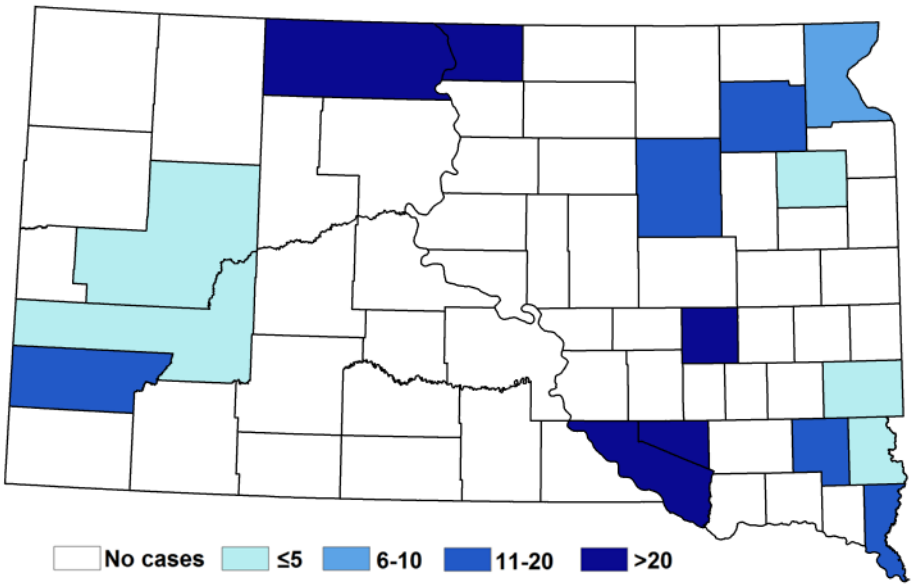
*FoodNet states include CA, CO, CT, GA, MD, MN, NM, NY, OR, and TN.

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE)
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE) are a family of bacteria that are difficult to treat because they are highly resistant to antibiotics. CRE are an important emerging threat to public health. Common bacteria in the Enterobacterales order include *Klebsiella* species, *Enterobacter* species, and *Escherichia coli*. These bacteria are typically found in the human gastrointestinal tract. However, they can spread outside the gut and cause serious infections, such as urinary tract infections, bloodstream infections, wound infections, and pneumonia. Enterobacterales can cause infections in people in both healthcare and community settings.

Carbapenems are a group of antibiotics that are usually reserved to treat serious infections, particularly when these infections are caused by bacteria that are highly resistant to other antibiotics. Sometimes carbapenems are considered antibiotics of last resort for some infections. Some Enterobacterales can no longer be treated with carbapenems because they have developed resistance to these antibiotics (i.e., CRE), making antibiotics ineffective in killing the resistant organism.

In South Dakota, 29 cases of CRE were reported in 2020. The statewide incidence was 3.2 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 36
Incidence of CRE by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)



Chlamydia
Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis* that can infect both men and women. Chlamydia transmission occurs during contact with mucus membrane secretions of infected individuals – almost always during sexual activity. Neonatal transmission occurs when an infant is born to an infected mother and may then cause pneumonia or conjunctivitis in the newborn. Most female infections are asymptomatic or mild, but can cause mucus-pus discharges, pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy. Men experience urethral discharge, epididymal pain and sexually reactive arthritis.

In 2020, there were 4,007 cases of chlamydia reported in South Dakota, a ten percent decrease from the five-year median (median: 4,439). Counties with the highest incidence (cases per 100,000 population) included Oglala Lakota (2,046.9), Todd (1,619.3), Dewey (1,433.8), and Buffalo (869.1). Youth in the 15−24 year age group had the highest rate of disease. The number of chlamydia cases has been increasing over the past decade in South Dakota.

Figure 37
Chlamydia Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020

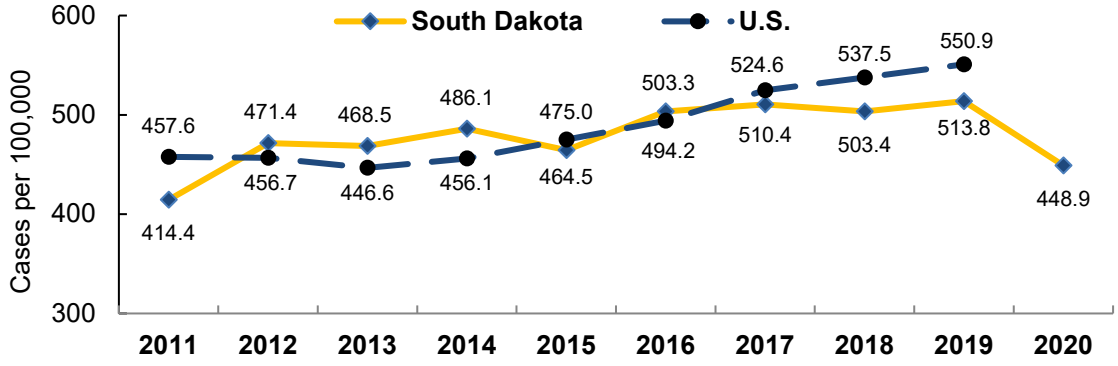
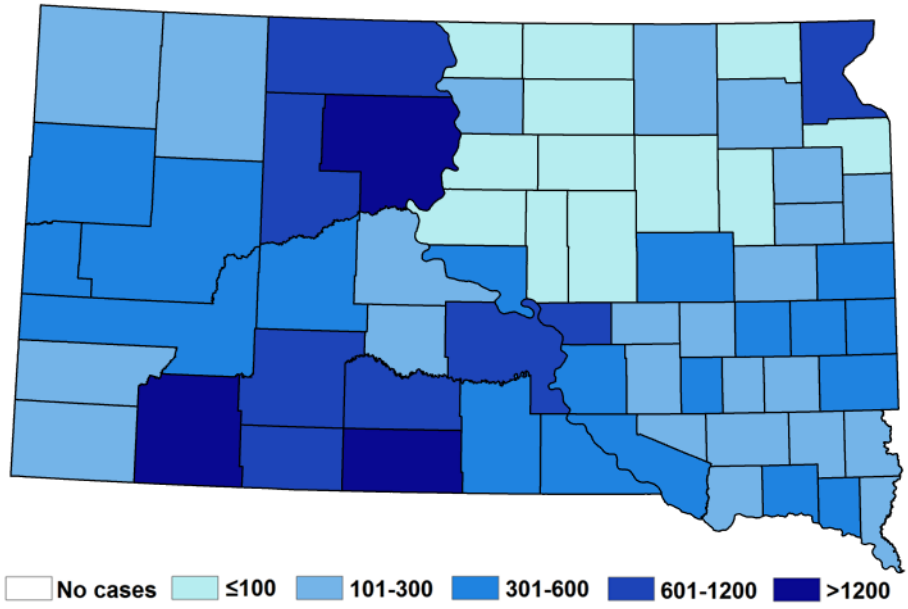


Figure 38
Incidence of Chlamydia by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)



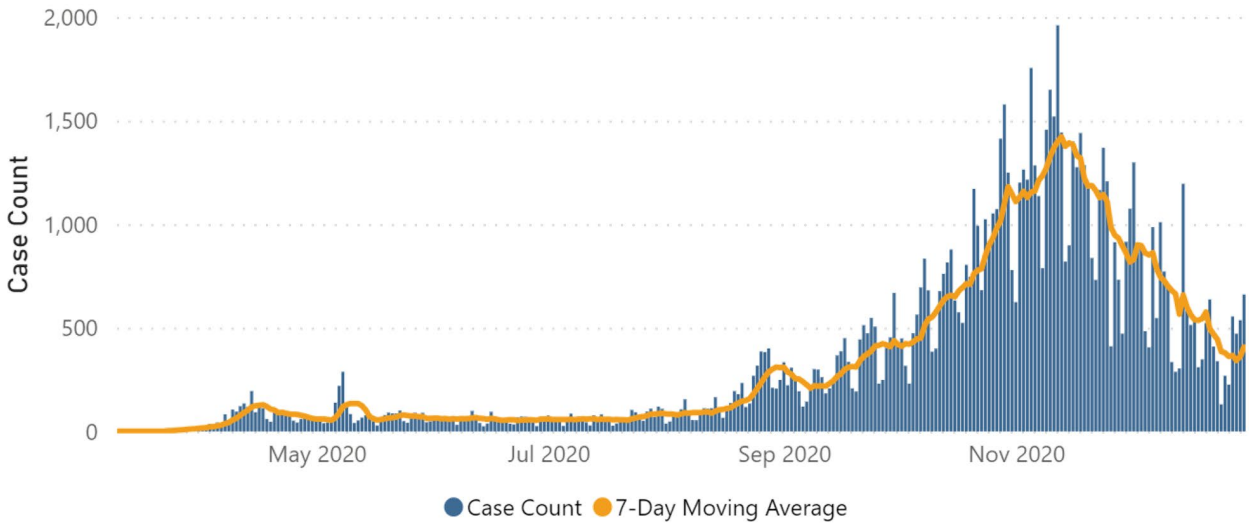
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

The SARS-CoV-2 novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19 was first identified in December 2019 in China among patients with severe respiratory illness and pneumonia. The virus spread worldwide through person-to-person transmission and on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic.

In South Dakota, the first COVID-19 case was identified on March 10, 2020. After an initial wave of cases in the spring, case counts remained relatively low through the summer until the end of August when a second, larger wave of cases occurred, reaching a peak in mid-November. By the end of 2020, there were 99,984 cases of COVID-19 reported in South Dakota, resulting in 5,348 hospitalizations and 1,830 deaths.

Vaccines for COVID-19 became available in December 2020, however, supply was limited at the time and vaccination efforts focused on immunizing individuals deemed to be at highest risk. In addition to vaccination, nonpharmaceutical interventions, such as physical distancing and masking, remain to be effective prevention tools against COVID-19, especially as new SARS-CoV-2 variants emerge.

Figure 39
Cases of COVID-19 by Date Reported to SDDOH: South Dakota, 2020



Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidiosis is a diarrheal disease caused by a chlorine-tolerant protozoan parasite that is transmitted by cattle or human feces through contaminated food or water or by direct person-to-person or animal-to-person contact. In 2020, there were 76 cases (8.5 cases per 100,000 population) reported in South Dakota, a 54 percent decrease from the five-year median (median: 167). Children less than 15 years of age accounted for 30 percent of cases. South Dakota's cryptosporidiosis rate has been consistently higher than the national rate over the past decade.

Figure 40
Cryptosporidiosis Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020

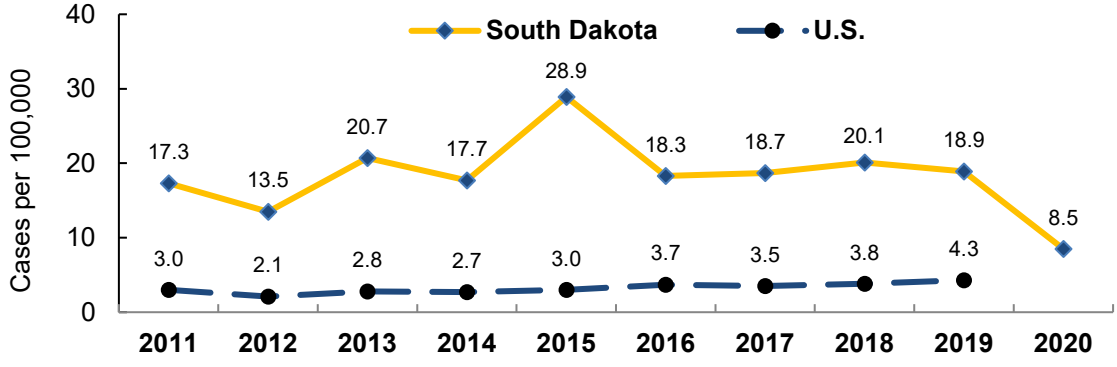
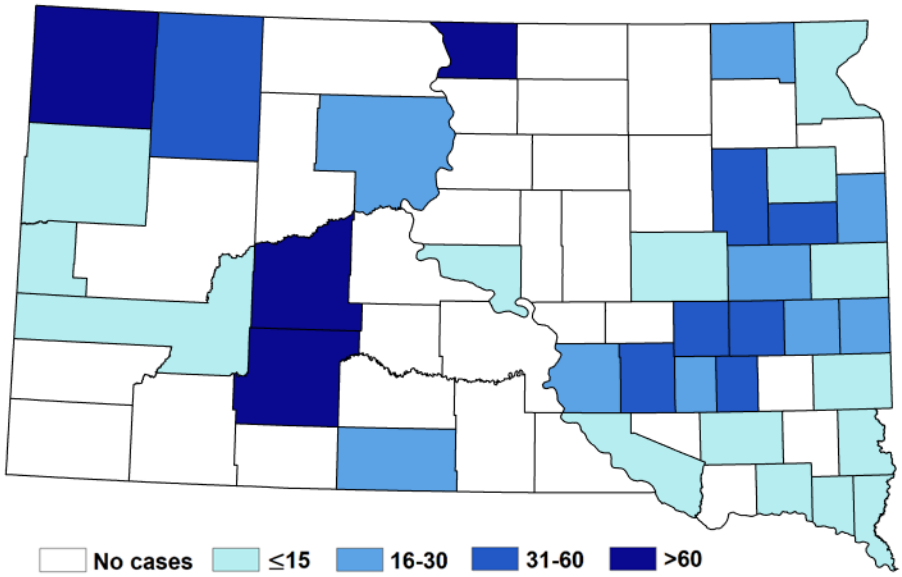


Figure 41
Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)



***Escherichia coli*, shiga toxin-producing (STEC)**
Shiga-toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC) often causes severe bloody diarrhea and abdominal pain. The illness usually resolves in five to ten days. In some individuals, however, complications may involve severe hemorrhagic colitis, hemolytic uremic syndrome, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and even death. STEC is transmitted by meat, water, fresh vegetables or other foods contaminated by feces of cattle, sheep, deer, and other animals. Person-to-person transmission can also occur. Human infection can be prevented by proper slaughtering and processing methods, adequate cooking of meats, proper kitchen hygiene, pasteurization of dairy products and fruit juices, and handwashing after contact with cattle or their feces. Individuals with STEC infections are restricted from commercial food handling, child day care, or patient health care until two successive negative fecal samples are produced.

Culture-independent diagnostic testing (CIDTs) is rapidly being adopted by clinical laboratories in the state for detecting STEC infections. The STEC surveillance case definition used by SDDOH to classify and report cases was updated in 2018. Individuals testing positive by CIDT (but not subsequently confirmed by culture) have been included in the reported case count totals since 2018.

In 2020, 97 cases of STEC were reported in South Dakota. The incidence rate was 10.9 cases per 100,000 population. South Dakota's STEC rate has been greater than two times the national rate over the past decade. There were 33 cases (34%) that occurred in children less than 15 years of age. Two cases of hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) associated with STEC infection were reported.

In addition to *E. coli* O157:H7, there are several other STEC serotypes. The following serotypes were identified in South Dakota cases in 2020: 11 cases O121, 7 cases O157:H7, 7 cases O111, 5 cases O145, 4 cases O26, and 3 cases O103.

Figure 42
Incidence of STEC by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)

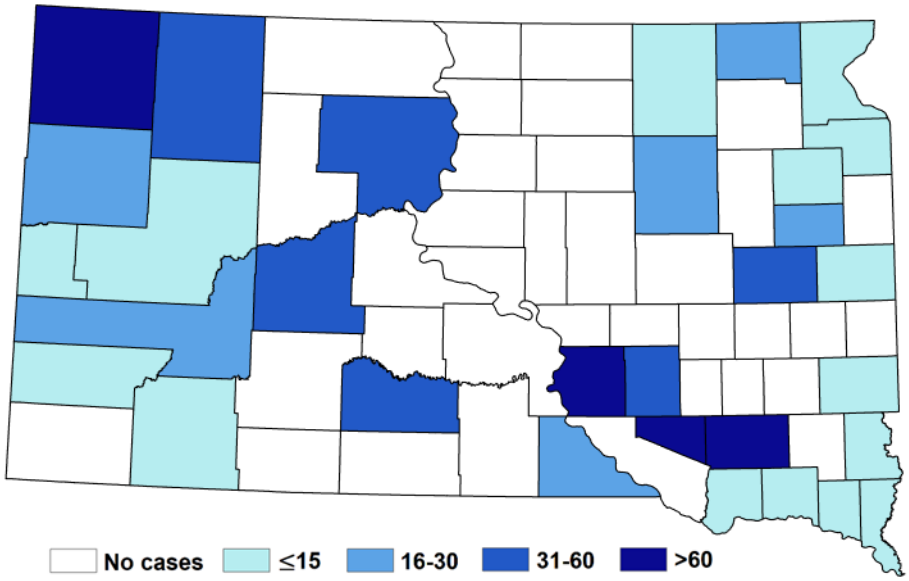
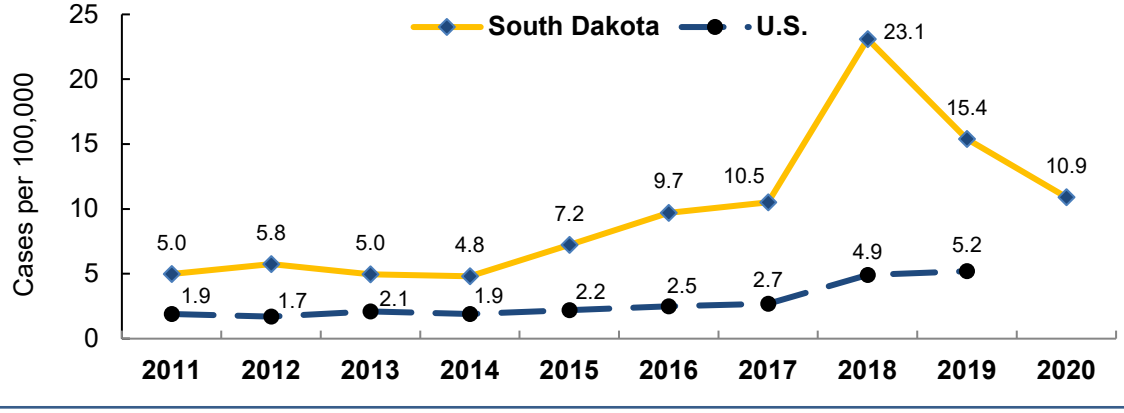


Figure 43
STEC Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020



Giardiasis
Giardiasis is a gastrointestinal disease involving diarrhea and abdominal cramps that is caused by a protozoan parasite called *Giardia lamblia* (*G. intestinalis*, *G. doudenalis*). Giardiasis is transmitted person-to-person or by contaminated water, or in some cases animal-to-human. In 2020, 66 cases of *Giardia* infection were reported in South Dakota residents (7.4 cases per 100,000 population), which was below the five-year median (median: 114). South Dakota's giardiasis rate has been more than double the national rate over the past decade.

Figure 44
Incidence of Giardiasis by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)

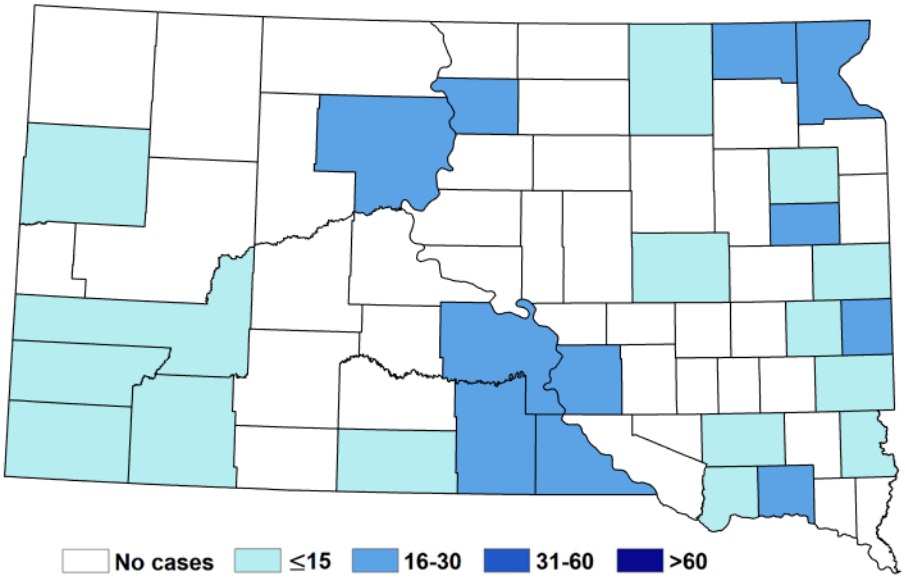
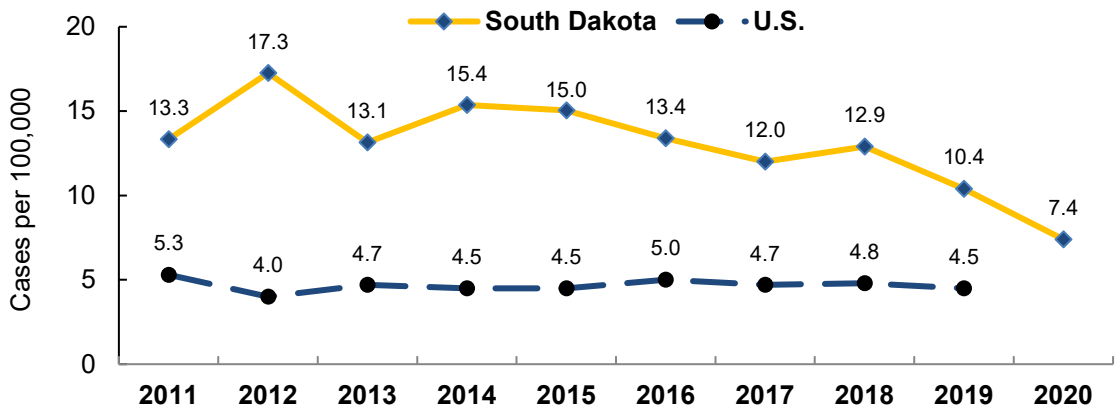


Figure 45
Giardiasis Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020



Gonorrhea
Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) that can cause infections in the genitals, rectum, and throat, and less commonly as an invasive, disseminated disease. Gonorrhea is most common among young people ages 15-24 years. Although gonorrhea may be asymptomatic, untreated gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent health problems in both women and men. In women, untreated gonorrhea can cause pelvic inflammatory disease with complications such as scar tissue in fallopian tubes, ectopic pregnancy, infertility, and long-term pelvic/abdominal pain. In men gonorrhea may infect the tubes attached to the testicles which may cause sterility.

Gonorrhea has been increasing over the past decade in South Dakota. In 2020, there were 2,399 cases reported, which is a rate of 268.7 cases per 100,000 population. The median age of cases was 28 years old (range: 0 to 73). Females accounted for 53 percent of cases.

Figure 46
Incidence of Gonorrhea by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)

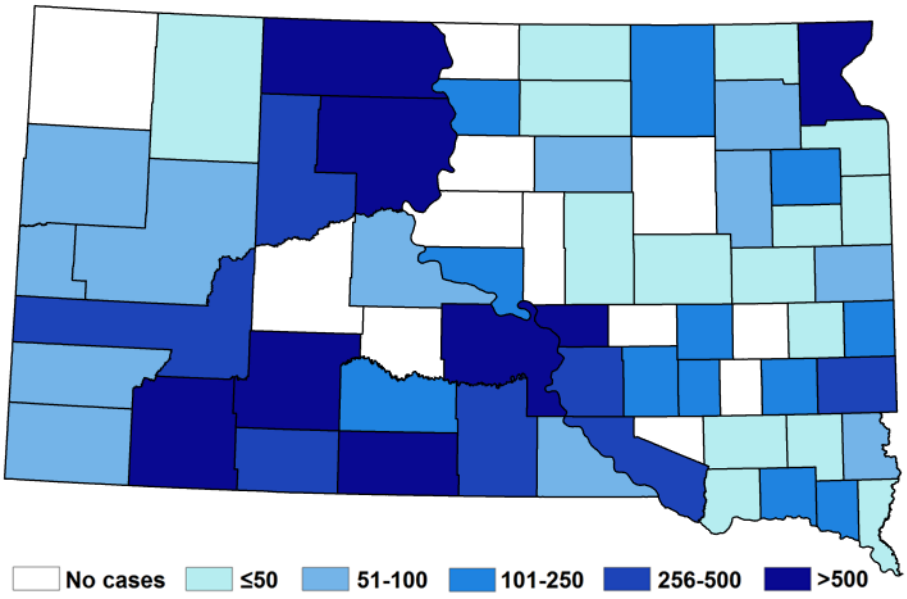
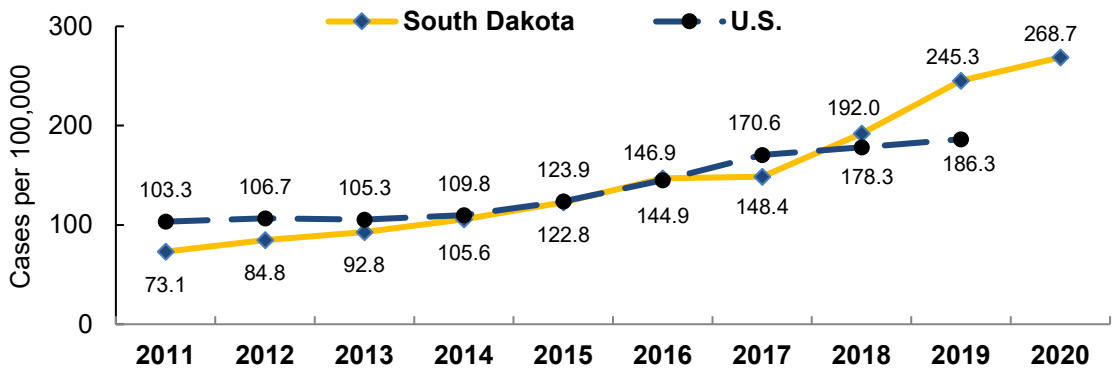
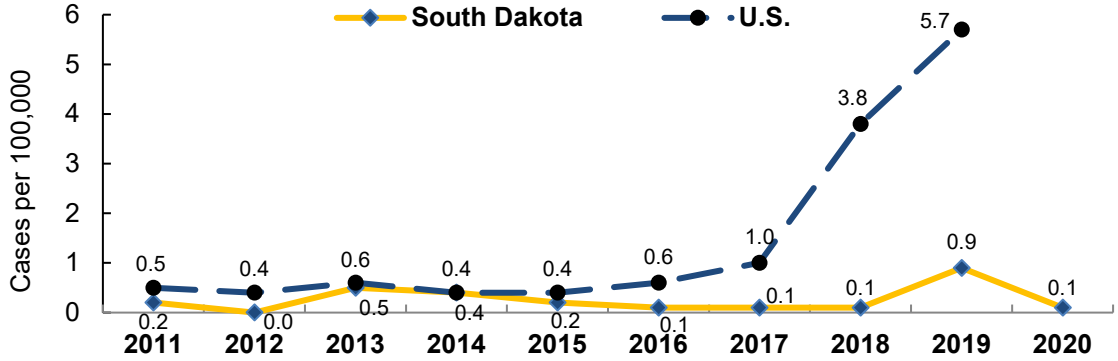


Figure 47
Gonorrhea Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020



Hepatitis A, acute
Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV), which infects humans through fecal-oral transmission. Since the licensure of the hepatitis A vaccine in 1995-1996, rates of infection have declined significantly. In South Dakota, there was one case of hepatitis A reported in 2020.

Figure 48
Hepatitis A Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020



Hepatitis B, acute and chronic

Hepatitis B is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). This virus is transmitted when blood and other body fluid from an infected person enters the body of someone who is not infected during sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment; or from mother to baby at birth. For some individuals, hepatitis B is an acute, or short-term, illness but for others, it can become a long-term, chronic infection. Risk for HBV chronic infection is related to age at infection: approximately 90 percent of infected infants become chronically infected, compared with 2-6 percent of adults. Chronic hepatitis B can lead to serious health issues, like cirrhosis or liver cancer.

The best way to prevent hepatitis B is by getting vaccinated. HBV vaccine is now recommended at birth and for children and adolescents who did not complete vaccination as infants. HBV vaccination is not mandatory for school entry in South Dakota. Adults who should consider HBV vaccination include: people who have more than one sex partner in six months, men who have sex with other men, sex contacts of infected people, people who inject illegal drugs, health care and public safety workers who might be exposed to infected blood or body fluids, household contacts of persons with chronic HBV infection and hemodialysis patients.

In 2020, there were four cases of acute hepatitis B and 53 cases of chronic hepatitis B reported in South Dakota. The median age of cases was 37 years (range: 19 to 81) and 65 percent were male.

Figure 49
Hepatitis B, Acute and Chronic, by Year: South Dakota, 2011-2020

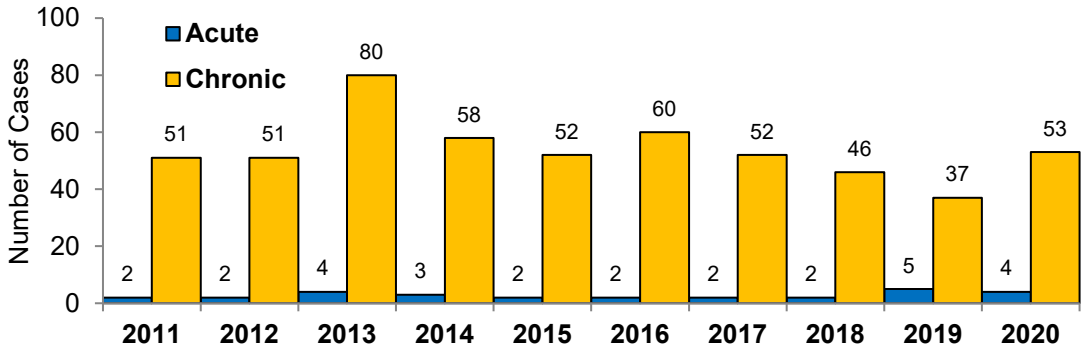
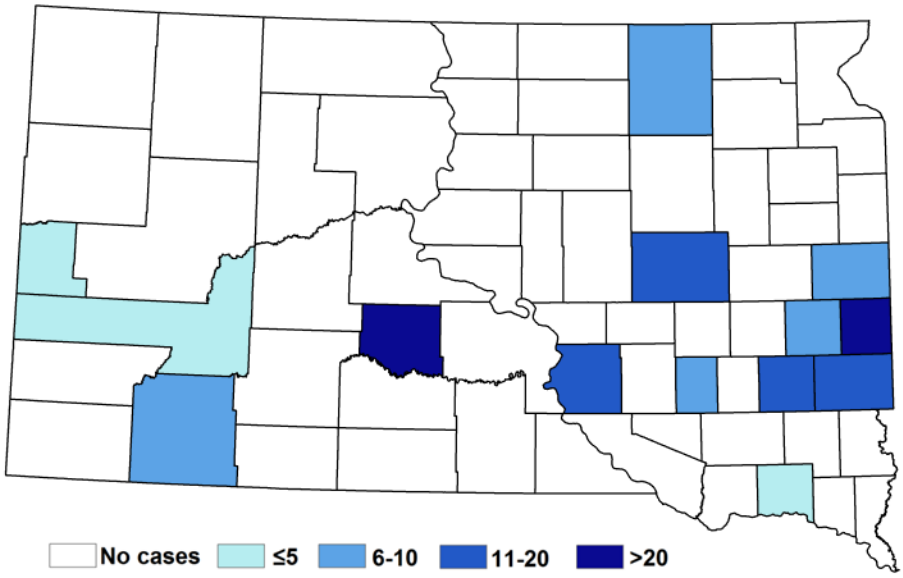


Figure 50
Incidence of Hepatitis B, Chronic, by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)



Hepatitis C, acute and chronic

Hepatitis C causes liver disease. For most people hepatitis C is a long-term, chronic infection and may cause long-term health problems resulting in death. The majority (70-80%) of persons might not be aware of their infection because they do not become clinically ill. There is no vaccine available for hepatitis C. Hepatitis C is a blood-borne virus and the greatest risk for infection is among persons who inject drugs.

In 2020, there were ten cases of acute hepatitis C and 723 cases of chronic hepatitis C reported in South Dakota. The counties with the highest incidence of chronic hepatitis C (cases per 100,000 population) were Buffalo (664.6), Lyman (474.1), Corson (471.3), and Dewey (328.2).

Figure 51
Hepatitis C, Acute and Chronic, by Year: South Dakota, 2011-2020

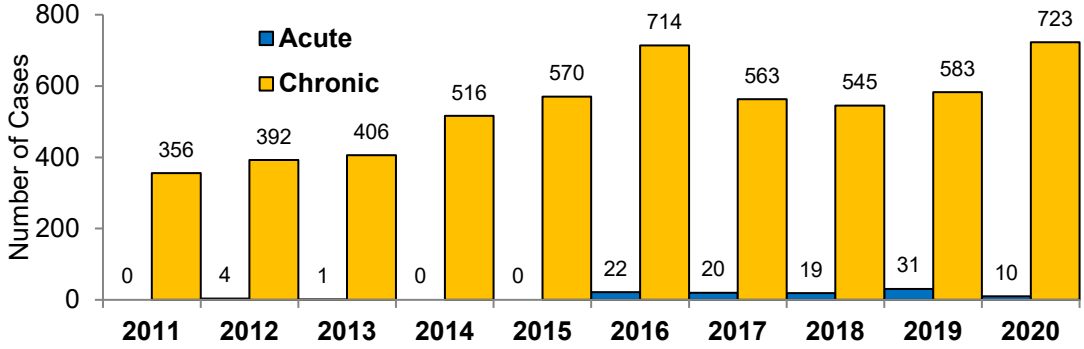
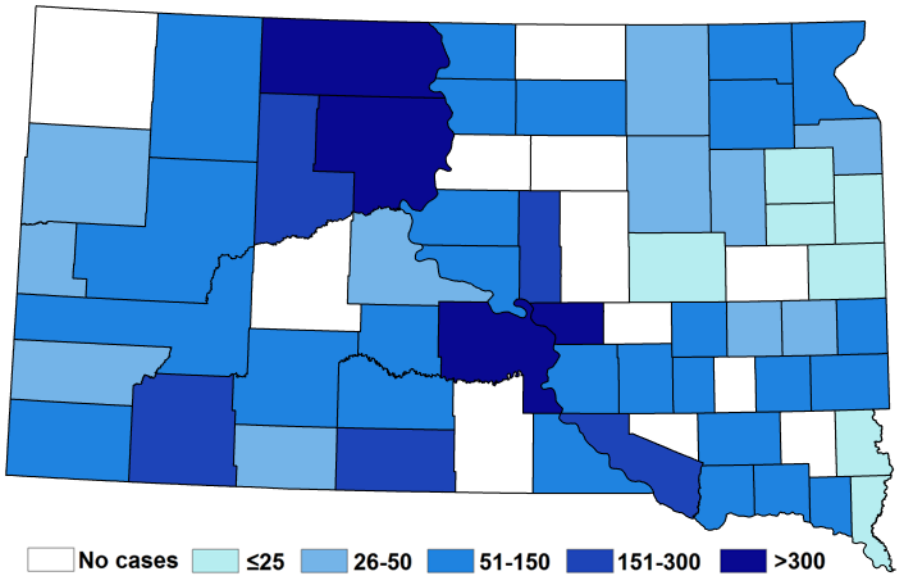


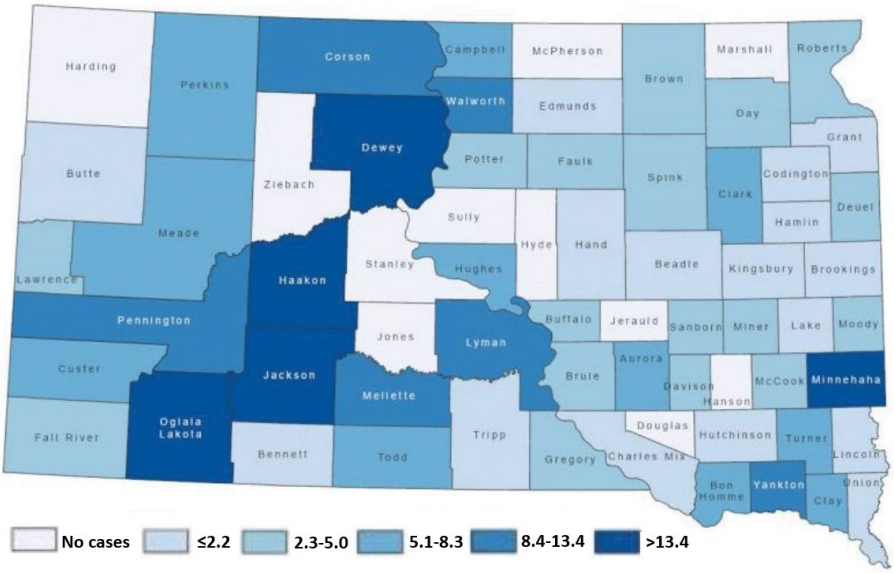
Figure 52
Incidence of Hepatitis C, Acute and Chronic, by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)



HIV and AIDS

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection may lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS. HIV is spread mainly by having sex with or sharing drug injection needles and syringes with someone who is already infected with HIV. The only way to know for sure if you have HIV infection is to get tested. In 2020, 40 new HIV/AIDS cases were reported in South Dakota.

Figure 53
Incidence of HIV/AIDS, by County of Residence: South Dakota, 1985-2020
(cases per 10,000)



Influenza

The 2020–2021 influenza season was a mild season likely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Unlike previous influenza seasons, there was limited access to care in the clinical setting, with most influenza testing only done following a negative COVID-19 test. Subtyping of influenza specimens was not performed during the season due to focus of laboratory resources on the COVID-19 pandemic response.

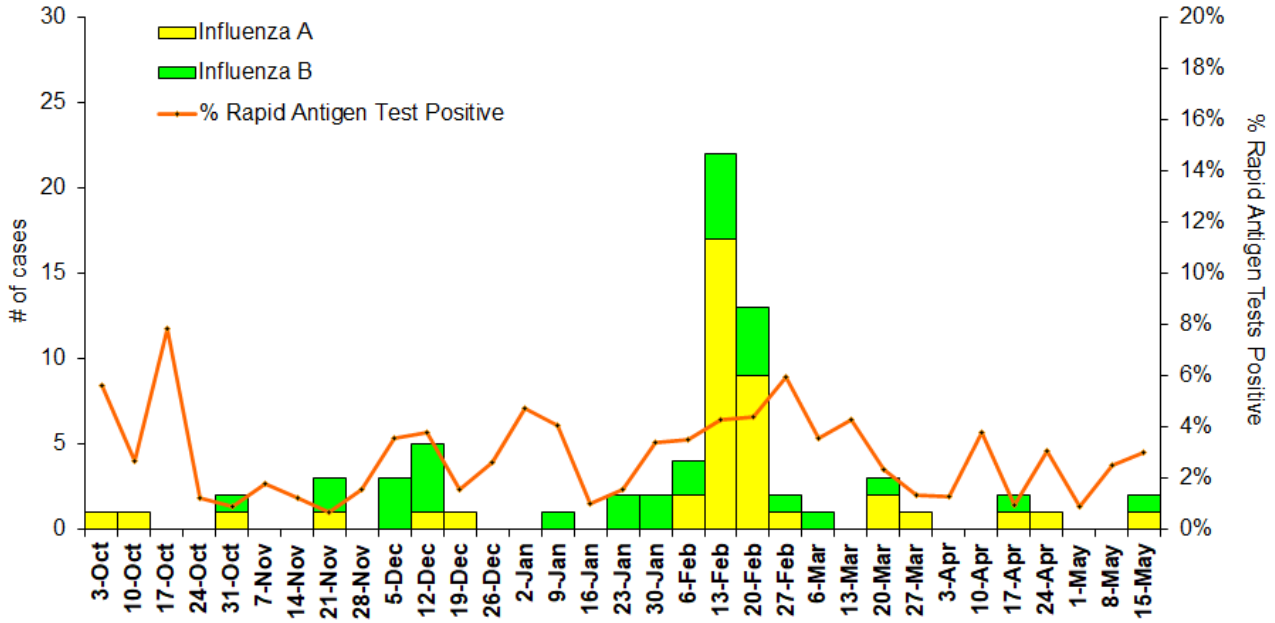
Table 74
Influenza Cases by Age Group, South Dakota, 2020-2021

Lab Confirmed Influenza Cases (by DFA, PCR, or culture)		**Influenza Associated Hospitalizations**		**Influenza Associated Deaths**	
Age Group	# Cases (%)	# Hosp	(%)	Deaths	(%)
0-4	10 (12%)	1	(14%)	0	(0%)
5-18	8 (10%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
19-49	44 (53%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
50-64	11 (13%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)
> 64	10 (12%)	6	(86%)	2	(100%)
Total	**83**	**7**		**2**	

In South Dakota, there were 83 confirmed influenza cases reported to SDDOH, including 49 (59%) influenza A and 34 (41%) influenza B. Additionally, 9,033 rapid antigen influenza tests were performed with 294 positive results (3%); 87 (30%) positive for influenza A and 207 (70%) positive for influenza B.

A total of seven influenza-associated hospitalizations and two influenza-associated deaths were reported during the 2020–2021 influenza season.

Figure 54
2020-2021 Influenza Season Lab Confirmed Influenza Cases* and % Rapid Antigen Positive – South Dakota
* Confirmed by Culture, PCR, or DFA



Legionellosis
Legionellosis includes two diseases, Legionnaires' disease and Pontiac fever, caused by exposure to *Legionella* bacteria. Legionnaires' disease causes pneumonia, while Pontiac fever causes a milder illness with fever and muscle aches. *Legionella* is naturally found in the environment, usually in water. People can get legionellosis after breathing in water droplets that contain the bacteria.

There were ten cases of legionellosis reported in South Dakota in 2020, a 33 percent decrease from the five-year median (median: 15).

Lyme disease
Lyme disease is caused by the spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi* and is transmitted to humans by bites from *Ixodes scapularis*, commonly known as the blacklegged tick or deer tick. Currently, *I. scapularis* has only been found and documented in a few locations in eastern South Dakota, so the risk of exposure to Lyme disease in South Dakota is low.

In 2020, eight cases of Lyme disease were reported in South Dakota residents, a slight decrease from the five-year median (median: 10).

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), invasive
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a bacterium resistant to most commonly used antibiotics. Most MRSA infections are skin infections, but may cause life-threatening bloodstream infections, pneumonia, and surgical site infections.

In 2020, there were 169 cases of invasive MRSA reported in South Dakota, an eight percent increase from the five-year median (median: 156). The highest rate of disease was among the elderly, ages 65 years and older.

Pertussis (whooping cough)
Pertussis, commonly called whooping cough, is an acute infectious bacterial disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. The bacteria produce toxins that inflame and paralyze respiratory cilia causing severe coughing. Pertussis is transmitted by aerosolized droplets of respiratory secretions from infected individuals. Infants and young children are at higher risk of pertussis-associated complications, hospitalization, and death. The most common complication is secondary bacterial pneumonia. Youth and adults infected with pertussis may expose unprotected infants who are at risk of severe disease and complications.

In 2020, 34 cases of pertussis were reported in South Dakota. This represented a 113 percent increase over the five-year median (median: 16), however it was a substantial decrease from the 147 cases reported in 2019. There were 22 cases (65%) in children less than 15 years of age.

Figure 55
Pertussis Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020

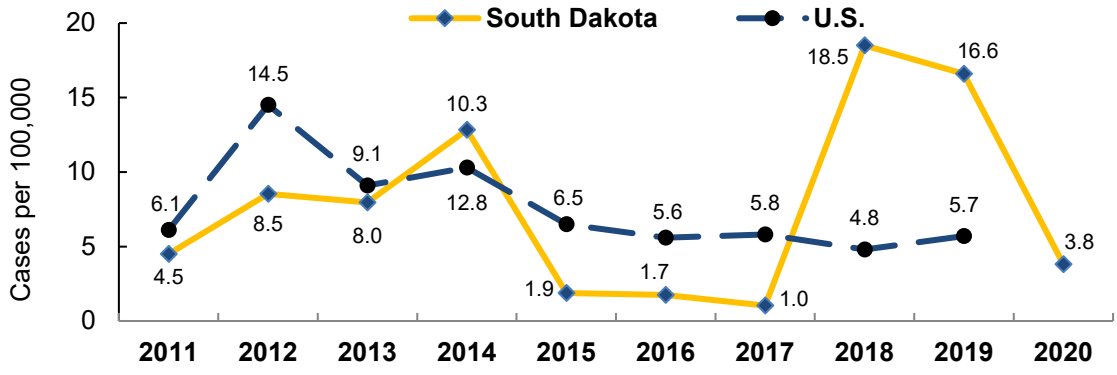
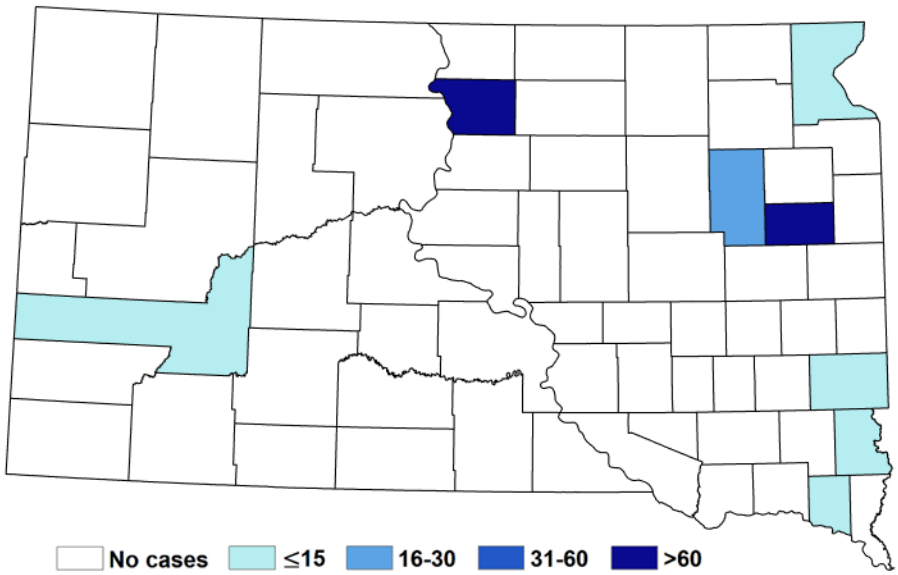


Figure 56
Incidence of Pertussis by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)



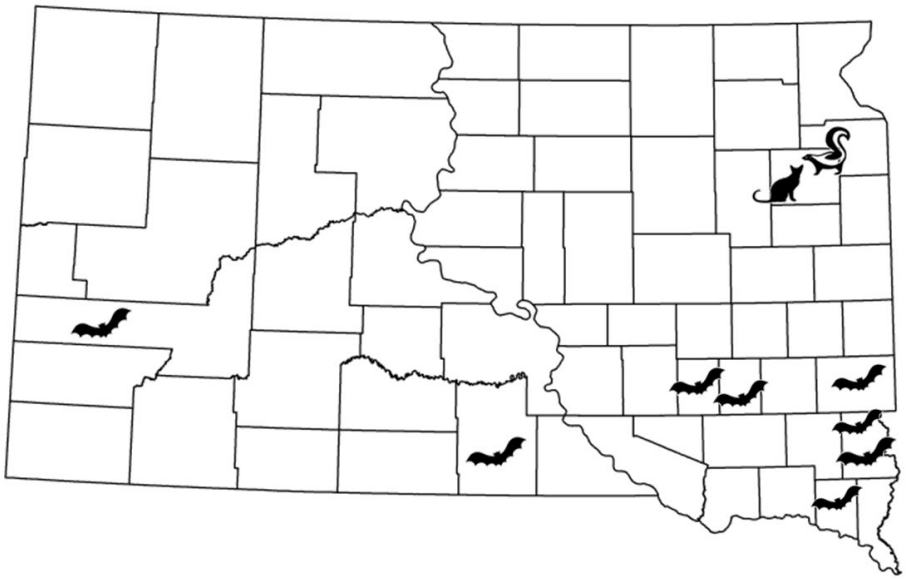
Rabies, animal

Rabies is a viral disease affecting the central nervous system. All mammals, including humans, are susceptible to the rabies virus. Bites from infected animals constitute the primary route of transmission. Rabies is a fatal disease and cannot be treated once symptoms appear. Fortunately, rabies is successfully prevented by using post-exposure prophylaxis in people exposed to the rabies virus. While the last human rabies case in South Dakota occurred in 1970, substantial resources are spent managing potential exposures to rabies because of its constant presence in the state. Skunks (*Memphitis mephitis)* are the primary rabies reservoir in South Dakota. Over the past decade 44 percent of skunks tested have been rabid. Bat rabies is also enzootic in South Dakota with four percent of bats tested being positive.

A total of ten animals tested positive for rabies in 2020, a 55 percent decrease from the five-year median (median: 22). The ten rabid animals included only one domestic animal (a cat), and nine wild animals (8 bats and 1 skunk). This was the lowest annual total of positive animals on record in South Dakota. No human rabies was reported.

Rabid animals in 2020 were reported from the following counties: Codington 2, Lincoln 2, Clay 1, Davison 1, Hanson 1, Minnehaha 1, Pennington 1, and Tripp 1.

Figure 57
Animal Rabies in South Dakota, 2020



Salmonellosis

Salmonella is a bacterium that can cause diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps between 12 and 72 hours after infection. The illness usually lasts four to seven days, and most individuals recover without treatment, but in some with diarrhea infection may spread from the intestines to the blood stream, and then to other body sites. In severe cases, infection may cause death. The elderly, infants, and those with impaired immune systems are more likely to have a severe illness.

In 2020, 179 cases of salmonellosis were reported in South Dakota. The *Salmonella* serotypes most commonly identified were *S.* Newport (29 cases), *S.* Enteritidis (28 cases), *S.* Typhimurium (21 cases), and *S.* I 4:b:- (21 cases). These four serotypes accounted for 63 percent of cases with available serotype information. Older adults had the highest rate of infection in 2020; 45 percent of reported cases were over the age of 50.

Figure 58
Salmonellosis Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020

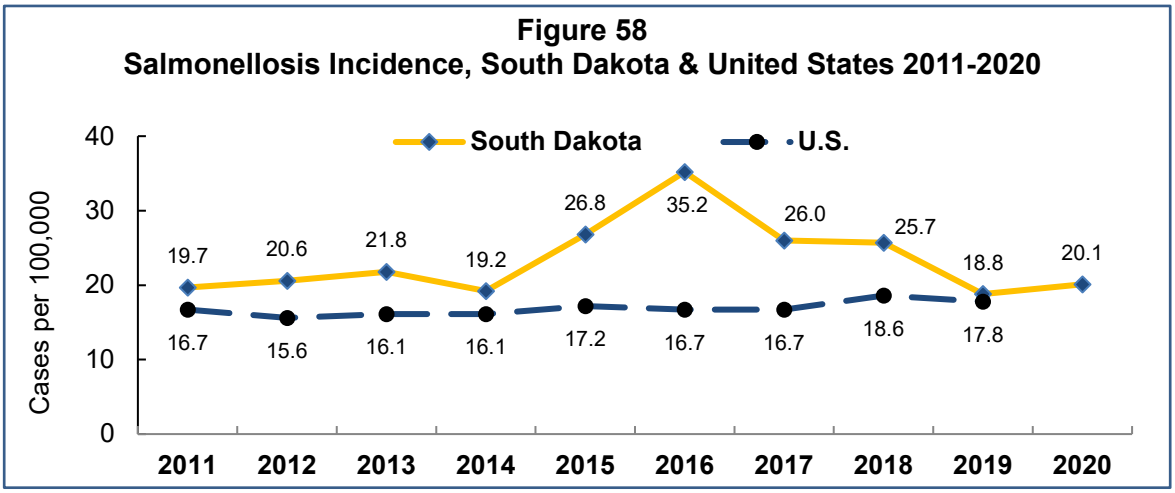
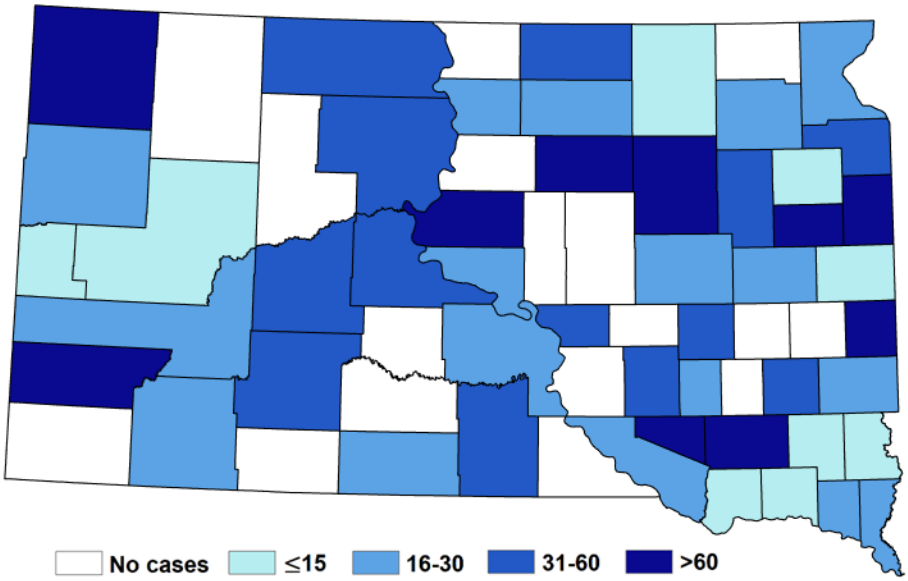


Figure 59
Incidence of Salmonellosis by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)

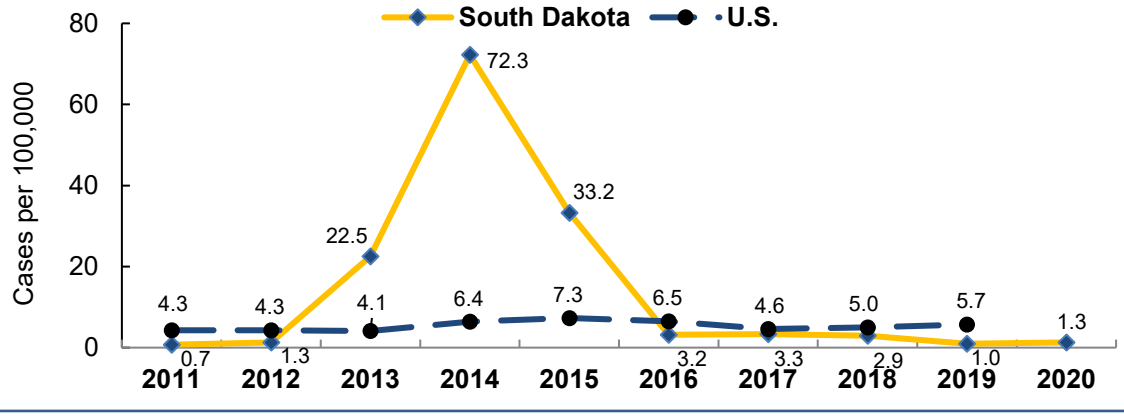


Shigellosis

Shigellosis is an intestinal infection causing diarrhea, fever, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal cramps. Complications, such as severe dehydration or seizures, may occur, especially among young children. *Shigella* bacteria are transmitted by the fecal-oral route (human feces). Following exposure, illness usually occurs within one to four days. Transmission is typically person-to-person within families, child day care centers, and adult residential living situations. Food may be contaminated by people not washing their hands properly.

In 2020, there were 12 cases of shigellosis reported in South Dakota, a 57 percent decrease from the five-year median (median: 28). South Dakota experienced a protracted multi-county outbreak from October 2013 to November 2015, largely in childcare settings.

Figure 60
Shigellosis Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020



***Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive**

Pneumococcal disease is an infection caused by the bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, also referred to as pneumococcus. Invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* can cause many types of illnesses, including bacteremia, pneumonia, ear infections and meningitis. There are vaccines to prevent pneumococcal disease for both children and adults. In 2020, there were 71 cases of invasive pneumococcal disease reported in South Dakota. The majority (77%) of cases occurred in adults over 40 years of age.

Syphilis (primary, secondary, early non-primary non-secondary, and congenital)

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease that can cause long-term complications if not treated promptly and correctly. Symptoms in adults are divided into stages: primary, secondary, early latent, and late latent syphilis. The primary, secondary, and early latent stages are infectious to others. Syphilis is spread by direct contact with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Sores can be found on the penis, vagina, rectum, or on the lips and in the mouth. Syphilis can also be spread from an infected mother to her unborn baby, i.e., congenital syphilis.

In South Dakota, there were 101 cases of early syphilis (primary, secondary, and early non-primary non-secondary) and four congenital syphilis cases reported in 2020. Three counties (Minnehaha, Pennington, and Todd) accounted for 69 percent of the state's cases.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria. *M. tuberculosis* usually infects the lungs but can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal. Tuberculosis is spread through the air from one person to another when an infectious person coughs, sneezes, speaks, talks, or sings.

There were 16 cases of TB reported in South Dakota in 2020. The median age of cases was 39 years (range: 25 to 75). American Indians have historically reported the highest percentage of TB cases by race. This trend continued in 2020 as American Indians contributed 44 percent of the total TB cases. In addition, 50 percent of TB cases were foreign-born.

Tularemia

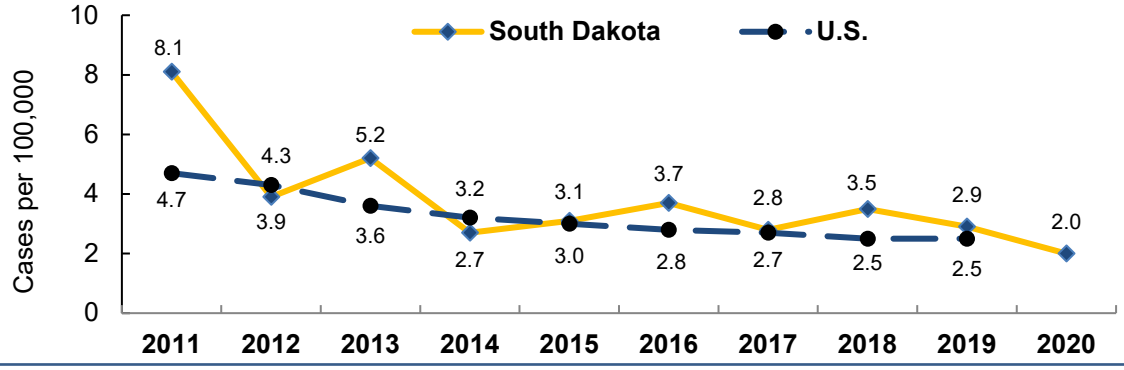
Tularemia is a bacterial disease caused by *Francisella tularensis* and is typically found in rodents but can infect insects as well. Infection can occur from a tick or deerfly bite, handling sick or dead animals, eating contaminated food, or inhaling airborne organisms. Depending on how a person is infected, symptoms can range from skin ulcers, inflamed eyes, sore throat and diarrhea to fever, chills, headache, and muscle aches. There are six main clinical forms of disease: ulceroglandular, glandular, pneumonic, oropharyngeal, oculoglandular, and typhoidal. If left untreated, tularemia may be fatal.

In 2020, there were ten cases of tularemia reported in South Dakota (5 ulceroglandular, 2 pneumonic, 1 oropharyngeal, 1 typhoidal, and 1 unknown form). The median age of cases was 55 years old (range: 2 to 85).

Varicella (chicken pox)
Varicella (chicken pox) is a highly contagious disease consisting of a blistery rash, itching and fever caused by varicella-zoster virus. Chicken pox can be a serious disease, especially in babies and people with weakened immune systems. Varicella is spread through the air by the cough or sneeze of an infected person. It can also be spread by touching or breathing in the virus particles that come from chicken pox blisters. The best way to prevent chicken pox is to get the varicella vaccine. Varicella vaccination is mandated for school entry in South Dakota.

In 2020, 18 cases of chicken pox were reported in South Dakota, with 60 percent of cases with known vaccination status being unvaccinated. One-third of those who were unvaccinated were too young to be vaccinated. The median age was 3 years old (range: 0 to 17).

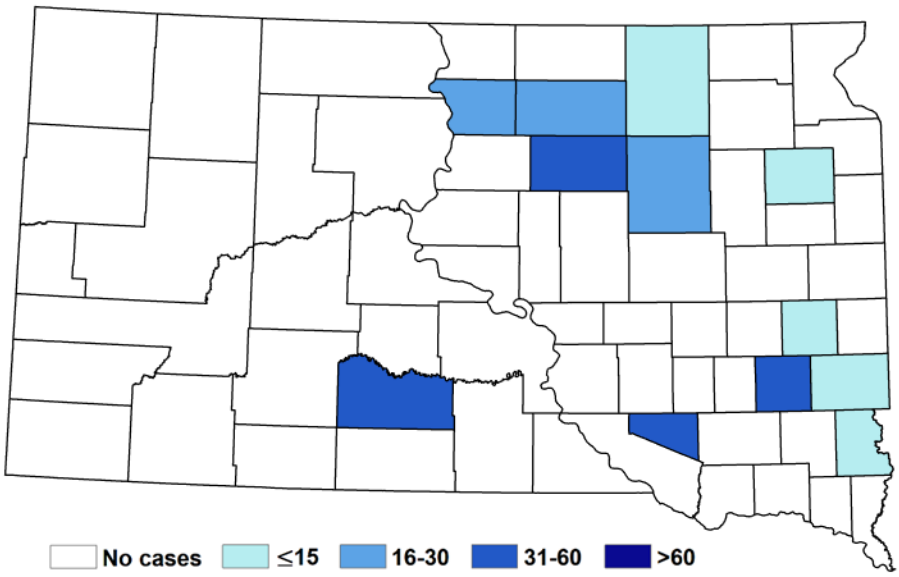
Figure 61
Varicella (chicken pox) Incidence, South Dakota & United States 2011-2020



West Nile virus (WNV)
West Nile disease is a viral mosquito-borne illness that emerged in South Dakota in 2002. About 20 percent of WNV infected individuals develop fever with other symptoms such as headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, or rash. Most people with this type of West Nile virus disease recover completely, but fatigue and weakness can last for weeks or months. Less than one percent of infected individuals develop a serious neurologic illness such as encephalitis (infection of the brain) or meningitis (infection of the spinal cord). The symptoms of neurologic illness can include headache, high fever, neck stiffness, disorientation, coma, tremors, seizures, or paralysis. Neuroinvasive WNV infection may take several weeks or months to recover. Some of the neurologic effects may be permanent. The death rate for WNV neurologic disease is about ten percent.

In South Dakota, there were 20 human cases of WNV disease (11 neuroinvasive and 9 non-neuroinvasive) reported in 2020. The overall incidence of WNV was 2.2 cases per 100,000 population. Ten (50%) WNV cases were hospitalized. There were no deaths. Additionally, 3 persons were identified to have WNV infection through blood donation screenings.

Figure 62
Incidence of Human WNV disease by County of Residence: South Dakota, 2020
(cases per 100,000)



Other Infectious Diseases

Other infectious diseases reported in South Dakota during 2020 include: 22 cases of cyclosporiasis, 14 cases of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* non-type b, 8 cases of Q fever, 7 cases each of coccidioidomycosis and spotted fever rickettsiosis, 3 cases of vibriosis, 2 cases each of listeriosis and malaria, 2 cases each of anaplasmosis and dengue, and 1 case each of babesiosis and hantavirus pulmonary syndrome.

United States

Demographic Information

2019 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	328,239,523	100.0
White	197,309,822	60.1
Hispanic	60,572,237	18.5
Black or African American	41,147,488	12.5
Asian	18,905,879	5.8
American Indian & Alaska Native	2,434,908	0.7
Pacific Islander	595,908	0.2
Multi-Racial	7,273,281	2.2
Under 5 years	19,404,835	5.9
Under 18 years	72,967,785	22.2
65 years and over	54,074,028	16.5

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2019 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators[1]

Natality – 2019

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	8.3
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	77.6
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[2]	6.0
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.2
Average Age of Mother	29.1
Teenage Birth Rate[3]	6.7
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	51.1
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	0.8
Percent Hispanic Births	23.7
Percent Unmarried	40.0
Percent WIC births	33.9
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	83.6
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	50.2
Percent Payment-Medicaid	42.1
Percent C-Section	31.7

[1]Only one year of U.S. data are given to compare with five years of state and county data because the numbers on the national level are much greater and do not fluctuate as much annually.
[2]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[3]Teenage birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality - 2019

	Rate[4]
All Causes	715.2
Heart Disease	161.5
Cancer	146.2
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	33.4
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	13.1
Female Breast	19.4
Pancreas	11.0
Prostate	18.3
Leukemia	5.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	38.2
Alzheimer's Disease	29.8
Stroke	37.0
Unintentional Injuries	49.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11.5
Diabetes	21.6
Influenza and Pneumonia	12.3
Suicide	13.9
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	11.3
Infant Mortality (2018)	5.6

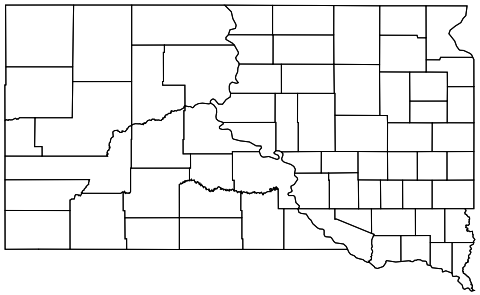
Leading Causes of Death	Total Deaths
1. Heart Disease	647,457
2. Cancer	599,108
3. Unintentional Injuries	169,936
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	160,201
5. Stroke	146,383
6. Alzheimer's Disease	121,404
7. Diabetes	83,564
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	55,672
9. Kidney Disease	50,633
10. Suicide	47,173

[4]The mortality rates, except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Age-adjusting to the standard million population eliminates differences between populations, making them easier to compare. Infant mortality is calculated as the number of infant (less than one year old) deaths per 1,000 live births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Hyattsville, Maryland.

South Dakota

Demographic Information



South Dakota is located in the north central portion of the United States and averages 11.8 persons per square mile.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	892,717	100.0
White	724,153	81.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	72,996	8.2
Hispanic	39,604	4.4
Black or African American	20,466	2.3
Asian	14,643	1.6
Pacific Islander	552	0.1
Multi-Racial	20,303	2.3
Under 5 years	60,464	6.8
Under 18 years	218,479	24.5
65 years and over	157,177	17.6

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

● Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.9
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	75.3
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	11.8
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.3
Average Age of Mother	28.3
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	9.7
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	71.2
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	14.2
Percent Hispanic Births	5.5
● Percent Unmarried	36.5
● Percent WIC births	28.2
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	80.5
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	60.9
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	30.2
● Percent C-Section	24.7

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the national average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the national average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	756.0
● Heart Disease	154.6
Cancer	151.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	35.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.3
Female Breast	18.7
Pancreas	11.3
Prostate	18.9
Leukemia	6.1
COVID-19 (2020)	130.0
○ Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	41.8
○ Alzheimer's Disease	38.1
● Stroke	34.6
Unintentional Injuries	53.4
○ Motor Vehicle Accidents	16.7
○ Diabetes	25.6
○ Influenza and Pneumonia	16.9
○ Suicide	20.8
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	19.1
○ Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.7

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	1,779
2. Cancer	1,701
3. COVID-19 (2020)	1,497
4. Unintentional Injuries	515
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	476
6. Alzheimer's Disease	463
7. Stroke	403
8. Diabetes	277
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	198
10. Suicide	178
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.2
Median age at death	79

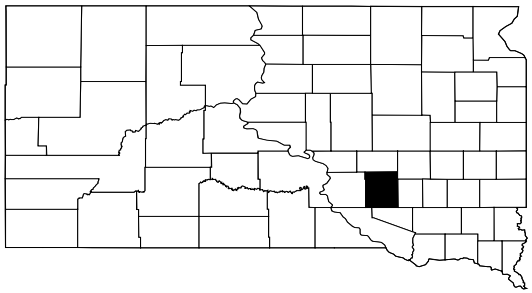
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the national average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the national average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Aurora County

Demographic Information



Aurora County is located in the south central portion of the state and averages 3.9 persons per square mile. Plankinton is the largest city in Aurora County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,730	100.0
White	2,380	87.2
Hispanic	206	7.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	73	2.7
Asian	19	0.7
Black or African American	18	0.7
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	34	1.2
Under 5 years	179	6.6
Under 18 years	677	24.8
65 years and over	576	21.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.9
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	78.6
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	6.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.9
Average Age of Mother	28.1
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	17.7
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	87.2
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	11.8
● Percent Unmarried	26.6
Percent WIC births	31.0
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	79.7
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	72.0
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	19.0
Percent C-Section	31.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	716.4
Heart Disease	171.0
Cancer	175.8
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	32.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	27.1
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	34.4
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	218.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	64.6
Alzheimer's Disease	31.7
● Stroke	15.8
Unintentional Injuries	34.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	16.3
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	11
2. Cancer	8
Heart Disease	8
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
5. Alzheimer's Disease	2
6. Unintentional Injuries	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.7
Median age at death	83

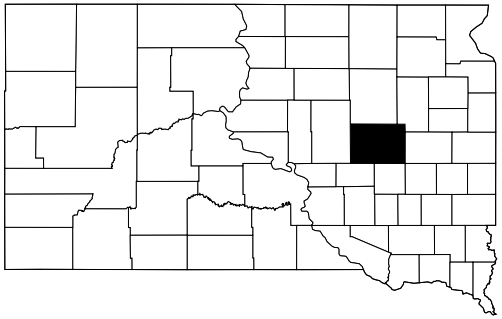
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Beadle County

Demographic Information



Beadle County is located in the center of eastern South Dakota and averages 14.7 persons per square mile. Huron is the largest city in Beadle County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	18,513	100.0
White	13,657	73.8
Hispanic	2,140	11.6
Asian	1,938	10.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	202	1.1
Black or African American	189	1.0
Pacific Islander	52	0.3
Multi-Racial	335	1.8
Under 5 years	1,568	8.5
Under 18 years	5,100	27.5
65 years and over	3,321	17.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.3
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	63.3
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	9.7
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.8
● Average Age of Mother	27.3
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	26.0
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	55.2
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.1
Percent Hispanic Births	23.4
○ Percent Unmarried	42.6
○ Percent WIC births	49.3
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	77.3
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	53.4
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	41.4
○ Percent C-Section	28.8

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	767.5
Heart Disease	144.9
Cancer	150.6
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	28.9
● Colon, Rectum, & Anus	5.2
Female Breast	28.8
Pancreas	11.3
Prostate	18.4
Leukemia	4.9
COVID-19 (2020)	131.2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	36.6
Alzheimer's Disease	38.0
Stroke	38.7
Unintentional Injuries	43.8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	11.8
○ Diabetes	38.8
○ Influenza and Pneumonia	43.1
Suicide	30.8
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	16.2
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	8.4

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	39
2. Cancer	38
3. COVID-19 (2020)	36
4. Influenza and Pneumonia	13
5. Alzheimer's Disease	12
6. Stroke	10
Diabetes	10
8. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	9
Unintentional Injuries	9
10. Suicide	5
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	18.5
Median age at death	81

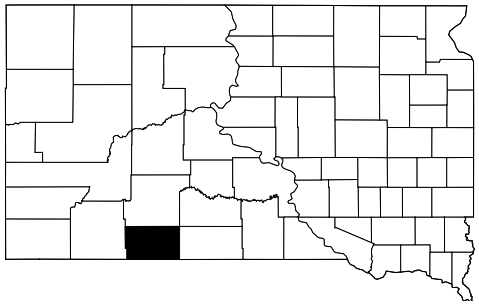
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Bennett County

Demographic Information



Bennett County is located on the southern border in western South Dakota and averages 2.9 persons per square mile. Martin is the largest city in Bennett County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,399	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,863	54.8
White	1,129	33.2
Hispanic	205	6.0
Asian	18	0.5
Black or African American	17	0.5
Pacific Islander	2	0.1
Multi-Racial	165	4.9
Under 5 years	296	8.7
Under 18 years	1,135	33.4
65 years and over	461	13.6

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.1
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	62.5
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	20.1
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.6
● Average Age of Mother	26.3
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	23.0
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	23.7
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	65.6
Percent Hispanic Births	2.9
○ Percent Unmarried	69.9
○ Percent WIC births	50.5
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	61.7
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	23.2
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	49.6
Percent C-Section	24.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,169.7
Heart Disease	228.7
Cancer	168.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	35.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	LNE
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	17.1
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	224.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	77.1
● Alzheimer's Disease	16.2
Stroke	38.4
Unintentional Injuries	91.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	32.3
○ Diabetes	127.3
Influenza and Pneumonia	22.7
Suicide	31.6
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	60.3
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	15.7

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	8
COVID-19 (2020)	8
3. Cancer	6
4. Diabetes	4
5. Unintentional Injuries	3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
7. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2
8. Stroke	1
Suicide	1
Septicemia	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	24.0
Median age at death	69

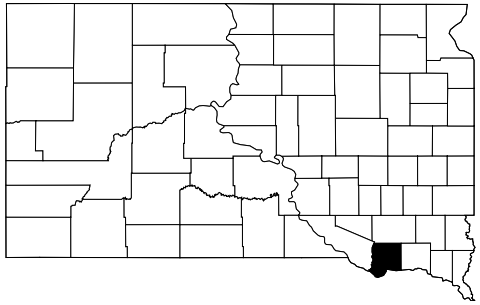
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Bon Homme County

Demographic Information



Bon Homme County is located on the Nebraska border in eastern South Dakota and averages 12.2 persons per square mile. Springfield is the largest city in Bon Homme County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	6,848	100.0
White	5,911	86.3
American Indian & Alaska Native	533	7.8
Hispanic	198	2.9
Black or African American	98	1.4
Asian	19	0.3
Pacific Islander	3	0.0
Multi-Racial	86	1.3
Under 5 years	379	5.5
Under 18 years	1,341	19.6
65 years and over	1,421	20.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.7
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	77.8
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	10.2
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.6
Average Age of Mother	28.7
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	5.4
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	93.5
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.8
Percent Hispanic Births	2.4
● Percent Unmarried	23.2
Percent WIC births	27.9
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	84.4
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	78.3
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	16.7
Percent C-Section	27.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	719.4
Heart Disease	131.7
Cancer	145.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	27.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	8.7
Female Breast	15.3
Pancreas	15.7
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	9.3
COVID-19 (2020)	184.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	56.1
● Alzheimer's Disease	20.8
Stroke	40.9
Unintentional Injuries	50.7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	21.5
Diabetes	18.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	22.4
Suicide	19.9
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.0

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	22
2. Heart Disease	18
3. Cancer	16
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	7
5. Unintentional Injuries	5
Stroke	5
7. Influenza and Pneumonia	3
Alzheimer's Disease	3
Diabetes	3
10. Hypertension	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	12.3
Median age at death	84

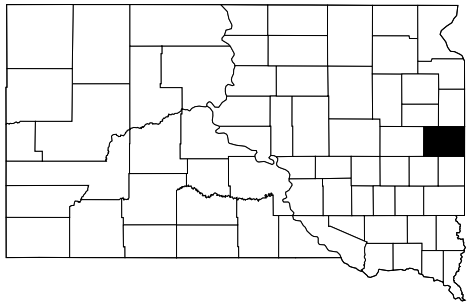
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Brookings County

Demographic Information



Brookings County is located on the eastern border of the state and averages 44.9 persons per square mile. Brookings is the largest city in Brookings County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	35,603	100.0
White	31,792	89.3
Hispanic	1,359	3.8
Asian	1,043	2.9
Black or African American	503	1.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	350	1.0
Pacific Islander	23	0.1
Multi-Racial	533	1.5
Under 5 years	2,179	6.1
Under 18 years	7,512	21.1
65 years and over	4,581	12.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.6
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	84.5
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	7.1
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.2
○ Average Age of Mother	29.1
● Teenage Birth Rate[2]	4.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	83.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.7
Percent Hispanic Births	5.9
● Percent Unmarried	20.6
● Percent WIC births	15.6
○ Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	88.5
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	78.1
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	15.1
● Percent C-Section	18.3

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	639.1
Heart Disease	143.7
● Cancer	130.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	30.5
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	13.5
Female Breast	21.8
Pancreas	10.3
Prostate	20.2
Leukemia	4.6
COVID-19 (2020)	90.1
● Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	28.7
Alzheimer's Disease	35.1
Stroke	39.1
Unintentional Injuries	42.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10.9
Diabetes	26.0
● Influenza and Pneumonia	9.3
Suicide	14.7
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	9.2
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	7.9

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	47
2. Cancer	42
3. COVID-19 (2020)	28
4. Unintentional Injuries	14
5. Stroke	13
6. Alzheimer's Disease	12
7. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	9
8. Diabetes	8
9. Suicide	5
10. Parkinson's Disease	3
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	17.4
Median age at death	80

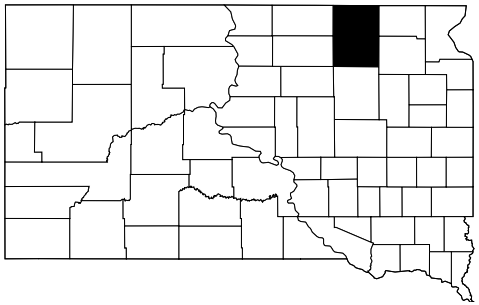
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Brown County

Demographic Information



Brown County is located on the North Dakota border in the eastern part of the state and averages 22.6 persons per square mile. Aberdeen is the largest city in Brown County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	38,738	100.0
White	33,158	85.6
Hispanic	1,449	3.7
Asian	1,365	3.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,254	3.2
Black or African American	638	1.6
Pacific Islander	94	0.2
Multi-Racial	780	2.0
Under 5 years	2,501	6.5
Under 18 years	9,201	23.8
65 years and over	7,017	18.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.1
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	67.0
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	13.6
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.0
Average Age of Mother	28.4
● Teenage Birth Rate[2]	2.2
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	79.1
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	5.0
Percent Hispanic Births	5.6
Percent Unmarried	34.5
Percent WIC births	26.8
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	81.0
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	68.1
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	27.6
○ Percent C-Section	29.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	695.6
Heart Disease	140.6
Cancer	137.1
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	31.3
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	16.6
Female Breast	19.2
● Pancreas	7.0
Prostate	14.0
Leukemia	5.7
● COVID-19 (2020)	97.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	39.6
Alzheimer's Disease	37.5
Stroke	35.9
● Unintentional Injuries	41.3
● Motor Vehicle Accidents	8.6
Diabetes	26.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	18.8
Suicide	16.5
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	9.3
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	4.5

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	81
2. Cancer	72
3. COVID-19 (2020)	58
4. Alzheimer's Disease	24
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	22
6. Stroke	20
Unintentional Injuries	20
8. Diabetes	15
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	11
10. Dementia (Unspecified Type)	8
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	16.0
Median age at death	82

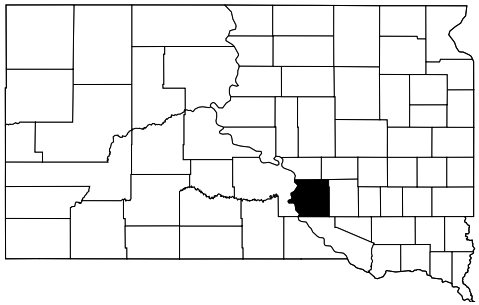
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Brule County

Demographic Information



Brule County is located in the south central part of the state and averages 6.4 persons per square mile. Chamberlain is the largest city in Brule County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	5,254	100.0
White	4,341	82.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	515	9.8
Hispanic	157	3.0
Black or African American	31	0.6
Asian	24	0.5
Pacific Islander	2	0.0
Multi-Racial	184	3.5
Under 5 years	326	6.2
Under 18 years	1,400	26.6
65 years and over	1,003	19.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.6
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	64.2
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	12.2
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.3
Average Age of Mother	27.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	70.7
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	19.7
Percent Hispanic Births	2.8
○ Percent Unmarried	40.6
Percent WIC births	33.9
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	78.9
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	62.6
Percent Payment-Medicaid	32.3
○ Percent C-Section	31.8

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	698.6
Heart Disease	196.8
Cancer	129.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	34.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	17.6
Female Breast	19.1
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	9.6
● COVID-19 (2020)	63.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	33.7
Alzheimer's Disease	29.5
Stroke	19.5
Unintentional Injuries	54.5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10.9
Diabetes	16.0
Influenza and Pneumonia	11.4
Suicide	27.7
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	20.0
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	8.3

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	15
2. Cancer	11
3. COVID-19 (2020)	5
4. Unintentional Injuries	3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
Alzheimer's Disease	3
7. Stroke	2
Suicide	2
9. Diabetes	1
Kidney Disease	1
Pneumonitis Due to Solids/Liquids	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	14.9
Median age at death	78

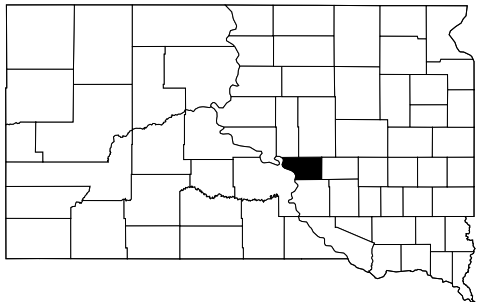
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Buffalo County

Demographic Information



Buffalo County is located in the central portion of the state and averages 4.1 persons per square mile. Fort Thompson is the largest city in Buffalo County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,956	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,496	76.6
White	304	14.9
Hispanic	91	5.4
Black or African American	10	0.7
Asian	2	0.1
Pacific Islander	2	0.1
Multi-Racial	51	2.3
Under 5 years	179	9.2
Under 18 years	743	38.0
65 years and over	175	8.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	9.9
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	29.1
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	22.3
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	15.7
● Average Age of Mother	26.3
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	38.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	12.5
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	76.0
Percent Hispanic Births	2.6
○ Percent Unmarried	75.5
○ Percent WIC births	63.5
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	41.5
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	13.5
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	77.1
Percent C-Section	21.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,902.0
○ Heart Disease	416.8
Cancer	203.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	81.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	51.1
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
○ COVID-19 (2020)	814.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	53.9
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	LNE
○ Unintentional Injuries	181.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	62.7
○ Diabetes	192.5
Influenza and Pneumonia	58.9
○ Suicide	155.4
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	94.5
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	13.4

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	12
2. Heart Disease	5
3. Cancer	3
Unintentional Injuries	3
Suicide	3
Diabetes	3
7. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	22.6
Median age at death	63

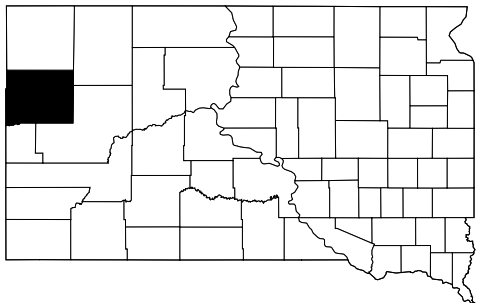
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Butte County

Demographic Information



Butte County is located on the western border of the state and averages 4.7 people per square mile. Belle Fourche is the largest city in Butte County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	10,538	100.0
White	9,527	90.4
Hispanic	435	4.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	209	2.0
Black or African American	55	0.5
Asian	50	0.5
Pacific Islander	15	0.1
Multi-Racial	247	2.3
Under 5 years	705	6.7
Under 18 years	2,630	25.0
65 years and over	2,181	20.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.9
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	79.9
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	17.5
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.6
● Average Age of Mother	27.6
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	8.5
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	92.1
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.4
Percent Hispanic Births	3.4
Percent Unmarried	33.2
○ Percent WIC births	36.2
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	85.8
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	55.2
Percent Payment-Medicaid	34.9
Percent C-Section	21.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	785.8
Heart Disease	159.8
○ Cancer	195.0
○ Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	58.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	25.2
Female Breast	17.4
Pancreas	9.0
Prostate	20.6
Leukemia	4.7
COVID-19 (2020)	120.3
○ Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	68.0
Alzheimer's Disease	34.2
Stroke	50.2
Unintentional Injuries	50.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16.1
Diabetes	24.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	9.2
Suicide	13.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	11.5
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.2

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	29
2. Heart Disease	24
3. COVID-19 (2020)	19
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	10
5. Stroke	7
6. Unintentional Injuries	5
Alzheimer's Disease	5
8. Diabetes	3
9. Suicide	1
Influenza and Pneumonia	1
Dementia (Vascular)	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	18.9
Median age at death	78

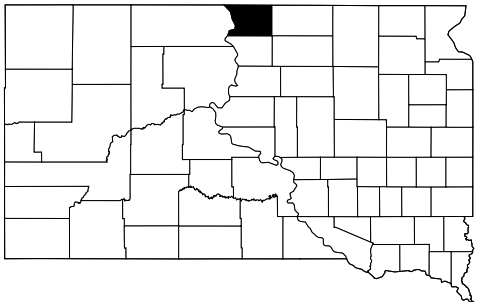
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Campbell County

Demographic Information



Campbell County is located in the north central portion of the state and averages 1.9 persons per square mile. Herreid is the largest city in Campbell County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,380	100.0
White	1,301	94.3
Hispanic	43	3.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	17	1.2
Black or African American	4	0.3
Asian	4	0.3
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	11	0.8
Under 5 years	66	4.8
Under 18 years	241	17.5
65 years and over	423	30.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	LNE
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	83.3
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	LNE
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.8
Average Age of Mother	29.3
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	86.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	13.1
Percent WIC births	19.7
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	90.0
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	71.2
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	13.6
Percent C-Section	19.7

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	579.2
Heart Disease	132.0
● Cancer	84.8
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	21.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	LNE
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	136.3
● Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	18.0
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	38.3
Unintentional Injuries	102.6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	57.5
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	19.9
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	4
Heart Disease	4
3. Cancer	2
Unintentional Injuries	2
5. Stroke	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	21.4
Median age at death	79

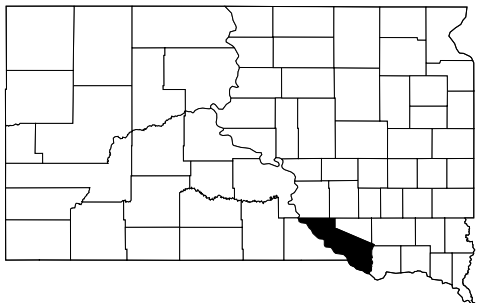
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Charles Mix County

Demographic Information



Charles Mix County is located in the south central area of the state and averages 8.4 persons per square mile. Wagner is the largest city in Charles Mix County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	9,262	100.0
White	5,787	62.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	2,772	29.9
Hispanic	367	4.0
Black or African American	42	0.5
Asian	23	0.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	271	2.9
Under 5 years	795	8.6
Under 18 years	2,788	30.1
65 years and over	1,736	18.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

● Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.0
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	64.9
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	17.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.6
● Average Age of Mother	27.5
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	21.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	48.0
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	41.6
Percent Hispanic Births	2.7
○ Percent Unmarried	48.2
○ Percent WIC births	44.6
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	75.4
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	46.2
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	41.9
○ Percent C-Section	31.1

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	945.5
Heart Disease	180.6
Cancer	165.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	33.7
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	27.6
Female Breast	23.5
Pancreas	8.2
Prostate	21.2
Leukemia	3.7
COVID-19 (2020)	117.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	40.5
Alzheimer's Disease	49.7
Stroke	30.3
○ Unintentional Injuries	93.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	29.2
○ Diabetes	56.0
○ Influenza and Pneumonia	35.8
Suicide	30.4
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	50.8
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	4.5

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	24
2. Cancer	21
3. COVID-19 (2020)	16
4. Unintentional Injuries	9
5. Alzheimer's Disease	8
6. Diabetes	6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	6
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	5
9. Stroke	4
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	4
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	17.0
Median age at death	78

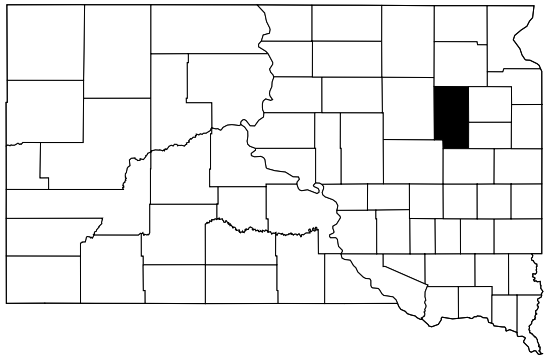
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Clark County

Demographic Information



Clark County is located in east central South Dakota and averages 4.0 persons per square mile. Clark is the largest city in Clark County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,802	100.0
White	3,540	93.1
Hispanic	144	3.8
Black or African American	57	1.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	16	0.4
Asian	10	0.3
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	35	0.9
Under 5 years	386	10.2
Under 18 years	1,069	28.1
65 years and over	851	22.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	9.5
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	69.2
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	9.5
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.5
○ Average Age of Mother	29.0
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	92.6
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	2.2
Percent Hispanic Births	3.1
● Percent Unmarried	14.2
● Percent WIC births	18.2
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	86.1
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	83.3
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	14.8
Percent C-Section	23.7

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	694.7
Heart Disease	125.6
Cancer	157.8
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	26.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	20.1
Female Breast	14.1
Pancreas	14.7
Prostate	23.9
Leukemia	13.9
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	37.9
Alzheimer's Disease	25.7
Stroke	38.3
Unintentional Injuries	45.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	33.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	32.2
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.7

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	10
2. Heart Disease	8
3. Stroke	3
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Unintentional Injuries	2
Alzheimer's Disease	2
Diabetes	2
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	15.8
Median age at death	83

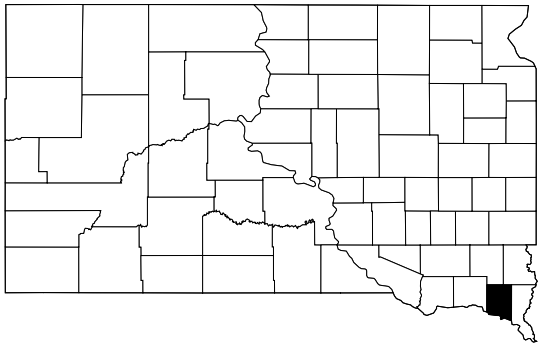
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Clay County

Demographic Information



Clay County is located in the southeastern part of the state and averages 34.6 persons per square mile. Vermillion is the largest city in Clay County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	14,246	100.0
White	12,350	86.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	482	3.4
Hispanic	461	3.2
Asian	362	2.5
Black or African American	234	1.6
Pacific Islander	12	0.1
Multi-Racial	345	2.4
Under 5 years	699	4.9
Under 18 years	2,510	17.6
65 years and over	1,781	12.5

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.2
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	83.1
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	11.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.1
Average Age of Mother	28.7
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	8.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	76.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	9.6
Percent Hispanic Births	4.0
Percent Unmarried	33.9
Percent WIC births	29.0
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	80.0
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	63.3
Percent Payment-Medicaid	31.8
○ Percent C-Section	29.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	803.9
Heart Disease	186.2
Cancer	173.3
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	38.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	9.4
Female Breast	24.1
Pancreas	13.2
Prostate	37.7
Leukemia	4.6
COVID-19 (2020)	99.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	57.8
Alzheimer's Disease	38.4
Stroke	38.1
Unintentional Injuries	40.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16.0
Diabetes	20.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	23.1
● Suicide	8.7
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	11.5
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	4.2

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	25
2. Cancer	23
3. COVID-19 (2020)	12
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	8
5. Alzheimer's Disease	5
Stroke	5
Unintentional Injuries	5
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	3
Diabetes	3
10. Hypertension	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.4
Median age at death	78

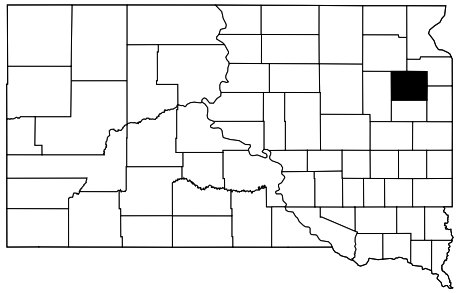
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Codington County

Demographic Information



Codington County is located in eastern South Dakota and averages 41.0 persons per square mile. Watertown is the largest city in Codington County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	28,186	100.0
White	25,758	91.4
Hispanic	972	3.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	625	2.2
Asian	205	0.7
Black or African American	203	0.7
Pacific Islander	3	0.0
Multi-Racial	420	1.5
Under 5 years	1,655	5.9
Under 18 years	6,615	23.5
65 years and over	5,269	18.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.9
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	83.9
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	16.3
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.1
Average Age of Mother	28.1
● Teenage Birth Rate[2]	3.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	88.1
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	4.4
Percent Hispanic Births	3.1
Percent Unmarried	35.2
Percent WIC births	29.3
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	79.9
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	71.7
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	25.1
Percent C-Section	22.6

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	687.5
Heart Disease	149.1
Cancer	158.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	40.0
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	18.5
Female Breast	20.6
Pancreas	11.6
Prostate	17.3
Leukemia	5.5
COVID-19 (2020)	161.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	36.5
● Alzheimer's Disease	29.3
Stroke	30.5
Unintentional Injuries	42.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	14.9
● Diabetes	16.3
Influenza and Pneumonia	17.9
Suicide	13.7
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	10.1
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.1

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	68
2. Heart Disease	62
3. Cancer	61
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	15
5. Unintentional Injuries	13
Stroke	13
Alzheimer's Disease	13
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	8
9. Diabetes	6
10. Hypertension	4
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	23.8
Median age at death	81

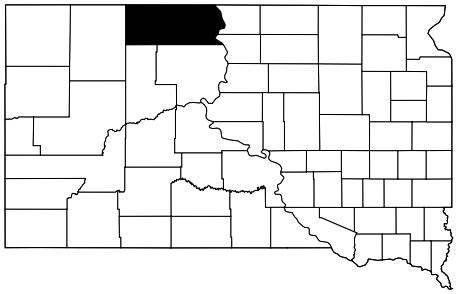
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Corson County

Demographic Information



Corson County is located in the north central portion of the state and averages 1.6 persons per square mile. McLaughlin is the largest city in Corson County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	4,031	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	2,494	61.9
White	1,161	28.8
Hispanic	207	5.1
Black or African American	18	0.4
Asian	18	0.4
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	132	3.3
Under 5 years	431	10.7
Under 18 years	1,470	36.5
65 years and over	494	12.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	9.4
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	40.9
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	24.1
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	15.7
● Average Age of Mother	26.5
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	33.9
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	18.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	71.9
Percent Hispanic Births	0.8
○ Percent Unmarried	71.5
○ Percent WIC births	52.8
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	52.2
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	17.3
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	71.5
Percent C-Section	26.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,485.2
○ Heart Disease	282.3
Cancer	199.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	39.5
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	12.7
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	16.6
○ COVID-19 (2020)	346.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	47.9
Alzheimer's Disease	20.3
Stroke	41.2
○ Unintentional Injuries	154.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	43.8
○ Diabetes	96.8
○ Influenza and Pneumonia	56.6
Suicide	48.3
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	101.9
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	9.8

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	14
2. Heart Disease	10
3. Cancer	7
4. Unintentional Injuries	5
5. Diabetes	4
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	4
7. Suicide	2
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
10. Stroke	1
Homicide	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.8
Median age at death	65

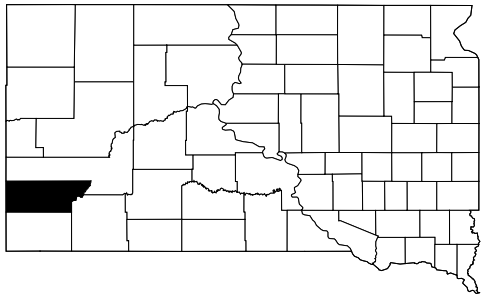
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Custer County

Demographic Information



Custer County is located in the southern Black Hills and averages 5.8 persons per square mile. Custer is the largest city in Custer County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	9,017	100.0
White	8,054	89.3
Hispanic	362	4.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	296	3.3
Black or African American	70	0.8
Asian	70	0.8
Pacific Islander	2	0.0
Multi-Racial	163	1.8
Under 5 years	319	3.5
Under 18 years	1,308	14.5
65 years and over	2,948	32.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.6
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	75.0
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	14.7
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.7
○ Average Age of Mother	29.2
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	7.6
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	80.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	6.9
Percent Hispanic Births	5.5
Percent Unmarried	34.1
Percent WIC births	24.1
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	87.6
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	58.8
Percent Payment-Medicaid	32.5
Percent C-Section	20.2

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	672.9
Heart Disease	129.4
Cancer	137.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	27.4
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.8
Female Breast	11.0
● Pancreas	5.7
Prostate	12.6
Leukemia	7.6
● COVID-19 (2020)	61.9
● Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	26.3
● Alzheimer's Disease	19.0
Stroke	40.6
Unintentional Injuries	76.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	22.8
● Diabetes	6.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	24.9
Suicide	30.6
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	18.4
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	4.2

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	25
2. Heart Disease	22
3. COVID-19 (2020)	11
4. Unintentional Injuries	9
5. Stroke	7
6. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4
Influenza and Pneumonia	4
8. Alzheimer's Disease	3
Suicide	3
10. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.0
Median age at death	77

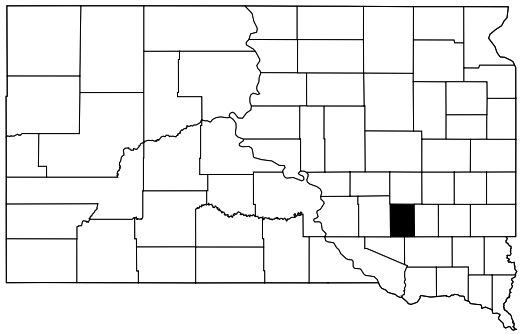
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Davison County

Demographic Information



Davison County is located in eastern South Dakota and averages 45.5 persons per square mile. Mitchell is the largest city in Davison County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	19,812	100.0
White	17,756	89.6
Hispanic	786	4.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	561	2.8
Black or African American	170	0.9
Asian	158	0.8
Pacific Islander	12	0.1
Multi-Racial	369	1.9
Under 5 years	1,213	6.1
Under 18 years	4,618	23.3
65 years and over	3,975	20.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.6
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	85.3
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	15.6
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.9
● Average Age of Mother	27.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	6.6
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	82.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	6.7
Percent Hispanic Births	6.1
○ Percent Unmarried	39.7
Percent WIC births	31.7
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	76.7
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	66.3
Percent Payment-Medicaid	28.7
○ Percent C-Section	33.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	766.6
Heart Disease	164.7
Cancer	147.0
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	42.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	13.9
Female Breast	19.0
Pancreas	11.1
Prostate	17.4
Leukemia	6.1
COVID-19 (2020)	157.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	48.6
● Alzheimer's Disease	25.7
○ Stroke	47.4
Unintentional Injuries	43.9
● Motor Vehicle Accidents	8.7
Diabetes	23.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	19.1
Suicide	16.8
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	10.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.1

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	53
2. COVID-19 (2020)	52
3. Cancer	43
4. Stroke	16
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	14
6. Unintentional Injuries	11
7. Alzheimer's Disease	10
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	7
Diabetes	7
10. Dementia (Unspecified Type)	6
Hypertension	6
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.2
Median age at death	81

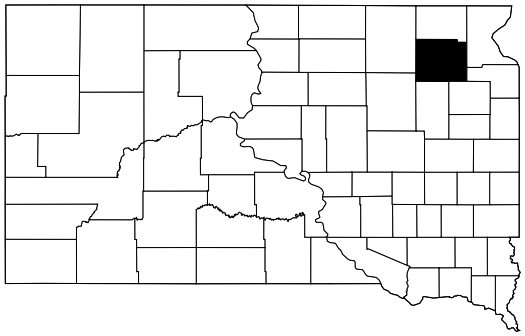
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Day County

Demographic Information



Day County is located in the northeastern part of the state and averages 5.2 persons per square mile. Webster is the largest city in Day County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	5,345	100.0
White	4,588	85.8
American Indian & Alaska Native	467	8.7
Hispanic	129	2.4
Asian	35	0.7
Black or African American	23	0.4
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	103	1.9
Under 5 years	281	5.3
Under 18 years	1,181	22.1
65 years and over	1,447	27.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	71.6
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	22.6
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.6
Average Age of Mother	28.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	5.9
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	71.6
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	18.5
Percent Hispanic Births	3.3
Percent Unmarried	36.0
○ Percent WIC births	37.5
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	75.5
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	63.0
Percent Payment-Medicaid	34.4
○ Percent C-Section	32.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	816.3
Heart Disease	177.0
Cancer	147.1
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	32.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	16.6
Female Breast	9.9
Pancreas	14.4
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	195.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	30.9
Alzheimer's Disease	40.3
Stroke	46.0
Unintentional Injuries	70.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	27.6
Diabetes	21.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	23.6
Suicide	22.1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	24.0
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	25
2. Heart Disease	19
3. Cancer	15
4. Alzheimer's Disease	6
Stroke	6
6. Unintentional Injuries	4
7. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
Influenza and Pneumonia	3
9. Diabetes	2
10. Suicide	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	14.9
Median age at death	83

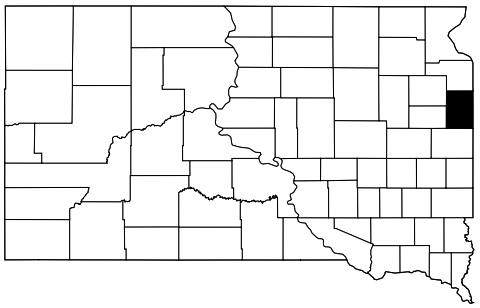
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Deuel County

Demographic Information



Deuel County borders Minnesota and averages 7.0 persons per square mile. Clear Lake is the largest city in Deuel County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	4,346	100.0
White	4,063	93.5
Hispanic	162	3.7
Black or African American	34	0.8
American Indian & Alaska Native	31	0.7
Asian	7	0.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	49	1.1
Under 5 years	270	6.2
Under 18 years	1,043	24.0
65 years and over	967	22.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	4.8
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	85.7
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	9.9
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.7
Average Age of Mother	28.7
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	92.0
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.5
Percent Hispanic Births	5.5
● Percent Unmarried	19.7
● Percent WIC births	15.4
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	84.6
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	76.8
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	15.1
Percent C-Section	19.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	657.2
Heart Disease	145.1
Cancer	164.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	27.3
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	15.1
Female Breast	19.5
Pancreas	10.8
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	7.9
COVID-19 (2020)	97.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	63.4
● Alzheimer's Disease	21.8
Stroke	57.0
● Unintentional Injuries	16.5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10.6
Diabetes	13.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	11.8
Suicide	11.3
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	7.9
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	12
2. Heart Disease	10
3. COVID-19 (2020)	8
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	5
5. Stroke	4
6. Septicemia	2
Alzheimer's Disease	2
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	1
Unintentional Injuries	1
Pneumonitis due to Solids and Liquids	1
Diabetes	1
Hypertension	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	12.8
Median age at death	81

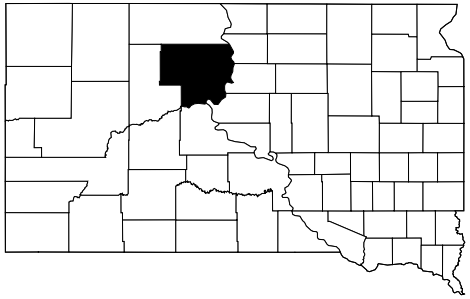
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Dewey County

Demographic Information



Dewey County is located in the north central region of the state and averages 2.5 persons per square mile. Eagle Butte is the largest city in Dewey County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	5,789	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	4,138	71.5
White	1,099	19.0
Hispanic	256	4.4
Black or African American	26	0.4
Asian	14	0.2
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	255	4.4
Under 5 years	681	11.8
Under 18 years	2,192	37.9
65 years and over	580	10.0

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

○ Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	9.5
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	44.3
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	16.5
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	17.5
● Average Age of Mother	26.3
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	39.3
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	13.6
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	76.3
Percent Hispanic Births	2.2
○ Percent Unmarried	69.8
○ Percent WIC births	71.9
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	59.5
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	19.3
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	67.5
Percent C-Section	26.9

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,367.4
Heart Disease	190.7
Cancer	193.8
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	50.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	LNE
Female Breast	32.9
Pancreas	17.4
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	20.0
○ COVID-19 (2020)	384.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	41.2
Alzheimer's Disease	21.4
Stroke	44.2
○ Unintentional Injuries	129.4
○ Motor Vehicle Accidents	58.2
○ Diabetes	90.8
○ Influenza and Pneumonia	53.5
Suicide	46.5
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	105.8
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	7.7

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	17
2. Cancer	10
3. Heart Disease	8
4. Unintentional Injuries	6
5. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	5
6. Diabetes	4
7. Suicide	3
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Stroke	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	17.0
Median age at death	63

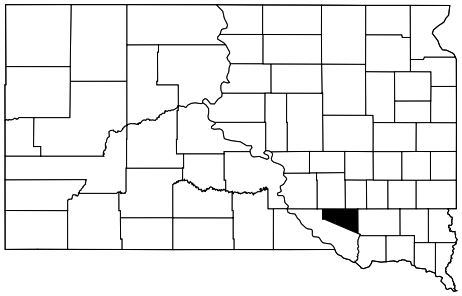
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Douglas County

Demographic Information



Douglas County is located in south central South Dakota and averages 6.7 persons per square mile. Armour is the largest city in Douglas County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,906	100.0
White	2,713	93.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	74	2.5
Hispanic	60	2.1
Black or African American	13	0.4
Asian	4	0.1
Pacific Islander IslanderIslander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	42	1.4
Under 5 years	231	7.9
Under 18 years	761	26.2
65 years and over	706	24.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

● Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	3.7
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	81.7
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	8.3
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	5.5
Average Age of Mother	28.6
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	94.5
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	1.4
● Percent Unmarried	12.3
● Percent WIC births	15.7
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	89.0
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	74.3
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	12.6
Percent C-Section	20.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	652.9
● Heart Disease	106.0
● Cancer	109.6
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	21.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	13.5
Female Breast	32.2
Pancreas	12.3
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	142.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	36.2
○ Alzheimer's Disease	65.5
Stroke	30.7
● Unintentional Injuries	32.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	31.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	16.6
Suicide	37.8
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	10
2. Heart Disease	8
3. Cancer	6
Alzheimer's Disease	6
5. Unintentional Injuries	2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Diabetes	2
Stroke	2
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	1
Kidney Disease	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	15.4
Median age at death	88

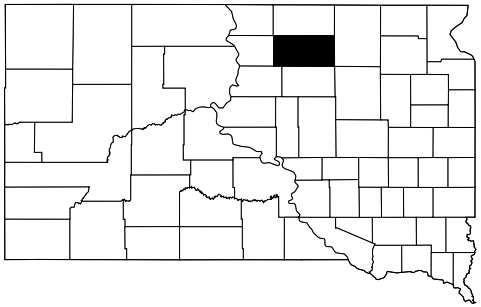
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Edmunds County

Demographic Information



Edmunds County is located in the north central region of the state and averages 3.4 persons per square mile. Ipswich is the largest city in Edmunds County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,817	100.0
White	3,635	95.2
Hispanic	79	2.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	40	1.0
Asian	15	0.4
Black or African American	13	0.3
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	35	0.9
Under 5 years	229	6.0
Under 18 years	863	22.6
65 years and over	876	22.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.5
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	60.3
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	6.1
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.8
Average Age of Mother	28.9
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	8.0
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	94.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.3
Percent Hispanic Births	2.2
● Percent Unmarried	11.7
● Percent WIC births	9.3
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	90.4
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	87.8
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	10.0
Percent C-Section	27.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	642.7
Heart Disease	131.3
Cancer	113.2
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	23.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	9.3
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	119.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	39.1
Alzheimer's Disease	33.1
Stroke	26.1
Unintentional Injuries	66.7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	26.6
Diabetes	25.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	23.1
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.4

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	10
Heart Disease	10
3. Cancer	7
4. Unintentional Injuries	4
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
Alzheimer's Disease	3
7. Stroke	2
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Diabetes	2
10. Septicemia	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	16.1
Median age at death	82

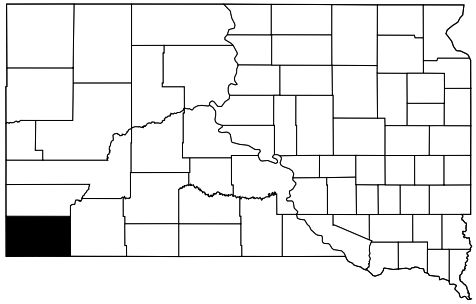
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Fall River County

Demographic Information



Fall River County is located in the southwestern corner of the state and averages 3.9 persons per square mile. Hot Springs is the largest city in Fall River County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	6,708	100.0
White	5,630	83.9
American Indian & Alaska Native	406	6.1
Hispanic	275	4.1
Asian	111	1.7
Black or African American	75	1.1
Pacific Islander	4	0.1
Multi-Racial	207	3.1
Under 5 years	235	3.5
Under 18 years	1,126	16.8
65 years and over	2,050	30.6

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	8.8
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	63.6
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	24.3
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	11.3
Average Age of Mother	27.9
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	80.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	7.5
Percent Hispanic Births	5.0
○ Percent Unmarried	44.2
○ Percent WIC births	38.9
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	81.6
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	46.0
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	39.7
Percent C-Section	19.2

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	966.3
○ Heart Disease	210.7
○ Cancer	204.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	47.5
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	16.6
Female Breast	13.0
● Pancreas	5.1
Prostate	37.6
Leukemia	LNE
● COVID-19 (2020)	59.2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	51.1
Alzheimer's Disease	51.8
Stroke	36.9
Unintentional Injuries	69.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	25.4
Diabetes	27.3
Influenza and Pneumonia	20.6
Suicide	17.6
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	39.7
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	7.4

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	28
2. Cancer	27
3. COVID-19 (2020)	8
4. Unintentional Injuries	7
Alzheimer's Disease	7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	7
7. Stroke	5
8. Diabetes	4
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	3
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	25.8
Median age at death	79

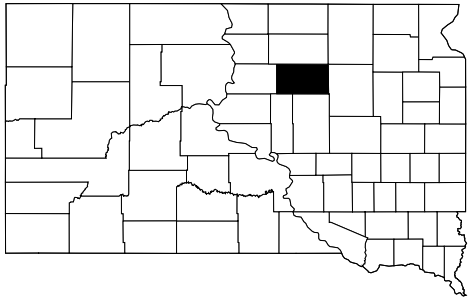
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Faulk County

Demographic Information



Faulk County is located in north central South Dakota and averages 2.3 persons per square mile. Faulkton is the largest city in Faulk County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,306	100.0
White	2,246	97.4
Hispanic	21	0.9
Black or African American	10	0.4
Asian	10	0.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	8	0.3
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	11	0.5
Under 5 years	189	8.2
Under 18 years	588	25.5
65 years and over	564	24.5

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

● Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	3.5
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	60.5
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	2.3
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	4.1
○ Average Age of Mother	29.7
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	98.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	7.0
● Percent WIC births	10.6
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	93.0
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	91.3
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	8.1
Percent C-Section	23.8

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	708.6
Heart Disease	149.7
Cancer	140.8
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	32.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	26.6
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	15.3
Prostate	27.9
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	205.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	31.8
Alzheimer's Disease	46.5
Stroke	47.1
Unintentional Injuries	38.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	29.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	9
2. Heart Disease	7
3. Cancer	6
4. Alzheimer's Disease	3
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Unintentional Injuries	2
Stroke	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	9.1
Median age at death	85

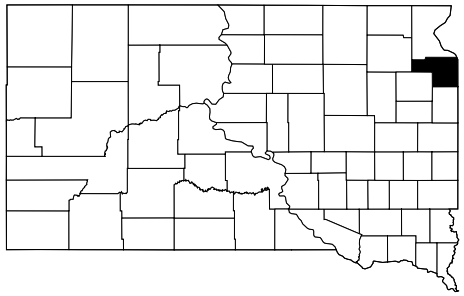
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Grant County

Demographic Information



Grant County borders Minnesota in northeastern South Dakota and averages 10.3 persons per square mile. Milbank is the largest city in Grant County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	7,000	100.0
White	6,448	92.1
Hispanic	335	4.8
American Indian & Alaska Native	66	0.9
Black or African American	45	0.6
Asian	21	0.3
Pacific Islander	2	0.0
Multi-Racial	83	1.2
Under 5 years	414	5.9
Under 18 years	1,536	21.9
65 years and over	1,562	22.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.8
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	78.2
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	9.7
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.7
Average Age of Mother	28.3
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	88.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	2.2
Percent Hispanic Births	6.1
● Percent Unmarried	22.1
● Percent WIC births	19.1
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	85.9
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	71.0
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	20.0
Percent C-Section	29.8

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	809.1
Heart Disease	152.2
Cancer	141.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	30.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	11.1
Female Breast	23.0
Pancreas	10.0
Prostate	39.0
Leukemia	4.6
○ COVID-19 (2020)	256.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	52.1
○ Alzheimer's Disease	69.8
Stroke	52.0
Unintentional Injuries	64.8
Motor Vehicle Accidents	33.7
Diabetes	20.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	16.8
Suicide	18.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	4.9

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	33
2. Heart Disease	19
3. Cancer	17
4. Alzheimer's Disease	9
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	6
Stroke	6
7. Unintentional Injuries	5
8. Diabetes	3
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Parkinson's Disease	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	18.0
Median age at death	83

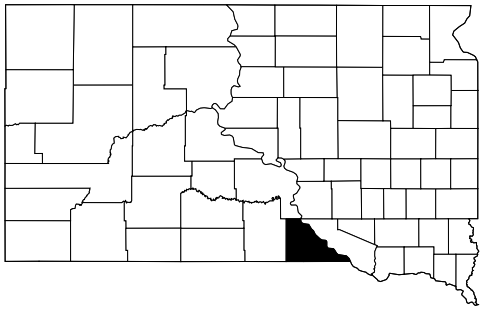
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Gregory County

Demographic Information



Gregory County borders the west bank of the Missouri River and the state of Nebraska and averages 4.2 persons per square mile. Gregory is the largest city in Gregory County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	4,219	100.0
White	3,675	87.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	316	7.5
Hispanic	64	1.5
Asian	22	0.5
Black or African American	17	0.4
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	124	2.9
Under 5 years	264	6.3
Under 18 years	1,001	23.7
65 years and over	1,090	25.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	74.0
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	10.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.4
Average Age of Mother	28.5
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	78.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	13.2
Percent Hispanic Births	1.6
Percent Unmarried	30.8
Percent WIC births	29.4
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	79.9
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	61.0
Percent Payment-Medicaid	32.5
○ Percent C-Section	32.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	802.2
Heart Disease	172.6
Cancer	150.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	37.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	11.3
Female Breast	9.8
Pancreas	11.6
Prostate	16.9
Leukemia	11.6
○ COVID-19 (2020)	308.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	36.0
Alzheimer's Disease	28.9
○ Stroke	61.3
Unintentional Injuries	58.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	19.8
Diabetes	31.5
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	19.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	15.5
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	14.2

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	26
2. Heart Disease	16
3. Cancer	12
4. Stroke	6
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
Alzheimer's Disease	3
7. Unintentional Injuries	2
Diabetes	2
High Cholesterol/Triglycerides	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	15.7
Median age at death	82

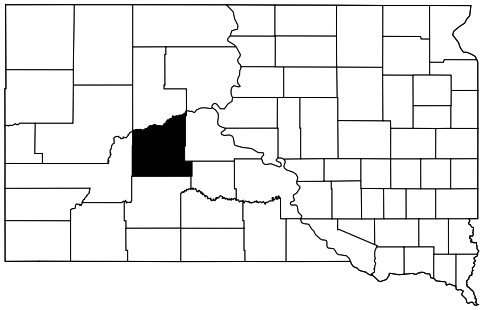
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Haakon County

Demographic Information



Haakon County is located in the west central region of the state and averages 1.0 person per square mile. Philip is the largest city in Haakon County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,861	100.0
White	1,704	91.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	47	2.5
Hispanic	36	1.9
Asian	8	0.4
Black or African American	4	0.2
Pacific Islander	2	0.1
Multi-Racial	60	3.2
Under 5 years	104	5.6
Under 18 years	433	23.3
65 years and over	470	25.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	3.2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	85.1
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	13.7
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	5.3
Average Age of Mother	27.6
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	84.2
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	4.2
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	24.2
Percent WIC births	31.6
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	83.0
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	70.2
Percent Payment-Medicaid	24.5
Percent C-Section	21.1

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	703.6
Heart Disease	107.2
Cancer	158.0
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	33.1
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	19.5
Female Breast	46.1
Pancreas	17.2
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	214.3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	46.4
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
● Stroke	13.7
Unintentional Injuries	38.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	27.4
Suicide	75.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	9
2. Cancer	5
3. Heart Disease	4
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
5. Influenza and Pneumonia	1
Hypertension	1
Unintentional Injuries	1
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	1
Suicide	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	5.1
Median age at death	84

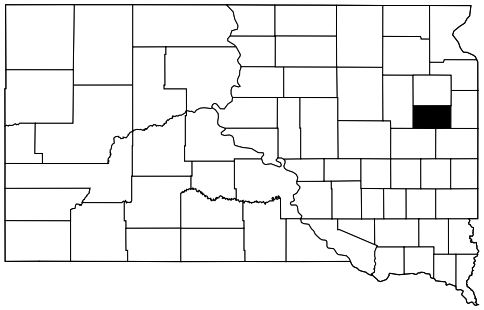
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Hamlin County

Demographic Information



Hamlin County is located in the northeastern region of the state and averages 12.3 persons per square mile. Estelline is the largest city in Hamlin County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	6,234	100.0
White	5,765	92.5
Hispanic	310	5.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	41	0.7
Black or African American	29	0.5
Asian	17	0.3
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	72	1.2
Under 5 years	596	9.6
Under 18 years	2,003	32.1
65 years and over	990	15.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

● Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	3.8
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	72.6
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	11.9
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.3
● Average Age of Mother	27.6
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	94.6
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	0.8
Percent Hispanic Births	4.0
● Percent Unmarried	12.7
● Percent WIC births	22.5
○ Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	90.9
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	78.7
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	13.5
● Percent C-Section	14.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	916.2
Heart Disease	134.7
Cancer	186.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	54.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	8.5
Female Breast	29.2
Pancreas	14.9
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
○ COVID-19 (2020)	332.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	34.6
○ Alzheimer's Disease	89.6
Stroke	38.5
Unintentional Injuries	34.5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9.9
Diabetes	39.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	20.4
Suicide	27.4
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	22.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.0

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	28
2. Cancer	14
3. Heart Disease	12
4. Alzheimer's Disease	8
5. Stroke	3
Dementia (Vascular)	3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
Diabetes	3
9. Unintentional Injuries	2
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	17.2
Median age at death	82

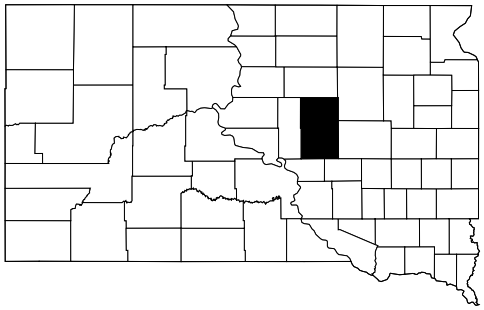
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Hand County

Demographic Information



Hand County is located in central South Dakota and averages 2.2 persons per square mile. Miller is the largest city in Hand County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,127	100.0
White	3,006	96.1
Hispanic	54	1.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	17	0.5
Asian	13	0.4
Black or African American	4	0.1
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	32	1.0
Under 5 years	170	5.4
Under 18 years	677	21.7
65 years and over	822	26.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.3
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	64.6
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	9.0
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.4
Average Age of Mother	28.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	96.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	2.6
● Percent Unmarried	14.2
● Percent WIC births	7.9
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	89.5
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	87.3
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	7.9
Percent C-Section	30.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	622.5
Heart Disease	141.9
● Cancer	106.2
● Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	11.7
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	15.8
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	40.1
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	93.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	32.0
Alzheimer's Disease	31.1
Stroke	51.4
Unintentional Injuries	48.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	21.6
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	15.4
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	12
2. Cancer	7
3. COVID-19 (2020)	6
4. Stroke	4
5. Alzheimer's Disease	3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
Hypertension	3
8. Unintentional Injuries	2
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	2
10. Influenza and Pneumonia	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	31.2
Median age at death	85

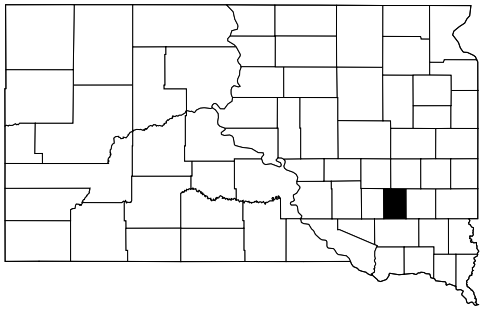
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Hanson County

Demographic Information



Hanson County is located in southeastern South Dakota and averages 8.0 people per square mile. Alexandria is the largest city in Hanson County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,489	100.0
White	3,325	95.3
Hispanic	50	1.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	26	0.7
Black or African American	20	0.6
Asian	13	0.4
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	54	1.5
Under 5 years	268	7.7
Under 18 years	1,035	29.7
65 years and over	566	16.2

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	4.0
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	76.9
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	7.0
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	4.5
○ Average Age of Mother	30.2
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	98.0
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	12.1
● Percent WIC births	9.1
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	86.4
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	79.2
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	10.2
Percent C-Section	19.6

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	866.4
Heart Disease	146.5
○ Cancer	300.2
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	44.6
○ Colon, Rectum, & Anus	63.1
Female Breast	44.9
Pancreas	30.5
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	38.9
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	LNE
Unintentional Injuries	46.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	21.7
Diabetes	38.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	30.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	16.1

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	9
2. Heart Disease	4
3. Unintentional Injuries	1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	1
Suicide	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	16.8
Median age at death	77

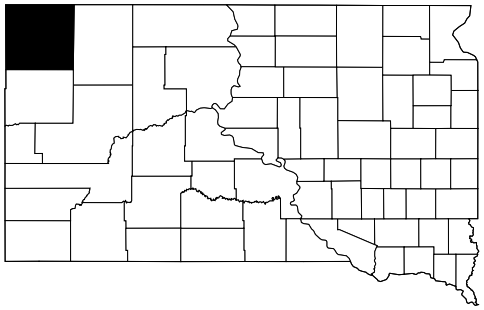
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Harding County

Demographic Information



Harding County is located in the northwestern corner of the state and averages 0.5 persons per square mile. Buffalo is the largest city in Harding County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,311	100.0
White	1,194	91.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	38	2.9
Hispanic	34	2.6
Black or African American	17	1.3
Asian	7	0.5
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	21	1.6
Under 5 years	86	6.6
Under 18 years	298	22.7
65 years and over	270	20.6

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	LNE
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	89.3
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	3.9
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	5.3
○ Average Age of Mother	29.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	93.4
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	9.2
● Percent WIC births	5.3
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	90.4
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	80.3
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	5.3
Percent C-Section	28.9

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	491.3
Heart Disease	138.3
Cancer	135.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	LNE
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	27.0
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	LNE
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	LNE
Unintentional Injuries	90.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	50.4
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	3
2. Heart Disease	2
3. Unintentional Injuries	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	8.6
Median age at death	75

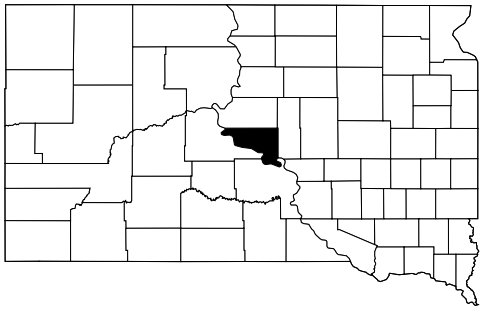
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Hughes County

Demographic Information



Hughes County is located in the center of the state and averages 23.4 persons per square mile. Pierre is the largest city in Hughes County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	17,336	100.0
White	14,078	81.2
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,984	11.4
Hispanic	589	3.4
Asian	135	0.8
Black or African American	122	0.7
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	427	2.5
Under 5 years	1,129	6.5
Under 18 years	4,226	24.4
65 years and over	3,157	18.2

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.9
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	52.2
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	16.0
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.8
Average Age of Mother	28.4
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	10.3
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	67.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	21.9
Percent Hispanic Births	3.8
○ Percent Unmarried	43.4
Percent WIC births	29.2
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	74.7
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	58.4
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	38.6
Percent C-Section	25.9

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	761.4
● Heart Disease	129.4
Cancer	155.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	40.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	16.7
Female Breast	26.6
Pancreas	11.9
Prostate	11.6
Leukemia	5.4
COVID-19 (2020)	123.6
○ Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	57.4
Alzheimer's Disease	28.9
Stroke	34.2
Unintentional Injuries	58.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16.9
○ Diabetes	41.3
○ Influenza and Pneumonia	32.2
Suicide	15.4
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	9.0
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	7.7

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	36
2. Heart Disease	31
3. COVID-19 (2020)	28
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	14
5. Unintentional Injuries	11
6. Diabetes	9
7. Stroke	8
Influenza and Pneumonia	8
9. Alzheimer's Disease	7
10. Suicide	3
Hypertension	3
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	21.3
Median age at death	78

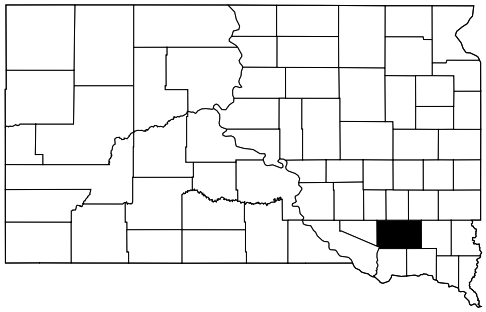
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Hutchinson County

Demographic Information



Hutchinson County is located in the southeastern region of the state and averages 9.0 persons per square mile. Parkston is the largest city in Hutchinson County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	7,282	100.0
White	6,859	94.2
Hispanic	168	2.3
American Indian & Alaska Native	88	1.2
Black or African American	60	0.8
Asian	25	0.3
Pacific Islander	2	0.0
Multi-Racial	80	1.1
Under 5 years	623	8.6
Under 18 years	1,880	25.8
65 years and over	1,667	22.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.1
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	67.0
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	8.0
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	5.7
Average Age of Mother	28.6
● Teenage Birth Rate[2]	4.1
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	92.6
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.1
Percent Hispanic Births	3.7
● Percent Unmarried	17.9
● Percent WIC births	16.7
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	85.5
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	79.0
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	14.7
Percent C-Section	24.6

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	734.6
Heart Disease	150.7
Cancer	134.2
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	29.6
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	16.8
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	14.3
Prostate	15.2
Leukemia	4.2
COVID-19 (2020)	113.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	41.3
○ Alzheimer's Disease	63.1
Stroke	46.1
Unintentional Injuries	56.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	24.3
Diabetes	16.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	11.6
Suicide	10.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	16.5
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	7.8

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	25
2. Cancer	19
3. COVID-19 (2020)	16
4. Alzheimer's Disease	13
5. Stroke	8
6. Unintentional Injuries	6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	6
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Diabetes	2
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	11.4
Median age at death	86

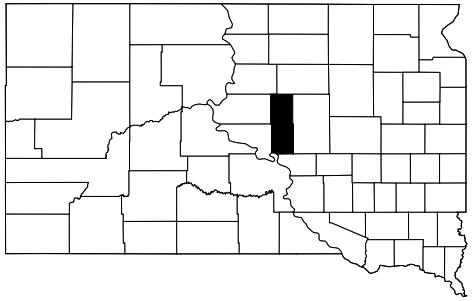
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Hyde County

Demographic Information



Hyde County is located in the central region of the state and averages 1.5 people per square mile. Highmore is the largest city in Hyde County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,281	100.0
White	1,097	85.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	117	9.1
Hispanic	22	1.7
Black or African American	10	0.8
Asian	3	0.2
Pacific Islander	1	0.1
Multi-Racial	31	2.4
Under 5 years	81	6.3
Under 18 years	283	22.1
65 years and over	337	26.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.8
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	58.1
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	7.0
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.0
Average Age of Mother	27.7
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	84.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	9.3
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Unmarried	33.7
Percent WIC births	23.3
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	80.2
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	70.9
Percent Payment-Medicaid	27.9
Percent C-Section	20.9

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	809.0
Heart Disease	182.7
Cancer	141.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	21.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	25.2
Female Breast	42.9
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	29.0
Alzheimer's Disease	59.3
Stroke	45.8
Unintentional Injuries	83.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	53.7
Diabetes	20.6
Influenza and Pneumonia	26.1
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	5
2. Cancer	4
3. Stroke	2
Unintentional Injuries	2
Alzheimer's Disease	2
6. Hypertension	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	14.5
Median age at death	86

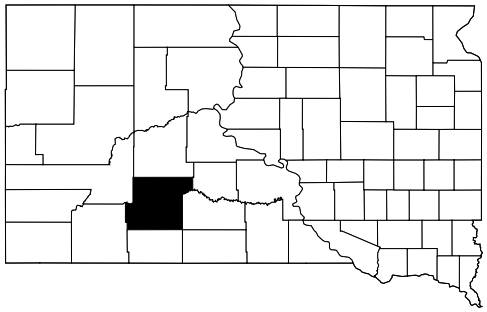
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Jackson County

Demographic Information



Jackson County is located in western South Dakota and averages 1.8 persons per square mile. Wanblee is the largest city in Jackson County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,321	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,694	51.0
White	1,291	38.9
Hispanic	127	3.8
Black or African American	25	0.8
Asian	8	0.2
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	175	5.3
Under 5 years	364	11.0
Under 18 years	1,158	34.9
65 years and over	459	13.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.5
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	60.0
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	18.5
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	11.7
● Average Age of Mother	26.8
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	32.7
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	17.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	74.4
Percent Hispanic Births	3.6
○ Percent Unmarried	75.2
○ Percent WIC births	61.9
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	64.8
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	15.3
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	63.9
Percent C-Section	25.1

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,013.7
Heart Disease	210.9
Cancer	196.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	43.4
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	21.3
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	39.5
Leukemia	LNE
○ COVID-19 (2020)	369.4
○ Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	92.2
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	30.6
Unintentional Injuries	89.0
○ Motor Vehicle Accidents	65.6
Diabetes	40.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	34.7
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	45.7
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	9.5

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	13
2. Heart Disease	8
3. Cancer	7
4. Unintentional Injuries	3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
6. Diabetes	1
Suicide	1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	1
Stroke	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	11.0
Median age at death	73

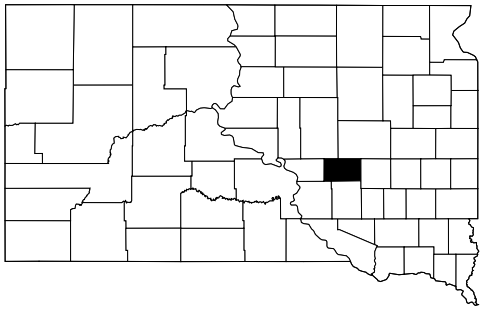
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Jerauld County

Demographic Information



Jerauld County is located in the central region of the state and averages 3.8 persons per square mile. Wessington Springs is the largest city in Jerauld County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,985	100.0
White	1,847	93.0
Hispanic	91	4.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	14	0.7
Asian	5	0.3
Black or African American	3	0.2
Pacific Islander	3	0.2
Multi-Racial	22	1.1
Under 5 years	123	6.2
Under 18 years	464	23.4
65 years and over	552	27.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	4.2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	82.6
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	7.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	5.3
Average Age of Mother	28.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	88.4
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	8.4
Percent Unmarried	29.5
Percent WIC births	26.6
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	76.6
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	76.8
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	18.9
Percent C-Section	29.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	718.9
Heart Disease	183.0
Cancer	120.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	26.4
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	20.0
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	19.3
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
○ COVID-19 (2020)	296.0
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	36.8
Alzheimer's Disease	56.4
Stroke	35.2
Unintentional Injuries	59.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	36.5
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	11.8
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	16.7
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	15
2. Heart Disease	9
3. Cancer	5
4. Alzheimer's Disease	4
5. Stroke	2
6. Unintentional Injuries	1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	15.0
Median age at death	86

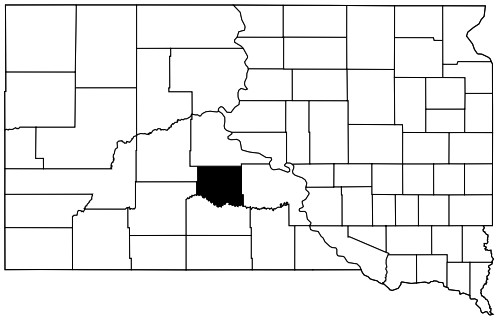
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Jones County

Demographic Information



Jones County is located in western South Dakota and averages 1.0 persons per square mile. Murdo is the largest city in Jones County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	938	100.0
White	825	88.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	49	5.2
Hispanic	25	2.7
Black or African American	3	0.3
Pacific Islander	2	0.2
Asian	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	34	3.6
Under 5 years	63	6.7
Under 18 years	217	23.1
65 years and over	243	25.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.1
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	53.6
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	14.3
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	12.5
Average Age of Mother	29.6
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	80.4
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	8.9
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Unmarried	28.6
Percent WIC births	25.0
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	85.7
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	67.9
Percent Payment-Medicaid	30.4
Percent C-Section	21.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	652.6
Heart Disease	137.0
Cancer	192.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	33.7
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	33.1
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	75.1
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	32.3
Unintentional Injuries	LNE
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	30.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	3
2. Heart Disease	2
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	28.0
Median age at death	81

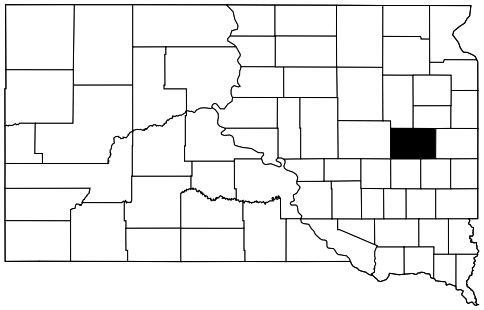
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Kingsbury County

Demographic Information



Kingsbury County is located in east central South Dakota and averages 6.0 persons per square mile. De Smet is the largest city in Kingsbury County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	4,987	100.0
White	4,688	94.0
Hispanic	152	3.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	40	0.8
Asian	32	0.6
Black or African American	18	0.4
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	57	1.1
Under 5 years	345	6.9
Under 18 years	1,171	23.5
65 years and over	1,170	23.5

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.4
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	85.8
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	8.6
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.4
Average Age of Mother	28.7
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	95.7
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	3.1
● Percent Unmarried	18.7
● Percent WIC births	15.1
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	89.3
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	80.4
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	15.3
Percent C-Section	20.6

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	685.8
Heart Disease	156.4
Cancer	149.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	44.4
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	18.9
Female Breast	11.8
Pancreas	14.7
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	117.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	45.3
Alzheimer's Disease	34.6
Stroke	23.2
Unintentional Injuries	53.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	23.4
● Diabetes	11.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	25.1
Suicide	23.0
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	17.8
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	4.7

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	15
2. Cancer	13
3. COVID-19 (2020)	12
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4
Unintentional Injuries	4
Alzheimer's Disease	4
7. Stroke	2
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
9. Diabetes	1
Suicide	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	15.6
Median age at death	82

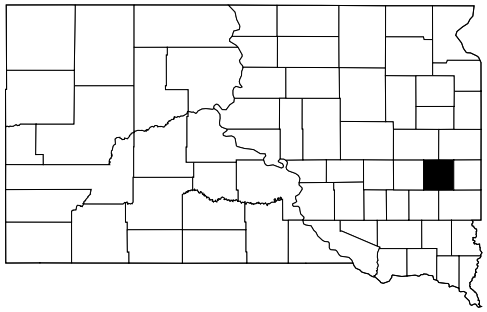
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Lake County

Demographic Information



Lake County is located in the east central region of the state and averages 22.2 persons per square mile. Madison is the largest city in Lake County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	12,488	100.0
White	11,603	92.9
Hispanic	339	2.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	131	1.0
Black or African American	125	1.0
Asian	109	0.9
Pacific Islander	9	0.1
Multi-Racial	172	1.4
Under 5 years	652	5.2
Under 18 years	2,470	19.8
65 years and over	2,986	23.9

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	77.2
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	10.2
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.3
Average Age of Mother	28.7
● Teenage Birth Rate[2]	3.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	87.0
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	3.2
Percent Hispanic Births	6.2
● Percent Unmarried	25.4
● Percent WIC births	19.7
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	82.8
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	71.6
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	20.4
Percent C-Section	24.8

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	633.9
Heart Disease	137.6
● Cancer	117.0
● Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	24.7
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	9.5
Female Breast	14.7
Pancreas	12.6
Prostate	18.5
Leukemia	7.4
● COVID-19 (2020)	71.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	43.5
Alzheimer's Disease	31.1
○ Stroke	51.2
● Unintentional Injuries	33.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	9.3
Diabetes	15.7
● Influenza and Pneumonia	6.2
Suicide	15.8
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	13.0
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.9

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	26
2. Cancer	22
3. COVID-19 (2020)	14
4. Stroke	10
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	8
6. Alzheimer's Disease	5
Unintentional Injuries	5
8. Dementia (Unspecified Type)	4
9. Diabetes	3
10. Suicide	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	18.4
Median age at death	80

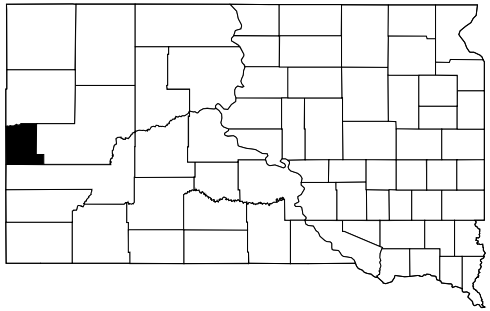
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Lawrence County

Demographic Information



Lawrence County is located along the Wyoming border and averages 32.8 persons per square mile. Spearfish is the largest city in Lawrence County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	26,221	100.0
White	23,613	90.1
Hispanic	968	3.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	517	2.0
Asian	379	1.4
Black or African American	199	0.8
Pacific Islander	14	0.1
Multi-Racial	531	2.0
Under 5 years	1,076	4.1
Under 18 years	4,490	17.1
65 years and over	6,125	23.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.9
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	81.1
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	14.2
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.6
○ Average Age of Mother	28.9
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	5.7
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	87.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	3.0
Percent Hispanic Births	4.6
Percent Unmarried	35.7
● Percent WIC births	24.8
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	85.3
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	62.9
Percent Payment-Medicaid	29.0
● Percent C-Section	21.3

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	664.0
● Heart Disease	117.7
● Cancer	129.7
● Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	26.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	16.9
Female Breast	16.3
Pancreas	7.7
Prostate	19.4
Leukemia	4.0
● COVID-19 (2020)	85.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	41.5
Alzheimer's Disease	29.6
Stroke	29.5
Unintentional Injuries	55.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	18.5
● Diabetes	16.5
Influenza and Pneumonia	12.4
Suicide	18.5
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	17.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	8.8

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	51
2. Heart Disease	47
3. COVID-19 (2020)	36
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	17
Unintentional Injuries	17
6. Alzheimer's Disease	13
7. Stroke	11
8. Diabetes	6
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	6
10. Suicide	5
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	17.9
Median age at death	79

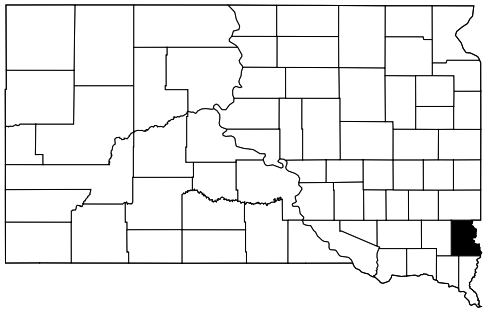
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Lincoln County

Demographic Information



Lincoln County is located in southeastern South Dakota and averages 109.2 persons per square mile. Harrisburg is the largest city in Lincoln County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	63,019	100.0
White	57,771	91.7
Hispanic	1,623	2.6
Black or African American	1,161	1.8
Asian	949	1.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	394	0.6
Pacific Islander	27	0.0
Multi-Racial	1,094	1.7
Under 5 years	4,458	7.1
Under 18 years	17,125	27.2
65 years and over	8,873	14.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.1
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	89.6
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	4.5
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.6
○ Average Age of Mother	29.8
● Teenage Birth Rate[2]	3.0
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	91.5
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	0.5
Percent Hispanic Births	2.7
● Percent Unmarried	18.2
● Percent WIC births	8.4
○ Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	85.7
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	85.1
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	10.0
Percent C-Section	24.6

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	516.5
● Heart Disease	114.9
● Cancer	113.9
● Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	27.2
● Colon, Rectum, & Anus	9.4
Female Breast	19.3
Pancreas	11.3
Prostate	18.4
Leukemia	4.9
COVID-19 (2020)	115.1
● Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	27.4
Alzheimer's Disease	39.7
● Stroke	19.9
● Unintentional Injuries	27.1
● Motor Vehicle Accidents	6.9
● Diabetes	11.5
● Influenza and Pneumonia	7.6
● Suicide	13.5
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	5.1
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.0

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	67
2. COVID-19 (2020)	66
3. Heart Disease	65
4. Alzheimer's Disease	22
5. Unintentional Injuries	16
6. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	15
7. Stroke	12
8. Diabetes	7
Suicide	7
10. Influenza and Pneumonia	4
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	23.6
Median age at death	79

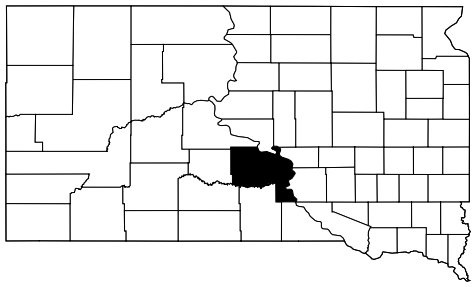
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Lyman County

Demographic Information



Lyman County is located in central South Dakota and averages 2.3 persons per square mile. Lower Brule is the largest city in Lyman County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,797	100.0
White	2,092	55.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,446	38.1
Hispanic	107	2.8
Black or African American	21	0.6
Asian	15	0.4
Pacific Islander	2	0.1
Multi-Racial	114	3.0
Under 5 years	335	8.8
Under 18 years	1,090	28.7
65 years and over	667	17.6

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	8.4
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	46.0
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	22.4
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	13.9
● Average Age of Mother	27.0
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	35.4
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	36.0
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	56.8
Percent Hispanic Births	0.9
○ Percent Unmarried	64.9
○ Percent WIC births	54.2
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	70.6
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	36.6
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	57.1
Percent C-Section	29.7

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	961.2
Heart Disease	195.3
Cancer	193.1
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	54.5
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	19.1
Female Breast	30.7
Pancreas	20.9
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	186.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	32.4
Alzheimer's Disease	37.5
Stroke	44.5
Unintentional Injuries	55.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	33.1
Diabetes	56.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	20.4
○ Suicide	65.6
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	55.5
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.9

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	9
COVID-19 (2020)	9
3. Heart Disease	8
4. Unintentional Injuries	2
Suicide	2
Diabetes	2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Stroke	2
Alzheimer's Disease	2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	29.0
Median age at death	73

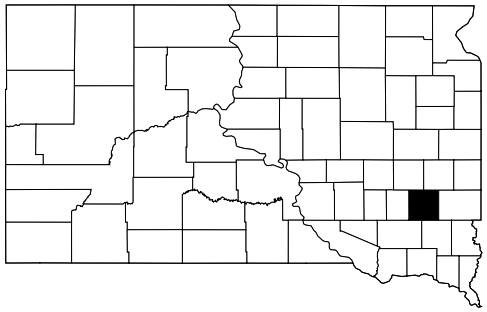
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

McCook County

Demographic Information



McCook County is located in eastern South Dakota and averages 9.6 persons per square mile. Salem is the largest city in McCook County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	5,520	100.0
White	5,123	92.8
Hispanic	236	4.3
American Indian & Alaska Native	49	0.9
Black or African American	32	0.6
Asian	12	0.2
Pacific Islander	4	0.1
Multi-Racial	64	1.2
Under 5 years	456	8.3
Under 18 years	1,531	27.7
65 years and over	1,047	19.0

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	74.3
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	6.5
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.2
○ Average Age of Mother	29.2
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	93.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	0.7
Percent Hispanic Births	3.7
● Percent Unmarried	19.0
● Percent WIC births	19.0
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	84.0
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	81.1
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	13.9
Percent C-Section	25.2

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	904.4
○ Heart Disease	222.2
○ Cancer	201.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	43.5
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	13.0
Female Breast	22.5
Pancreas	7.3
Prostate	40.5
Leukemia	LNE
○ COVID-19 (2020)	278.2
● Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	14.5
Alzheimer's Disease	62.2
Stroke	41.4
Unintentional Injuries	34.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	21.8
Diabetes	36.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	11.4
● Suicide	8.7
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	23
2. Heart Disease	19
3. Cancer	16
4. Alzheimer's Disease	6
5. Stroke	4
6. Diabetes	3
7. Unintentional Injuries	2
8. Septicemia	1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	1
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	1
Parkinson's Disease	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	13.1
Median age at death	80

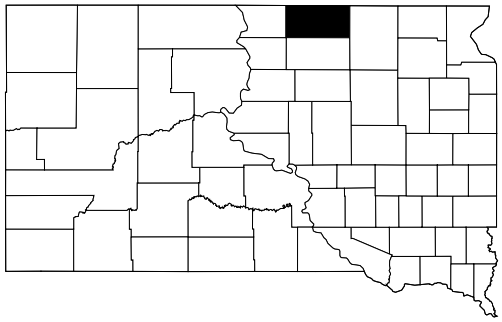
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

McPherson County

Demographic Information



McPherson County is located in the north central region of the state and averages 2.1 persons per square mile. Eureka is the largest city in McPherson County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,363	100.0
White	2,261	95.7
Hispanic	32	1.4
Black or African American	15	0.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	9	0.4
Asian	8	0.3
Pacific Islander	2	0.1
Multi-Racial	36	1.5
Under 5 years	150	6.3
Under 18 years	575	24.3
65 years and over	669	28.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	12.2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	61.7
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	10.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.4
Average Age of Mother	28.6
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	94.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	3.5
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	19.1
Percent WIC births	21.7
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	83.5
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	79.1
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	17.4
Percent C-Section	32.2

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	649.0
Heart Disease	141.7
Cancer	144.2
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	30.7
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	12.6
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	11.4
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	10.4
COVID-19 (2020)	71.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	47.0
● Alzheimer's Disease	21.4
Stroke	38.3
Unintentional Injuries	45.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	26.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	19.3
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	16.7

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	9
2. Cancer	7
3. Stroke	3
COVID-19 (2020)	3
5. Alzheimer's Disease	2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Diabetes	2
8. Unintentional Injuries	1
Hypertension	1
High Cholesterol/Triglycerides	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	14.8
Median age at death	84

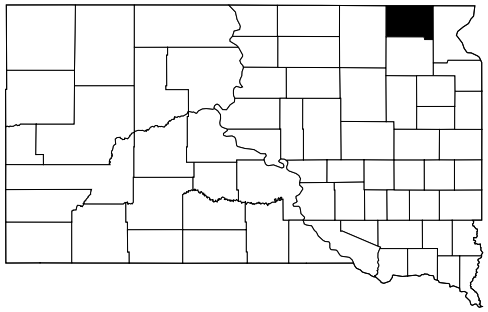
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Marshall County

Demographic Information



Marshall County is located in the northeastern part of the state and averages 5.8 persons per square mile. Britton is the largest city in Marshall County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	4,884	100.0
White	4,068	83.3
Hispanic	392	8.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	311	6.4
Black or African American	32	0.7
Asian	11	0.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	70	1.4
Under 5 years	359	7.4
Under 18 years	1,144	23.4
65 years and over	1,115	22.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

● Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	3.5
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	59.1
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	9.1
● Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	4.7
○ Average Age of Mother	29.3
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	78.1
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	9.9
Percent Hispanic Births	9.9
● Percent Unmarried	21.6
● Percent WIC births	20.9
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	86.9
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	74.9
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	19.3
Percent C-Section	25.7

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	582.2
● Heart Disease	100.8
Cancer	120.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	29.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	6.4
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	21.6
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	94.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	51.2
Alzheimer's Disease	47.3
Stroke	41.8
Unintentional Injuries	31.2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10.3
● Diabetes	10.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	17.6
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	10.6

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	9
2. Heart Disease	8
COVID-19 (2020)	8
4. Alzheimer's Disease	4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4
6. Stroke	3
7. Unintentional Injuries	2
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.9
Median age at death	81

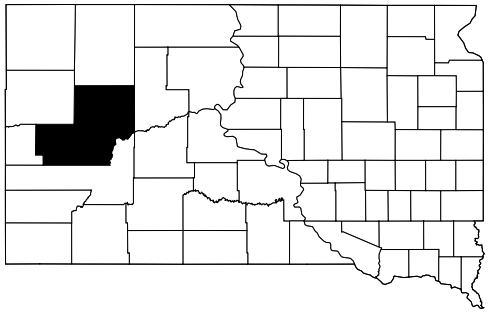
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Meade County

Demographic Information



Meade County is located in west central South Dakota and averages 8.2 persons per square mile. Sturgis is the largest city in Meade County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	28,588	100.0
White	24,765	86.6
Hispanic	1,259	4.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	816	2.9
Black or African American	564	2.0
Asian	366	1.3
Pacific Islander	27	0.1
Multi-Racial	791	2.8
Under 5 years	1,450	5.1
Under 18 years	6,273	21.9
65 years and over	4,651	16.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.8
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	81.9
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	13.7
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.5
Average Age of Mother	28.4
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	6.0
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	86.1
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	4.4
Percent Hispanic Births	4.2
● Percent Unmarried	28.2
● Percent WIC births	22.6
○ Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	87.5
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	62.6
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	24.1
● Percent C-Section	20.8

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	712.6
Heart Disease	142.8
Cancer	172.1
○ Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	49.3
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	16.8
Female Breast	18.0
Pancreas	12.9
Prostate	23.5
Leukemia	9.0
● COVID-19 (2020)	60.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	52.7
Alzheimer's Disease	31.1
● Stroke	23.1
Unintentional Injuries	43.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	13.4
Diabetes	18.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	16.7
Suicide	19.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	17.1
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.6

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	57
2. Heart Disease	44
3. COVID-19 (2020)	18
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	17
5. Unintentional Injuries	13
6. Alzheimer's Disease	9
7. Stroke	7
8. Suicide	6
Diabetes	6
10. Influenza and Pneumonia	5
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	5
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	18.2
Median age at death	76

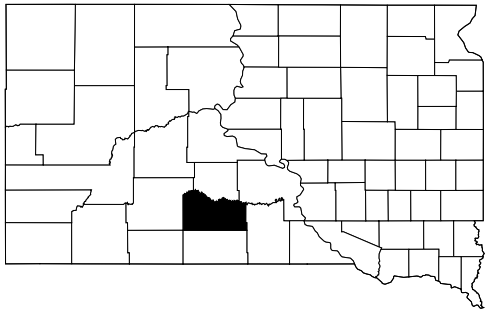
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Mellette County

Demographic Information



Mellette County is located in the south central region of the state and averages 1.6 persons per square mile. White River is the largest city in Mellette County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,089	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,126	53.9
White	743	35.6
Hispanic	78	3.7
Black or African American	10	0.5
Asian	6	0.3
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	126	6.0
Under 5 years	202	9.7
Under 18 years	648	31.0
65 years and over	328	15.7

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.7
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	48.0
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	19.8
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	11.2
● Average Age of Mother	26.1
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	40.2
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	23.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	61.7
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
○ Percent Unmarried	71.1
○ Percent WIC births	54.2
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	62.8
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	19.7
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	71.3
○ Percent C-Section	33.9

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,366.4
Heart Disease	198.2
○ Cancer	257.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	34.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	LNE
Female Breast	64.9
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	48.3
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
○ Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	132.8
Alzheimer's Disease	55.1
Stroke	56.4
Unintentional Injuries	81.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	59.2
○ Diabetes	103.0
Influenza and Pneumonia	36.7
Suicide	41.2
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	97.0
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	17.3

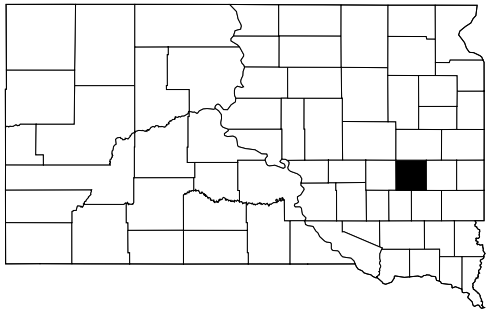
Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	6
2. Heart Disease	5
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
4. Unintentional Injuries	2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2
Diabetes	2
7. Alzheimer's Disease	1
Stroke	1
Kidney Disease	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	26.7
Median age at death	72

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Miner County

Demographic Information



Miner County is a located in the east central region of the state and averages 3.9 persons per square mile. Howard is the largest city in Miner County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,202	100.0
White	2,056	93.4
Hispanic	74	3.4
Black or African American	21	1.0
Asian	12	0.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	11	0.5
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	28	1.3
Under 5 years	129	5.9
Under 18 years	523	23.8
65 years and over	507	23.0

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.9
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	77.8
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	7.9
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.1
Average Age of Mother	29.0
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	95.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	15.7
● Percent WIC births	14.2
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	88.1
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	82.5
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	14.3
Percent C-Section	32.3

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

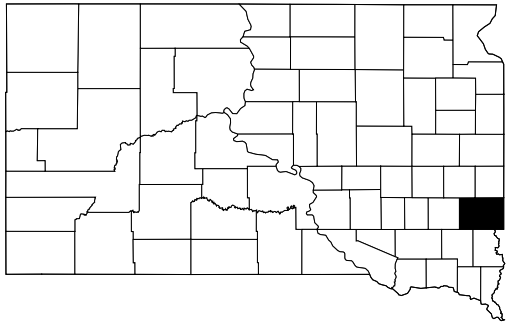
	Rate[3]
All Causes	851.8
Heart Disease	178.7
Cancer	207.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	32.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	LNE
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	16.7
Prostate	27.5
Leukemia	13.3
COVID-19 (2020)	95.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	41.0
Alzheimer's Disease	38.2
Stroke	42.3
Unintentional Injuries	72.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	49.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	7
Cancer	7
3. COVID-19 (2020)	4
4. Unintentional Injuries	2
Diabetes	2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Alzheimer's Disease	2
Stroke	2
9. Dementia (Unspecified Type)	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	12.3
Median age at death	82

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.
See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Minnehaha County

Demographic Information



Minnehaha County is located in southeastern South Dakota and averages 243.7 persons per square mile. Sioux Falls is the largest city in Minnehaha County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	196,659	100.0
White	159,574	81.1
Black or African American	12,677	6.4
Hispanic	10,625	5.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	4,647	2.4
Asian	4,346	2.2
Pacific Islander	89	0.0
Multi-Racial	4,701	2.4
Under 5 years	14,492	7.4
Under 18 years	49,550	25.2
65 years and over	27,051	13.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.0
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	80.7
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	8.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.6
○ Average Age of Mother	28.9
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	7.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	72.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	4.0
Percent Hispanic Births	6.8
● Percent Unmarried	32.8
● Percent WIC births	23.1
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	81.1
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	68.4
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	26.7
Percent C-Section	24.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

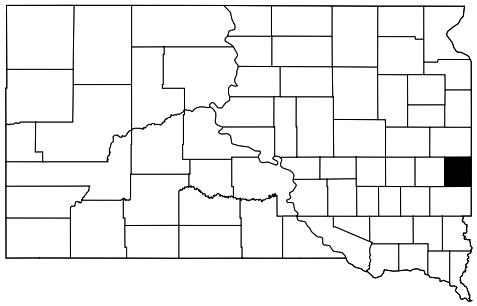
	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	795.9
Heart Disease	165.0
○ Cancer	171.6
○ Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	43.1
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.3
Female Breast	20.2
Pancreas	12.3
Prostate	21.9
Leukemia	7.3
COVID-19 (2020)	132.2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	42.8
○ Alzheimer's Disease	47.6
Stroke	37.8
Unintentional Injuries	51.9
● Motor Vehicle Accidents	10.2
● Diabetes	16.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	14.2
Suicide	19.1
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	14.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.3

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	339
2. Heart Disease	328
3. COVID-19 (2020)	262
4. Unintentional Injuries	100
5. Alzheimer's Disease	92
6. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	83
7. Stroke	74
8. Suicide	36
9. Diabetes	33
10. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	29
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	22.3
Median age at death	78

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.
See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Moody County

Demographic Information



Moody County is located on the Minnesota border and averages 12.6 persons per square mile. Flandreau is the largest city in Moody County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	6,525	100.0
White	5,006	76.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	810	12.4
Hispanic	301	4.6
Asian	121	1.9
Black or African American	78	1.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	209	3.2
Under 5 years	494	7.6
Under 18 years	1,721	26.4
65 years and over	1,290	19.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.3
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	79.3
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	14.2
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.1
○ Average Age of Mother	29.1
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	69.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	17.0
Percent Hispanic Births	5.8
Percent Unmarried	36.0
Percent WIC births	27.6
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	81.2
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	64.8
Percent Payment-Medicaid	26.8
Percent C-Section	20.2

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

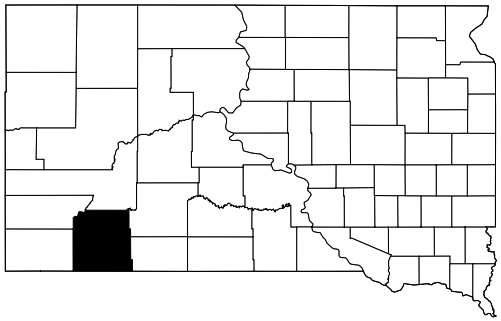
	Rate[3]
All Causes	704.6
Heart Disease	177.7
Cancer	129.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	41.3
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	LNE
Female Breast	28.4
Pancreas	7.7
Prostate	27.3
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	147.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	28.4
Alzheimer's Disease	29.4
Stroke	37.4
● Unintentional Injuries	31.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	29.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	19.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	34.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.6

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	17
2. COVID-19 (2020)	15
3. Cancer	12
4. Alzheimer's Disease	3
Stroke	3
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	3
Unintentional Injuries	3
Diabetes	3
9. Septicemia	2
Dementia (Vascular)	2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	28.9
Median age at death	80

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.
See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Oglala Lakota County

Demographic Information



Oglala Lakota County (formerly known as Shannon County) is located in the southwestern part of the state, along the Nebraska border and averages 6.7 persons per square mile. Pine Ridge is the largest city in Oglala Lakota County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	14,070	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	12,568	89.3
White	664	4.7
Hispanic	590	4.2
Black or African American	44	0.3
Asian	18	0.1
Pacific Islander	4	0.0
Multi-Racial	182	1.3
Under 5 years	1,346	9.6
Under 18 years	5,191	36.9
65 years and over	1,039	7.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	8.1
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	60.9
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	16.0
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	12.7
● Average Age of Mother	26.3
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	28.1
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	1.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	95.3
Percent Hispanic Births	1.8
○ Percent Unmarried	89.7
○ Percent WIC births	64.7
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	59.3
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	4.6
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	59.4
Percent C-Section	23.6

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,709.1
○ Heart Disease	250.3
○ Cancer	201.1
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	39.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	28.9
Female Breast	23.1
Pancreas	16.0
Prostate	37.4
Leukemia	LNE
○ COVID-19 (2020)	446.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	55.3
● Alzheimer's Disease	13.9
Stroke	41.5
○ Unintentional Injuries	193.4
○ Motor Vehicle Accidents	86.3
○ Diabetes	192.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	33.4
○ Suicide	40.4
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	172.9
○ Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	17.3

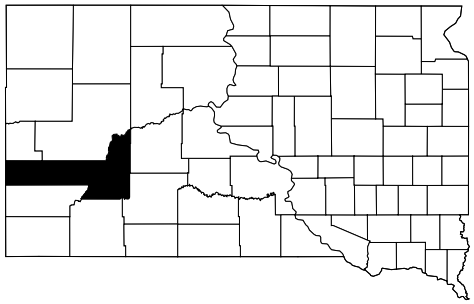
Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	38
2. Unintentional Injuries	24
3. Heart Disease	21
4. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	19
5. Cancer	18
Diabetes	18
7. Suicide	6
8. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	5
9. Septicemia	4
Stroke	4
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	14.2
Median age at death	58

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Pennington County

Demographic Information



Pennington County is located on the Wyoming border and averages 41.7 persons per square mile. Rapid City is the largest city in Pennington County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	115,926	100.0
White	92,377	79.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	9,890	8.5
Hispanic	6,512	5.6
Black or African American	1,518	1.3
Asian	1,471	1.3
Pacific Islander	90	0.1
Multi-Racial	4,068	3.5
Under 5 years	7,272	6.3
Under 18 years	26,144	22.6
65 years and over	22,539	19.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.6
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	76.8
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	14.4
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	10.5
● Average Age of Mother	27.9
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	13.2
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	65.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	17.5
Percent Hispanic Births	7.2
○ Percent Unmarried	40.8
Percent WIC births	29.7
○ Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	84.2
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	43.7
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	34.7
● Percent C-Section	20.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

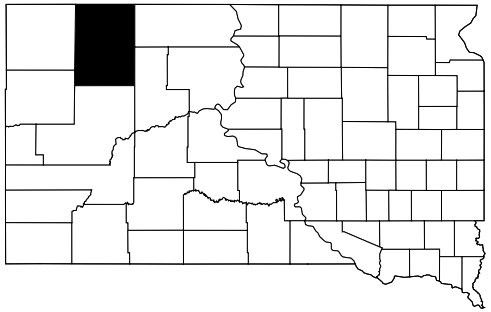
	Rate[3]
● All Causes	723.4
Heart Disease	157.8
Cancer	149.1
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	35.1
● Colon, Rectum, & Anus	10.4
Female Breast	17.7
Pancreas	12.0
Prostate	19.5
Leukemia	6.2
● COVID-19 (2020)	93.3
● Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	34.0
● Alzheimer's Disease	31.9
● Stroke	28.4
Unintentional Injuries	51.3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	14.5
● Diabetes	19.3
● Influenza and Pneumonia	11.7
○ Suicide	27.5
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	22.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.3

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	233
2. Cancer	218
3. COVID-19 (2020)	130
4. Unintentional Injuries	62
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	50
6. Alzheimer's Disease	48
7. Stroke	41
8. Suicide	30
9. Diabetes	27
10. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	26
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	18.5
Median age at death	77

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.
See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Perkins County

Demographic Information



Perkins County is located in northwestern South Dakota and averages 1.0 person per square mile. Lemmon is the largest city in Perkins County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,832	100.0
White	2,642	93.3
American Indian & Alaska Native	68	2.4
Hispanic	54	1.9
Black or African American	15	0.5
Asian	12	0.4
Pacific Islander	2	0.1
Multi-Racial	39	1.4
Under 5 years	174	6.1
Under 18 years	608	21.5
65 years and over	749	26.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.6
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	77.2
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	10.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.2
Average Age of Mother	29.0
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	92.9
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	2.2
Percent Hispanic Births	1.6
● Percent Unmarried	19.7
Percent WIC births	29.3
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	90.3
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	65.2
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	20.4
● Percent C-Section	15.8

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

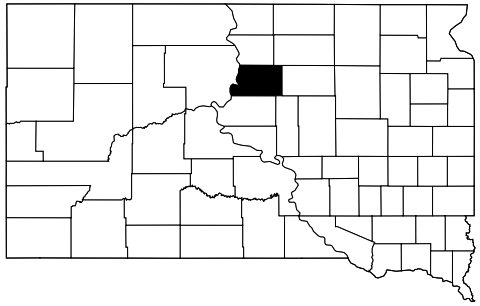
	Rate[3]
All Causes	751.8
Heart Disease	139.1
Cancer	153.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	21.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	19.7
Female Breast	28.0
Pancreas	9.9
Prostate	38.8
Leukemia	12.9
COVID-19 (2020)	158.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	59.5
Alzheimer's Disease	33.8
Stroke	34.7
Unintentional Injuries	37.4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	26.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	9.8
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	30.6
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	11.4

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	11
2. Cancer	9
3. Heart Disease	8
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4
5. Alzheimer's Disease	3
6. Diabetes	2
Stroke	2
8. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	1
Unintentional Injuries	1
Hypertension	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	22.2
Median age at death	82

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.
See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Potter County

Demographic Information



Potter County is located in north central South Dakota and averages 2.5 persons per square mile. Gettysburg is the largest city in Potter County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,163	100.0
White	1,975	91.3
Hispanic	57	2.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	55	2.5
Asian	23	1.1
Black or African American	11	0.5
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	41	1.9
Under 5 years	117	5.4
Under 18 years	478	22.1
65 years and over	631	29.2

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	4.5
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	50.9
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	8.2
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	5.5
Average Age of Mother	28.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	86.4
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	10.0
Percent Hispanic Births	LNE
● Percent Unmarried	19.1
● Percent WIC births	19.1
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	79.8
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	70.9
Percent Payment-Medicaid	22.7
Percent C-Section	24.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	683.7
● Heart Disease	107.4
Cancer	112.9
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	21.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	13.9
Female Breast	26.5
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	64.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	36.3
Alzheimer's Disease	49.1
● Stroke	12.2
Unintentional Injuries	74.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	33.0
Diabetes	22.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	34.7
Suicide	31.4
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	6
Heart Disease	6
3. Alzheimer's Disease	3
COVID-19 (2020)	3
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Unintentional Injuries	2
8. Diabetes	1
Hypertension	1
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	16.4
Median age at death	86

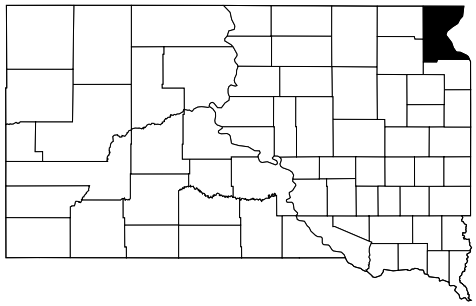
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Roberts County

Demographic Information



Roberts County is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the state and averages 9.4 persons per square mile. Sisseton is the largest city in Roberts County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	10,331	100.0
White	5,750	55.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	3,716	36.0
Hispanic	422	4.1
Black or African American	73	0.7
Asian	36	0.3
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	333	3.2
Under 5 years	870	8.4
Under 18 years	3,042	29.4
65 years and over	2,077	20.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

● Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	4.2
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	63.9
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	27.9
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.6
● Average Age of Mother	26.9
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	17.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	32.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	52.4
Percent Hispanic Births	3.8
○ Percent Unmarried	61.4
○ Percent WIC births	54.3
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	71.3
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	32.7
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	60.0
Percent C-Section	26.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	871.3
Heart Disease	174.5
Cancer	152.6
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	27.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	19.9
Female Breast	11.1
Pancreas	6.5
Prostate	23.9
Leukemia	15.2
COVID-19 (2020)	186.2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	39.6
Alzheimer's Disease	33.8
Stroke	31.7
○ Unintentional Injuries	98.1
○ Motor Vehicle Accidents	40.2
○ Diabetes	53.8
Influenza and Pneumonia	13.2
Suicide	29.8
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	41.7
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	6.3

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	29
2. Heart Disease	27
3. Cancer	22
4. Unintentional Injuries	11
5. Diabetes	7
6. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	6
Alzheimer's Disease	6
8. Stroke	5
9. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	4
10. Suicide	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	13.7
Median age at death	77

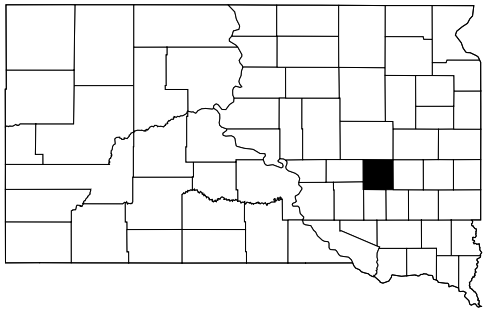
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Sanborn County

Demographic Information



Sanborn County is located in east central South Dakota and averages 4.1 persons per square mile. Woonsocket is the largest city in Sanborn County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,322	100.0
White	2,178	93.8
Hispanic	76	3.3
American Indian & Alaska Native	24	1.0
Asian	5	0.2
Black or African American	4	0.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	35	1.5
Under 5 years	179	7.7
Under 18 years	572	24.6
65 years and over	474	20.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.1
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	74.4
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	10.3
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.5
Average Age of Mother	28.7
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	96.4
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	1.8
● Percent Unmarried	17.6
● Percent WIC births	15.3
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	81.1
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	84.2
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	13.9
○ Percent C-Section	34.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	771.7
Heart Disease	144.9
Cancer	115.8
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	38.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.2
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	29.8
○ Alzheimer's Disease	120.1
Stroke	32.8
Unintentional Injuries	73.7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	38.9
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	18.3
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	6
2. Alzheimer's Disease	5
3. Cancer	4
4. Unintentional Injuries	2
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	1
Stroke	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	13.9
Median age at death	82

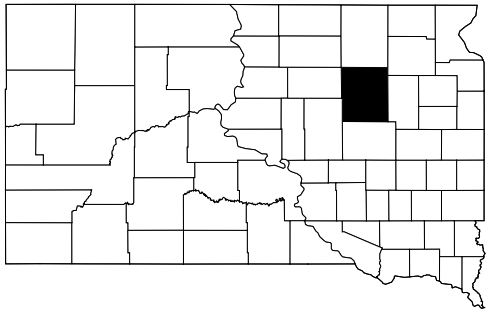
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Spink County

Demographic Information



Spink County is located in the center of eastern South Dakota and averages 4.2 persons per square mile. Redfield is the largest city in Spink County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	6,319	100.0
White	5,871	92.9
Hispanic	229	3.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	97	1.5
Black or African American	46	0.7
Asian	10	0.2
Pacific Islander	2	0.0
Multi-Racial	64	1.0
Under 5 years	413	6.5
Under 18 years	1,451	23.0
65 years and over	1,396	22.1

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.0
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	68.3
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	10.9
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.2
Average Age of Mother	28.4
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	94.3
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	1.2
Percent Hispanic Births	3.0
● Percent Unmarried	28.0
● Percent WIC births	17.2
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	84.3
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	81.5
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	15.0
Percent C-Section	30.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

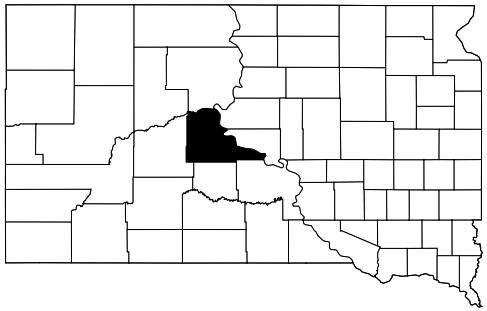
	Rate[3]
All Causes	759.0
Heart Disease	178.2
Cancer	142.7
● Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	18.7
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	15.5
Female Breast	28.8
Pancreas	11.4
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	179.7
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	55.1
Alzheimer's Disease	46.3
Stroke	34.6
Unintentional Injuries	51.6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	18.9
Diabetes	30.5
Influenza and Pneumonia	20.6
Suicide	15.3
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	10.1
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	20
COVID-19 (2020)	20
3. Cancer	15
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	6
Alzheimer's Disease	6
6. Unintentional Injuries	4
Stroke	4
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	3
Diabetes	3
10. Septicemia	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	12.8
Median age at death	82

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.
See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Stanley County

Demographic Information



Stanley County is located in the center of the state and averages 2.2 persons per square mile. Fort Pierre is the largest city in Stanley County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	3,121	100.0
White	2,714	87.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	202	6.5
Hispanic	75	2.4
Black or African American	20	0.6
Asian	8	0.3
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	102	3.3
Under 5 years	211	6.8
Under 18 years	754	24.2
65 years and over	698	22.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.4
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	59.0
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	13.2
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	7.8
Average Age of Mother	29.2
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	86.8
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	6.6
Percent Hispanic Births	3.6
Percent Unmarried	37.7
Percent WIC births	21.8
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	89.8
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	75.4
Percent Payment-Medicaid	22.8
Percent C-Section	29.3

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	483.0
● Heart Disease	82.1
Cancer	145.2
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	53.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	24.6
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	16.5
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	LNE
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	37.6
● Alzheimer's Disease	14.0
Stroke	LNE
Unintentional Injuries	42.7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	13.2
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	29.6
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	33.7
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	7
2. Heart Disease	3
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
4. Unintentional Injuries	1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	30.3
Median age at death	70

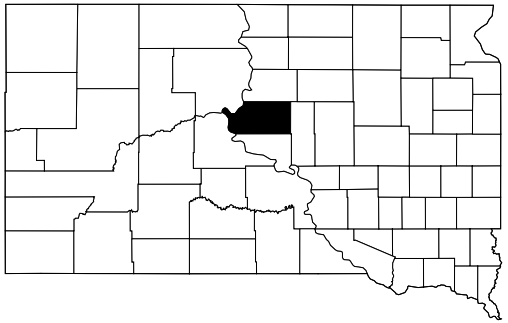
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Sully County

Demographic Information



Sully County is located in the central region of the state and averages 1.4 persons per square mile. Onida is the largest city in Sully County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,391	100.0
White	1,281	92.1
American Indian & Alaska Native	42	3.0
Hispanic	41	2.9
Black or African American	6	0.4
Asian	1	0.1
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	20	1.4
Under 5 years	89	6.4
Under 18 years	305	21.9
65 years and over	356	25.6

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	4.4
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	49.5
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	8.8
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	15.4
Average Age of Mother	28.6
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	74.7
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	16.5
Percent Hispanic Births	5.5
Percent Unmarried	29.7
Percent WIC births	25.6
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	79.1
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	66.7
Percent Payment-Medicaid	30.0
Percent C-Section	28.6

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	466.4
● Heart Disease	76.5
Cancer	103.5
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	25.5
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	LNE
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	72.0
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	166.2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	74.8
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	LNE
Unintentional Injuries	LNE
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	LNE
Influenza and Pneumonia	LNE
Suicide	LNE
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality	LNE

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	3
Cancer	3
2. Heart Disease	2
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	24.5
Median age at death	80

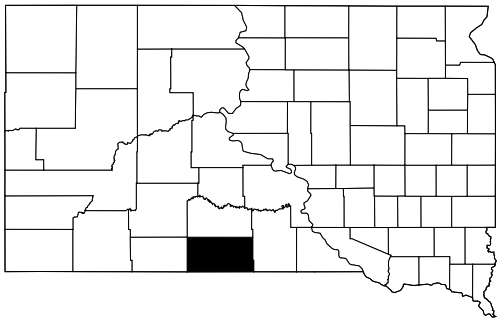
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Todd County

Demographic Information



Todd County is located in south central South Dakota, along the Nebraska border and averages 7.4 persons per square mile. Mission is the largest city in Todd County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	10,313	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	8,535	82.8
White	780	7.6
Hispanic	418	4.1
Asian	341	3.3
Black or African American	47	0.5
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	192	1.9
Under 5 years	1,204	11.7
Under 18 years	4,321	41.9
65 years and over	773	7.5

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	8.4
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	38.7
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	18.9
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	12.2
● Average Age of Mother	25.4
○ Teenage Birth Rate[2]	52.3
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	2.7
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	90.1
Percent Hispanic Births	2.4
○ Percent Unmarried	86.3
○ Percent WIC births	64.8
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	61.3
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	6.3
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	81.3
○ Percent C-Section	34.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
○ All Causes	1,465.8
○ Heart Disease	223.5
○ Cancer	255.3
○ Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	74.5
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	28.3
Female Breast	24.5
Pancreas	11.0
Prostate	44.9
Leukemia	18.1
○ COVID-19 (2020)	315.6
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	68.5
Alzheimer's Disease	23.7
Stroke	36.6
○ Unintentional Injuries	170.5
○ Motor Vehicle Accidents	75.9
○ Diabetes	129.6
Influenza and Pneumonia	30.6
○ Suicide	52.7
○ Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	90.2
○ Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	12.4

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	22
2. Cancer	16
3. Unintentional Injuries	15
4. Heart Disease	14
5. Diabetes	8
6. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	7
7. Suicide	5
8. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4
9. Stroke	2
Homicide	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	23.6
Median age at death	61

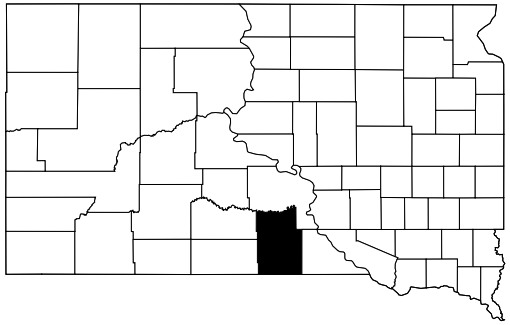
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Tripp County

Demographic Information



Tripp County is located along the Nebraska border in south central South Dakota and averages 3.3 persons per square mile. Winner is the largest city in Tripp County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	5,377	100.0
White	4,286	79.7
American Indian & Alaska Native	765	14.2
Hispanic	142	2.6
Black or African American	25	0.5
Asian	21	0.4
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	138	2.6
Under 5 years	402	7.5
Under 18 years	1,265	23.5
65 years and over	1,246	23.2

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	7.8
Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	74.5
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	12.3
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	12.5
● Average Age of Mother	27.5
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	13.5
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	62.7
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	29.0
Percent Hispanic Births	1.7
○ Percent Unmarried	44.4
○ Percent WIC births	41.4
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	79.8
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	51.6
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	43.5
○ Percent C-Section	35.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	829.2
Heart Disease	174.2
Cancer	137.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	29.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	26.5
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	10.2
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	121.1
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	44.8
Alzheimer's Disease	41.9
Stroke	34.2
Unintentional Injuries	66.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16.9
Diabetes	27.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	29.0
Suicide	14.2
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	LNE
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	8.0

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	18
2. Cancer	13
COVID-19 (2020)	13
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	5
Alzheimer's Disease	5
Unintentional Injuries	5
7. Stroke	4
8. Diabetes	3
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Hypertension	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	21.3
Median age at death	83

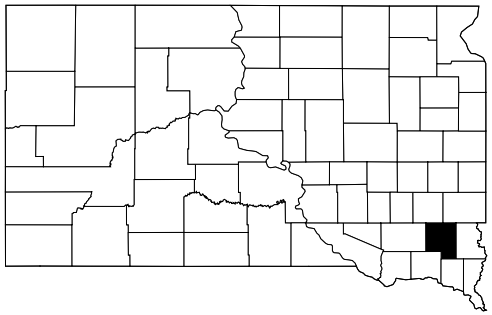
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Turner County

Demographic Information



Turner County is located in southeastern South Dakota and averages 13.6 persons per square mile. Parker is the largest city in Turner County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	8,368	100.0
White	7,926	94.7
Hispanic	196	2.3
Black or African American	64	0.8
American Indian & Alaska Native	60	0.7
Asian	21	0.3
Pacific Islander	3	0.0
Multi-Racial	98	1.2
Under 5 years	486	5.8
Under 18 years	2,074	24.8
65 years and over	1,801	21.5

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.5
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	86.5
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	6.1
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	9.6
○ Average Age of Mother	29.1
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	LNE
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	95.1
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	LNE
Percent Hispanic Births	3.6
● Percent Unmarried	22.3
● Percent WIC births	15.1
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	83.8
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	79.0
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	15.8
Percent C-Section	22.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	811.2
○ Heart Disease	220.6
Cancer	149.6
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	42.0
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	9.0
Female Breast	24.6
Pancreas	12.9
Prostate	15.2
Leukemia	LNE
○ COVID-19 (2020)	211.9
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	36.9
Alzheimer's Disease	35.6
Stroke	38.9
Unintentional Injuries	53.5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	28.8
Diabetes	17.9
Influenza and Pneumonia	13.7
Suicide	9.1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	12.4
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	8.9

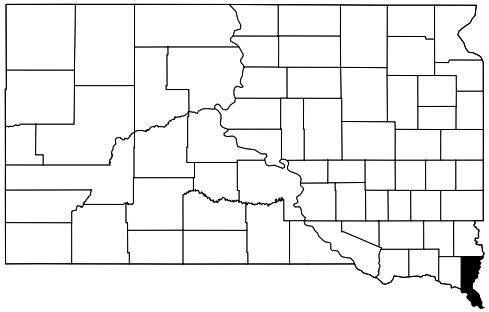
Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	36
2. Heart Disease	31
3. Cancer	20
4. Stroke	7
5. Alzheimer's Disease	6
6. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	5
Unintentional Injuries	5
8. Diabetes	3
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Parkinson's Disease	2
Hypertension	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	18.7
Median age at death	84

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Union County

Demographic Information



Union County is located in the southeastern corner of the state and averages 35.1 persons per square mile. North Sioux City is the largest city in Union County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	16,192	100.0
White	14,673	90.6
Hispanic	659	4.1
Asian	251	1.6
Black or African American	234	1.4
American Indian & Alaska Native	102	0.6
Pacific Islander	18	0.1
Multi-Racial	255	1.6
Under 5 years	1,007	6.2
Under 18 years	3,947	24.4
65 years and over	3,043	18.8

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.8
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	88.6
● Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	7.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	11.1
○ Average Age of Mother	29.5
● Teenage Birth Rate[2]	1.8
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	88.4
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	0.9
Percent Hispanic Births	5.7
● Percent Unmarried	20.5
● Percent WIC births	10.5
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	84.8
○ Percent Payment-Private Insurance	77.5
● Percent Payment-Medicaid	18.6
○ Percent C-Section	29.2

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
● All Causes	673.5
● Heart Disease	111.2
Cancer	162.6
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	44.8
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.4
● Female Breast	7.9
Pancreas	12.4
Prostate	17.0
Leukemia	4.3
COVID-19 (2020)	121.5
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	57.1
Alzheimer's Disease	34.6
Stroke	37.6
● Unintentional Injuries	28.2
● Motor Vehicle Accidents	5.9
Diabetes	16.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	11.0
Suicide	19.6
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	7.0
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.3

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Cancer	34
2. COVID-19 (2020)	26
3. Heart Disease	25
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	11
5. Stroke	8
6. Alzheimer's Disease	7
7. Unintentional Injuries	6
8. Hypertension	3
Diabetes	3
Dementia (Unspecified Type)	3
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	21.1
Median age at death	78

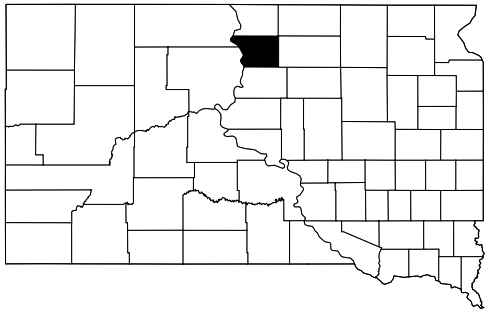
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Walworth County

Demographic Information



Walworth County is located in north central South Dakota, near the North Dakota border and averages 7.5 persons per square mile. Mobridge is the largest city in Walworth County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	5,336	100.0
White	4,193	78.6
American Indian & Alaska Native	728	13.6
Hispanic	125	2.3
Asian	95	1.8
Black or African American	23	0.4
Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Multi-Racial	172	3.2
Under 5 years	354	6.6
Under 18 years	1,234	23.1
65 years and over	1,355	25.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	5.5
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	64.1
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	13.4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.5
● Average Age of Mother	27.4
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	6.5
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	61.5
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	26.5
Percent Hispanic Births	1.2
○ Percent Unmarried	43.4
○ Percent WIC births	40.4
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	73.6
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	48.2
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	41.7
Percent C-Section	24.5

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	768.6
Heart Disease	153.2
Cancer	136.7
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	21.9
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	14.7
Female Breast	12.2
Pancreas	25.9
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	10.3
COVID-19 (2020)	125.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	43.4
Alzheimer's Disease	45.6
Stroke	25.2
Unintentional Injuries	79.9
○ Motor Vehicle Accidents	44.8
Diabetes	32.4
Influenza and Pneumonia	30.9
Suicide	34.1
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	23.5
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	5.6

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	16
2. Cancer	14
COVID-19 (2020)	14
4. Alzheimer's Disease	6
5. Unintentional Injuries	5
6. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	4
Influenza and Pneumonia	4
8. Diabetes	3
Stroke	3
10. Dementia (Unspecified Type)	2
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	17.9
Median age at death	82

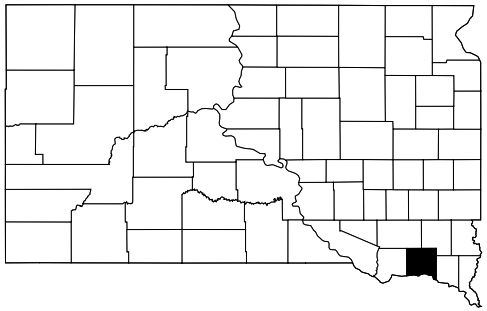
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Yankton County

Demographic Information



Yankton County is located in southeastern South Dakota on the Nebraska border and averages 43.6 persons per square mile. Yankton is the largest city in Yankton County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	22,742	100.0
White	19,843	87.3
Hispanic	1,248	5.5
American Indian & Alaska Native	632	2.8
Black or African American	460	2.0
Asian	158	0.7
Pacific Islander	11	0.0
Multi-Racial	390	1.7
Under 5 years	1,326	5.8
Under 18 years	4,777	21.0
65 years and over	4,632	20.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	6.6
○ Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	85.2
○ Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	17.0
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	8.7
Average Age of Mother	28.0
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	9.7
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	83.2
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	3.8
Percent Hispanic Births	6.8
○ Percent Unmarried	43.5
Percent WIC births	28.0
Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	79.2
Percent Payment-Private Insurance	64.6
Percent Payment-Medicaid	32.2
○ Percent C-Section	28.0

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	737.5
Heart Disease	161.2
● Cancer	118.8
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	28.2
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	12.6
Female Breast	11.2
● Pancreas	6.2
● Prostate	9.8
Leukemia	7.6
● COVID-19 (2020)	87.8
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	51.7
○ Alzheimer's Disease	55.3
● Stroke	25.1
Unintentional Injuries	62.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	19.3
Diabetes	32.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	19.3
Suicide	14.1
● Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	9.2
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	7.8

Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. Heart Disease	58
2. Cancer	41
3. COVID-19 (2020)	28
4. Alzheimer's Disease	22
5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	19
6. Unintentional Injuries	16
7. Diabetes	11
8. Stroke	9
9. Influenza and Pneumonia	8
10. Hypertension	6
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	19.6
Median age at death	80

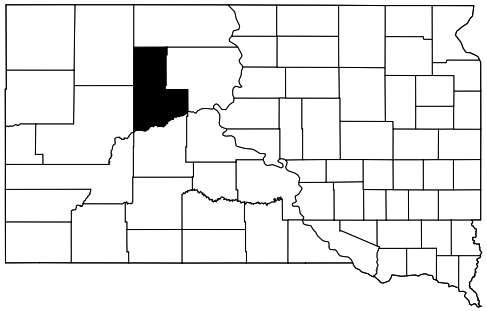
●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

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

Ziebach County

Demographic Information



Ziebach County is located in north central South Dakota and averages 1.4 persons per square mile. Dupree is the largest city in Ziebach County.

2020 Population Information

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	2,656	100.0
American Indian & Alaska Native	1,786	67.2
White	643	24.2
Hispanic	105	4.0
Black or African American	13	0.5
Asian	5	0.2
Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Multi-Racial	103	3.9
Under 5 years	139	5.2
Under 18 years	682	25.7
65 years and over	301	11.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, 2020 Population Estimates

Health Status Indicators 2016-2020

Natality

Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants	8.8
● Percent of Mothers Receiving Care in 1st Trimester	45.5
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant[1]	19.4
○ Percent of Births Less Than 37 Wks. of Gestation	18.2
● Average Age of Mother	26.8
Teenage Birth Rate[2]	6.5
Percent White, Non-Hispanic Births	8.0
Percent American Indian, Non-Hispanic Births	75.9
Percent Hispanic Births	2.2
○ Percent Unmarried	81.0
○ Percent WIC births	67.2
● Percent Breastfeeding at discharge	60.0
● Percent Payment-Private Insurance	17.6
○ Percent Payment-Medicaid	68.7
Percent C-Section	23.4

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[1]Data for mothers who smoked cigarettes are self-reported.
[2]Teenage Birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17.

Mortality

	Rate[3]
All Causes	797.9
● Heart Disease	91.5
Cancer	148.4
Trachea, Bronchus, & Lung	37.0
Colon, Rectum, & Anus	35.5
Female Breast	LNE
Pancreas	LNE
Prostate	LNE
Leukemia	LNE
COVID-19 (2020)	295.4
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	42.9
Alzheimer's Disease	LNE
Stroke	LNE
Unintentional Injuries	63.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	LNE
Diabetes	36.7
Influenza and Pneumonia	57.8
Suicide	28.4
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	54.2
Infant Mortality (2011-2020)	12.5

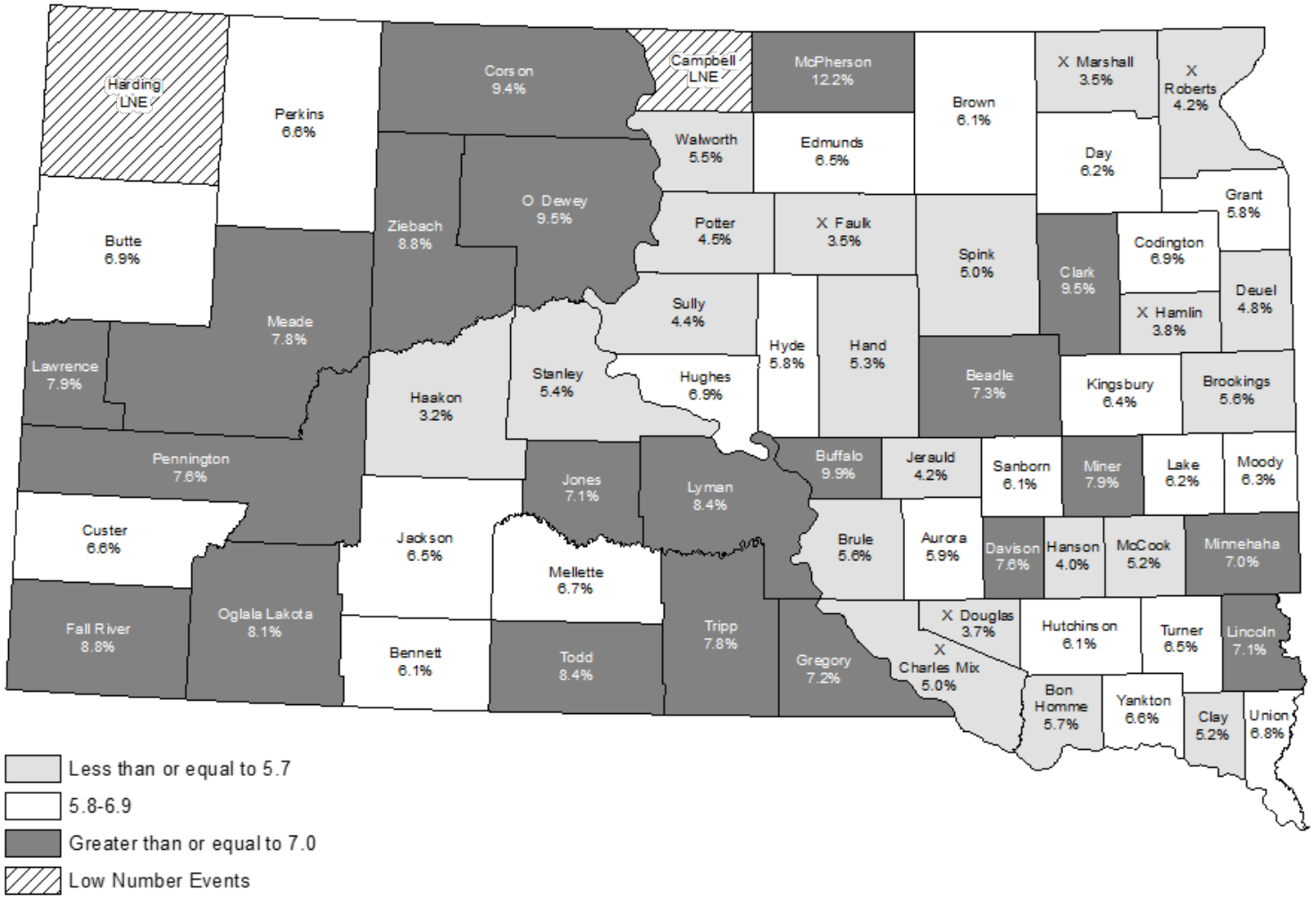
Leading Causes of Death	Deaths per Year
1. COVID-19 (2020)	7
2. Cancer	3
3. Heart Disease	2
Unintentional Injuries	2
5. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	1
Influenza and Pneumonia	1
Septicemia	1
Percent of Deaths due to tobacco use	15.4
Median age at death	65

●Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly lower than the state average.
○Denotes a health status indicator which is significantly higher than the state average.
[3]All mortality rates except infant mortality are age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population. Infant mortality is the number of infant (less than one year) deaths per 1,000 live births.

See technical notes for more information.

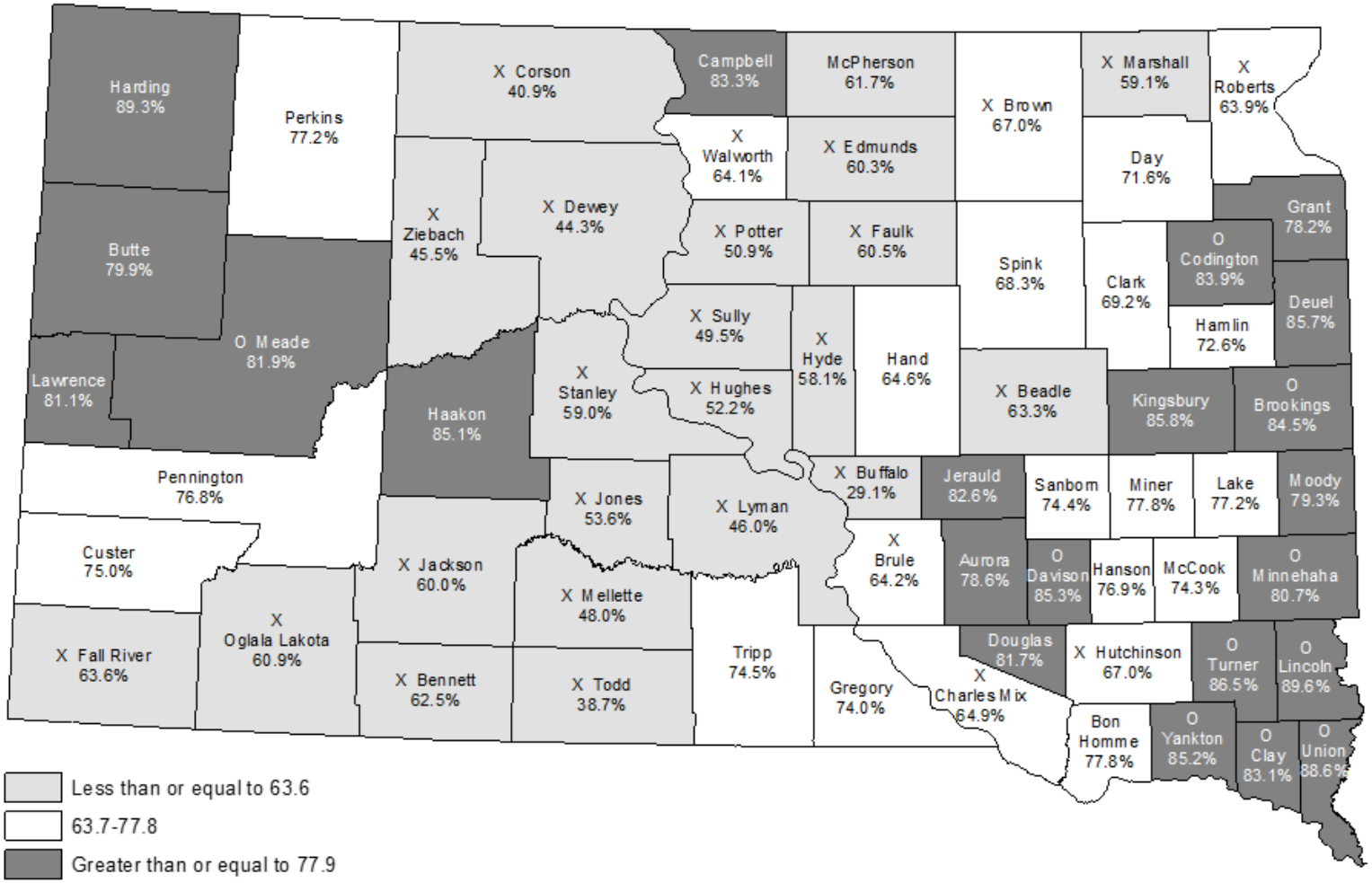
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics

Map 1
Percent of Low Birth Weight Infants by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 8.3%* South Dakota = 6.9%



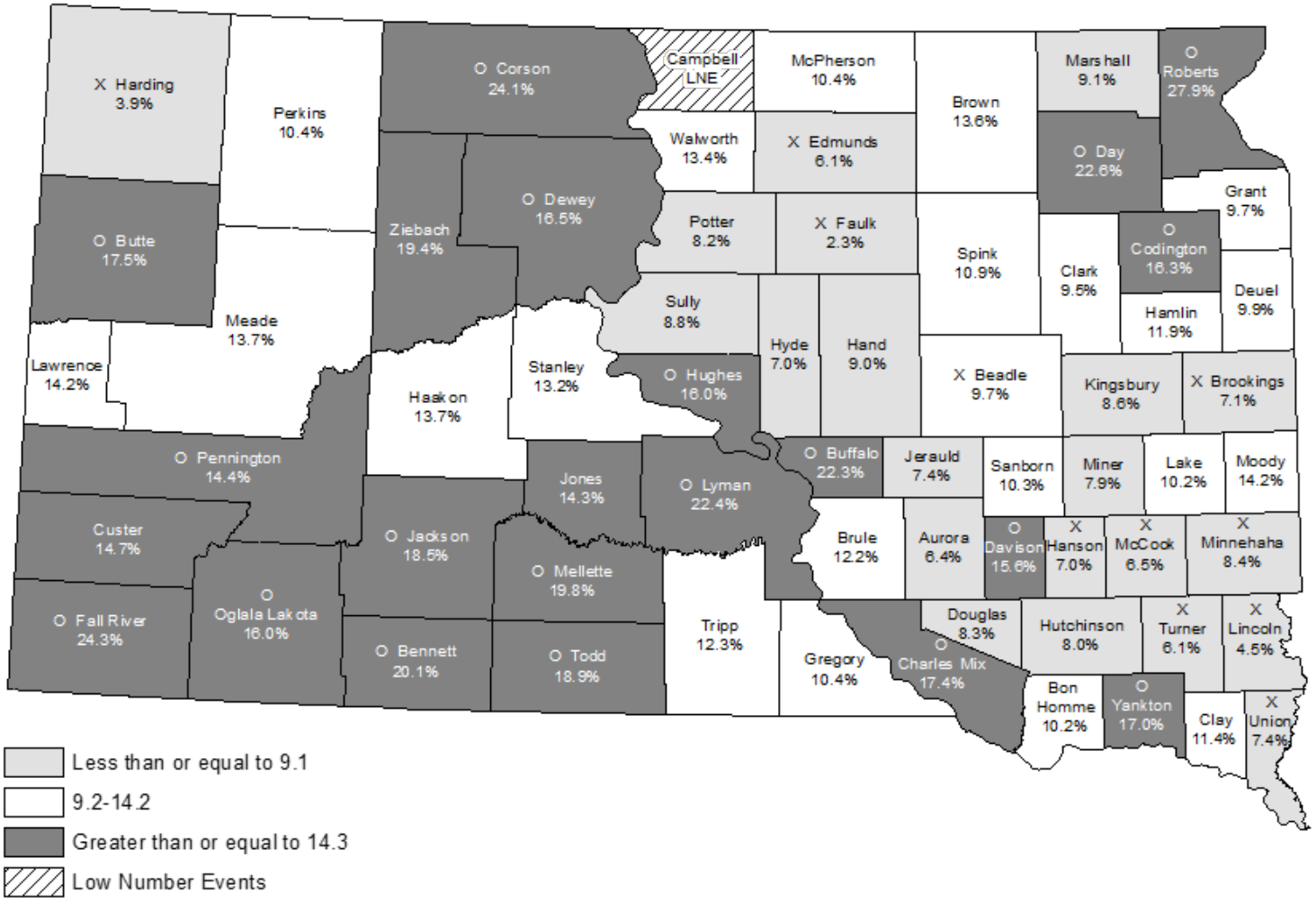
X Denotes that the county's percent is significantly lower than the state percent
O Denotes that the county's percent is significantly higher than the state percent
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual percent may be higher or lower than the state percent, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The percent of low birth weight infants is calculated based on the first weight of the newborn obtained after birth. Low birth weight infants are those born alive who weigh less than 2,500 grams (about 5 pounds 9 ounces). *The U.S. percent of low birth weight infants is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.

Map 2
Percent of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 77.6%* South Dakota = 75.3%



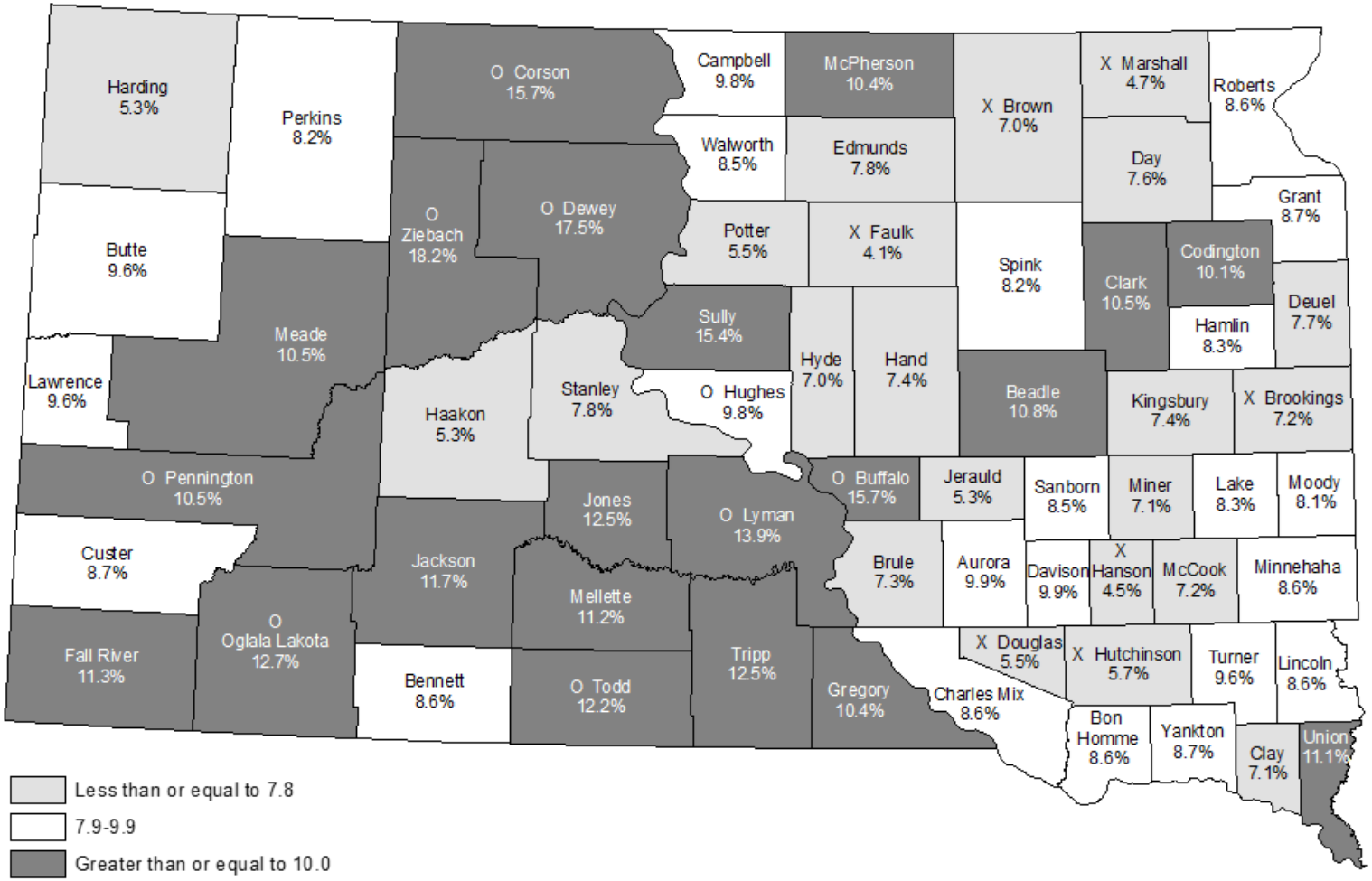
X Denotes that the county's percent is significantly lower than the state percent.
O Denotes that the county's percent is significantly higher than the state percent.
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual percent may be higher or lower than the state percent, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. See technical notes for more complete explanations. *The U.S. percent of first trimester prenatal care is from 2019.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 3
Percent of Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes While Pregnant by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 6.0%* South Dakota = 11.8%



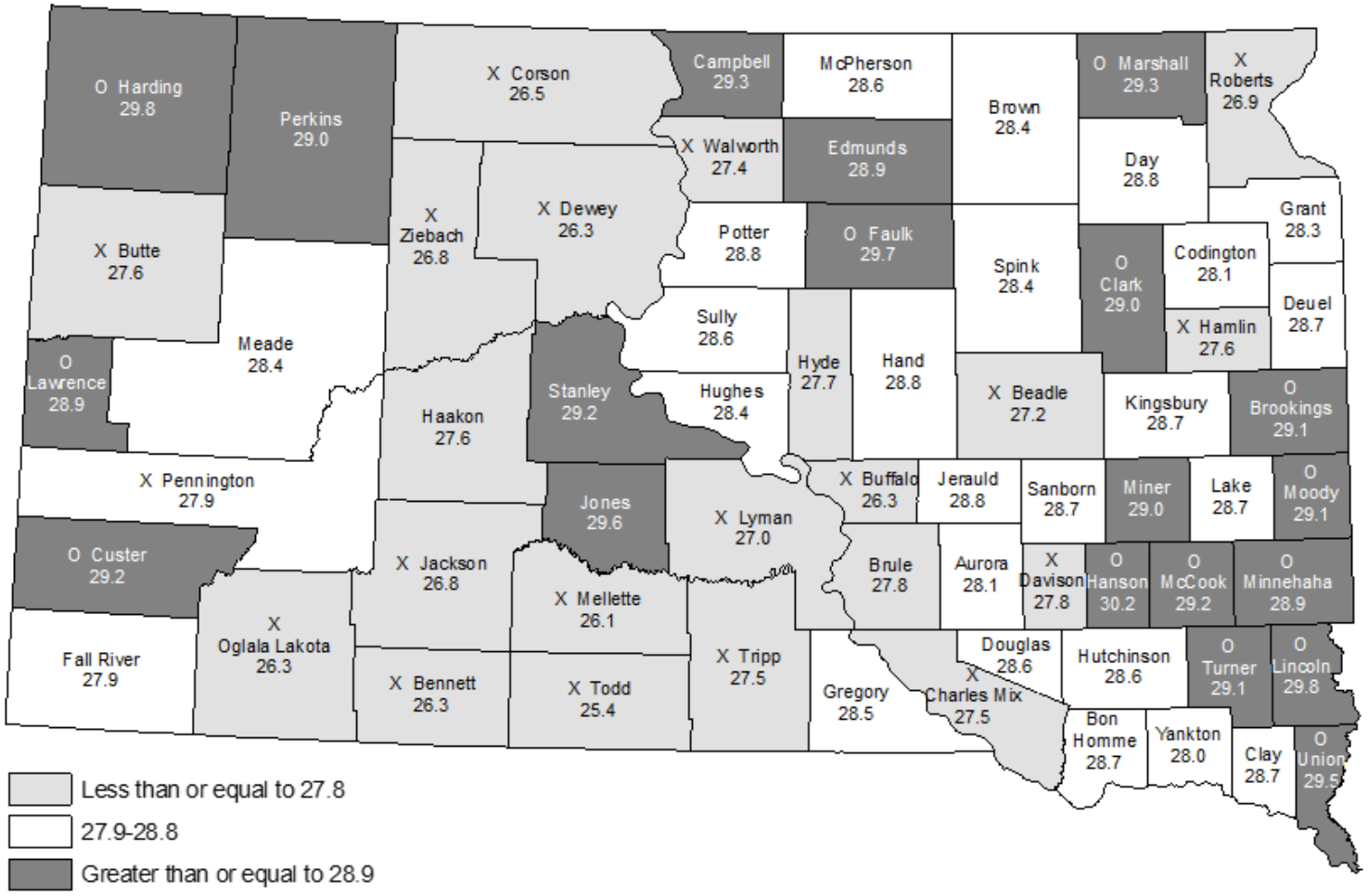
X Denotes that the county's percent is significantly lower than the state percent.
O Denotes that the county's percent is significantly higher than the state percent.
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual percent may be higher or lower than the state percent, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. See technical notes for more complete explanations. *The U.S. percent of smoking cigarettes while pregnant is from 2019.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 4
Percent of Births Less Than 37 Weeks Gestation by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 10.2%* South Dakota = 9.3%



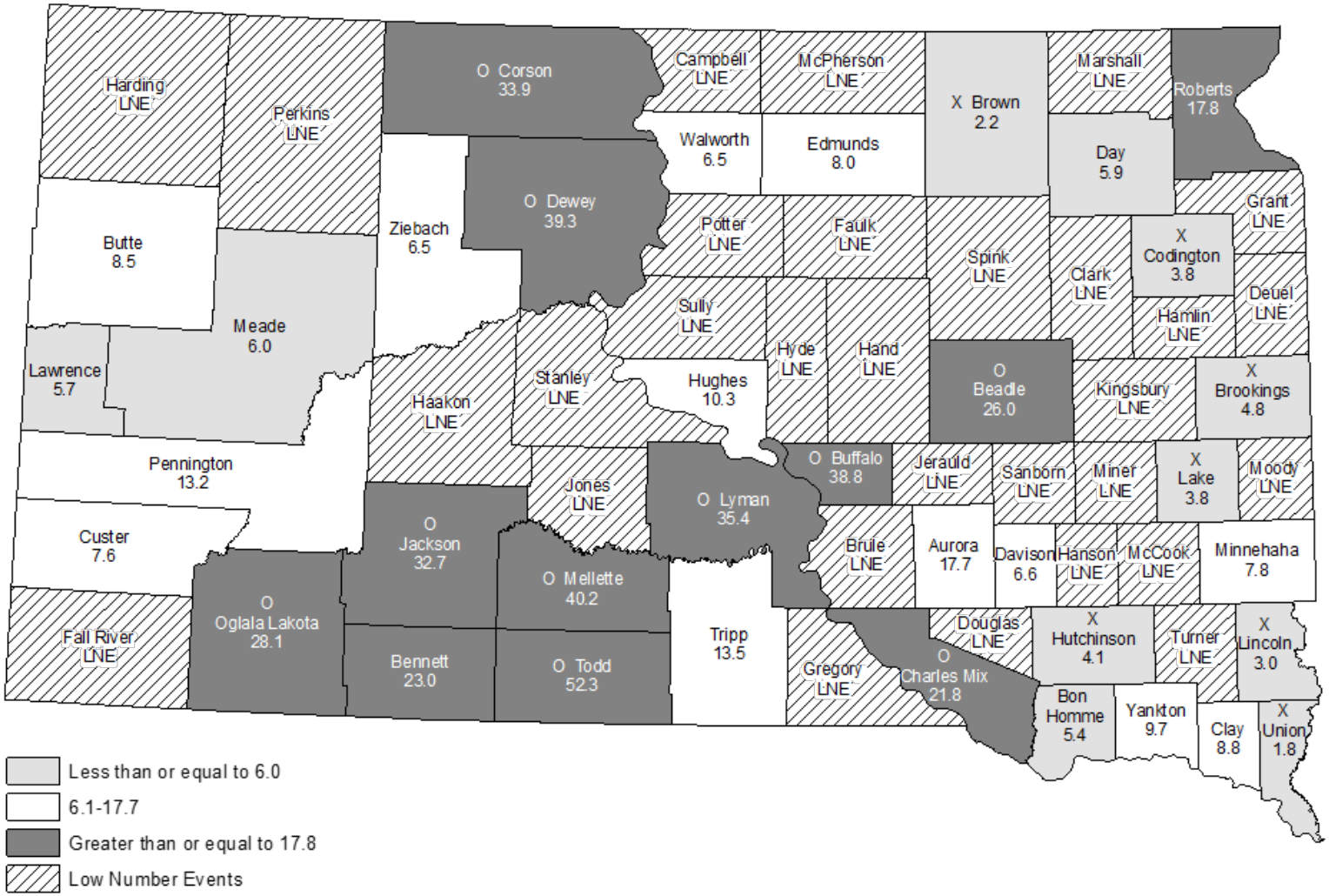
X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
O Denotes that the county's rate is significantly higher than the state rate.
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual percent may be higher or lower than the state percent, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. See technical notes for more complete explanations. *The U.S. percent of births less than 37 weeks gestation is from 2019.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 5
Average Age of Mother by Resident County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 29.1* South Dakota = 28.3



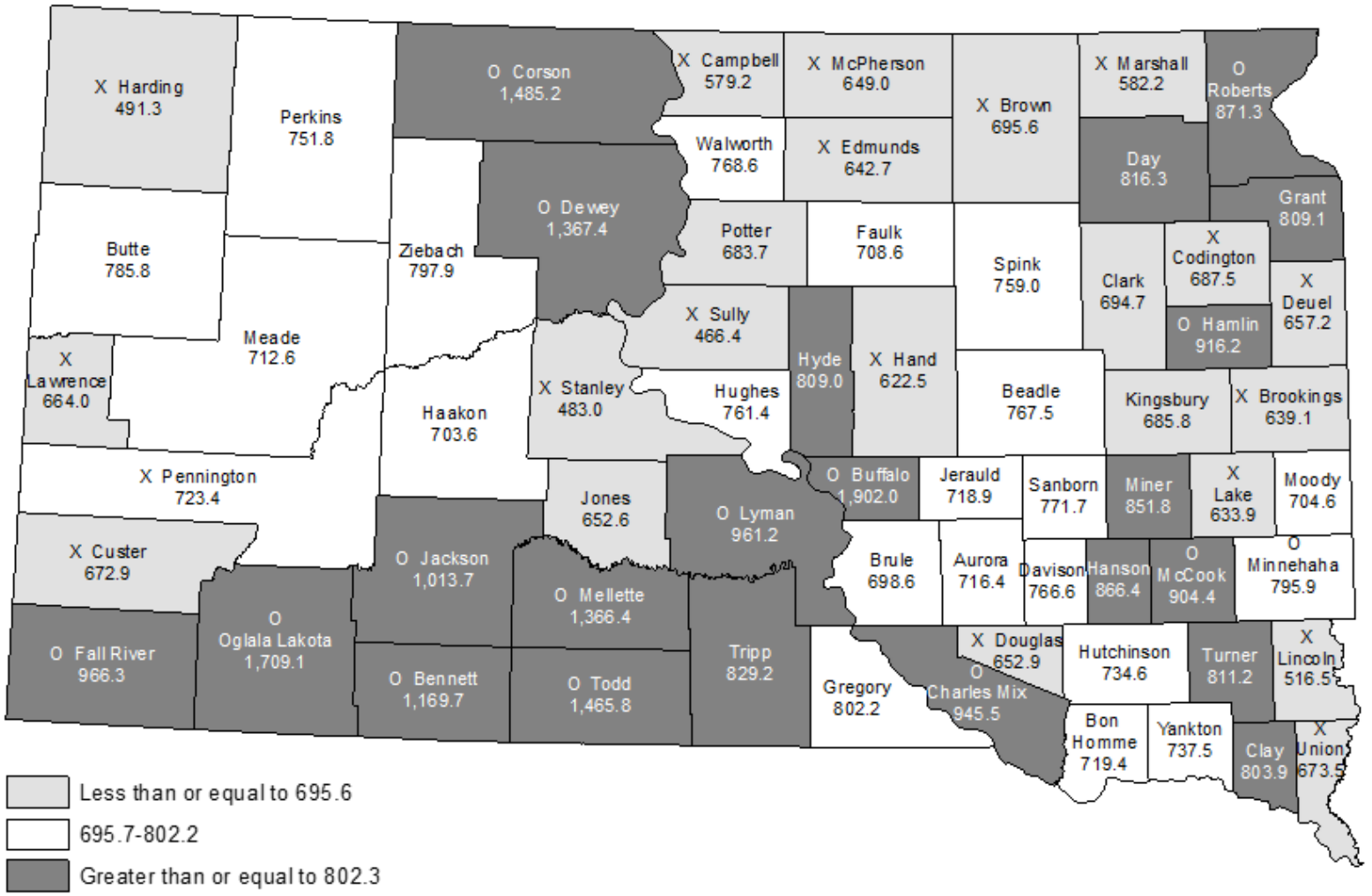
X Denotes that the county's age is significantly lower than the state age.
O Denotes that the county's age is significantly higher than the state age.
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual age may be higher or lower than the state age, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. *The U.S. average age of mother is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 6
Teenage Birth Rate by Resident County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 6.7* South Dakota = 9.7



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
O Denotes that the county's rate is significantly higher than the state rate.
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The teenage birth rate is live births per 1,000 females age 15-17. *The U.S. teenage birth rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 7
Death Rate Due to All Causes by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 715.2* South Dakota = 756.0



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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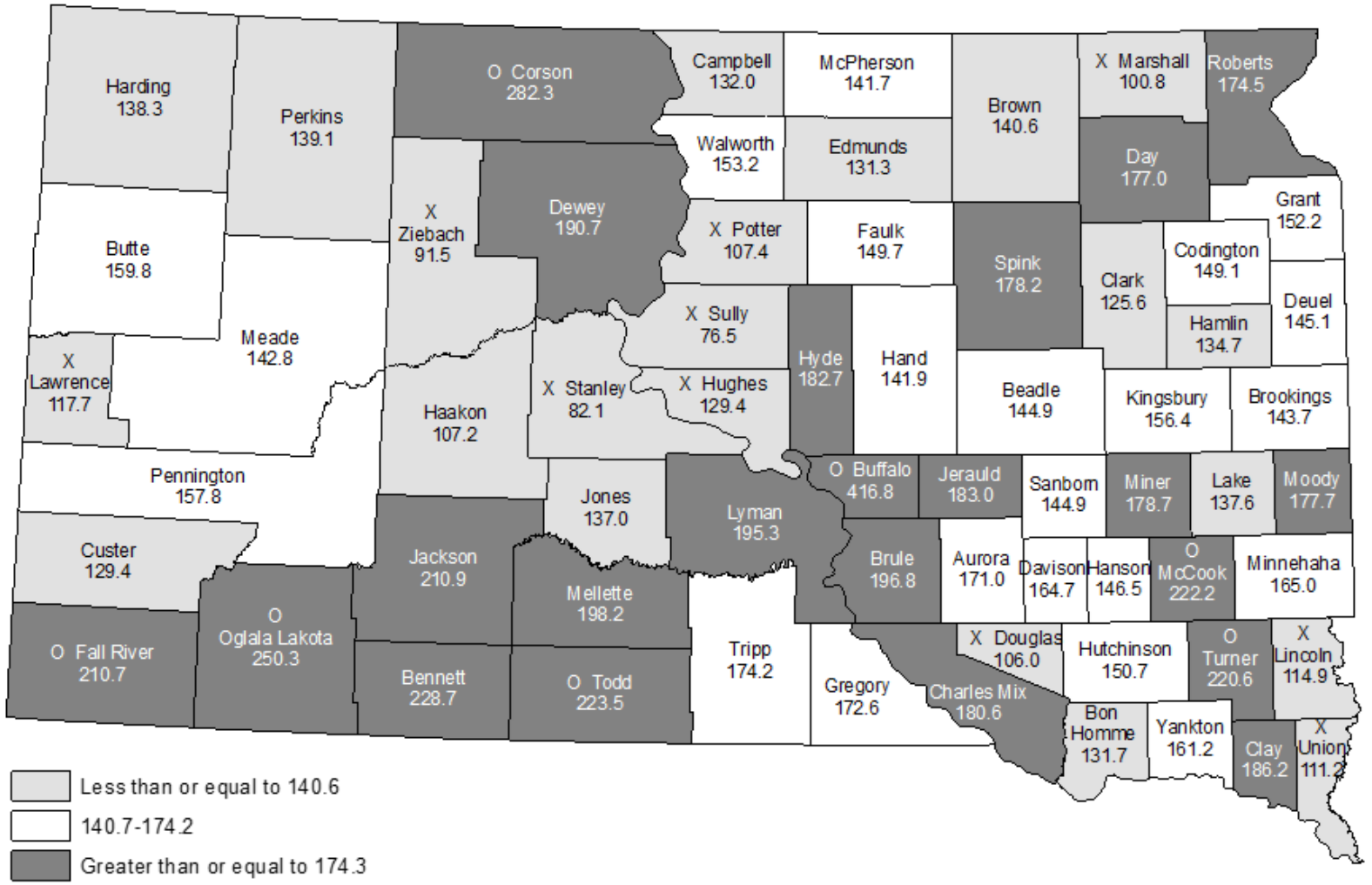
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. *The U.S. age-adjusted death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 8
Death Rate Due to Heart Disease by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 161.5* South Dakota = 154.6



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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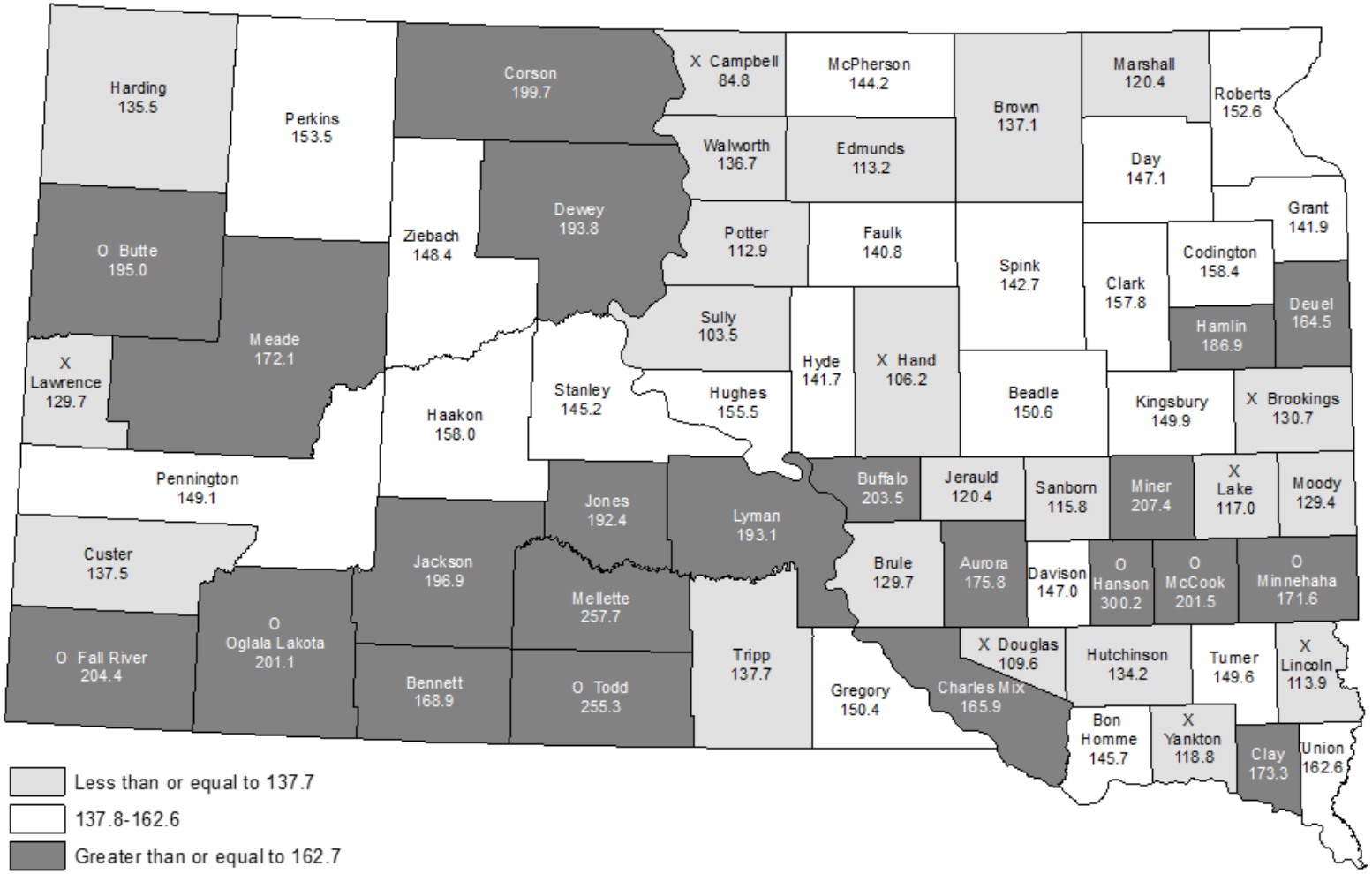
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Heart disease is defined as ICD-10 codes I00-I09, I11, I13, and I20-I51. *The U.S. age-adjusted Heart Disease death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 9
Death Rate Due to Cancer by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 146.2* South Dakota = 151.9



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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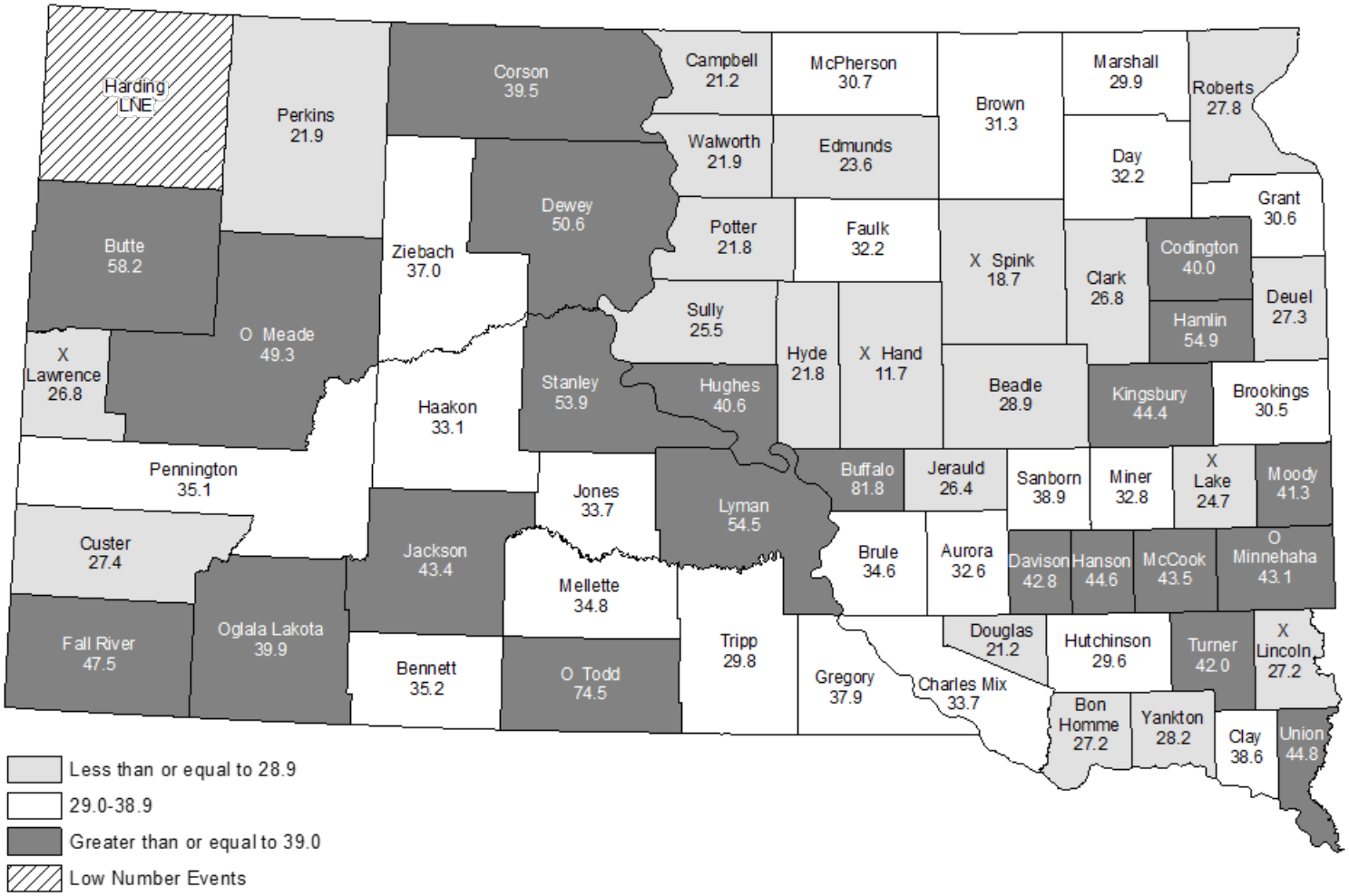
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Cancer is defined as ICD-10 codes C00-C97. The U.S. age-adjusted Cancer death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 10
Death Rate Due to Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 33.4* South Dakota = 35.9



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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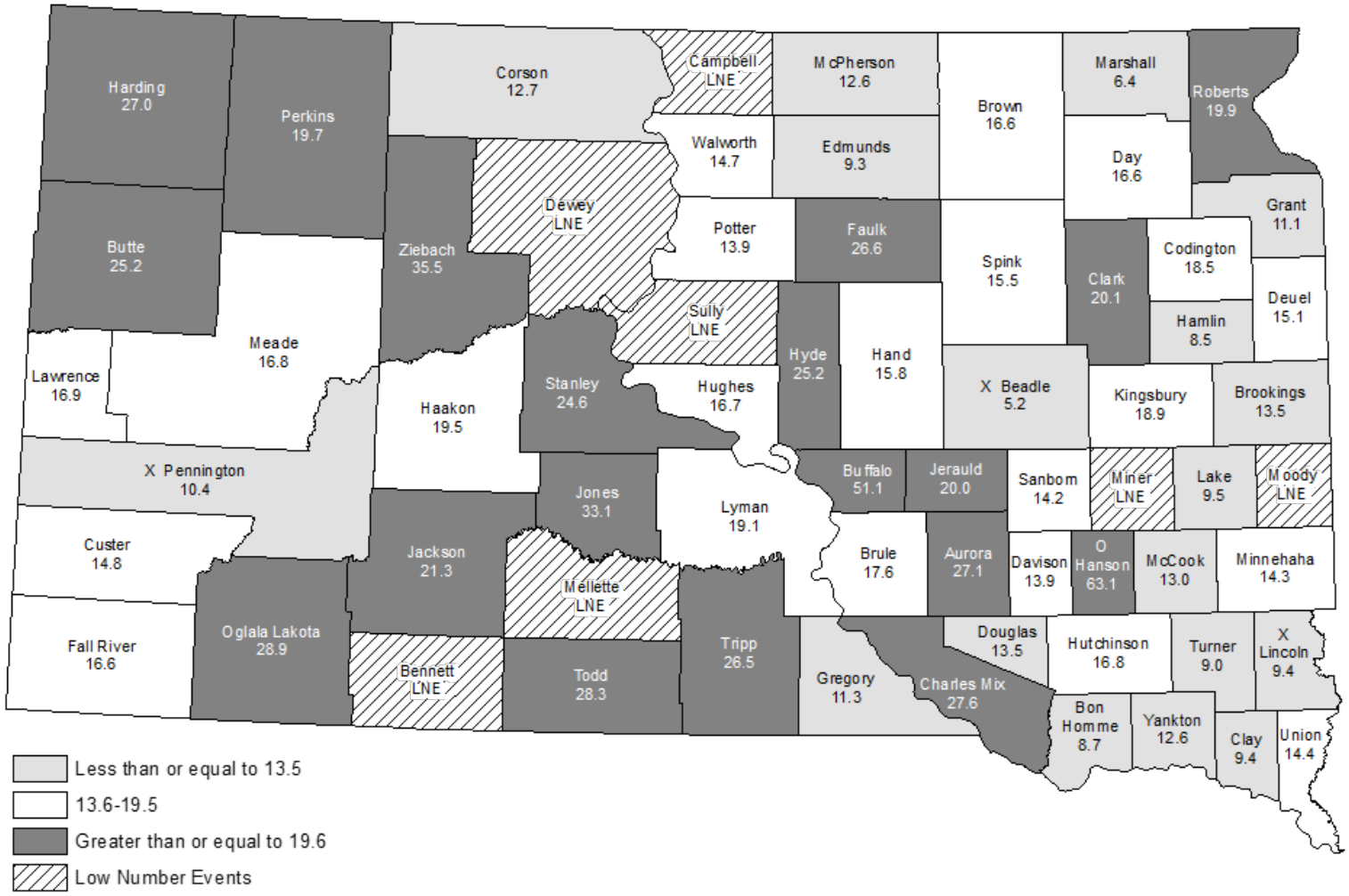
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer are defined as ICD-10 codes C33-C34. *The U.S. age-adjusted Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung Cancer death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 11
Death Rate Due to Colorectal Cancer by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 13.1* South Dakota = 14.3



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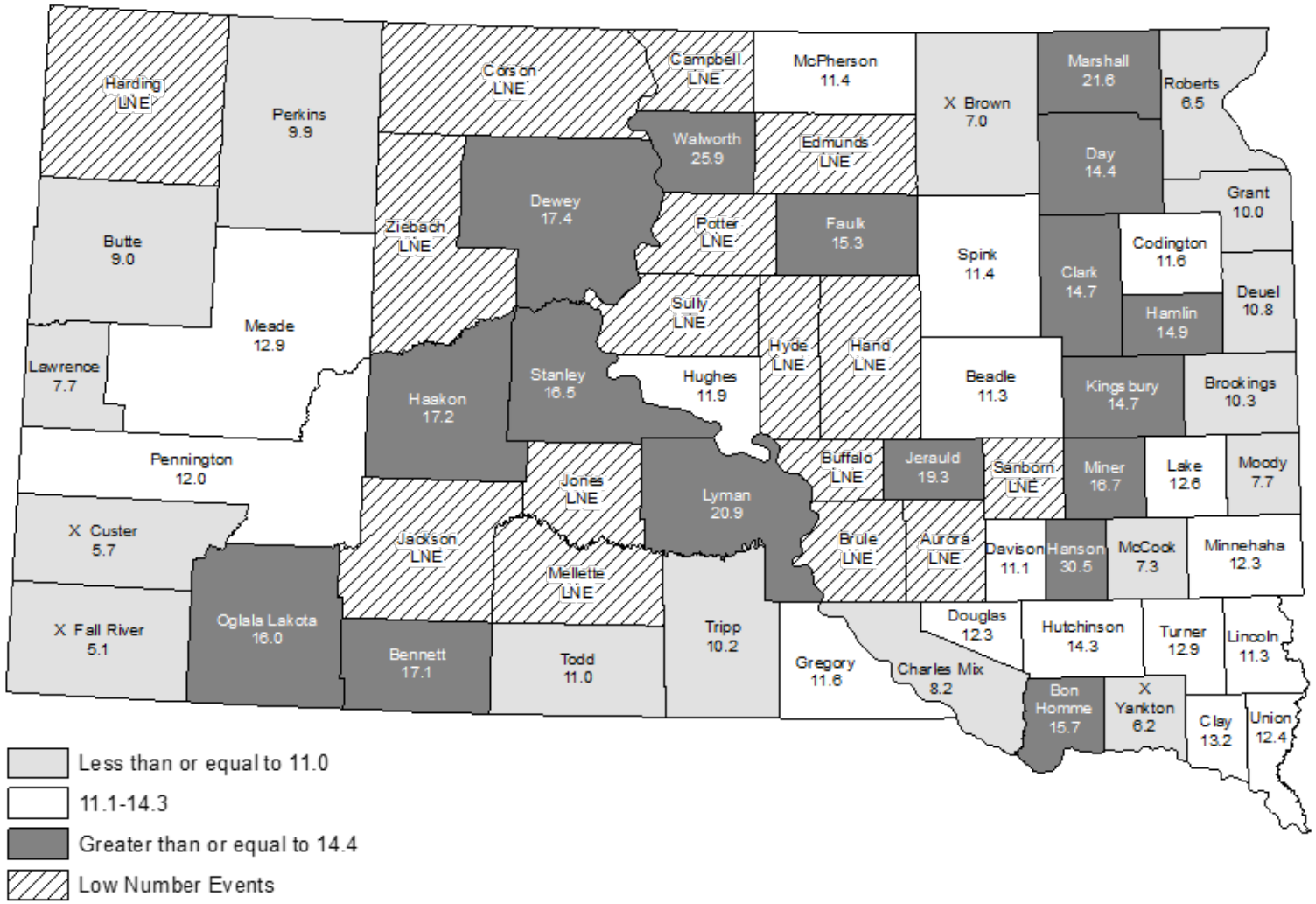
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Colorectal Cancer is defined as ICD-10 codes C18-C21. *The U.S. age-adjusted Colorectal Cancer death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 12
Death Rate Due to Pancreatic Cancer by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 11.0* South Dakota = 11.3



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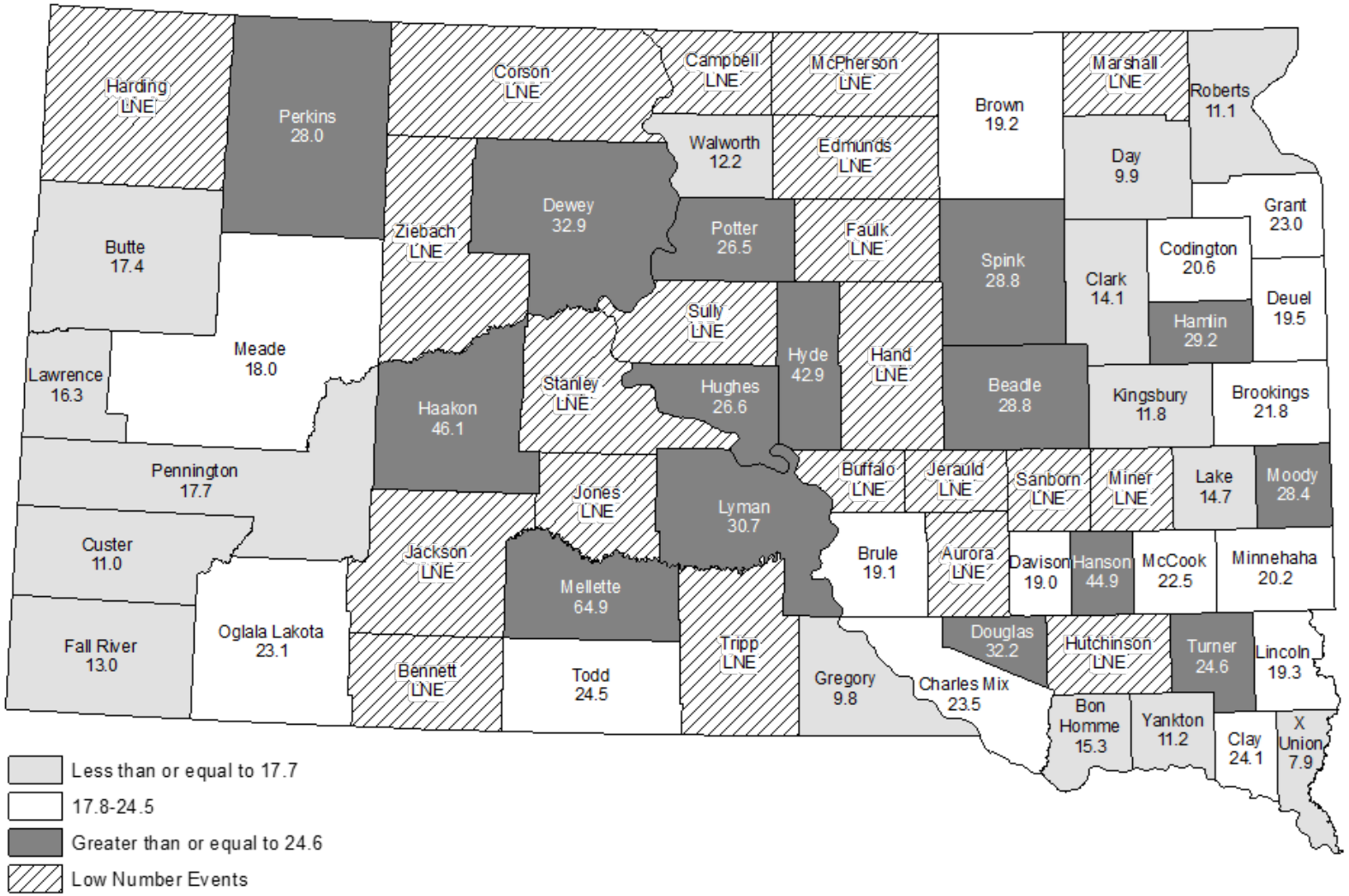
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Pancreatic Cancer is defined as ICD-10 code C25. *The U.S. age-adjusted Pancreatic Cancer death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 13
Death Rate Due to Female Breast Cancer by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 19.4* South Dakota = 18.7



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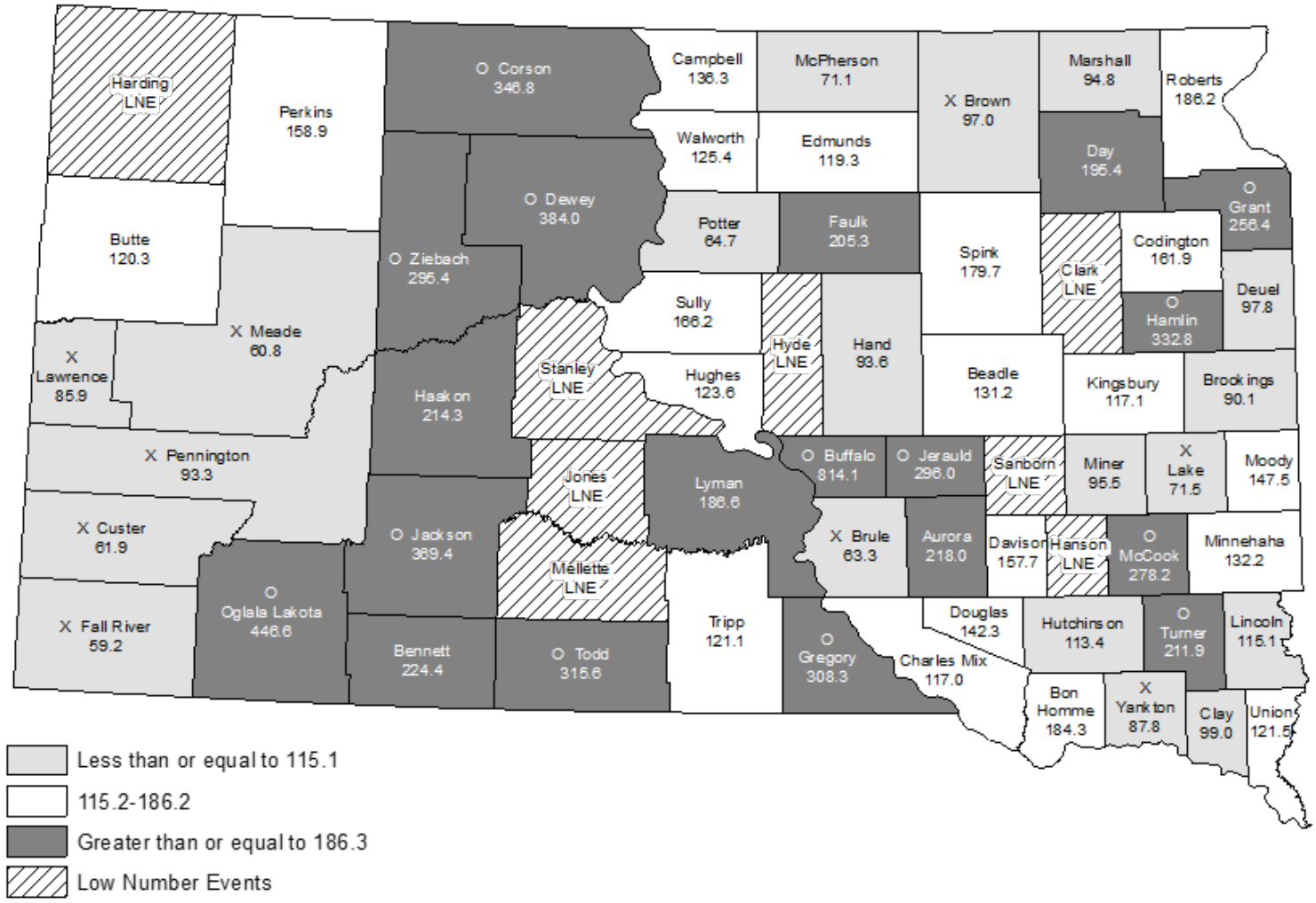
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Female Breast Cancer is defined as ICD-10 code C50. *The U.S. age-adjusted Female Breast Cancer death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 14
Death Rate Due to COVID-19 by County, 2020
U.S. * South Dakota = 130.0



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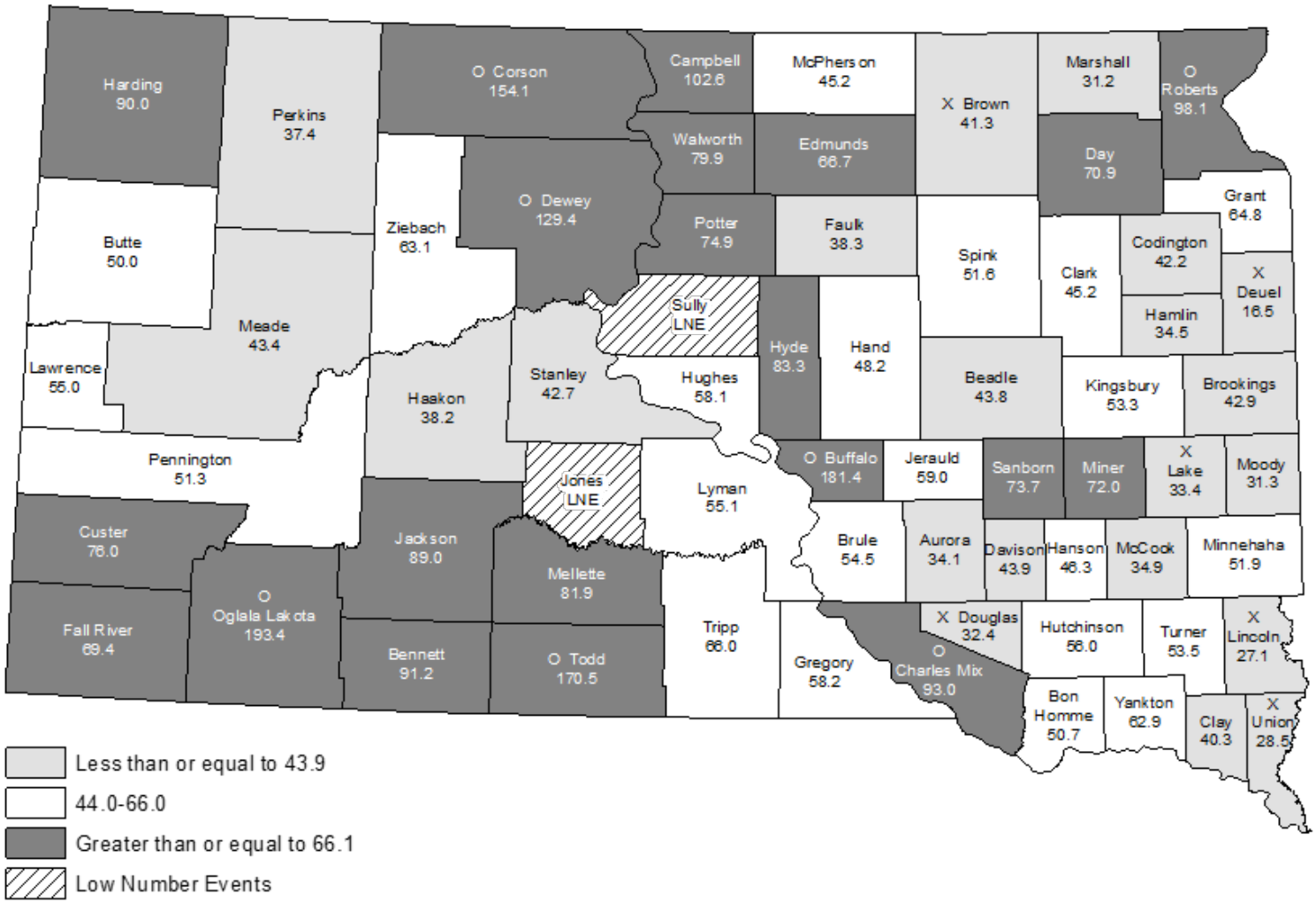
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. COVID-19 is defined as ICD-10 code U071. *The U.S. age-adjusted COVID-19 death rate is not available at the time of publication. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 15
Death Rate Due to Unintentional Injuries by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 49.3* South Dakota = 53.4



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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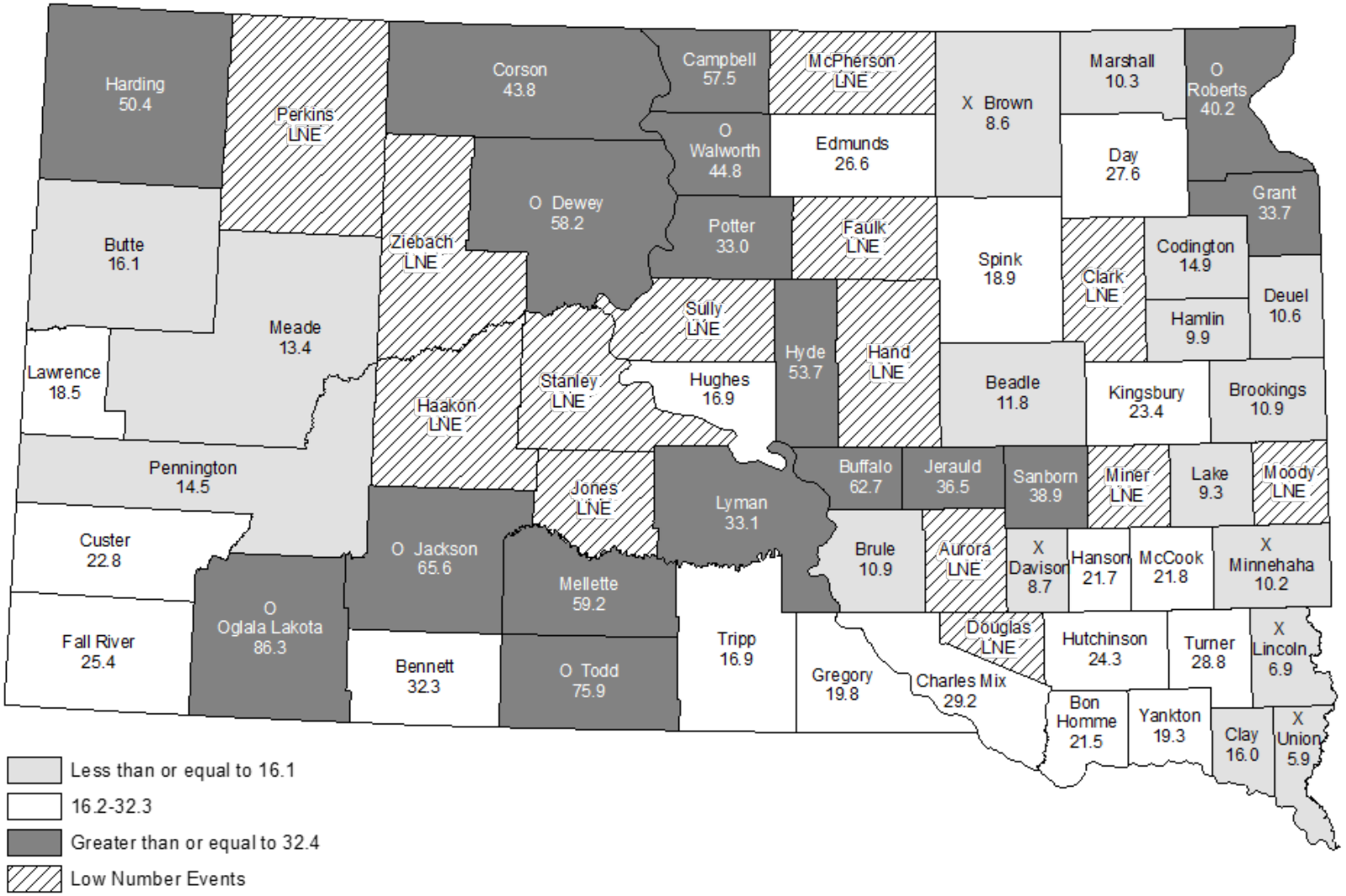
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Unintentional injuries are defined as ICD-10 codes V01-X59, Y85-Y86. *The U.S. age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 16
Death Rate Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 11.5* South Dakota = 16.7



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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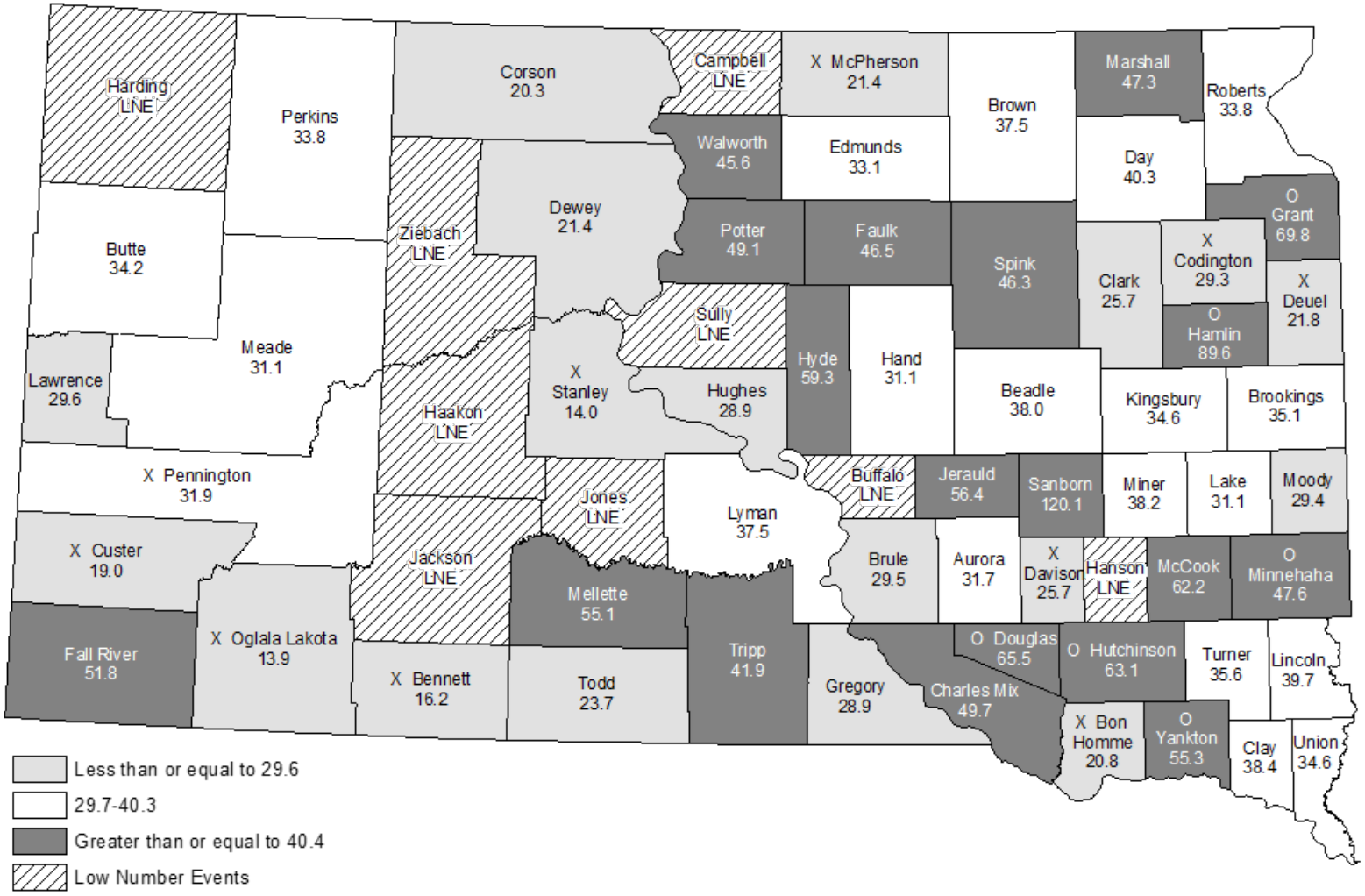
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Motor Vehicle Accidents are defined as ICD-10 codes (V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, and V89.2) *The U.S. age-adjusted Motor Vehicle Accident death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 17
Death Rate Due to Alzheimer's Disease by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 29.8* South Dakota = 38.1



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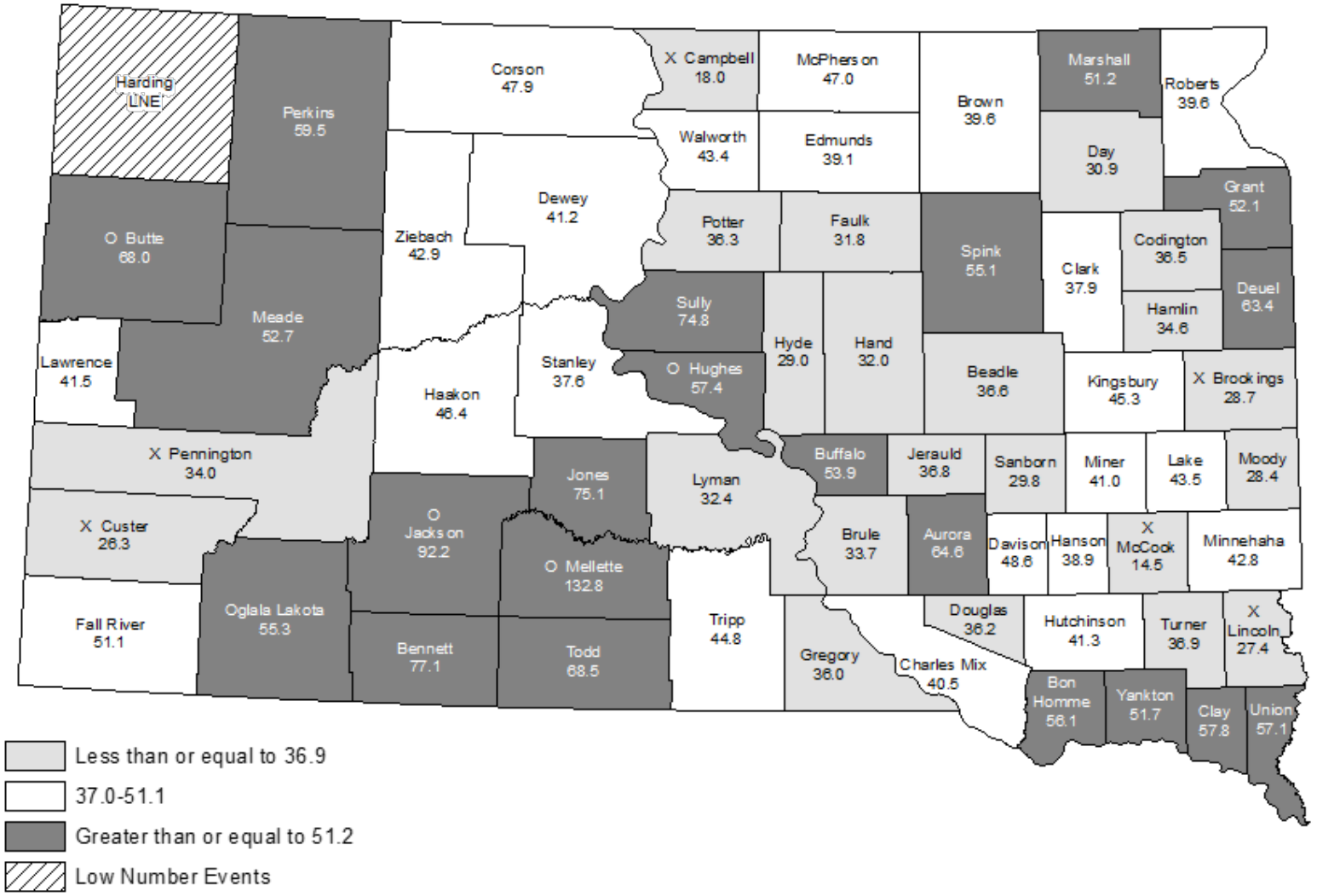
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare.
Alzheimer's Disease is defined as ICD-10 code G30. *The U.S. age-adjusted Alzheimer's Disease death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 18
Death Rate Due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 38.2* South Dakota = 41.8



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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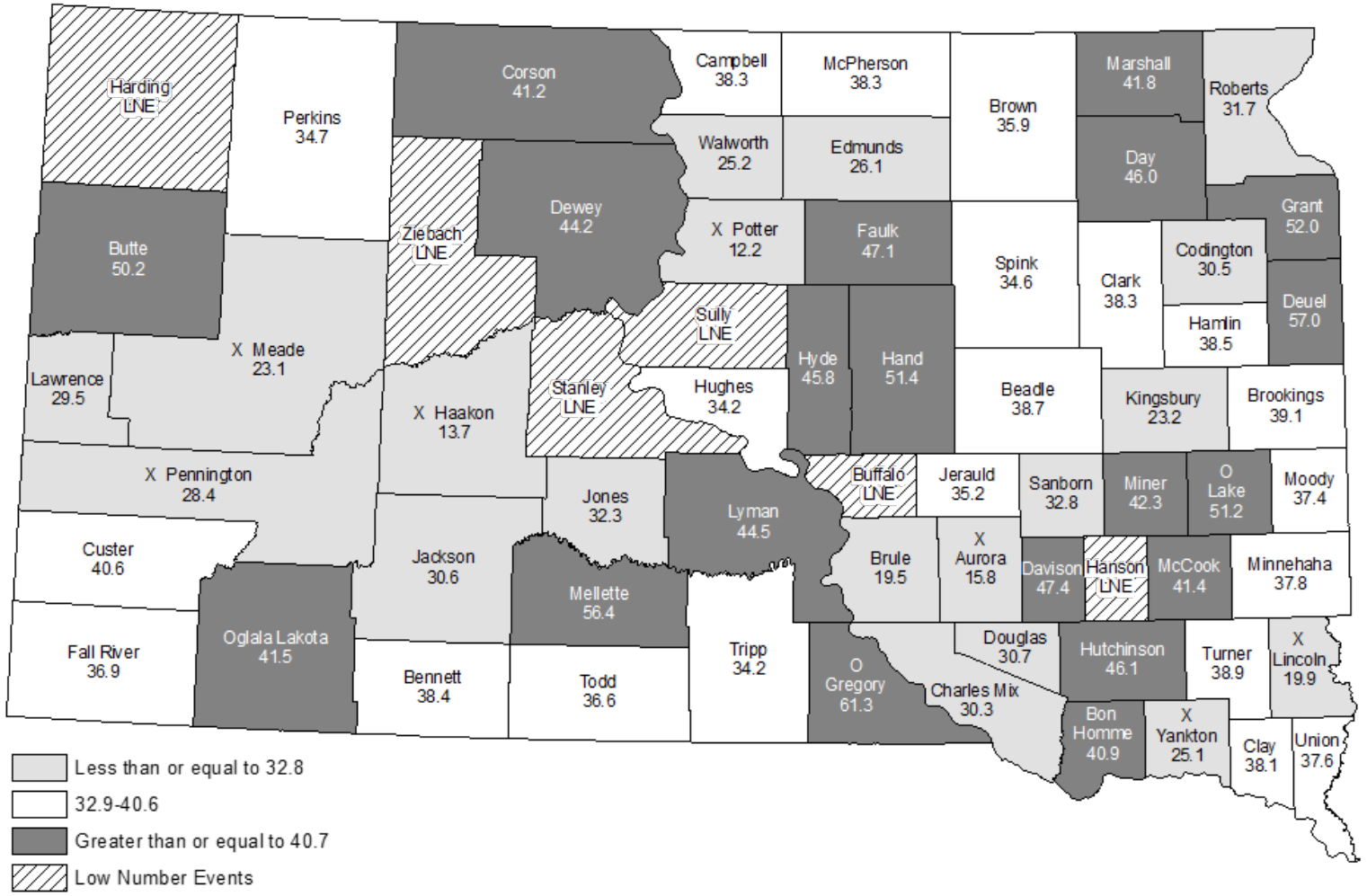
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Chronic Lower Respiratory disease is defined as ICD-10 code J40-J47. *The U.S. age-adjusted Chronic Lower Respiratory disease death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 19
Death Rate Due to Stroke by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 37.0* South Dakota = 34.6



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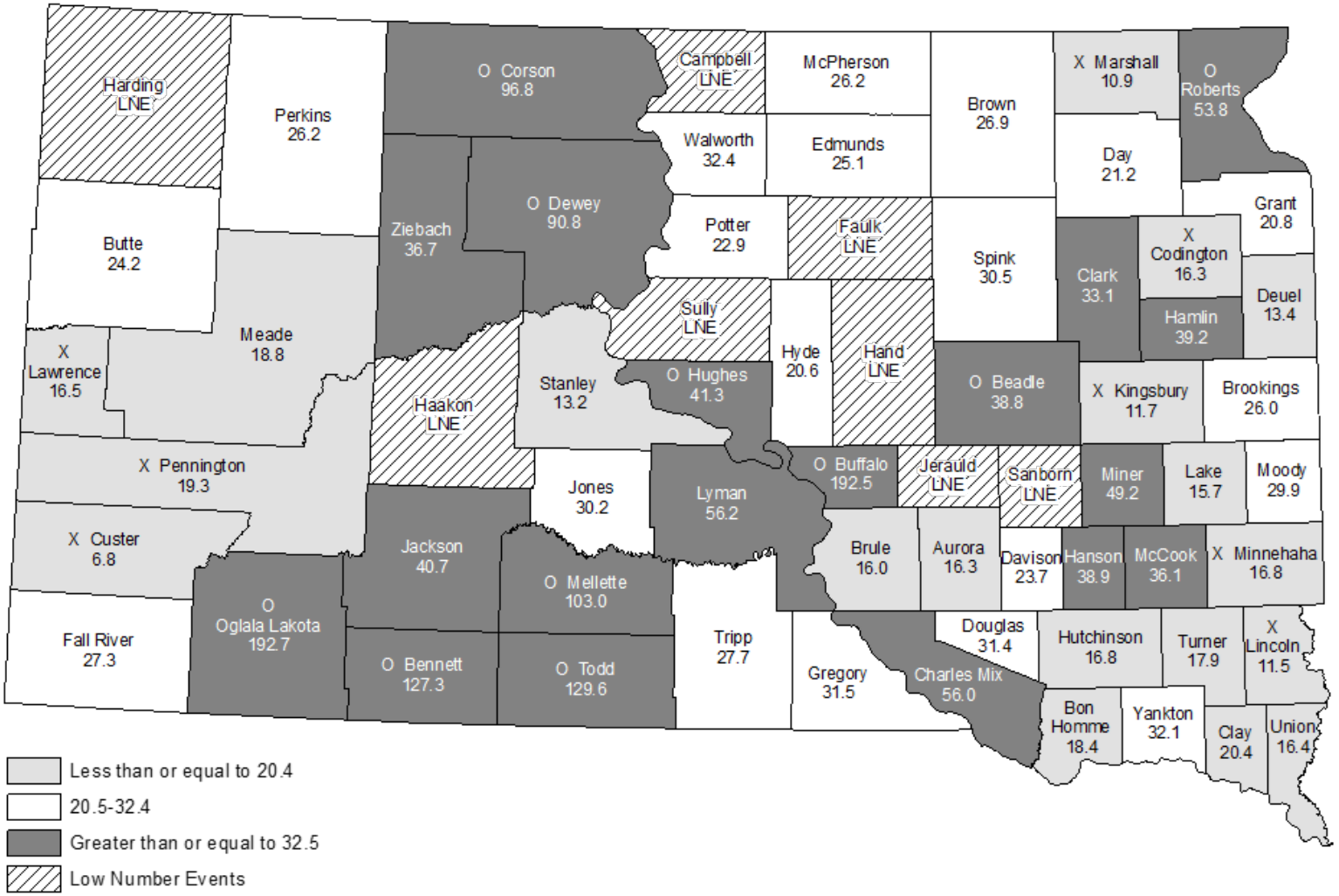
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Stroke is defined as ICD-10 code I60-I69. *The U.S. age-adjusted stroke death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 20
Death Rate Due to Diabetes by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 21.6* South Dakota = 25.6



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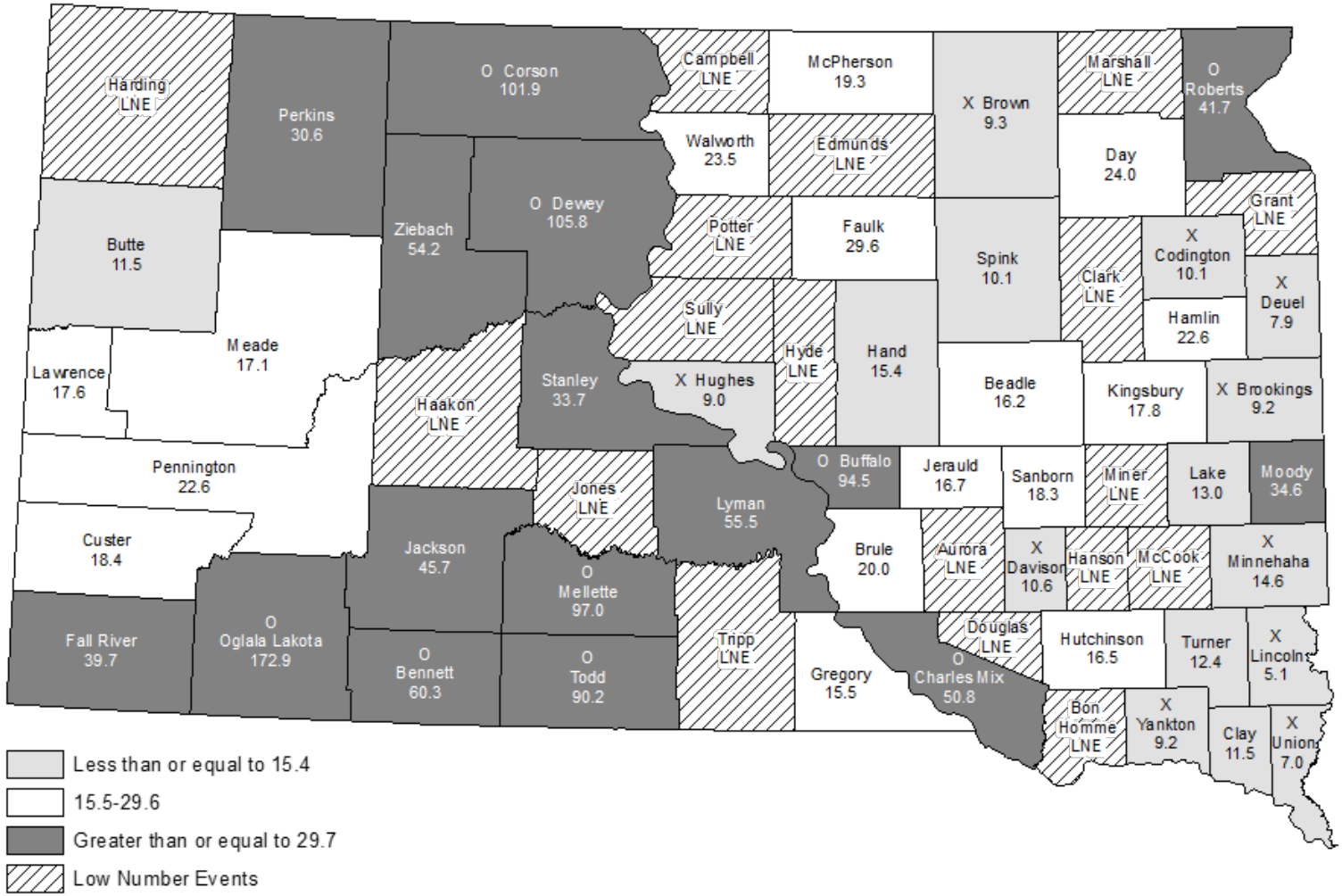
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Diabetes is defined as ICD-10 codes E10-E14. *The U.S. age-adjusted Diabetes death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 21
Death Rate Due to Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 11.3* South Dakota = 19.1



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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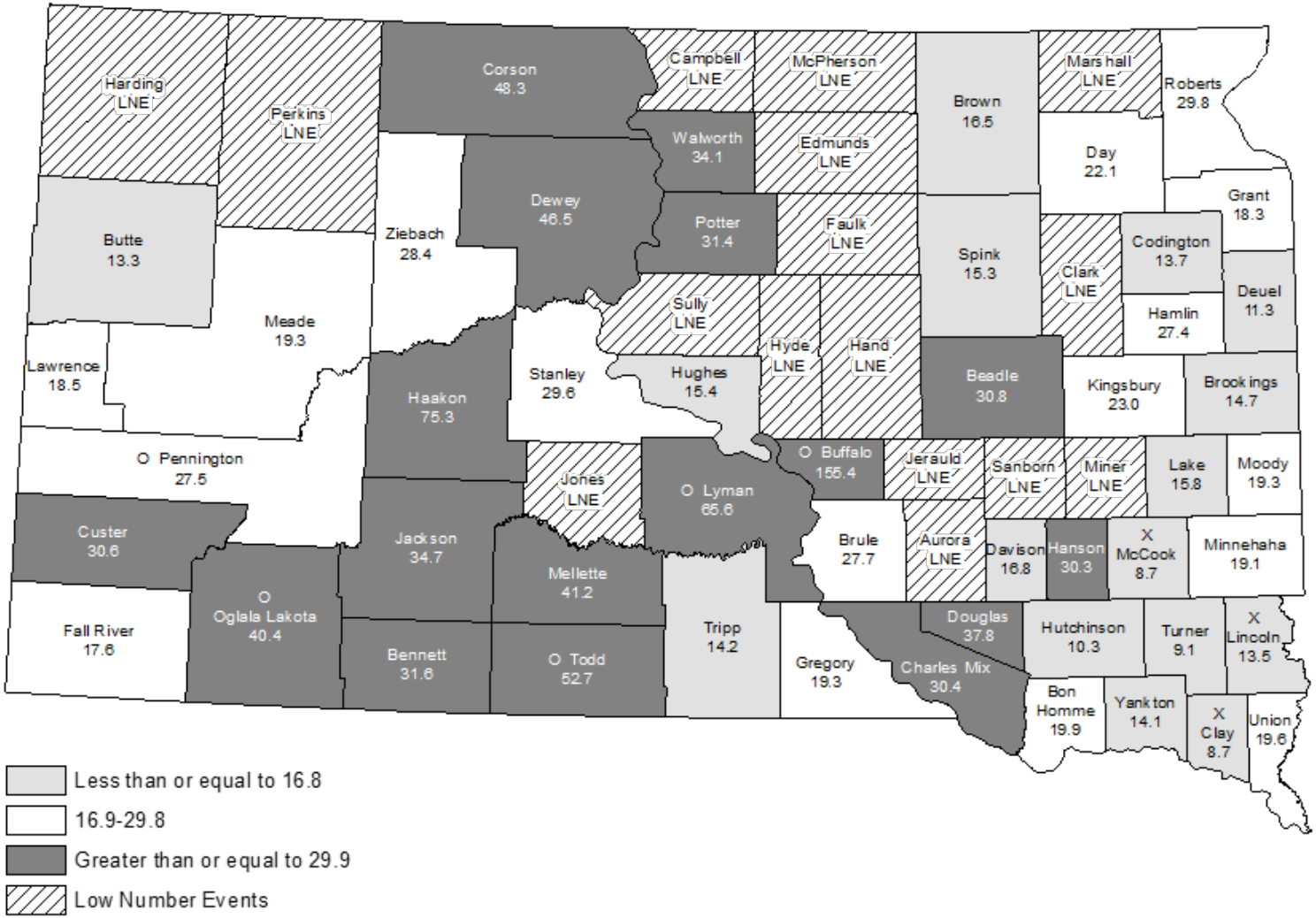
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis are defined as ICD-10 codes K70, K73-K74. *The U.S. age-adjusted Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 22
Death Rate Due to Suicide by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 13.9* South Dakota = 20.8



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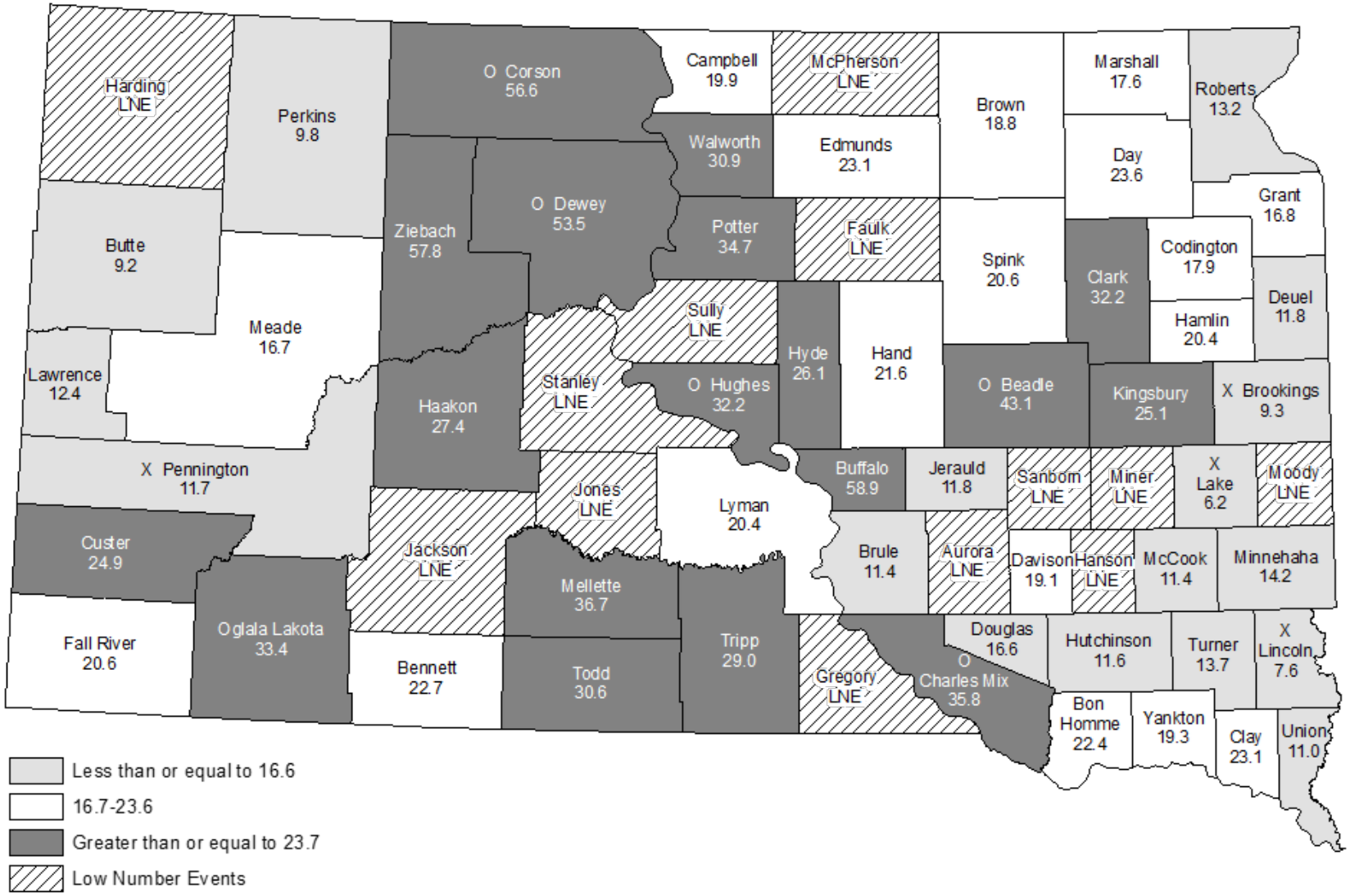
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. suicide is defined as ICD-10 codes *U03,X60-X84,Y87.0. *The U.S. age-adjusted suicide death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 23
Death Rate Due to Influenza and Pneumonia by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 12.3* South Dakota = 16.9



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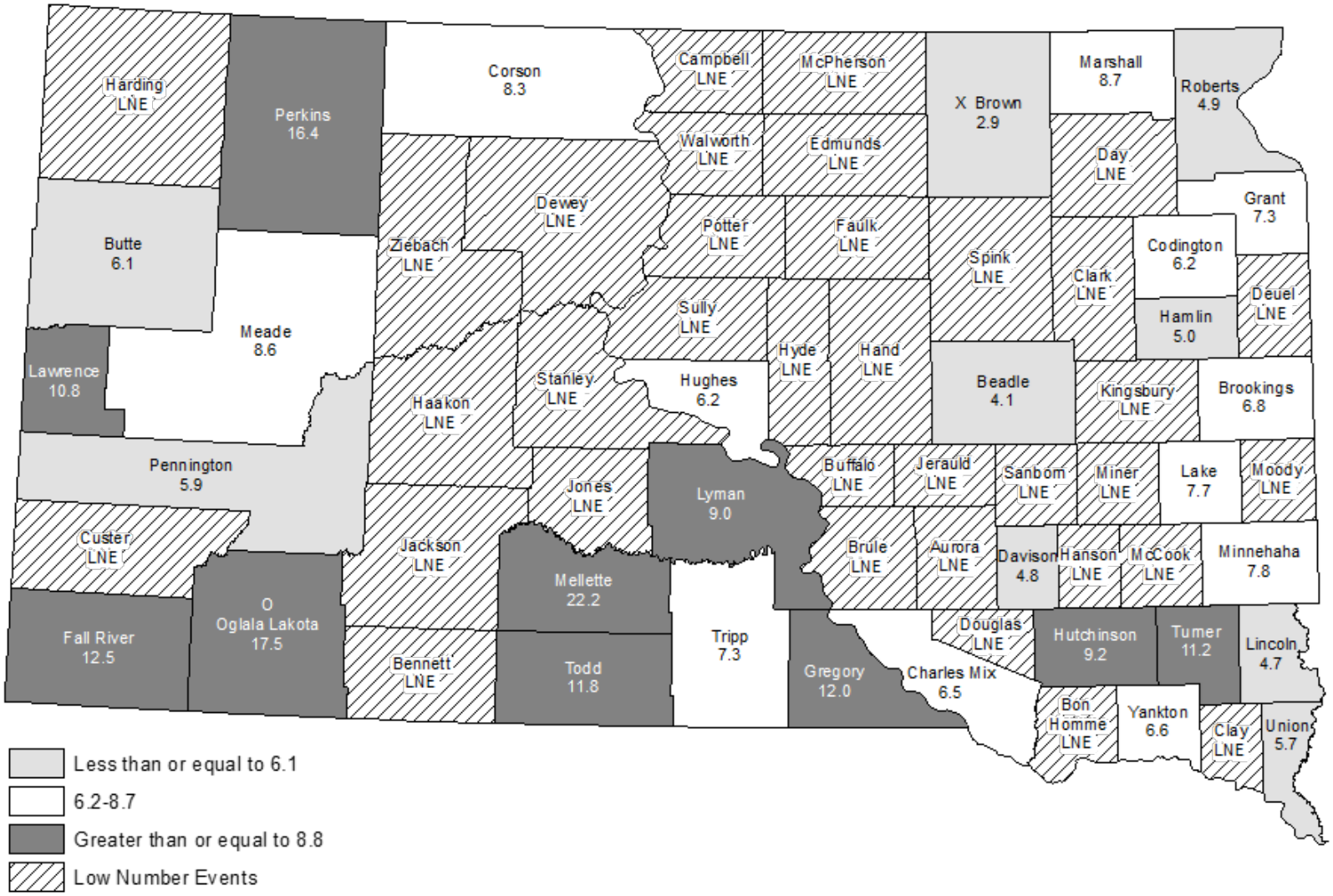
Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. The death rate is age-adjusted per 100,000 population. This eliminates age difference between populations, making them easier to compare. Influenza and Pneumonia are defined as ICD-10 codes J09-J18. *The U.S. age-adjusted Influenza and Pneumonia death rate is from 2019. See technical notes for more complete explanations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Map 24
Infant Mortality Rate by County, 2016-2020
U.S. = 5.6* South Dakota = 6.5



X Denotes that the county's rate is significantly lower than the state rate.
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Note: "Significantly" refers to statistical significance at the 0.05 level. Although a county's actual rate may be higher or lower than the state rate, the difference may not be statistically significant due to the small number of people in the county. Infant mortality is calculated as the number of deaths to babies (less than 1 year old) per 1,000 live births. *The U.S. infant mortality rate is from 2018. See technical notes for more complete explanations. Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Health Statistics.

Technical Notes for Vital Statistics

A. SOURCES OF DATA

Vital Events

Birth, death, and marriage certificates, and reports of fetal deaths were the source documents for data on vital events of South Dakota during the 2020 calendar year. Divorce data were compiled from transcripts that were received from each county.

The cut-off date for 2020 data in this report was July 31, 2021. Any data pertaining to a 2020 event for which a certificate was filed after July 31, 2021 were not included in this report. Because the number of records received after that date is so small, in most instances, it is of little significance for the purpose of analysis.

Births, deaths, and fetal deaths relating to South Dakota residents that occurred in another state were included in this report. The inclusion of these data is made possible by an agreement among all registration areas in the United States for resident exchange of copies of certificates.

Birth and fetal death records are the responsibility of the person in attendance; however, the records are usually completed by medical records personnel who are not necessarily present at the delivery. Death records are the responsibility of the funeral director. The medical certification of the cause of death is completed by a physician or coroner.

Marriage records are created by the Register of Deeds using information provided from each spouse and completed with information provided by the individual solemnizing the record. Divorce records are submitted via a transcript from the Clerk of Courts.

United States data were obtained from publications produced by the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland.

Populations

The populations used to develop the South Dakota rates were based on the given year's estimate. For example, rates for 2020 were calculated using the 2020 vintage population estimate from the US Census Bureau. Each intercensal year's rates are based on the given year's vintage population estimate. The only years that did not use these estimates were 2000 and 2010 which used the actual census totals for each of the given years.

Rates

Absolute counts of births and deaths do not readily lend themselves to analysis and comparison between years and various geographic areas because of population differences. These demographic differences include total number, age, and sex distributions, and ethnic or racial differentials. In order to assess the health status of a particular population at a specified time, the absolute number of events is converted to a relative number such as probability of living or dying, a rate, a ratio, or an index. This conversion is made by relating the crude number of events to the living population at risk in a particular area at a specified time.

Reliability of Rates

All rates are subject to variation, and this variation is inversely related to the number of events used to calculate the rate. The smaller the number of events, the higher the variability. Rates based on a small number of events over a specified time period or for small populations vary considerably and should be viewed with caution. South Dakota contains many counties with sparse or small populations. Therefore, when calculating health status indicators for these sparsely populated counties, there will always be the possibility that the rate is just a chance variation. For instance, in a five-year period a county with a small population could have annual infant mortality rates of 0,

0, 0, 0, and 25. While rates for 4 of the years are 0, the fifth year rate of 25, taken alone, is probably not a true indicator of the county's health status.

To attempt to minimize chance variation the report uses five-year averages. Thus, in the example above the infant mortality rate would have been approximately five for the five-year period, which is probably a more accurate depiction of the county's health status. Despite these precautions, using five-year averages for the most sparsely populated counties will still not reduce chance variation significantly for some of the indicators due to the small number of events.

The standard error (SE) of a rate is used in health statistics when studying or comparing rates. The SE defines a rate's variability and can be used to calculate a confidence interval (CI) to determine the actual variance of a rate 95 percent of the time. Rates for two different populations are considered to be significantly different when their confidence intervals do not overlap.

The standard error and confidence intervals are calculated in the following manner. For example, County A's low birth weight rate is 5.3 percent. This was based on 122 low birth weight births from 2016 through 2020. The square root of 122 is roughly 11.0. By dividing the rate of 5.3 by 11.0, the estimated SE of approximately 0.48 is the result. The estimated SE can then be used to compute a 95 percent CI for the rate. The standard formula for determining the 95 percent CI of a rate is:

$$\text{RATE} \pm (1.96 * \text{SE})$$

Following this formula produces an equation of 5.3 ± (1.96 * 0.48) and the result is 5.3 ± 0.9. From this the estimated 95 percent CI is from 4.4 to 6.2 percent. It could then be stated, with 95 percent certainty, that the actual low birth weight rate for County A is between 4.4 and 6.2 percent.

Therefore, County A's low birth weight rate would not be considered significantly different from the state rate. This is because the confidence intervals for County A (4.4-6.2) and the state (5.2-5.6) overlap. Conversely, County B's low birth weight rate is considered significantly different from the state rate because their respective confidence intervals (5.8-6.9) and (5.2-5.6) do not overlap.

All national rates for the United States were taken from the publications produced by the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, Maryland.

B. DATA LIMITATIONS

Quality

The quality of data presented in this report is directly related to the completeness and accuracy of the information contained on the certificates.

Medical Certification

Causes of death on death certificates are coded according to the tenth revision of the *International Classification of Disease* (ICD-10). This classification as adopted by the World Health Organization in 1999 is used throughout the world for selecting the underlying cause of death and classifying the cause.

Starting in 2001, the National Center for Health Statistics introduced categories *U01-*U03 for classifying and coding deaths caused by acts of terrorism. Please note *U01 was added to intentional self-harm (suicide) and *U02-*U03 was added to assault (homicide).

Starting in 2020, U07 was introduced for classifying and coding deaths caused by COVID-19.

Race/Ethnicity

The race or ethnicity reported on the vital records reflects the opinion of the informant and does not follow any prescribed rules for the reporting of race or ethnicity.

Birth data were tabulated using the race or ethnicity of the mother. No attempt is made to determine the race or ethnicity of the child from the race or ethnicity shown for the father and the mother.

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. Race data in this report are categorized in the following manner:

White, non-Hispanic
American Indian, non-Hispanic
Black, non-Hispanic
Asian, non-Hispanic
Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic
Hispanic
Multi-racial, non-Hispanic

If more than one of the first five races is reported, the race is categorized as "multi-racial, non-Hispanic". Due to space constraints and small numbers, some of these race categories are grouped into an "Other" category.

C. GEOGRAPHIC ALLOCATION

In South Dakota, registration of vital events is classified geographically in two ways. The first way is by place of occurrence, i.e., the actual state and county in which the birth or death took place. The second and more customary way is by place of residence, i.e., the state or county stated to be the usual residence of the decedent in the case of deaths or of the mother in the case of a newborn.

Fetal deaths and infant deaths, in cases where the child was never discharged from the hospital, are classified to the residence of the mother.

Occurrence statistics have administrative value and statistical significance, especially when calculating accident statistics. Residence statistics are useful in determining health indices for planning and evaluation purposes. The statistics provided in this report are residence data unless otherwise stated.

Allocation of vital events by place of residence is sometimes difficult, because classification depends entirely on the statement of the usual place of residence furnished by the informant at the time the original certificate is completed. For various reasons, this statement may be incorrect or incomplete. For example, mailing addresses very often differ from the actual geographic residence.

D. DEFINITIONS

Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Direct Method) – Age-specific death rates for a selected population are applied to a standard population in order to calculate what rate would be expected if the selected population had the same age distribution as the standard. The total of expected deaths divided by the total of the standard population and multiplied by 100,000 yields the age-adjusted death rate per 100,000. (It is important to use the same standard population in the computation of each age-adjusted rate to achieve comparability. Age-adjusted death rates should never be compared with any other types of death rate or be used as absolute measurements of mortality.)

Age-Adjusted Death Rate – Absolute counts of deaths or crude death rates do not readily lend themselves to analysis and comparison between years and various geographic areas. For example, the older a population, the more people die. Statistically, South Dakota has a high percentage of elderly; therefore, if crude rates of death, based on population, in South Dakota were compared with those of the United States, it would appear that South Dakota had a high rate of mortality. The comparison would be misleading.

Consequently, a mortality rate which has been adjusted for age has been devised to allow more refined measurement with which to compare deaths over geographic areas or time periods. This is referred to as an age-adjusted death rate.

Age-Adjusted Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) – Age-adjusted rates for years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 years use the year 2000 standard population and are based on eight age groups (< 1 year, 1-4, 5-14, and 10-year age groups through 65-74 years).

Age-Specific Birth Rate – Number of live births to women in a specific age group per 1,000 female population in that age group.

Age-Specific Death Rate – Number of deaths in a specific age group per 100,000 population in that age group.

Annulment – A judicial pronouncement declaring a marriage invalid.

Apgar Score – A standardized mechanism to assess the physical condition of newborns.

Birth Weight – The first weight of the fetus or newborn obtained after birth. This weight should be measured, preferably, within the first hour of delivery before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred. Low birth weight babies are those born alive who weigh less than 2,500 grams (about 5 pounds 9 ounces).

Birth Weight in Grams – In order to provide data comparable to that published for the United States and other countries, birth weight is reported in grams for this report. The equivalents of the gram intervals in pounds and ounces are as follows:

499 grams or less	= 1 lb. 1 oz. or less
500 - 999 grams	= 1 lb. 2 ozs. – 2 lbs. 3 ozs.
1,000 - 1,499 grams	= 2 lbs. 4 ozs. – 3 lbs. 4 ozs.
1,500 - 1,999 grams	= 3 lbs. 5 ozs. – 4 lbs. 6 ozs.
2,000 - 2,499 grams	= 4 lbs. 7 ozs. – 5 lbs. 8 ozs.
2,500 - 2,999 grams	= 5 lbs. 9 ozs. – 6 lbs. 9 ozs.
3,000 - 3,499 grams	= 6 lbs. 10 ozs. – 7 lbs. 11 ozs.
3,500 - 3,999 grams	= 7 lbs. 12 ozs. – 8 lbs. 12 ozs.
4,000 - 4,499 grams	= 8 lbs. 13 ozs. – 9 lbs. 14 ozs.
4,500 - 4,999 grams	= 9 lbs. 15 ozs. – 11 lbs. 0 ozs.
5,000 grams or more	= 11 lbs. 1 oz. or more

Cause Specific Death Rate – The number of resident deaths due to a specific cause divided by the total resident population X 100,000.

Chi-Square Test

The Chi-Square test is the most commonly used method for comparing frequencies or proportions. It is a statistical test used to determine if observed data deviate from those expected under a particular hypothesis. The Chi-Square test is also referred to as a test of a measure of fit or "goodness of fit" between data. Typically, the hypothesis tested is whether or not two samples are different enough in a particular characteristic to be considered members of different populations. Chi-Square analysis belongs to the family of univariate analysis, i.e., those tests that evaluate the ***possible*** effect of one variable (often called the independent variable) upon an outcome (often called the dependent variable). As with all non-parametric tests (that do not require normal distribution curves), Chi-Square tests only evaluate a single variable, thus they do not take into account the interaction among more than one variable upon the outcome.

Crude Birth Rate – The number of resident live births divided by the total resident population X 1,000.

Crude Death Rate – The number of resident deaths divided by the total resident population X 100,000.

Divorce – The legal dissolution of a marriage.

Fetal Death – Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. South Dakota requires the reporting of any fetus of at least 20 weeks gestation. However, all fetal deaths reported to the South Dakota Department of Health are shown in this report regardless of gestational age.

Fetal Death Rate – The number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of live births and fetal deaths X 1,000.

Fertility Rate – The number of resident births divided by female population ages 15-44 X 1,000.

Gestation – Weeks of pregnancy as reported on the certificate of live birth. In this report, the obstetric estimate of gestation is used to determine the length of gestation rather than the date of the last normal menstrual cycle. The obstetric estimate of gestation is determined by the physician certifying the birth.

Infant Death – Death of a live born infant less than one year (365 days) of age. Infant deaths equal the sum of neonatal plus postneonatal deaths.

Infant Mortality Rate – The number of infant deaths divided by the total number of live births X 1,000.

Live Birth – The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

Low Birth Weight – A birth weight under 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 9 ounces.

Marriage – The legal union of two people.

Mean – The arithmetic average of a set of values or the sum of all the values divided by the number of values in the group.

Median – The value or number that divides a population into two equal halves. The value that falls exactly in the middle of the entire range of values ranked in order from low to high such that 50 percent of the values fall above it and 50 percent fall below it. If the number of values is even, a value halfway between the two values nearest the middle is used.

Mode – The most frequently occurring value in a distribution.

Neonatal Mortality Rate – (Neonatal Death = Death occurring to infants from birth through 27 days old). The number of neonatal deaths divided by the total number of live births X 1,000.

Neonatal Period – The period of infancy from the first through the 27th day of life.

Place of Occurrence and Residence – In South Dakota, registration of vital events is classified geographically in two ways. The first way is by place of occurrence, i.e., the actual county in which the event took place. The second, and more customary way, is by place of residence, i.e., the county stated to be the usual residence of the decedent in the case of deaths or of the mother in the case of a newborn. Births and deaths relating to South Dakota residents which occurred in another state are included in this report. The inclusions of these data are made possible by an agreement among all registration areas in the United States for resident exchange of copies of certificates.

Postneonatal Mortality Rate – (Postneonatal Death = Death occurring to infants 28 days to 1 year of age). The number of postneonatal deaths divided by the total number of live births X 1,000.

Postneonatal Period – The period of infancy from 28 days to less than one year old.

Significance – Most of the health status indicators in South Dakota's counties are not significantly different from the state's averages. This means that although a county's calculated rate may be higher or lower than the state average, the small number of events in the county makes the rate vary considerably from year to year. For example, if in 2019, County A had 100 babies born and none died, the infant mortality rate would be 0.0. But if in 2020, County A had another 100 babies born and

one died, the infant mortality rate would be 10.0.

When there is a small number of events and the probability of such an event is small, a mathematical formula is used to calculate whether or not the difference in rates is statistically significant or due more to chance.

Years of Potential Life Lost before Age 75 (YPLL) – Based only on deaths before the age of 75. For example, if someone dies at 35 years of age, that is calculated as 40 years of potential life lost. Conversely, if someone dies at 75 years or older, that is calculated as zero years of potential life lost.

E. DEFINITIONS OF MEDICAL TERMS – The following definitions are for maternal and infant items reported on the South Dakota Certificate of Live Birth. The definitions below are based on those developed for the 2003 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. These definitions are similar to, but not the same as those developed for the 1989 revision of the U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth.

RISK FACTORS IN THIS PREGNANCY:

Diabetes – Glucose intolerance requiring treatment.

Hypertension, Pregnancy-Associated – Diagnosis in this pregnancy of elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition.

Hypertension, Chronic – Diagnosis prior to the onset of this pregnancy of elevation of blood pressure above normal for age, gender, and physiological condition.

OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOR AND DELIVERY:

Induction of Labor – Initiation of uterine contractions by medical or surgical means for the purpose of delivery before the spontaneous onset of labor (i.e., before labor has begun).

Tocolysis – Administration of any agent with the intent to inhibit preterm uterine contractions to extend the length of the pregnancy.

Meconium, moderate/heavy – Staining of the amniotic fluid caused by passage of fetal bowel contents during labor and/or at delivery that is more than enough to cause a greenish color change of an otherwise clear fluid.

Breech/Malpresentation – Presenting part of the fetus listed as breech, complete breech, frank breech, footling breech.

Precipitous Labor – Labor lasting less than 3 hours.

CONGENITAL ANOMALIES:

Anencephaly – Partial or complete absence of the brain and skull.

Meningomyecele/Spina Bifida – Meningomyelocele is herniation of meninges and spinal cord tissue. Meningocele (herniation of meninges without spinal cord tissue) should also be included in this category. Both open and closed (covered with skin) lesions should be included. Spina bifida is herniation of the meninges and/or spinal cord tissue through a bony defect of spine closure.

Omphalocele/Gastroschisis – Omphalocele is a defect in the anterior abdominal wall, accompanied by herniation of some abdominal organs through a widened umbilical ring into the umbilical stalk. Gastroschisis is an abnormality of the anterior abdominal wall, lateral to the umbilicus, resulting in herniation of the abdominal contents directly into the amniotic cavity.

Cleft Lip/Palate – Cleft lip is incomplete closure of the lip. It may be unilateral, bilateral, or median. Cleft palate is incomplete fusion of the palatel shelves. It may be limited to the soft palate, or it may extend into the hard palate.

Down Syndrome – The most common chromosomal defect (trisomy 21).

F. MORTALITY CODING

Codes for alcohol-induced deaths - Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD–10 codes: E24.4, Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome; F10, Mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, Alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, Alcoholic gastritis; K70, Alcoholic liver disease; K85.2, Alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis; K86.0, Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, Finding of alcohol in blood; X45, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; X65, Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and Y15, Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use, as well as newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.

Codes for farm accident deaths - Causes of death attributable to farm accident mortality include ICD–10 code: W30, Contact with agricultural machinery; or if the decedent was doing agricultural work at the time of the injury; or if the location of the injury was on a farm. Farm accidents exclude suicides and homicides.

Codes for firearm deaths - Causes of death attributable to firearm mortality include ICD–10 codes *U01.4, Terrorism involving firearms (homicide); W32–W34, Accidental discharge of firearms; X72–X74, Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms; X93–X95, Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms; Y22–Y24, Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent; and Y35.0, Legal intervention involving firearm discharge. Deaths from injury by firearms exclude deaths due to explosives and other causes indirectly related to firearms.

Codes for drug overdose deaths -

Category	ICD-10 Codes[1]	
	Underlying Cause	Contributing Cause
All Drug poisoning	X40 X41 X42 X43 X44 X60 X61 X62 X63 X64 X85 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14	T36 T37 T38 T39 T40 T41 T42 T43 T44 T45 T46 T47 T48 T49 T50
Illicit drug poisoning	X40 X41 X42 X43 X44 X60 X61 X62 X63 X64 X85 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14	T40.1 T40.5 T40.7 T40.8 T40.9 T43.6
Pharmaceutical poisoning[2]	X40 X41 X42 X43 X44 X60 X61 X62 X63 X64 X85 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14	T36 T37 T38 T39 T40.2 T40.3 T40.4 T41 T42 T43.0 T43.1 T43.2. T43.3 T43.4 T43.5 T43.8 T43.9 T44 T45 T46 T47 T48 T49 T50.0 T50.1 T50.2 T50.3 T50.4 T50.5 T50.6 T50.7 T50.8
Prescription opioid poisoning	X40 X41 X42 X43 X44 X60 X61 X62 X63 X64 X85 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14	T40.2 T40.3 T40.4
Illicit opioid poisoning (opium and heroin)	X40 X41 X42 X43 X44 X60 X61 X62 X63 X64 X85 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14	T40.0 T40.1
All opioid poisoning (illicit and prescription)	X40 X41 X42 X43 X44 X60 X61 X62 X63 X64 X85 Y10 Y11 Y12 Y13 Y14	T40.0 T40.1 T40.2 T40.3 T40.4

[1] For ICD-10, the death must have an underlying cause code from among those shown. Contributing cause codes can then indicate the specific type of drug involved, but they do not specify intent.

[2] "Pharmaceutical" is used as opposed to "prescription" drugs because a small number of codes include both prescription and over-the-counter drugs.

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