




# Substance Abuse Epidemiological Outcomes Work Group (SEOW)

Roland Loudenburg, M.P.H., Ed.S.




# Agenda

- ▶ Overview of SEOW Purpose and Background
  - ▶ SEOW Members
  - ▶ Epidemiological Approach
  - ▶ Substance Use/Abuse Consequence and Consumption Data Sources and Indicators
    - ▶ Alcohol
    - ▶ Marijuana and Other Drugs
  - ▶ Enhancing Support Role and Integration of SEOW efforts for DSS Behavioral Health
- 



# Purpose of the SEOW

- ▶ Integrate the principles and processes of the Strategic Prevention Framework into substance abuse prevention programming and implementation of evidenced-based prevention programs and activities through the use and coordination of epidemiologic data and processes.
  - ▶ The SEOW is a required activity of the Partnership for Success (PFS) grant (and the preceding SPF-SIG grant)
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# Objectives

- ▶ Objective 1: Maintain and enhance the South Dakota State Epidemiological Workgroup (SD SEOW) to provide oversight of data collection, analysis, and provision of recommendations for targeted prevention efforts.
- ▶ Objective 2: Maintain and enhance data collection and analysis procedures that provide accurate and comprehensive assessments of the substance abuse and mental health issues in South Dakota.
- ▶ Objective 3: Disseminate SD SEOW information and expand training and technical support to communities in establishing evidenced-based prevention programs.

# Members

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Person</b>
Department of Social Services, Prevention Program	George Summerside
Department of Social Services, Division of Behavioral Health	Breinne Baltzer
Department of Health	Ashley Miller
Unified Judicial System	Charles Frieberg
South Dakota Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety	Lee Axdahl
South Dakota Department of Public Safety, Accident Records	Lois Goff
Department of Education	Karen Keyser
Western Prevention Resource Center	Burke Eilers
Department of Corrections	Kevin McClain
ABC Coalition	Kara Graveman
USD – Department of Addiction Studies	Frank Zavadil
South Dakota Council of Mental Health Centers, Inc.	Terry Dosch
South Dakota Council of Substance Abuse Directors, Inc.	Valerie Henry
EMPOWER Coalition	Jenae Hansen
B Consulting, LLC	



# SEOW 2017 Meeting Schedule

<b>Meeting Format</b>	<b>Dates</b>
<b>Webinar</b>	March 23, 2017
<b>Pierre – In Person Meeting</b>	June 6, 2017
<b>Webinar</b>	August 8, 2017
<b>Pierre – In Person Meeting</b>	November 7, 2017

# SOUTH Dakota General Health Indicators at a Glance

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search ID: haan143

“This red line indicates the change  
in this red line over a period of time.”



# Primary Data Sources

- Criminal Justice/Judicial Data
  - Uniform Crime Report
  - Unified Judicial System
  - Attorney General's Office
  - Criminal Justice Source Book
- Crash Data – Office of Highway Safety and FARS
- National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- CDC and Department of Health
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey
- SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)
- Others



## DURING EACH DAY IN SOUTH DAKOTA THERE WERE AN AVERAGE OF:

Live Births	33.6	Accidental Deaths	▲ 1.3
Births to Teenagers (15-17)	▲ 0.6	Motor Vehicle Deaths	▲ 0.4
Low Weight Births	▲ 2.2	Assault (homicide) Deaths	▲ 0.07
Births to Unmarried Women	▲ 12.7	Intentional Self-Harm (suicide) Deaths	▲ 0.4
Induced Abortions	▲ 1.3	Infant Deaths	▲ 0.2
Deaths	▲ 20.5	Fetal Deaths	▲ 0.2
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer) Deaths	▲ 4.6	Marriages	16.5
Heart Disease Deaths	▲ 4.6	Divorces	▲ 6.5



## TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE	NUMBER	RATE <sup>1</sup>	YPLL <sup>2</sup>
Heart Disease	1,695	153.6	7,552
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	1,679	161.4	11,017
Accidents	461	49.2	9,932
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	440	40.7	1,185
Cerebrovascular Diseases	439	38.8	1,063
Alzheimer's Disease	433	36.1	137
Diabetes Mellitus	223	21.2	1,560
Influenza & Pneumonia	180	16.1	995
Intentional Self-Harm (suicide)	141	17.1	4,806
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	128	16.0	3,187

<sup>1</sup>Age-Adjusted with the 2000 Standard. <sup>2</sup>YPLL (Years Potential Life Lost before Age 75)

**Table 4. Top conditions of hospitalization by age and gender, South Dakota, 2000-2009**

<b>Infants &lt;1 year of age</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Supplementary classification of factors (V01-V89)*	53,319	49%	56,358	51%	109,675
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	2,853	40%	4,285	60%	7,138
Certain conditions originating in perinatal period (760-779)	1,824	43%	2,416	57%	4,240
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	646	45%	787	55%	1,433
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	603	45%	726	55%	1,329
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	360	32%	765	68%	1,125
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	450	42%	630	58%	1,080
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic, immunity (240-279)	399	46%	477	54%	876
<b>Injury and poisoning (800-999)</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>355</b>
Diseases of the genitourinary system (580-629)	268	76%	86	24%	352
<b>Pre-school children 1-4 years of age</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	3,874	42%	5,278	58%	9,152
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic, immunity (240-279)	1,019	50%	1,030	50%	2,049
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	749	46%	880	54%	1,629
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	684	47%	780	53%	1,464
<b>Injury and poisoning (800-999)</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>1,165</b>
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	450	47%	509	53%	959
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (680-709)	260	52%	242	48%	502
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	206	43%	271	57%	477
Diseases of nervous system & sense organs (320-389)	213	46%	254	54%	467
Diseases of the genitourinary system (580-629)	360	81%	85	19%	445

## Hospital Discharge, South Dakota 2000–2009

<u>School-age children 5-14 years of age</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Mental disorders (290-319)	3,361	44%	4,272	56%	7,633
Diseases of the respiratory system (480-519)	1,458	45%	1,811	55%	3,269
Injury and poisoning (800-999)	974	37%	1,661	63%	2,635
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	901	44%	1,158	56%	2,059
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic, immunity (240-279)	649	51%	619	49%	1,268
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	477	48%	515	52%	992
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	394	47%	450	53%	844
Diseases of the genitourinary system (580-629)	464	68%	218	32%	682
Diseases of nervous system & sense organs (320-389)	269	52%	246	48%	515
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (880-709)	177	38%	283	62%	460

<u>Youth 15-24 years of age</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium (630-679)	42,589	100%	0	0%	42,589
Mental disorders (290-319)	8,498	55%	7,069	45%	15,567
Injury and poisoning (800-999)	2,716	35%	5,023	65%	7,739
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	2,166	54%	1,824	46%	3,990
Diseases of the respiratory system (480-519)	1,241	53%	1,097	47%	2,338
Diseases of genitourinary system (580-629)	1,664	84%	316	16%	1,980
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic, immunity (240-279)	1,094	60%	717	40%	1,811
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	1,000	61%	645	39%	1,645
Infectious and parasitic diseases (001-139)	611	53%	543	47%	1,154
Supplementary classification of factors (V01-V89)*	491	46%	585	54%	1,076

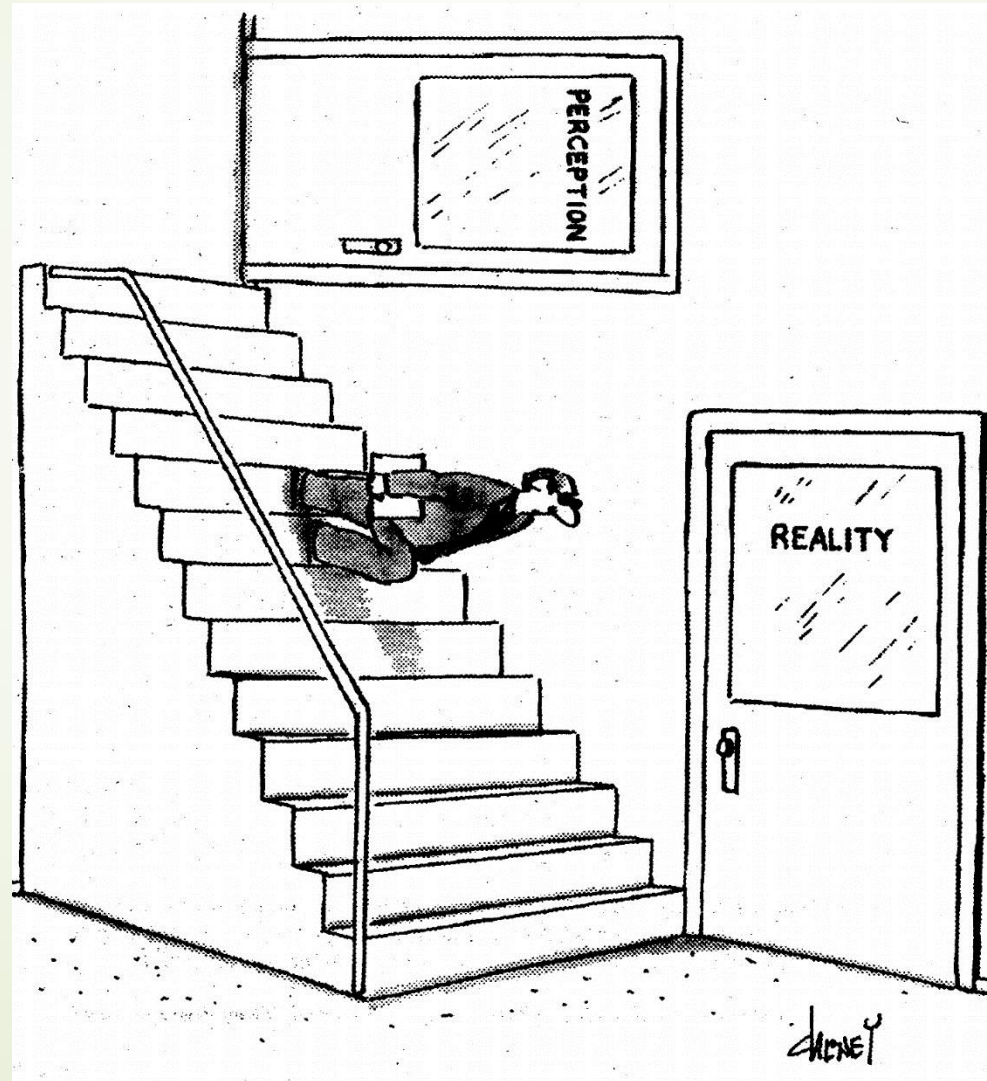
<u>Adults 25-39 years of age</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium (630-679)	74,351	100%	0	0%	74,351
Mental disorders (290-319)	8,525	55%	7,044	45%	15,569
Injury and poisoning (800-999)	3,920	41%	5,670	59%	9,590
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	4,723	56%	3,689	44%	8,412
Diseases of the genitourinary system (580-629)	6,618	88%	940	12%	7,558
Diseases of musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	2,137	48%	2,282	52%	4,419
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	2,314	56%	1,807	44%	4,121
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic, immunity (240-279)	2,812	70%	1,219	30%	4,031
Diseases of the respiratory system (480-519)	2,082	56%	1,614	44%	3,696
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	1,416	44%	1,788	56%	3,204

<u>Mid-age 40-64 years of age</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	13,561	34%	25,817	66%	39,378
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	13,774	52%	12,470	48%	26,244
Diseases of musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	13,984	55%	11,561	45%	25,545
Injury and poisoning (800-999)	10,238	46%	12,086	54%	22,324
Neoplasms (140-239)	12,753	67%	6,249	33%	19,002
Mental disorders (290-319)	10,108	54%	8,727	46%	18,835
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	10,218	55%	8,427	45%	18,645
Diseases of the genitourinary system (580-629)	13,853	77%	4,094	23%	17,947
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	8,404	52%	7,841	48%	16,245
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic, immunity (240-279)	6,034	60%	3,966	40%	10,000

<u>Elderly ≥65 years of age</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Diseases of the circulatory system (390-459)	54,161	51%	53,085	49%	107,246
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	29,211	51%	28,247	49%	57,458
Diseases of musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	26,505	63%	15,359	37%	41,864
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	24,265	59%	17,178	41%	41,443
Injury and poisoning (800-999)	25,062	64%	14,102	36%	39,164
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (780-799)	14,448	59%	9,845	41%	24,293
Neoplasms (140-239)	12,674	53%	11,078	47%	23,752
Supplementary classification of factors (V01-V89)*	13,482	60%	9,016	40%	22,498
Diseases of the genitourinary system (580-629)	11,350	55%	9,247	45%	20,597
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic, immunity (240-279)	8,158	63%	4,770	37%	12,928

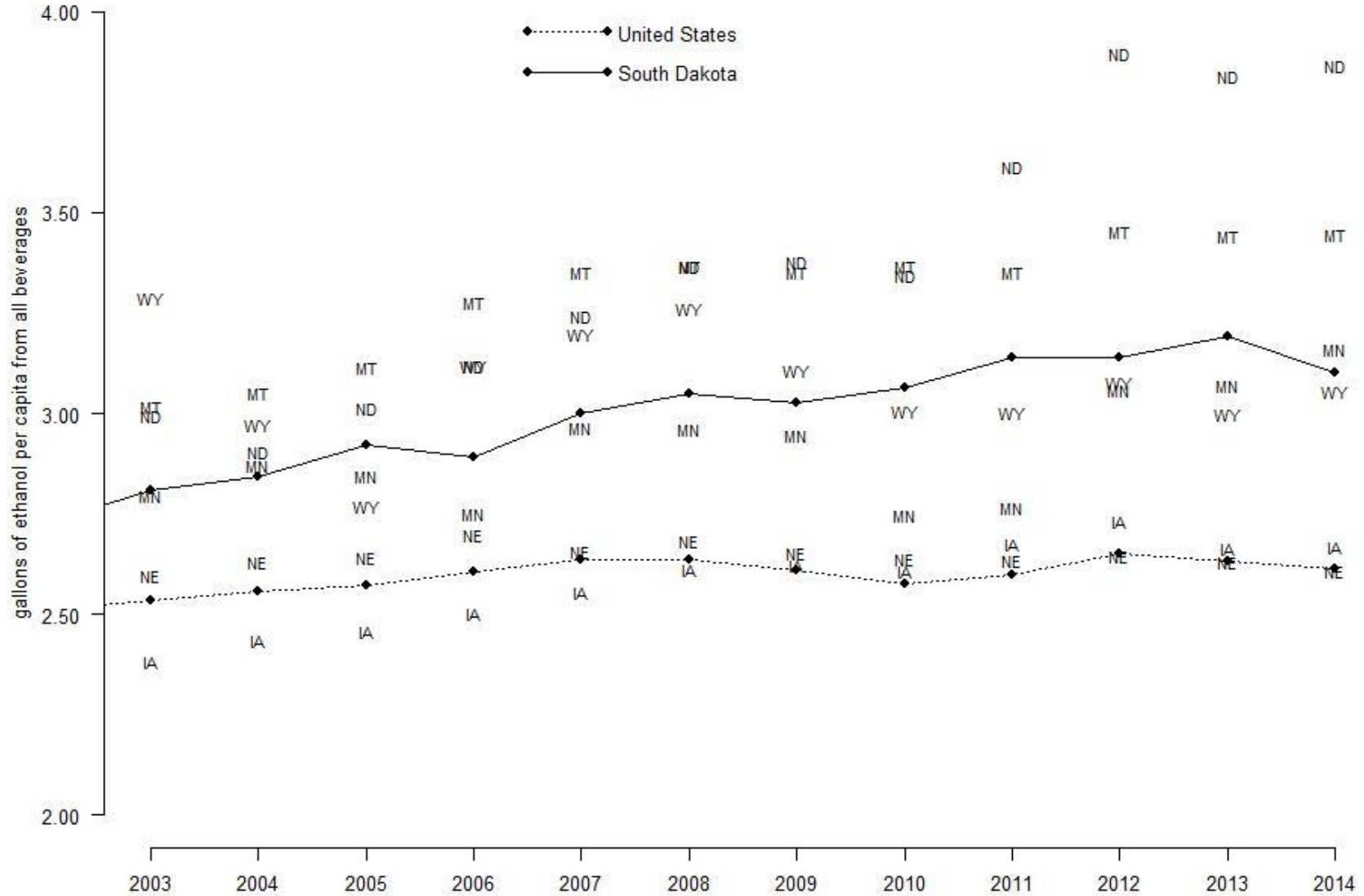
\*Supplementary classifications of factors influencing health status and contact with health service.

# South Dakota Environmental/Contextual Factors






Apparent per capita ethanol consumption from all beverages  
gallons of ethanol per capita age 21 and older  
for the US and SD and its bordering States  
2003 to 2014



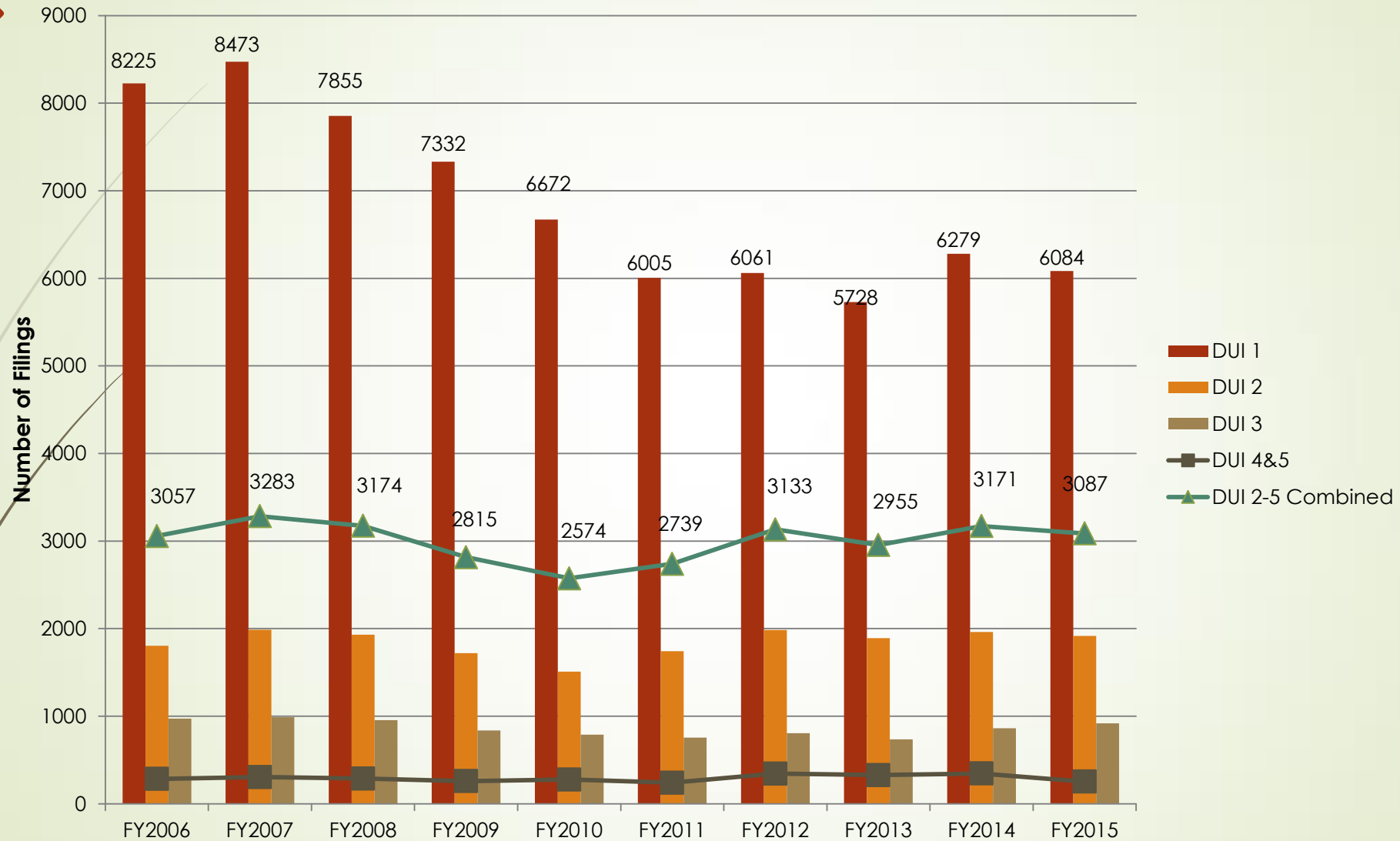




## 3.1 gallons of ethanol (on average) per person 21+

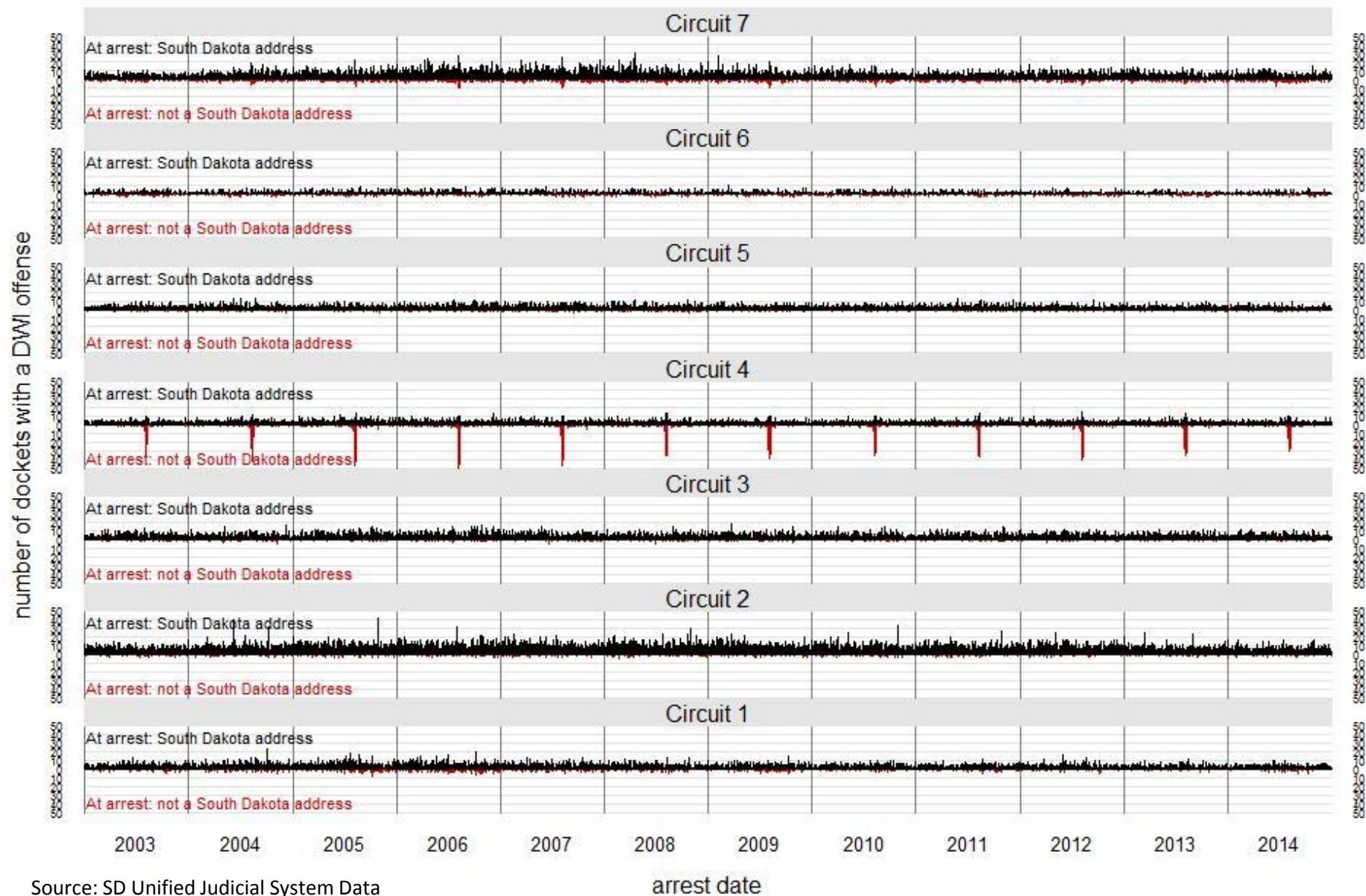
- ▶ Approximately 661 12 ounce cans/bottles of beer
- ▶ That is a approximately a 12 pack a week – on average

# DUI Fillings by Year and Level in South Dakota



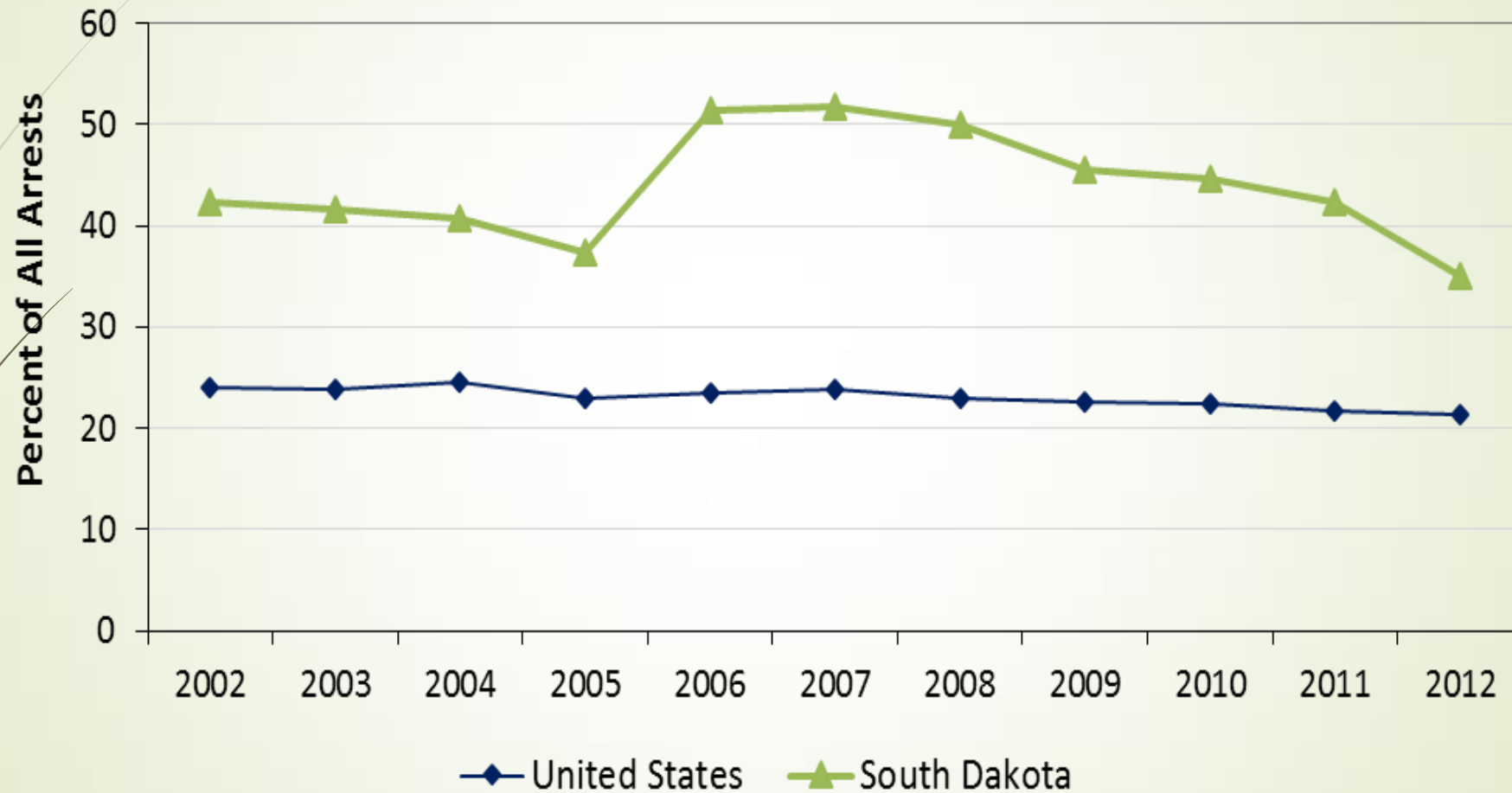
Source: SD Unified Judicial System Data

# Frequency Distribution of DUI Arrests by UJS Circuit and Residence versus non residence 2003-2014



Source: SD Unified Judicial System Data

# ALCOHOL ARRESTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL ARRESTS



Source: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (Section 4): 2002-2012 is the latest information as of October 2015. <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook>

Note: The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics has not been updated. Similar arrest data is available from UJS and the SD Attorney General's Office data, but it does not include comparison to the national data as the Sourcebook provides.

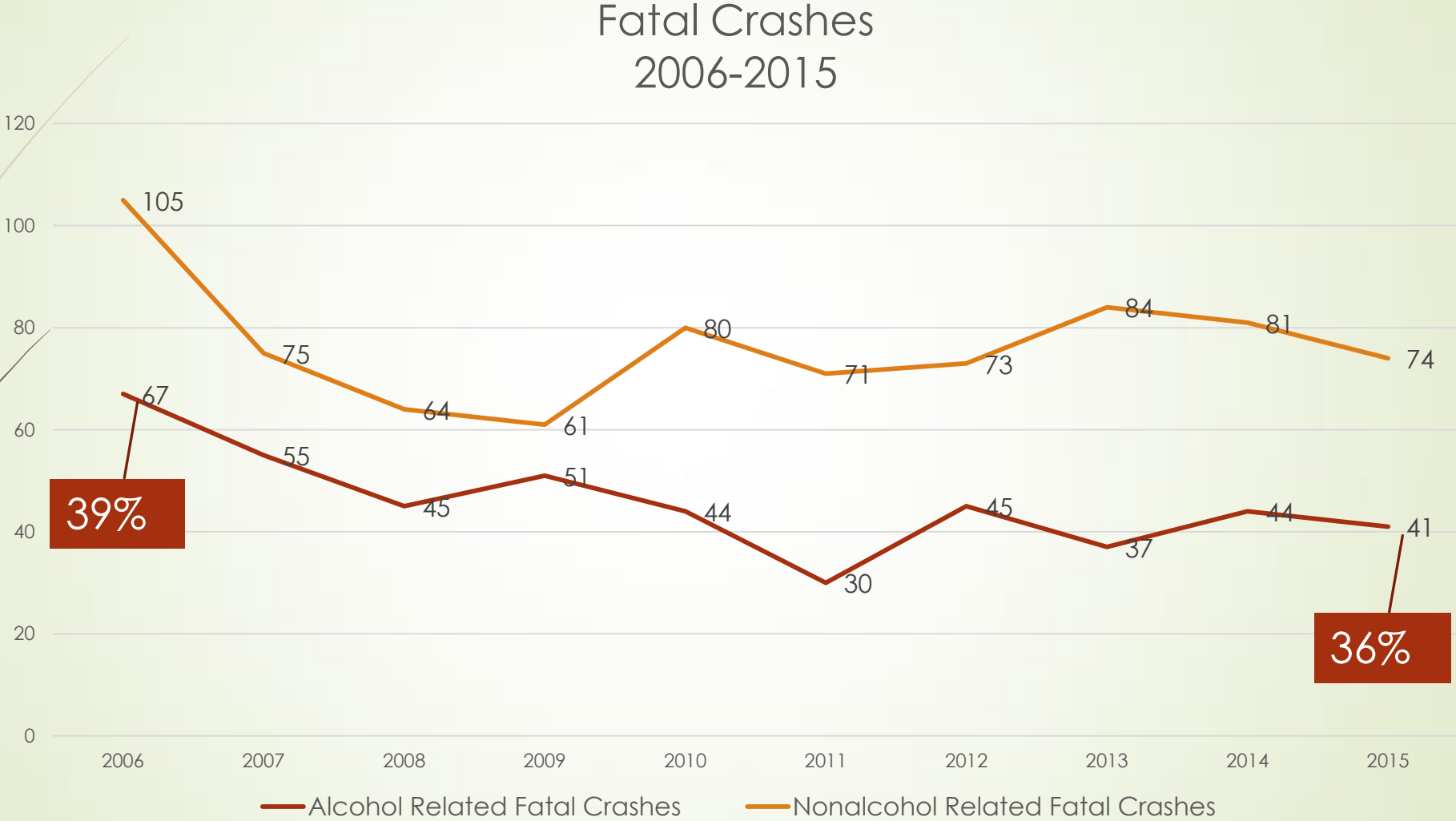
# Arrests for Alcohol Related Offenses 2003-2012

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

Source: Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (Section 4): 2002-2012 is the latest information as of October 2015. <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook>

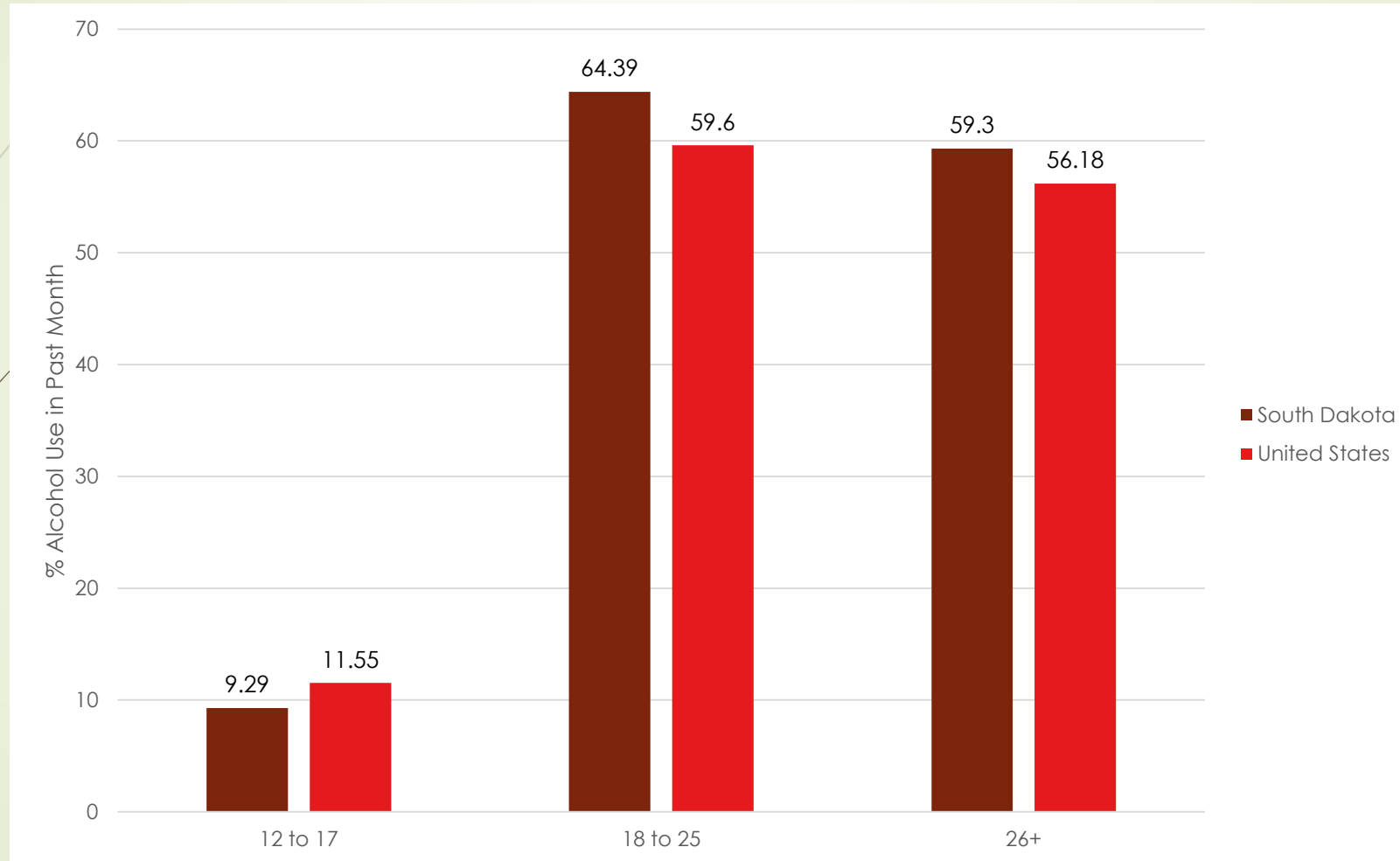
Note: The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics has not been updated. Similar arrest data is available from UJS and the SD Attorney General's Office data, but it does not include comparison to the national data as the Sourcebook provides.

# Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes Compared to non Alcohol Crashes



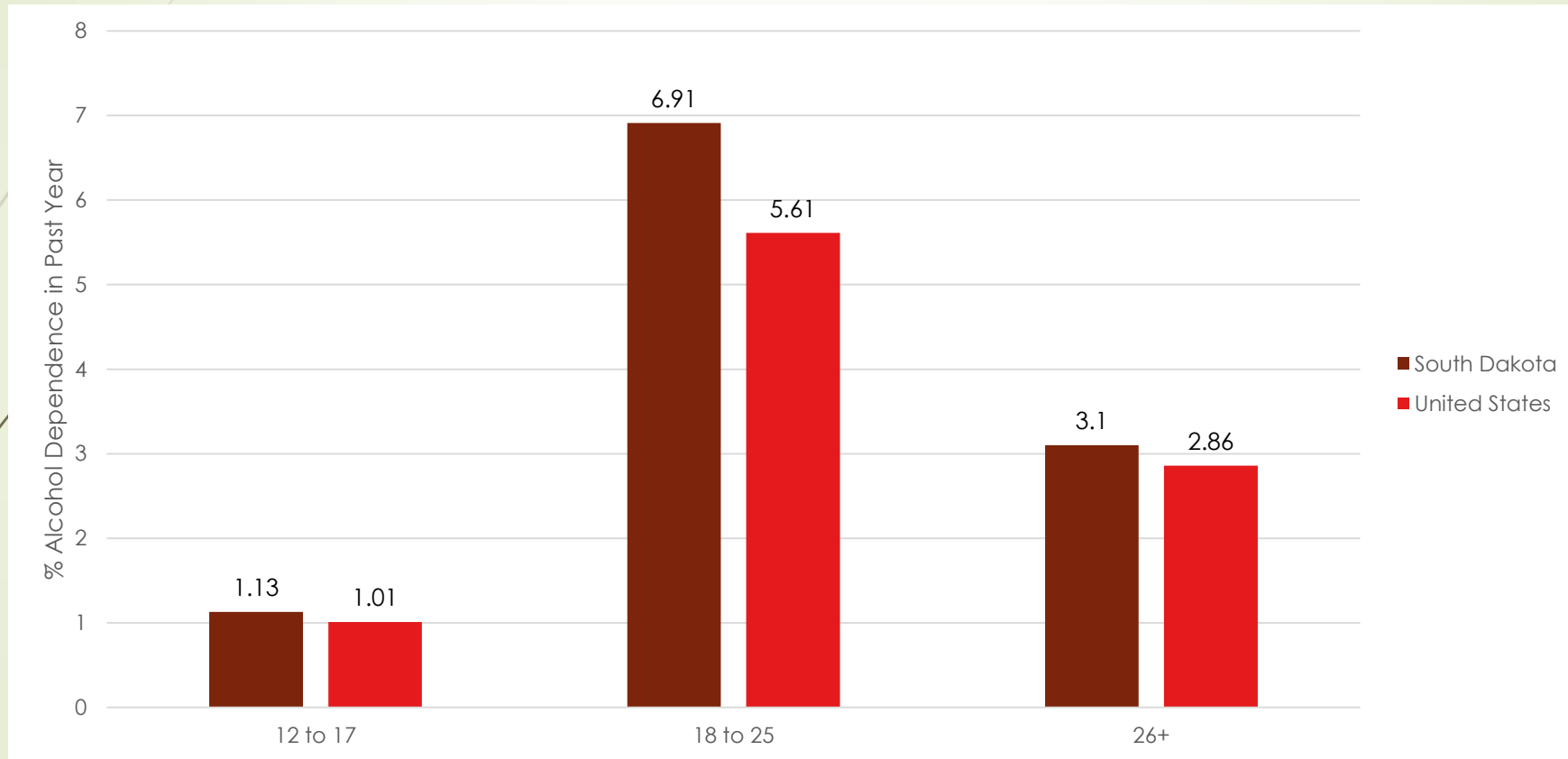
Source: SD Department of Public Safety, 2015 Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Summary

# Alcohol use in the past month reported by persons aged 12 and older, 2013-2014



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Abuse and Health, 2013-2014.

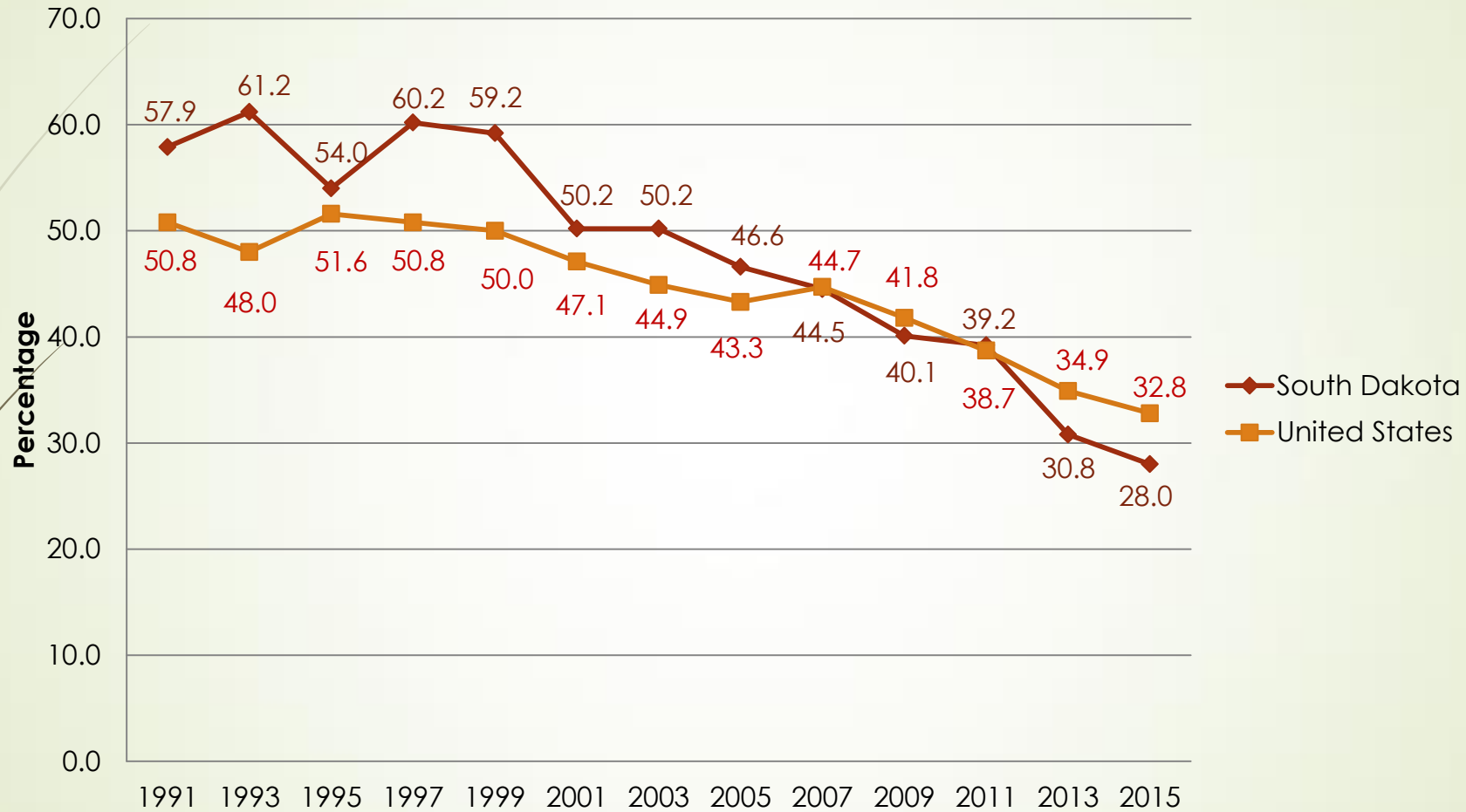
# PERCENT OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE IN PAST YEAR BY AGE GROUP FOR 2013-2014



Source: SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Abuse and Health, 2013-2014.

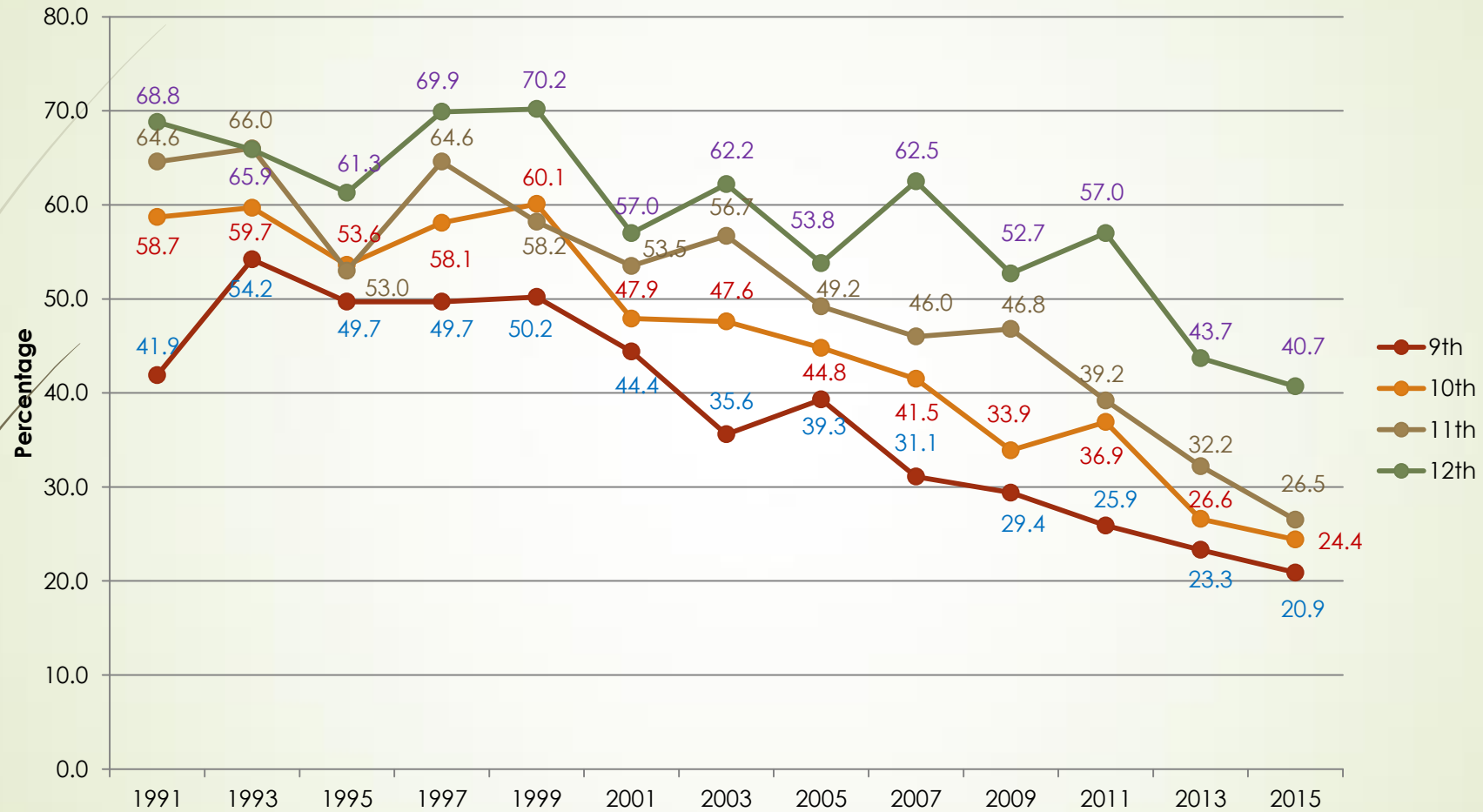


## Trend in *Current Use of Alcohol (30 Day)* Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD 1991-2015



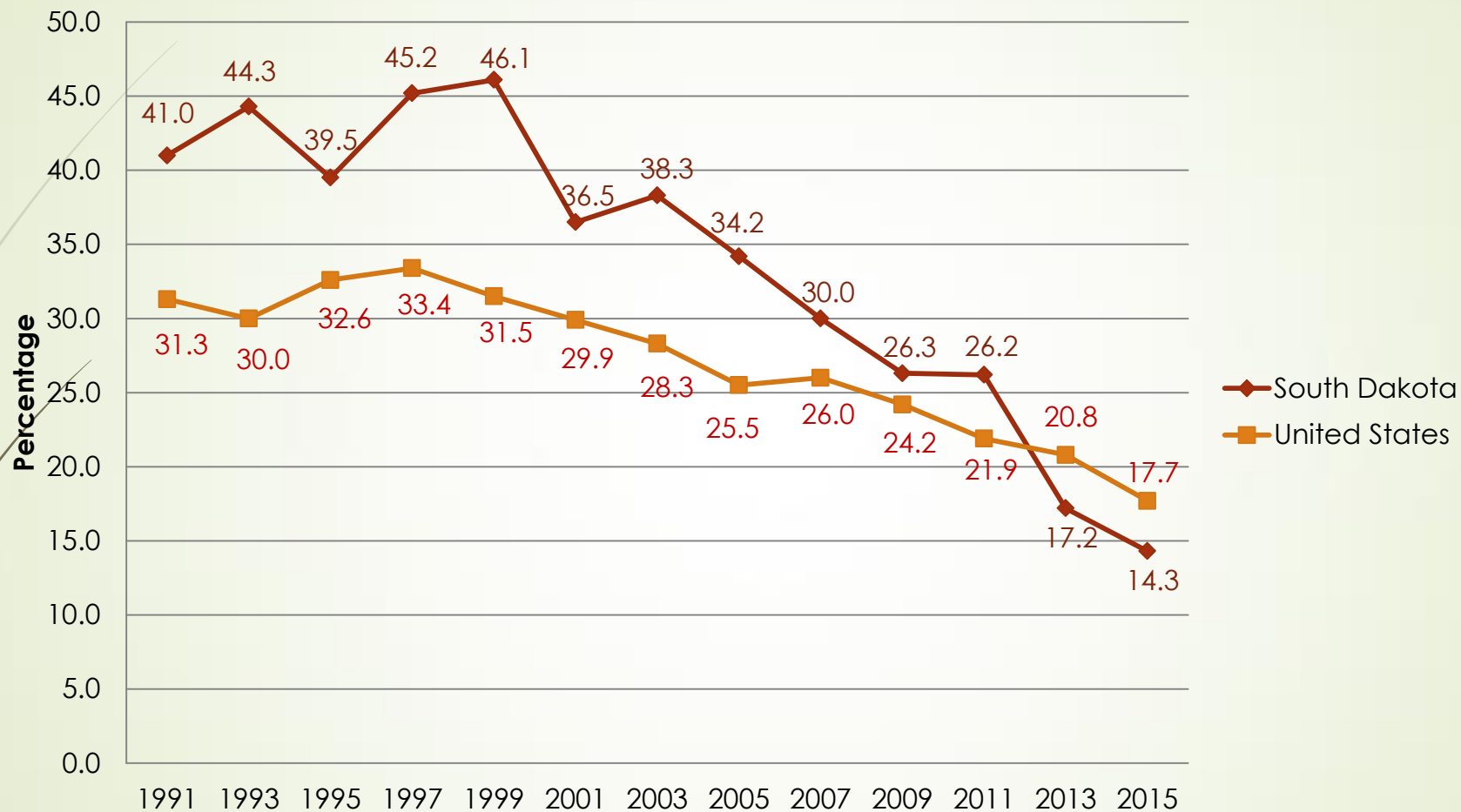
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 *High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data*. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

## Trend in *Current Use of Alcohol (30 Day)* Among SD 9-12 graders 1991-2015 by Grade



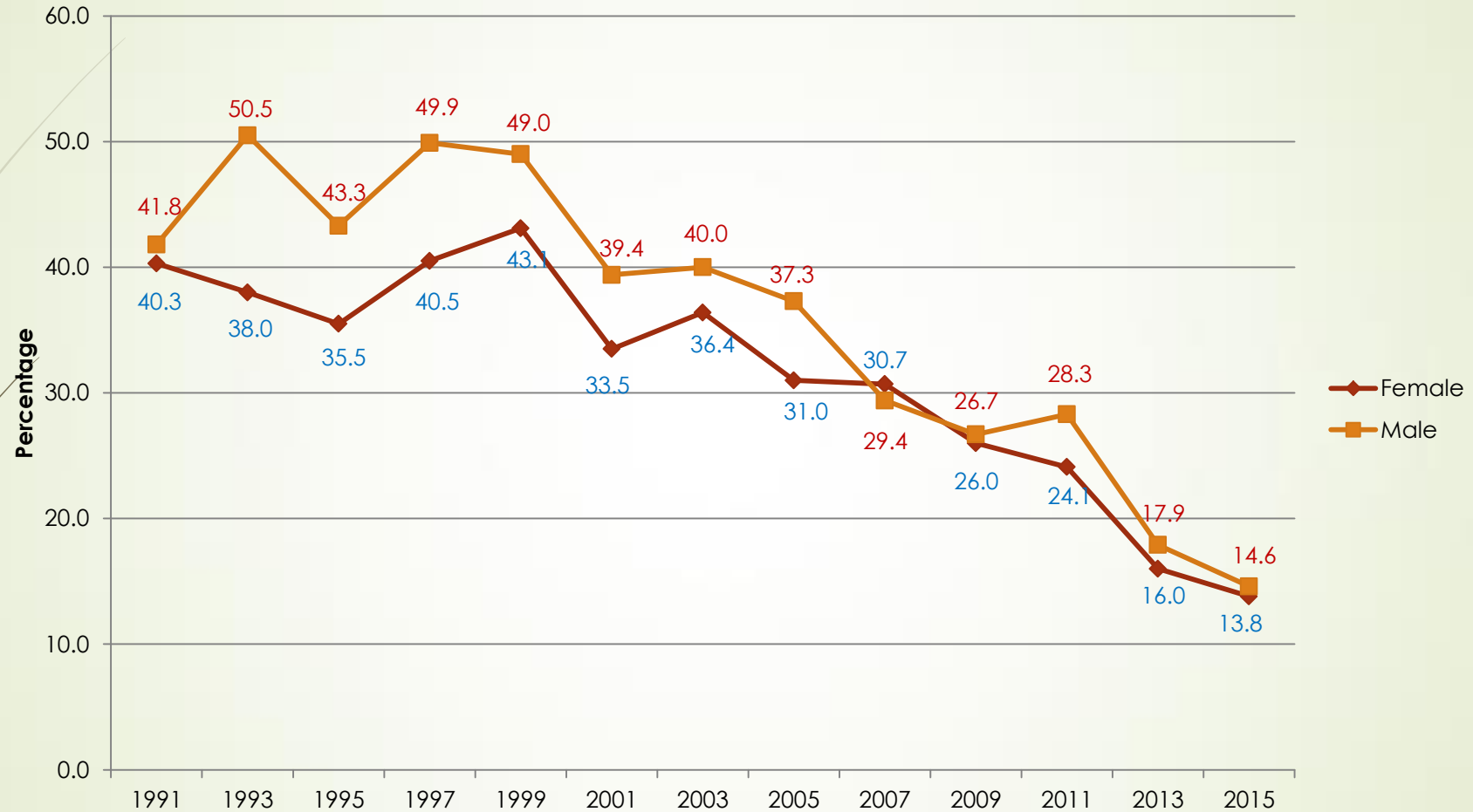
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data.  
Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

# Trend in *Binge Alcohol Drinking* Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD 1991-2015



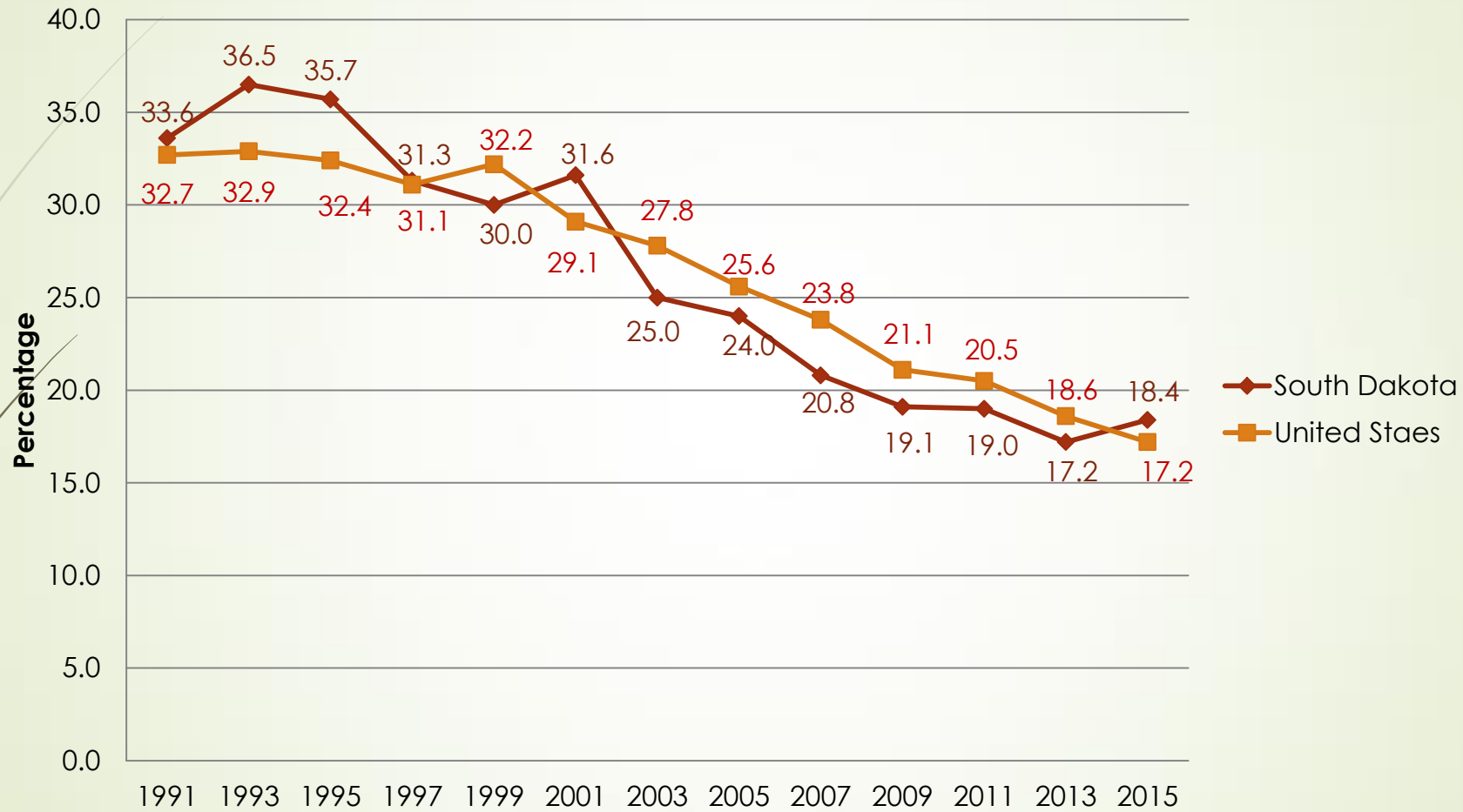
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

## Trend in *Binge Alcohol Drinking* Among SD 9-12 graders 1991-2015 by Gender



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 *High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data*. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

## Trend in *Ever Drank before 13 years old* Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD 1991-2015



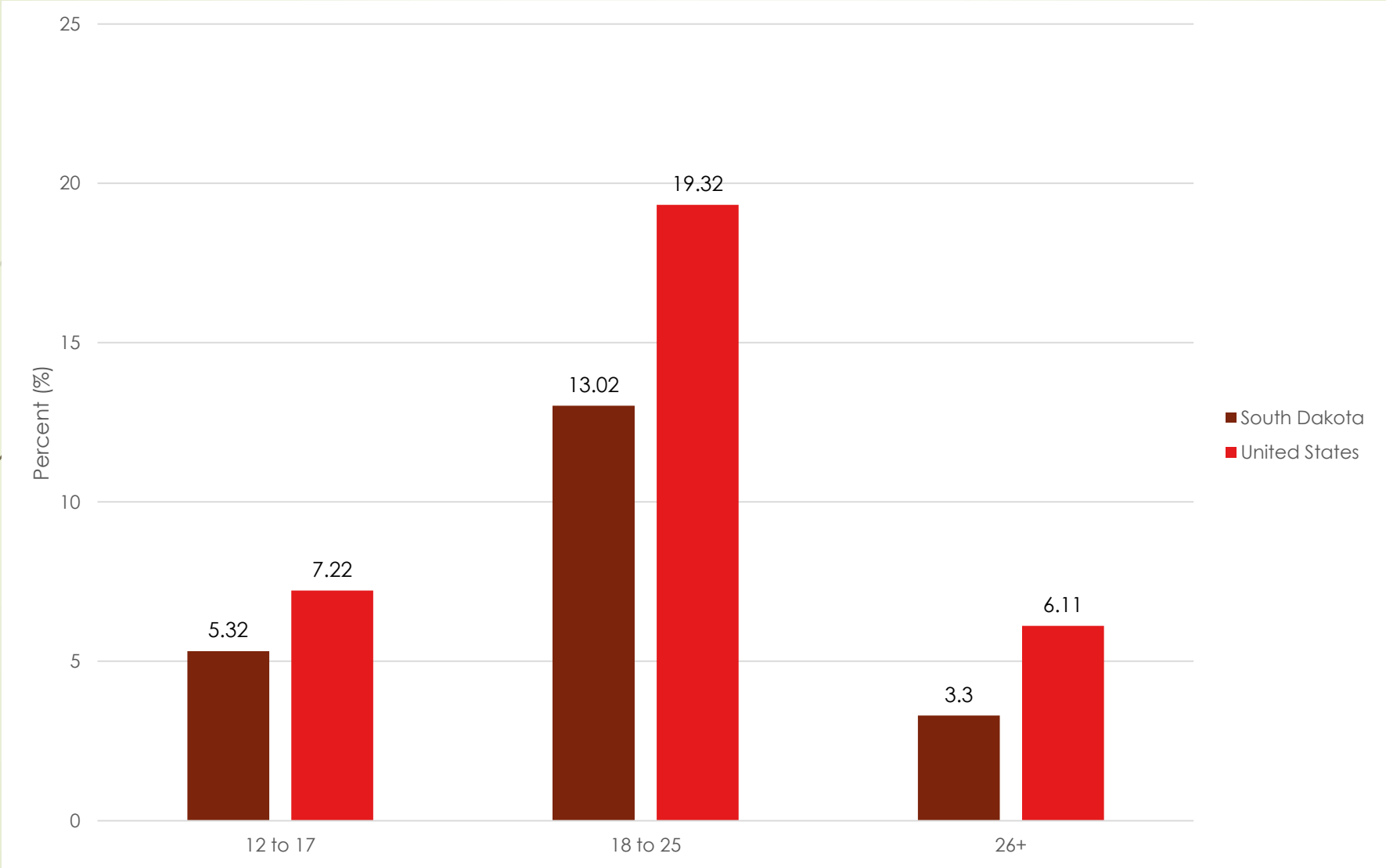
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data.  
Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

**Table 71 (continued)  
Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days for Selected Health Behaviors and  
Conditions, 2011-2012**

<b>Health Behavior or Condition</b>	<b>% Drank Alcohol in Past 30 Days</b>
Good/Very Good/Excellent Health Status	62%
Fair/Poor Health Status	40%
Physical Health Not Good for 0-29 Days of the Past 30	60%
Physical Health Not Good for 30 Days of the Past 30	35%
Mental Health Not Good for 0-19 Days of the Past 30	59%
Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30	52%
Usual Activities Unattainable for 0-9 Days of the Past 30	60%
Usual Activities Unattainable for 10-30 Days of the Past 30	43%
Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems	45%
No Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problems	62%
Disability with Special Equipment Needed	35%
No Disability with Special Equipment Needed	60%
Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	60%
Not Heard of "Healthy South Dakota" Program	57%
Injured in a Fall in Past 12 Months (45+)	48%
Not Injured in a Fall in Past 12 Months (45+)	54%
Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	61%
Never Been Tested for HIV (18-64)	58%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2012

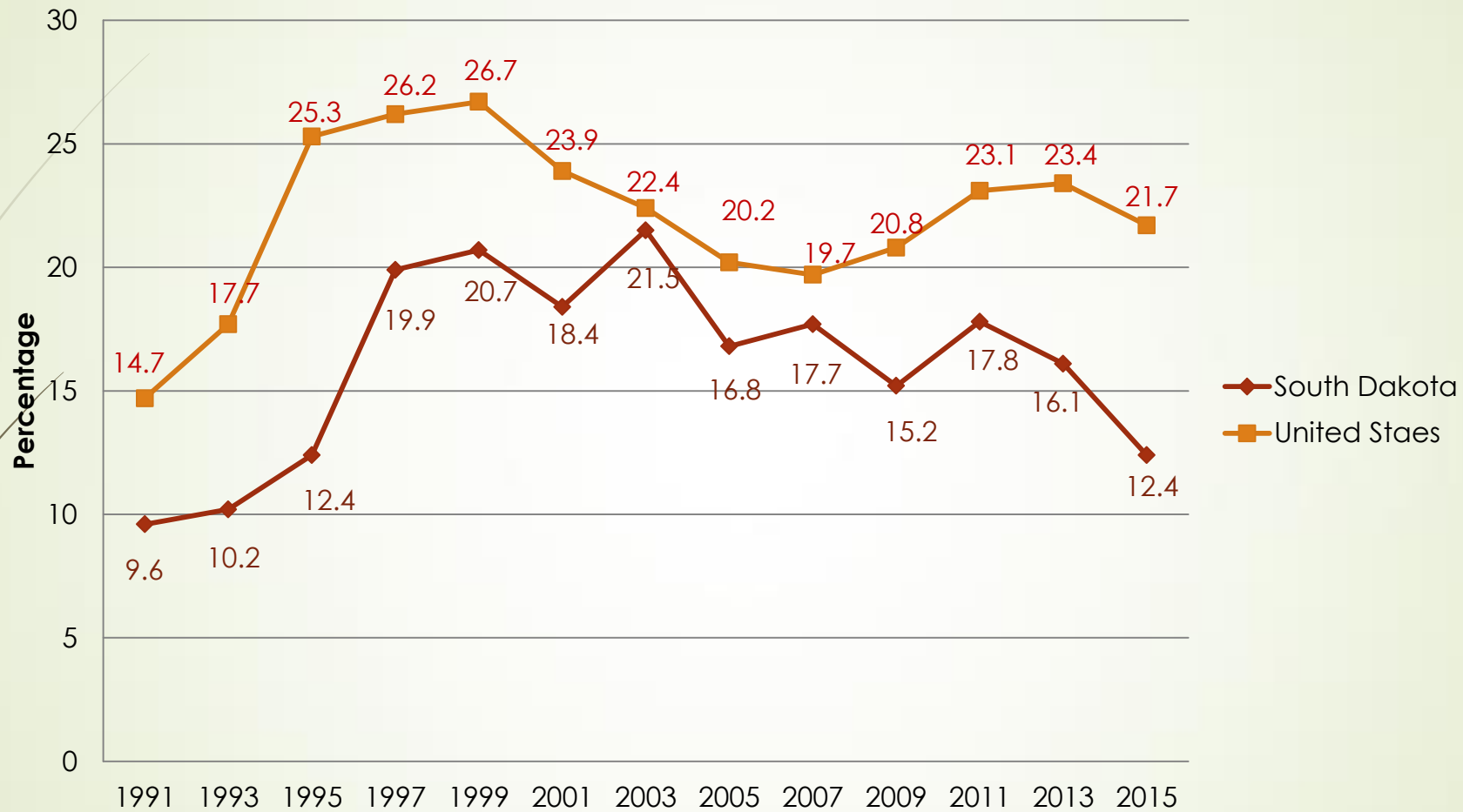
# Marijuana Use in Past Month by Age Group for 2013-2014



Data in percentages

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

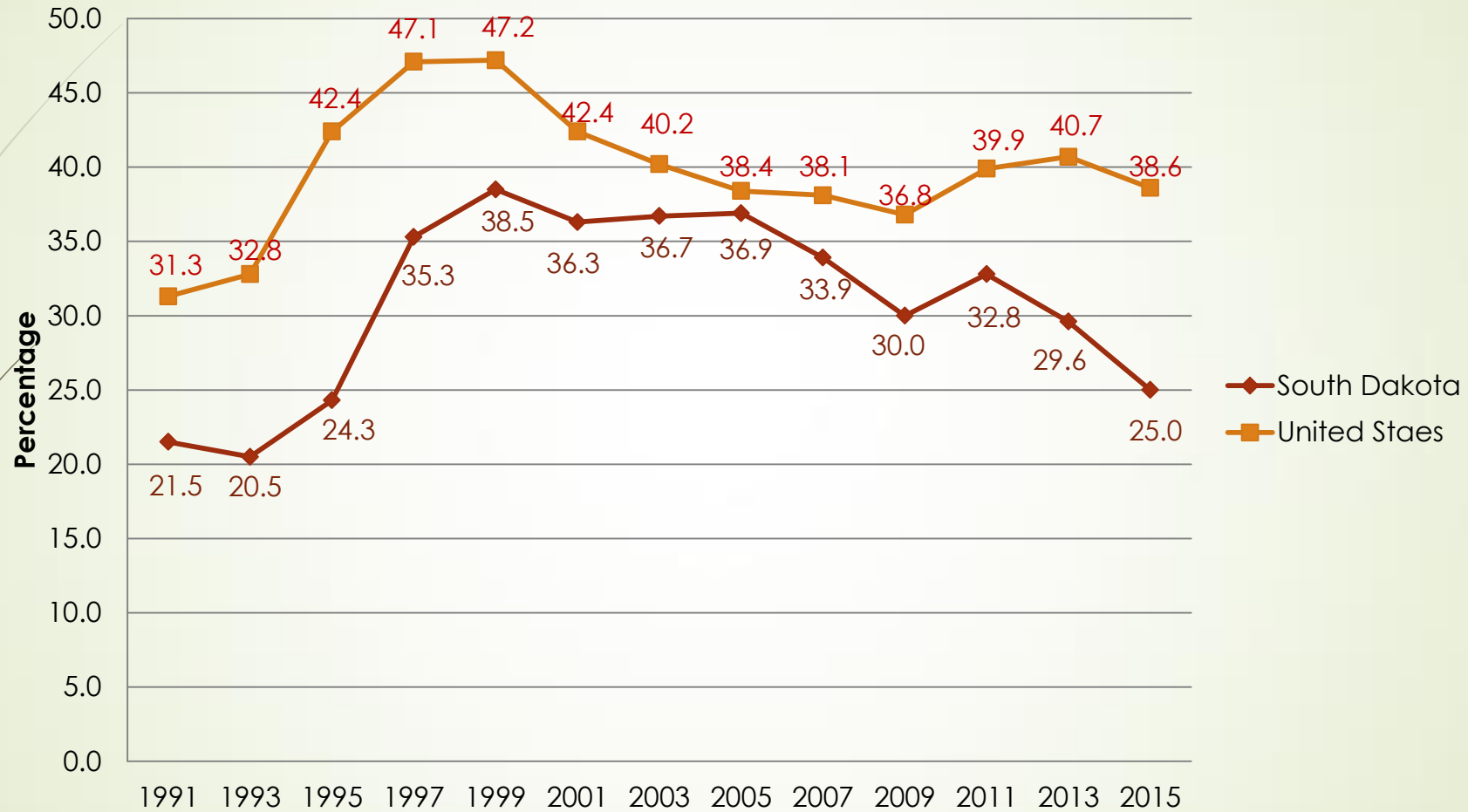
# Trend in *currently use marijuana* Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD 1991-2015



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data.  
Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

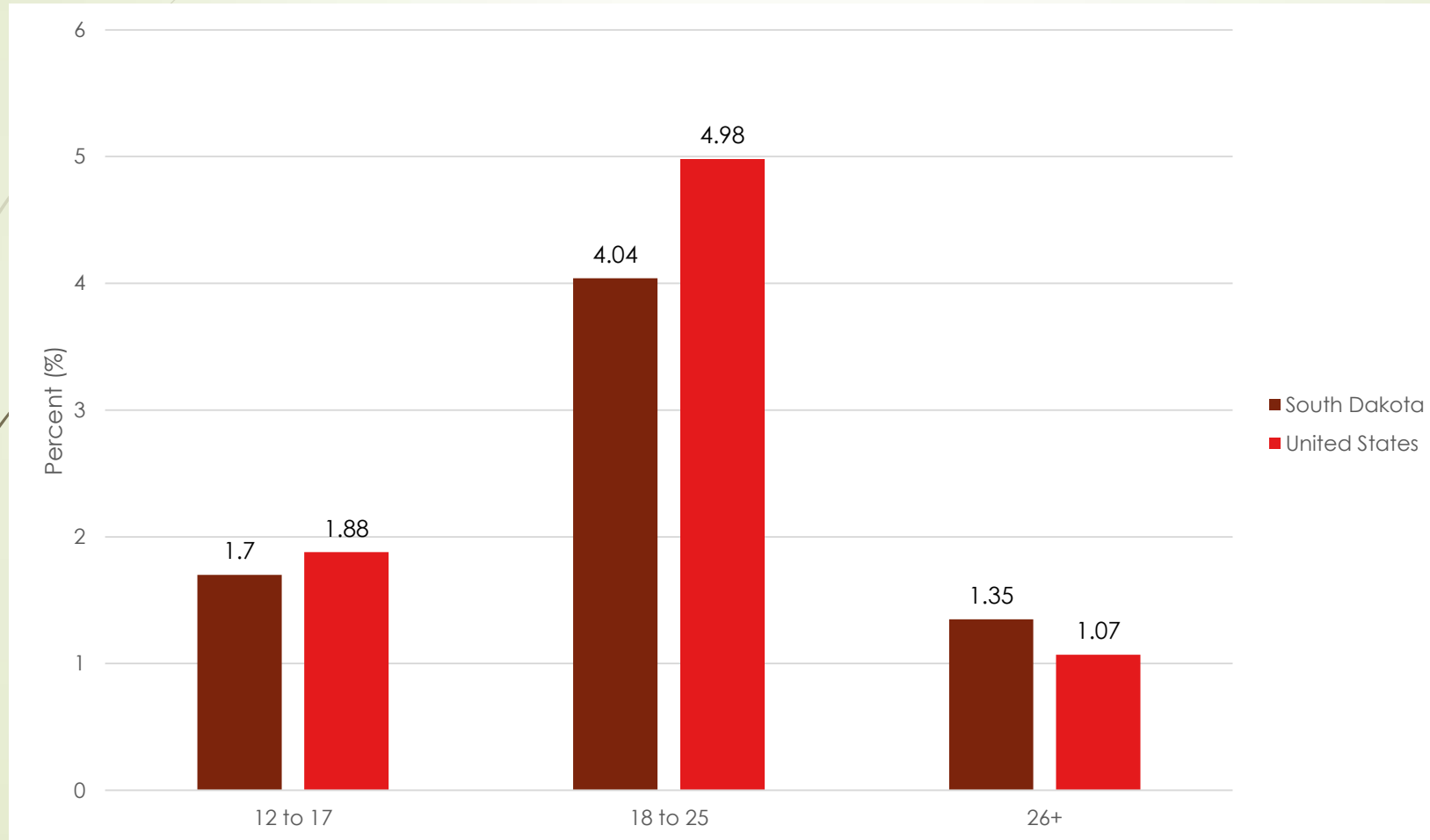


## Trend in *ever used marijuana* Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD 1991-2015



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data.  
Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

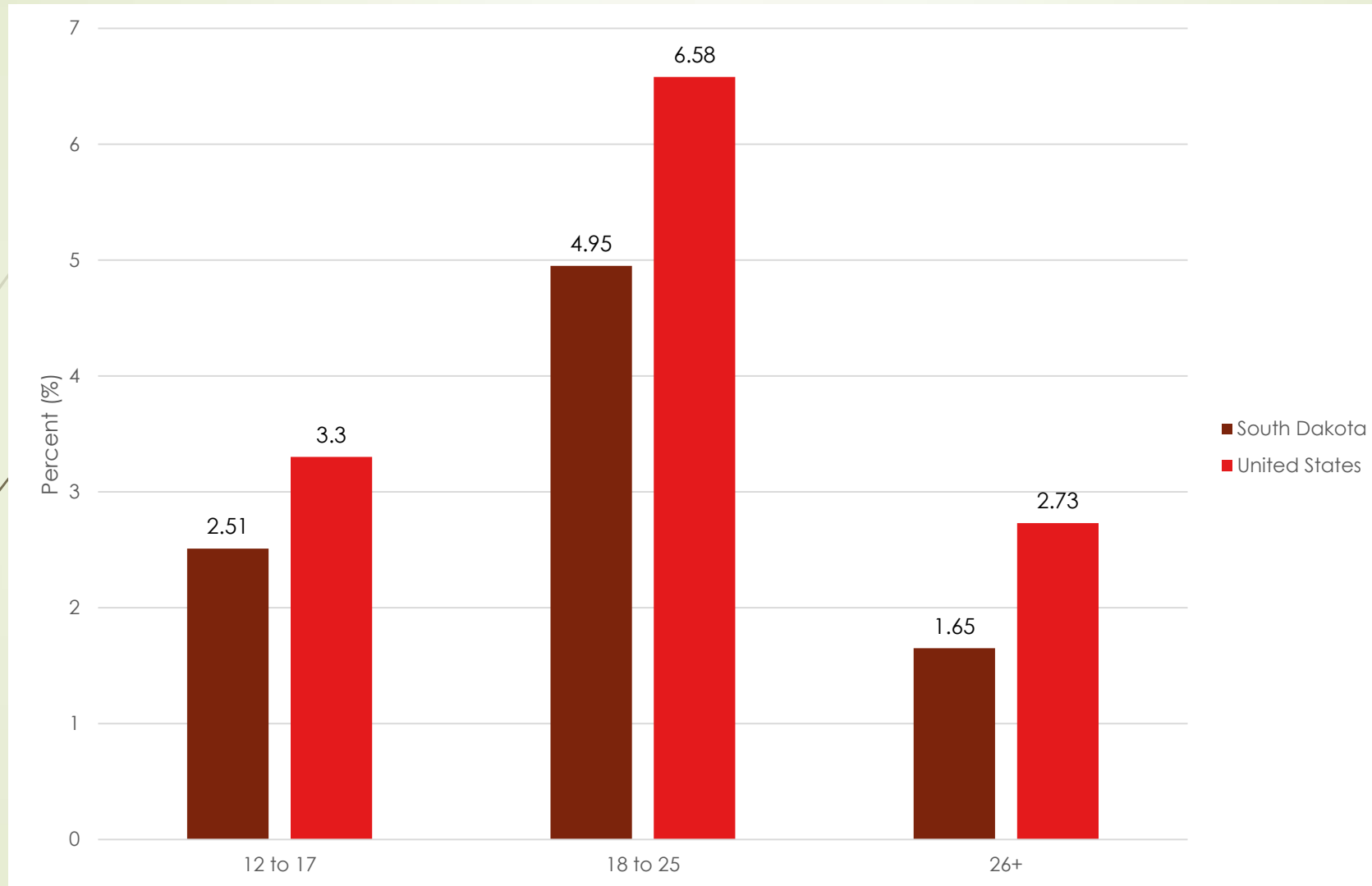
# Any Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse in Past Year by Age Group for 2013-2014



Data in percentages

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

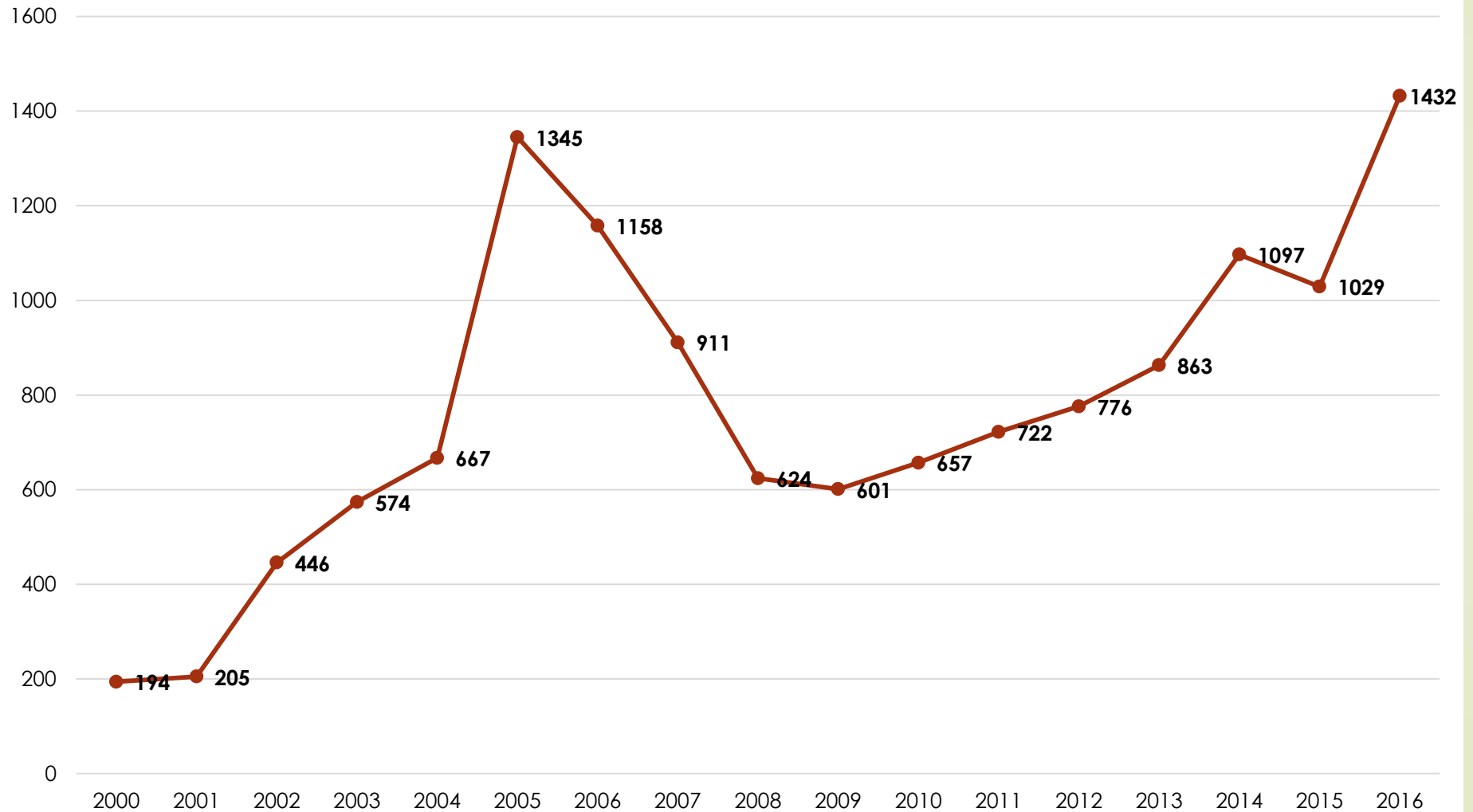
# Current Use of Illicit Drugs Other than Marijuana 2013-2014



Data in percentages

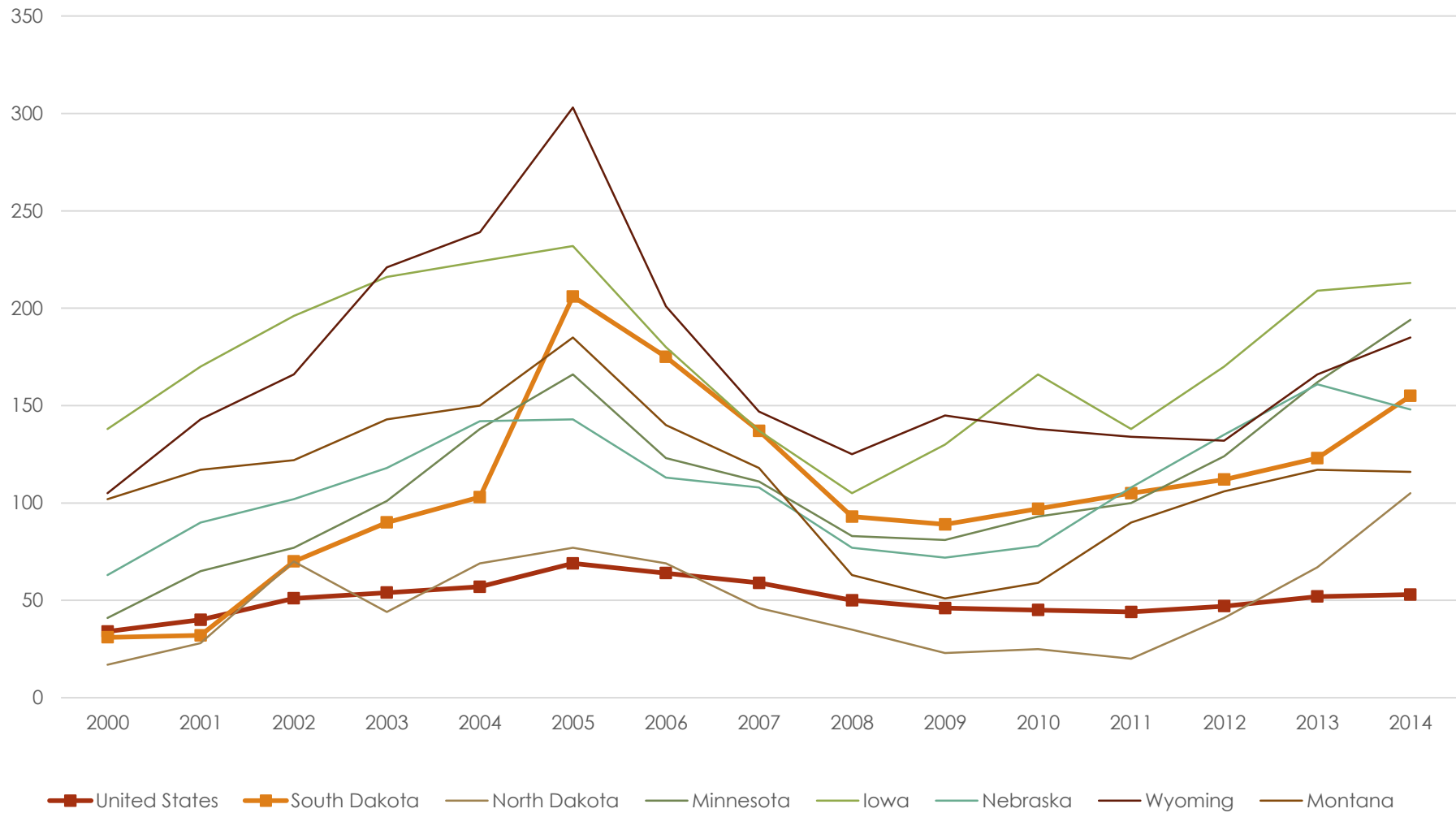
Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

# South Dakota Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions



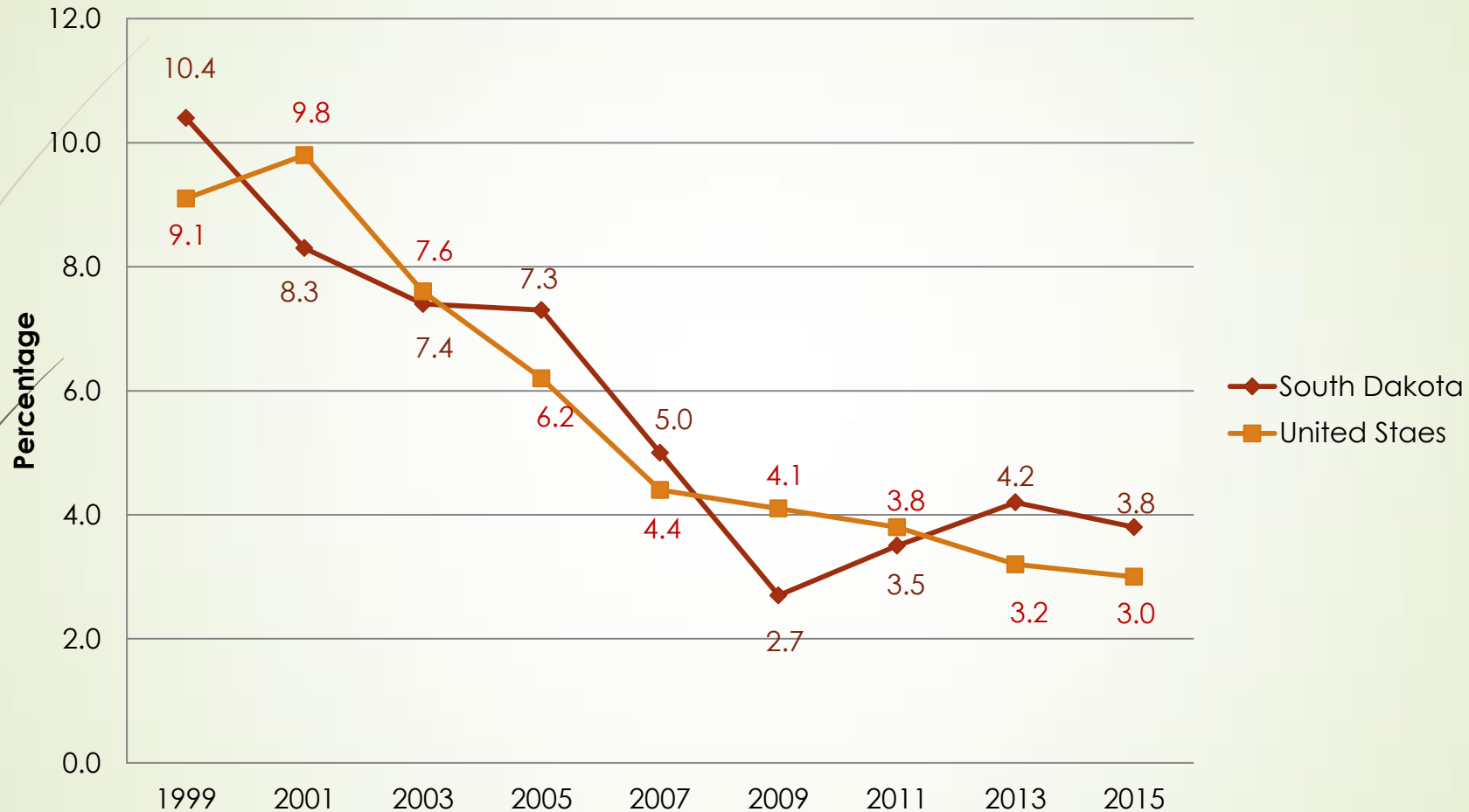
Sources: SAMSHA Treatment Episode Data Set; 2015 and 2016 methamphetamine treatment admissions provided by DSS.

# Primary Methamphetamine/Amphetamine Admissions per 100,000 population South Dakota and Bordering States



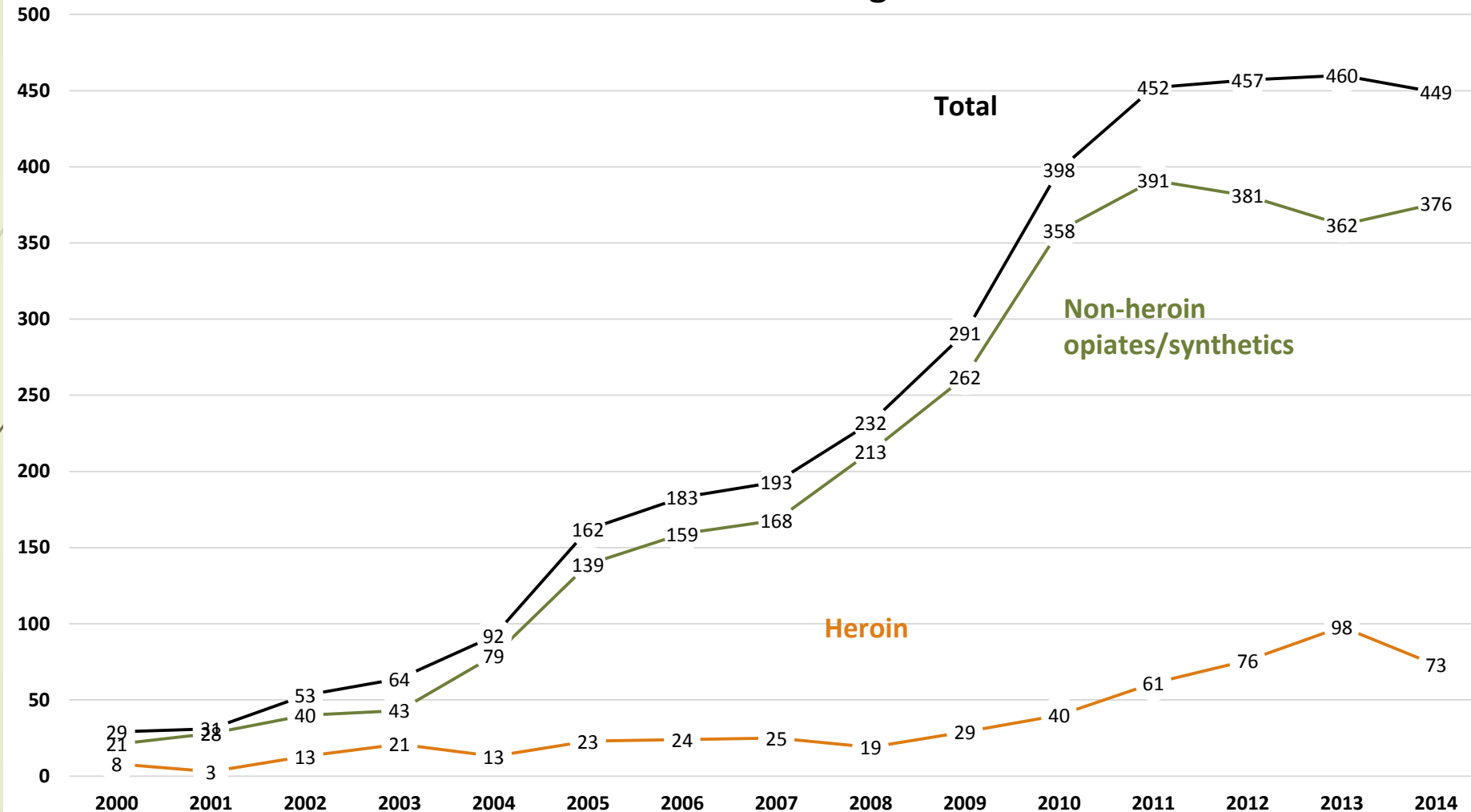
Source: SAMSHA Treatment Episode Data Set: [https://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds\\_pubs/2014\\_teds\\_rpt\\_st.pdf](https://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds_pubs/2014_teds_rpt_st.pdf)

## Trend in *ever used methamphetamines* Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD 1991-2015



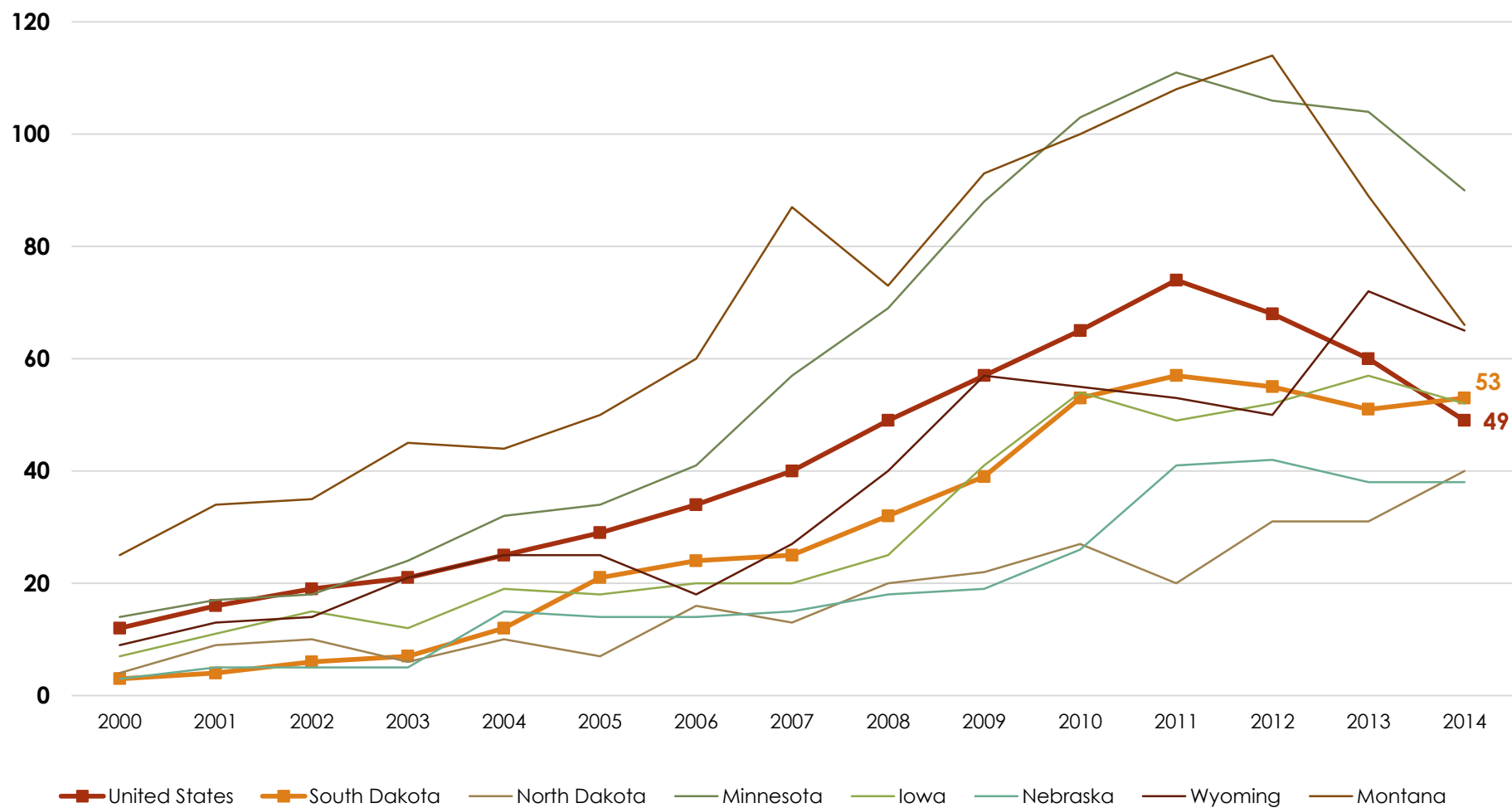
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data.  
Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

## South Dakota Primary Heroin and Non-heroin Opiates / Synethetics Treatment Admissions aged 12 and older



Source: SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: [https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State.pdf](https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State.pdf) ; [https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State.pdf](https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State.pdf) ; [https://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds\\_pubs/2014\\_teds\\_rpt\\_st.pdf](https://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds_pubs/2014_teds_rpt_st.pdf);

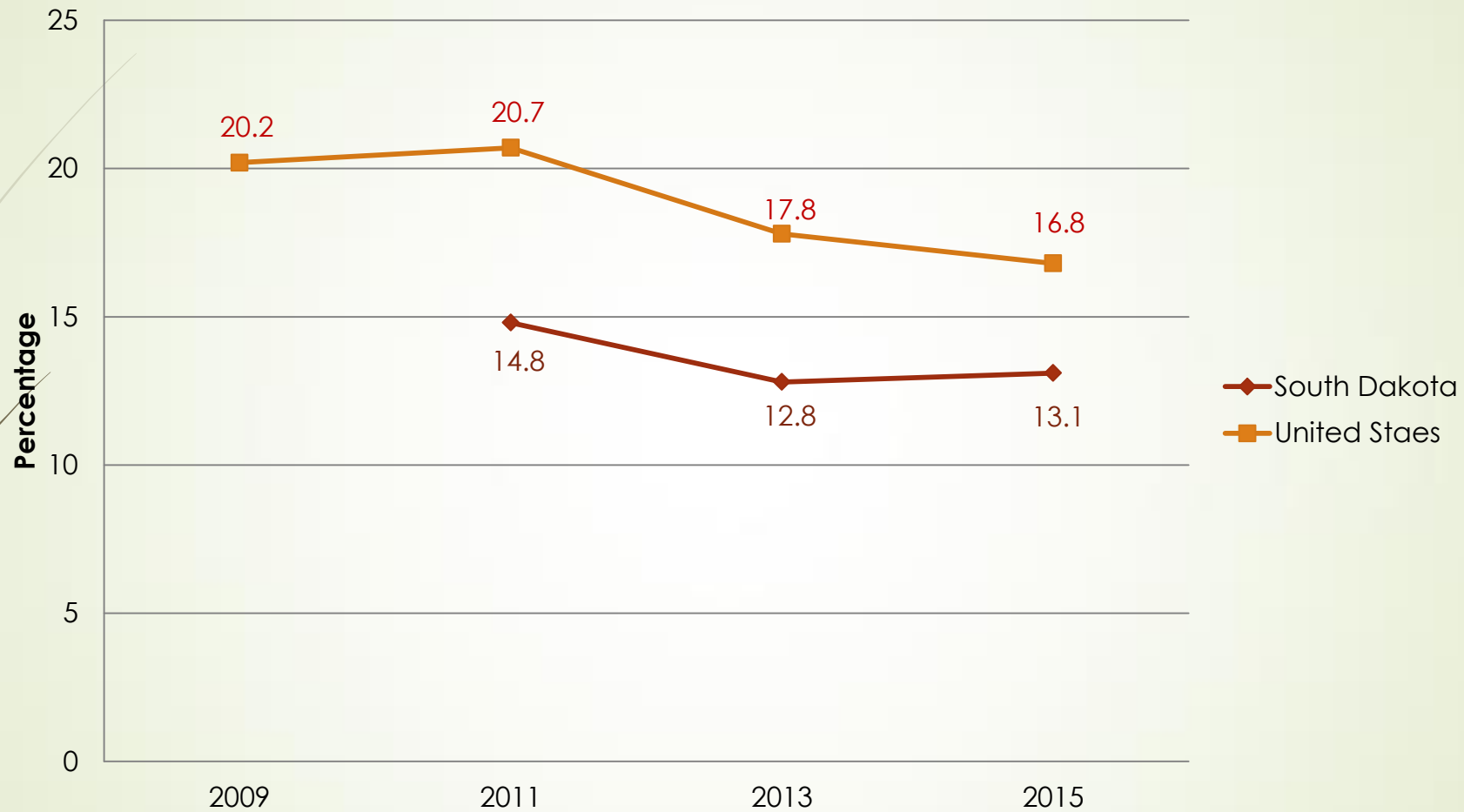
## Primary Non-heroin Opiates/Synthetics Admissions Aged 12 and Older: Treatment Admissions per 100,000 Population



Source: SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set: [https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State.pdf](https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State.pdf) ; [https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State/2010\\_Treatment\\_Episode\\_Data\\_Set\\_State.pdf](https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State/2010_Treatment_Episode_Data_Set_State.pdf) ; [https://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds\\_pubs/2014\\_teds\\_rpt\\_st.pdf](https://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/dasis2/teds_pubs/2014_teds_rpt_st.pdf);

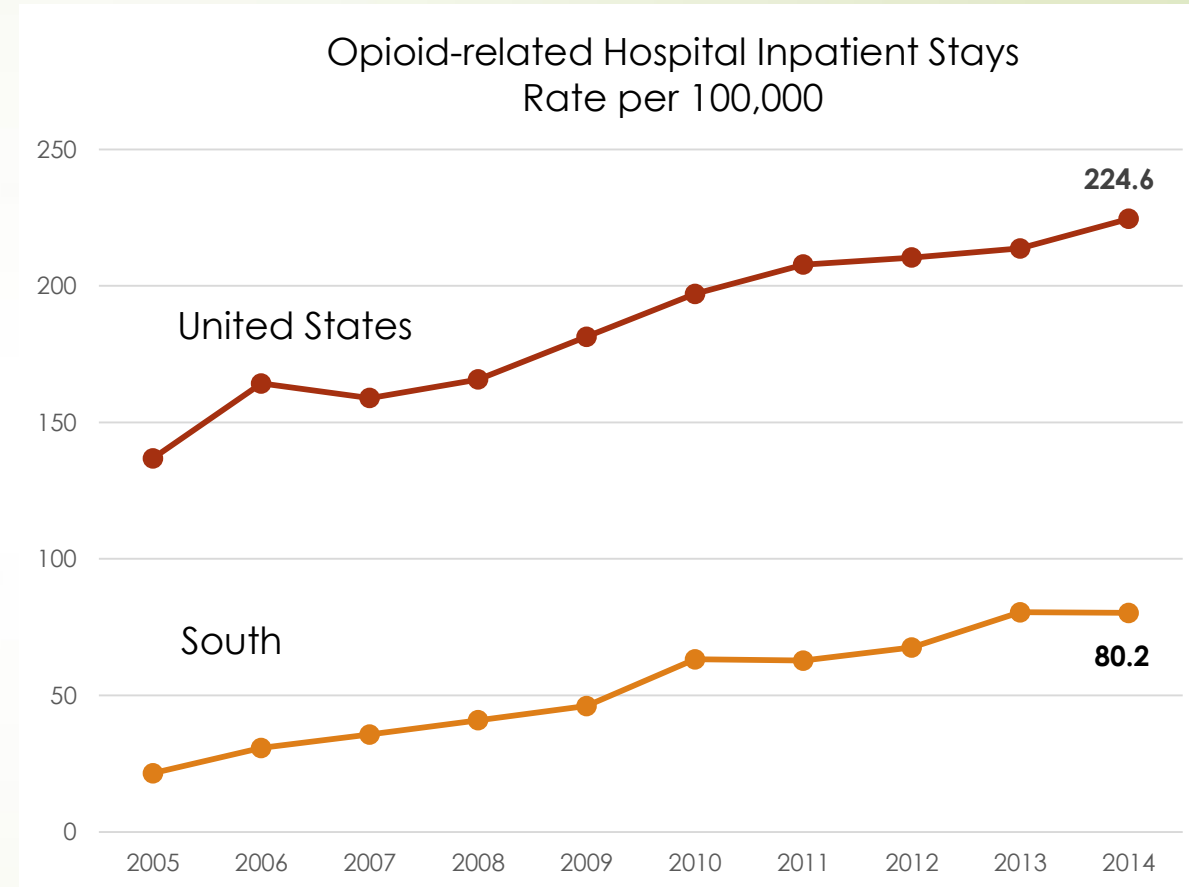
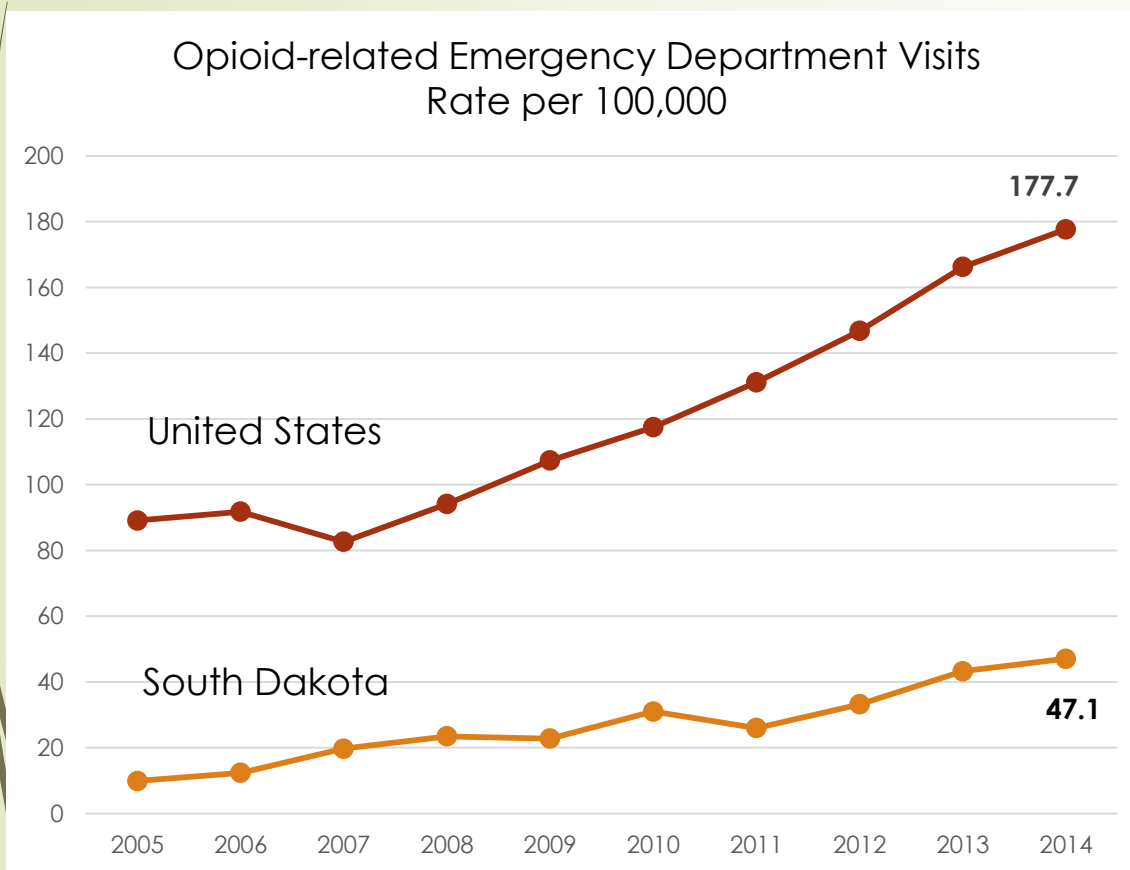


## Trend in *ever used prescription drugs without a doctors prescription* Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD 1991-2015



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

# Opioid-related Hospital ED Visits and Inpatient Stays

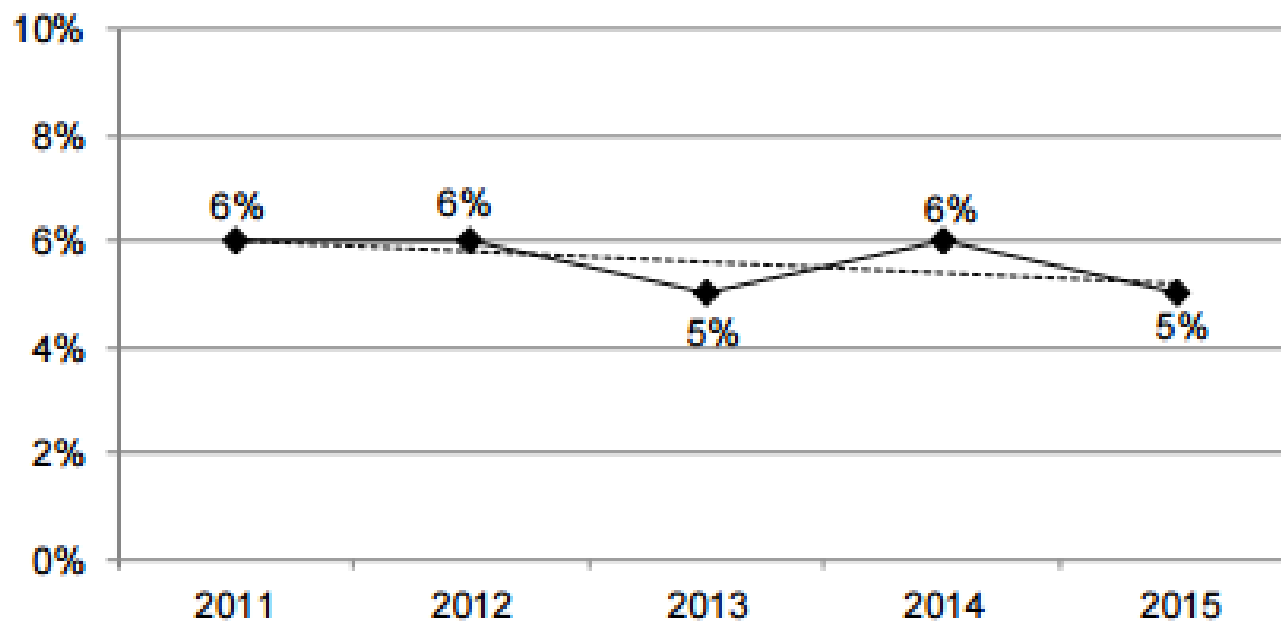


Source: Source: Weiss AJ (Truven Health Analytic), Elixhauser A (AHRQ), Barrett ML (M.L. Barrett, Inc.), Steiner CA (AHRQ), Bailey MK (Truven Health Analytics), O'Malley L (Truven Health Analytics). Opioid-Related Inpatient Stays and Emergency Department Visits by State, 2009-2014. HCUP Statistical Brief #219. December 2016. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb219-Opioid-Hospital-Stays-EDVisits-by-State.pdf>.



# Behavioral/Mental Health Indicators

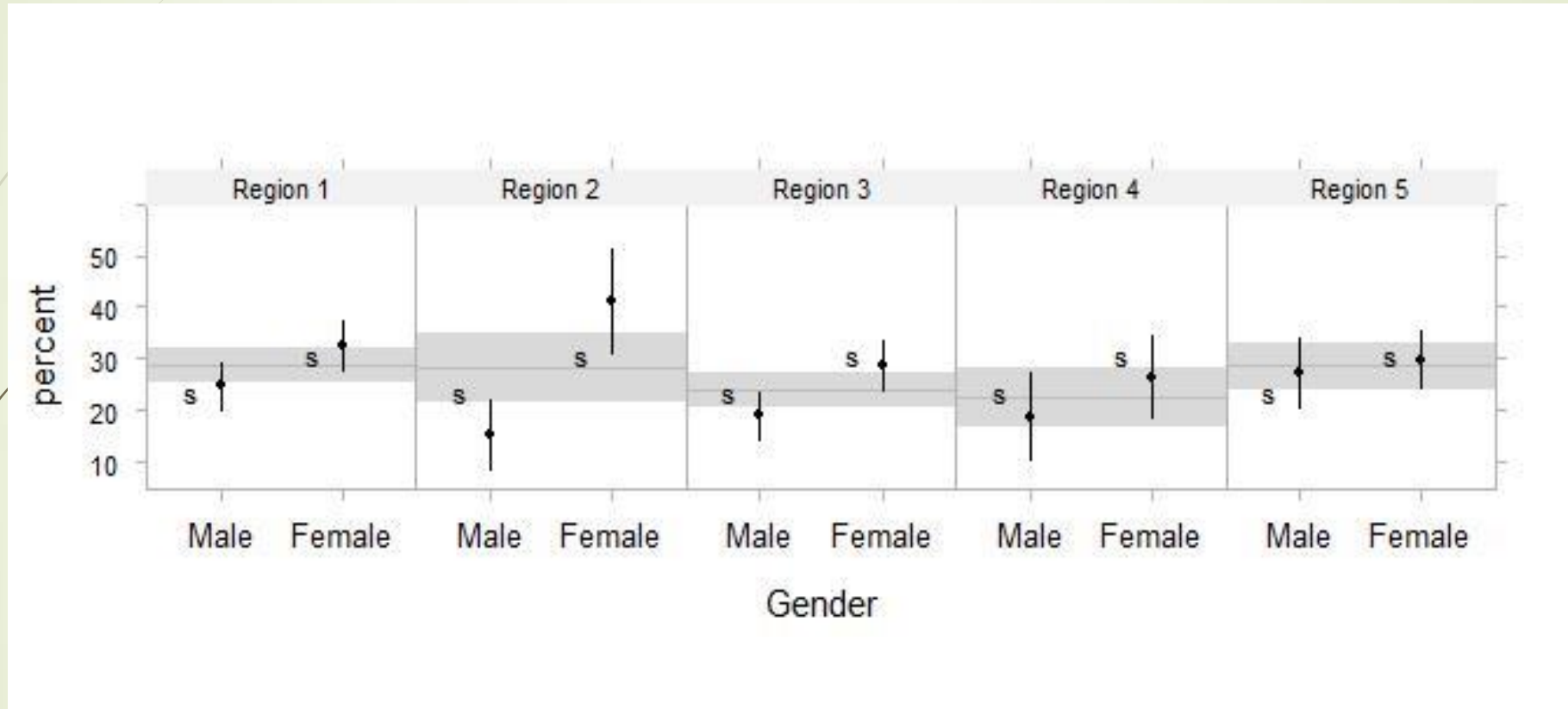
**Figure 72**  
**Percent of Respondents Stating Mental Health Not Good for 20-30 Days of the Past 30, 2011-2015**



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data; therefore, data prior to 2011 cannot be compared to data since 2011.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2015

# Some Days in Past 30 when Mental Health was Not Good by Gender and DSS Region

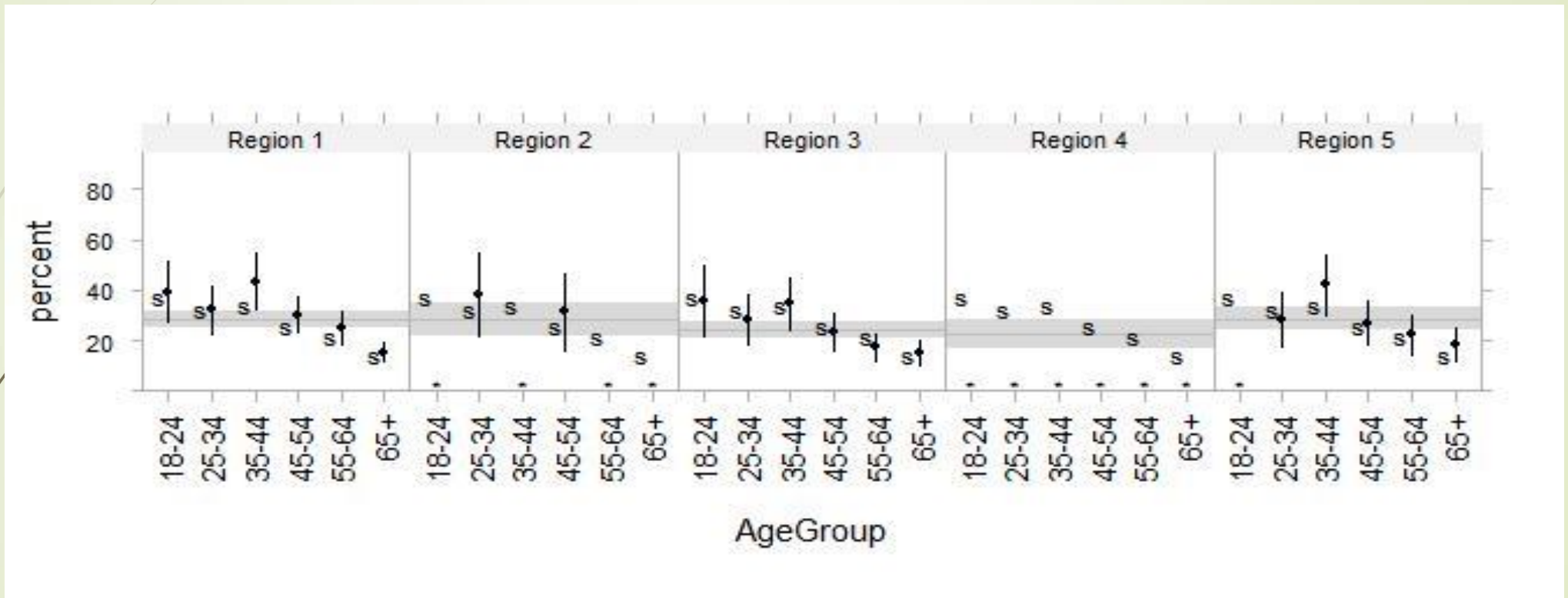


Legend: S – State Average for each gender; Gray line and band is region average and 95% CI for genders combined; Dot and vertical lines is gender average and 95% CI for gender

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014.

Note: \* Prevalence estimate not available if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 50 or the Relative Standard Error (RSE) is > 0.3.

# Some Days in Past 30 when Mental Health was Not Good by Age and DSS Region

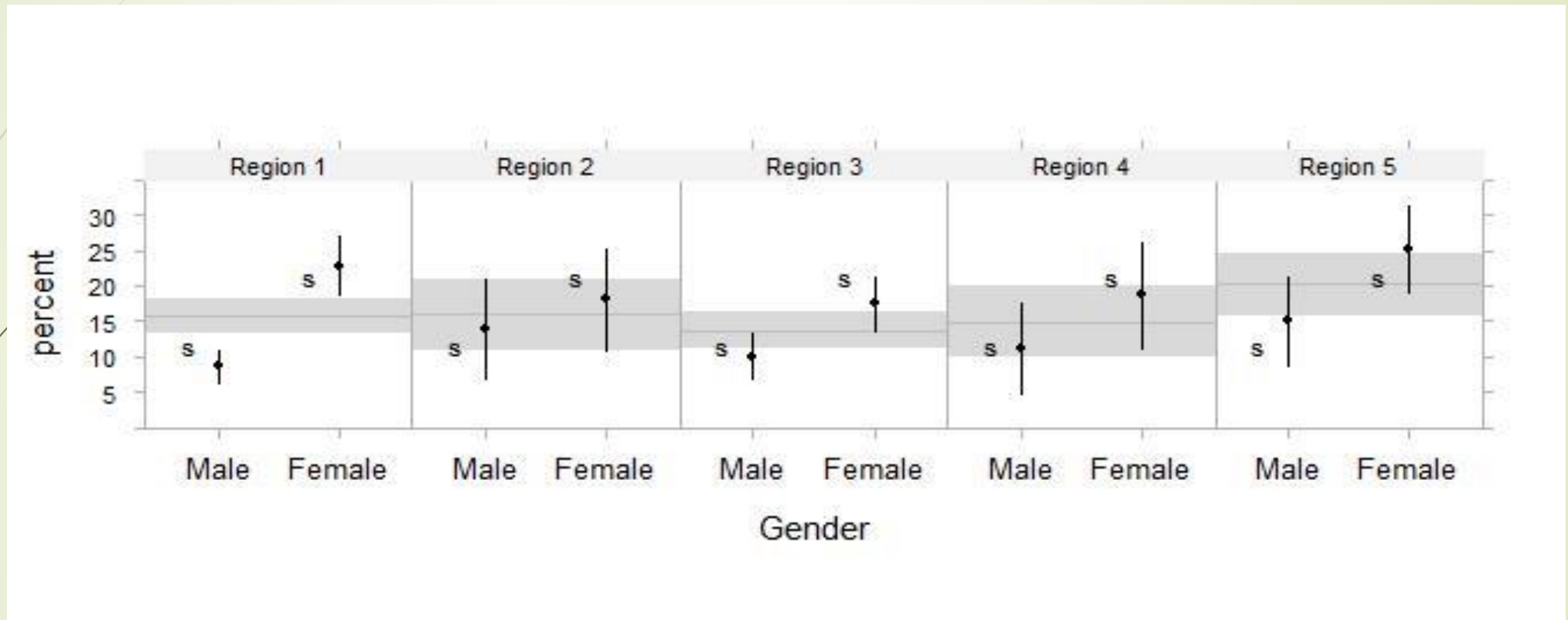


Legend: S – State Average for each gender; Gray line and band is region average and 95% CI for genders combined; Dot and vertical lines is gender average and 95% CI for gender

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014.

Note: \* Prevalence estimate not available if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 50 or the Relative Standard Error (RSE) is > 0.3.

# “Ever been told you have a form of depression?” by Gender and DSS Region

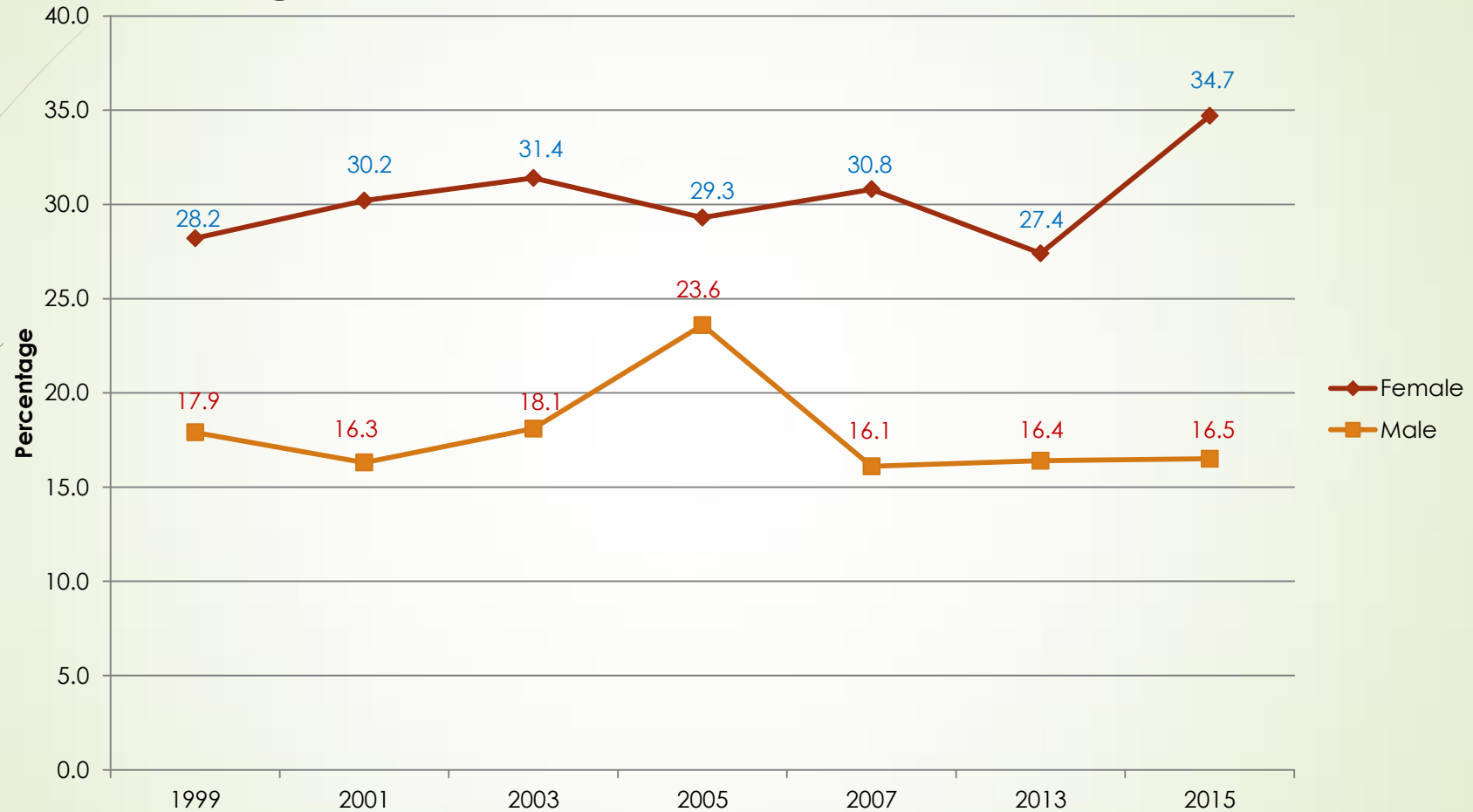


Legend: S – State Average for each gender; Gray line and band is region average and 95% CI for genders combined; Dot and vertical lines is gender average and 95% CI for gender

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014.

Note: \* Prevalence estimate not available if the unweighted sample size for the denominator was < 50 or the Relative Standard Error (RSE) is > 0.3.

## Trend in *Felt sad or Hopeless* Among SD 9-12 graders 1999-2015 by Gender



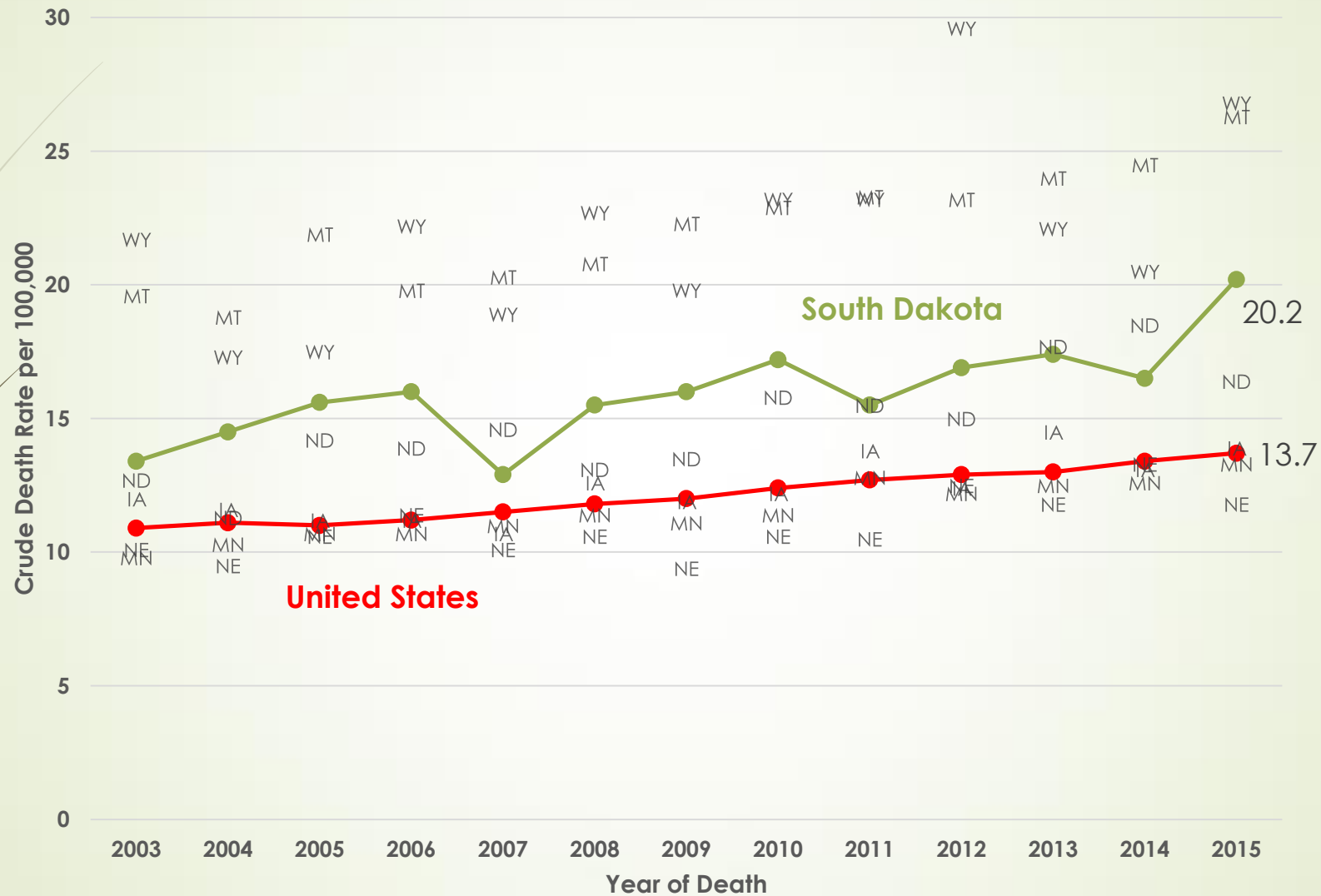
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.





# Suicide Data

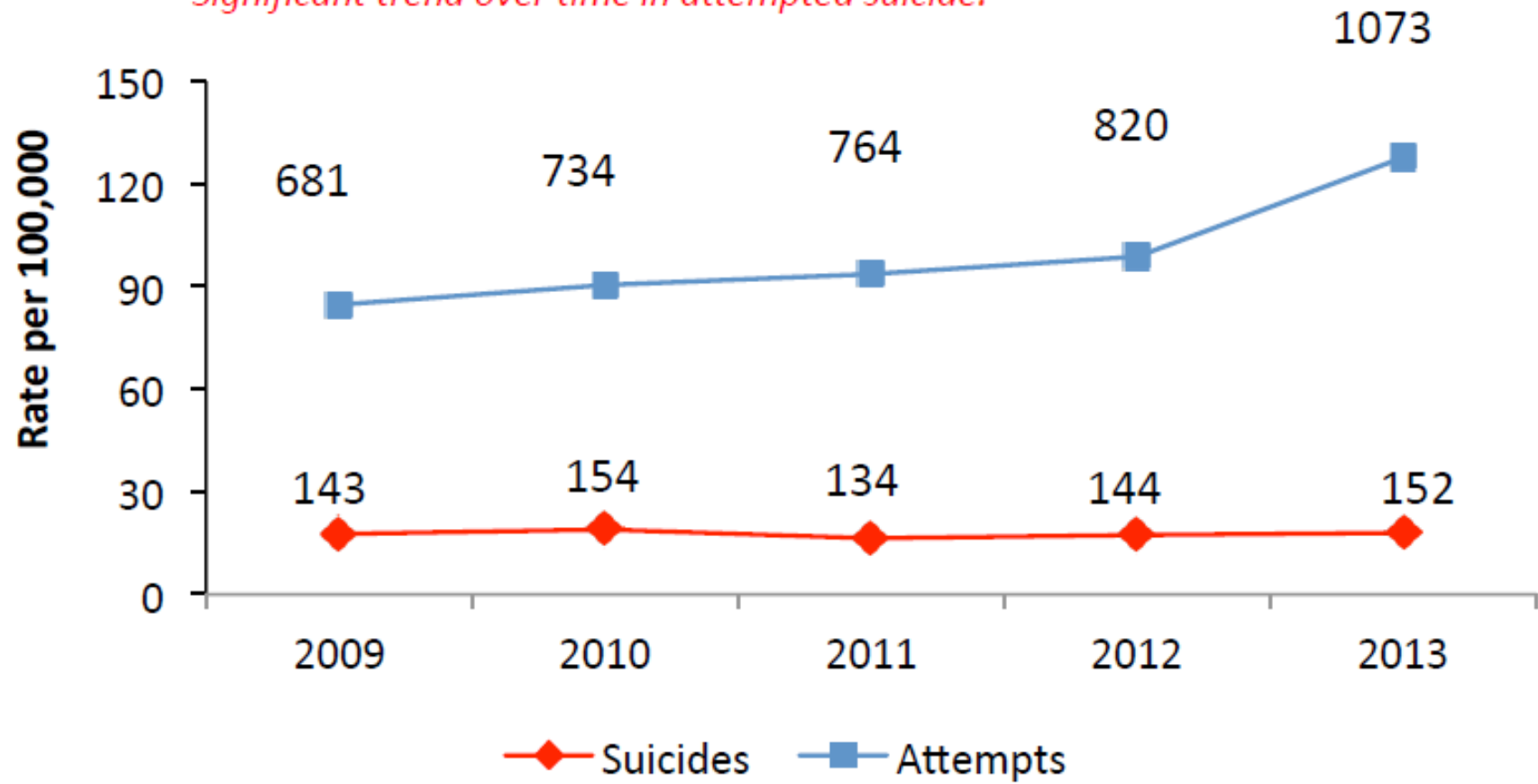
# Crude Death Rate Due to Intentional Self-Harm (suicide) by Year of Death for 2003-2015



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed Mortality File 1999-2015 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released December 2016. Data are from the Compressed Mortality File 1999-2015 Series 20 No. 2U, 2016, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html> on Jan 31, 2017 1:32:09 PM

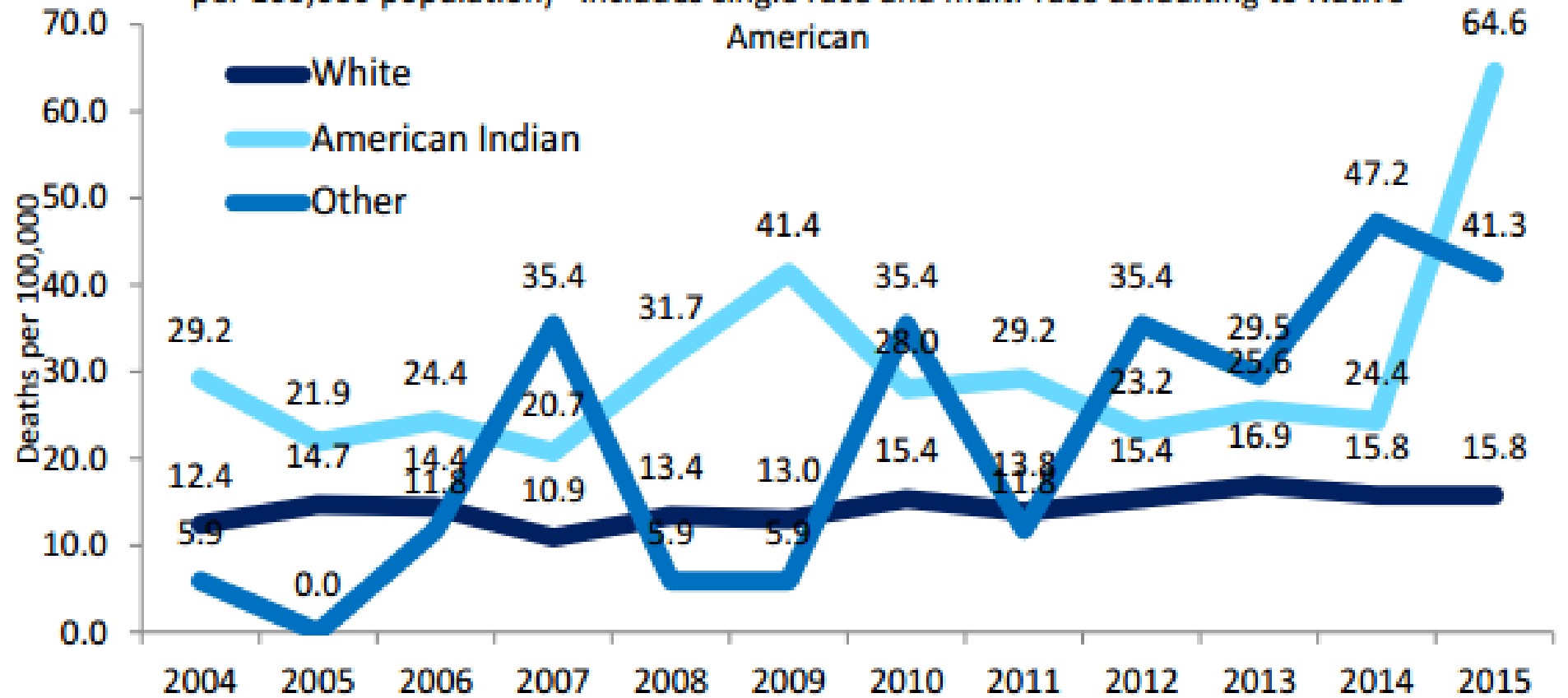
**Figure 1. Total Suicides and Suicide Attempts, 2009-2013**

*Significant trend over time in attempted suicide.*

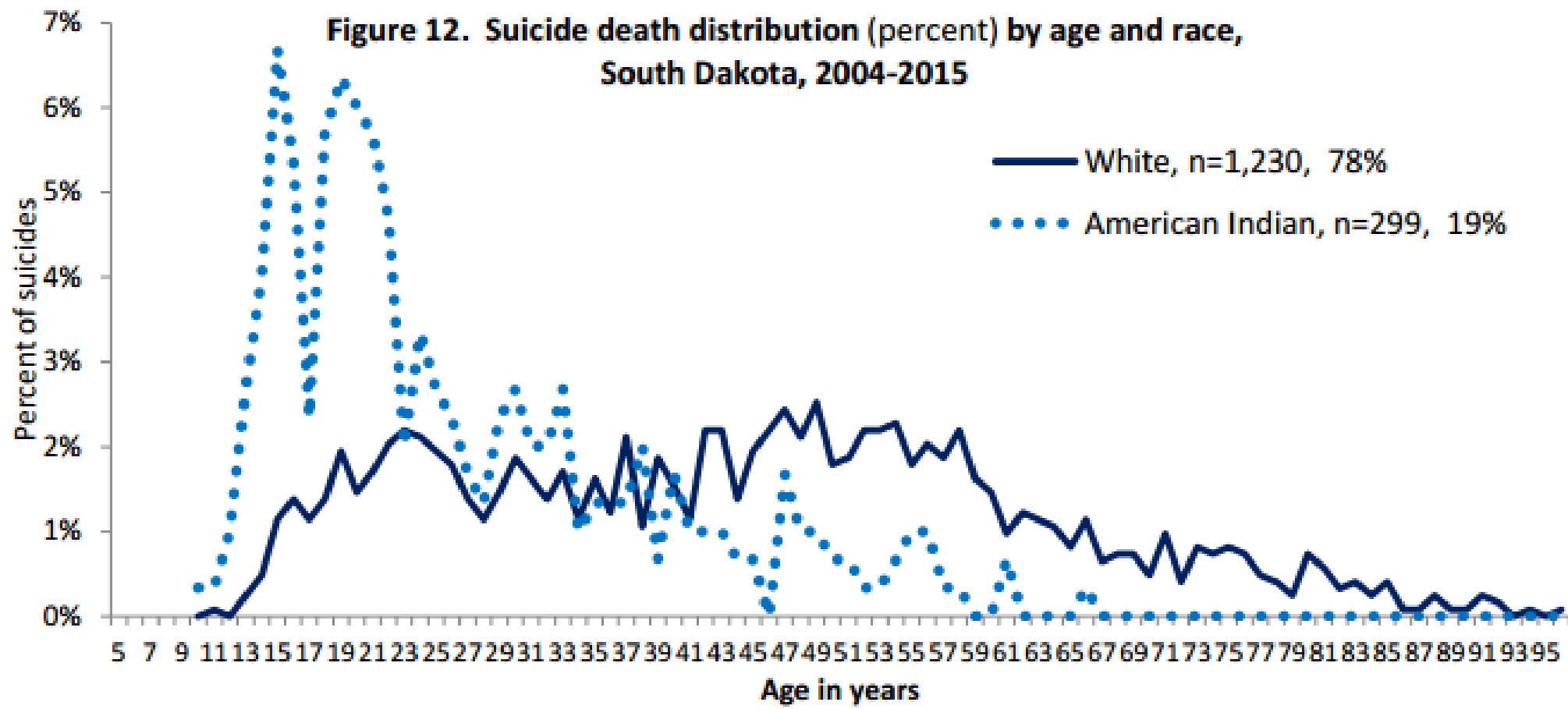


Source: South Dakota Vital Records and SDAHO Inpatient Outpatient Data Collection System, 2009-2013

**Figure 10. Suicide death rates by race, South Dakota, 2004-2015** (deaths per 100,000 population) \*includes single race and multi-race defaulting to Native American

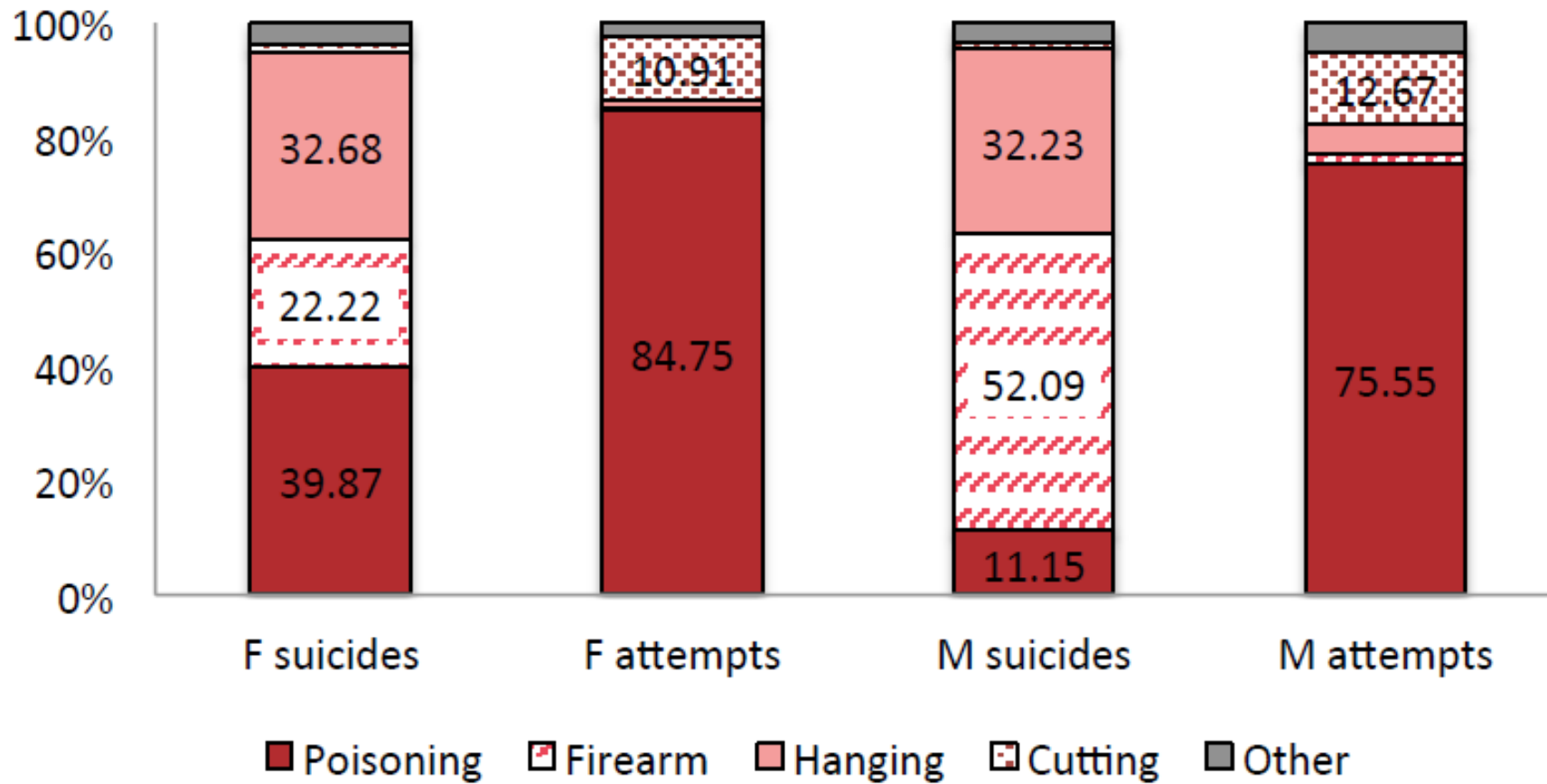


Source: South Dakota Department of Health Suicide Surveillance Monograph January 2017



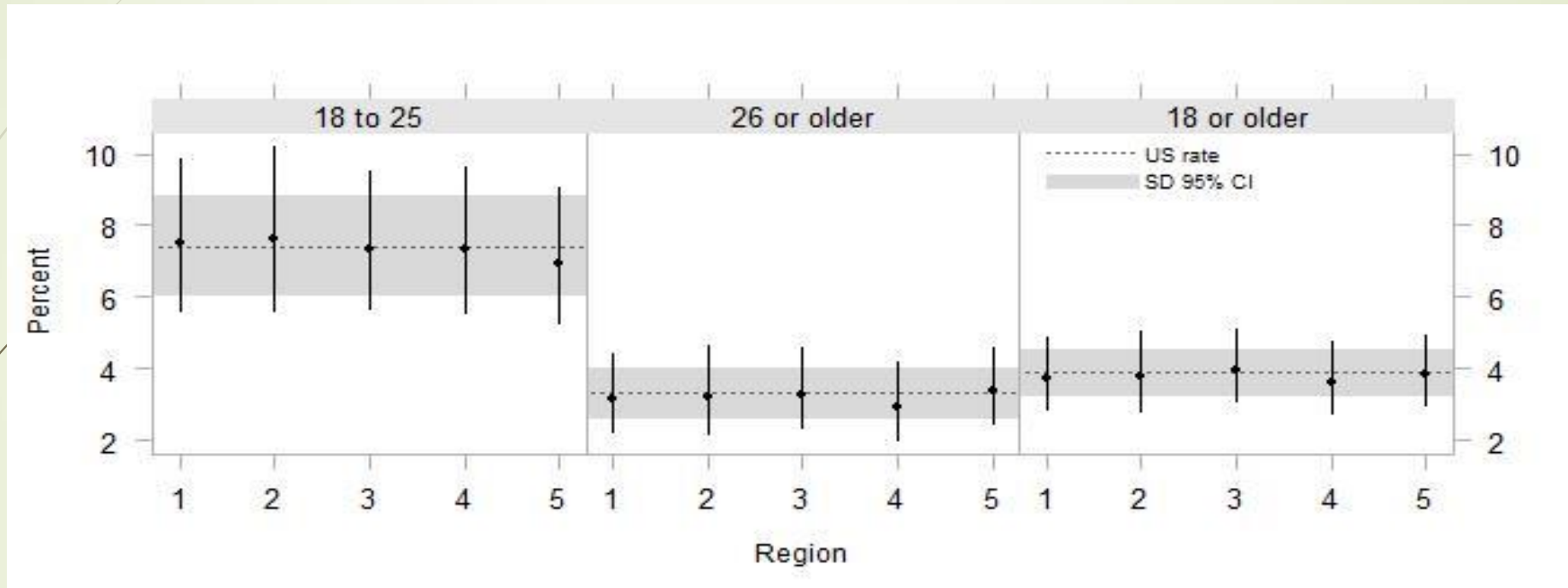
Source: South Dakota Department of Health Suicide Surveillance Monograph January 2017

Figure 6. Total Suicides and Suicide Attempts by Methods



Source: South Dakota Vital Records and SDAHO Inpatient Outpatient Data Collection System, 2009-2013

# Had Serious Thoughts of Suicide in the Past Year, by Age group and DSS Region

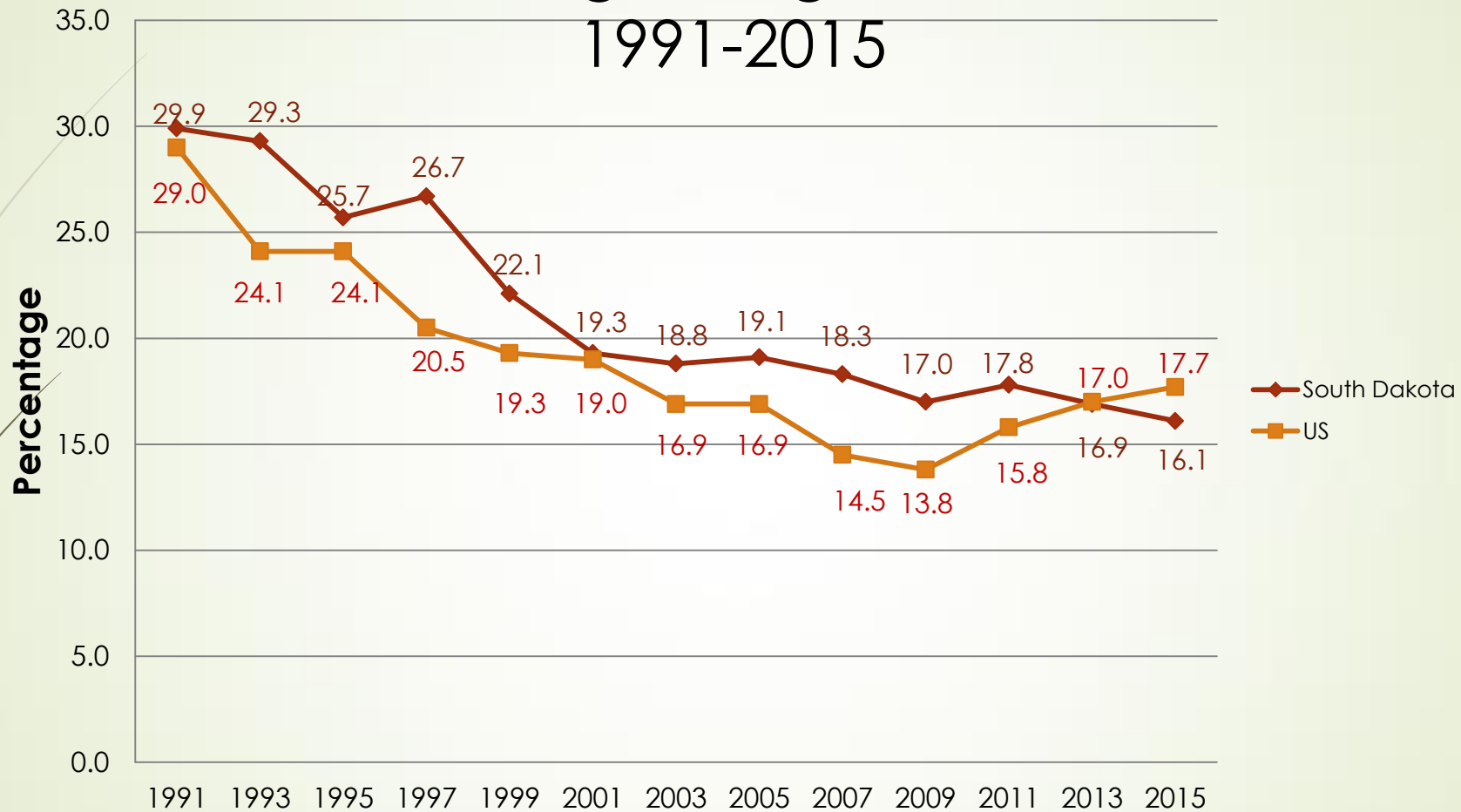


Legend: Dot and vertical lines is average and 95% CI for each region

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

Note: Respondents were asked, "At any time in the past 12 months, did you seriously think about trying to kill yourself?" If they answered "Yes," they were categorized as having serious thoughts of suicide in the past year

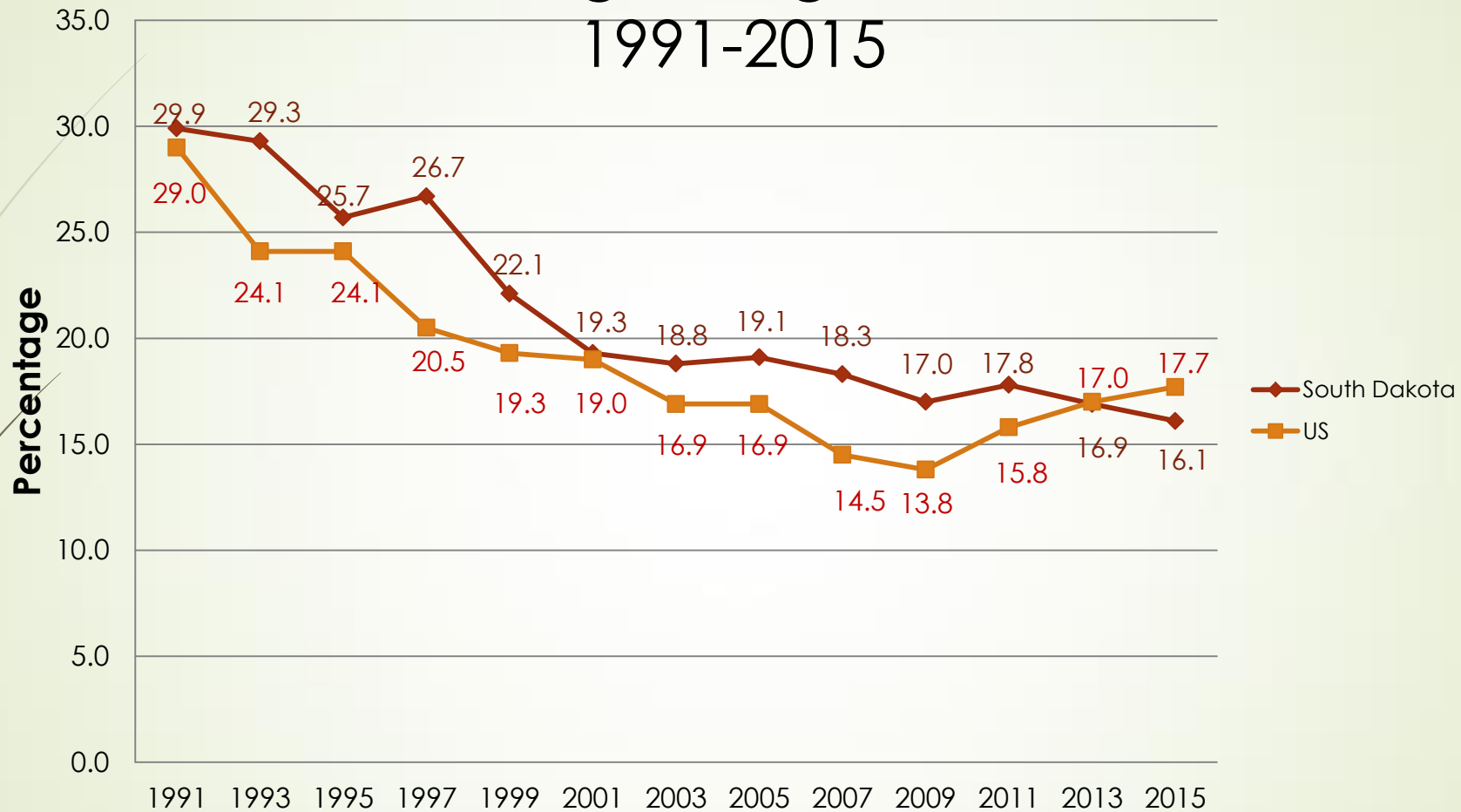
# Trend in Seriously considered attempting suicide Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.

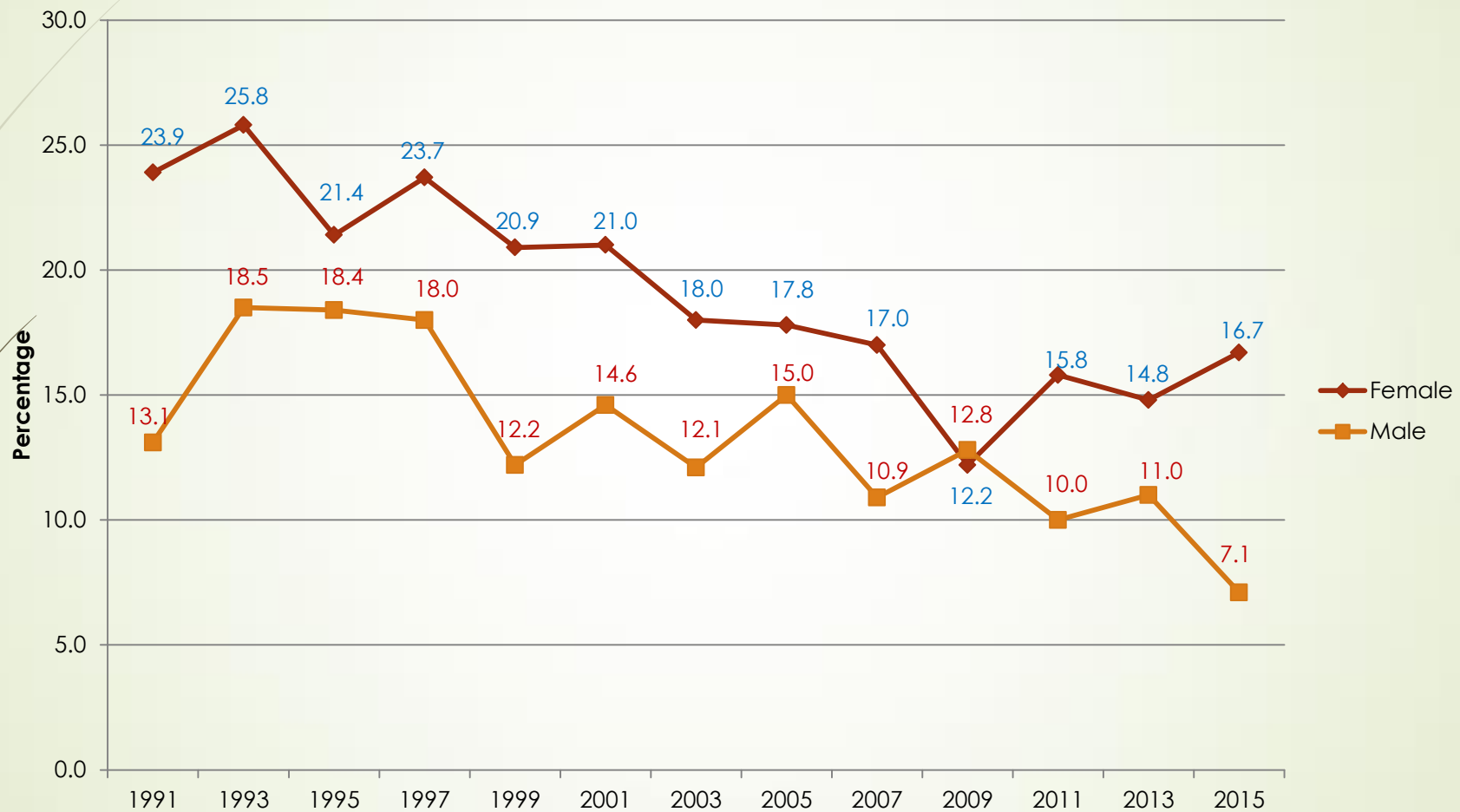


# Trend in Seriously considered attempting suicide Among 9-12 graders, US vs SD



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.


# Trend in *Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide* Among SD 9-12 graders, 1991-2015 by Gender



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). 1991-2015 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at <http://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/>.



# Enhancing Support Role and Integration of SEOW efforts for DSS Behavioral Health

- ▶ Develop Data Dashboards relevant to Key Behavioral Health Indicators
  - ▶ Provide analytical support to foster data driven decisions
- 



# Discussion



Thank You!

Contact Information

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