South Dakota

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^3\) for unemployment
- Between non-metropolitan\(^2\) and metropolitan\(^3\) areas for uninsured
- Between those with a high school education\(^2\) and some college education\(^3\) for cancer

High Disparities

- Between American Indian/Alaska Native\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for child poverty
- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for high health status
- Between Black\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for dedicated health care provider

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.5% to 7.3%
- **Premature Death** in the American Indian/Alaska Native population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 18,149 to 22,598 years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000
- **Poverty** in non-metropolitan areas between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.6% to 13.0%
- **Cancer** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 5.4% to 7.9%
- **Smoking** in college graduates between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 9.8% to 7.1%
- **Flu Vaccination** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 to 2017-2019 from 45.5% to 38.4%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In South Dakota, income inequality has decreased since 2011. South Dakota’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.