
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

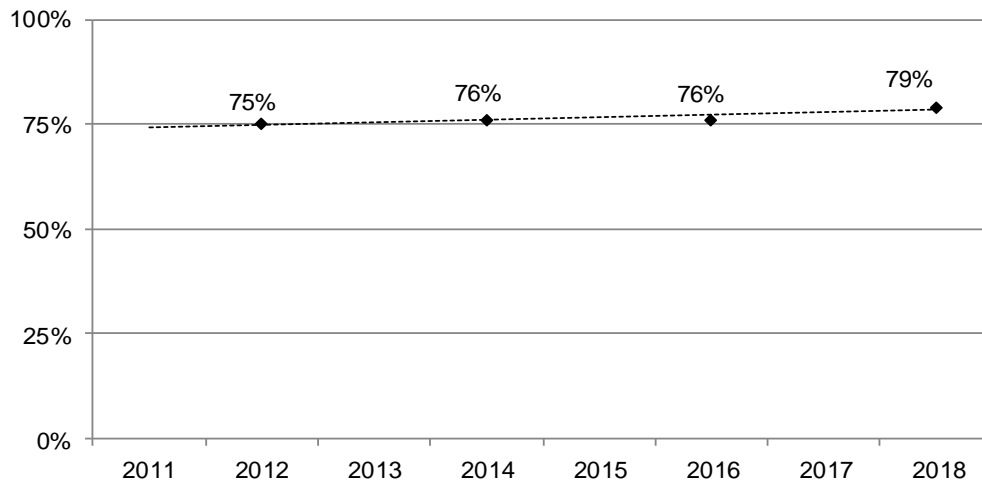
MAMMOGRAM

Definition: Female South Dakotans, ages 40 -74, who have had a mammogram in the past two years.

Prevalence of Mammogram

- South Dakota 79%
- There is no nationwide median for mammograms

Figure 31
Percent of Female South Dakotans, Ages 40-74, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018

Table 26
Female South Dakotans, Ages 40-74, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two
Years, 2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	-	-	-
	Female	77%	75.0%	78.7%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	67%	62.8%	71.6%
	50-59	79%	75.5%	81.4%
	60-69	82%	79.3%	84.9%
	70-79	80%	75.4%	84.7%
	80+	-	-	-
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	78%	75.9%	79.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	74%	67.2%	80.0%
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	68%	63.6%	71.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	79%	75.5%	81.5%
	\$75,000+	84%	81.1%	87.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	68%	57.1%	76.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	75%	71.3%	79.1%
	Some Post-High School	78%	74.5%	80.4%
	College Graduate	79%	76.6%	82.0%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	76%	73.3%	78.7%
	Self-employed	77%	70.9%	81.8%
	Unemployed	62%	48.8%	73.9%
	Homemaker	75%	67.5%	82.0%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	83%	79.9%	86.3%
	Unable to Work	69%	61.1%	75.8%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	80%	78.2%	82.2%
	Divorced/Separated	67%	62.0%	72.3%
	Widowed	71%	62.4%	78.0%
	Never Married	69%	60.1%	75.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	79%	77.2%	80.9%
	Rent Home	65%	58.6%	70.7%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	63%	55.9%	70.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	59%	45.9%	71.7%
Phone Status	Landline	78%	75.0%	80.3%
	Cell Phone	76%	73.7%	78.6%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	63%	56.3%	68.7%
County	Minnehaha	78%	73.2%	82.1%
	Pennington	72%	66.9%	76.3%
	Lincoln	77%	68.3%	84.2%
	Brown	87%	82.5%	90.6%
	Brookings	78%	72.2%	82.9%
	Codington	81%	74.3%	85.5%
	Meade	66%	56.9%	73.6%
	Lawrence	77%	72.2%	81.8%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2014-2018

Demographics

Age	Mammogram screening generally increases as age increases and peaks in the 60s. This includes a significant increase as the 50s are reached.
Race/Ethnicity	The prevalence of mammogram screening does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
Household Income	Mammogram screening increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
Education	Mammogram screening increases as education levels increase.
Employment	Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of mammogram screening, while those who are employed for wages, unemployed or unable to work show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of mammogram screening than all other marital status groups.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of mammogram screening than those who rent their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of mammogram screening does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	There seems to be no difference in mammogram screening regarding phone status.
County	Brown and Codington counties exhibit a very high prevalence of mammogram screening, while Minnehaha, Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties all show a very low prevalence.

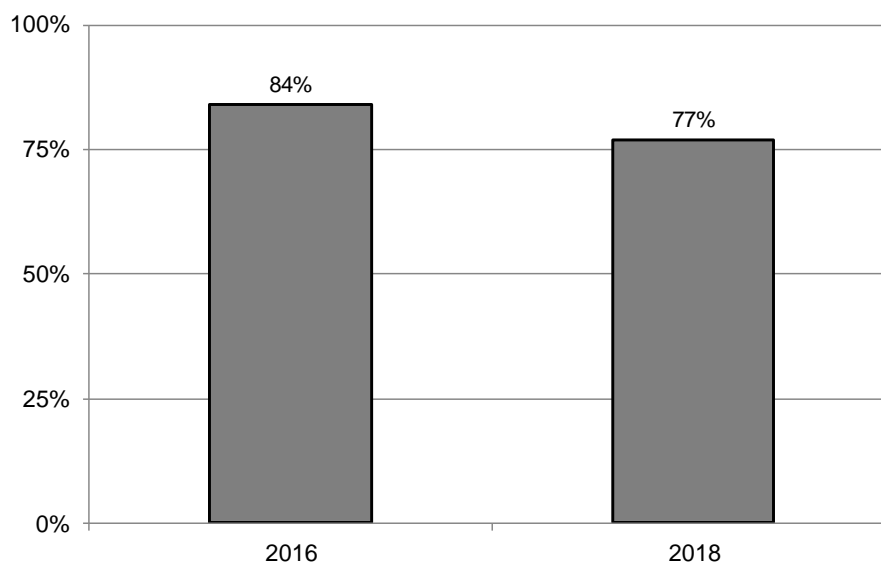
CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Definition: Female South Dakotans, ages 21 to 65 years old, who have met cervical cancer screening United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommendations.

Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening

- South Dakota 77%
- *There is no nationwide median for cervical cancer screening recommendations*

Figure 32
Percent of Female South Dakotans, Ages 21-65, Who Met Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations, 2016-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2018

Table 27
Female South Dakotans, Ages 21-65, Who Met Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations, 2016-2018

		2016-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	-	-	-
	Female	80%	77.2%	83.0%
Age	18-29	68%	59.6%	75.3%
	30-39	86%	79.9%	90.3%
	40-49	85%	77.9%	89.8%
	50-59	83%	78.9%	87.1%
	60-69	82%	75.5%	86.5%
	70-79	-	-	-
	80+	-	-	-
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	82%	79.2%	84.9%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	84%	76.5%	88.8%
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	69%	61.2%	75.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	86%	80.6%	89.7%
	\$75,000+	90%	85.9%	92.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	64%	46.3%	79.1%
	High School, G.E.D.	70%	63.0%	76.9%
	Some Post-High School	81%	75.2%	85.1%
	College Graduate	89%	85.8%	91.5%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	82%	78.3%	85.4%
	Self-employed	86%	76.8%	92.0%
	Unemployed	75%	52.5%	88.7%
	Homemaker	86%	78.2%	91.0%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	78%	66.5%	86.5%
	Unable to Work	69%	55.8%	79.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	85%	81.3%	87.6%
	Divorced/Separated	77%	67.5%	84.5%
	Widowed	71%	45.9%	87.2%
	Never Married	70%	61.7%	77.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	85%	81.9%	87.5%
	Rent Home	70%	62.6%	76.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	87%	82.9%	90.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	65%	56.2%	73.2%
Phone Status	Landline	79%	73.8%	83.7%
	Cell Phone	81%	76.9%	83.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	78%	73.8%	82.4%
County	Minnehaha	79%	71.6%	84.9%
	Pennington	82%	74.2%	87.5%
	Lincoln	83%	65.5%	93.1%
	Brown	88%	76.9%	94.7%
	Brookings	58%	37.8%	75.8%
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	86%	66.7%	94.7%
	Lawrence	77%	65.4%	85.3%

Note: *Results based on small sample sizes have been suppressed.

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2018

Demographics

Age	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening peaks in the 30s. After that, the prevalence decreases as age increases.
Race/Ethnicity	There seems to be no racial/ethnic difference regarding cervical cancer screening.
Household Income	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening increases as household income increases. This includes a significant increase as the \$35,000-\$74,999 income group is reached.
Education	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening increases as education levels increase. This includes a significant increase as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening does not seem to differ by employment status.
Marital Status	Those who are married exhibit a very high prevalence of cervical cancer screening, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of cervical cancer screening than those who rent their home.
Children Status	Those who have children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of cervical cancer screening than those who do not have children.
Phone Status	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening does not seem to differ by phone status.
County	Brown county exhibits a very high prevalence of cervical cancer screening, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.