

Cancer

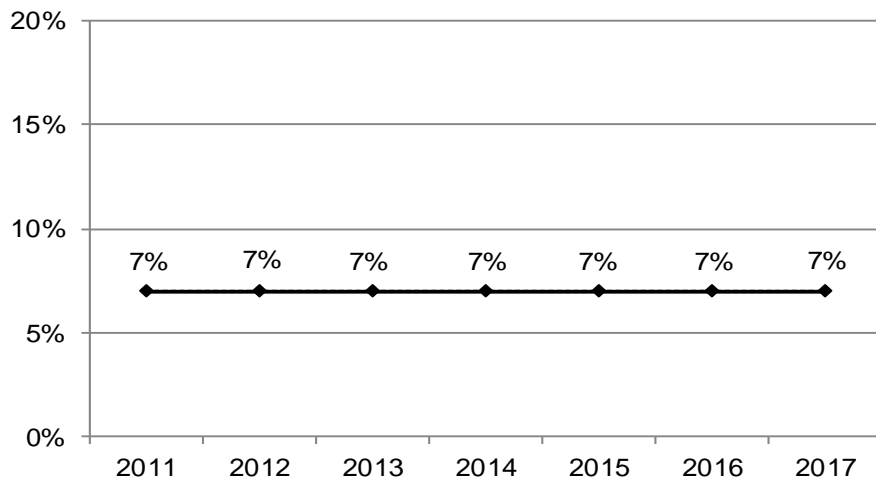
CANCER

Definition: South Dakotans who reported they had ever been diagnosed with cancer (excluding skin cancer).

Prevalence of Cancer

- South Dakota 7%
- Nationwide median 7%

Figure 38
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer), 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 35
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer), 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.2%	6.3%
	Female	8%	7.6%	8.9%
Age	18-29	1%	0.7%	2.0%
	30-39	2%	1.5%	2.9%
	40-49	3%	2.6%	4.4%
	50-59	7%	5.9%	8.0%
	60-69	12%	10.7%	13.1%
	70-79	19%	17.5%	21.1%
	80+	21%	18.2%	23.6%
Race	White	7%	7.1%	8.0%
	American Indian	4%	3.3%	5.5%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2%	0.9%	6.8%
	Non-Hispanic	7%	6.7%	7.6%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	7.2%	9.0%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	5.9%	7.4%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.1%	6.6%

Table 35 (continued)
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer),
2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.2%	9.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.8%	8.3%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.1%	7.6%
	College Graduate	6%	5.7%	6.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.6%	4.5%
	Self-employed	4%	3.5%	5.4%
	Unemployed	6%	4.0%	8.9%
	Homemaker	7%	5.4%	9.5%
	Student	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%
	Retired	18%	16.5%	19.2%
	Unable to Work	14%	11.2%	16.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	6.8%	8.0%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	6.9%	9.5%
	Widowed	16%	14.7%	18.5%
	Never Married	2%	1.8%	3.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	8%	7.6%	8.6%
	Rent Home	5%	3.9%	5.4%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.5%	2.8%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.1%	2.1%
Phone Status	Landline	10%	9.2%	10.7%
	Cell Phone	5%	4.8%	5.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.3%	2.6%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.1%	3.7%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.6%	7.8%
	Pennington	7%	6.0%	8.2%
	Lincoln	8%	6.2%	9.9%
	Brown	7%	5.3%	8.2%
	Brookings	4%	3.2%	5.2%
	Codington	8%	6.4%	10.2%
	Meade	7%	5.2%	8.4%
	Lawrence	7%	6.0%	8.5%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

- Gender** Females exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than males.
- Age** The prevalence of cancer increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
- Race** Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than American Indians.
- Ethnicity** The prevalence of cancer does not seem to differ based on ethnicity.
- Household Income** The prevalence of cancer decreases as household income increases.
- Education** The prevalence of cancer decreases as education levels increase.
- Employment** Those who are retired or unable to work demonstrate a very high prevalence of cancer, while those who are students show a very low prevalence.

Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of cancer, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.
Home Ownership	Those who own their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than those who rent their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of cancer among adults does not seem to differ based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of cancer does not seem to differ based on pregnancy status.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Lincoln, Brown, Codington, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of cancer, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Table 36, below, shows that in 2016-2017, most respondents diagnosed with cancer have had just one type of cancer while 15 percent have had two or more types of cancer. Two percent of respondents have had three or more types of cancer.

Year	One Type of Cancer	Two Types of Cancer	Three or More Types of Cancer
2016-2017	83%	15%	2%
2015-2016	84%	14%	2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2017

Table 37, below, shows the type of cancer that respondents had. The most common type of cancer for respondents in 2016-2017 was skin cancer other than melanoma at 27 percent followed by melanoma at 14 percent.

Cancer Type	2015-2016	2016-2017
Skin cancer other than melanoma	30%	27%
Melanoma	16%	14%
Breast	14%	13%
Prostate	9%	11%
Cervical	5%	4%
Bladder	2%	4%
Colon (intestine)	4%	3%
Renal (kidney)	3%	2%
Thyroid	2%	2%
Endometrial	2%	2%
Ovarian	2%	2%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2%	1%
Lung	2%	1%
Other	7%	12%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2017

Table 38, below, shows the percent of respondents with cancer and if they were currently seeking cancer treatments. Most respondents, 73 percent, stated they have completed cancer treatments, while 11 percent of respondents answered they were currently receiving cancer treatments. One percent said that they had refused cancer treatments.

Current Treatment for Cancer	%
Yes	11%
No, I've completed treatment	73%
No, I haven't started treatment	1%
No, I've refused treatment	1%
Treatment was not needed	15%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

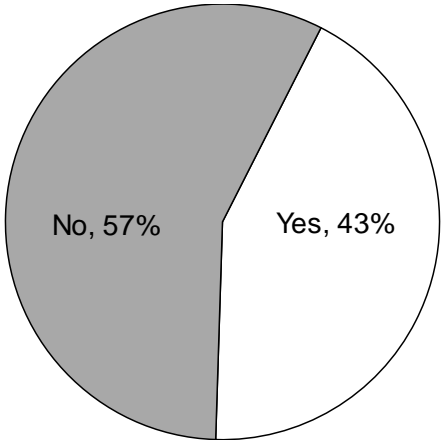
Table 39, below, shows the type of doctor that provides the majority of health care to respondents with cancer. Most respondents, 53 percent, stated they see a family practitioner for their health care. Twenty-eight percent of respondents stated they see a general practitioner, internist for the majority of their health care.

Physicians' Specialty	%
Family Practitioner	53%
General Practitioner, Internist	28%
Medical Oncologist	3%
Urologist	2%
Gynecologic Oncologist	2%
General Surgeon	2%
Other	11%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

Figure 39, below, shows that of the respondents who said they had cancer, 43 percent received a written summary given to them by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional of all the cancer treatments they received.

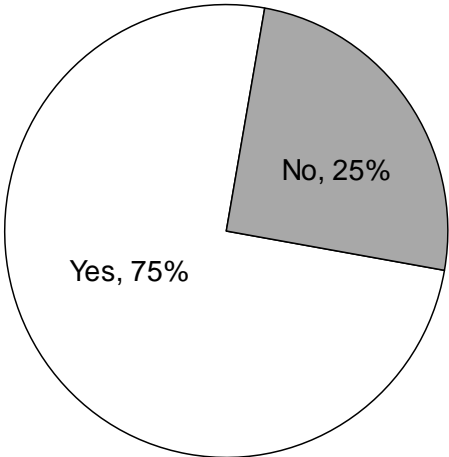
Figure 39
South Dakotans Who Received a Written Summary of All Cancer Treatments, 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

Figure 40, below, shows that of the respondents who said they had cancer, 75 percent received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about where they should return or who they should see for routine cancer check-ups after completing cancer treatments.

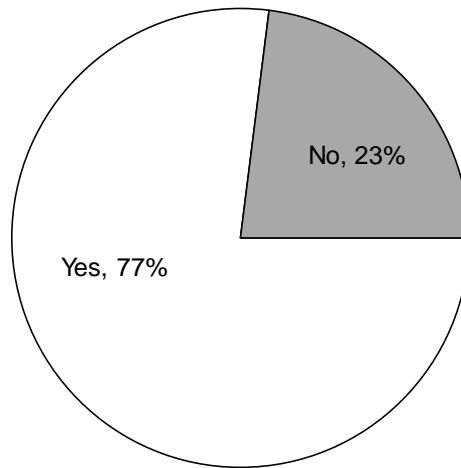
Figure 40
South Dakotans Who Received Instructions for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

Figure 41, below, shows that of the respondents who received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about routine cancer check-ups after their treatments, 77 percent said that these instructions were written down or printed on paper for them.

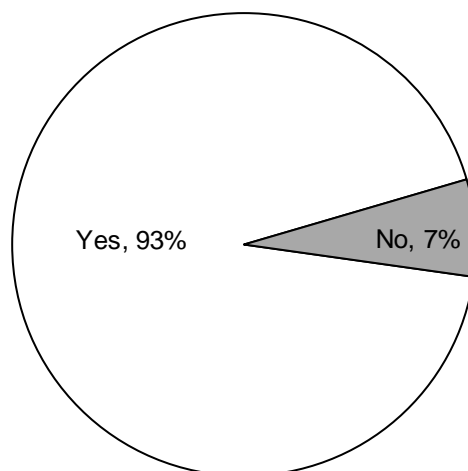
Figure 41
South Dakotans Who Received Written Instructions on Paper for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

Figure 42, below, shows that of the respondent's most recent cancer diagnosis, 93 percent said that they had health insurance that paid for all or part of their cancer treatments. This question included those on Medicare, Medicaid, and other types of state health programs.

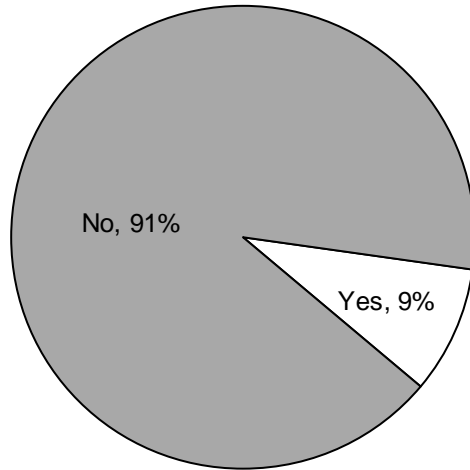
Figure 42
South Dakotans Whose Health Insurance Paid for Some or All of Cancer Treatments, 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

Figure 43, below, shows that of the respondents ever diagnosed with cancer, 91 percent stated they had never been denied health insurance or life insurance coverage because of their cancer.

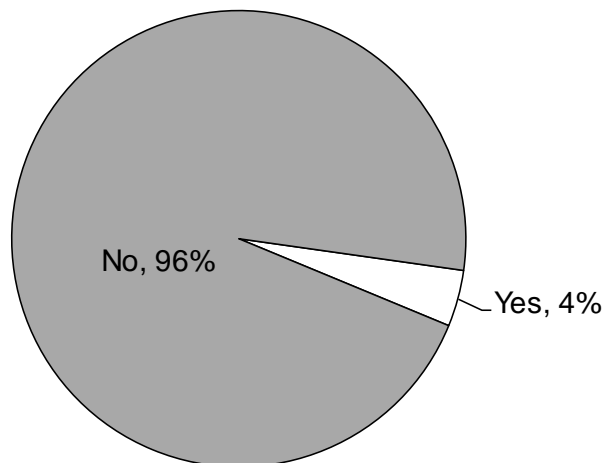
Figure 43
South Dakotans Denied Health Insurance or Life Insurance Due to Cancer Diagnosis, 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

Figure 44, below, shows that of the respondents ever diagnosed with cancer, four percent stated they had participated in a clinical trial as part of their cancer treatment.

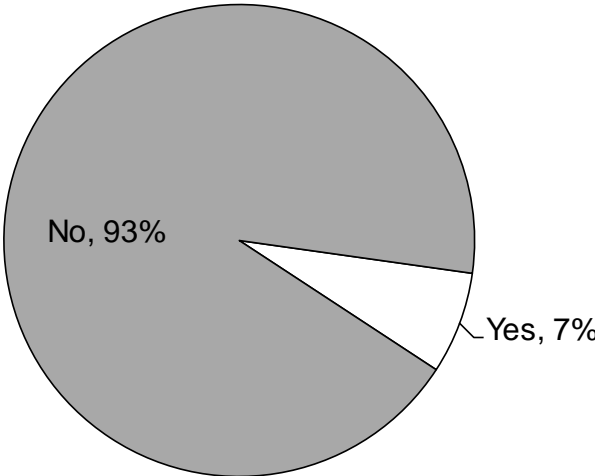
Figure 44
South Dakotans Who Participated in a Clinical Trial as Part of Their Cancer Treatment, 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

Figure 45, below, shows that of the respondents ever diagnosed with cancer, seven percent stated they currently have physical pain caused by their cancer or cancer treatments.

Figure 45
South Dakotans Who Have Physical Pain Caused by Cancer or Cancer Treatments, 2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017

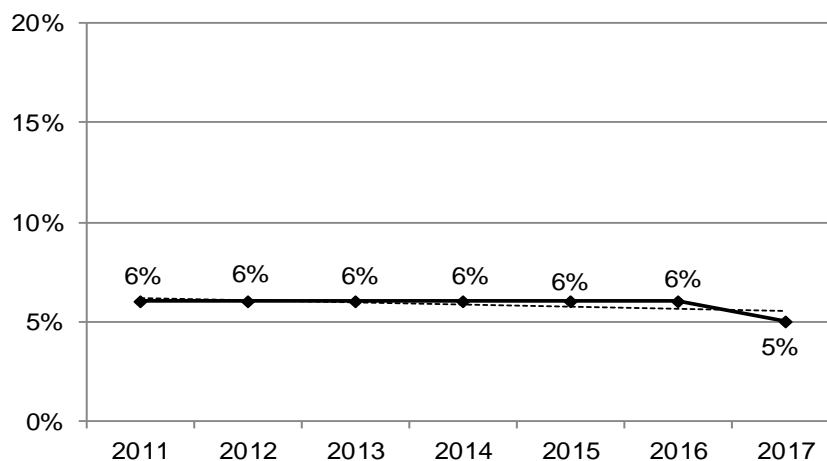
SKIN CANCER

Definition: South Dakotans who reported they have ever been diagnosed with skin cancer.

Prevalence of Skin Cancer

- South Dakota 5%
- Nationwide median 6%

Figure 46
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2011-2017



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2017

Table 40
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.5%	6.6%
	Female	6%	5.6%	6.6%
Age	18-29	1%	0.3%	1.2%
	30-39	1%	0.7%	1.7%
	40-49	3%	2.0%	3.4%
	50-59	6%	5.4%	7.4%
	60-69	9%	8.3%	10.4%
	70-79	17%	15.8%	19.3%
	80+	22%	19.4%	24.4%
Race	White	7%	6.5%	7.3%
	American Indian	1%	0.6%	1.9%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2%	0.4%	6.4%
	Non-Hispanic	6%	5.8%	6.5%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	6%	5.0%	6.3%
	\$25,000-\$74,999	6%	5.6%	7.0%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.6%	7.1%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.4%	8.6%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.4%	6.7%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.0%	6.2%
	College Graduate	6%	5.7%	6.9%

Table 40 (continued)
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2013-2017

		2013-2017	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.2%	4.1%
	Self-employed	6%	5.4%	7.6%
	Unemployed	3%	1.8%	5.9%
	Homemaker	6%	4.5%	7.8%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%
	Retired	15%	14.3%	16.6%
	Unable to Work	5%	3.9%	7.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	6.2%	7.2%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	5.0%	7.1%
	Widowed	15%	12.8%	16.6%
	Never Married	2%	1.3%	2.3%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	7%	7.0%	7.9%
	Rent Home	3%	2.4%	3.5%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.7%	1.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.8%	1.9%
Phone Status	Landline	9%	8.5%	9.8%
	Cell Phone	4%	3.8%	4.7%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	1.0%	1.9%
County	Minnehaha	5%	3.9%	5.5%
	Pennington	9%	8.0%	10.5%
	Lincoln	6%	4.5%	7.3%
	Brown	6%	4.8%	7.7%
	Brookings	4%	3.0%	5.2%
	Codington	5%	3.4%	6.2%
	Meade	9%	6.9%	10.4%
	Lawrence	9%	8.0%	10.9%

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2013-2017

Demographics

- Gender** There is no significant gender difference in the prevalence of skin cancer.
- Age** The prevalence of skin cancer increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 40s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
- Race** Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than American Indians.
- Ethnicity** The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to change based on ethnicity.
- Household Income** The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to change as household income changes.
- Education** The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to change as education levels change.
- Employment** Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of skin cancer, while those who are a student show a very low prevalence.
- Marital Status** Those who are widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of skin cancer, while those who have never been married show a very low prevalence.

Home Ownership	Those who own their home demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than those who rent their home.
Children Status	The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of skin cancer, while Minnehaha, Lincoln, Brown, Brookings, and Codington counties show a very low prevalence.