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# Prostate Cancer

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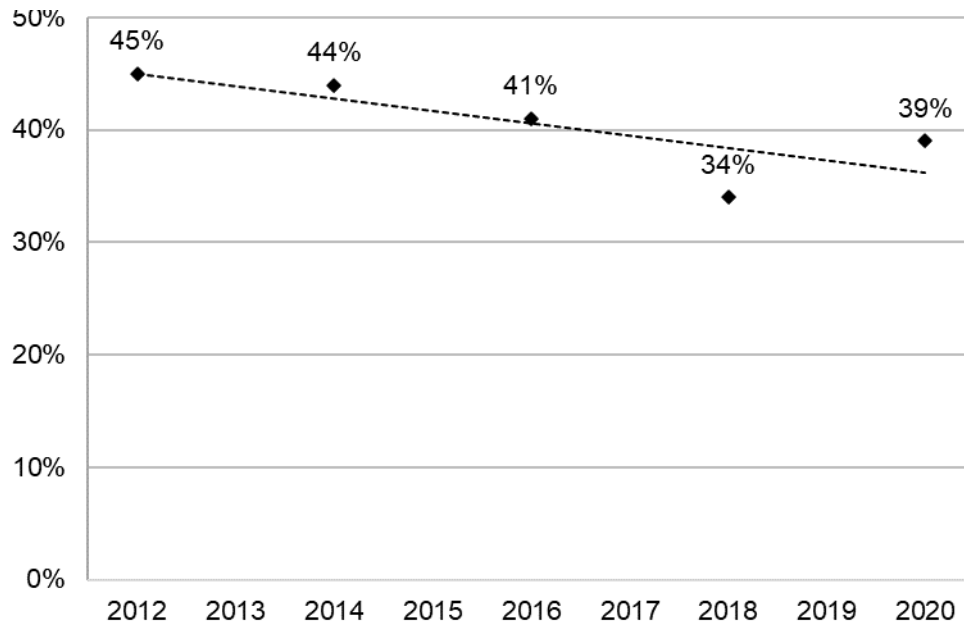
## PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) TEST

*Definition: Males, ages 40 and older, who have had a PSA test within the past two years.*

### Prevalence of PSA Test

- South Dakota 39%
- Nationwide median 32%

**Figure 26**  
**Percentage of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two Years, 2012-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

**Table 25**  
**Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a PSA Test Within the Past Two**  
**Years, 2016-2020**

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
<b>Gender</b>	Male	38%	35.7%	40.3%
	Female	-	-	-
<b>Age</b>	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	9%	6.0%	12.1%
	50-59	31%	27.0%	35.5%
	60-69	52%	47.6%	56.2%
	70-79	64%	58.6%	68.7%
	80+	50%	41.0%	59.4%
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	White, Non-Hispanic	40%	37.7%	42.4%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	26%	17.0%	36.7%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
	Hispanic	*	*	*
<b>Household Income</b>	Less than \$35,000	36%	31.0%	40.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	40%	36.2%	44.5%
	\$75,000+	37%	33.3%	40.7%
<b>Education</b>	Less than High School, G.E.D.	28%	19.9%	38.2%
	High School, G.E.D.	36%	31.8%	39.8%
	Some Post-High School	37%	33.0%	40.9%
	College Graduate	47%	43.3%	50.7%
<b>Employment Status</b>	Employed for Wages	27%	23.6%	29.9%
	Self-employed	36%	30.9%	40.8%
	Unemployed	24%	13.9%	39.2%
	Homemaker	*	*	*
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	58%	54.0%	62.2%
	Unable to Work	42%	31.0%	53.3%
<b>Marital Status</b>	Married/Unmarried Couple	42%	39.4%	44.9%
	Divorced/Separated	25%	20.7%	30.4%
	Widowed	43%	34.1%	52.6%
	Never Married	29%	22.0%	37.7%
<b>Home Ownership Status</b>	Own Home	40%	38.0%	42.9%
	Rent Home	26%	19.6%	32.7%
<b>Children Status</b>	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	3.6%	14.3%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	7%	2.5%	18.8%
<b>Phone Status</b>	Landline	45%	41.8%	48.9%
	Cell Phone	34%	31.5%	37.2%
<b>Pregnancy Status</b>	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	-	-	-
<b>County</b>	Minnehaha	35%	30.1%	41.0%
	Pennington	36%	31.1%	41.4%
	Lincoln	42%	27.9%	56.5%
	Brown	33%	27.7%	39.2%
	Brookings	32%	26.6%	37.4%
	Codington	38%	32.1%	43.9%
	Meade	31%	22.9%	39.5%
	Lawrence	42%	34.1%	49.8%

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

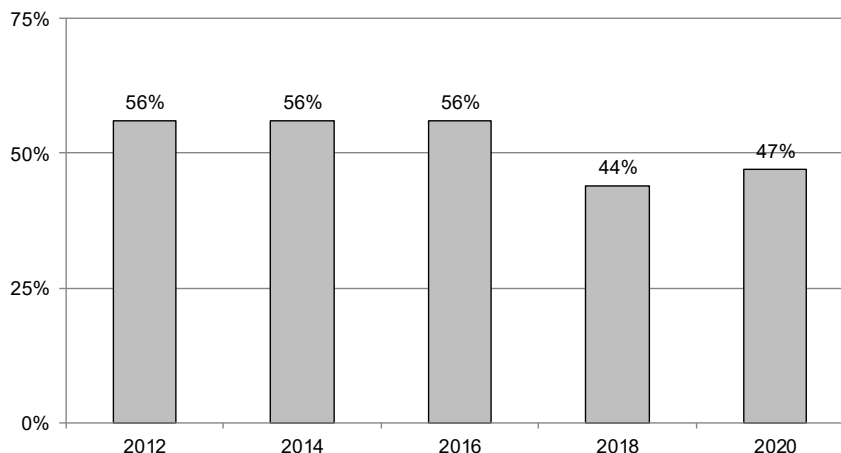
Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2016-2020

## **Demographics**

<b>Age</b>	PSA testing peaks in the 70s. This includes significant increases as the 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>	Whites exhibit a very high prevalence for PSA testing, while American Indians show a very low prevalence.
<b>Household Income</b>	The prevalence of PSA testing does not seem to change as household income changes.
<b>Education</b>	The prevalence of PSA testing increases as education levels increase. This includes a significant increase as the college graduate level is reached.
<b>Employment</b>	Those who are a retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of PSA testing, while those who are employed for wages or unemployed show a very low prevalence.
<b>Marital Status</b>	Those who are married or widowed exhibit a very high prevalence of PSA testing, while those who are divorced or have never been married show a very low prevalence.
<b>Home Ownership</b>	Those who own their home show a significantly higher prevalence of PSA testing than those who rent their home.
<b>Children Status</b>	The prevalence of adults getting a PSA test does not seem to be differ by the presence of children in the household.
<b>Phone Status</b>	Those who use primarily use a landline phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of PSA testing than those who use primarily use a cell phone.
<b>County</b>	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of PSA testing among the eight available counties.

Figure 27, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked with them about the advantages of the PSA test. In 2020, 47 percent said that they had been informed of the advantages.

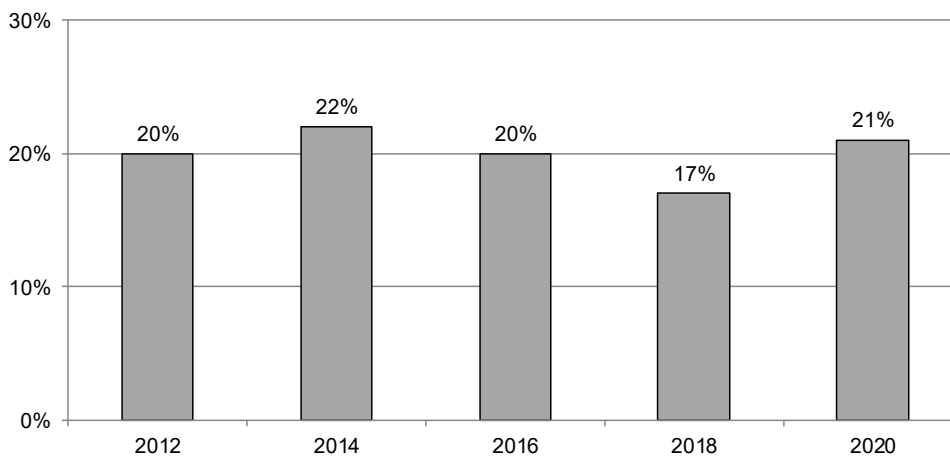
**Figure 27**  
**Percentage of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Stated That a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Talked With Them About the Advantages of the PSA Test, 2012-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 28, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional talked with them about the disadvantages of the PSA test. In 2020, 21 percent stated that a health professional talked with them about the disadvantages.

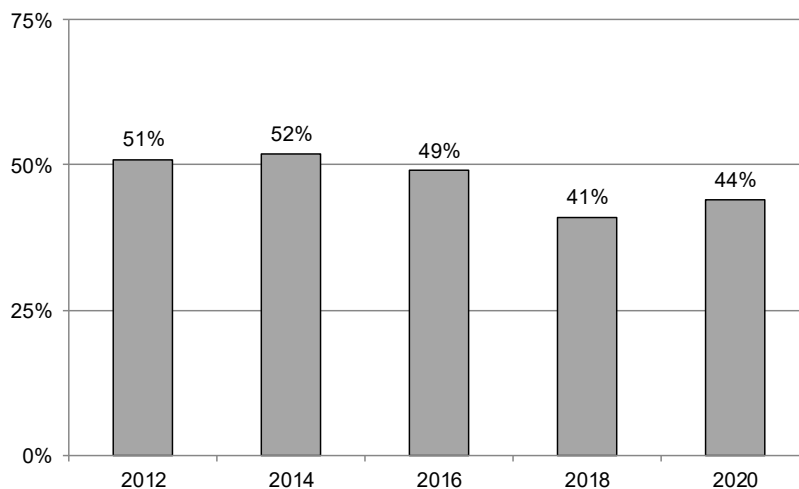
**Figure 28**  
**Percentage of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Stated That a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional Talked With Them About the Disadvantages of the PSA Test, 2012-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 29, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who stated that a doctor, nurse or other health professional ever recommended that they have a PSA test. Less than half of respondents in 2020 stated that they were recommended to have a PSA test.

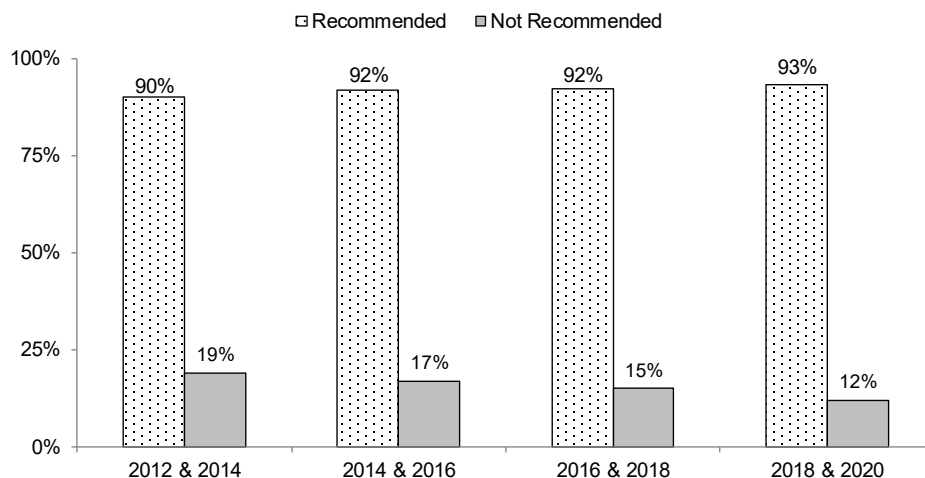
**Figure 29**  
**Percentage of Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Were Recommended by a Doctor, Nurse, or Other Health Professional to Have a PSA Test, 2012-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 30, below, shows the percent of male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, who had a PSA test when their health professional recommended it. Most respondents for all years stated that they had the PSA test that was recommended.

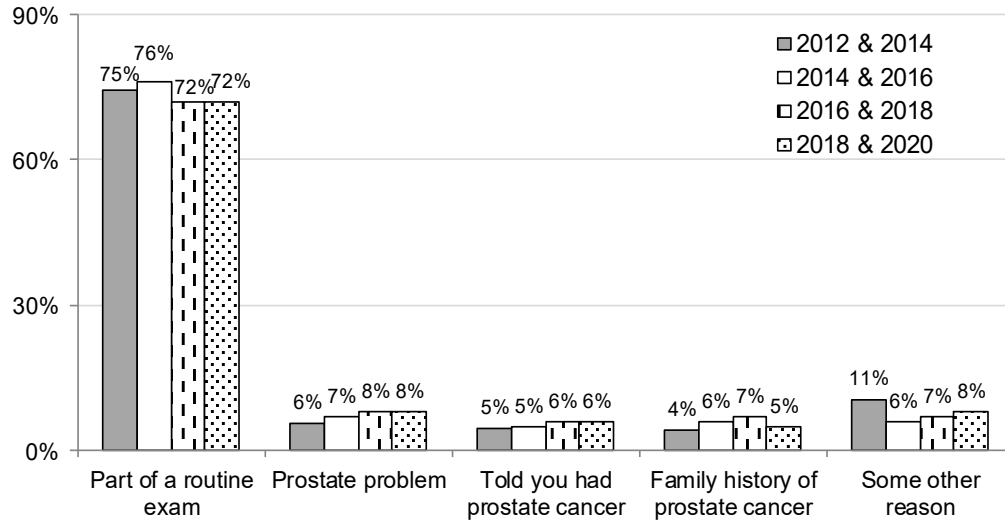
**Figure 30**  
**Male South Dakotans, Ages 40 and Older, Who Had a PSA Test When a Health Professional Recommended It, 2012-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020

Figure 31, below, shows the main reason male South Dakotans, ages 40 and older, gave for having their last PSA test. The majority of respondents for all years stated the main reason they had their last PSA test was because it was part of a routine exam.

**Figure 31**  
**Male South Dakotans', Ages 40 and Older, Main Reason for Last PSA Test, 2012-2020**



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2012-2020