
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

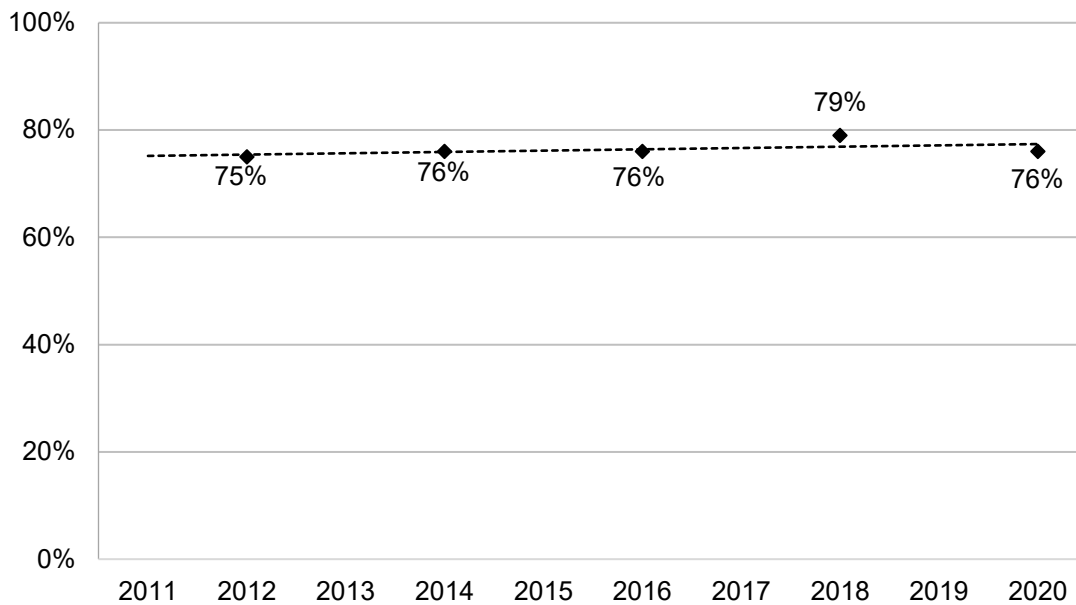
MAMMOGRAM

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

Prevalence of Mammogram

- South Dakota 76%
- There is no nationwide median for mammograms

Figure 14
Percentage of Female South Dakotans, Ages 40-74, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, 2012-2020



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

Table 15
Female South Dakotans, Ages 40-74, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two
Years, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	-	-	-
	Female	77%	74.9%	78.9%
Age	18-29	-	-	-
	30-39	-	-	-
	40-49	68%	62.5%	72.3%
	50-59	79%	76.2%	82.5%
	60-69	81%	77.9%	83.8%
	70-79	80%	75.0%	84.6%
Race/Ethnicity	80+	-	-	-
	White, Non-Hispanic	78%	76.1%	80.1%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	67%	59.6%	74.0%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Less than \$35,000	69%	64.6%	73.6%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	78%	75.0%	81.4%
Education	\$75,000+	84%	80.6%	86.8%
	Less than High School, G.E.D.	75%	64.0%	83.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	78%	73.2%	81.3%
	Some Post-High School	75%	71.9%	78.6%
Employment Status	College Graduate	79%	75.7%	81.7%
	Employed for Wages	76%	73.2%	79.1%
	Self-employed	77%	70.8%	82.5%
	Unemployed	62%	48.2%	73.4%
	Homemaker	74%	65.2%	81.3%
	Student	*	*	*
Marital Status	Retired	84%	80.3%	86.5%
	Unable to Work	65%	56.4%	73.1%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	81%	78.5%	82.7%
	Divorced/Separated	65%	59.0%	70.9%
Home Ownership Status	Widowed	73%	64.8%	80.3%
	Never Married	65%	55.3%	73.4%
Children Status	Own Home	79%	77.4%	81.4%
	Rent Home	63%	55.6%	68.9%
Phone Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	64%	55.8%	70.8%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	55%	38.6%	71.0%
Pregnancy Status	Landline	80%	77.1%	82.6%
	Cell Phone	75%	72.3%	77.7%
County	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	62%	55.0%	68.9%
	Minnehaha	78%	72.5%	82.3%
	Pennington	73%	67.7%	77.5%
	Lincoln	81%	65.0%	91.2%
	Brown	81%	75.7%	85.9%
	Brookings	82%	76.4%	86.2%
	Codington	84%	75.5%	90.5%
Meade	69%	58.3%	77.3%	
Lawrence	75%	67.2%	81.9%	

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

Age	Mammogram screening generally increases as age increases. This includes a significant increase as the 50s are reached.
Race/Ethnicity	Whites exhibit significantly higher prevalence mammogram screening than American Indians.
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 does not seem to change as education changes.
Employment	Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of mammogram screening, while those who are unemployed or unable to work show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married exhibit very high prevalence of mammogram screening, while those who are divorced or have never been married show a very low prevalence.
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	The prevalence of mammogram screening does not seem to differ based on phone status.
County	The prevalence of mammogram screening does not seem to differ among the eight available counties.

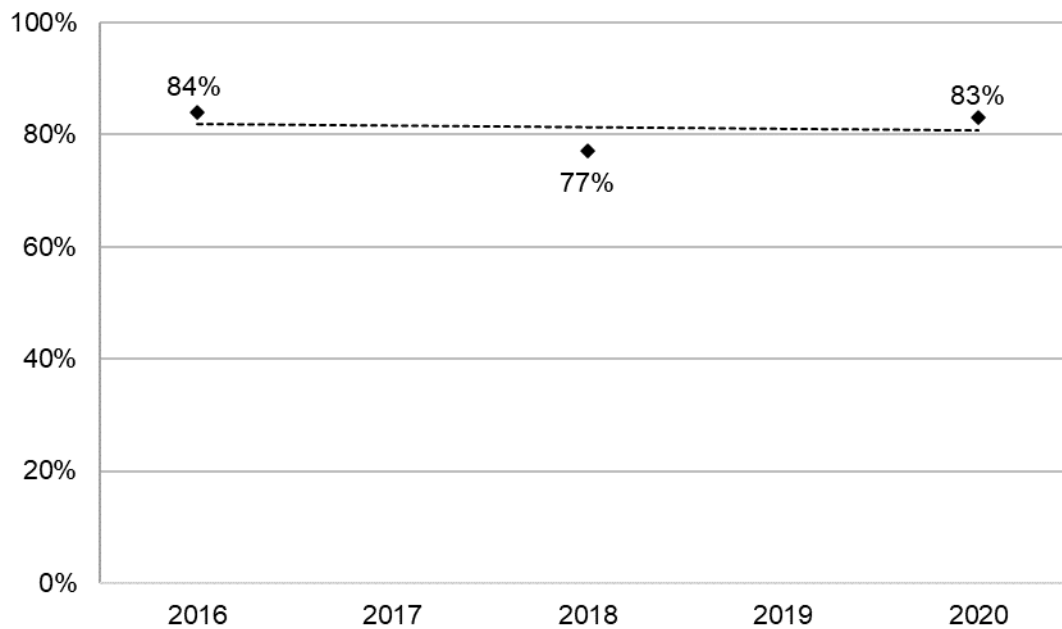
CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Definition: Female South Dakotans, ages 21 to 65 years old, who have met cervical cancer screening recommendations within the past three years.

Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening

- South Dakota 83%
- There is no nationwide median for cervical cancer screening recommendations

Figure 15
Percentage of Female South Dakotans, Ages 21-65, Who Met Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations Within the Past Three Years, 2016-2020



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

Table 16				
Female South Dakotans, Ages 21-65, Who Met Cervical Cancer Screening Recommendations Within the Past Three Years, 2016-2020				
		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	-	-	-
	Female	81%	78.9%	83.5%
Age	18-29	71%	64.4%	77.0%
	30-39	87%	82.0%	90.5%
	40-49	84%	78.9%	88.7%
	50-59	82%	78.0%	85.7%
	60-69	84%	79.2%	87.4%
	70-79	-	-	-
	80+	-	-	-
Race/ Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	82%	80.0%	84.7%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	85%	80.2%	89.5%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	*	*	*
	Hispanic	79%	60.4%	89.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	71%	65.1%	76.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	87%	83.1%	90.0%
	\$75,000+	90%	86.5%	92.3%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	70%	54.8%	81.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	73%	67.6%	78.7%
	Some Post-High School	80%	75.1%	83.3%
	College Graduate	90%	87.1%	91.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	83%	80.1%	85.8%
	Self-employed	85%	77.4%	90.4%
	Unemployed	68%	52.5%	80.1%
	Homemaker	86%	78.9%	90.4%
	Student	53%	37.7%	68.1%
	Retired	82%	73.0%	88.1%
	Unable to Work	69%	58.0%	78.3%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	86%	82.9%	87.9%
	Divorced/Separated	80%	72.3%	85.7%
	Widowed	75%	54.8%	88.0%
	Never Married	71%	64.1%	76.6%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	85%	83.0%	87.6%
	Rent Home	73%	66.6%	77.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	87%	83.7%	89.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	67%	59.4%	73.5%
Phone Status	Landline	81%	76.7%	84.2%
	Cell Phone	81%	78.5%	84.1%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	80%	76.0%	82.8%
County	Minnehaha	80%	73.9%	84.8%
	Pennington	80%	73.9%	85.5%
	Lincoln	83%	65.5%	93.1%
	Brown	85%	77.9%	90.3%
	Brookings	70%	55.4%	81.2%
	Codington	88%	80.8%	92.6%
	Meade	77%	60.6%	87.6%
	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, 2016-2020

Demographics

Age	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening does not seem to consistently change as age changes.
Race/Ethnicity	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
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	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, a homemaker, or retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of cervical cancer screening, while those who are a student or unable to work show a very low prevalence.
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	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening does not seem to differ among the eight available counties.