
Cancer

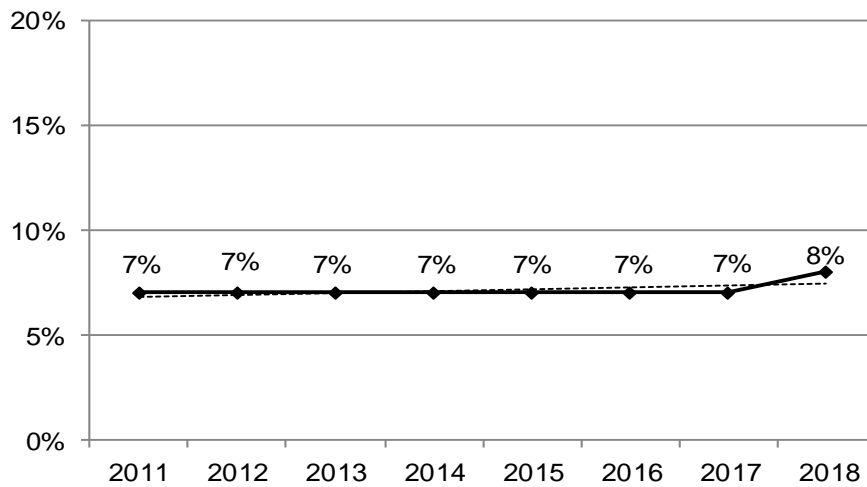
CANCER

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

Prevalence of Cancer

- South Dakota 8%
- Nationwide median 7%

Figure 38
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer), 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 34
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer),
2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.5%	6.7%
	Female	8%	7.8%	9.0%
Age	18-29	1%	0.5%	1.7%
	30-39	2%	1.7%	3.2%
	40-49	3%	2.5%	4.4%
	50-59	7%	5.6%	7.7%
	60-69	12%	11.3%	13.8%
	70-79	19%	17.7%	21.4%
	80+	23%	20.1%	25.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	8%	7.2%	8.1%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	5%	3.7%	6.7%
	Hispanic	3%	1.1%	6.7%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	7.5%	9.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	6.4%	8.0%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.2%	6.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.1%	10.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	7.0%	8.6%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.2%	7.7%
	College Graduate	7%	6.0%	7.3%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.6%	4.7%
	Self-employed	5%	3.7%	5.6%
	Unemployed	5%	3.0%	7.0%
	Homemaker	7%	5.2%	9.3%
	Student	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
	Retired	18%	17.1%	19.7%
	Unable to Work	16%	12.5%	19.1%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	7.2%	8.3%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	7.0%	9.7%
	Widowed	17%	15.0%	18.9%
	Never Married	2%	1.9%	3.2%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	8%	7.8%	8.9%
	Rent Home	5%	4.1%	5.7%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.6%	2.9%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.9%	2.0%
Phone Status	Landline	11%	10.1%	11.8%
	Cell Phone	5%	4.9%	5.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.3%	2.7%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.1%	3.7%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.9%	8.1%
	Pennington	7%	6.5%	8.4%
	Lincoln	7%	5.9%	9.0%
	Brown	7%	5.9%	8.3%
	Brookings	5%	3.7%	5.6%
	Codington	8%	6.5%	9.5%
	Meade	6%	5.0%	7.7%
	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, 2014-2018

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/Ethnicity	Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than American Indians and Hispanics.
Household Income	The prevalence of cancer decreases as household income increases.
Education	The prevalence of cancer does not seem to differ as education levels change.
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 who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than those who primarily use 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 35, below, shows that in 2017-2018, most respondents diagnosed with cancer have had just one type of cancer while 17 percent have had two or more types of cancer. Four 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
2017-2018	80%	17%	4%
2016-2017	83%	15%	2%
2015-2016	84%	14%	2%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2018

Table 36, below, shows the type of cancer that South Dakotans had. The most common type of cancer for South Dakotans in 2017-2018 was skin cancer other than melanoma at 23 percent followed by breast cancer at 14 percent.

Cancer Type	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Skin cancer other than melanoma	30%	27%	23%
Breast	14%	13%	14%
Melanoma	16%	14%	13%
Prostate	9%	11%	12%
Cervical	5%	4%	4%
Bladder	2%	4%	4%
Colon (intestine)	4%	3%	4%
Thyroid	2%	2%	3%
Renal (kidney)	3%	2%	2%
Endometrial	2%	2%	2%
Ovarian	2%	2%	2%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2%	1%	1%
Lung	2%	1%	1%
Other	7%	12%	16%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2018

Table 37, below, shows the percent of respondents with cancer and if they were currently seeking cancer treatments. Most respondents, 71 percent, stated they have completed cancer treatments, while 16 percent of respondents answered they were currently receiving cancer treatments. Two percent said that they had refused cancer treatments.

Current Treatment for Cancer	%
Yes	16%
No, I've completed treatment	71%
No, I've refused treatment	2%

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

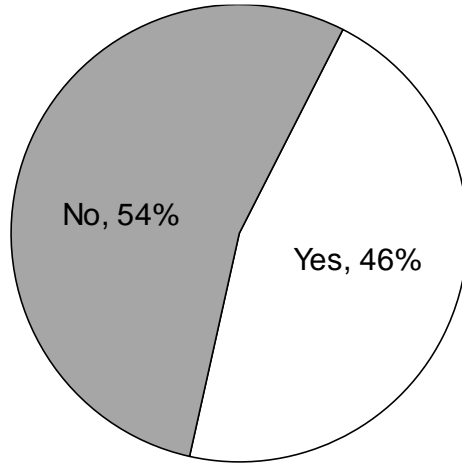
Table 38, below, shows the type of doctor that provides the majority of health care to South Dakotans with cancer. Most respondents, 51 percent, stated they see a family practitioner for their health care. Twenty-seven percent stated they see a general practitioner, internist for the majority of their health care.

Physicians' Specialty	%
Family Practitioner	51%
General Practitioner, Internist	27%
General Surgeon	3%
Medical Oncologist	3%
Gynecologic Oncologist	2%
Cancer Surgeon	2%
Other	13%

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

Figure 39, below, shows that of the respondents who said they had cancer, 46 percent received a written summary given to them by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional of all the cancer treatments they received.

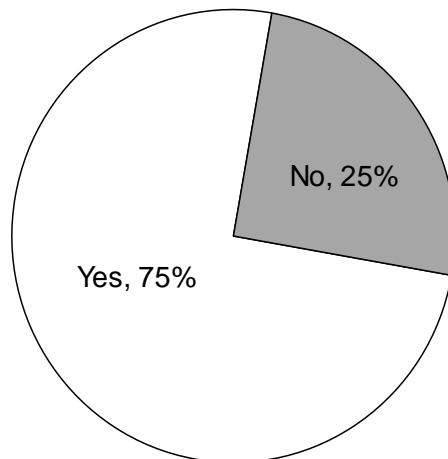
Figure 39
South Dakotans Who Received a Written Summary of All Cancer Treatments, 2016-2018



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

Figure 40, below, shows that of the South Dakotans 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.

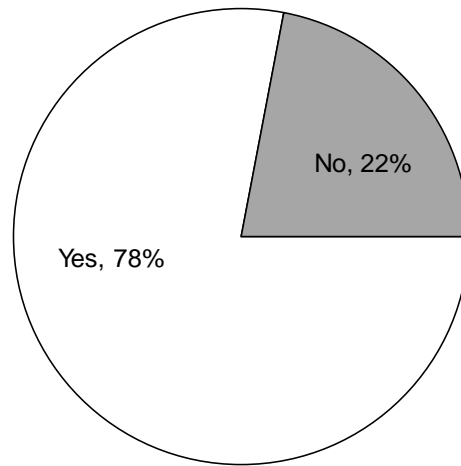
Figure 40
South Dakotans Who Received Instructions for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016-2018



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

Figure 41, below, shows that of the South Dakotans who received instructions from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional about routine cancer check-ups after their treatments, 78 percent said that these instructions were written down or printed on paper for them.

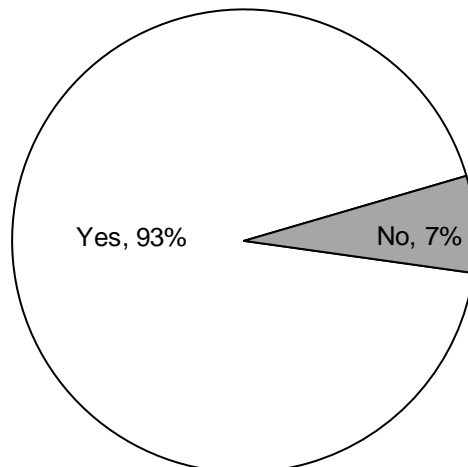
Figure 41
South Dakotans Who Received Written Instructions on Paper for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016-2018



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

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.

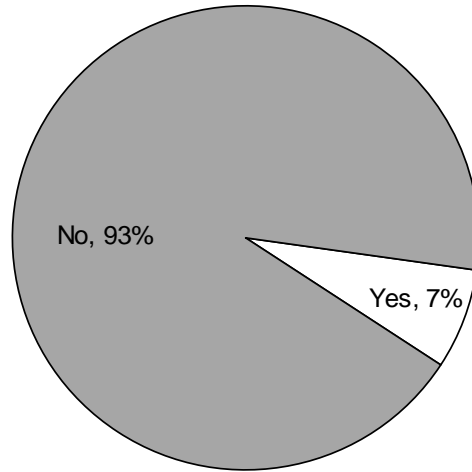
Figure 42
South Dakotans Whose Health Insurance Paid for Some or All of Cancer Treatments, 2016-2018



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

Figure 43, below, shows that of South Dakotans ever diagnosed with cancer, 93 percent stated they had never been denied health insurance or life insurance coverage because of their cancer.

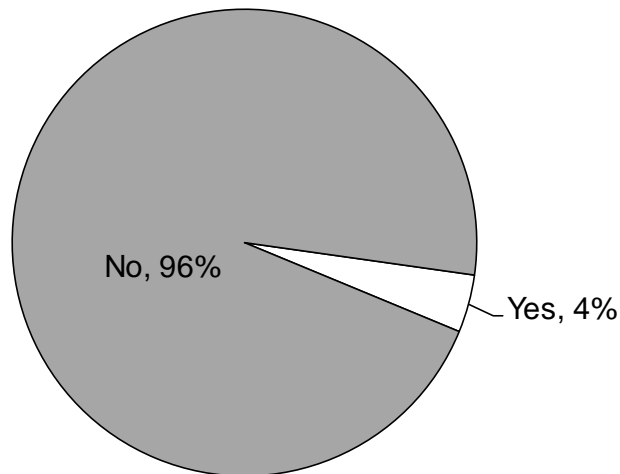
Figure 43
South Dakotans Denied Health Insurance or Life Insurance Due to Cancer Diagnosis, 2017-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2018

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

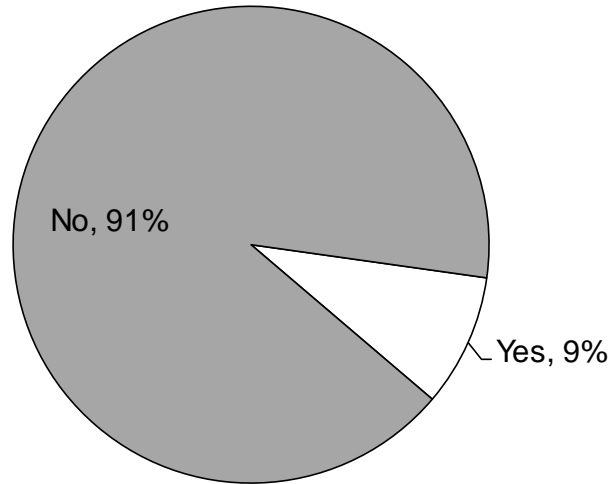
Figure 44
South Dakotans Who Participated in a Clinical Trial as Part of Their Cancer Treatment, 2016-2018



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

Figure 45, below, shows that of South Dakotans ever diagnosed with cancer, nine 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, 2017-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2017-2018

Table 39, below, shows the percent of South Dakotans that have pain caused by cancer or cancer treatments and whether the pain is currently under control. In 2016-2018, 42 percent of respondents indicated their pain was under control with medication or treatment, while seven percent of respondents indicated their pain was not under control with medication or treatment.

Table 39 South Dakotans Diagnosed With Cancer and if the Pain is Currently Under Control, 2016-2018	
Yes, with medication (or treatment)	42%
Yes, without medication (or treatment)	42%
No, with medication (or treatment)	7%
No, without medication (or treatment)	9%

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

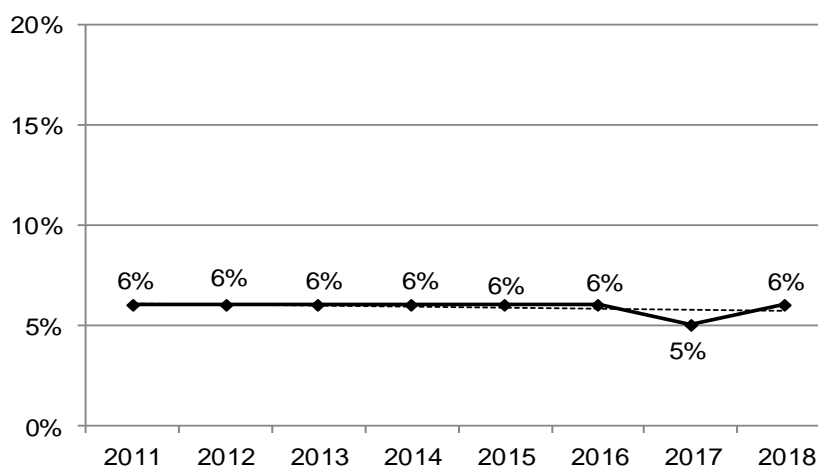
SKIN CANCER

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

Prevalence of Skin Cancer

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 6%

Figure 46
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2011-2018



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2018

Table 40
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.3%	6.4%
	Female	6%	5.8%	6.8%
Age	18-29	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%
	30-39	1%	0.7%	1.7%
	40-49	3%	2.2%	3.8%
	50-59	6%	5.0%	6.9%
	60-69	10%	8.6%	10.7%
	70-79	17%	15.7%	19.2%
	80+	22%	19.9%	24.9%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	7%	6.5%	7.3%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	1%	0.6%	1.8%
	Hispanic	2%	0.5%	5.9%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	5%	4.9%	6.1%
	\$25,000-\$74,999	6%	5.6%	7.0%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.3%	6.8%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	6%	4.5%	7.4%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.7%	7.0%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.0%	6.1%
	College Graduate	6%	5.9%	7.1%

Table 40 (continued)
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2014-2018

		2014-2018	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.1%	4.0%
	Self-employed	6%	5.3%	7.4%
	Unemployed	3%	1.5%	5.2%
	Homemaker	6%	4.2%	7.2%
	Student	0.3%	0.1%	0.9%
	Retired	16%	14.5%	16.8%
	Unable to Work	5%	4.0%	7.2%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	6.2%	7.2%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	4.9%	7.1%
	Widowed	16%	13.9%	17.9%
	Never Married	1%	1.1%	1.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	8%	7.1%	8.1%
	Rent Home	3%	2.1%	3.1%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.8%	1.6%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.6%	1.7%
Phone Status	Landline	9%	8.6%	10.0%
	Cell Phone	4%	4.0%	4.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.9%	2.0%
County	Minnehaha	5%	4.1%	5.7%
	Pennington	9%	8.0%	10.2%
	Lincoln	7%	5.2%	9.0%
	Brown	6%	4.9%	7.2%
	Brookings	4%	3.2%	5.0%
	Codington	5%	3.8%	6.0%
	Meade	8%	6.7%	9.9%
	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, 2014-2018

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/Ethnicity** Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than American Indians and Hispanics.
- 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 adult skin cancer does not seem to change based on the presence of children in the household.
Phone Status	Those who primarily use a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than those who primarily use a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to change based on pregnancy status.
County	Pennington, Lincoln, Meade, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of skin cancer, while Minnehaha, Brown, Brookings, and Codington counties show a very low prevalence.