

Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

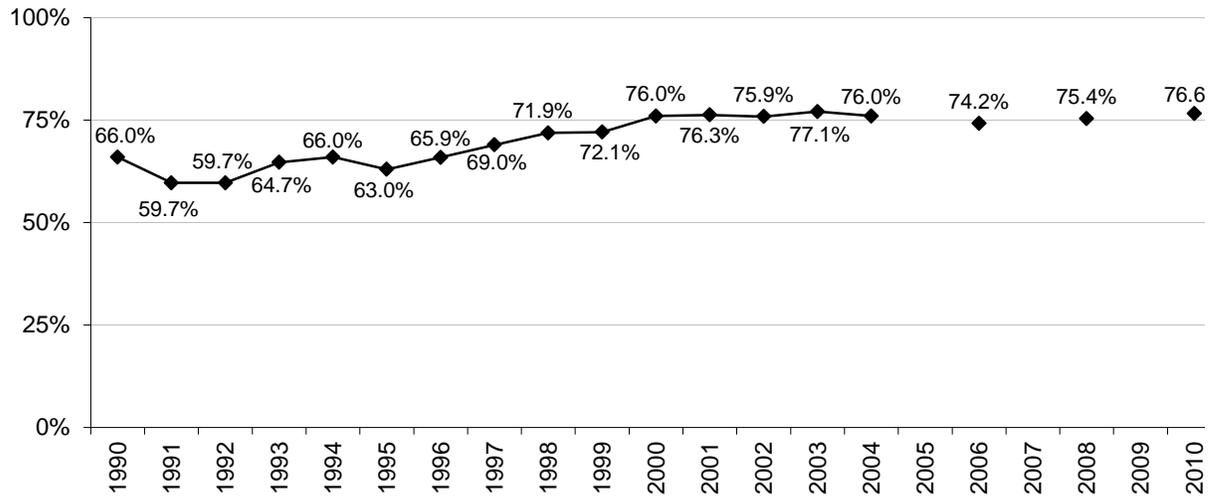
MAMMOGRAM

Definition: Female respondents, ages 40 and older, who have had a mammogram in the past two years.

Prevalence of Mammogram

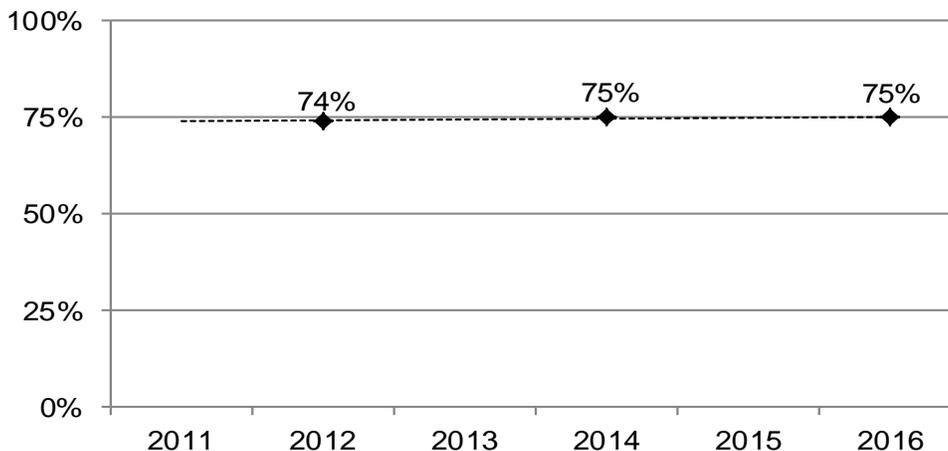
- South Dakota 75%
- There is no nationwide median for mammograms

Figure 39
Percent of Female Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, 1990-2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1990-2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010

Figure 40
Percent of Female Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two Years, 2012, 2014, and 2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data, therefore current data estimates cannot be compared to previous years.

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

Table 24
Female Respondents, Ages 40 and Older, Who Have Had a Mammogram in the Past Two
Years, 2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	-	-	-
	Female	74%	72.8%	76.0%
Age	18-29	0%	-	-
	30-39	0%	-	-
	40-49	65%	60.6%	68.5%
	50-59	78%	74.7%	80.5%
	60-69	81%	78.3%	84.2%
	70-79	79%	75.0%	81.9%
Race	80+	64%	58.3%	68.5%
	White	75%	73.2%	76.5%
Ethnicity	American Indian	70%	62.5%	76.4%
	Hispanic	*	*	*
Household Income	Non-Hispanic	74%	72.8%	76.1%
	Less than \$35,000	66%	62.8%	69.2%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	79%	76.3%	81.5%
Education	\$75,000+	84%	81.6%	87.0%
	Less than High School, G.E.D.	59%	51.9%	66.3%
	High School, G.E.D.	74%	71.0%	76.9%
	Some Post-High School	75%	72.6%	77.9%
Employment Status	College Graduate	79%	76.2%	81.3%
	Employed for Wages	76%	73.4%	78.1%
	Self-employed	79%	73.4%	82.9%
	Unemployed	57%	44.4%	68.8%
	Homemaker	70%	63.4%	75.8%
	Student	*	*	*
Marital Status	Retired	76%	72.8%	78.3%
	Unable to Work	64%	57.0%	71.2%
	Married/Unmarried Couple	78%	75.7%	79.6%
	Divorced/Separated	67%	62.8%	71.6%
Home Ownership Status	Widowed	69%	65.1%	73.1%
	Never Married	68%	61.2%	74.6%
	Own Home	77%	74.8%	78.3%
Children Status	Rent Home	65%	60.5%	69.2%
	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	60%	52.9%	66.2%
Phone Status	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	59%	48.1%	68.9%
	Landline	74%	72.3%	76.4%
Pregnancy Status	Cell Phone	74%	71.9%	76.9%
	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
County	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	60%	53.9%	65.2%
	Minnehaha	78%	74.0%	81.5%
	Pennington	70%	65.3%	73.6%
	Lincoln	73%	65.6%	79.6%
	Brown	86%	80.4%	89.7%
	Brookings	74%	66.2%	80.3%
	Codington	74%	67.3%	80.4%
	Meade	67%	59.6%	74.2%
Lawrence	75%	70.4%	79.2%	

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

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

Demographics

Age	Mammogram screening increases as age increases and peaks in the 60s. After that the mammogram frequency decreases as age increases.
Race	There seems to be no racial difference with regard to mammogram screening.
Household Income	Mammogram screening increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	Mammogram screening increases as education levels increase. This includes a significant increase as the high school graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages or self-employed 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 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	There seems to be no difference in mammogram screening with regard to children in the household.
Phone Status	There seems to be no difference in mammogram screening with regard to phone status.
County	Minnehaha and Brown counties exhibit a very high prevalence of mammogram screening, while Pennington, Lincoln, Brookings, Meade, and Lawrence counties all show a very low prevalence.

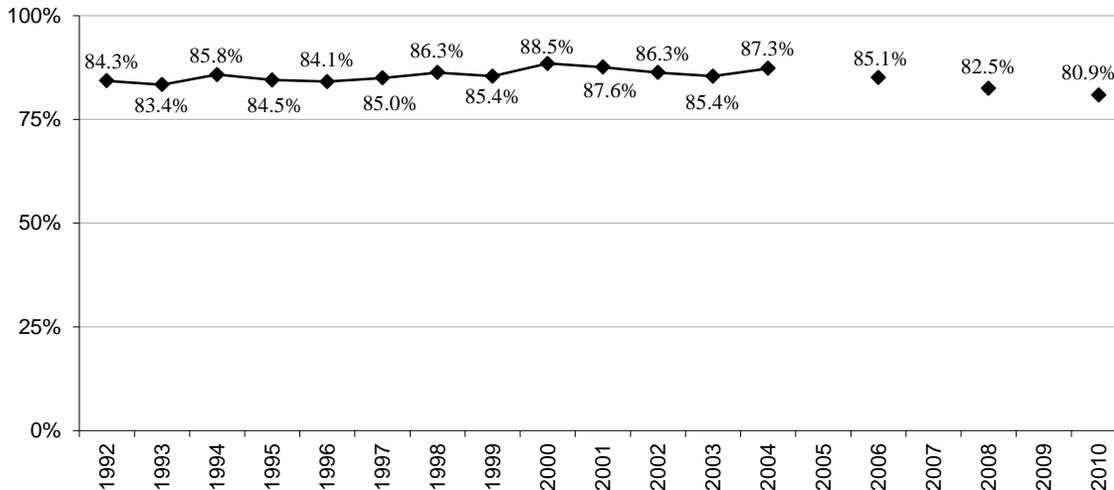
CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

Definition: Female respondents, ages 18 and older, who have received a Pap test within the past three years.

Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening

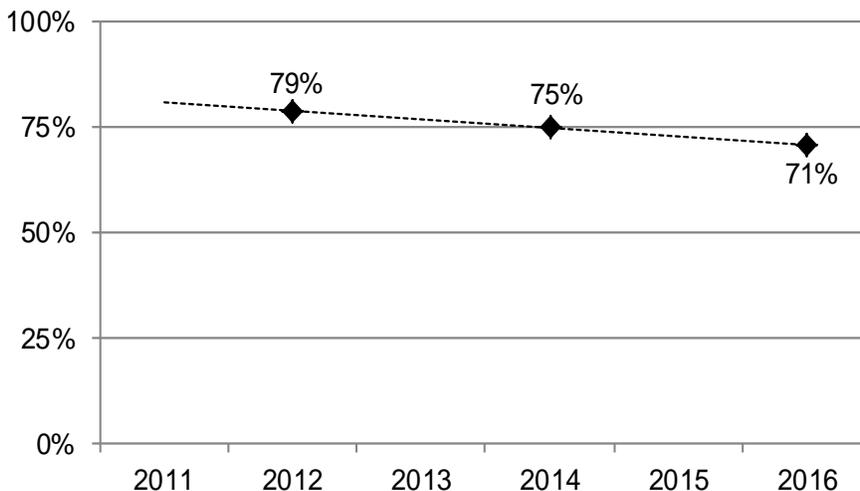
- South Dakota 71%
- There is no nationwide median for Pap tests

Figure 41
Percent of Female Respondents Who Had Cervical Cancer Screening in the Past Three Years, 1992-2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 1992-2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010

Figure 42
Percent of Female Respondents Who Had Cervical Cancer Screening in the Past Three Years, 2012, 2014, and 2016



Note: Beginning in 2011, the CDC began using a different methodology to weight the data, therefore current data estimates cannot be compared to previous years.

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

Table 25				
Female Respondents Who Had Cervical Cancer Screening in the Past Three Years, 2012-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	-	-	-
	Female	75%	73.4%	76.9%
Age	18-29	67%	62.5%	71.8%
	30-39	88%	83.7%	90.6%
	40-49	87%	83.1%	89.4%
	50-59	82%	79.0%	85.3%
	60-69	80%	75.8%	83.2%
	70-79	52%	46.1%	57.2%
	80+	26%	20.1%	32.8%
Race	White	76%	74.2%	77.7%
	American Indian	74%	68.7%	79.0%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	65%	45.7%	80.8%
	Non-Hispanic	75%	73.7%	77.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	69%	65.8%	72.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	82%	78.9%	84.6%
	\$75,000+	89%	86.2%	91.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	62%	54.4%	69.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	63%	58.7%	66.5%
	Some Post-High School	78%	75.3%	80.9%
	College Graduate	87%	85.1%	88.9%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	83%	80.8%	85.1%
	Self-employed	85%	79.4%	88.9%
	Unemployed	71%	60.7%	79.7%
	Homemaker	78%	72.3%	82.4%
	Student	45%	36.1%	55.0%
	Retired	53%	49.0%	57.0%
	Unable to Work	67%	57.6%	74.4%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	84%	82.3%	85.9%
	Divorced/Separated	77%	71.6%	81.3%
	Widowed	46%	40.5%	51.1%
	Never Married	60%	55.3%	65.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	79%	76.8%	80.5%
	Rent Home	71%	66.9%	75.3%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	83%	80.4%	86.1%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	68%	61.6%	73.0%
Phone Status	Landline	72%	70.0%	74.6%
	Cell Phone	77%	74.7%	79.9%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	92%	84.4%	96.3%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	77%	74.5%	80.2%
County	Minnehaha	78%	73.3%	82.0%
	Pennington	73%	68.5%	77.4%
	Lincoln	80%	72.7%	85.9%
	Brown	79%	69.2%	86.2%
	Brookings	74%	61.0%	83.6%
	Codington	75%	67.2%	81.8%
	Meade	69%	59.7%	77.6%
	Lawrence	73%	66.1%	79.2%

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

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

Demographics

Age	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening peaks in the 30s. After that, the prevalence decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 70s and 80s are reached.
Race	There seems to be no racial difference with regard to cervical cancer screening.
Ethnicity	There seems to be no Hispanic difference with regard to cervical cancer screening.
Household Income	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening increases as household income increases. This includes significant increases as the \$35,000-\$74,999 and \$75,000+ income groups are reached.
Education	The prevalence of cervical cancer screening increases as education levels increase. This includes significant increases as the some post-high school, and college graduate levels are reached.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a homemaker demonstrate a very high prevalence of cervical cancer screening, while students or those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are married exhibit a very high prevalence of cervical cancer screening, while those who are widowed 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	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of cervical cancer screening than those who use a landline phone.
Pregnancy Status	Those who are pregnant exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cervical cancer screening than those who are not pregnant.
County	There seems to be no difference in the prevalence of cervical cancer screening among the eight counties.

HPV TEST

Definition: Female respondents who have had an HPV test within the past three years.

Prevalence of HPV Test

- South Dakota 28%
- There is no nationwide median for HPV test

Table 26				
Female Respondents Who Have Had an HPV Test Within the Past Three Years, 2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	-	-	-
	Female	28%	24.7%	32.5%
Age	18-29	33%	23.8%	42.8%
	30-39	45%	35.3%	55.2%
	40-49	45%	34.8%	54.6%
	50-59	24%	17.5%	33.0%
	60-69	11%	6.8%	17.0%
	70-79	1%	0.3%	2.1%
	80+	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%
Race	White	27%	23.0%	31.0%
	American Indian	36%	26.6%	47.1%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	*	*	*
	Non-Hispanic	27%	23.7%	31.2%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	26%	19.2%	34.8%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	35%	28.0%	42.3%
	\$75,000+	36%	28.5%	43.4%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	*	*	*
	High School, G.E.D.	20%	13.6%	28.6%
	Some Post-High School	30%	23.7%	37.3%
	College Graduate	37%	31.0%	43.1%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	36%	30.8%	42.2%
	Self-employed	34%	22.5%	46.9%
	Unemployed	*	*	*
	Homemaker	29%	17.6%	45.0%
	Student	*	*	*
	Retired	5%	2.5%	8.2%
	Unable to Work	*	*	*
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	31%	26.6%	36.4%
	Divorced/Separated	31%	19.8%	43.9%
	Widowed	4%	1.2%	10.6%
	Never Married	30%	21.1%	40.3%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	27%	22.7%	31.2%
	Rent Home	34%	25.7%	43.9%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	47%	39.6%	55.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	27%	17.8%	37.6%
Phone Status	Landline	17%	12.9%	21.3%
	Cell Phone	33%	27.8%	37.8%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	*	*	*
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	39%	33.0%	46.0%
County	Minnehaha	17%	10.2%	25.9%
	Pennington	34%	24.7%	45.7%
	Lincoln	*	*	*
	Brown	*	*	*
	Brookings	*	*	*
	Codington	*	*	*
	Meade	*	*	*
	Lawrence	26%	14.7%	41.2%

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

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

Demographics

Age	HPV testing peaks in the 30s and 40s. After that it decreases as age increases with significant decreases as the 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
Race	There seems to be no racial difference with regard to HPV testing.
Household Income	HPV testing increases as household income increases.
Education	HPV testing increases as education levels increase.
Employment	Those who are employed for wages, self-employed, or a homemaker demonstrate a very high prevalence of HPV testing, while those who are retired show a very low prevalence.
Marital Status	Those who are widowed exhibit a significantly lower prevalence of HPV testing than all other marital status groups.
Home Ownership	There seems to be no difference in HPV testing with regard to home ownership status.
Children Status	Those who have children in the household demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HPV testing than those who do not have children.
Phone Status	Those who use a cell phone demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of HPV testing than those who use a landline phone.
County	There seems to be no difference in HPV testing among the three counties with sufficient sample size.