

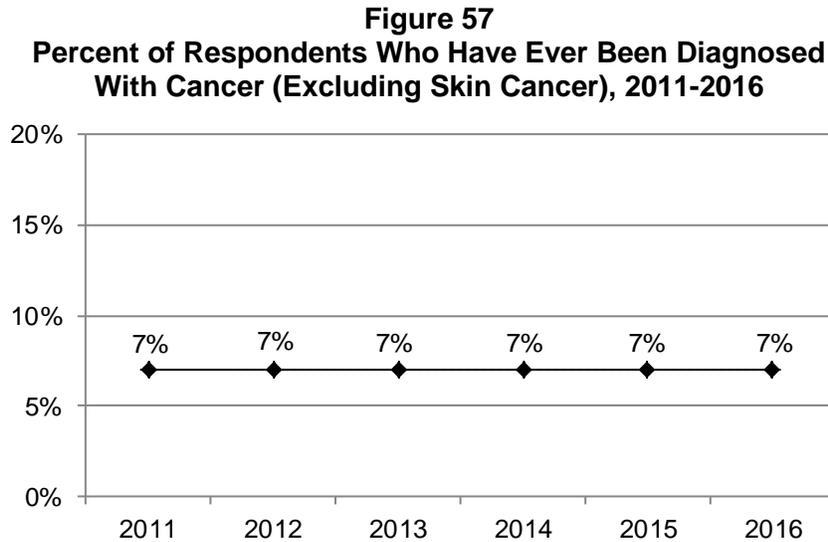
Cancer

CANCER

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

Prevalence of Cancer

- South Dakota 7%
- Nationwide median 7%



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 35				
Respondents Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer), 2012-2016				
			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.0%	6.1%
	Female	8%	7.6%	8.8%
Age	18-29	1%	0.6%	1.8%
	30-39	2%	1.4%	2.6%
	40-49	4%	2.8%	4.6%
	50-59	7%	5.7%	7.6%
	60-69	11%	10.2%	12.6%
	70-79	19%	17.2%	20.9%
	80+	22%	19.6%	24.8%
Race	White	7%	6.9%	7.8%
	American Indian	4%	3.4%	5.6%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	1%	0.5%	3.6%
	Non-Hispanic	7%	6.6%	7.4%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	8%	7.2%	8.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	7%	5.8%	7.2%
	\$75,000+	5%	4.8%	6.2%

Table 35 (continued)
Respondents Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer),
2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.5%	9.7%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	6.9%	8.3%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.8%	7.3%
	College Graduate	6%	5.2%	6.4%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.4%	4.3%
	Self-employed	4%	3.6%	5.5%
	Unemployed	6%	4.2%	8.4%
	Homemaker	8%	5.9%	10.0%
	Student	1%	0.3%	1.2%
	Retired	18%	16.5%	19.1%
	Unable to Work	14%	11.4%	16.9%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	6.5%	7.5%
	Divorced/Separated	8%	7.0%	9.7%
	Widowed	17%	15.5%	19.3%
	Never Married	2%	1.7%	2.9%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	8%	7.2%	8.2%
	Rent Home	5%	4.3%	5.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.3%	2.4%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.1%	2.2%
Phone Status	Landline	9%	8.7%	10.1%
	Cell Phone	5%	4.4%	5.3%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.3%	2.5%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	3%	2.0%	3.5%
County	Minnehaha	7%	5.7%	7.8%
	Pennington	7%	6.1%	8.2%
	Lincoln	7%	5.4%	8.2%
	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, 2012-2016

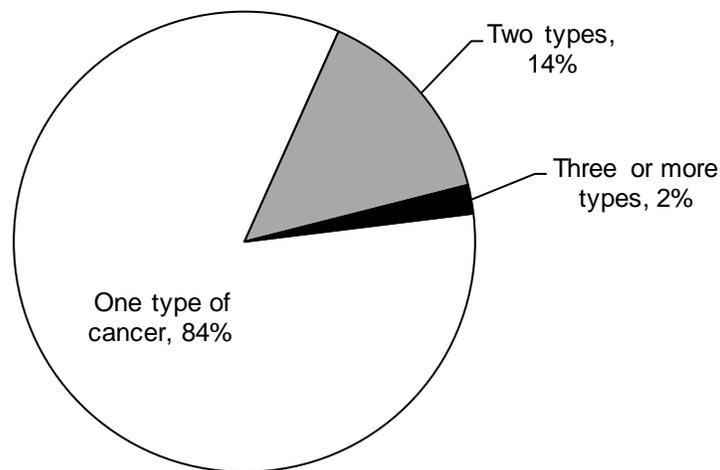
Demographics

- 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 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
- Race** Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than American Indians.
- Ethnicity** Non-Hispanics exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than Hispanics.
- 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 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	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of cancer among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy does not seem to affect the prevalence of cancer.
County	Minnehaha, Pennington, Lincoln, Brown, Codington, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of cancer, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Figure 58, below, shows that the majority of respondents diagnosed with cancer have had just one type of cancer while 14 percent have had two or more types of cancer. Two percent of respondents have had three or more types of cancer.

Figure 58
Number of Cancers that Respondents Have Had, 2015-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2016

Table 36, below, shows the type of cancer that respondents had. The most common type of cancer for respondents was skin cancer other than melanoma at 30 percent followed by melanoma at 16 percent.

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

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2016

Table 37, below, shows the percent of respondents with cancer and if they were currently seeking cancer treatments. The majority of respondents, 87 percent, stated they have completed cancer treatments, while 11 percent of respondents answered they were currently receiving cancer treatments. Less than one percent said that they had refused cancer treatments.

Current Treatment for Cancer	%
Yes	11%
No, I've completed treatment	87%
No, I haven't started treatment	2%
No, I've refused treatment	0.2%

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

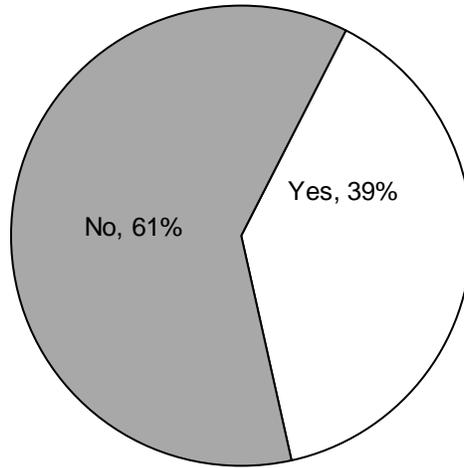
Table 38, below, shows the type of doctor that provides the majority of health care to respondents with cancer. The majority of respondents, 55 percent, stated they see a family practitioner for their health care. Twenty-six percent of respondents stated they see a general practitioner, internist for the majority of their health care.

Physicians' Specialty	%
Family Practitioner	55%
General Practitioner, Internist	26%
Medical Oncologist	3%
Urologist	2%
Gynecologic Oncologist	2%
General Surgeon	2%
Other	10%

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

Figure 59, below, shows that of the respondents who said they had cancer, 39 percent received a written summary given to them by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional of all the cancer treatments they received.

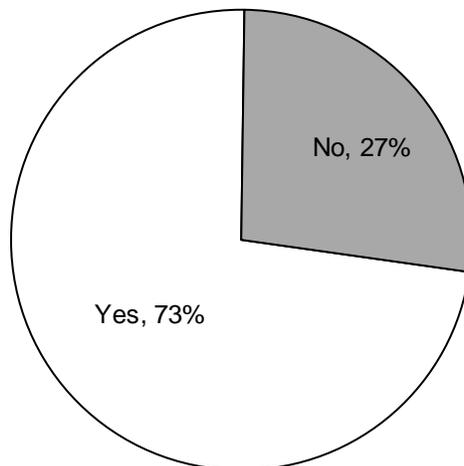
Figure 59
Respondents Who Received a Written Summary of All Cancer Treatments, 2016



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

Figure 60, below, shows that of the respondents who said they had cancer, 73 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.

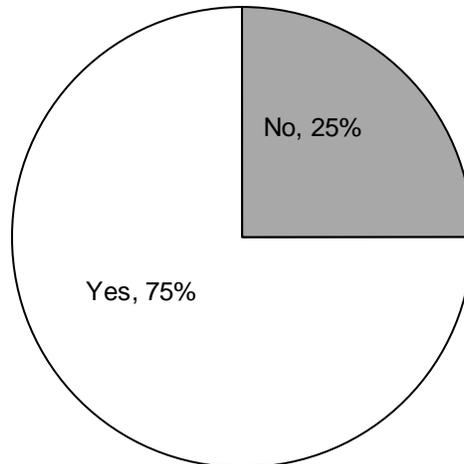
Figure 60
Respondents Who Received Instructions for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016



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

Figure 61, 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, 75 percent said that these instructions were written down or printed on paper for them.

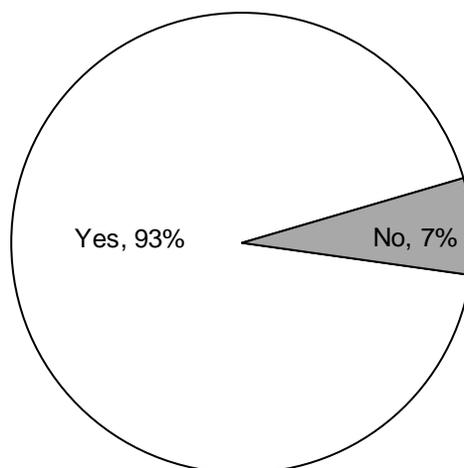
Figure 61
Respondents Who Received Written Instructions on Paper for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016



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

Figure 62, 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.

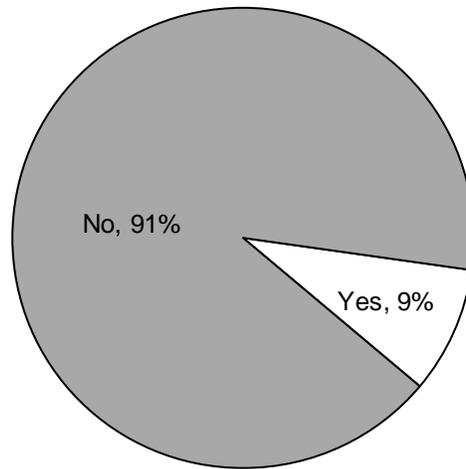
Figure 62
Respondents Whose Health Insurance Paid for Some or All of Cancer Treatments, 2016



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

Figure 63, 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.

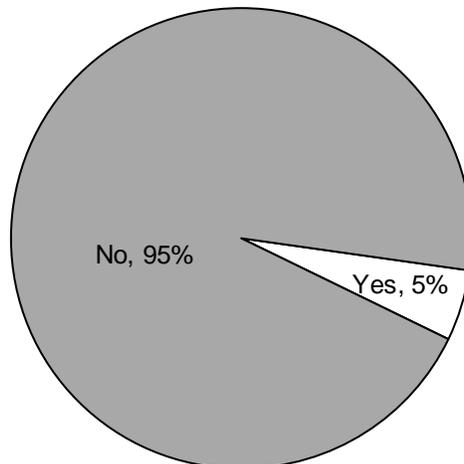
Figure 63
Respondents Denied Health Insurance or Life Insurance Due to Cancer Diagnosis, 2016



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

Figure 64, below, shows that of the respondents ever diagnosed with cancer, five percent stated they had participated in a clinical trial as part of their cancer treatment.

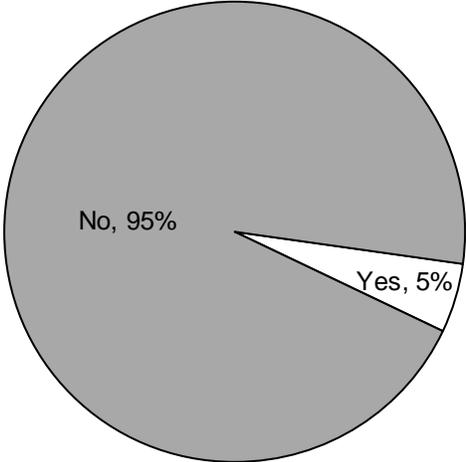
Figure 64
Respondents Who Participated in a Clinical Trial as Part of Their Cancer Treatment, 2016



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

Figure 65, below, shows that of the respondents ever diagnosed with cancer, five percent stated they currently have physical pain caused by their cancer or cancer treatments.

Figure 65
Respondents Who Have Physical Pain Caused by Cancer or Cancer Treatments,
2016



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

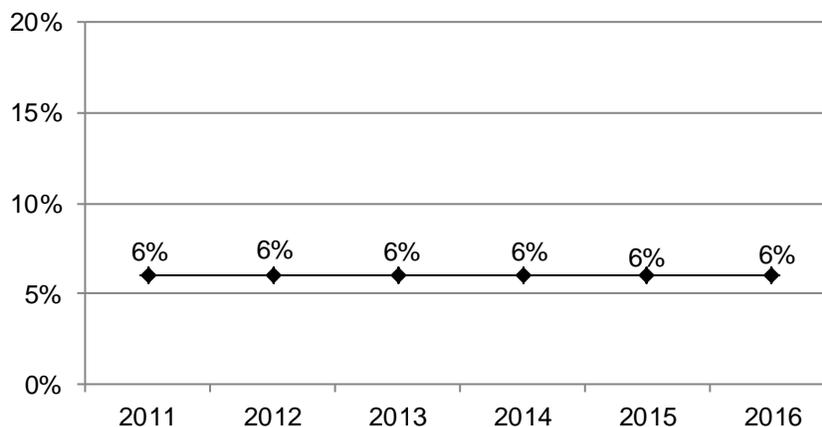
SKIN CANCER

Definition: Respondents who reported they had ever been diagnosed with skin cancer.

Prevalence of Skin Cancer

- South Dakota 6%
- Nationwide median 6%

Figure 66
Percent of Respondents Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed
With Skin Cancer, 2011-2016



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2016

Table 39
Respondents Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2012-2016

			95% Confidence Interval	
		2012-2016	Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.7%	6.8%
	Female	6%	5.6%	6.6%
Age	18-29	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%
	20-39	1%	0.8%	1.8%
	40-49	2%	1.8%	3.0%
	50-59	6%	5.6%	7.5%
	60-69	10%	8.5%	10.7%
	70-79	18%	16.2%	20.0%
	80+	24%	21.6%	26.9%
Race	White	7%	6.6%	7.4%
	American Indian	1%	0.6%	2.0%
Ethnicity	Hispanic	0.3%	0.1%	1.2%
	Non-Hispanic	6%	6.0%	6.7%
Household Income	Less than \$25,000	6%	5.0%	6.2%
	\$25,000-\$49,999	6%	5.8%	7.2%
	\$50,000+	6%	5.5%	7.0%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.6%	8.8%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.5%	6.8%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.0%	6.2%
	College Graduate	7%	6.0%	7.3%

Table 39 (continued)
Respondents Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2012-2016

		95% Confidence Interval		
		2012-2016	Low	High
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.2%	4.0%
	Self-employed	6%	5.2%	7.3%
	Unemployed	3%	1.5%	5.4%
	Homemaker	6%	4.9%	8.1%
	Student	1%	0.2%	1.7%
	Retired	17%	15.4%	17.9%
	Unable to Work	6%	4.3%	7.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	7%	6.3%	7.3%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	5.1%	7.2%
	Widowed	15%	13.7%	17.5%
	Never Married	2%	1.3%	2.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	8%	7.1%	8.0%
	Rent Home	3%	2.6%	3.7%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.6%	1.2%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.7%	1.8%
Phone Status	Landline	9%	8.4%	9.6%
	Cell Phone	4%	3.6%	4.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.2%	2.3%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.9%	1.8%
County	Minnehaha	5%	4.5%	6.1%
	Pennington	9%	7.8%	10.1%
	Lincoln	6%	4.8%	7.6%
	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, 2012-2016

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 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are reached.
- Race** Whites demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than American Indians.
- Ethnicity** Non-Hispanics exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than 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 unemployed, or 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	Children in the household do not seem to affect the prevalence of skin cancer among adults.
Phone Status	Those with a landline phone exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than those with a cell phone.
Pregnancy Status	Pregnancy does not seem to affect the prevalence of skin cancer.
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.