
Cancer

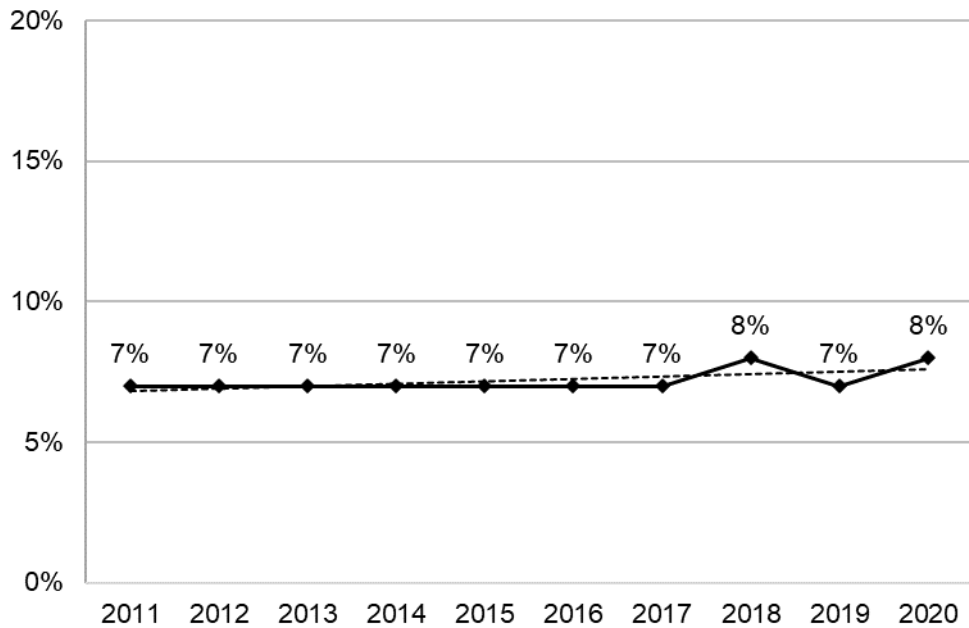
CANCER

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 18
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer), 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 19
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Cancer (Excluding Skin Cancer),
2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	7%	5.8%	7.3%
	Female	9%	8.1%	9.4%
Age	18-29	1%	0.3%	1.1%
	30-39	3%	1.5%	4.2%
	40-49	3%	2.6%	4.7%
	50-59	7%	5.7%	8.1%
	60-69	13%	12.0%	14.8%
	70-79	20%	18.2%	22.1%
	80+	24%	20.8%	27.1%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	8%	7.6%	8.6%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	6%	3.3%	9.8%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	4%	1.9%	7.6%
	Hispanic	5%	2.5%	8.8%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	9%	7.5%	9.9%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	8%	7.1%	8.9%
	\$75,000+	6%	5.3%	6.9%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	7%	5.6%	9.5%
	High School, G.E.D.	8%	7.1%	9.2%
	Some Post-High School	7%	6.3%	7.9%
	College Graduate	8%	7.2%	8.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.9%	4.9%
	Self-employed	5%	4.1%	6.4%
	Unemployed	6%	3.8%	8.8%
	Homemaker	10%	5.9%	16.8%
	Student	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%
	Retired	18%	17.1%	19.9%
	Unable to Work	15%	11.9%	18.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	7.7%	9.1%
	Divorced/Separated	9%	7.5%	10.4%
	Widowed	17%	15.2%	19.4%
	Never Married	2%	1.8%	3.0%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	9%	8.5%	9.7%
	Rent Home	4%	3.5%	5.6%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	3%	1.7%	3.8%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.6%	1.4%
Phone Status	Landline	12%	11.3%	13.3%
	Cell Phone	6%	5.3%	6.5%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.8%	3.2%
County	Minnehaha	6%	5.3%	7.3%
	Pennington	8%	7.0%	9.2%
	Lincoln	8%	5.0%	11.9%
	Brown	8%	6.6%	9.4%
	Brookings	5%	4.3%	6.4%
	Codington	7%	5.9%	8.8%
	Meade	6%	4.3%	7.6%
	Lawrence	5%	3.5%	7.4%

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

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 30s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	The prevalence of cancer does not seem to differ based on race/ethnicity.
Household Income	The prevalence of cancer decreases as household income increases. This includes a significant decrease as the \$75,000+ income group is reached.
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	Those with children in the household exhibit a significantly higher prevalence of cancer than those without children.
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 among females who are not pregnant is significantly higher than those who are pregnant.
County	Pennington and Brown counties exhibit a very high prevalence of cancer, while Brookings county shows a very low prevalence.

Table 20, below, shows that in 2018-2020, most respondents diagnosed with cancer have had just one type of cancer while 16 percent have had two types of cancer. Five 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
2018-2020	80%	16%	5%
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, 2015-2020

Table 21, below, shows the type of cancer that South Dakotans had. The most common type of cancer for South Dakotans in 2018 and 2020 was skin cancer other than melanoma at 23 percent followed by breast cancer and melanoma both at 14 percent.

Cancer Type	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2020
Skin cancer other than melanoma	30%	27%	23%	23%
Breast	14%	13%	14%	14%
Melanoma	16%	14%	13%	14%
Prostate	9%	11%	12%	12%
Colon (intestine)	4%	3%	4%	4%
Cervical	5%	4%	4%	3%
Stomach	1%	0.4%	0.3%	3%
Renal (kidney)	3%	2%	2%	2%
Endometrial	2%	2%	2%	2%
Lung	2%	1%	1%	2%
Ovarian	2%	2%	2%	2%
Thyroid	2%	2%	3%	2%
Bladder	2%	4%	4%	2%
Leukemia (blood)	1%	1%	1%	2%
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other	7%	12%	16%	14%

Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2015-2020

Table 22, below, shows the percent of respondents with cancer and if they were currently seeking cancer treatments. Most respondents, 59 percent, stated they have completed cancer treatments, while 14 percent of respondents answered they were currently receiving cancer treatments. Less than one percent said that they had refused cancer treatments.

Treatment Status for Cancer	%
Yes, I'm currently receiving cancer treatment	14%
No, I've completed treatment	59%
No, I haven't started treatment	4%
No, I've refused treatment	0.1%
Treatment not necessary	23%

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

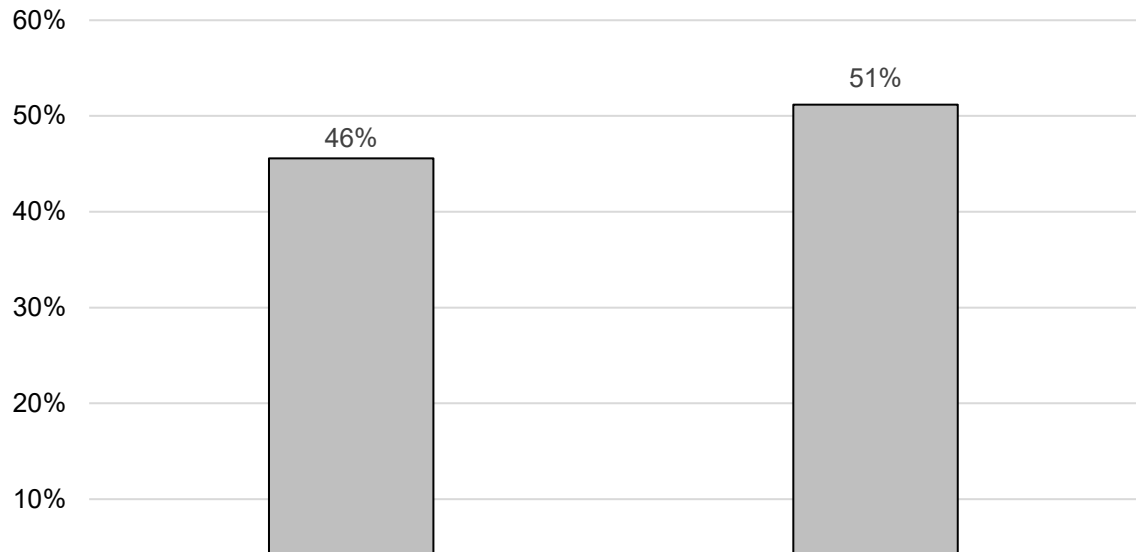
Table 23, below, shows the type of doctor that provides the majority of health care to South Dakotans with cancer. Most respondents, 51 percent, in recent years stated they see a family practitioner for their health care. Twenty-five percent stated they see a general practitioner, internist for the majority of their health care.

Physicians' Specialty	2016-2018	2017, 2018, 2020
Family Practitioner	51%	51%
General Practitioner, Internist	27%	25%
General Surgeon	3%	3%
Medical Oncologist	3%	2%
Cancer Surgeon	2%	2%
Gynecologic Oncologist	2%	2%
Other	13%	14%

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

Figure 19, below, shows that of the respondents who said they had cancer, 51 percent in recent years, received a written summary given to them by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional of all the cancer treatments they received.

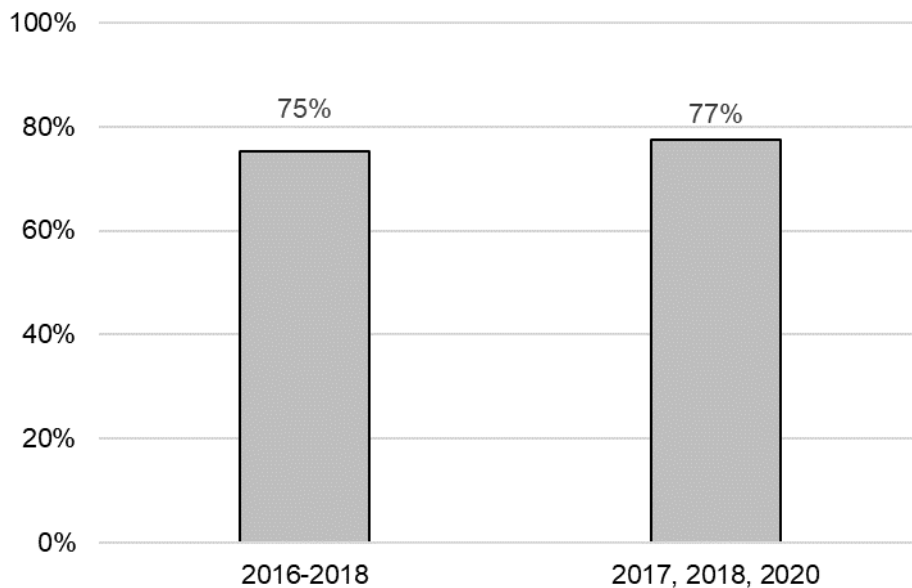
Figure 19
South Dakotans Who Received a Written Summary of All Cancer Treatments, 2016-2020



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

Figure 20, below, shows that of the South Dakotans who said they had cancer, 77 percent in recent years, 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.

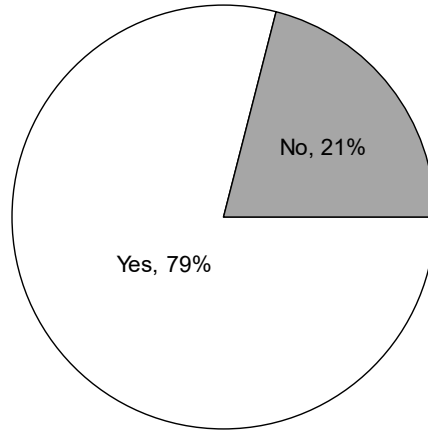
Figure 20
South Dakotans Who Received Instructions for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016-2020



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

Figure 21, 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, 79 percent said that these instructions were written down or printed on paper for them.

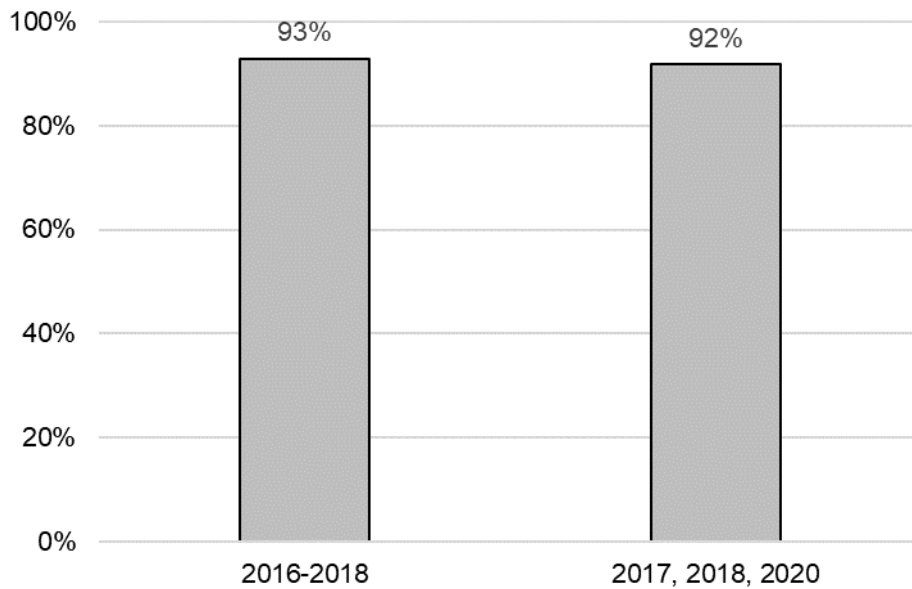
Figure 21
South Dakotans Who Received Written Instructions on Paper for Routine Cancer Check-ups, 2016-2020



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

Figure 22, below, shows that of the respondent's most recent cancer diagnosis, 92 percent in recent years, 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.

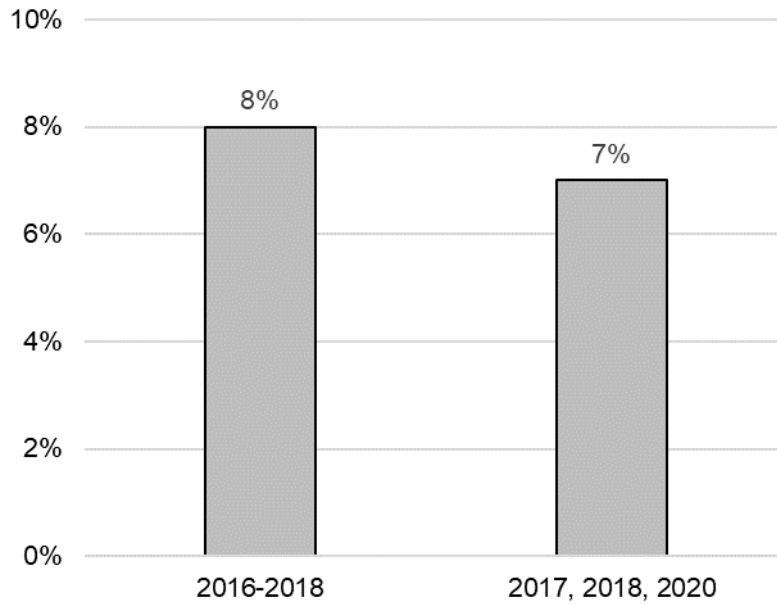
Figure 22
South Dakotans Whose Health Insurance Paid for Some or All of Cancer Treatments, 2016-2020



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

Figure 23, below, shows that of South Dakotans ever diagnosed with cancer, seven percent in recent years stated they had been denied health insurance or life insurance coverage because of their cancer.

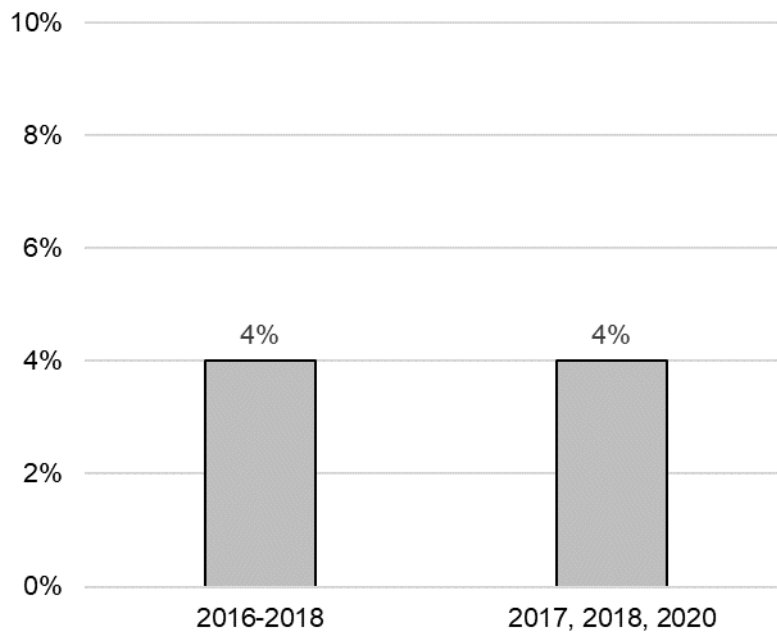
Figure 23
South Dakotans Denied Health Insurance or Life Insurance Due to Cancer Diagnosis, 2016-2020



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

Figure 24, 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 24
South Dakotans Who Participated in a Clinical Trial as Part of Their Cancer Treatment, 2016-2020



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

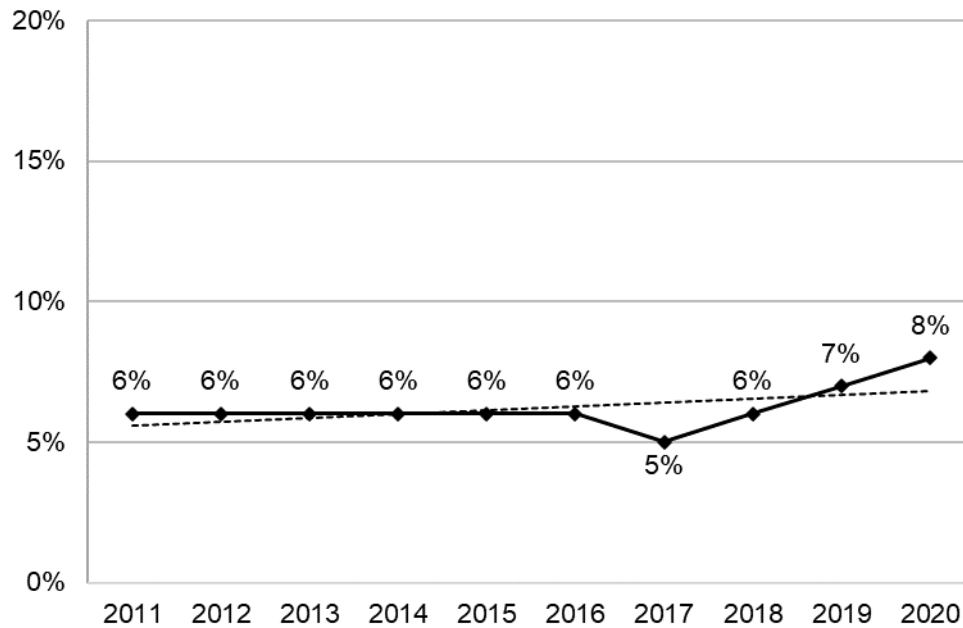
SKIN CANCER

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

Prevalence of Skin Cancer

- South Dakota 8%
- Nationwide median 6%

Figure 25
Percentage of South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2011-2020



Source: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, South Dakota Department of Health, 2011-2020

Table 24
South Dakotans Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed With Skin Cancer, 2016-2020

		2016-2020	95% Confidence Interval	
			Low	High
Gender	Male	6%	5.5%	6.7%
	Female	7%	6.2%	7.4%
Age	18-29	1%	0.4%	1.5%
	30-39	1%	0.6%	1.7%
	40-49	3%	2.4%	4.3%
	50-59	6%	5.3%	7.5%
	60-69	10%	8.9%	11.2%
	70-79	19%	16.9%	20.8%
	80+	21%	18.4%	24.0%
Race/Ethnicity	White, Non-Hispanic	7%	6.8%	7.8%
	American Indian, Non-Hispanic	1%	0.5%	1.1%
	American Indian/White, Non-Hispanic	1%	0.5%	2.4%
	Hispanic	3%	1.4%	7.5%
Household Income	Less than \$35,000	6%	5.0%	6.4%
	\$35,000-\$74,999	6%	5.8%	7.3%
	\$75,000+	7%	5.9%	7.7%
Education	Less than High School, G.E.D.	5%	3.8%	7.0%
	High School, G.E.D.	6%	5.3%	6.6%
	Some Post-High School	6%	5.5%	7.0%
	College Graduate	8%	7.2%	8.8%
Employment Status	Employed for Wages	4%	3.4%	4.4%
	Self-employed	6%	5.1%	7.5%
	Unemployed	3%	1.4%	5.0%
	Homemaker	5%	3.8%	7.1%
	Student	1%	0.1%	3.7%
	Retired	16%	15.1%	17.7%
	Unable to Work	6%	4.2%	7.7%
Marital Status	Married/Unmarried Couple	8%	6.9%	8.1%
	Divorced/Separated	6%	5.0%	7.4%
	Widowed	15%	13.1%	17.1%
	Never Married	1%	1.1%	2.1%
Home Ownership Status	Own Home	8%	7.7%	8.8%
	Rent Home	2%	1.9%	2.8%
Children Status	Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	1.0%	2.0%
	No Children in Household (Ages 18-44)	1%	0.6%	1.7%
Phone Status	Landline	11%	9.7%	11.4%
	Cell Phone	5%	4.5%	5.4%
Pregnancy Status	Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%
	Not Pregnant (Ages 18-44)	2%	1.4%	2.8%
County	Minnehaha	5%	4.3%	6.1%
	Pennington	9%	8.1%	10.5%
	Lincoln	6%	4.1%	9.7%
	Brown	6%	5.0%	7.3%
	Brookings	4%	3.6%	5.3%
	Codington	5%	4.4%	6.7%
	Meade	8%	6.2%	10.3%
	Lawrence	9%	6.8%	11.9%

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

Gender	The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to differ by gender.
Age	The prevalence of skin cancer increases as age increases. This includes significant increases as the 40s, 50s, 60s, and 70s are reached.
Race/ Ethnicity	Whites and Hispanics demonstrate a very high prevalence of skin cancer, while American Indians and American Indian/whites show a very low prevalence.
Household Income	The prevalence of skin cancer does not seem to consistently change as household income changes.
Education	The prevalence of skin cancer increases as education levels increase. This includes a significant increase as the college graduate level is reached.
Employment	Those who are retired demonstrate a very high prevalence of skin cancer, while those who are employed for wages, 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	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	Those who are not pregnant demonstrate a significantly higher prevalence of skin cancer than those who are pregnant.
County	Residents of Pennington, Meade, and Lawrence counties exhibit a very high prevalence of skin cancer, while residents of Minnehaha, Brown, Brookings, and Codington counties show a very low prevalence.