

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the state of cancer in South Dakota and includes cancer incidence and mortality data. The data will enable the many organizations working with cancer prevention and control to identify public health problems, target goals for cancer control, and to inform citizens and health care professionals about risks, early detection, and treatment.

Incidence 2012

- 4,184 South Dakotans were diagnosed with invasive, reportable cases of cancer, which excludes the less life-threatening cancers such as *in situ* cancers (except *in situ* bladder cases) and the common skin cancers.
- Each day 11 cases of cancer are diagnosed in residents of South Dakota; this includes only cases of invasive cancer and *in situ* bladder.
- The five most diagnosed cancer sites (female breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, melanoma) accounted for 55% of all cancer cases.
- Female breast cancer was the most common reportable malignancy with 672 cases among women, accounting for 16.1% of all cases and 32.5% of cases for women.
- Lung cancer was the second most common reportable malignancy with 539 cases, 12.9% of all cases.
- Prostate cancer was the third most common reportable cancer with 490 cases, 11.7% of all cases and 23.2% of cases for men.
- Colon and rectal cancers were the fourth most common malignancy with 398 cases, 9.5% of all cases.
- Melanoma cancers were the fifth most common malignancy with 205 cases, 4.9% of all reported cases.
- 51% of all new cancers were diagnosed in males and 49% were in females.
- Males had an age-adjusted incidence rate of 462.4 per 100,000, which was higher than females who had an age-adjusted rate of 418.8 per 100,000.
- Whites accounted for 93.6% of cancer cases with 3,918 cases whereas American Indians were 5.4% with 228 cases.
- The American Indian age-adjusted incidence rate was 493.1, which is higher than the age-adjusted rate among whites of 462.4.
- The South Dakota age-adjusted incidence rate for 2012 was 435.1, lower than the US SEER 2011* age-adjusted incidence rate of 443.7 per 100,000 persons.

*2011 was the latest available national rate at the time of this publication.

Mortality 2012

- Overall, cancer was the second leading cause of death in South Dakota.
- In 2012, 1,623 South Dakotans died from cancer, accounting for one in every four deaths.
- Each day five South Dakotans died from cancer.
- The five cancer sites (lung, colorectal, female breast, pancreas, prostate) caused 54.5% of all cancer deaths.
- Lung and bronchus cancers were the leading cause of cancer deaths at 433 deaths or 26.7% of all cancer deaths. Lung and bronchus cancers caused one in four deaths due to cancer.
- Colorectal cancer was the second leading cause of cancer deaths with 164 deaths, 10.1% of all cancer deaths.
- Female breast cancer was the third leading cause of cancer deaths with 107 deaths, 6.6% of all cancer deaths and 13.9% of all female cancer deaths.
- Pancreatic cancer was the fourth leading cause of death with 105 deaths, 6.5% of all cancer deaths.
- Prostate cancer was the fifth leading cause of death with 75 deaths, 4.6% of all cancer deaths, and 8.8% of all male cancer deaths.
- Over half, 53%, of all cancer deaths were males and 47% were females.
- Males had an age-adjusted death rate of 191.1 per 100,000 males, 36.4% higher than females with an age-adjusted rate of 140.1 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Whites accounted for 90.6% of deaths with 1,501 deaths, whereas American Indians were 6.3% with 112 deaths.
- The American Indian age-adjusted death rate was 298.4 which is 87.4% higher than the rate among whites at the age-adjusted death rate of 159.2.
- South Dakota's age-adjusted death rate for 2012 was 161.2, lower than the US SEER 2011* rate of 168.7.

Trends

- For the last decade, female breast cancer mortality rates have remained steady.
- Ovarian cancer incidence and mortality rates have declined over the past 12 years.
- Colorectal cancer incidences have declined from a high of 551 cases in 2002 to 398 cases in 2012.

*2011 was the latest available national mortality rate at the time of publication.