

VIII. YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST

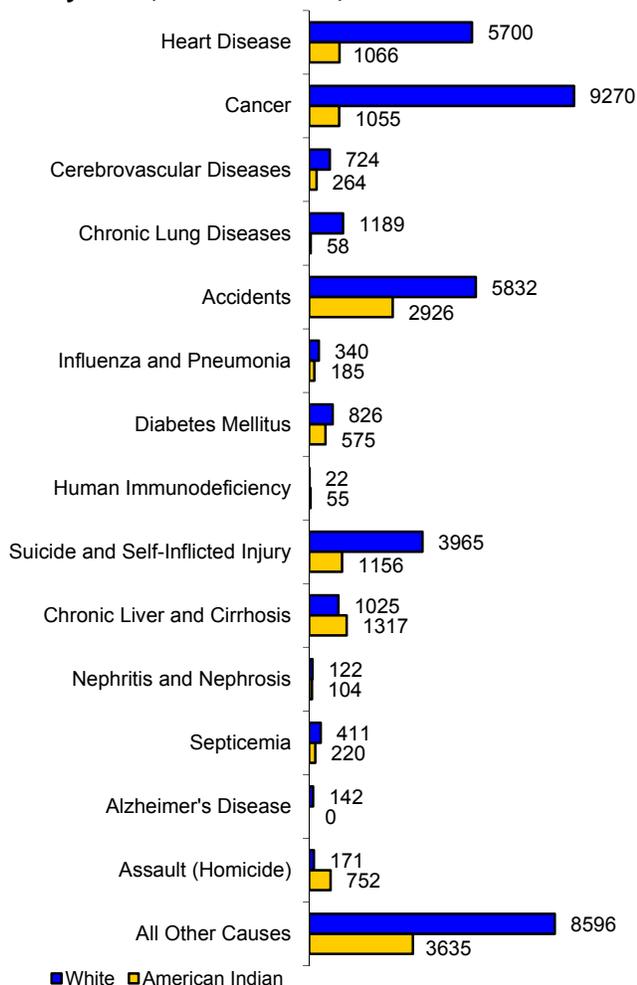
In both 2013 and the five-year period 2009 to 2013, cancer ranked number one in years of potential years lost (YPLL). The number of years lost are shown in Figures 9 and 10 by race. There were 10,621 years of potential years lost due to cancer in 2013, compared to 9,904 years in 2008.

Table 11: Leading Causes of Years of Potential Life Lost (to 75 years of age), South Dakota, 2013

Cancer	10,621
Accidents	9,054
Heart Disease	7,014
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury	5,185
Chronic Liver and Cirrhosis	2,359
Diabetes Mellitus	1,401
Chronic Lung Diseases	1,247
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,071
Homicide	1,053
Septicemia	631
Influenza and Pneumonia	525
All Other Causes	13,312

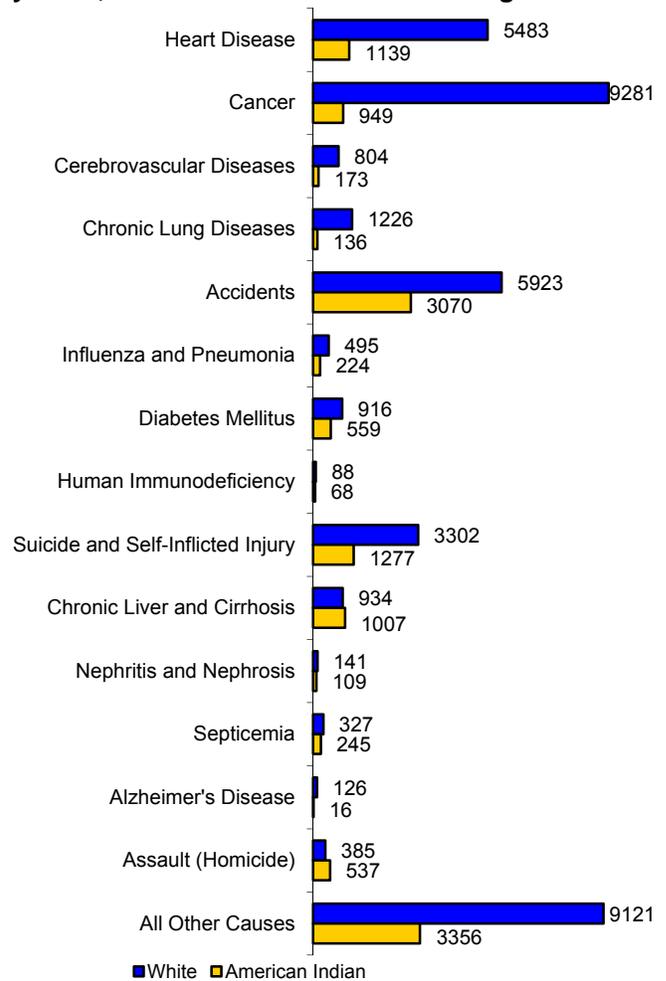
Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 9: Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 for the Leading Causes of Death by Race, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

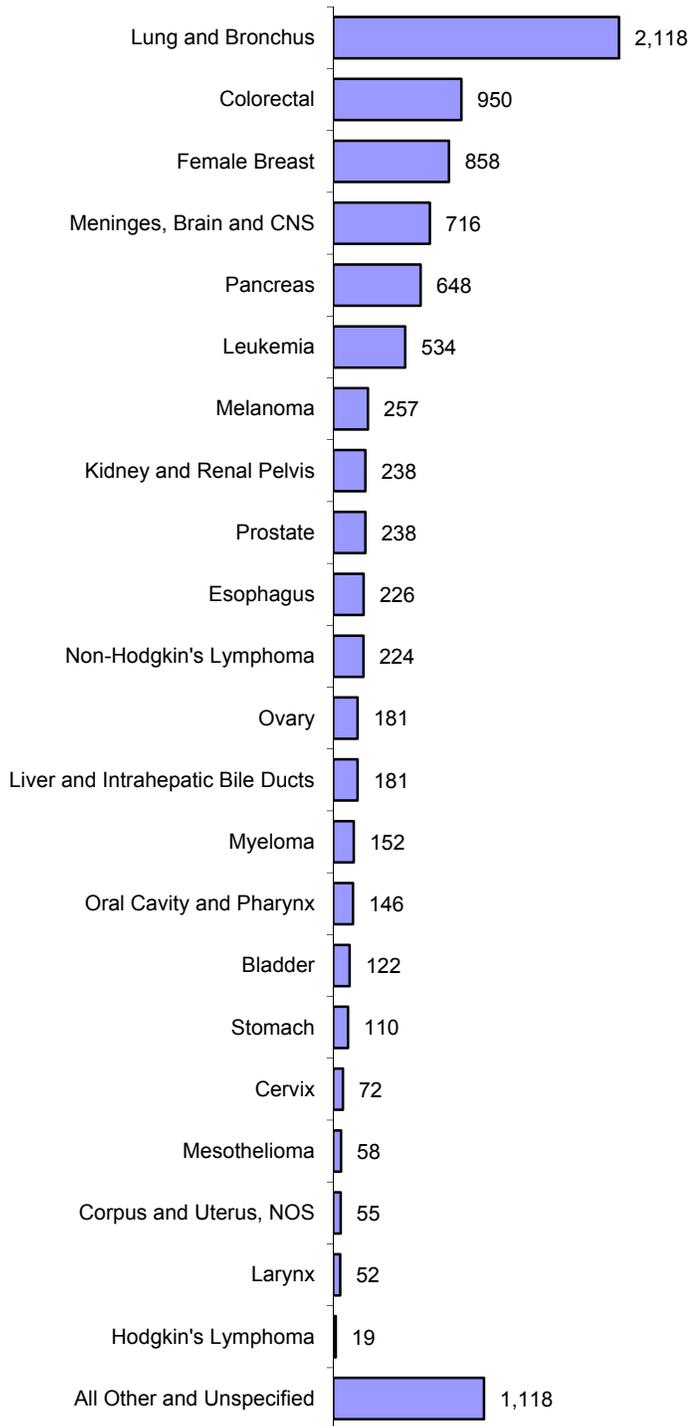
Figure 10: Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) Before Age 75 for the Leading Causes of Death by Race, South Dakota 2009-2013 Average*



* Number of years are averaged over the five-year period.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health

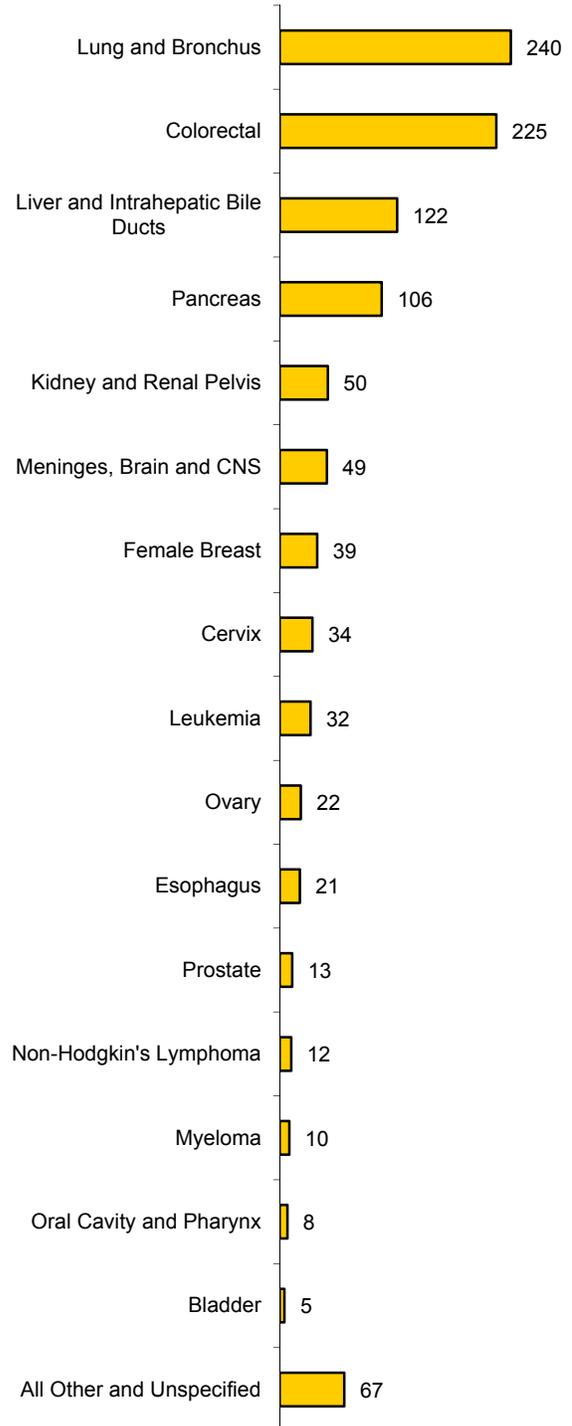
The differences in YPLL in Figures 11 and 12 reflect the number of cancer cases by primary sites by race. For example, the YPLL for lung and bronchus for whites was 2,118 for 196 deaths whereas the YPLL for American Indians was 240 years for 15 deaths which occurred during 2013. Not all cancers were present among the American Indian population during 2013, hence the differences in the cancer sites presented.

Figure 11: Years of Potential Life Lost for Selected Cancers Among Whites, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 12: Years of Potential Life Lost for Selected Cancers Among American Indians, South Dakota, 2013

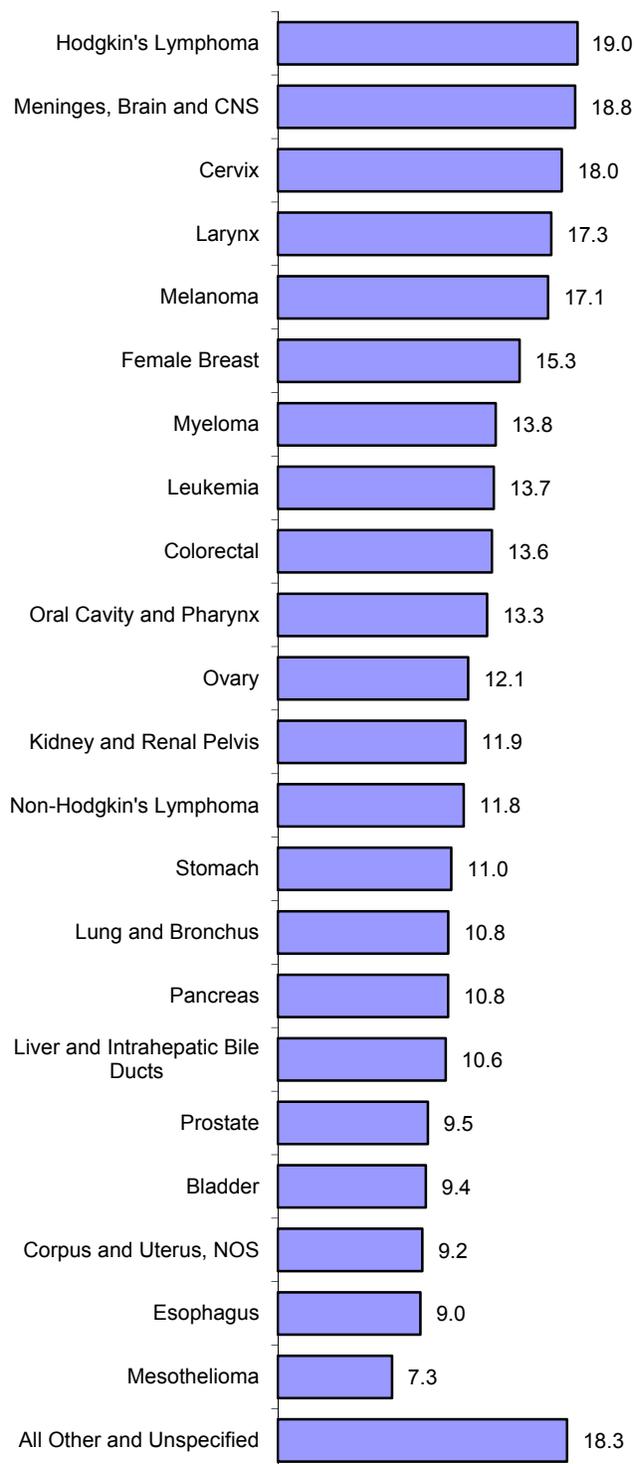


Source: South Dakota Department of Health

IX. AVERAGE YEARS OF LIFE LOST

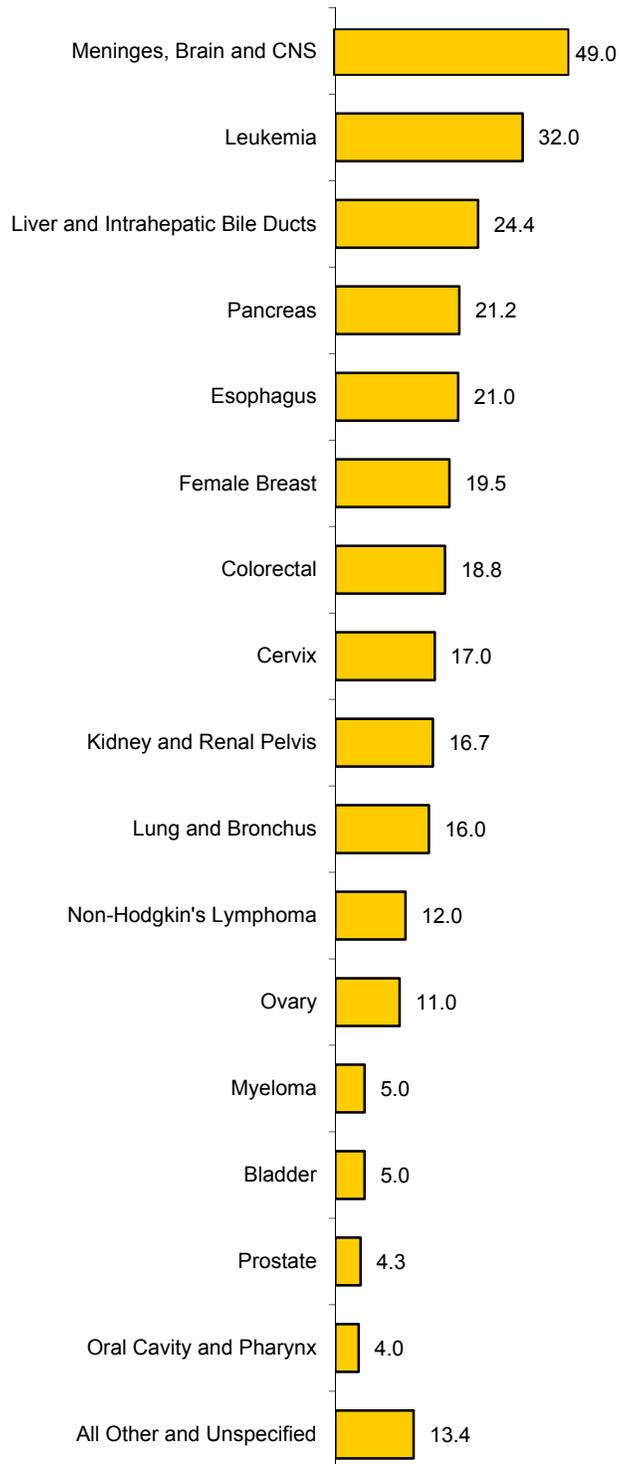
South Dakota's average years of life lost (AYLL) due to cancer in 2013 was 13.2 years, a slight increase from 13.0 years in 2012. Oral cavity and pharynx cancer ranked 16th among cancer sites for American Indians at 4.0 years compared to whites where it ranked 10th with an average of 13.3 years.

Figure 13: Average Years of Life Lost for Selected Cancers Among Whites, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

Figure 14: Average Years of Life Lost for Selected Cancers Among American Indians, South Dakota, 2013



Source: South Dakota Department of Health