

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the burden 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 2016

- South Dakota had 4,650 reportable invasive cases of cancer diagnosed, which excludes the less life-threatening cancers such as *in situ* cancers (except *in situ* bladder cases) and the common skin cancers.
- Each day 13 cases of cancer were diagnosed in residents of South Dakota; this includes only cases of invasive cancer and *in situ* bladder.
- The five most diagnosed cancer sites (lung, prostate, female breast, colorectal, melanoma) accounted for 53% of all cancer cases.
- Lung cancer was the most common reportable malignancy with 625 cases, 13.4% of all cases.
- Prostate cancer was the second most common reportable cancer with 620 cases, 13.3% of all cases and 25.5% of cases for men.
- Female breast cancer was the third most common reportable malignancy with 571 cases among women, accounting for 12.3% of all cases and 25.8% of cases for women.
- Colon and rectal cancers were the fourth most common malignancy with 406 cases, 8.7% of all cases.
- Melanoma cancers were the fifth most common malignancy with 232 cases, 5.0% of all reported cases.
- Fifty-two percent of all new cancers were diagnosed in males and 48% were in females.
- Males had an age-adjusted incidence rate of 486.4 per 100,000, which was higher than females who had an age-adjusted rate of 422.8 per 100,000.
- Whites accounted for 92.9% of cancer cases with 4,321 cases whereas American Indians were 5.2% with 244 cases.
- The American Indian age-adjusted incidence rate was 502.5, which is higher than the age-adjusted rate among whites of 448.4.
- The South Dakota age-adjusted incidence rate for 2016 was 448.3, significantly higher than the US SEER 2016 age-adjusted incidence rate of 429.9 per 100,000 persons.

Mortality 2016

- Overall, cancer was the second leading cause of death in South Dakota.
- In 2016, 1,722 South Dakotans died from cancer, accounting for one in every four deaths in South Dakota.
- Each day four South Dakotans died from cancer.
- The five cancer sites (lung, colorectal, pancreas, female breast, prostate) caused 53.7% of all cancer deaths.
- Lung and bronchus cancers were the leading cause of cancer deaths at 418 deaths or 24.3% 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, 9.5% of all cancer deaths.
- Pancreatic cancer was the third leading cause of death with 128 deaths, 7.4% of all cancer deaths.
- Female breast cancer was the fourth leading cause of cancer deaths with 109 deaths, 6.3% of all cancer deaths and 14.1% of all female cancer deaths.
- Prostate cancer was the fifth leading cause of death with 107 deaths, 6.2% of all cancer deaths and 11.3% of all male cancer deaths.
- Over half, 55% of all cancer deaths were males and 45% were females.
- Males had an age-adjusted death rate of 198.1 per 100,000 males, 49.3% higher than females with an age-adjusted rate of 132.7 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Whites accounted for 93.8% of deaths with 1,615 deaths, whereas American Indians were 5.2% with 90 deaths.
- The American Indian age-adjusted death rate was 200.8 which is 26.2% higher than the rate among whites at the age-adjusted death rate of 159.1.
- South Dakota's age-adjusted death rate for 2016 was 160.4, no significant difference than the US SEER 2016 rate of 155.9.

Trends

- Melanoma incidence cases have increased significantly since 2009.
- For the last decade, female breast cancer mortality rates have remained steady.
- Fifty percent of cancer deaths occur at age 75 or above.