

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 2011

- 4,320 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 12 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, prostate, lung, colorectal, bladder) accounted for 55% of all cancer cases.
- Female breast cancer was the most common reportable malignancy with 624 cases among women, accounting for 14.4% of all cases and 29.1% of cases for women.
- Prostate cancer was the second most common reportable cancer with 596 cases, 13.8% of all cases and 27.4% of cases for men.
- Lung cancer was the third most common reportable malignancy with 528 cases, 12.2% of all cases.
- Colon and rectal cancers were the fourth most common malignancy with 421 cases, 9.7% of all cases.
- Bladder cancers were the fifth most common malignancy with 221 cases, 5.1% of all reported cases.
- 50% of all new cancers were diagnosed in males and 50% were in females.
- Males had an age-adjusted incidence rate of 488.9 per 100,000, which was higher than females who had an age-adjusted rate of 433.8 per 100,000.
- Whites accounted for 93.8% of cancer cases with 4,054 cases whereas American Indians were 5.3% with 230 cases.
- The American Indian age-adjusted incidence rate was 556.3, which is higher than the age-adjusted rate among whites of 456.1.
- The South Dakota age-adjusted incidence rate for 2011 was 455.4, higher than the US SEER 2011 age-adjusted incidence rate of 438.1 per 100,000 persons.

Mortality 2011

- Overall, cancer was the leading cause of death in South Dakota.
- In 2011, 1,656 South Dakotans died from cancer, accounting for one in every four deaths.
- Each day five South Dakotans died from cancer.
- The five cancers sites (lung, colorectal, female breast, pancreas, prostate) caused 54.2% of all cancer deaths.
- Lung and bronchus cancers were the leading cause of cancer deaths at 457 deaths or 27.6% 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 136 deaths, 8.2% of all cancer deaths.
- Female breast cancer was the third leading cause of cancer deaths with 122 deaths, 7.4% of all cancer deaths and 14.9% of all female cancer deaths.
- Pancreatic cancer was the fourth leading cause of death with 95 deaths, 5.7% of all cancer deaths.
- Prostate cancer was the fifth leading cause of death with 88 deaths, 5.3% of all cancer deaths, and 10.5% of all male cancer deaths.
- Over half, 51%, of all cancer deaths were males and 49% were females.
- Males had an age-adjusted death rate of 192.5 per 100,000 males, 28.8% higher than females with an age-adjusted rate of 149.5 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Whites accounted for 94.3% of deaths with 1,561 deaths, whereas American Indians were 4.9% with 81 deaths.
- The American Indian age-adjusted death rate was 240.5 which is 45.2% higher than the rate among whites at the age-adjusted death rate of 165.6.
- South Dakota's age-adjusted death rate for 2011 was 167.3, lower than the US SEER 2010* rate of 171.8.

Trends

- Incidence rates for female breast cancer are decreasing, from an age-adjusted rate of 141.5 in 2002 to 129.8 in 2011.
- Ovarian cancer deaths have declined over the past decade.
- Colorectal cancer deaths have declined since a high of 180 deaths in 2003 to 136 deaths in 2011.

*2010 was the latest available national mortality rate at the time of publication.