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 2014

- 4,498 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 were 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 54% of all cancer cases.
- Female breast cancer was the most common reportable malignancy with 608 cases among women, accounting for 13.5% of all cases and 29% of cases for women.
- Lung cancer was the second most common reportable malignancy with 582 cases, 12.9% of all cases.
- Prostate cancer was the third most common reportable cancer with 549 cases, 12.2% of all cases and 22.9% of cases for men.
- Colon and rectal cancers were the fourth most common malignancy with 447 cases, 10% of all cases.
- Melanoma cancers were the fifth most common malignancy with 203 cases, 5.3% of all reported cases.
- 53% of all new cancers were diagnosed in males and 47% were in females.
- Males had an age-adjusted incidence rate of 505.7 per 100,000, which was higher than females who had an age-adjusted rate of 413.4 per 100,000.
- Whites accounted for 93.4% of cancer cases with 4,202 cases whereas American Indians were 5.4% with 245 cases.
- The American Indian age-adjusted incidence rate was 524.6, which is higher than the age-adjusted rate among whites of 451.5.
- The South Dakota age-adjusted incidence rate for 2014 was 451.5, significantly higher than the US SEER 2014 age-adjusted incidence rate of 428.6 per 100,000 persons.
Mortality 2014

- Overall, cancer was the second leading cause of death in South Dakota.
- In 2014, 1,679 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, leukemia) caused 55.7% of all cancer deaths.
- Lung and bronchus cancers were the leading cause of cancer deaths at 439 deaths or 26.1% 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 188 deaths, 11.2% of all cancer deaths.
- Pancreatic cancer was the third leading cause of death with 118 deaths, 7.0% of all cancer deaths.
- Female breast cancer was the fourth leading cause of cancer deaths with 100 deaths, 6.0% of all cancer deaths and 13.5% of all female cancer deaths.
- Leukemia cancer was the fifth leading cause of death with 90 deaths, 5.4% of all cancer deaths.
- Over half, 56% of all cancer deaths were males and 44% were females.
- Males had an age-adjusted death rate of 201.2 per 100,000 males, 52.4% higher than females with an age-adjusted rate of 132.0 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Whites accounted for 94.2% of deaths with 1,581 deaths, whereas American Indians were 5.2% with 88 deaths.
- The American Indian age-adjusted death rate was 217.9 which is 35.6% higher than the rate among whites at the age-adjusted death rate of 160.7 and is also significantly higher.
- South Dakota’s age-adjusted death rate for 2014 was 161.4, no significant difference than the US SEER 2014 rate of 161.3.

Trends

- Melanoma incidence cases have increased significantly since 2009.
- For the last decade, female breast cancer mortality rates have remained steady.