

Minority Health Disparities in Pennsylvania Cancer Incidence (2015):

Publication date: May 2018

Please keep in mind that, as you digest the data provided, many factors influence health outcomes. Where one lives, works and plays impacts one's health and quality of life. Interrelationships among the social determinants of health (SDOH), such as income, education, housing and transportation, all contribute to a community's chances to thrive.

Black residents had significantly higher age-adjusted cancer incidence rates than whites for:

- Prostate
- Lung and bronchus
- Kidney and renal pelvis
- Pancreas
- Liver and intrahepatic bile duct
- Myeloma
- Stomach

Asian/Pacific Islander residents had significantly higher age-adjusted cancer incidence rates than whites for:

- Liver and intrahepatic bile duct
- Stomach

Hispanic residents had significantly higher age-adjusted cancer incidence rates than whites for:

- Liver and intrahepatic bile duct

Data Highlights

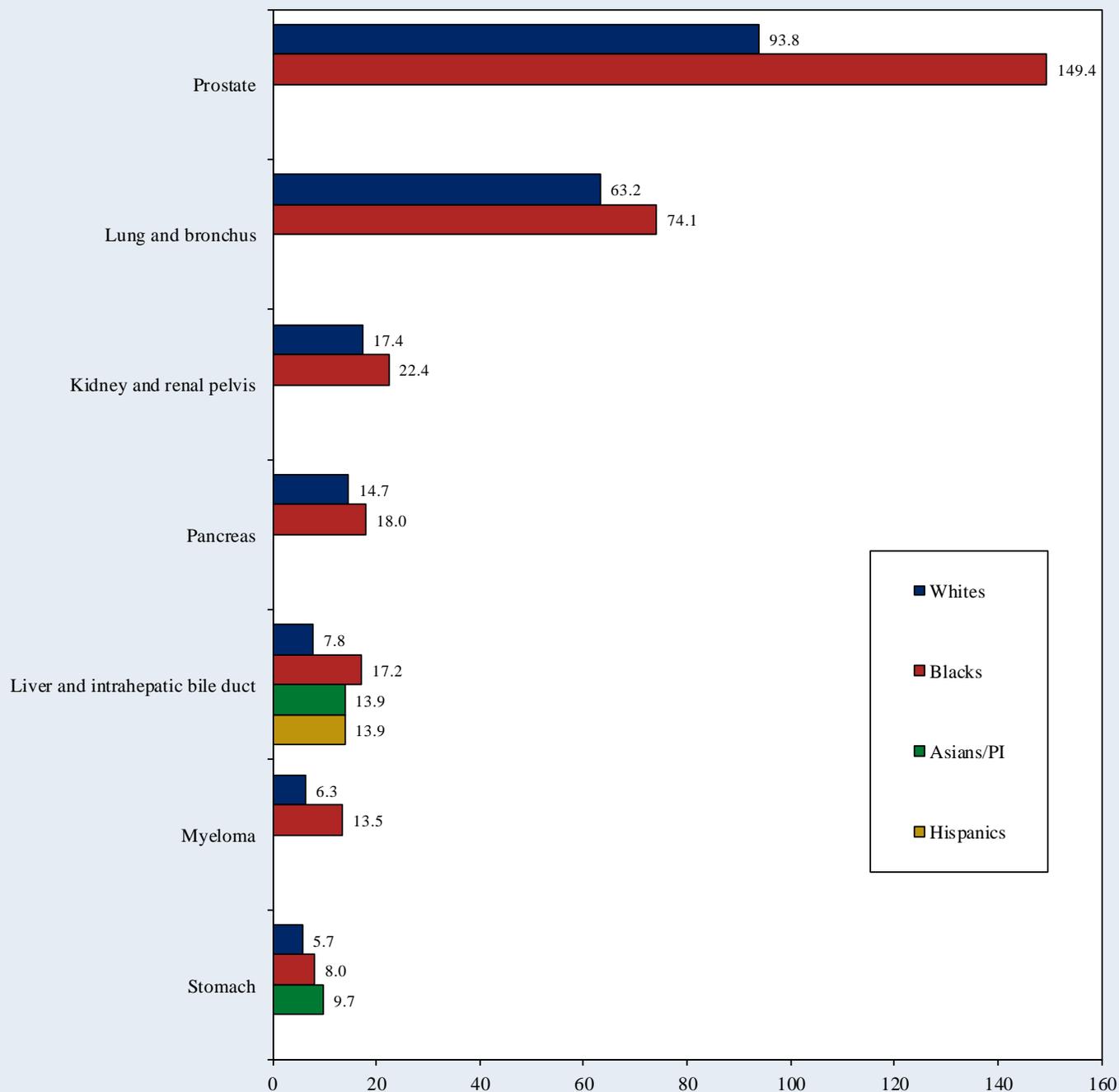
Blacks: The age-adjusted incidence rate among black Pennsylvania residents for liver/intrahepatic bile duct cancer (17.2) was more than two times the rate observed among white residents (7.8) in 2015. Myeloma also had an incidence rate over two times higher among black residents (13.5) compared to white residents (6.3).

Asians and Pacific Islanders: In 2015, the age-adjusted incidence rate among Asians/Pacific Islanders in Pennsylvania for stomach cancer (9.7) and cancer of the liver/intrahepatic bile duct (13.9) was almost two times the rate among whites (5.7 and 7.8, respectively).

Hispanics: The Hispanic population in Pennsylvania in 2015 had a significantly higher age-adjusted incidence rate than whites for liver/intrahepatic bile duct cancer. Specifically, the Hispanic liver/intrahepatic bile duct cancer rate (13.9) was almost two times the rate among whites (7.8).

2015 Cancer Incidence Rates

Significant Differences Compared to White Pa. Residents



NOTE: Rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 using the 2000 U.S. standard population.
 Starting with 2015, cancer cases were considered invasive if they were reportable and invasive under both ICD-O-2 and ICD-O-3.
 Starting in 2013, race of decedent was derived from multiple race selections. A person is multiracial if they identify as more than one race. Prior to 2013, race of decedent was derived from a single race designation.
 SOURCE: Pennsylvania Department of Health, Pennsylvania Cancer Registry

For additional cancer statistics, please visit the [EDDIE](#) system.