Cancer Health Disparities in Tarrant County

A presentation to the Tarrant County Cancer Disparities Coalition
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What are Cancer Health Disparities?

Adverse differences in **cancer incidence** (new cases), **cancer prevalence** (all existing cases), **cancer death** (mortality), **cancer survivorship**, and **burden of cancer** or related health conditions that exist among specific population groups in the United States

In other words--a cancer health disparity exists if **simply being part of a certain group** means that you are more likely to **get** cancer, **die** from cancer, and experience **significant work and life disruptions** from cancer.

Source: National Cancer Institute

WHO is impacted by Cancer Health Disparities?

Groups that experience cancer health disparities are typically characterized by

- **age**
- **disability**
- **education**
- **ethnicity**
- **gender**
- **geographic location**
- **income**
- **race**

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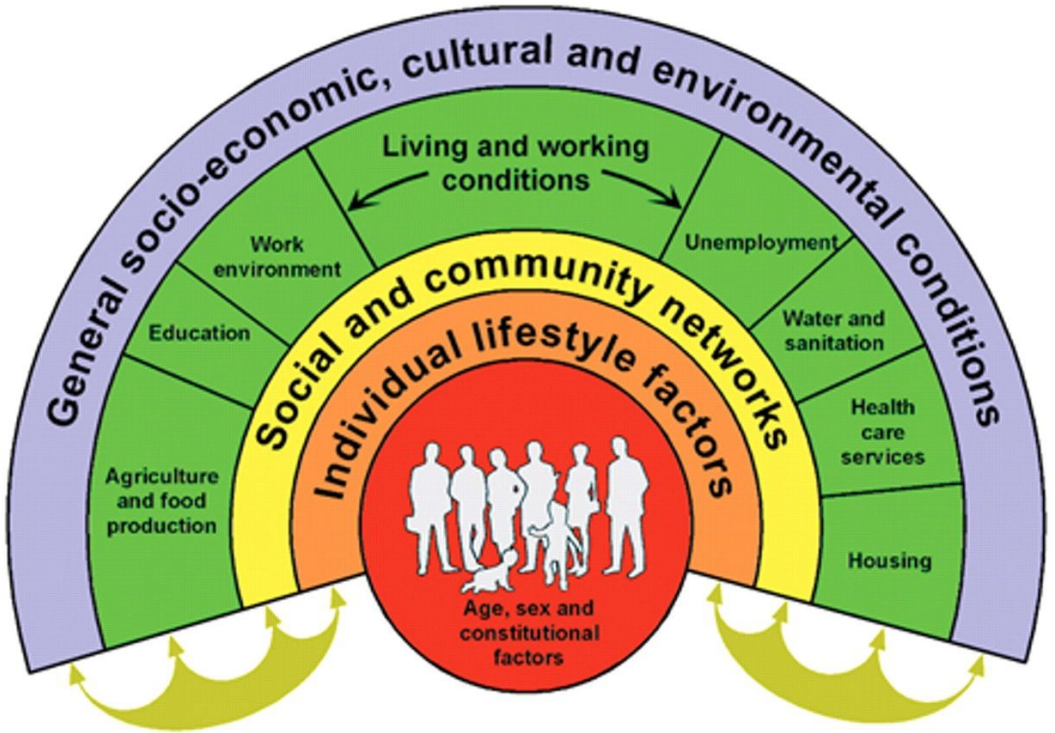
People who are poor, lack health insurance, and have limited or no access to effective health care are often impacted more severely by cancer than the general population

How do social and economic factors impact a person's risk of cancer?

- ***Individuals*** may be at risk of cancer because of genetics or **personal health choices** such tobacco or alcohol use, dietary choices, physical inactivity, or obesity/overweight.
- *However, **differences between groups*** are strongly influenced by **social and economic factors** such as being uninsured/underinsured, low income, education level, occupation, social status in the community, neighborhood poverty, etc.



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK25526/

Tobacco use exists among people of all social classes (**individual health behavior**), but tobacco companies market more heavily in low-income neighborhoods (**socioeconomic factor**).

Why is RACE important for studying health disparities?

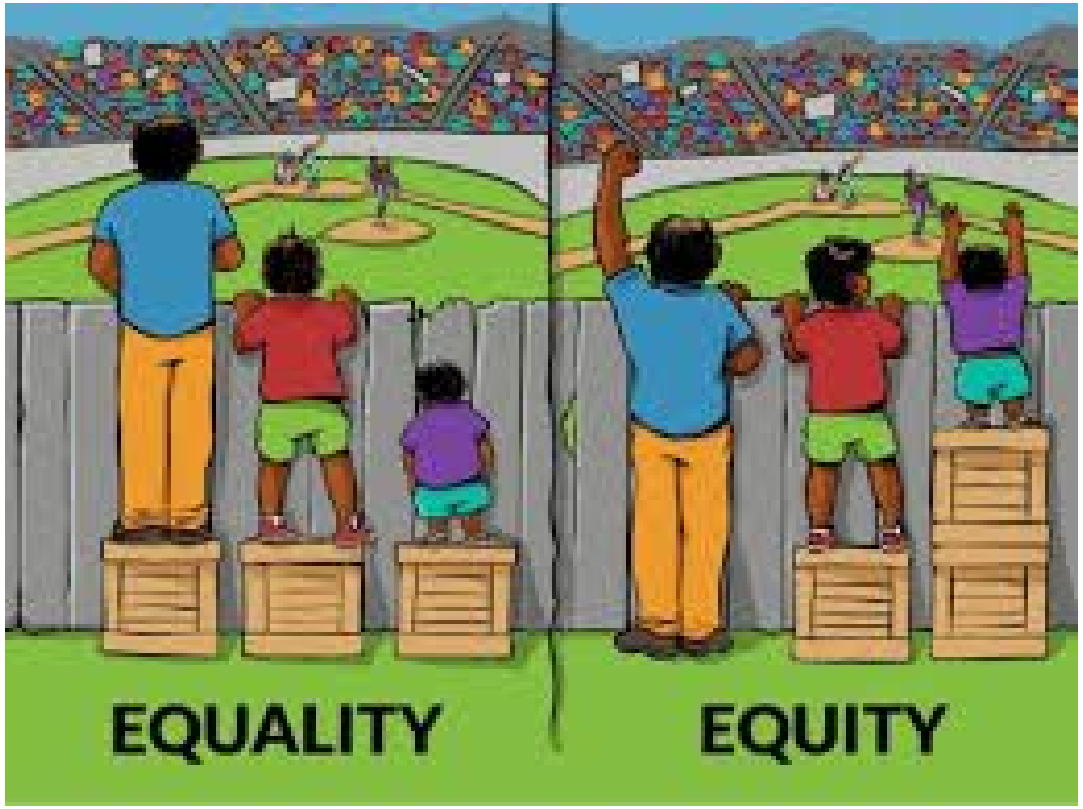
- Differences in health are particularly pronounced for racial/ethnic groups such as African-Americans and Latinos,
- **Many of these differences persist even when you compare groups of similar socioeconomic status.**

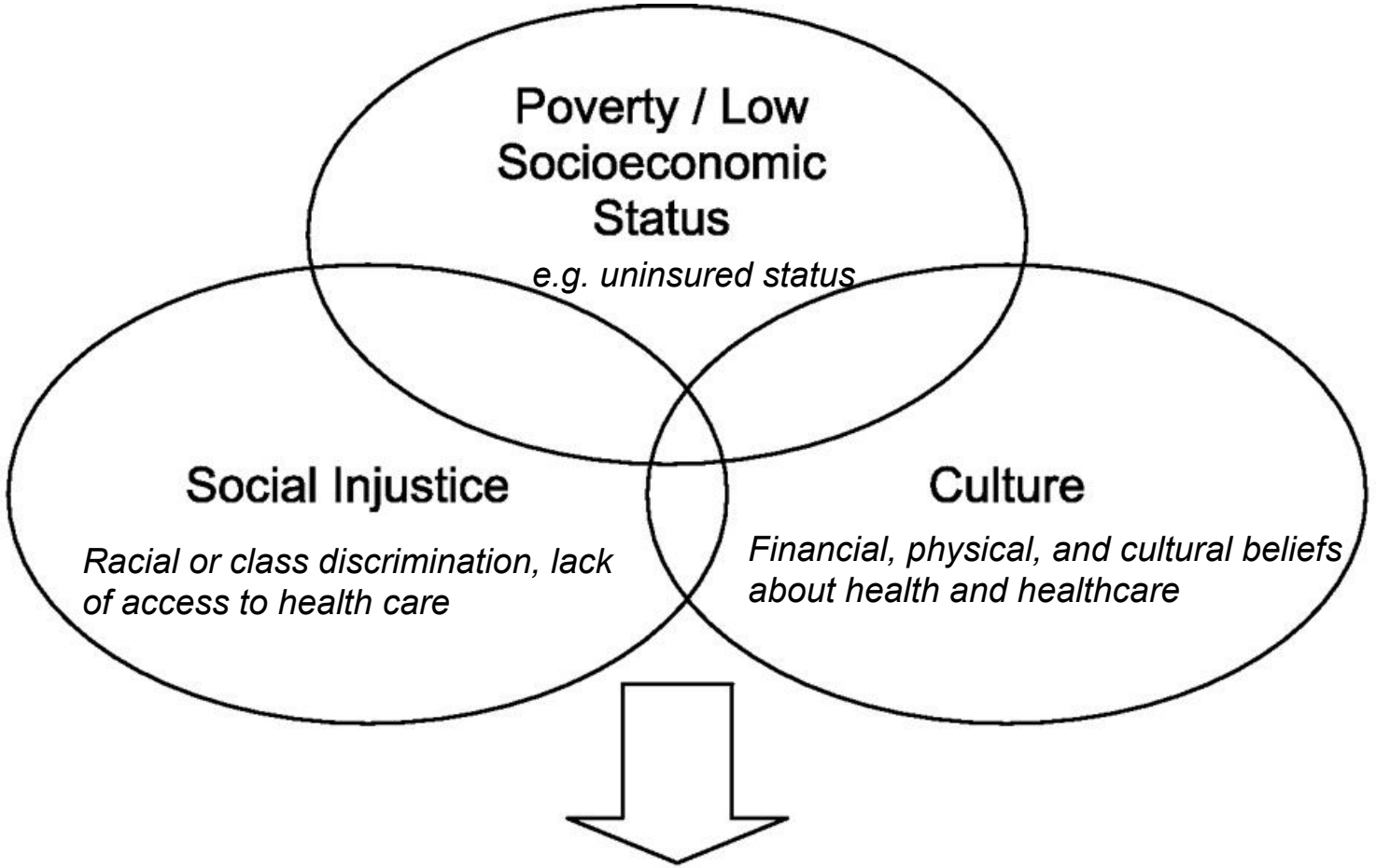
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK25526/

Which types of cancers are most impacted by health disparities?

Researchers have found significant evidence of health disparities in the following five types of cancer:

- Breast
- Cervical
- Prostate
- Cervical
- Lung





Prevention	Early Detection	Diagnosis & Incidence	Treatment	Post Treatment & Quality of Life	Survival & Mortality

Gerend, M. A., & Pai, M. (2008). Social determinants of Black-White disparities in breast cancer mortality: a review. *Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention Biomarkers*, *17*(11), 2913-2923.

WHO IS MOST AT RISK BASED ON THEIR HEALTH BEHAVIORS?

Cancer Health Disparities in
PRIMARY PREVENTION

Percentage of People with Cancer Risk Factors for Tarrant County, Texas & US Adults Aged 18 Years and Older, 2015

Risk Factors	Tarrant County[1]	Texas[2]	United States[2]
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	36.4 (34.0-38.9)	36.1 (34.5-37.6)	35.5
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30.0)	29.6 (27.4-31.8)	32.1 (30.6-33.6)	29.8
Did not meet physical activity recommendations[3]	81.8 (79.8-83.7)	81.0 (79.7-82.3)	79.7
Less than daily fruit	45.2 (42.7-47.8)	42.7 (41.0-44.3)	39.7
Less than daily vegetable	21.7 (19.5-23.9)	19.6 (18.2-21.0)	22.1
Diabetes diagnosis	10.6 (9.4-11.9)	11.2 (10.3-12.0)	9.9
Tobacco use (current)	17.6 (15.7-19.7)	15.2 (14.0-16.3)	17.5
Binge drinker	16.2 (14.4-18.2)	16.1 (14.8-17.3)	16.3

[1] Data source: Tarrant County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Tarrant County Public Health 2015, Age-adjusted
[2] Center of Diseases Control and Prevention (BRFSS, 2015); Age-adjusted for texas
[3] Did not meet both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations

Percentage of People with Cancer Risk Factors in Tarrant County, by **Race/Ethnicity**, 2015[1]

Risk Factors	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other/ Multiracial
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	36.4 (34.0-38.9)	35.3 (32.5-38.3)	33.7 (27.7-40.3)	43.0 (37.2-49.0)	23.4 (13.7-36.9)	30.5 (19.0-45.1)
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30.0)	29.6 (27.4-31.8)	28.1 (25.5-30.9)	**38.0 (31.8-44.6)**	29.9 (25.1-35.3)	---	31.7 (20.6-45.5)
Did not meet physical activity recomm.[2]	81.8 (79.8-83.7)	81.1 (78.5-83.5)	85.2 (79.5-89.6)	83.6 (78.7-87.5)	79.6 (65.1-89.1)	71.0 (55.5-82.7)
Less than daily fruit	45.2 (42.7-47.8)	46.2 (43.1-49.3)	50.8 (43.7-57.8)	41.9 (36.1-47.9)	34.0 (21.4-49.5)	44.3 (30.1-59.5)
Less than daily vegetable	21.7 (19.5-23.9)	20.2 (17.6-23.1)	**31.9 (25.7-38.8)**	20.8 (16.2-26.2)	---	19.9 (10.3-35.1)
Diabetes diagnosis	10.6 (9.4-11.9)	8.6 (7.4-10.0)	**15.8 (12.2-20.2)**	12.4 (9.5-16.1)	---	7.2 (3.5-14.3)
Tobacco use (current)	17.6 (15.7-19.7)	17.2 (15.0-19.7)	20.6 (15.7-26.5)	16.4 (12.0-21.9)	---	35.6 (23.2-50.3)
Binge drinker	16.2 (14.4-18.2)	16.5 (14.2-19.2)	13.6 (9.5-19.1)	18.6 (14.5-23.5)	---	15.8 (7.9-29.0)

[1]Data source: Tarrant County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Tarrant County Public Health 2015

[2] Did not meet both aerobic and muscle strengthening recommendations

Percentage of People with Cancer Risk Factors in Tarrant County, by **Education,** 2015[1]

Risk Factors	All Levels	< High School	High School or GED	Tech/ Some College	College Degree
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	36.4 (34.0-38.9)	41.9 (34.1-50.2)	36.4 (32.0-41.1)	34.1 (30.0-38.4)	36.0 (32.3-39.7)
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30.0)	29.6 (27.4-31.8)	29.6 (23.3-36.8)	30.8 (26.7-35.3)	30.0 (26.1-34.2)	28.1 (24.7-31.8)
Did not meet physical activity recommendations[4]	81.8 (79.8-83.7)	91.2 (84.5-94)	85.3 (81.2-88.6)	79.5 (75.5-83)	79.1 (73.6-80.6)
Less than daily fruit	45.2 (42.7-47.8)	41.3 (33.5-49.6)	51.8 (46.9-56.7)	48.0 (43.5-52.6)	38.6 (34.7-42.6)
Less than daily vegetable	21.7 (19.5-23.9)	24.7 (18.1-32.6)	24.6 (20.6-29.1)	22.2 (18.5-26.3)	17.2 (13.9-21.1)
Diabetes diagnosis	10.6 (9.4-11.9)	18.3 (13.7-23.9)	11.9 (9.7-14.6)	8.8 (7.0-11.1)	6.9 (5.4-8.6)
Tobacco use (current)	17.6 (15.7-19.7)	27.8 (21.0-35.9)	25.0 (21.2-29.3)	16.7 (13.6-20.3)	6.4 (4.9-8.3)
Binge drinker	16.2 (14.4-18.2)	17.2 (12.0-24.1)	18.2 (14.6-22.4)	17.0 (13.8-20.8)	13.0 (10.5-16.0)

[1]Data source: Tarrant County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Tarrant County Public Health 2015

Percentage of People with Cancer Risk Factors in Tarrant County, by **Income**, 2015[1]

Risk Factors	All Levels	Low (<$25K)	Middle ($25K - <$50K)	High ($50K - <$75K)	Highest ($75K+)
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9)	36.4 (34.0-38.9)	32.3 (27.1-38.0)	37.9 (32.6-43.4)	36.9 (31.0-43.3)	37.0 (33.0-41.3)
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30.0)	29.6 (27.4-31.8)	35.7 (30.9-40.9)	29.4 (24.5-34.7)	27.6 (22.4-33.5)	30.8 (27.0-34.9)
Did not meet physical activity recommendations[4]	81.8 (79.8-83.7)	88.7 (84.9-91.7)	82.5 (77.7-86.4)	79.9 (73.3-26.7)	78.1 (74.3-81.5)
Less than daily fruit	45.2 (42.7-47.8)	47.4 (41.9-53.1)	45.9 (40.2-51.7)	44.6 (38.0-51.5)	41.2 (37.0-45.7)
Less than daily vegetable	21.7 (19.5-23.9)	25.5 (20.9-30.7)	21.8 (17.3-27.0)	25.3 (19.5-32.2)	15.8 (12.6-19.7)
Diabetes diagnosis	10.6 (9.4-11.9)	16.1 (13.0-19.7)	12.6 (9.7-16.2)	7.6 (5.3-10.6)	6.3 (4.7-8.4)
Tobacco use (current)	17.6 (15.7-19.7)	25.9 (21.1-31.2)	21.7 (17.5-26.6)	17.4 (12.5-23.6)	7.9 (5.9-10.5)
Binge drinker	16.2 (14.4-18.2)	13.4 (10.1-17.5)	15.8 (12.0-20.6)	19.6 (14.5-26.0)	18.3 (15.0-22.0)

[1]Data source: Tarrant County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Tarrant County Public Health 2015

Health Disparities in Cancer Risk Behaviors

- Tarrant County has a similar overall profile as Texas and the United States.
- Within Tarrant County, **Blacks** are associated with higher rates of obesity, low vegetable intake, and diabetes compared to Whites.

WHO IS GETTING **SCREENED** FOR CANCER?

Cancer Health Disparities in
EARLY DETECTION

Percentage of People Getting Screened for Cancer in Tarrant County, Texas & US, 2014/2015

Cancer Site[3]	Tarrant County [1]	Texas[2]	United States[2]
Breast (Mammogram within past two years, Women 50+)	**83.2 (80.1-85.9)**	74.4 (72.3-76.4)	75.6
Cervical (Pap test within past 3 years, women 21-65 with intact cervix)	83.5 (78.4-87.6)	77.7 (75.6-79.8)	75.2
Prostate (Men 40+ who had a PSA test in past 2 years)	41.8 (33.2-50.4)[4]	42.9 (40.3-45.5)	42.8
Colorectal (Adults 50+ who had a blood stool test within past 2 years)	9.6 (6.3-12.8)[4]	13.6 (12.2-14.9)	12.8
Lung[5]	– – –	– – –	– – –

[1] Data source: Tarrant County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Tarrant County Public Health 2014; Age-adjusted.
[2]CDC BRFSS 2014; Texas data is age-adjusted
[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined
[4-] Prostate and colorectal- CDC BRFSS 2014 MMSAs- Forth-Worth & Arlington
[6-] Not measured by the BRFSS

Percentage of Cancer Screening Rates in Tarrant County by **Race/Ethnicity**[1]

Cancer Site[2]	*All Races*	Hispanic	Asian	Black	White	Other/ Multiracial
Breast (Mammogram within past two years, Women 50+)	83.2 (80.1-85.9)	79.0 (63.4-89.1)	– – –	86.3 (76.3-92.5)	83.0 (79.6-86.0)	– – –
Cervical (Pap test within past 3 years, women 21-65 with intact cervix)	83.5 (78.4-87.6)	75.3 (63.3-84.3)	– – –	90.4 (79.2-95.9)	85.7 (78.8-90.6)	– – –
Prostate (Men 40+ who had a PSA test in past 2 years)[3]	53.0 (48.4-57.6)	**35.7 (21.1-53.5)**	– – –	42.3 (27.4-58.8)	59.0 (53.9-63.9)	26.6 (13.1-46.7)
Colorectal (Adults 50+ who had a blood stool test within past 2 years)[3]	12.9 (11.2-14.9)	**6.2 (3.4-11.0)**	– – –	15.9 (10.7-23.0)	13.1 (11.1-15.4)	15.4 (6.9-30.7)
Lung[4]	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –

[1]Data source: Tarrant county Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Tarrant County Public Health 2015
[2] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined
[3]- BRFSS 2009-2010
[4]- Not measured by the BRFSS
--- Number is too small to be calculated.

Percentage of Cancer Screening Rates in Tarrant County by **Education**[1]

Cancer Site[2]	All Levels	< High School	High School or GED	Tech/ Some College	College Degree
Breast (Mammogram within past two years, Women 50+)	83.2 (80.1-85.9)	78.8 (67.2-87.1)	81.3 (74.7-86.4)	81.9 (75.8-86.7)	88.9 (84.3-92.3)
Cervical (Pap test within past 3 years, women 21-65 with intact cervix)	83.5 (78.4-87.6)	– – –	76.6 (62.9-86.3)	85.5 (75.8-91.7)	88.1 (81.0-92.7)
Prostate (Men 40+ who had a PSA test in past 2 years)[3]	53.0 (48.4-57.6)	25.4 (14.1-41.5)	48.4 (38.2-58.7)	55.3 (46.1-64.1)	58.8 (51.9-65.4)
Colorectal (Adults 50+ who had a blood stool test within past 2 years)[3]	12.9 (11.2-14.9)	8.9 (5.4-14.3)	13.7 (10.3-17.9)	13.2 (10.0-17.3)	13.3 (10.4-16.7)
Lung[4]	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –

[3]- BRFSS 2009-2010
[4]- Not measured by the BRFSS
--- Number is too small to be calculated.

Health Disparities in Early Detection

- Compared to Texas and the US, Tarrant County has **higher rates of breast cancer screening**.
  - Within Tarrant County, **Hispanics have lower rates of prostate and colorectal cancer screening** than Whites.
  - Within Tarrant County, **people with a high school diploma or less have lower rates of breast, cervical, prostate and colorectal screening** than people with more than a high school diploma.

WHO IS GETTING **DIAGNOSED** WITH CANCER?

Cancer Health Disparities in
INCIDENCE

Cancer Incidence Rates[1] for Adults 18+, 2010-2014 comparing Tarrant County,Texas and US

Cancer Site[2]	Tarrant County[3]	Texas[3]	United States[4]
Breast (female)	118.5 (115.4-121.7)	111.5 (110.7-112.3)	124.9
Cervical	8.5 (7.7-9.4)	9.2 (9.0-9.5)	7.4
Prostate	114.2 (110.7-117.8)	99.5 (98.6-100.3)	119.8
Colorectal	38.1 (36.8-39.5)	38.6 (38.2-38.9)	40.1
Lung	58.7 (56.9-60.4)	54.8 (54.4-55.2)	55.8

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population
[2] Breast and cervical Female only -2010-2014 [3-] Prostate Male only
[3]Data source:Texas Cancer Registry (www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr) SEER*Stat Database 2010-2014
[4]Data source National Cancer Institute; SEER- 2010-2014

Cancer Incidence Rates[1] for Adults 18+, 2010-2014 in Tarrant County, by Race

Cancer Site[3]	Breast (female)	Cervical	Prostate	Colorectal	Lung
	Incidence	Incidence	Incidence	Incidence	Incidence
All Races	118.5 (115.4-121.7)	8.5 (7.7-9.4)	114.2 (110.7-117.8)	38.1 (36.8-39.5)	58.7 (56.9-60.4)
White	**127.4 (123.3-131.5)**	8.3 (7.2-9.5)	110.5 (106.4-114.6)	37.3 (35.6-39.0)	**64.5 (62.4-66.7)**
Black	**127.4 (118.4-136.8)**	8.8 (6.6-11.5)	**187.9 (173.4-203.1)**	**52.2 (47.3-57.3)**	**66.7 (61.0-72.7)**
Hispanic	81.7 (74.7-89.1)	**12.6 (10.0-15.6)**	91.7 (81.9-102.1)	32.8 (29.1-36.8)	25.6 (22.1-29.6)
Asian	63.0 (52.7-74.7)	6.3 (3.7-10.4)	37.0 (27.3-48.9)	30.1 (24.3-36.9)	32.5 (25.6-40.4)

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2] Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

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Health Disparities in Incidence of Cancer

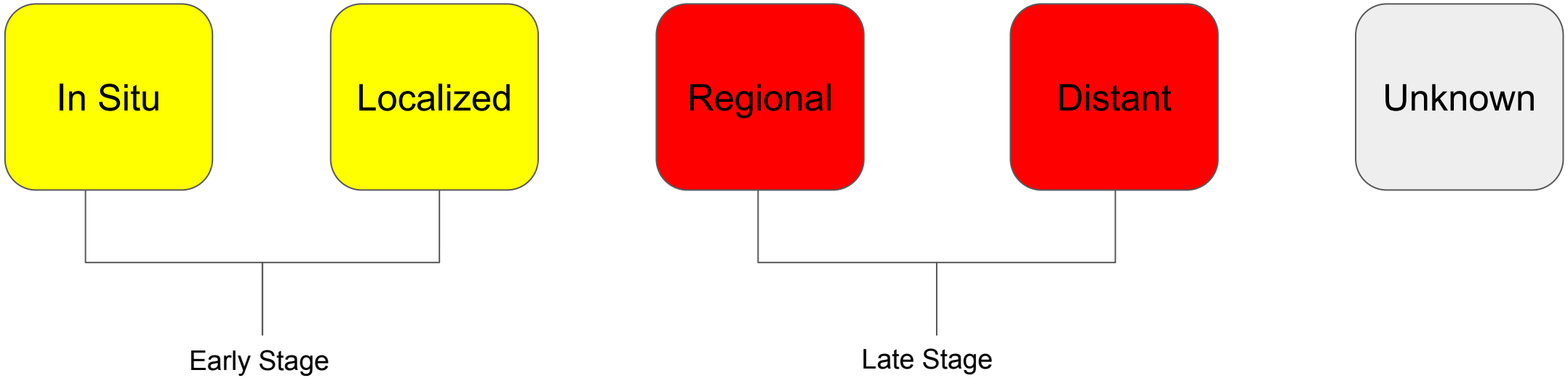
- Compared to Texas and the US, people in Tarrant County are **most likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer.**
- In Tarrant County, **more people overall are diagnosed with breast and prostate cancer** as compared to cervical, lung or colorectal cancer.
- **Black men** are 1.7 times more likely than White men to get prostate cancer, and
- **Prostate cancer and colorectal cancer is much more prevalent among Blacks than any other racial group.**
- **Breast cancer (female) and lung cancer are diagnosed at about the same rates among Whites and Blacks.**
- **Cervical cancer is more prevalent among Hispanics than Whites.**

AT WHAT **STAGE** DO PEOPLE GET DIAGNOSED?

Cancer Health Disparities in
STAGE OF DIAGNOSIS

Why does it matter when people get diagnosed?

Research shows that individuals from medically underserved populations are more likely to be diagnosed with late-stage diseases that might have been treated more effectively or cured if diagnosed earlier.



Percentage of Late-Stage[1] Cancer Diagnoses by Cancer Site, Comparing Tarrant County, Texas and the United States [2]

Cancer Site[3]	Tarrant County	Texas	United States
Breast (female)	28.5	28.1	**36.7**
Cervical	48.1	45.3	**50.0**
Prostate	15.1	**17.6**	16.9
Colorectal	50.92	51.14	**56.3**
Lung	70.48	67.37	**79.2**

[1] Regional and distant stage combined
[2] Data sources:Texas Cancer Registry (www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr) (2010-2014); SEER*Stat Database (2007-2013)
[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined
-- Unavailable

Percentage of Late-Stage[1] Cancer Diagnoses in Tarrant County by Cancer Site and Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2013[2]

Cancer Site[3]	All Races	White	Hispanic	Asian	Black
Breast (female)	28.5	26.1	34.6	25.7	**36.5**
Cervical	48.1	41.4	**57.0**	47.1	56.9
Prostate	15.1	14.7	14.8	11.3	**18.3**
Colorectal	50.92	51.36	**54.77**	51.26	46.96
Lung	70.48	69.05	72.81	77.0	**77.30**

[1] Regional and distant stage combined
[2]Data source: Texas Cancer Registry
[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

Health Disparities in Stage of Cancer Diagnosis

- Compared to Texas and the US, Tarrant County tends to catch cancer in its earlier stages.
- Within Tarrant County, **Hispanics are most likely to be diagnosed with late-stage cervical or colorectal** cancer than other racial/ethnic group
- Within Tarrant County, **Blacks are most likely to be diagnosed with late-stage breast, prostate or lung** cancer than other racial/ethnic groups

WHO IS **DYING** FROM CANCER?

Cancer Health Disparities in
PRIMARY PREVENTION

Cancer Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County, Texas and US, 2010-2014

Cancer Site[2]	Tarrant County[3]	Texas[3]	United States[4]
Breast (female)	20.3 (19.0-21.7)	20.3 (20.0-20.7)	**21.2**
Prostate	19.5 (17.8-21.3)	18.6 (18.2-19.0)	**20.1**
Cervical	**3.0 (2.5-3.5)**	2.8 (2.6-2.9)	2.3
Colorectal	**14.8 (14.0-15.8)**	14.7 (14.5-14.9)	**14.8**
Lung	42.3 (40.8-43.8)	40.4 (40.1-40.8)	**44.7**

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population
[2] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined
[3] Data source:Texas Cancer Registry (www.dshs.texas.gov/tcr) SEER*Stat Database;
[4] Data source: National Cancer Institute SEER

Comparison of Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County, 2010-2014 [2]

Cancer Site[3]	Incidence	Death
Breast (female)	118.5 (115.4-121.7)	20.3 (19.0-21.7)
Prostate	114.2 (110.7-117.8)	19.5 (17.8-21.3)
Cervical	8.5 (7.7-9.4)	3.0 (2.5-3.5)
Lung	38.1 (36.8-39.5)	14.8 (14.0-15.8)
Colorectal	58.7 (56.9-60.4)	42.3 (40.8-43.8)

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2]Data source: Texas Cancer Registry (www.dshs.state.tx.us/tcr) SEER*Stat Database, Mortality - Texas, 1990-2014, statewide, Texas Department of State Health Services (created 03/13/2017).

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

Comparison of Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County by Race, 2010-2014[2]

Cancer Site[3]	Breast(female)	
Race	Incid.	Death
All Races	118.5 (115.4-121.7)	20.3 (19.0-21.7)
White	**127.4 (123.3-131.5)**	20.7 (19.1-22.4)
Black	**127.4 (118.4-136.8)**	**27.8 (23.4-32.7)**
Hispanic	81.7 (74.7-89.1)	13.0 (10.1-16.4)
Asian	63.0 (52.7-74.7)	8.6 (4.8-14.2)

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2] Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

_ _ _ (cannot be calculated)

Comparison of Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County by Race, 2010-2014[2]

Cancer Site[3]	Prostate	
Race	Incid.	Death
All Races	114.2 (110.7-117.8)	19.5 (17.8-21.3)
White	110.5 (106.4-114.6)	18.2 (16.4-20.1)
Black	**187.9 (173.4-203.1)**	**39.1 (31.0-48.4)**
Hispanic	91.7 (81.9-102.1)	17.0 (12.2-22.8)
Asian	37.0 (27.3-48.9)	---

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2] Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

_ _ _ (cannot be calculated)

Comparison of Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County by Race, 2010-2014[2]

Cancer Site[3]	Cervical	
Race	Incid.	Death
All Races	8.5 (7.7-9.4)	3.0 (2.5-3.5)
White	8.3 (7.2-9.5)	2.8 (2.2-3.5)
Black	8.8 (6.6-11.5)	3.4 (2.1-5.2)
Hispanic	**12.6 (10.0-15.6)**	**5.7 (3.7-8.1)**
Asian	6.3 (3.7-10.4)	---

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2] Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

_ _ _ (cannot be calculated)

Comparison of Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County by Race, 2010-2014[2]

Cancer Site[3]	Colorectal	
Race	Incid.	Death
All Races	38.1 (36.8-39.5)	14.8 (14.0-15.8)
White	37.3 (35.6-39.0)	14.7 (13.7-15.8)
Black	**52.2 (47.3-57.3)**	**23.1 (19.7-26.9)**
Hispanic	32.8 (29.1-36.8)	10.1 (8.0-12.5)
Asian	30.1 (24.3-36.9)	10.9 (7.4-15.4)

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2] Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

_ _ _ (cannot be calculated)

Comparison of Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County by Race, 2010-2014[2]

Cancer Site[3]	Colorectal			
Race	**Incidence**		**Death**	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
All Races	44.7 (42.4-47.0)	33.1 (31.5-34.9)	18.4 (16.9-20.0)	12.2 (11.2-13.3)
White	44.4 (41.7-47.1)	31.8 (29.8-33.9)	18.2 (16.5-20.1)	12.0 (10.8-13.3)
Black	**58.8 (50.2-68.2)**	**48.4 (42.6-54.8)**	**29.6 (23.2-37.1)**	**19.2 (15.4-23.7)**
Hispanic	41.4 (34.9-48.5)	26.2 (22.0-30.9)	14.0 (10.1-18.7)	7.2 (5.0-10.0)
Asian	30.8 (22.7-40.9)	29.1 (21.2-38.8)	13.2 (7.3-21.7)	9.3 (5.2-15.1)

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2] Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

_ _ _ (cannot be calculated)

Comparison of Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates[1] in Tarrant County by Race, 2010-2014[2]

Cancer Site[3]	Lung	
Race	Incid.	Death
All Races	58.7 (56.9-60.4)	42.3 (40.8-43.8)
White	**64.5 (62.4-66.7)**	**46.7 (44.9-48.6)**
Black	**66.7 (61.0-72.7)**	**47.2 (42.4-52.3)**
Hispanic	25.6 (22.1-29.6)	17.2 (14.1-20.6)
Asian	32.5 (25.6-40.4)	24.6 (18.4-32.0)

[1] All rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. Standard Population

[2] Data Source: Texas Cancer Registry

[3] Breast and cervical are female-only; Prostate is male only; Lung and Colorectal is male and female combined

_ _ _ (cannot be calculated)

Health Disparities in Cancer Incidence AND Mortality

Within Tarrant County:

- White women and Black women have similar rates of breast cancer, yet **Black women are 1.3 times more likely to die from breast cancer**.
- **Black men are 2.1 times more likely than White men to die from prostate cancer**.
- Hispanic women are 1.5 times as likely than White women to be diagnosed with cervical cancer, and 2 times as likely to die from it.
- Black men and women are at least 1.3 times as likely than Whites to get colorectal cancer, and 1.6 times as likely to die from it.
- Blacks and Whites have similar rates of lung cancer incidence and mortality.

RECAP: WHAT DOES THE DATA TELL US ABOUT TARRANT COUNTY?

Interpreting Health Disparities Data

SO WHAT CAN WE **DO** ABOUT IT?

How do we take action?

What can we do about Cancer Health Disparities?

The Cancer Control Continuum

THE CANCER CONTROL CONTINUUM				
Focus				
PREVENTION Tobacco control Diet Physical activity Sun protection HPV vaccine Limited alcohol use Chemoprevention	**DETECTION** Pap/HPV testing Mammography Fecal occult blood test Colonoscopy Lung cancer screening	**DIAGNOSIS** Shared and informed decision making	**TREATMENT** Health care delivery and outcomes research	**SURVIVORSHIP** Coping Health promotion for survivors

FORTHCOMING...

Round Robin: WITHIN TARRANT COUNTY...

1. What are the three biggest challenges to individuals participating in programs and services for people with cancer (and their families)?
2. What are the three biggest challenges to providers participating in these programs and services?
3. What are three things the TCCDC should do to address cancer health disparities?


Thank
you!!