

Minority Health Disparities in Pennsylvania Cancer Incidence (2020):

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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
- Pancreas
- Liver and intrahepatic bile duct
- Myeloma
- Stomach
- Larynx

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

- Liver and intrahepatic bile duct

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

- Liver and intrahepatic bile duct
- Stomach

Data Highlights

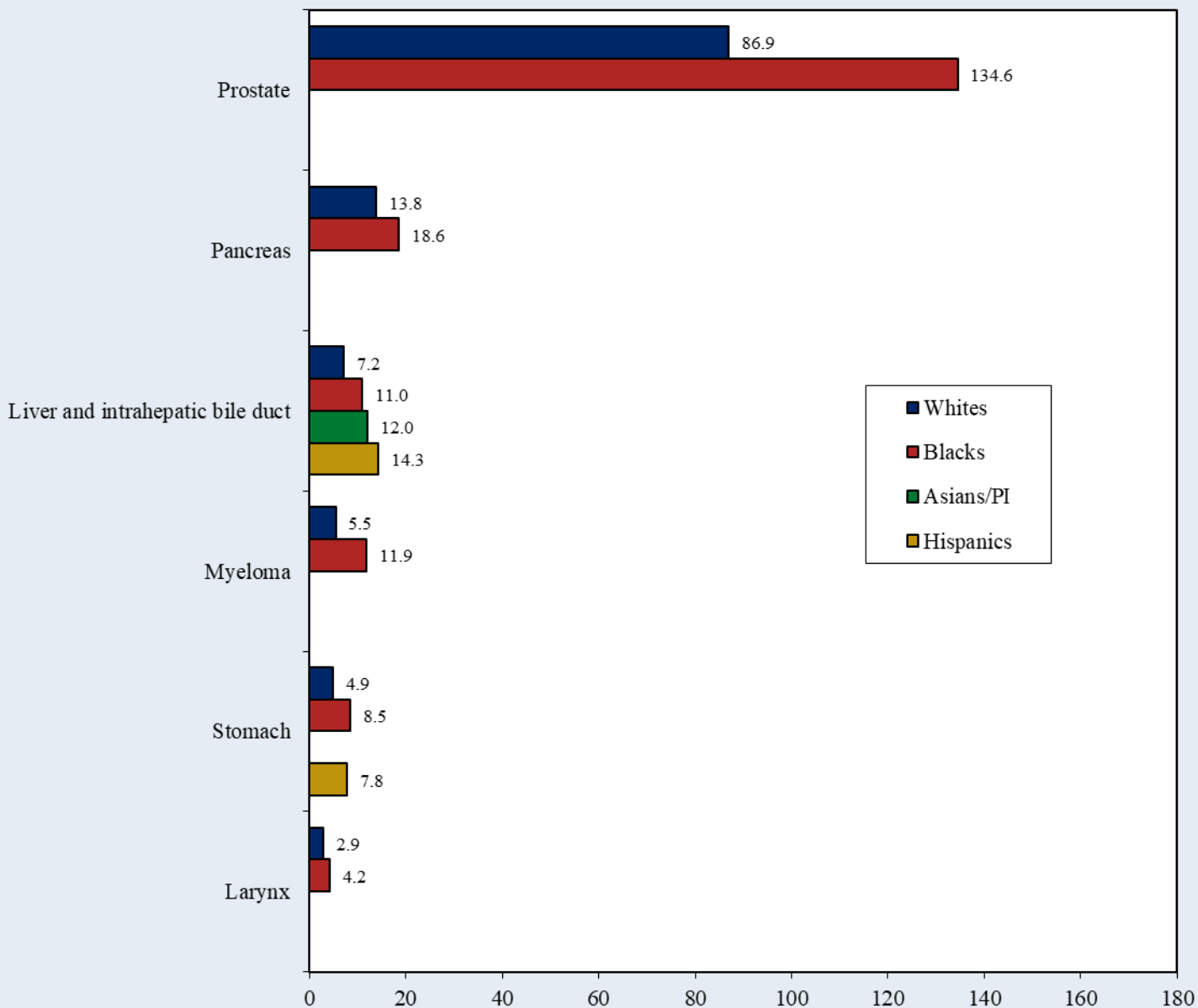
Blacks: The age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000 among black Pennsylvania residents for prostate cancer (134.6) was 55 percent higher than the rate observed among white residents (86.9) in 2020. Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer had an incidence rate 53 percent higher among black residents (11.0) compared to white residents (7.2). The incidence rate of myeloma among black residents (11.9) was over two times higher than the incidence rate among white residents (5.5). The rate of cancer of the stomach among black residents (8.5) was 73 percent higher than the rate for white residents (4.9).

Asians and Pacific Islanders: In 2020, the age-adjusted incidence rate per 100,000 among Asians/Pacific Islanders in Pennsylvania for cancer of the liver and intrahepatic bile duct (12.0) was almost two times the rate among whites (7.2).

Hispanics: The Hispanic population in Pennsylvania in 2020 had a significantly higher age-adjusted incidence rate than whites for cancer of the liver and intrahepatic bile duct and stomach cancer. Specifically, the Hispanic liver/intrahepatic bile duct cancer rate (14.3) was two times the rate among whites (7.2). The incidence rate for stomach cancer among Hispanics (7.8) was 59 percent higher than the rate among whites (4.9).

2020 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.