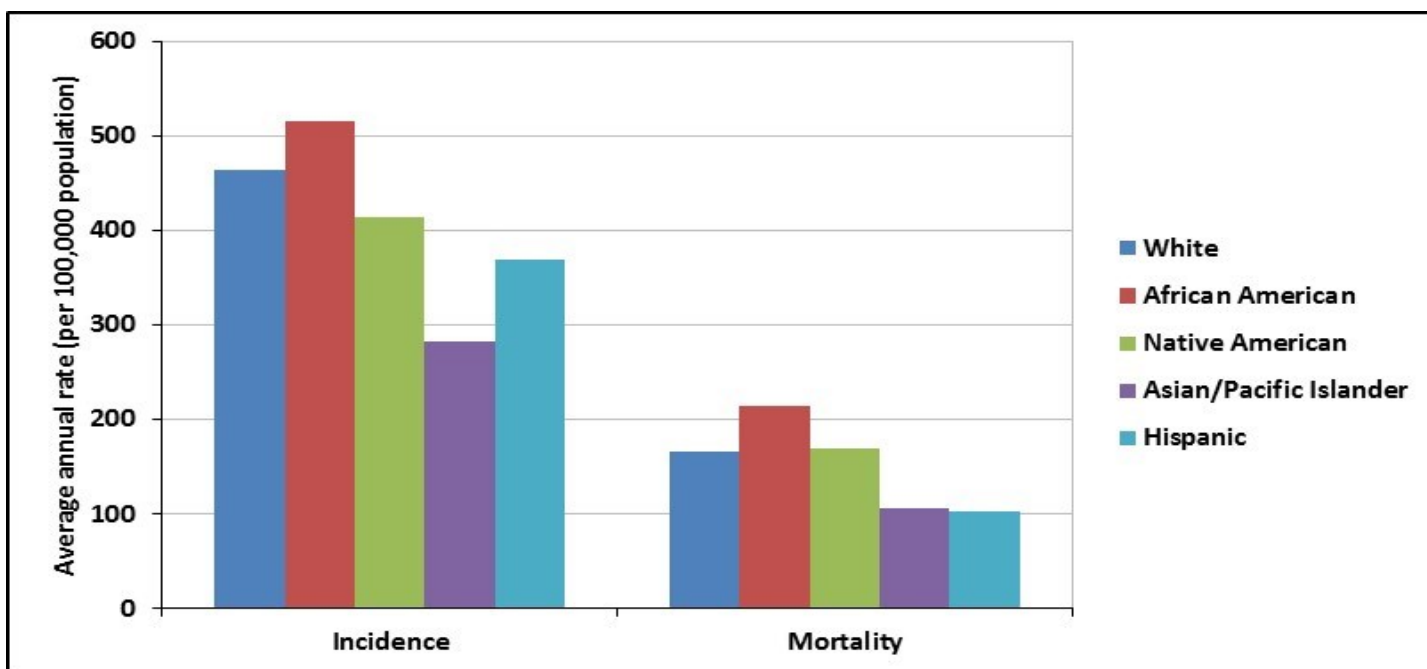


# Cancer in Minorities

Figure 1. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2005-2014



## Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: African Americans and Native Americans

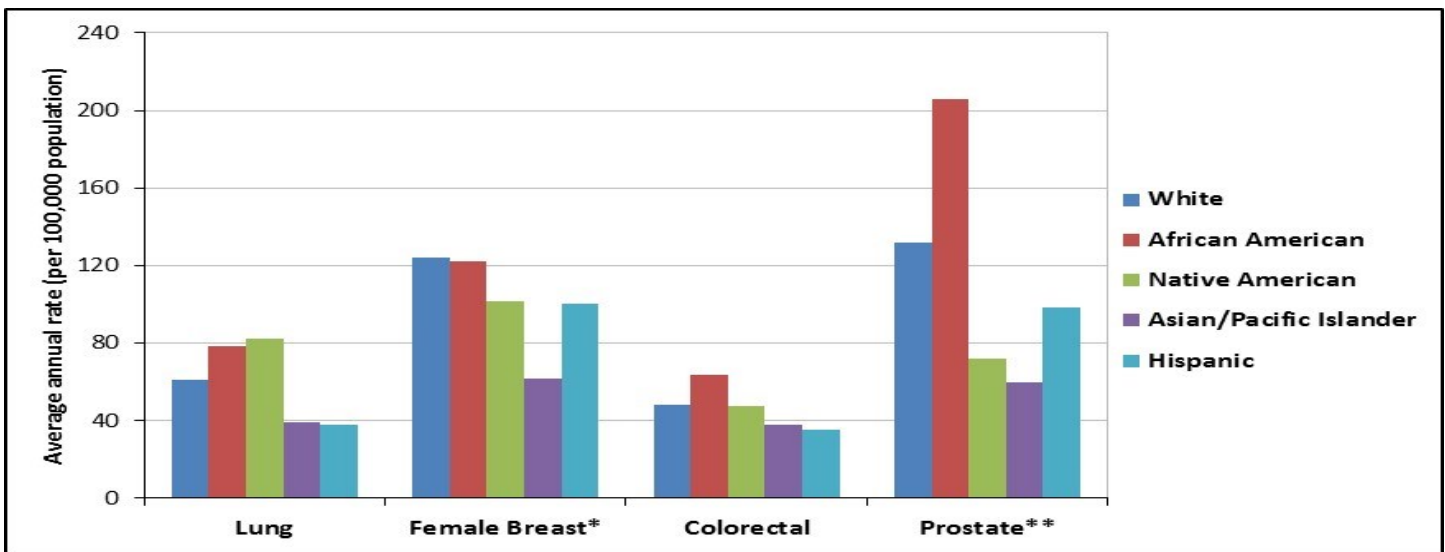
- During the past decade (2005-2014), there were 3,004 cancer diagnoses and 1,117 cancer deaths among African Americans in Nebraska.
  - Compared to Whites, African Americans in Nebraska were more likely to be diagnosed with cancer overall (incidence) and to die from it (mortality) during the past decade (Figure 1).
  - The most frequently diagnosed types of cancer among African Americans in Nebraska were prostate, lung, female breast, and colorectal, and they were more likely than Whites to be diagnosed with prostate, lung, and colorectal cancers (Figure 2).
- During the past decade (2005-2014), there were 471 cancer diagnoses and 160 cancer deaths among Native Americans in Nebraska.
  - Compared to Whites, Native Americans in Nebraska were less likely to be diagnosed with cancer overall during the past decade, but were about equally likely to die from it (Figure 1).
  - The most frequently diagnosed types of cancer among Native Americans in Nebraska were female breast, lung, colorectal, and kidney, and they were over 50% more likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer than Whites (Figure 2).

## Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics

- During the past decade (2005-2014), there were 624 cancer diagnoses and 199 cancer deaths among Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska were less likely to be diagnosed with cancer overall than Whites, and were also less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- The most frequently diagnosed types of cancer among Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska were female breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate, and all at rates lower than those for Whites (Figure 2).

- During the past decade (2005-2014), there were 2,436 cancer diagnoses and 531 cancer deaths among Hispanics in Nebraska.
- Hispanics in Nebraska were less likely to be diagnosed with cancer overall than Whites, and were also less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- The most frequently diagnosed types of cancer among Hispanics in Nebraska were female breast, prostate, colorectal, and lung, and all at rates lower than those for Whites (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Incidence Rates for Selected Cancers, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2005-2014



\* Rates are per 100,000 female population \*\*Rates are per 100,000 male population

## About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

The Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) was created by the Nebraska Unicameral in 1986 and began collecting data in 1987. The purpose of the registry is to document new cases of cancer among Nebraska residents, analyze geographic patterns and long-term trends, and plan and evaluate cancer control programs. The registry also provides statistical and other information about cancer in Nebraska in response to specific requests. The NCR collects information about cancer cases from hospitals, pathology laboratories, outpatient therapy sites, physician offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in other states. In recognition of the accuracy and completeness of the data it has collected, the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries has awarded the NCR its gold standard certificate of data quality for 19 consecutive years (1995-2013). The NCR is managed by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: [http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced\\_cancer\\_data.aspx](http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx).