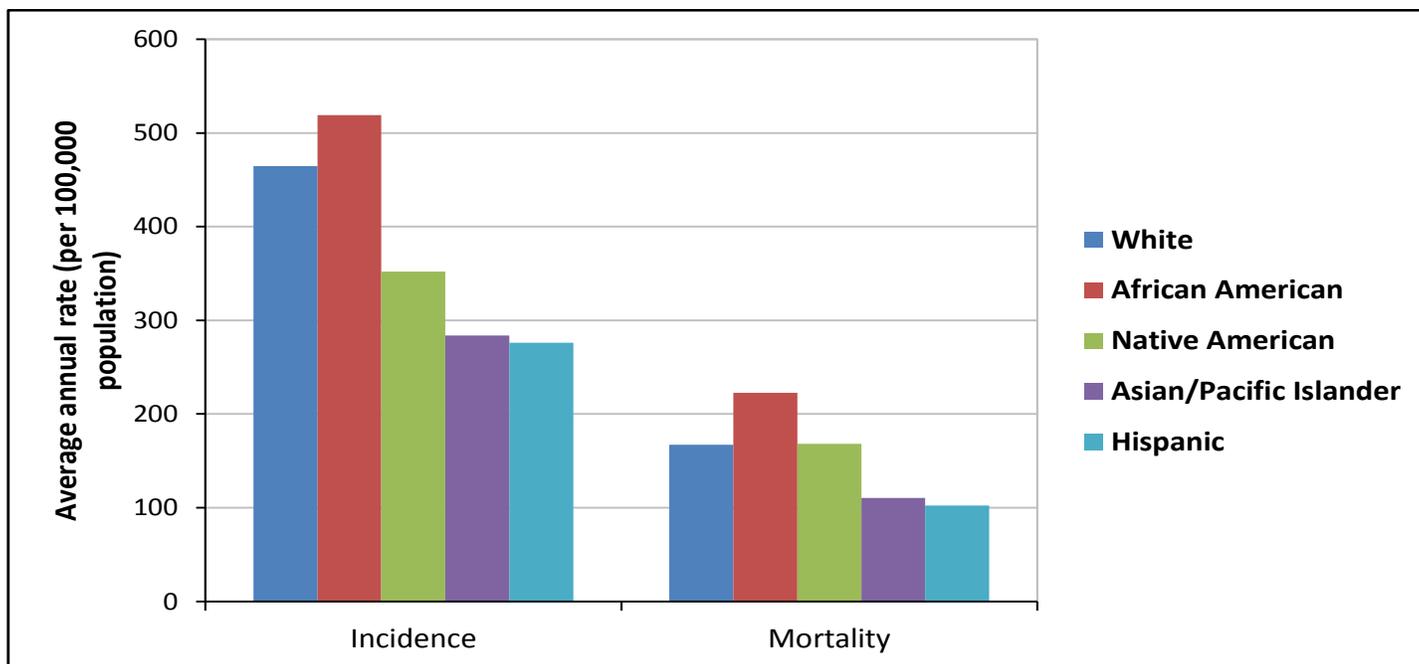


# Cancer in Minorities

Figure 1. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2004-2013



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

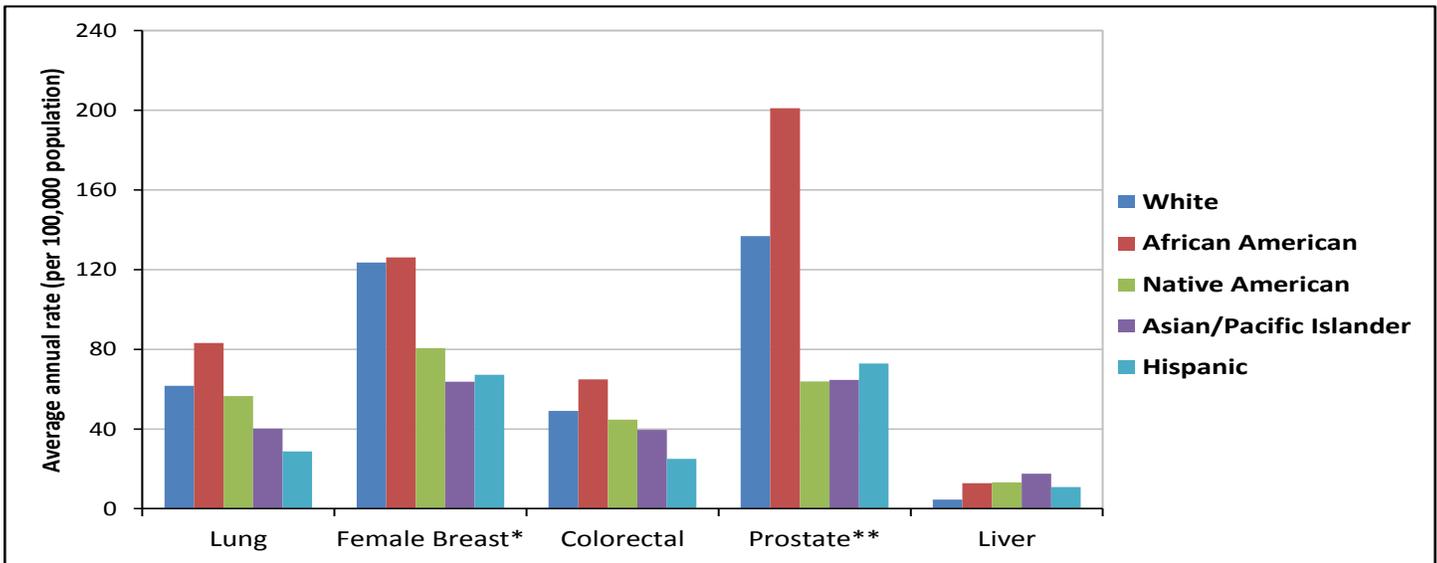
- During the past decade (2004-2013), there were 2,964 cancer diagnoses and 1,129 cancer deaths among African Americans in Nebraska.
- Compared to Whites, African Americans in Nebraska experienced a significantly higher rate of cancer diagnoses (incidence) and deaths (mortality) during the past decade (Figure 1).
- African Americans in Nebraska have a significantly higher incidence of lung, colorectal, prostate, and liver cancers than Whites (Figure 2), and are significantly more likely to die from lung, colorectal, female breast and liver cancers.
- During the past decade (2004-2013), there were 391 cancer diagnoses and 157 cancer deaths among Native Americans in Nebraska.
- Compared to Whites, Native Americans in Nebraska experienced a significantly lower incidence of all types of cancer during the past decade, but were about equally likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Native Americans in Nebraska have a significantly lower Incidence of female breast and prostate cancers than Whites, and a significantly higher incidence of liver cancer compared to Whites (Figure 2).

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

- During the past decade (2004-2013), there were 581 cancer diagnoses and 192 cancer deaths among Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska are significantly less likely to be diagnosed with cancer than Whites, and are also significantly less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska have significantly lower incidence of lung, female breast, and prostate cancers than Whites, but have a significantly higher incidence of liver cancer compared to Whites (Figure 2).

- During the past decade (2004-2013), there were 1,719 cancer diagnoses and 497 cancer deaths among Hispanics in Nebraska.
- Hispanics in Nebraska are significantly less likely than Whites to be diagnosed with cancer, and are also significantly less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Hispanics in Nebraska have a significantly lower incidence of female breast, prostate, colorectal, and lung cancers compared to Whites, but have a significantly higher incidence of liver cancer compared to Whites (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Incidence Rates for Selected Cancers, by Race/Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2004-2013



\* 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).