

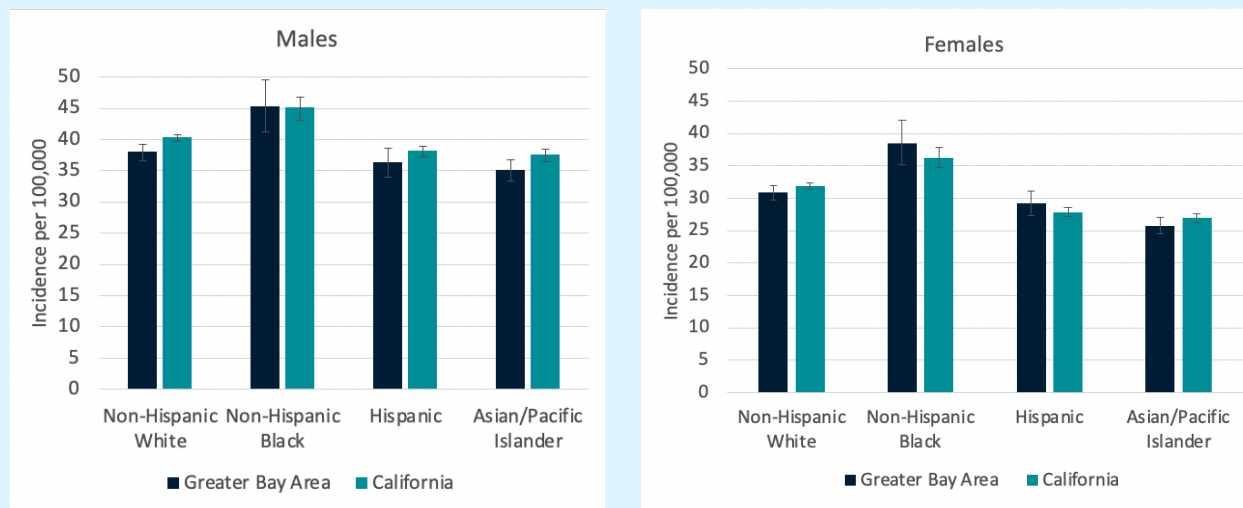


Colorectal Cancer Disparities in the Greater Bay Area*, 1988 - 2018

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

- Colorectal cancer incidence rates among males and females have been declining over time from 1988-2018.
- However, incidence rates for non-Hispanic Black males (45.2 per 100,000) and females (38.5 per 100,000) were higher than incidence rates for other racial/ethnic groups (Figure 1).
- Incidence rates were lowest among Asian/Pacific Islander males and females, relative to other racial/ethnic groups.

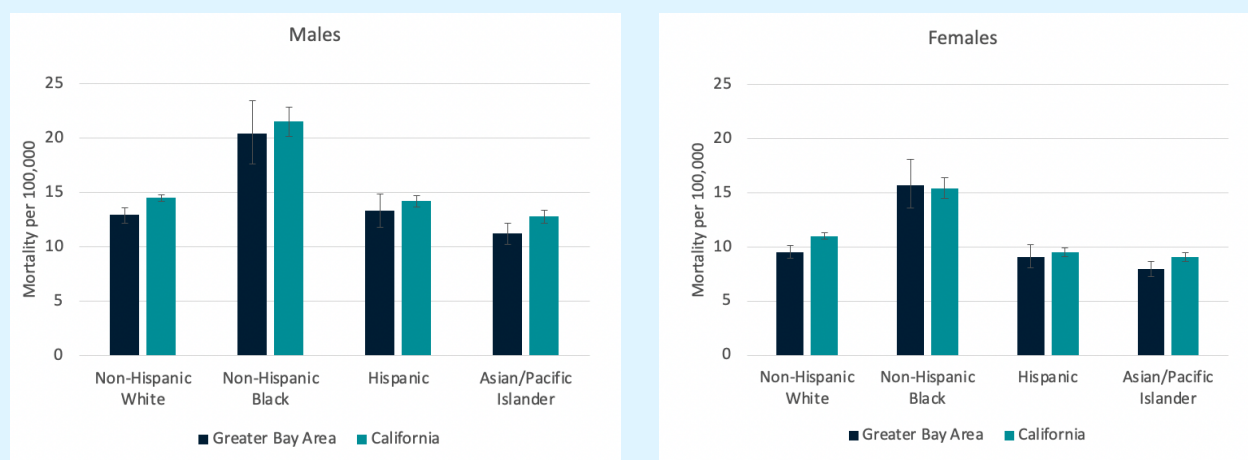
Figure 1: Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates* of Colorectal Cancer by Sex, Racial/Ethnic Group, and Region**, 2014-2018.



*Error bars (in black at the top of the bars) indicate 95% confidence intervals surrounding the corresponding incidence rates.
 **The two regions represented include: (1) the Greater Bay Area (nine-county region) and (2) all of California (including the nine-county region of the Greater Bay Area).

- Mortality due to colorectal cancer in the Greater Bay Area has declined substantially from 1988-2018 for all racial/ethnic groups (Figure 2). Non-Hispanic White males (-3.2% per year) and non-Hispanic White females (-2.8% per year) experienced the greatest annual declines in mortality.
- From 2014 - 2018, the mortality rate of colorectal cancer among males was highest for non-Hispanic Black males (20.4 per 100,000) and lowest for Asian/Pacific Islander males (11.2 per 100,000). Among females, the mortality rate was highest for non-Hispanic Black females (15.7 per 100,000) and lowest for Asian/Pacific Islander females (7.95 per 100,000).

Figure 2: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer by Sex, Racial/Ethnic Group, and Region, 2014-2018.



*Greater Bay Area counties include Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz.

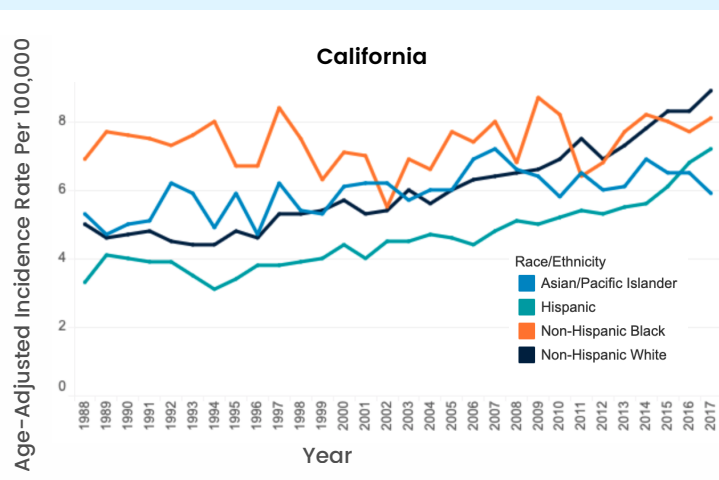
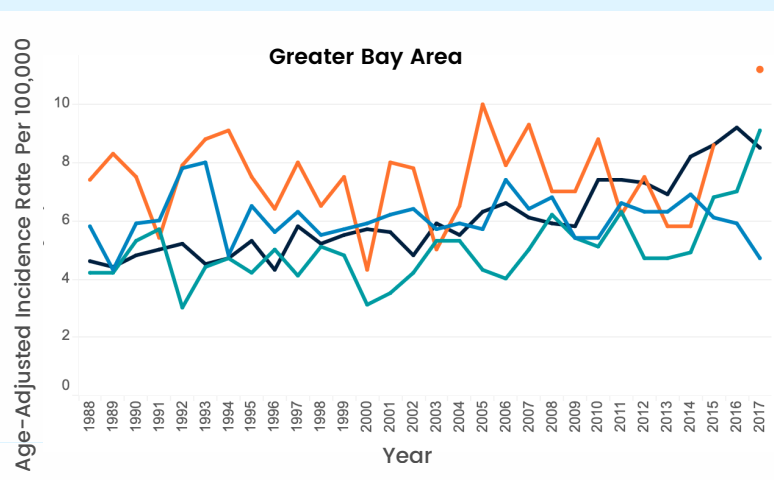


Colorectal Cancer Disparities in the Greater Bay Area, 1988 - 2018

Increasing Incidence Among Adults, Aged < 50 years

- Although incidence of colorectal cancer has been decreasing overall, the incidence of early-onset (age <50 years) colorectal cancer has generally increased over time. In the Greater Bay Area, statistically significant increases were seen for Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black populations (Figure 3). Across California (Figure 3), statistical increases were seen among non-Hispanic White and Hispanic males and females.

Figure 3: Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates* of Colorectal Cancer, Male and Female, by Racial/Ethnic Group, and Region, Age <50 Years, 1988-2017.



*Increasing trends over this time period were statistically significant for non-Hispanic White and Hispanic males and females

Key Messages

- Invasive colorectal cancer is the 4th most commonly diagnosed cancer among males and females in the Greater Bay Area.
- Colorectal Cancer disproportionately affects African American males and females compared to other racial/ethnic groups.
- Incidence of colorectal cancer among those aged <50 years has increased over time.
- Factors that increase colorectal cancer risk:
 - Obesity
 - Diet high in red meat
 - Smoking
 - History of colorectal polyps

Mapping Tools

Mapping tools such as California Health Maps and the UCSF Health Atlas helps researchers visualize health data at various population levels, leading to an improved understanding of health disparities and cancer rates.

California Health Maps:

- Interactive mapping tool of health data that goes beyond the county level in California.
- For more info, visit:
 - <https://www.californiahealthmaps.org/>

UCSF Health Atlas:

- Interactive, neighborhood-level mapping tool used to explore factors that impact health.
- For more info, visit:
 - <https://healthatlas.ucsf.edu/>

References

- Gomez, S.L., et al., Incidence and Mortality Annual Review, 1988-2018. The Greater Bay Area Cancer Registry, University of California, San Francisco, 2021. P.25.
- Ellis, L., Abrahão, R., McKinley, M., Yang, J., Somsouk, M., Marchand, L. L., ... Shariff-Marco, S. (2018). Colorectal Cancer Incidence Trends by Age, Stage, and Racial/Ethnic Group in California, 1990-2014. *Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers & Prevention*. doi:10.1158/1055-9965.epi-18-0030.