

IX. PANCREATIC CANCER

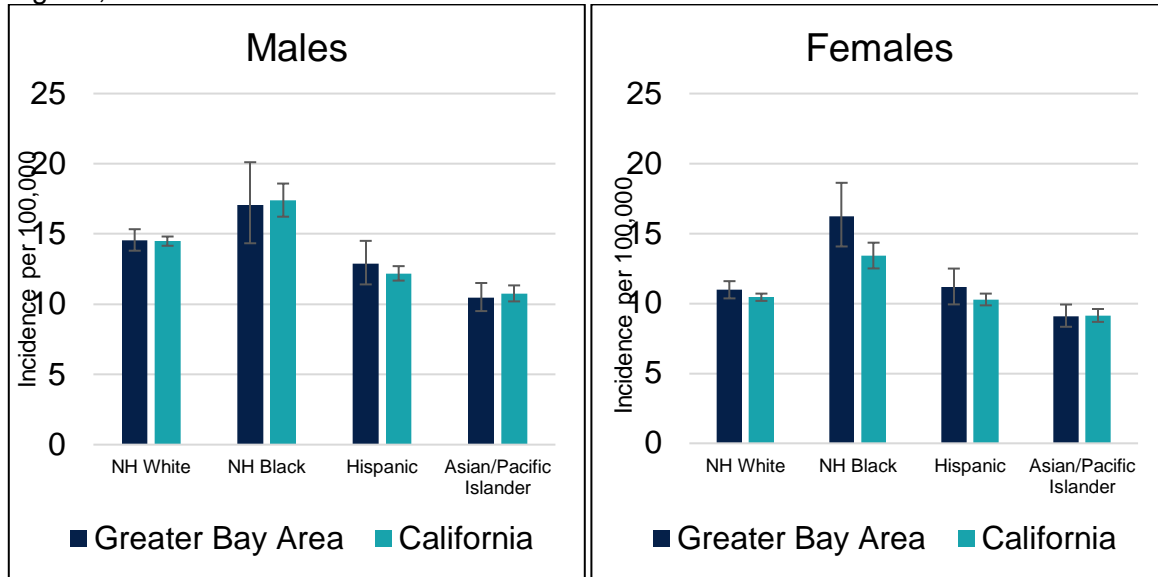
Pancreatic cancer has been associated with smoking, obesity, personal history of diabetes or pancreatitis, family history of pancreatitis or pancreatic cancer, and certain hereditary conditions [50, 51]. In the U.S., pancreatic cancer is rare, but survival is poor [51, 52]. Since 2000, national incidence rates of pancreatic cancer have increased slightly while mortality rates have stabilized; however, racial/ethnic disparities persist with NH Black males and females having disproportionately higher incidence and mortality rates than any other major racial/ethnic group [52], although more recent evidence suggests similarly high rates among Native Hawaiians and Japanese Americans [53].

In the Greater Bay Area, incidence rates of pancreatic cancer in males have remained relatively stable with the exception of significant increase of 0.7% per year from 1988 to 2018 for Hispanic males. Incidence has increased since 1988 by 0.3% per year for NH White females and by 0.8% per year for Asian/Pacific Islander females and remained stable for other racial/ethnic groups. From 2014 through 2018, NH Black males and

females experienced the highest incidence rates of pancreatic cancer (17.1 and 16.2 per 100,000, respectively), followed by NH White males (14.6 per 100,000), Hispanic males and females (12.9 and 11.2 per 100,000, respectively), and NH White females (11.0 per 100,000). Asian/Pacific Islander males and females had the lowest rates (10.5 and 9.1 per 100,000, respectively). Incidence rates in the Greater Bay Area were comparable to California rates for all racial/ethnic groups (**Figure 17**).

Similar to incidence rates, mortality rates of pancreatic cancer have remained stable from 1988 through 2018, except for NH Black males, who experienced a decrease in mortality of -1.0% per year over this time-period. From 2014-2018, mortality was highest for NH Black males and females (14.6 and 12.4 per 100,000, respectively); Asian/Pacific Islander males and females had the lowest mortality rates (8.7 and 6.8 per 100,000, respectively). The 2014-2018 mortality rates for all racial/ethnic groups in the Greater Bay Area were comparable to the rates in California.

Figure 17: Pancreatic Cancer Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates¹ by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Region², 2014-2018



¹ Error bars (in black at the top of the bars) indicate 95% confidence intervals surrounding the corresponding incidence rates.

² 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).