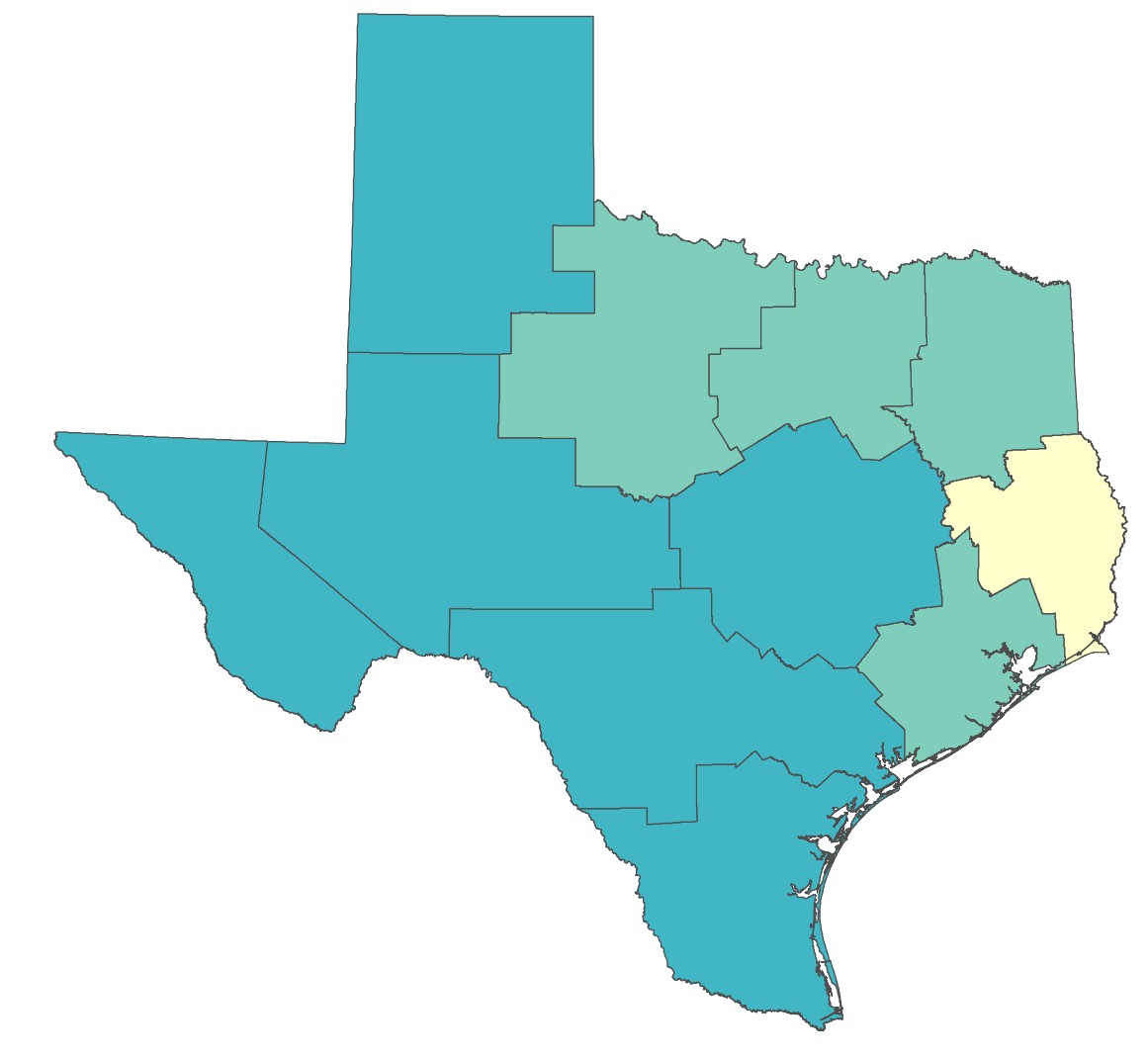
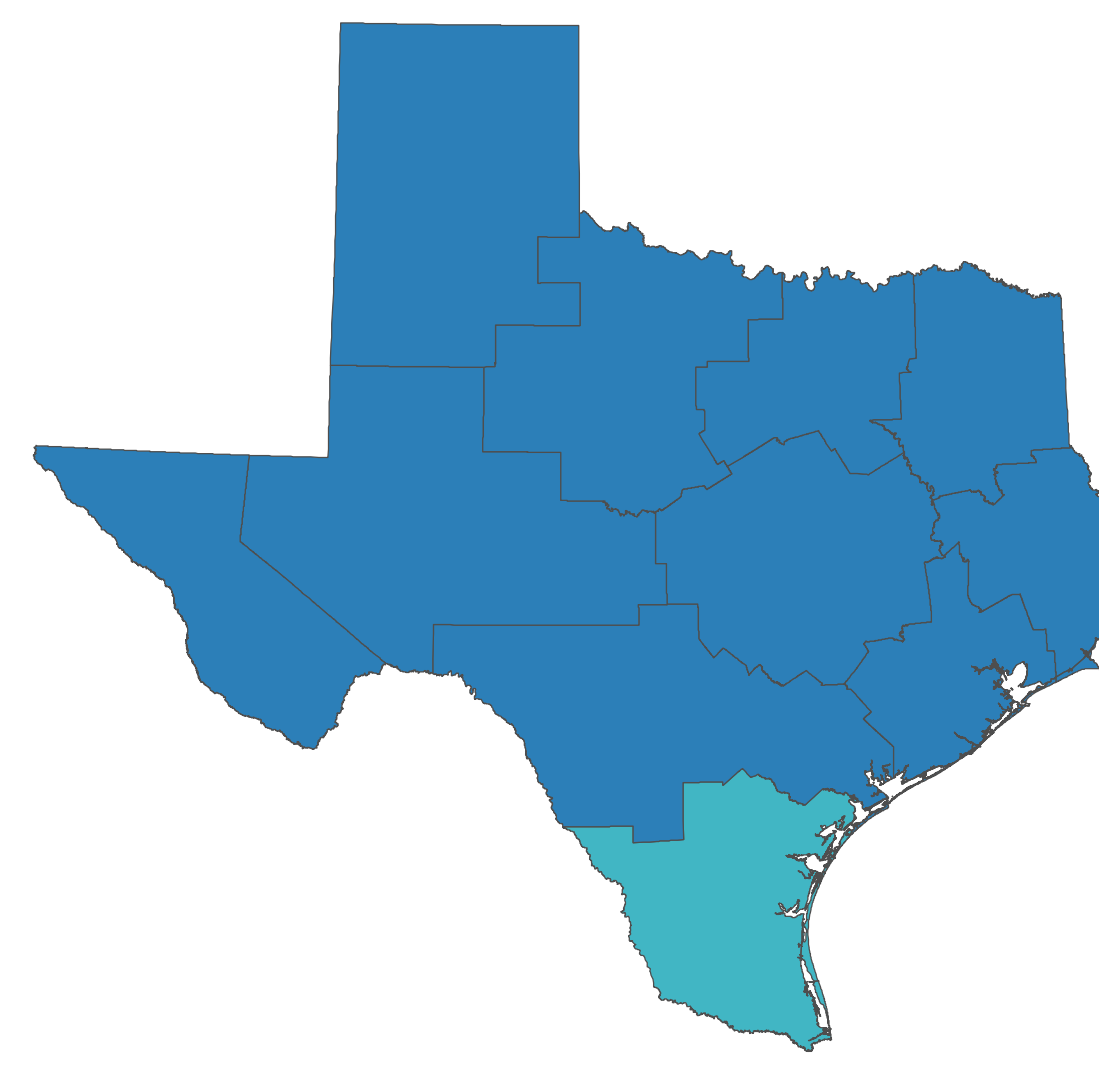
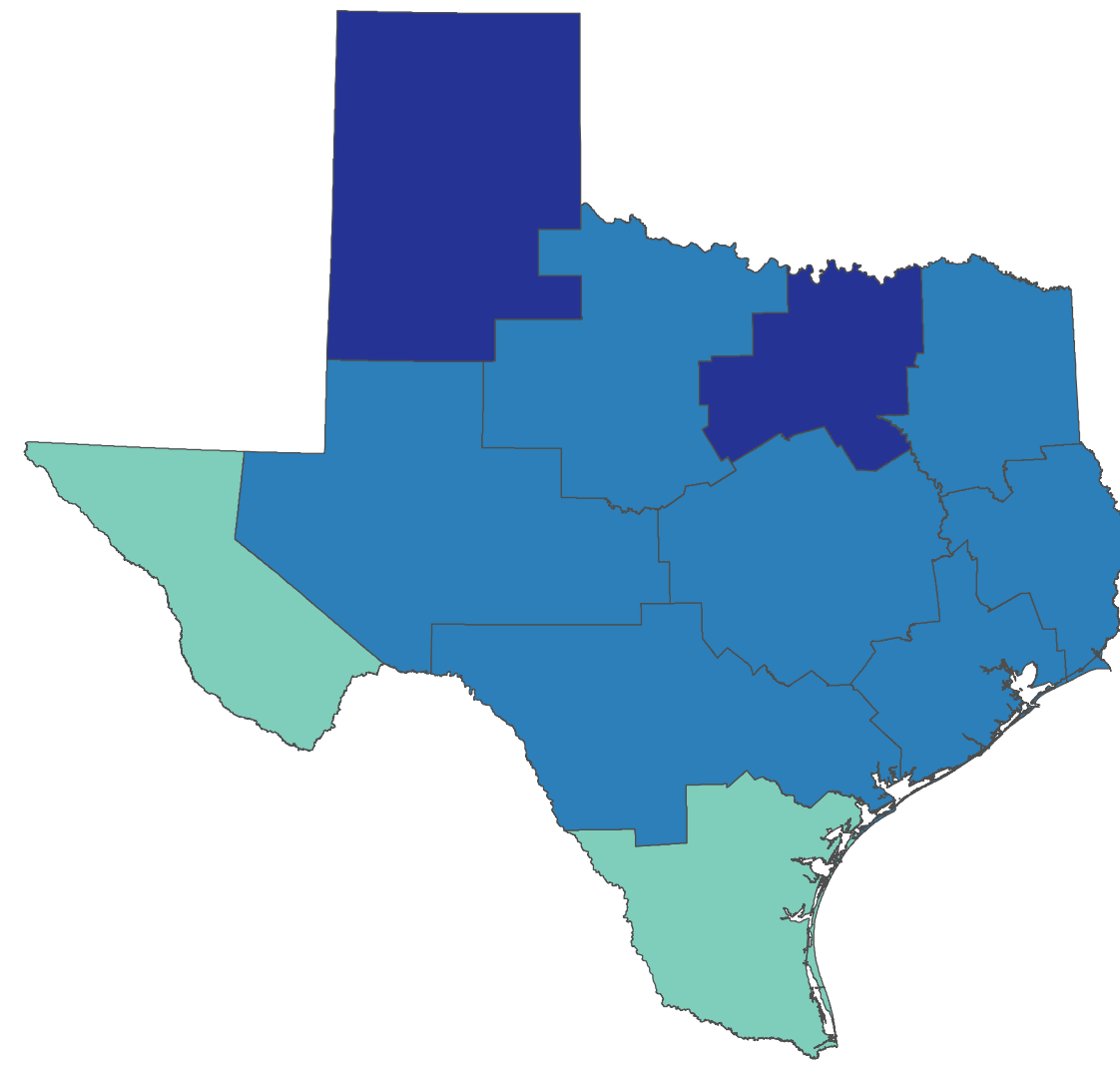
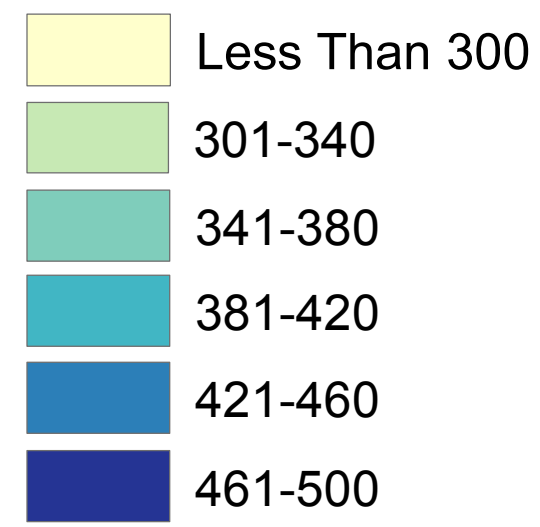
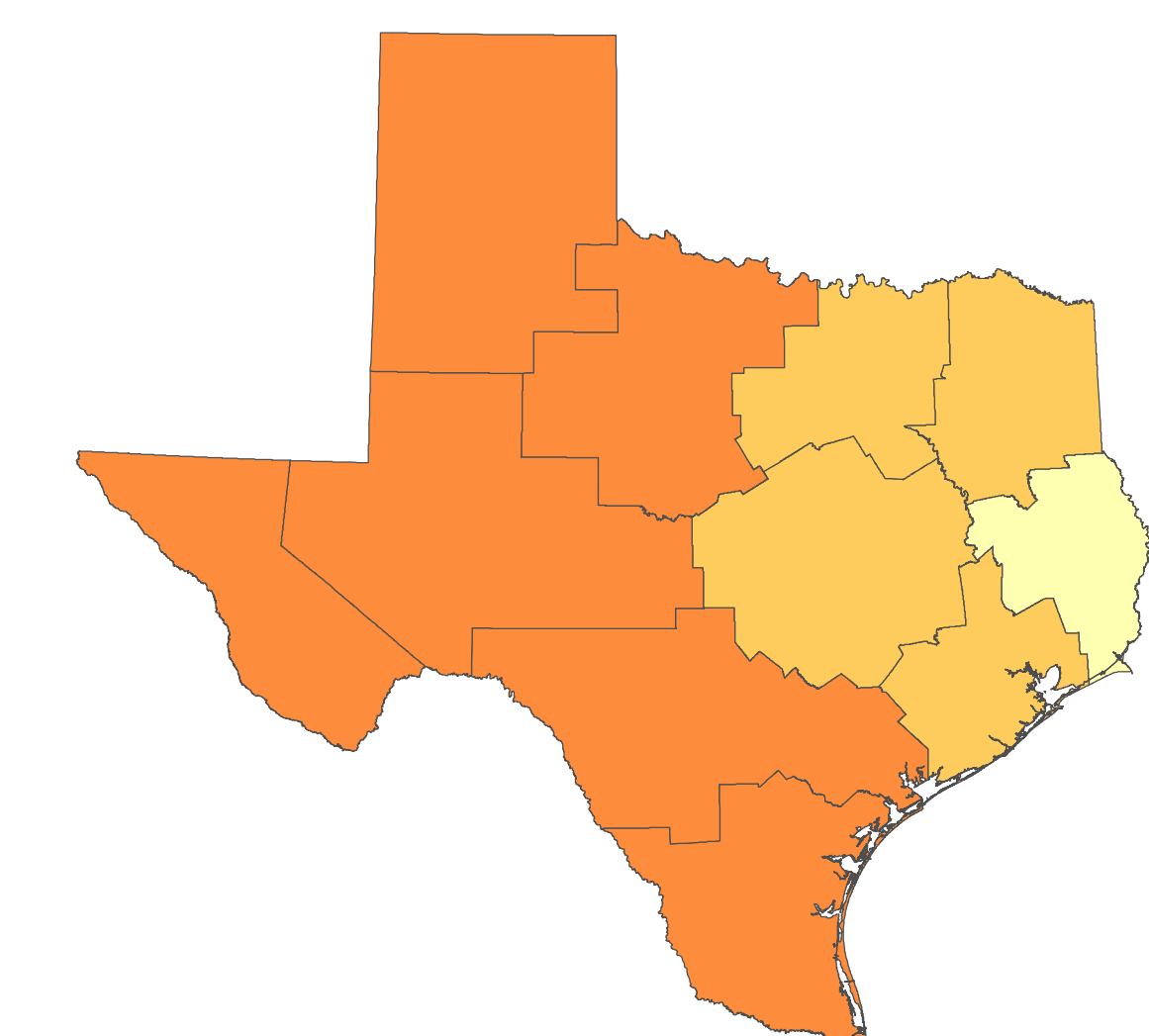
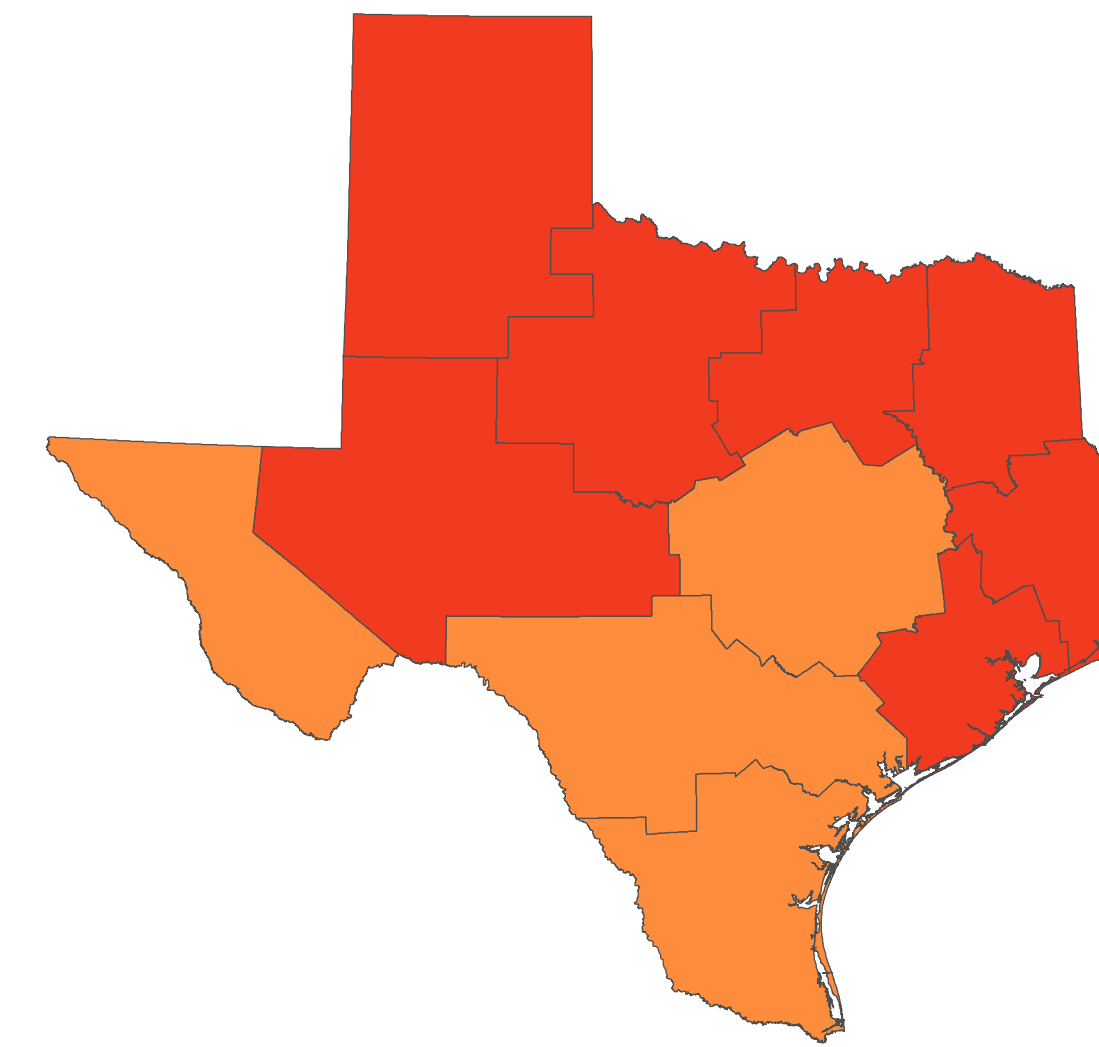
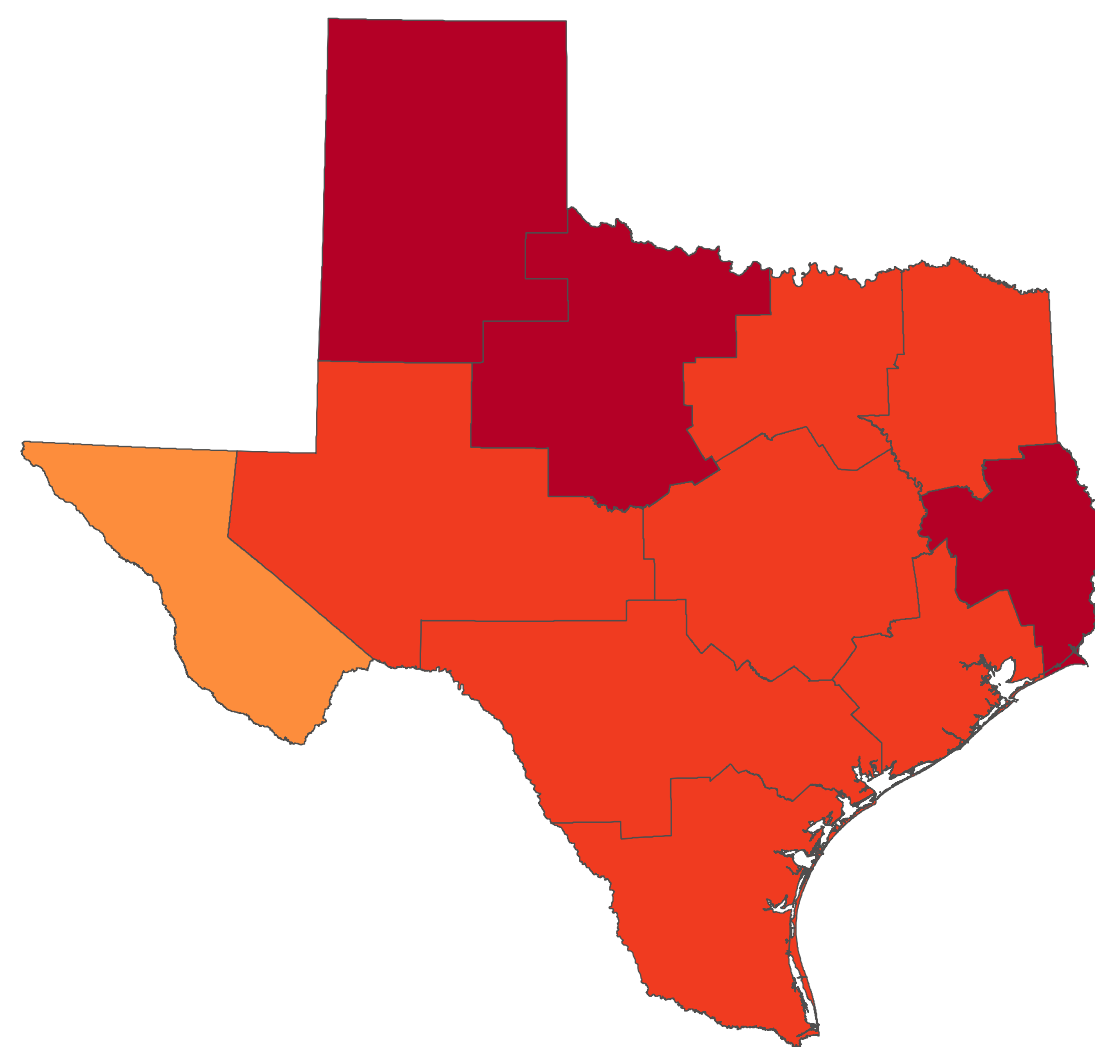
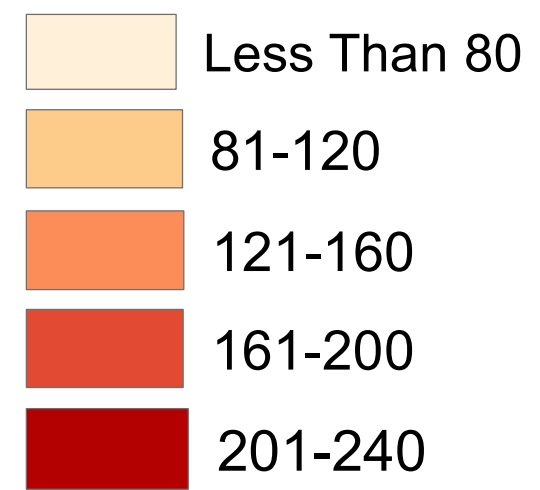


Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rate by Texas Health Region 2011-2015

Cancer Incidence Age-adjusted Rate per 100,000



Cancer Mortality Age-adjusted Rate per 100,000

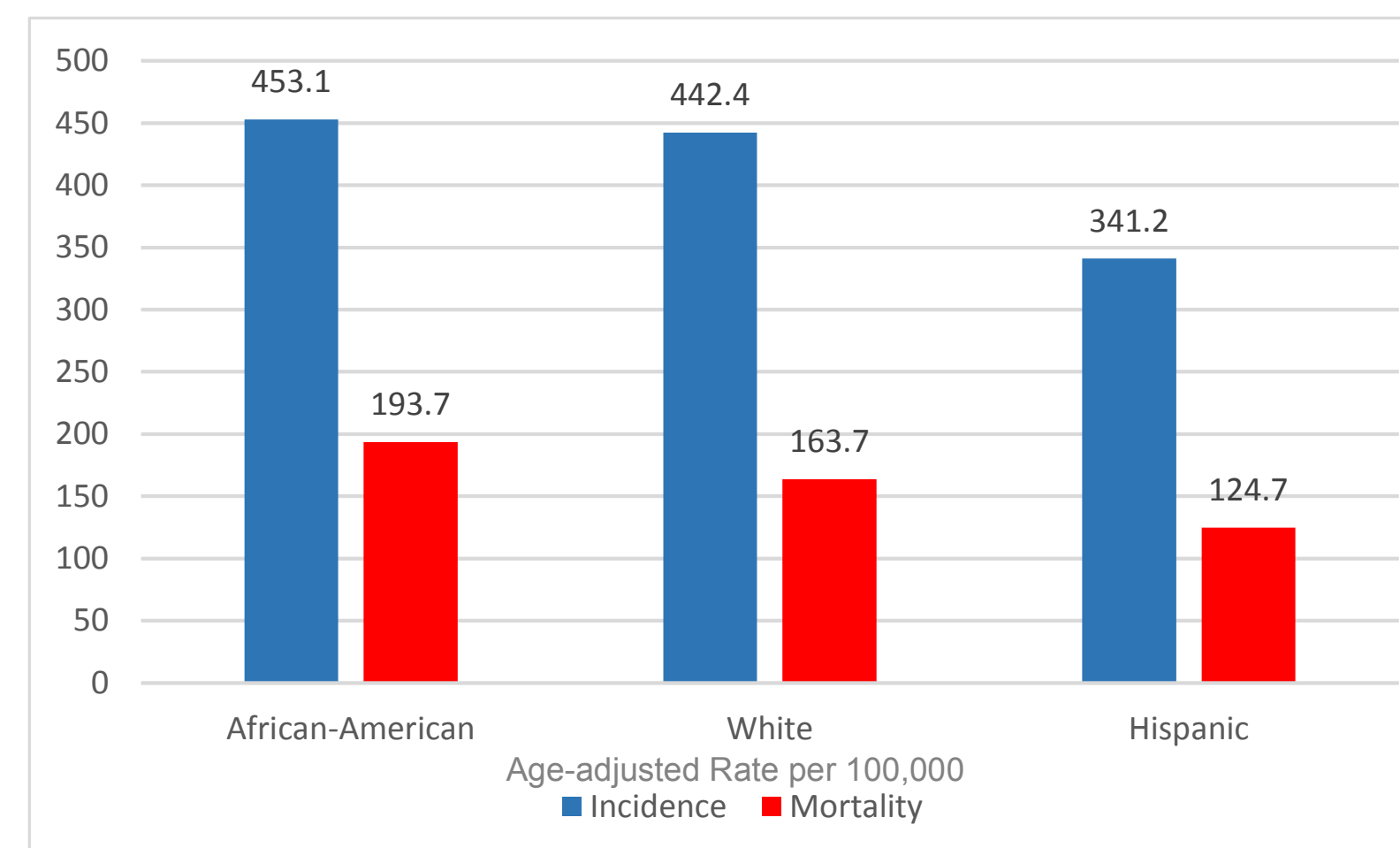


Introduction

The group of diseases known as cancer make up the second leading cause of death in both the United States and Texas. Cancer incidence is influenced by genetic and environmental factors. Many of these factors vary by geographic region and population demographics. These maps use data from the Texas Department of State Health Services to examine the distribution of cancer across the state of Texas, as well as disparities in cancer incidence and mortality based upon racial demographics.

Methodology

This project uses age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality data from the Texas Cancer Registry. Texas Public Health Regions were chosen as the geographic unit for analysis, due to insufficient data resolution at the County level. The date range of 2011-2015 was chosen to minimize the possibility of an outlier year biasing the data, while still represent a snapshot of modern cancer rates. The Texas Cancer Registry is maintained by the Texas Department of State Health Services.



Topographic layers from TxDOT. Project Data from Texas Cancer Registry
NAD_1983_Texas_Centric_Mapping_System_Lambert Projection
Power created by Tim Harlow, GIS2401

Results

Cancer incidence and cancer mortality is generally higher among African-Americans than that of the other groups examined in this analysis, with North and East Texas having the highest rates. Rates were lower among the Hispanic population than other groups, with East Texas having particularly disproportionately low rates of cancer incidence and cancer mortality. All groups studied have similar correlations between cancer incidence and cancer mortality.

Conclusion

The limited scope of this project, and the resolution of data make drawing any conclusions about the results difficult. An in-depth analysis of cancer risk factors would be necessary to determine the reasons for the variability demonstrated by this project.