CANCER in the District

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the District of Columbia in2022.

DC Cancer diagnosis rates are higher for men compared to women (457.1 versus 417.9 per 100,000).

DC Cancer deaths are higher for men compared to women (182.5 versus 145.2 per 100,000).

African Americans had a higher incidence rate compared to Whites (486.7 versus 395.2 per 100,000).

African Americans had a higher mortality rate compared to Whites (206.4 versus 100.9 per 100,000).

For diagnosis years 2015-2021, the five-year relative cancer survival rate for all cancers was higher for Whites than African-Americans (73.8% versus 60.1%).

*** Age-adjusted incidence and mortality, 2013-2022**

** The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted access to medical care, leading to a decline in 2020 cancer diagnoses reflecting changes in care rather than a true decrease in cancer burden; thus, the 2020 incidence rate is shown but excluded from trend calculations.*

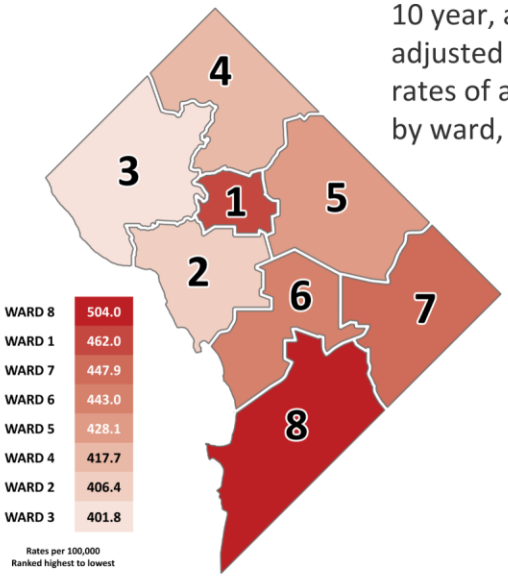
Most common cancer diagnoses, 2013-2022 (per 100,000)

1	Female Breast	140.7
2	Male Prostate	133.6
3	Lung and Bronchus	46.3
4	Colorectal	37.6

Most common cancer deaths, 2013-2022 (per 100,000)

1	Lung and Bronchus	30.5
2	Male Prostate	29.4
3	Female Breast	25.7
4	Colorectal	14.7

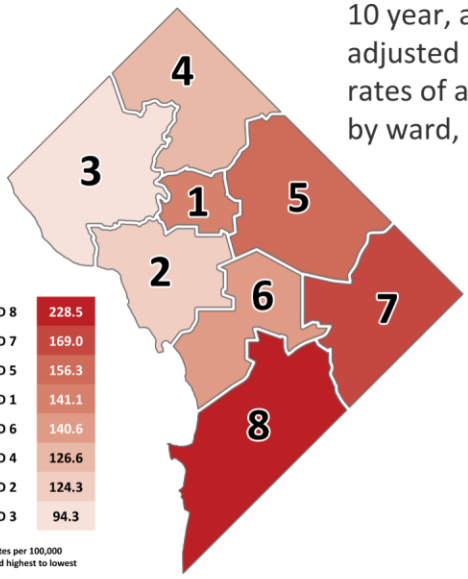
10 year, age-adjusted incidence rates of all cancers by ward, 2013-2022



WARD 8	504.0
WARD 1	462.0
WARD 7	447.9
WARD 6	443.0
WARD 5	428.1
WARD 4	417.7
WARD 2	406.4
WARD 3	401.8

Rates per 100,000
Ranked highest to lowest

10 year, age-adjusted mortality rates of all cancers by ward, 2013-2022



WARD 8	228.5
WARD 7	169.0
WARD 5	156.3
WARD 1	141.1
WARD 6	140.6
WARD 4	126.6
WARD 2	124.3
WARD 3	94.3

Rates per 100,000
Ranked highest to lowest

DC | HEALTH
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Incidence is defined as new invasive cancers except urinary bladder cancer includes invasive and in situ of cancer diagnosis and mortality is defined as deaths from cancer
Data Source: [1]. DC Health, Cancer and Chronic Disease Bureau, DC Cancer Registry (DCCR), [2]. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Aggregated With State, Total U.S. (1969-2020) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment> National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, released June 2022. Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs), [3]. US trends data from National Center for Health Statistics
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BREAST Cancer

Breast Cancer Fact Sheet, District of Columbia, 2013-2022

#1 most commonly **diagnosed** cancer **among women** (141 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

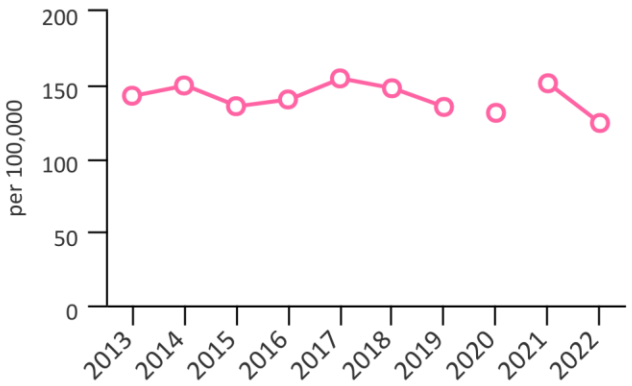
#2 leading cause of cancer deaths among women (26 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

Over this time period, breast cancer incidence was higher for White women than African American women.

Over this time period, breast cancer mortality was almost **2x** higher for **African American** women compared to White women.

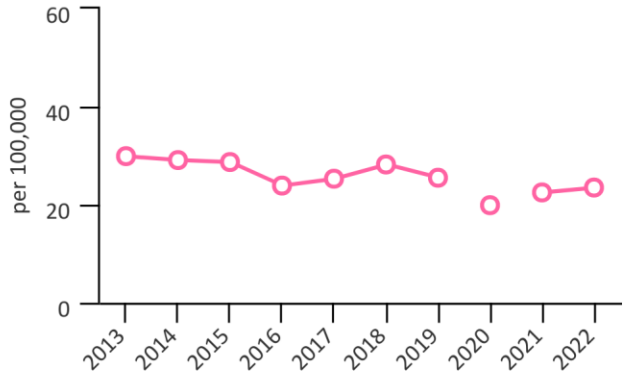
For diagnosis years 2015-2021, the 5 year relative breast cancer **survival rate** was higher for **White** women than for African-American women.

*** Age-adjusted incidence, 2013-2022**



Between 2013 to 2022, breast cancer incidence declined by about 0.8% per year.

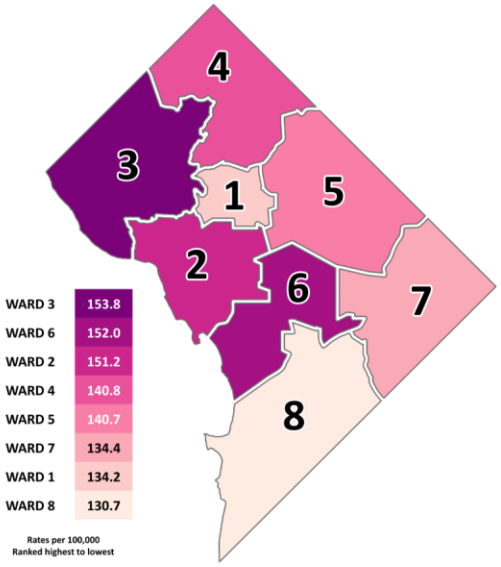
*** Age-adjusted mortality, 2013-2022**



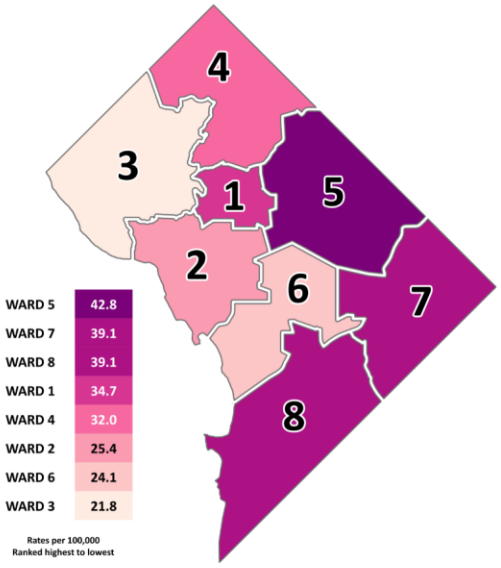
Between 2013 to 2022, breast cancer mortality declined by about 2.9% per year.

** The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted access to medical care, leading to a decline in 2020 cancer diagnoses reflecting changes in care rather than a true decrease in cancer burden; thus, the 2020 incidence rate is shown but excluded from trend calculations.*

10 year, age-adjusted female breast cancer incidence rates by ward (per 100,000), 2013-2022



10 year, age-adjusted female breast cancer mortality rates by ward (per 100,000), 2013-2022



DC | HEALTH
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PROSTATE Cancer

Prostate Cancer Fact Sheet, District of Columbia, 2013-2022

#1 most commonly **diagnosed** cancer **among men** (134 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

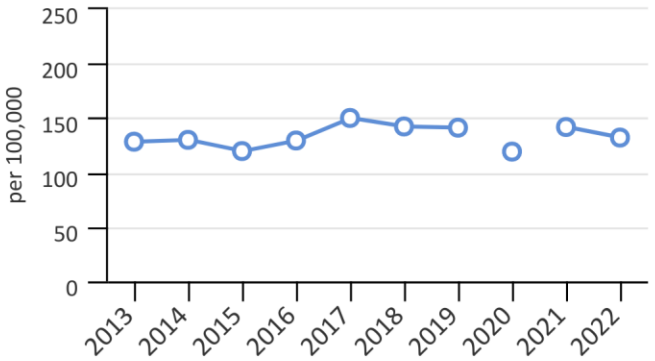
#2 leading cause of cancer **deaths among men** (29 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

Over this time period, prostate cancer incidence was higher for **African-American** men compared to White men.

Over this time period, prostate cancer mortality was higher for **African-American** men compared to White men.

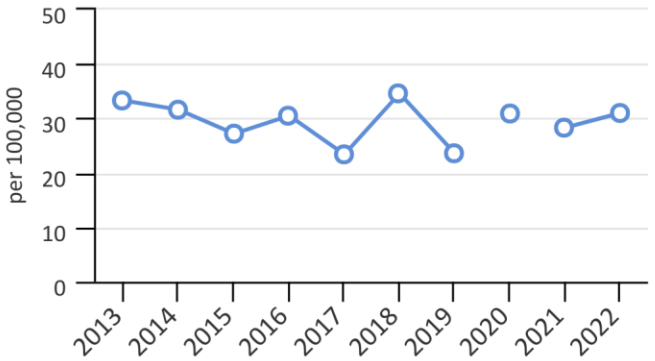
For diagnosis years 2015-2021, the 5 year relative prostate cancer **survival rate** was higher for White men than African Amereican men.

*** Age-adjusted incidence , 2013-2022**



Between 2013 to 2022, prostate cancer incidence incrased about 0.6% per year.

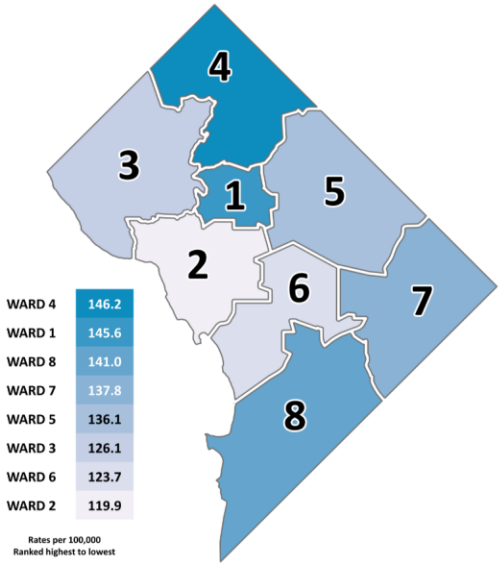
*** Age-adjusted mortality, 2013-2022**



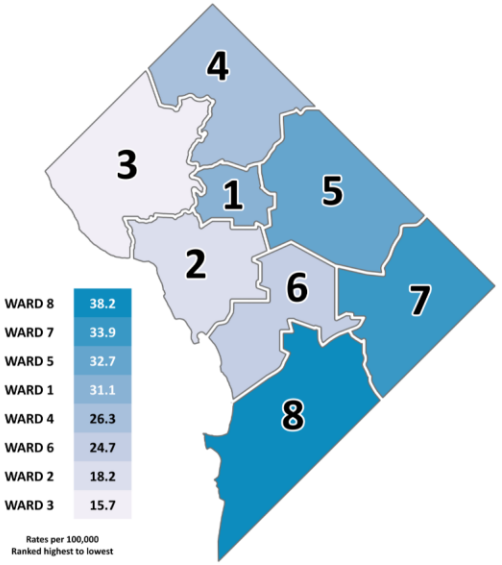
Between 2013-2022, prostate cancer mortality remained stable in the District.

** The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted access to medical care, leading to a decline in 2020 cancer diagnoses reflecting changes in care rather than a true decrease in cancer burden; thus, the 2020 incidence rate is shown but excluded from trend calculations.*

10 year, age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence rates by ward (per 100,000 individuals males), 2013-2022



10 year, age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rates by ward (per 100,000 individual males), 2013-2022



DC | HEALTH
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COLORECTAL Cancer

Colorectal Cancer Fact Sheet, District of Columbia, 2013-2022

#4 most commonly **diagnosed** cancer (37.6 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

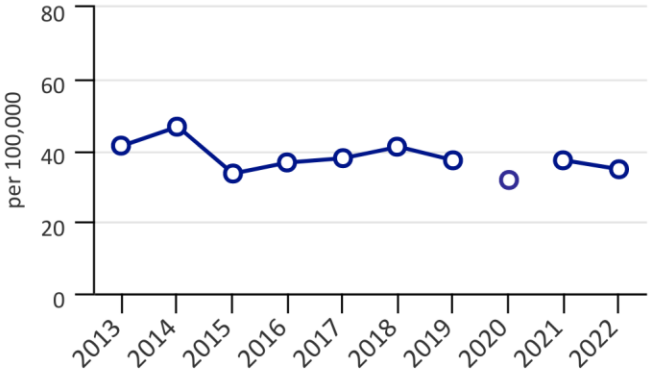
#3 leading cause of cancer **deaths** (14.7 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

Over this time period, colorectal cancer incidence was higher for **African Americans** compared to Whites.

Over this time period, colorectal cancer mortality was almost **3x** higher for **African Americans** compared to Whites.

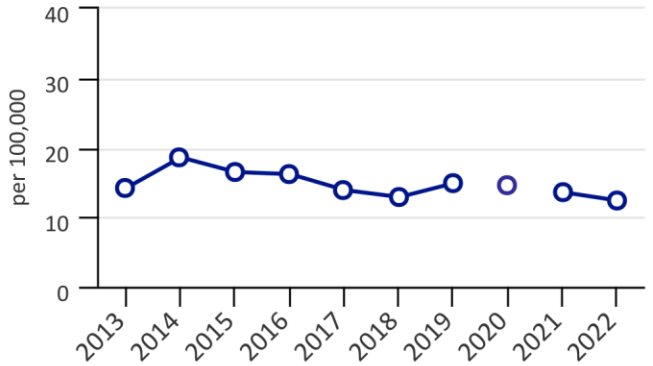
For diagnosis years 2015-2021, the 5 year relative colorectal cancer **survival rate** was higher for **Whites** than for African-Americans.

*** Age-adjusted incidence, 2013-2022**



Between 2013 to 2022, prostate cancer incidence declined by about 2.1% per year.

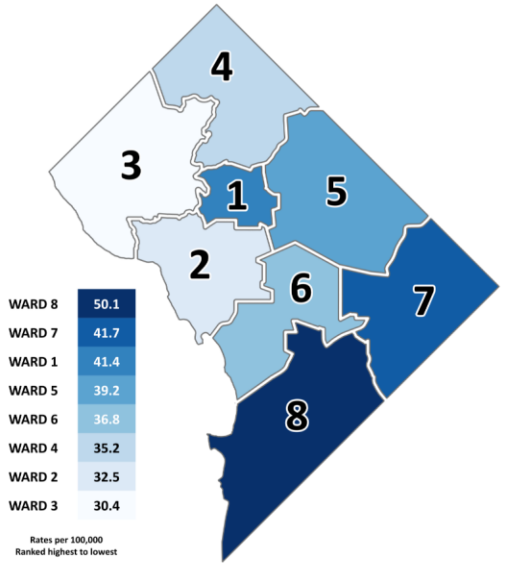
*** Age-adjusted mortality, 2013-2022**



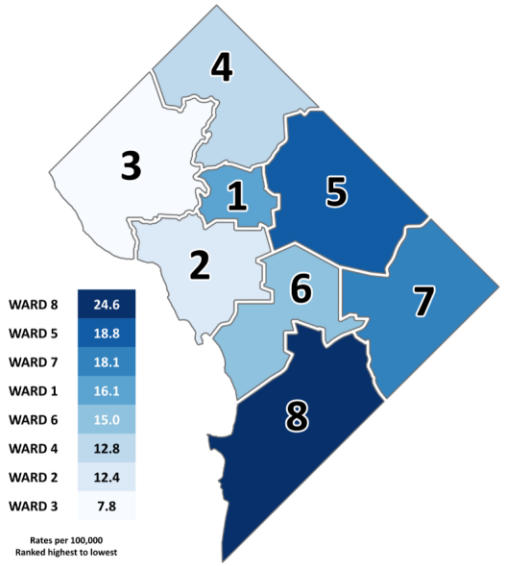
Between 2013 to 2022, colorectal cancer mortality declined by about 2.4% per year.

** The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted access to medical care, leading to a decline in 2020 cancer diagnoses reflecting changes in care rather than a true decrease in cancer burden; thus, the 2020 incidence rate is shown but excluded from trend calculations.*

10 year, age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence rates by ward (per 100,000), 2013-2022



10 year, age-adjusted colorectal cancer mortality rates by ward (per 100,000), 2013-2022



DC HEALTH
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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LUNG & BRONCHUS Cancer

Lung and Bronchus Cancer Fact Sheet, District of Columbia, 2013-2022

#3 most commonly **diagnosed** cancer (46.3 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

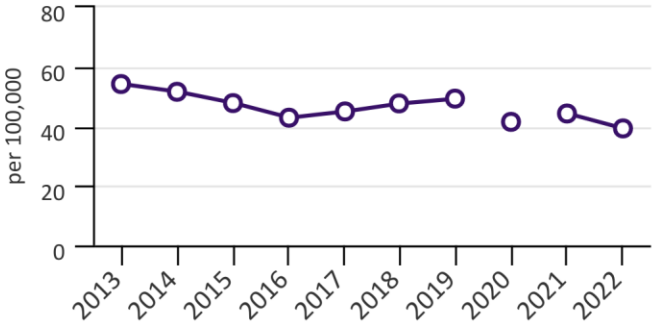
#1 leading cause of cancer **deaths** (30.5 per 100,000), 2013-2022.

Over this period, lung cancer incidence was **2x** higher for **African Americans** compared to Whites.

Over this period, lung cancer mortality was **2x** higher for **African Americans** compared to Whites.

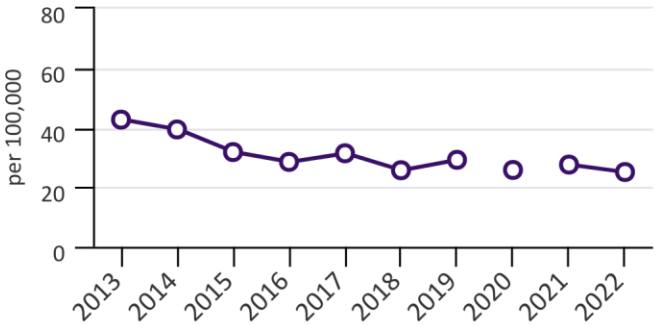
For diagnosis years 2015-2021, the 5 year relative lung cancer **survival rate** was higher for whites than for African-Americans.

*** Age-adjusted incidence, 2013 to 2022**



Between 2013 to 2022, lung cancer incidence declined by about 2.5% per year.

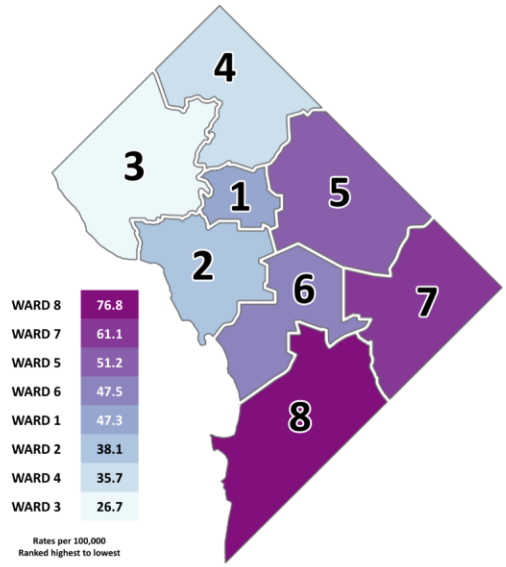
*** Age-adjusted mortality, 2013 to 2022**



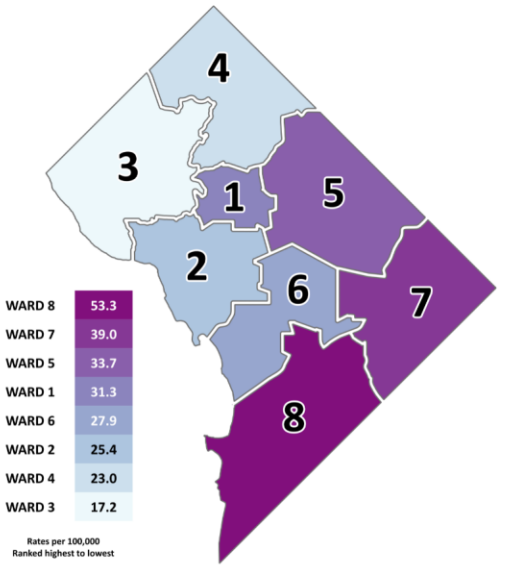
Between 2013 to 2022, lung cancer mortality declined by about 4.6% per year.

** The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted access to medical care, leading to a decline in 2020 cancer diagnoses reflecting changes in care rather than a true decrease in cancer burden; thus, the 2020 incidence rate is shown but excluded from trend calculations.*

10 year, age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rates by ward (per 100,000), 2013-2022



10 year, age-adjusted lung cancer mortality rates by ward (per 100,000), 2013-2022



DC | HEALTH
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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