Bronx Community Health Dashboard: Prostate Cancer

Last Updated: 9/24/2019

See last slide for more information about this project.
For men, prostate cancer is the 3rd leading cause of disability among cancers

Percent of total DALYs among men

- Diabetes mellitus: 4.1
- Lung cancer: 4.1
- Colorectal cancer: 1.8
- Depressive disorders: 1.7
- Prostate cancer: 1.3
- Pancreatic cancer: 1.0
- Liver cancer: 0.8
- Leukemia: 0.7
- Asthma: 0.6

Diabetes mellitus, asthma, and depressive disorders are included for comparison.

Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) are calculated by adding the Years of Life Lost due to premature mortality in the population and the Years Lost due to disability for people living with the health condition or its consequences.

Prostate cancer incidence
Prostate cancer rates increased in the Bronx through the early 2000s, but have recently declined.

The FDA approved PSA as a screening test in 1994. The PSA test was initially used aggressively, but its use as a frontline screening tool has declined due to concerns regarding diagnosis of non-clinically relevant prostate cancers (e.g., cancers not likely to lead to death or serious disability).

In the Bronx, the prostate cancer rate is highest among 65-74 year olds

In the Bronx, the prostate cancer rate is highest among non-Hispanic black men.

Among all race/ethnicity groups, prostate cancer rates have decreased in recent years.

The incidence of prostate cancer is higher than expected in parts of the Bronx, mostly in the south and north east.

Data source: NY State Cancer Registry, 2010-2014

Data is presented at the Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)-level and is age- and sex-adjusted.
Mortality from prostate cancer
While prostate cancer rates have increased, mortality rates from prostate cancer have declined in the Bronx.
In the Bronx, the mortality rate from prostate cancer is highest among 85+ year olds.

In the Bronx, the mortality rate from prostate cancer is almost 2 times higher among non-Hispanic black men than Hispanic and non-Hispanic white men.

In the Bronx, the mortality rate from prostate cancer has decreased across all race/ethnicity groups but remains highest among non-Hispanic black men.

Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Std million (19 age groups) standard.
Potential risk factors for which there is strong evidence of an association with advanced prostate cancer

- High BMI/obesity
The prevalence of obesity among adults has stabilized in most boroughs while it continues to increase in the Bronx.

A BMI of ≥30 is classified as obese.


Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated based on respondents’ self-reported weight and height.
About the Community Health Dashboard Project

- The goal of the project is to provide Bronx-specific data on risk factors and health outcomes with an emphasis on presenting data on trends, socio-demographic differences (e.g., by age, sex, race/ethnicity, etc.) and sub-county/neighborhood level data

- Data will be periodically updated as new data becomes available.

- Produced by Montefiore’s Office of Community & Population Health using publicly-available data sources

- For more information please contact us at OCPHDept@montefiore.org