

# Cancer Community Health Resources and Needs Assessment (CHRNA) Community Report

## Black and Afro-Caribbean Americans

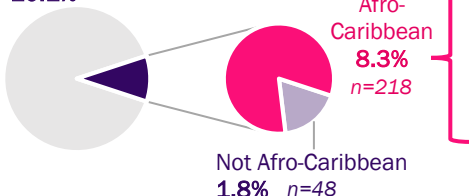
The purpose of the 2021-22 Cancer CHRNA survey was to identify factors around cancer disparities and resources available among racial and ethnic minoritized and immigrant populations in the NYU Langone's Perlmutter Cancer Center's catchment area (the lower half of Manhattan and all of Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island).

Among Black participants, Afro-Caribbean Americans were oversampled to ensure a large enough sample size. Most Afro-Caribbean Americans taking the survey in Haitian Creole were Haitian American.



## Characteristics of Black American Cancer CHRNA participants

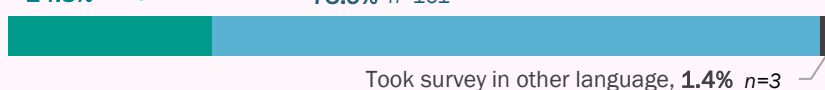
All Black participants  
10.1% n=266



### Survey language among Afro-Caribbean American Cancer CHRNA participants

Took survey in English  
24.8% n=54

Took survey in Haitian Creole  
73.9% n=161



Took survey in other language, 1.4% n=3

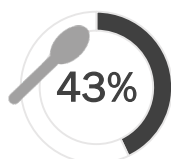
	Black Overall (n=266)	Afro-Caribbean (n=218)	Caribbean: EN survey (n=54)	Caribbean: HT survey (n=161)
Age, median (Range)	36 (18, 83)	36 (18, 83)	36 (18, 74)	35 (18, 83)
Female	66.7	65.1	69.8	63.1
Education				
Less than high school	14.1	13.5	11.1	14.6
High school/Some college	45.2	45.1	46.3	44.3
College graduate	40.7	41.4	42.6	41.1
Married/Living with partner	33.7	35.2	18.5	40.3
Foreign-born	66.4	77.6	69.8	80.4

### % of uninsured adults aged 18-65



## Food Insecurity <sup>1</sup>

All (n=2,630)



Black (n=264)



Afro-Caribbean  
(n=217)



Afro-Caribbean: EN  
(n=54)



Afro-Caribbean: HT  
(n=160)



### Key



All Cancer  
CHRNA  
participants



All Black American  
participants



Afro-Caribbean  
participants



Afro-Caribbean  
participants - took the  
survey in English

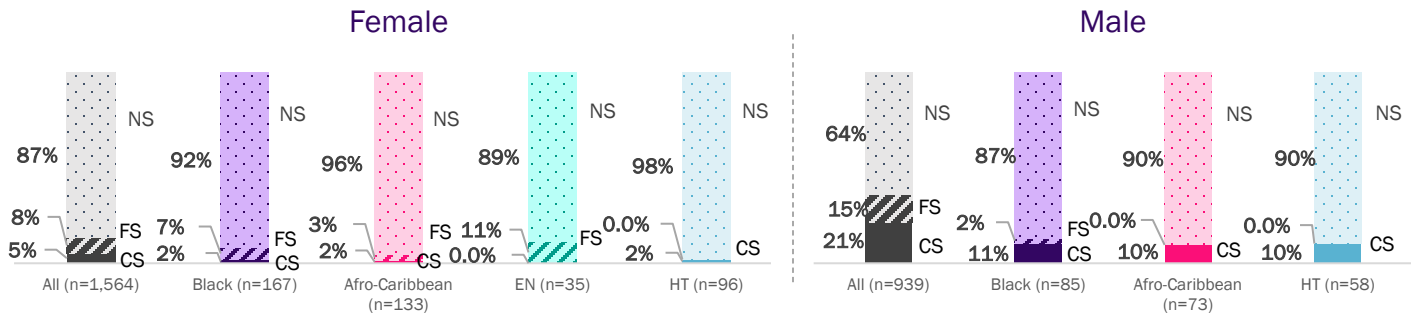


Afro-Caribbean  
participants - took the  
survey in Haitian Creole



## Smoking

Dotted bars - Never smoked  
Striped bars - Former smoker  
Solid bars - Current smoker

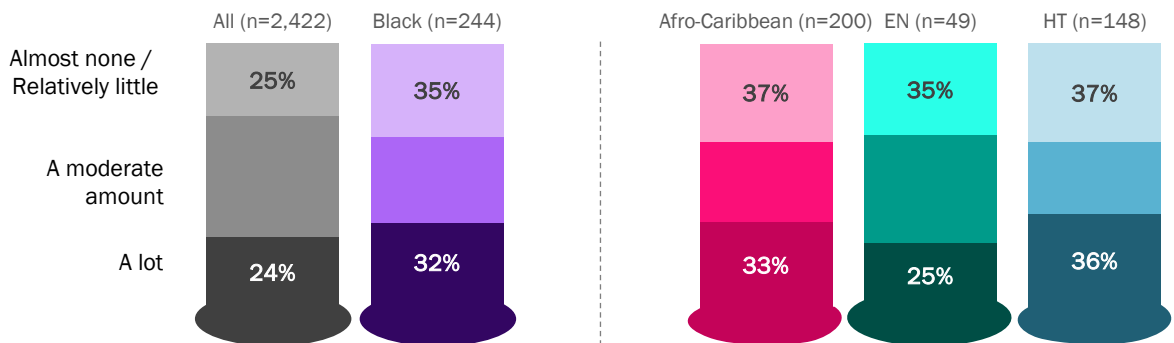


Sample size was not large enough to show % smoking among Afro-Caribbean American men who took the survey in English.

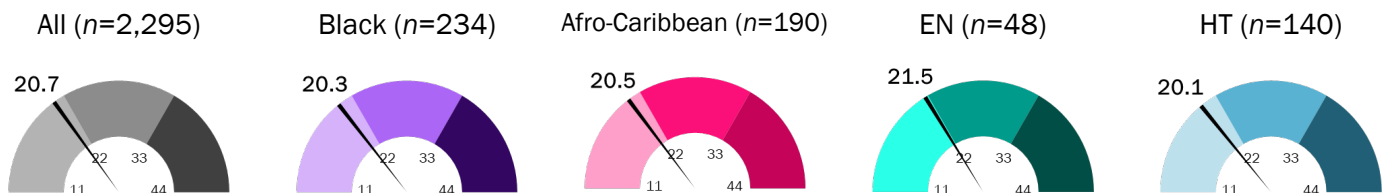


## Stress <sup>2</sup>

### Stress experienced during the past month



## Loneliness <sup>3, 4</sup>



Possible loneliness scores range from 11 to 44, with higher scores indicating greater loneliness

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Afro-Caribbean  
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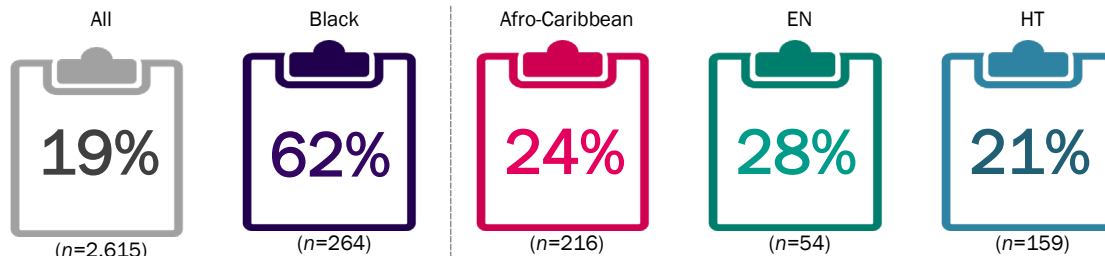
Afro-Caribbean  
participants - took the  
survey in English



Afro-Caribbean  
participants - took the  
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## + Health Care

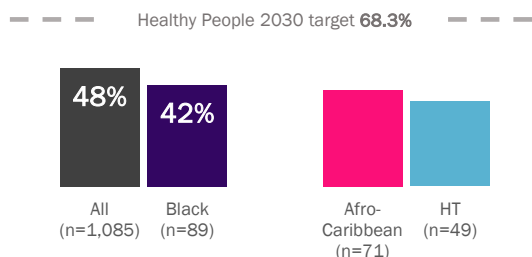
% who reported that there was a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost



## + Cancer Screening

### Colorectal cancer (CRC) screening <sup>5</sup>

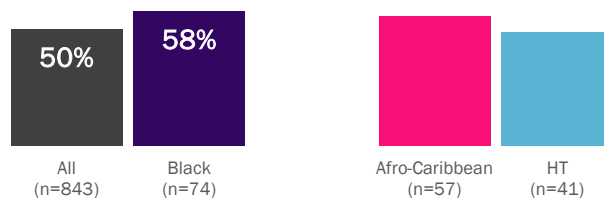
Adults aged 45-75 who have received a CRC screening test in the recommended time period



Recommendation based on USPSTF guidelines; 1) a home fecal occult blood test (FOBT) within the past year; 2) a sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years; or 3) a colonoscopy within the past 10 years.

### Breast cancer screening <sup>6,7</sup>

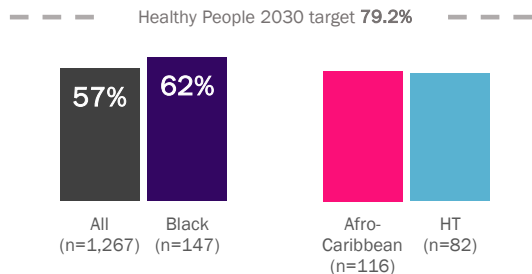
Females aged 40-75 who have received a mammogram in the past year



Recommendation based on American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guidelines, which does not align with the Healthy People 2030 benchmark target of 80.3% (among women aged 50-74 receiving a mammogram in the past 2 years, USPSTF guidelines).

### Cervical cancer screening <sup>8</sup>

Females aged 21-65 who have received a Pap test in the past three years

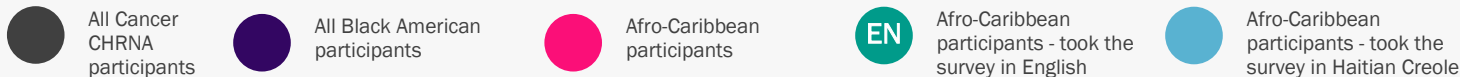


Recommendation based on American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists guidelines.

### Notes:

Sample size was not large enough to show any cancer screening rates among Caribbean participants who took the survey in English.  
Sample size was not large enough to show % who have ever received a PSA test for any Black American group.

#### Key



## References

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