

Federal and State organizations monitor the racial and age-adjusted rates for incidence and mortality for cancers, particularly Prostate Cancer. The objective of this project is to assess mortality and incidence rates for men diagnosed with Prostate Cancer from 2014-2018 and compare factors associated with each rate, such as socioeconomic, racial, and geographic disparities. The location of interest is in Washington State and Oregon, divided into counties. The exploratory analysis was conducted in R, ArcGIS, and Jupyter. Using data gathered from the US Census Bureau, Oregon State Cancer Registry (OsCAR) and Washington State Cancer Registry. We have found a correlation between the population of a county and its number of cancer cases, the higher the population, the higher the number of cancer cases. We have also found that Oregon has a higher rate of cancer when compared to counties in Washington of a similar size. Other factors such as race and poverty seem to have little effect on county level prostate cancer rates.