Comparative Charts

Average-annual Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Registry For Selected Sites

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Comparative Charts of Average-annual Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates, Selected Areas in the United States, 2011-2015, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

All Sites
- All Races, Males & Females 1
- White, Males & Females 3
- Black, Males & Females 5
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females 7
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females 9
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 11
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females 13
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females 15

Bladder
- All Races, Males & Females 17
- White, Males & Females 19
- Black, Males & Females 21
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females 23
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females 25
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 27
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females 29
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females 31

Breast
- All Races, Females 33
- White, Females 34
- Black, Females 35
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Females 36
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Females 37
- Hispanic/Latina, Females 38
- Non-Hispanic White, Females 39
- Non-Hispanic Black, Females 40

Colon and Rectum
- All Races, Males & Females 41
- White, Males & Females 43
- Black, Males & Females 45
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females 47
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females 49
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 51
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females 53
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females 55

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
- All Races, Males & Females 57
- White, Males & Females 59
- Black, Males & Females 61
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females 63
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females 65
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 67
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females 69
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females 71

Leukemia
- All Races, Males & Females 73
- White, Males & Females 75
- Black, Males & Females 77
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females 79
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females 81
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 83
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females 85
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females 87

Contents

Lung and Bronchus
- All Races, Males & Females 89
- White, Males & Females 91
- Black, Males & Females....93
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females....95
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females....97
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 99
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females....101
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females....103

Melanoma of the Skin
- All Races, Males & Females 105
- White, Males & Females 107
- Black, Males & Females....109
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females....111
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females....113
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 115
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females....117
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females....119

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- All Races, Males & Females 121
- White, Males & Females 123
- Black, Males & Females....125
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females....127
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females....129
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 131
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females....133
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females....135

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
- All Races, Males & Females 137
- White, Males & Females 139
- Black, Males & Females....141
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females....143
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females....145
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 147
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females....149
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females....151

Ovary
- All Races, Females 153
- White, Females....154
- Black, Females 155
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Females....156
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Females 157
- Hispanic/Latina, Females 158
- Non-Hispanic White, Females....159
- Non-Hispanic Black, Females 160

Pancreas
- All Races, Males & Females 161
- White, Males & Females 163
- Black, Males & Females....165
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females....167
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females....169
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females 171
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females....173
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females....175

Prostate
- All Races, Males....177
- White, Males 178
- Black, Males....179
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males....180
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males....181
- Hispanic/Latino, Males....182
- Non-Hispanic White, Males 183
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males....184

Contents

Thyroid
- All Races, Males & Females ... 185
- White, Males & Females ... 187
- Black, Males & Females ... 189
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Males & Females ... 191
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Males & Females ... 193
- Hispanic/Latino, Males & Females ... 195
- Non-Hispanic White, Males & Females ... 197
- Non-Hispanic Black, Males & Females ... 199

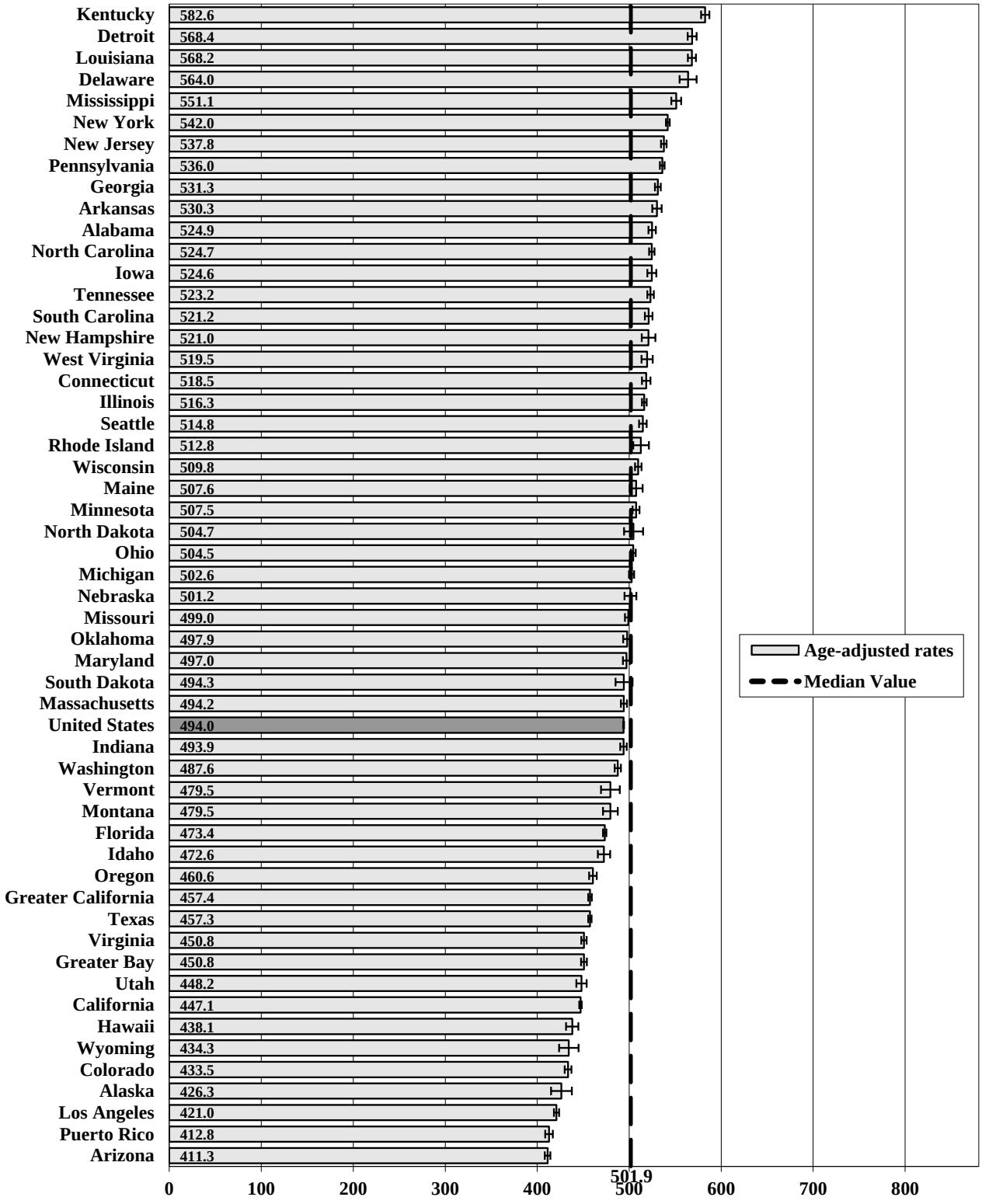
Uterus Corpus and Uterus, NOS
- All Races, Females ... 201
- White, Females ... 202
- Black, Females ... 203
- Asian/Pacific Islander, Females ... 204
- American Indian/Alaskan Native, Females ... 205
- Hispanic/Latina, Females ... 206
- Non-Hispanic White, Females ... 207
- Non-Hispanic Black, Females ... 208

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. populations) U.S. Cancer Incidence Rates for Selected Cancer Sites by Race
- Males ... 209
- Females ... 210

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. populations) U.S. Cancer Incidence Rates for Selected Cancer Sites by Race/Ethnicity
- Males ... 211
- Females ... 212

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

All Sites



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

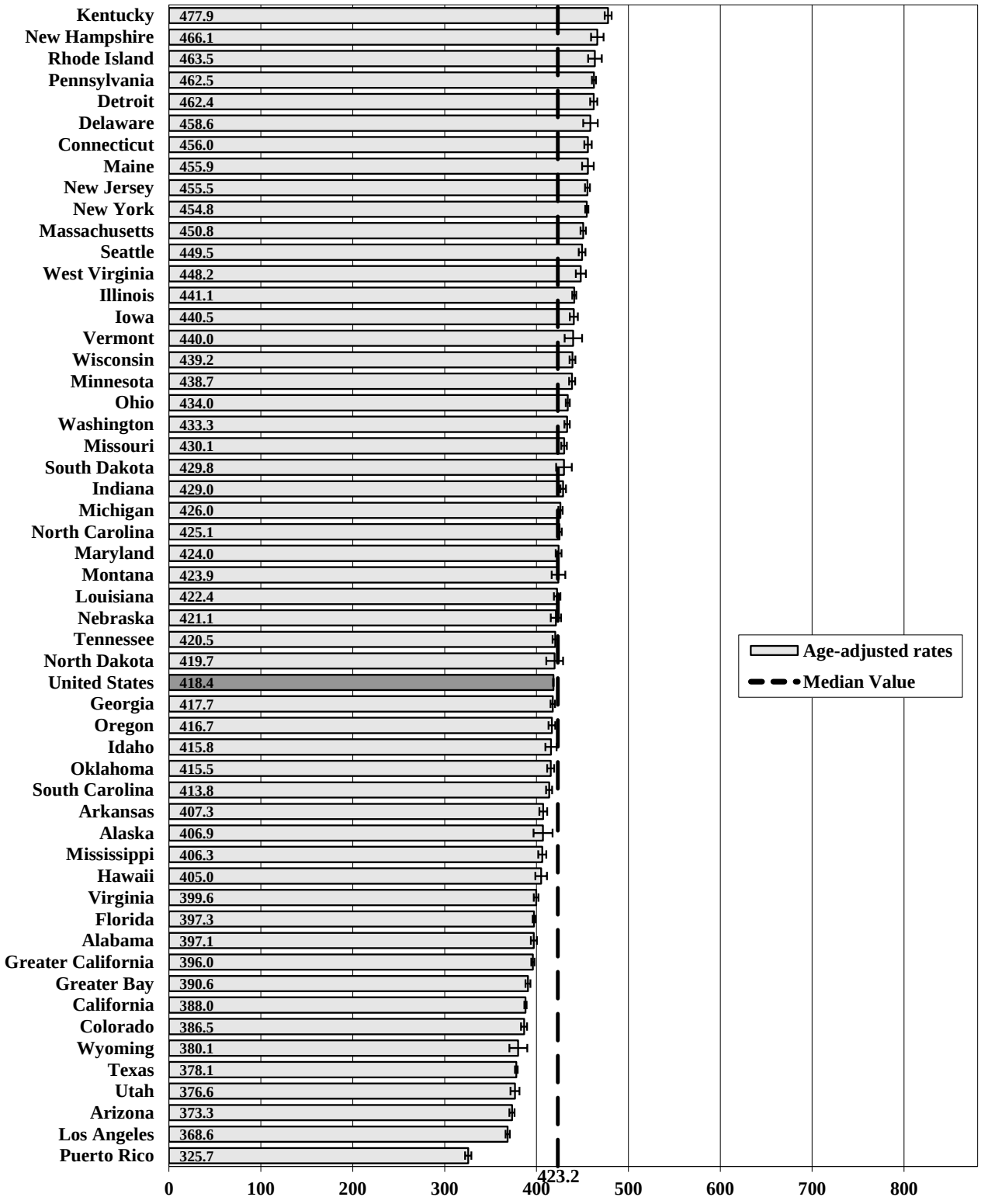
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

1 All Sites, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

All Sites



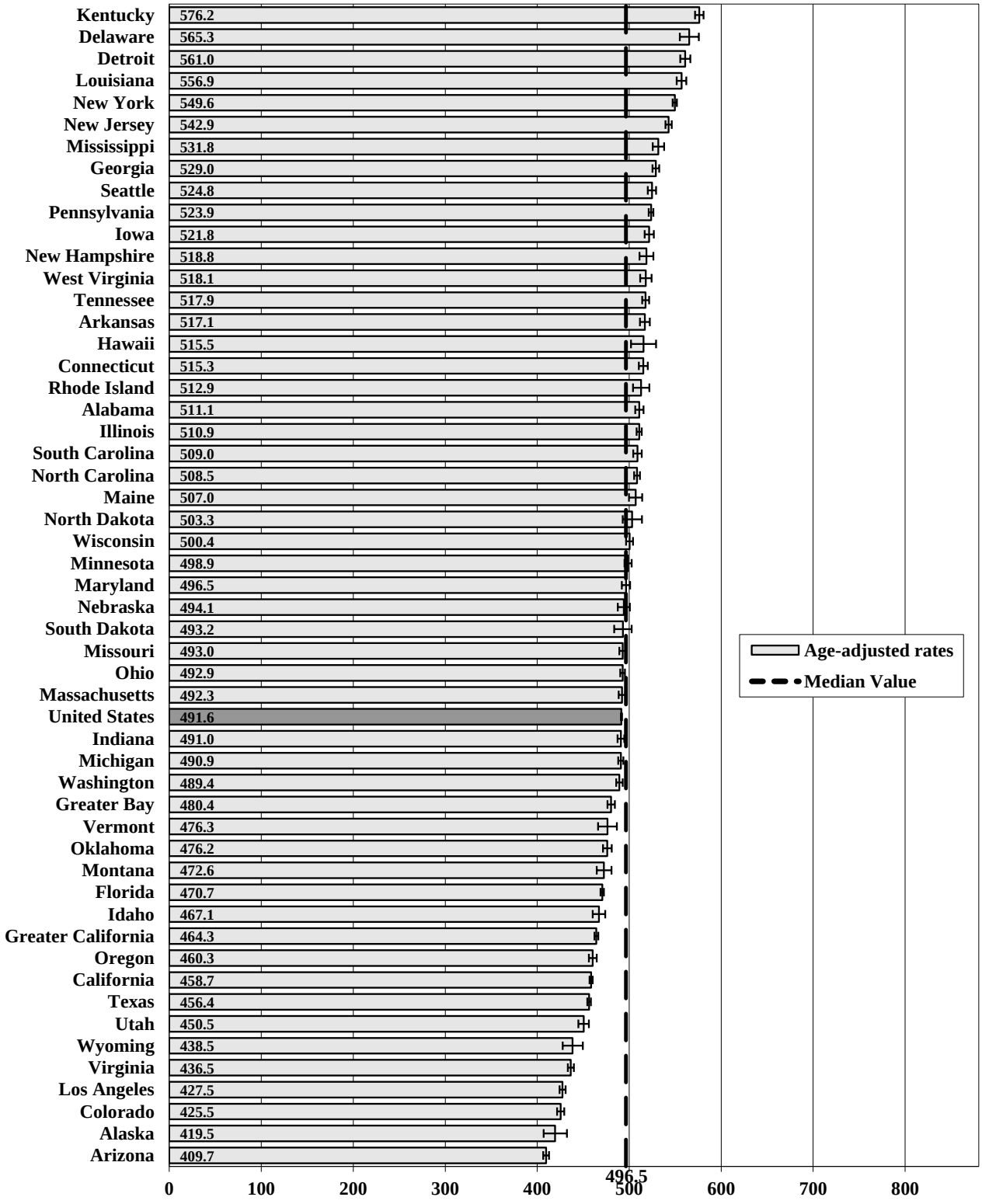
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

All Sites



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

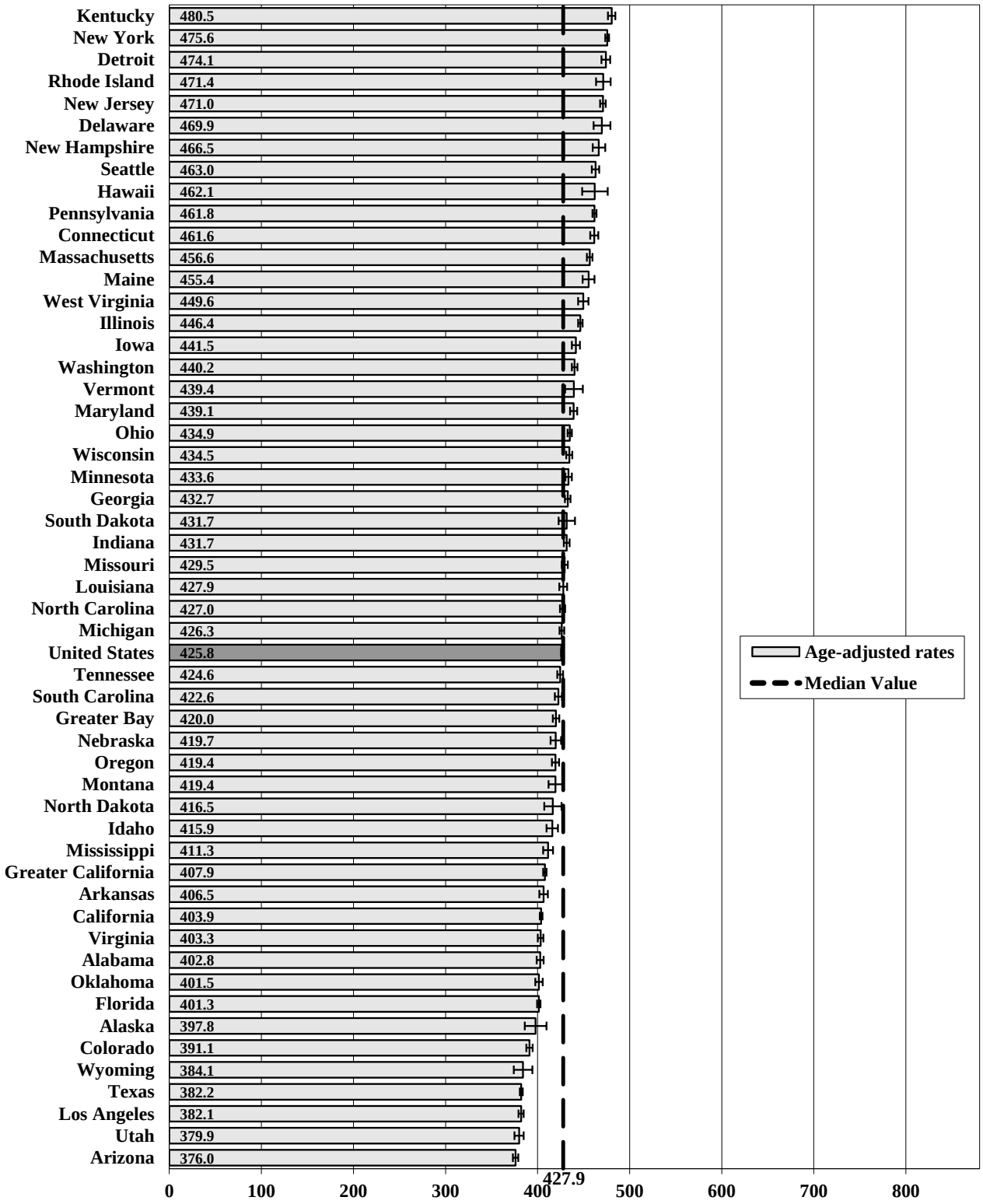
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

3 All Sites, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

All Sites



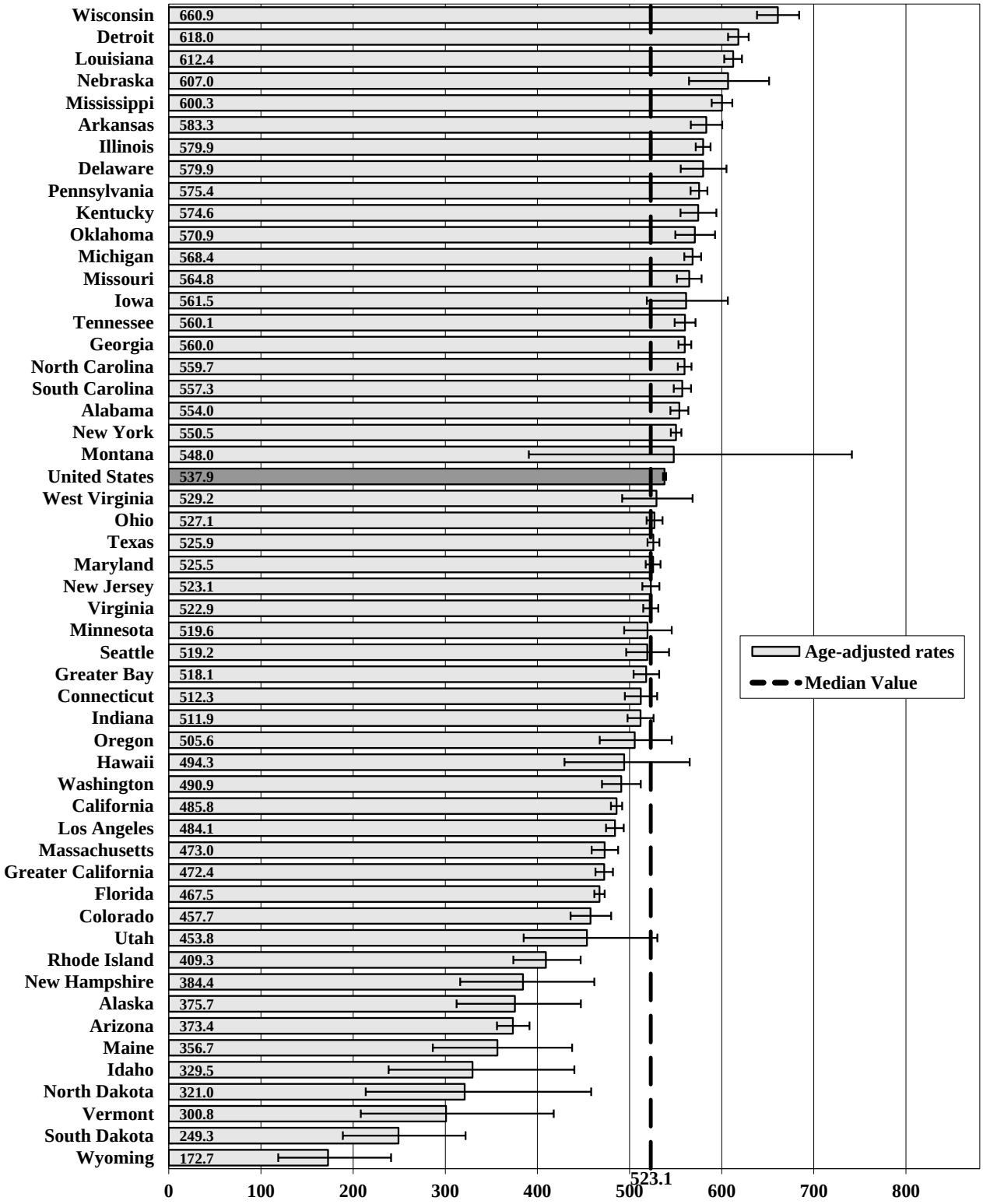
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

All Sites



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

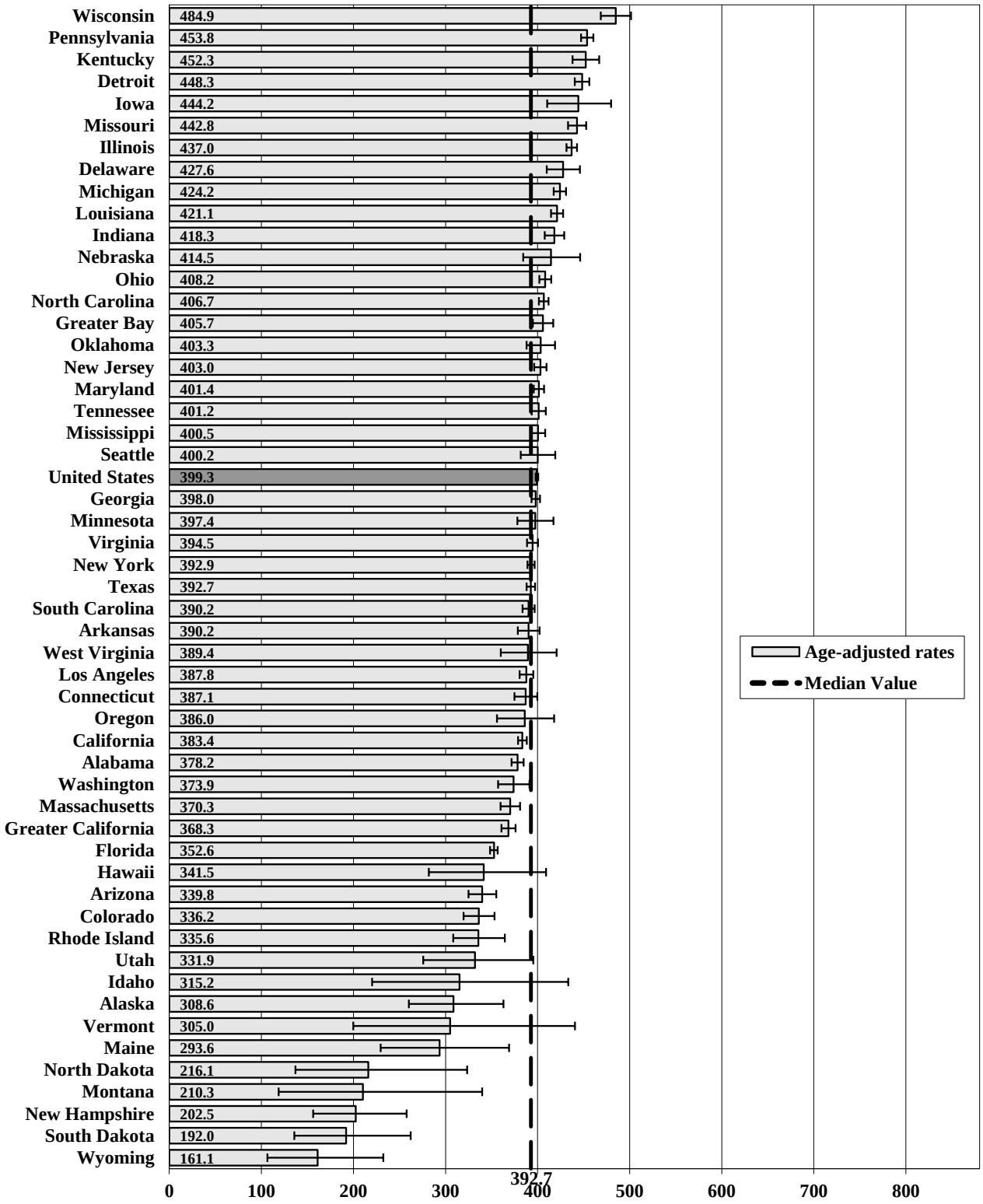
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

5 All Sites, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

All Sites



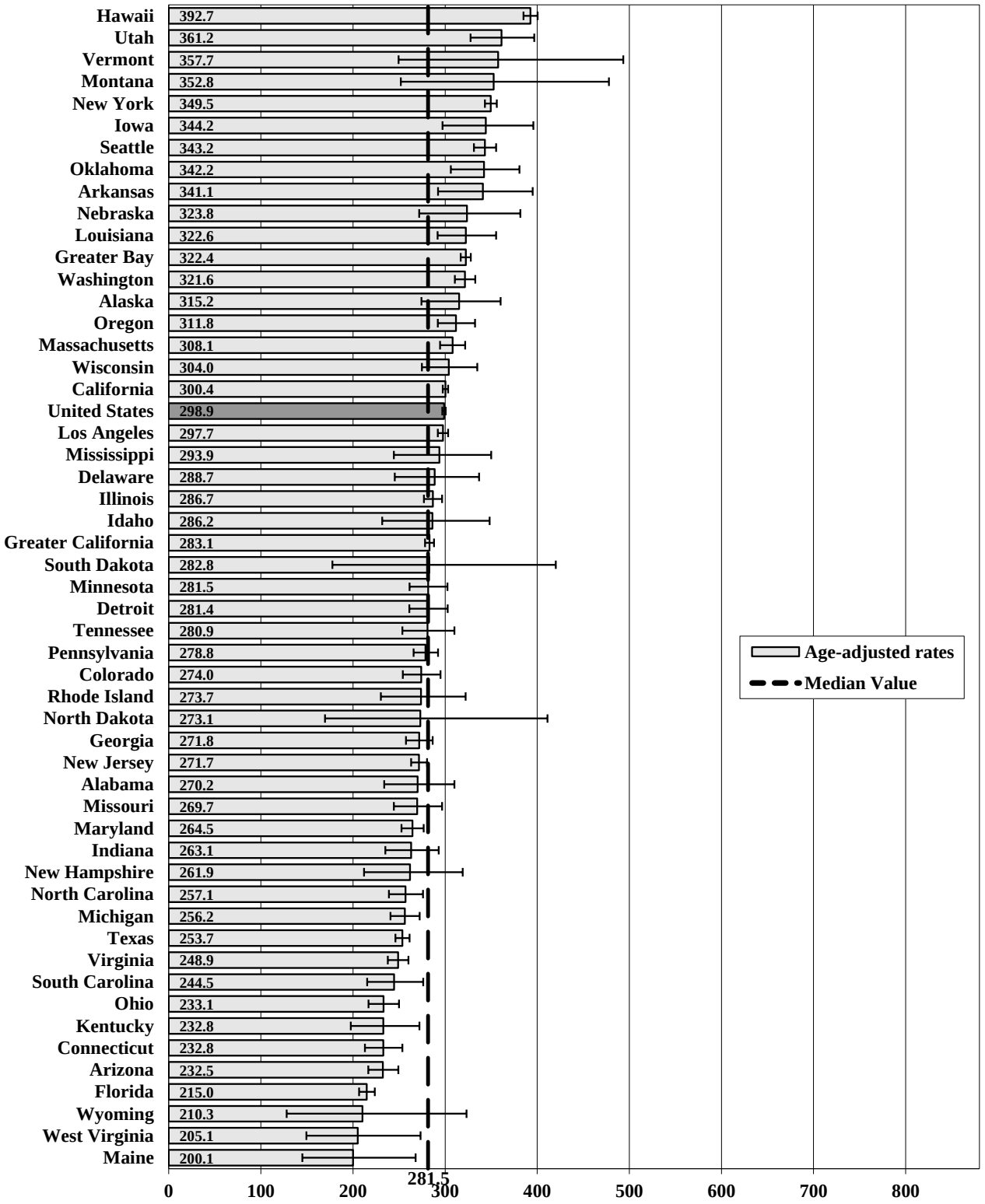
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

All Sites



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

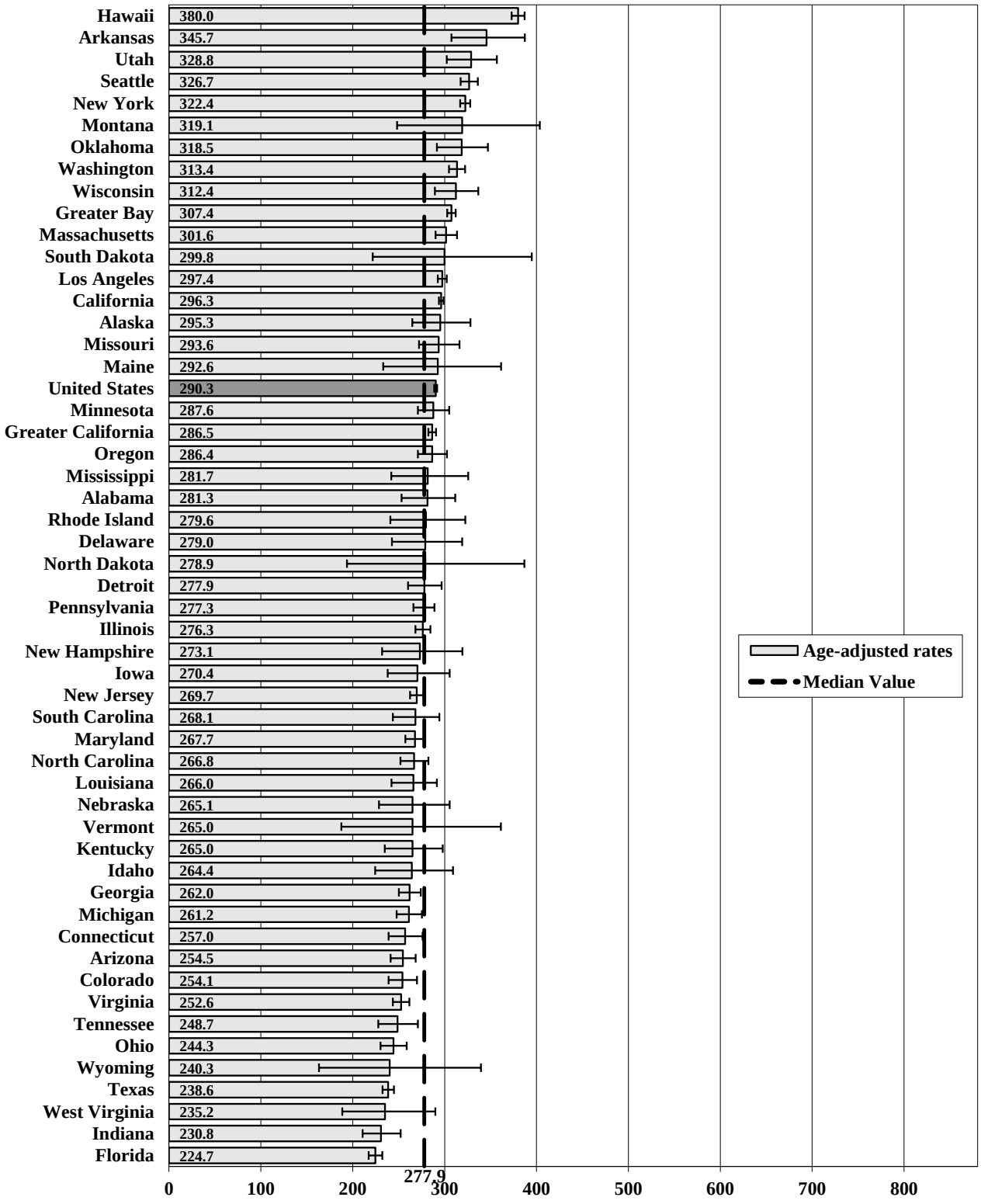
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

7 All Sites, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

All Sites



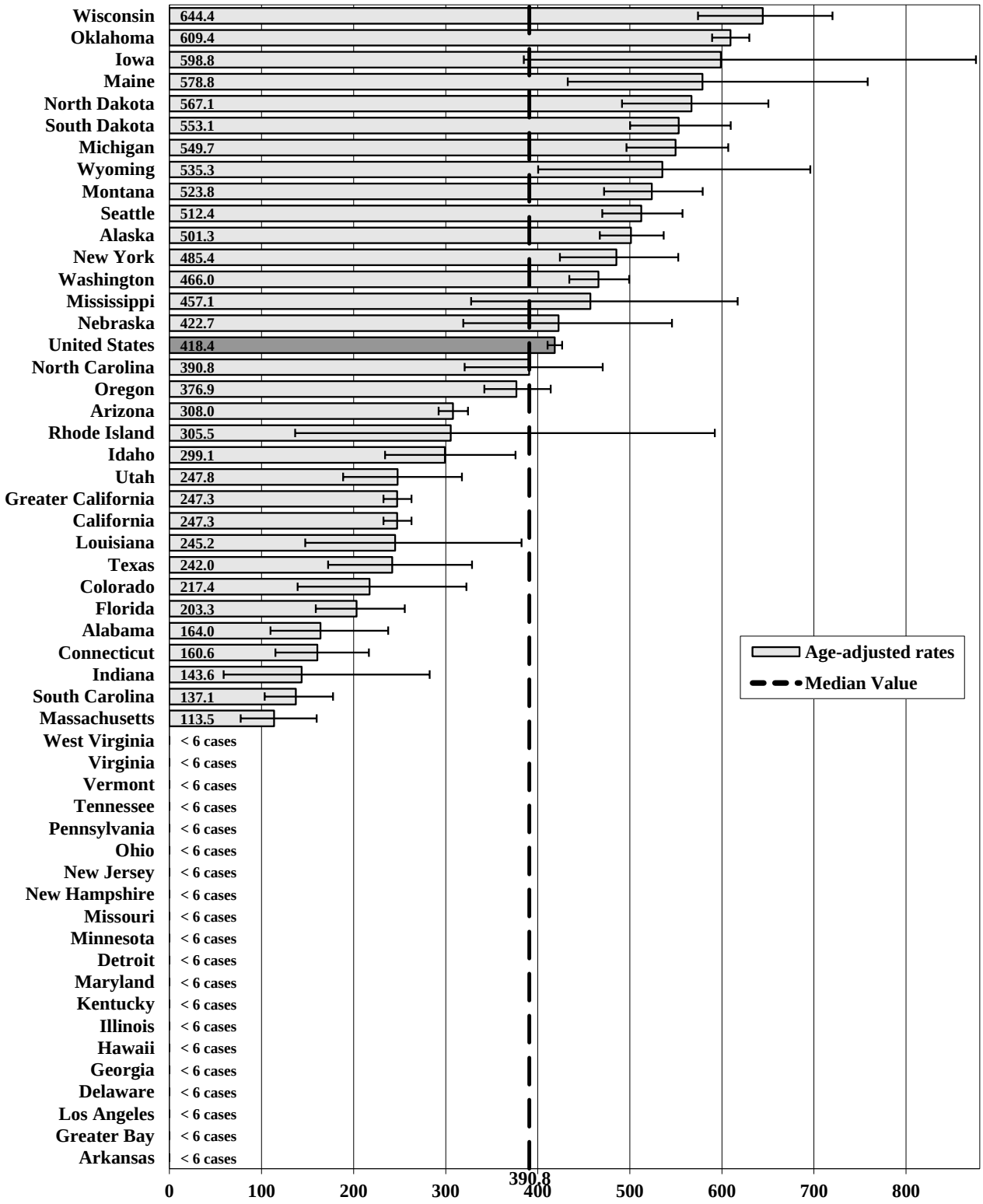
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

All Sites



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

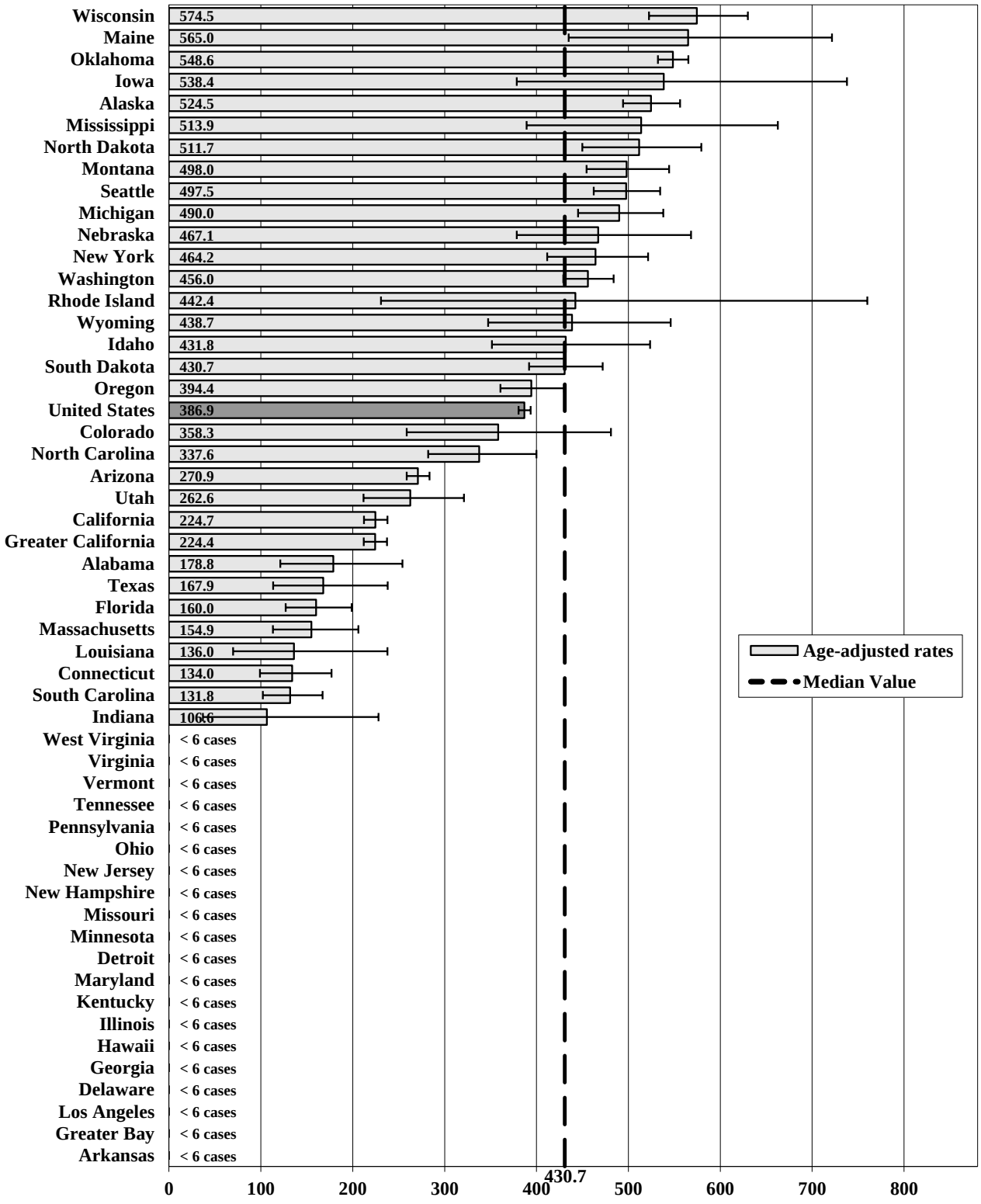
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

9 All Sites, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

All Sites



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

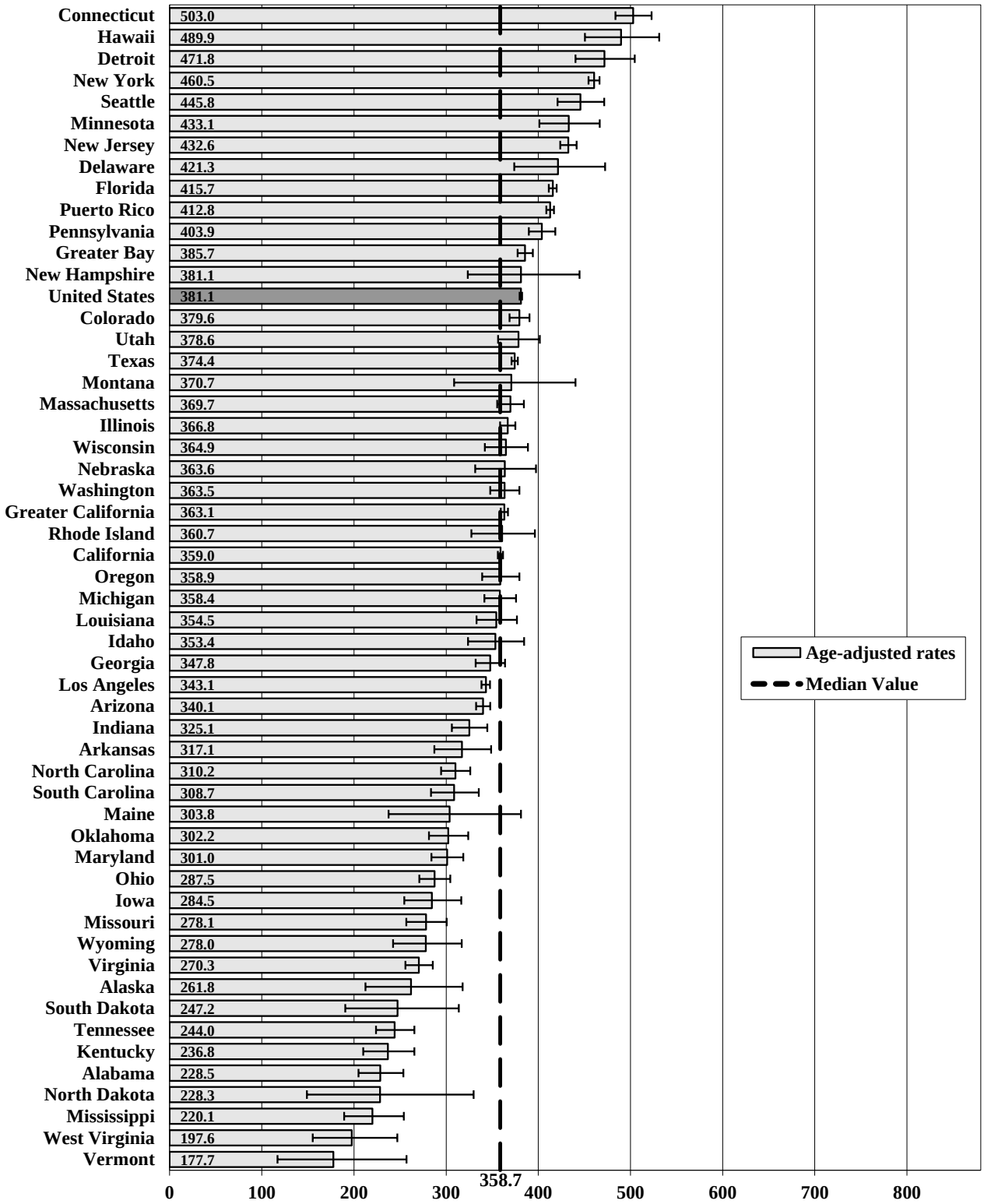
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

All Sites



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

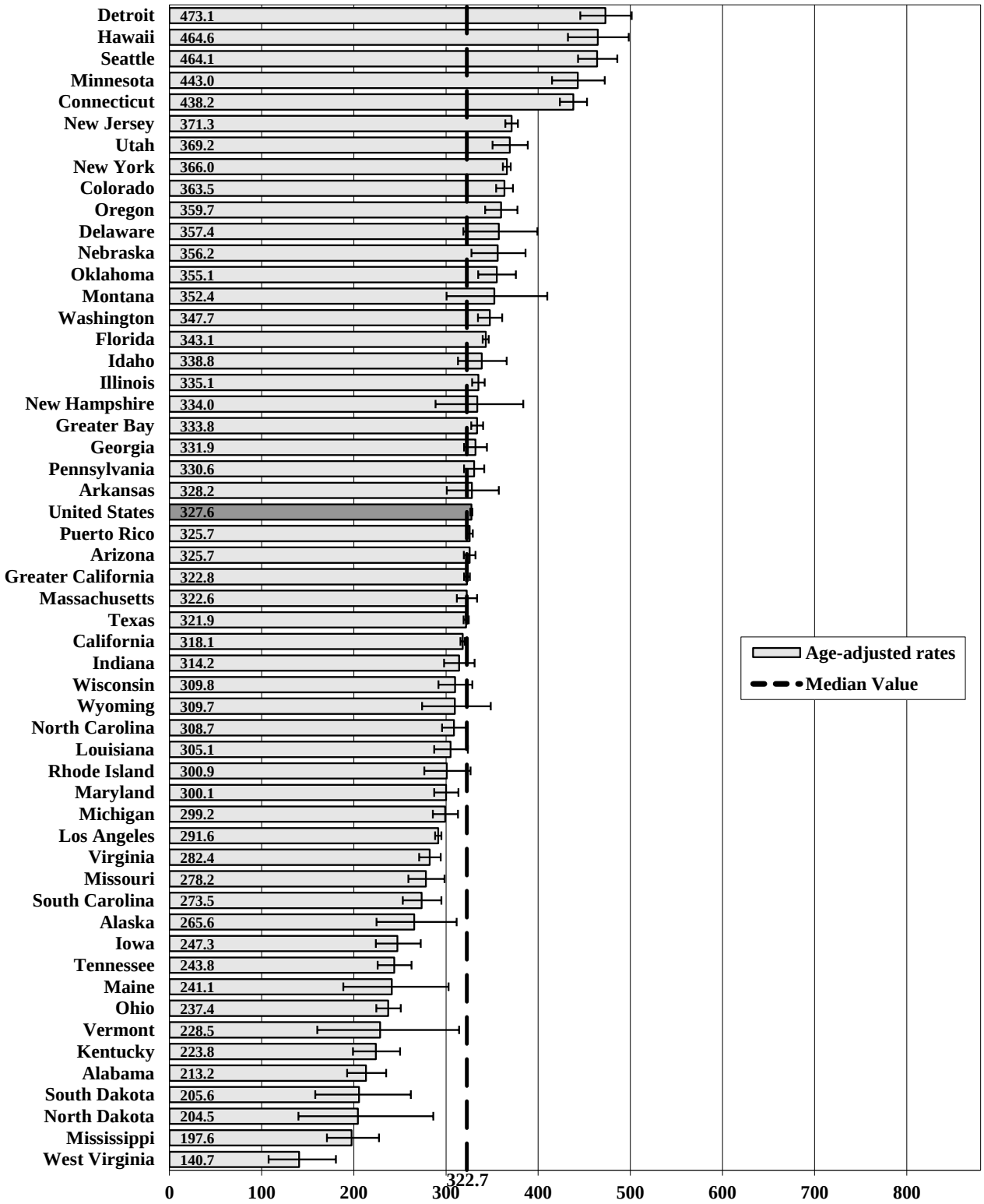
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

11 All Sites, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

All Sites



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

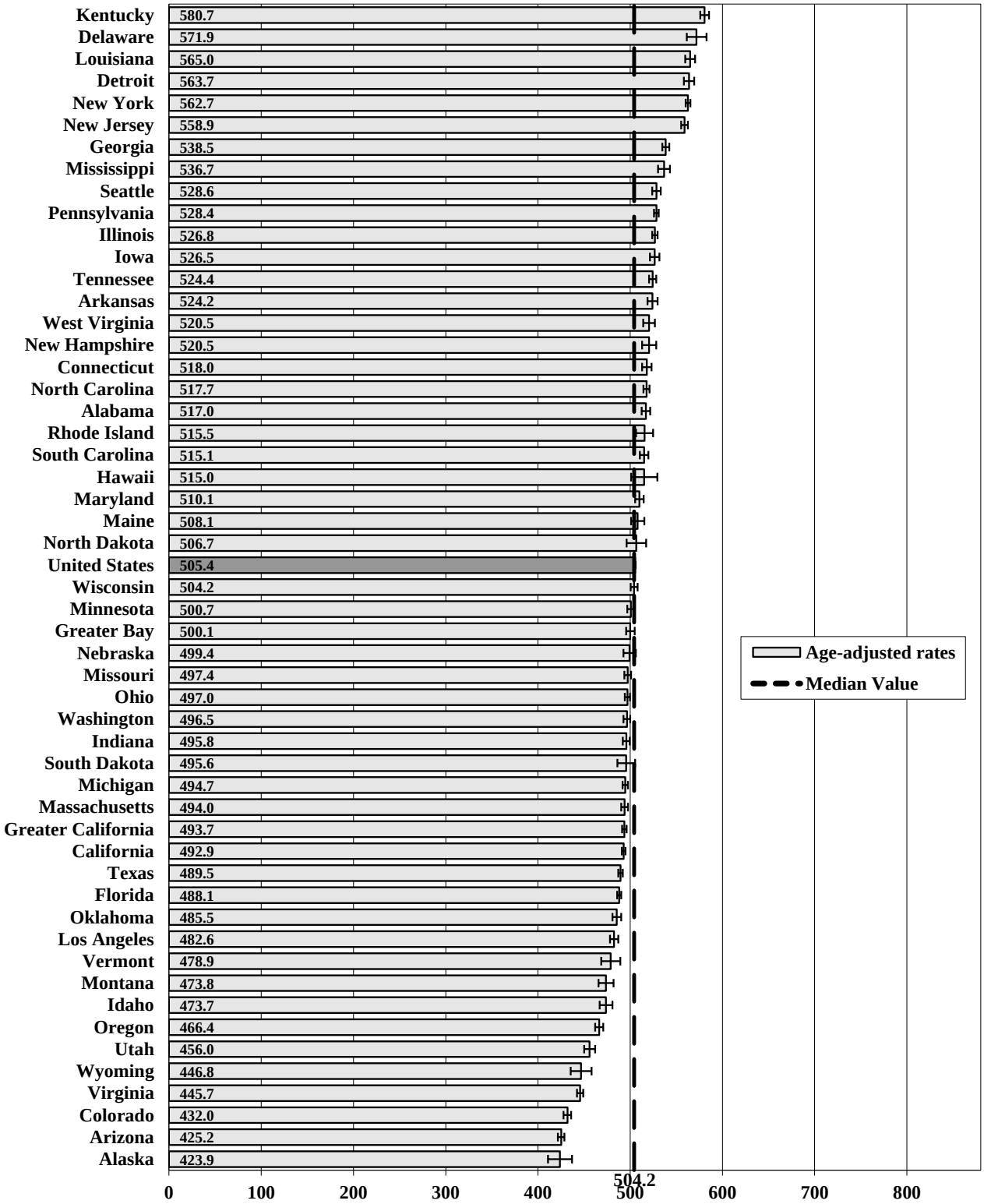
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

All Sites



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

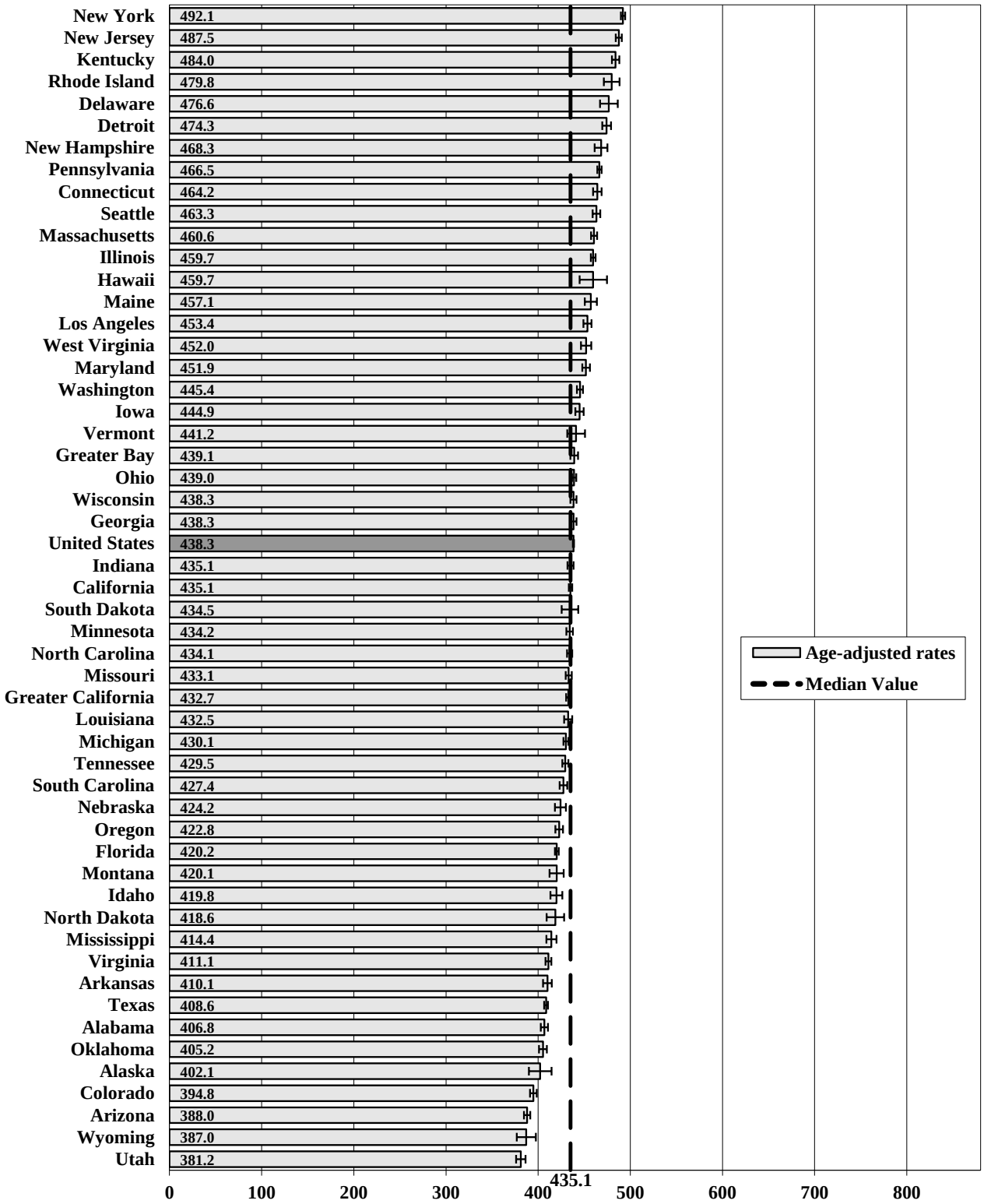
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

13 All Sites, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

All Sites



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

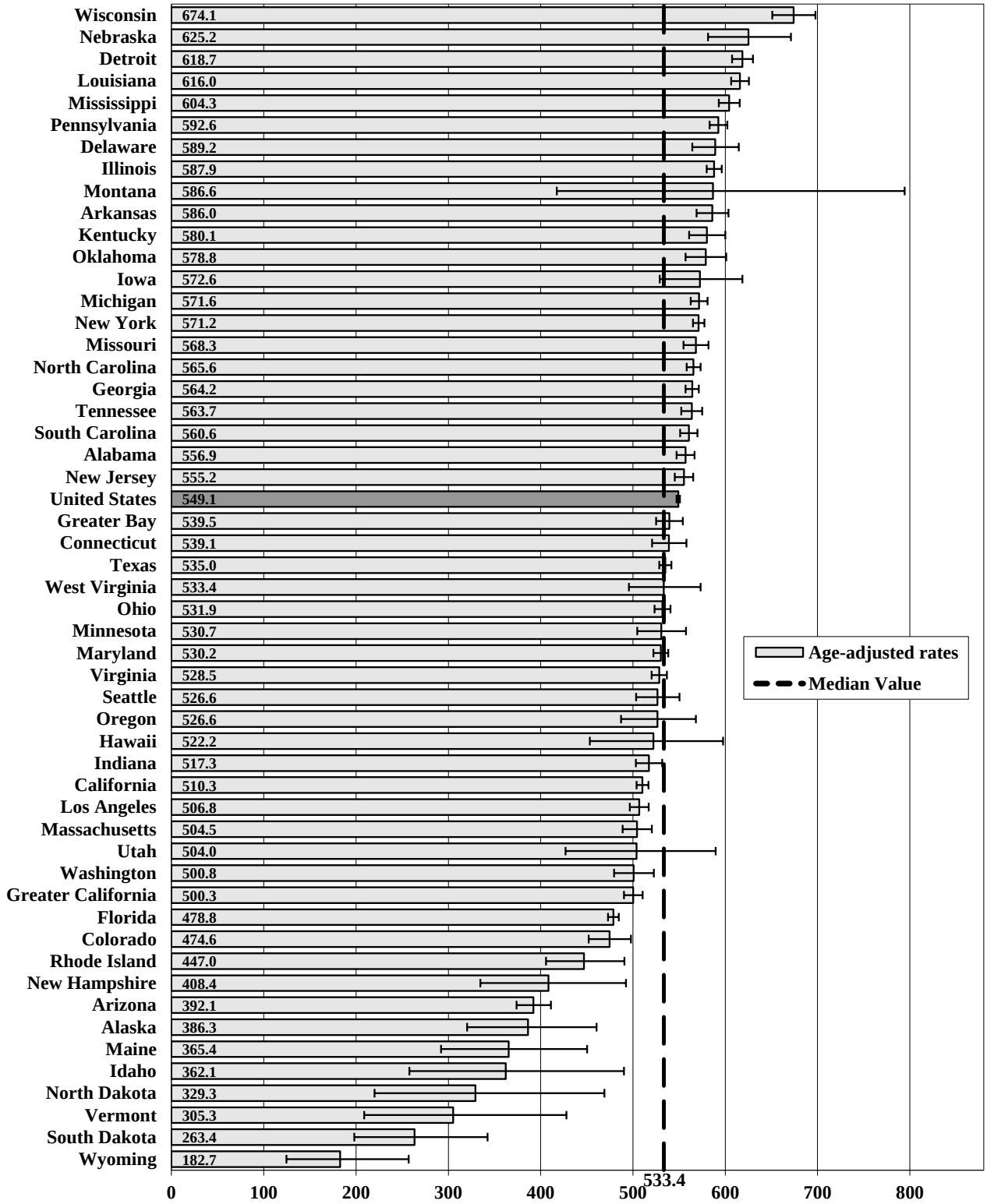
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

All Sites



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

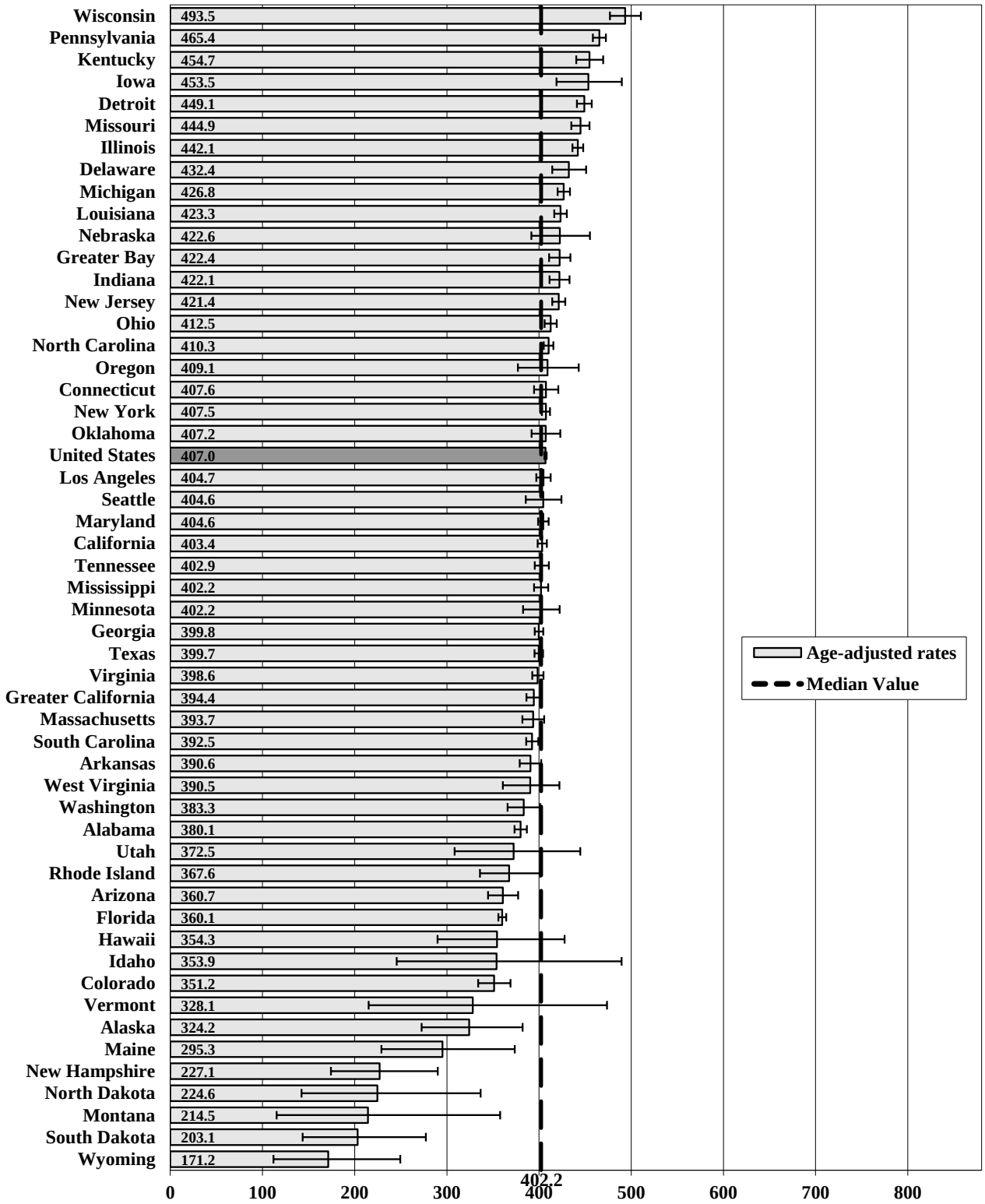
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

15 All Sites, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

All Sites



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

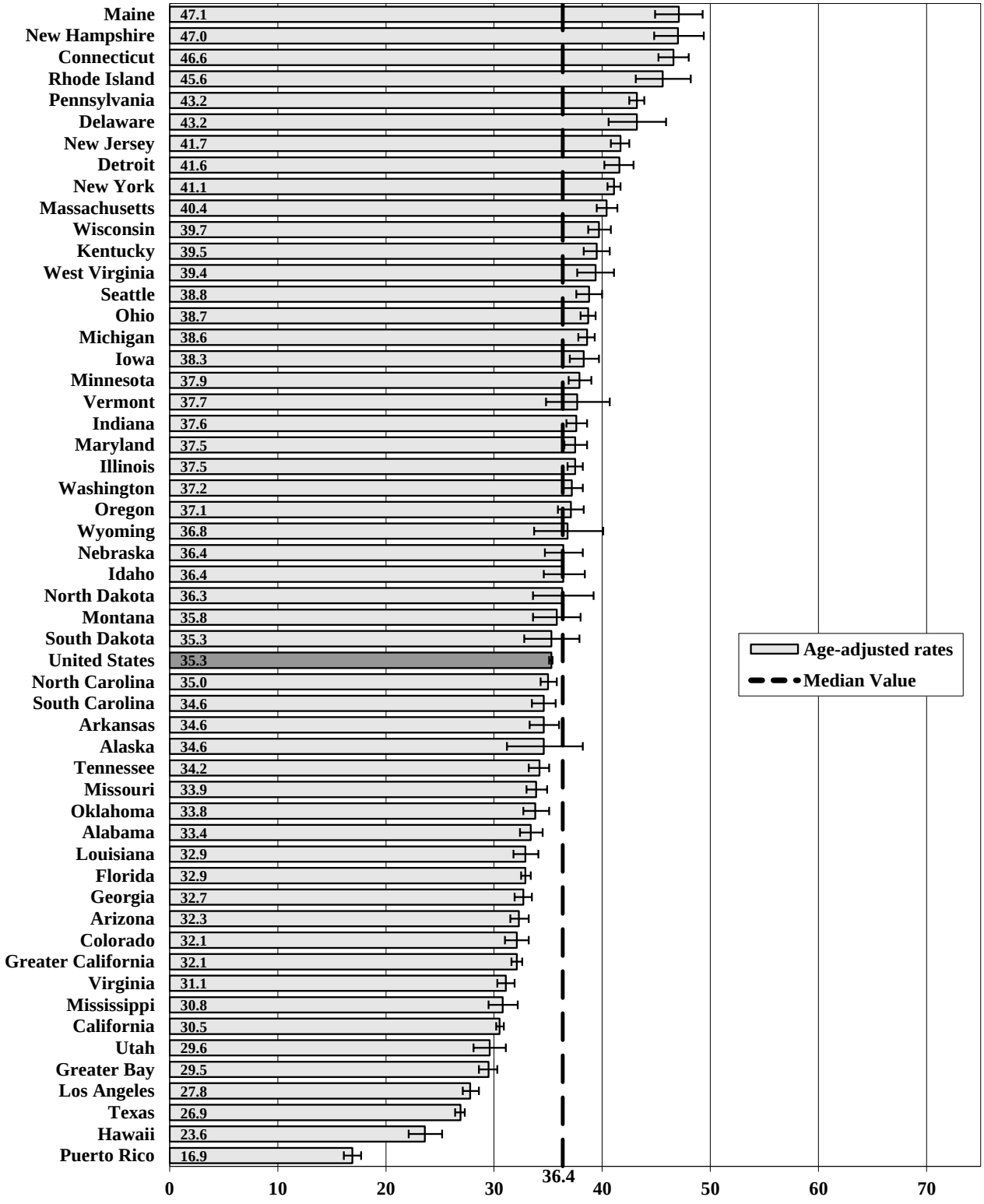
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Bladder
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

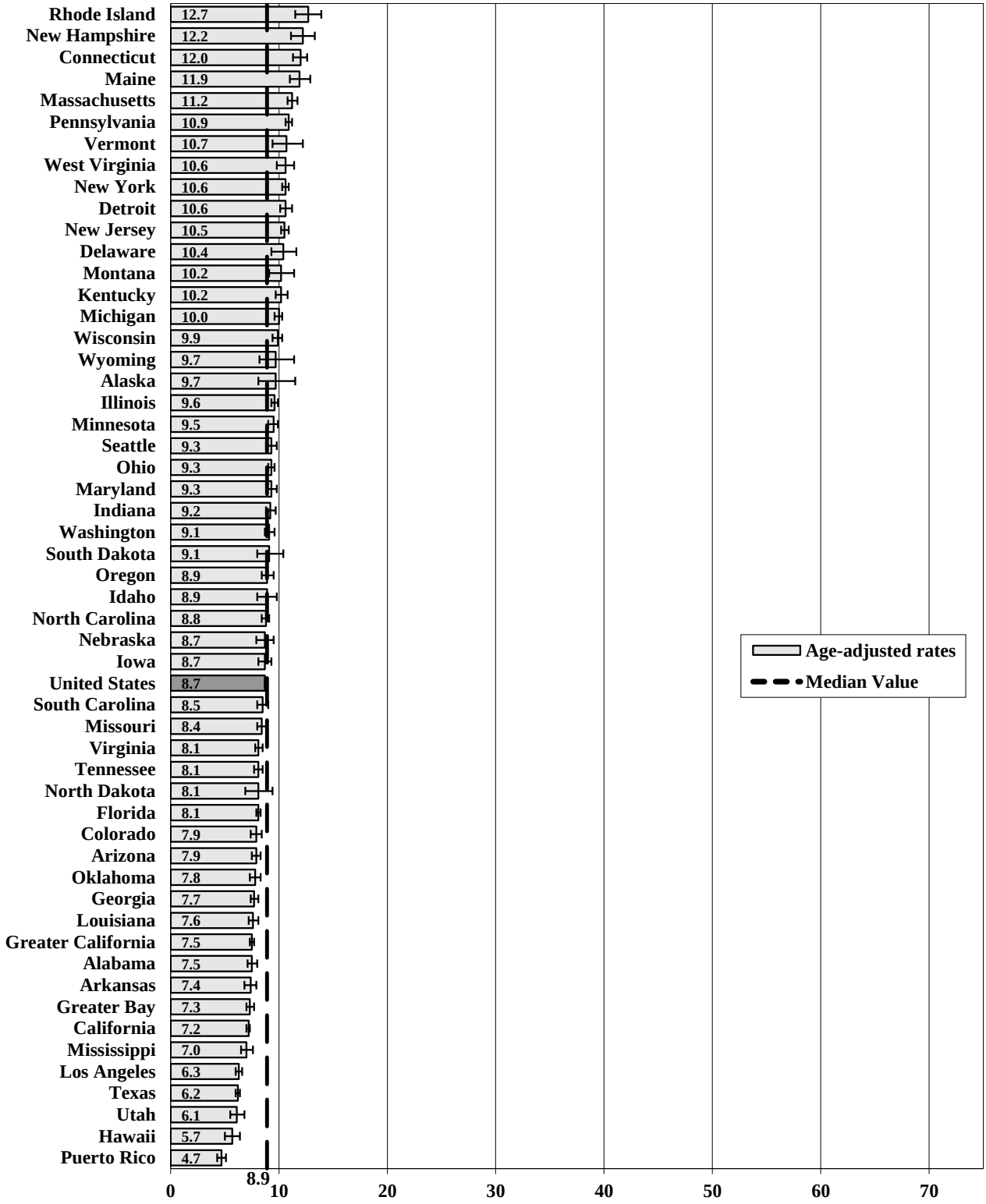
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

17 Bladder, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Bladder
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



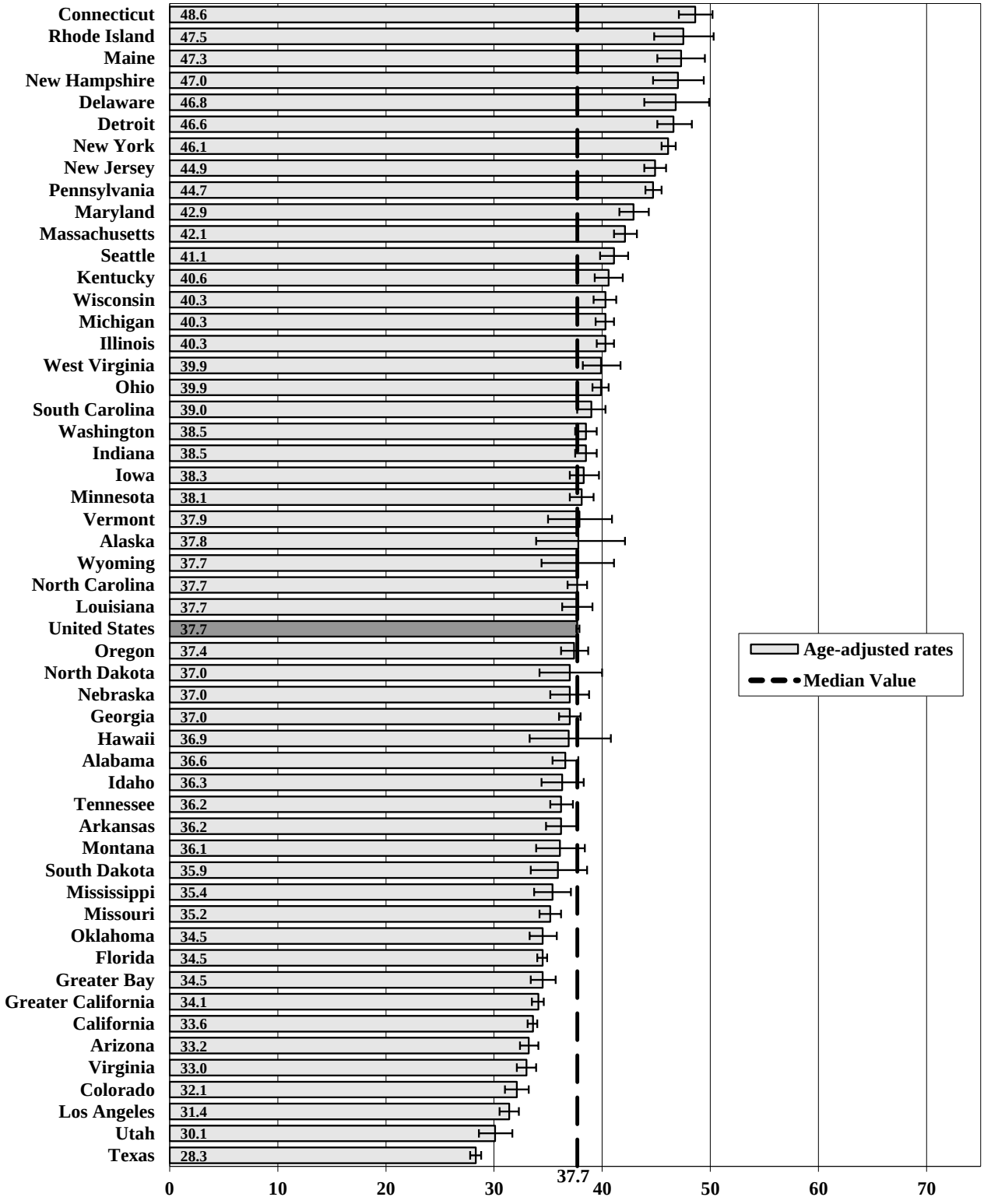
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Bladder
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

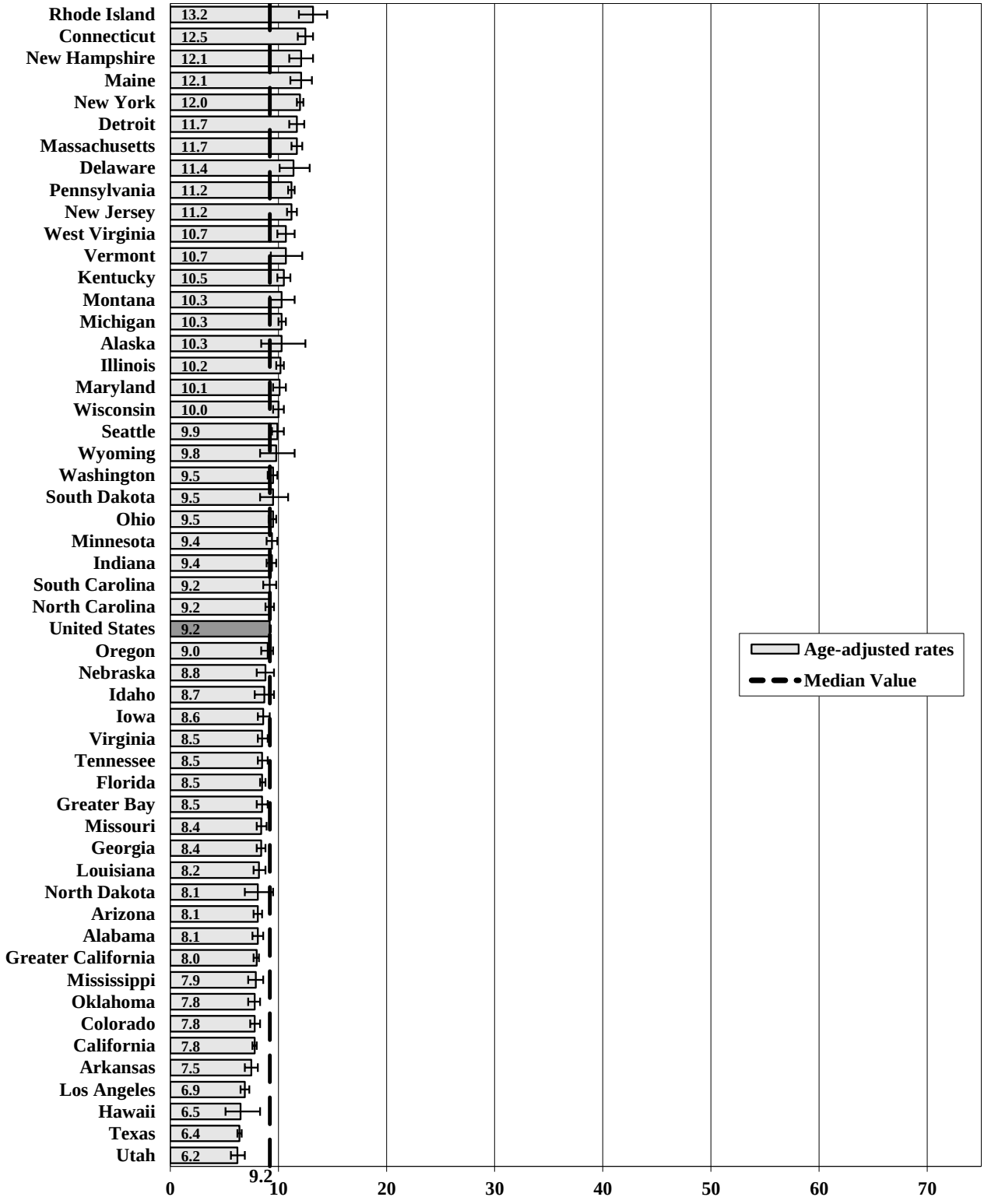
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

19 Bladder, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Bladder
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



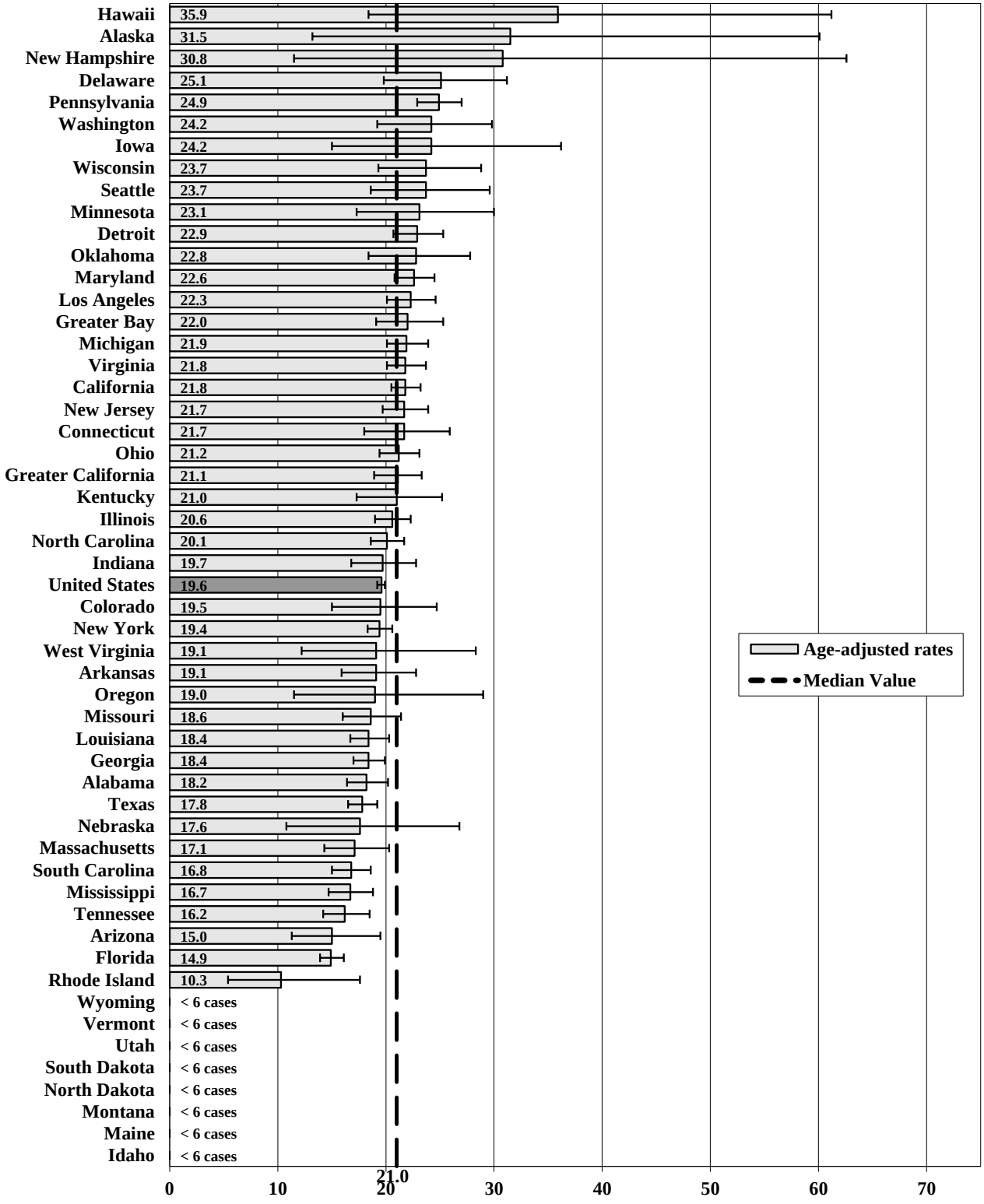
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Bladder
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

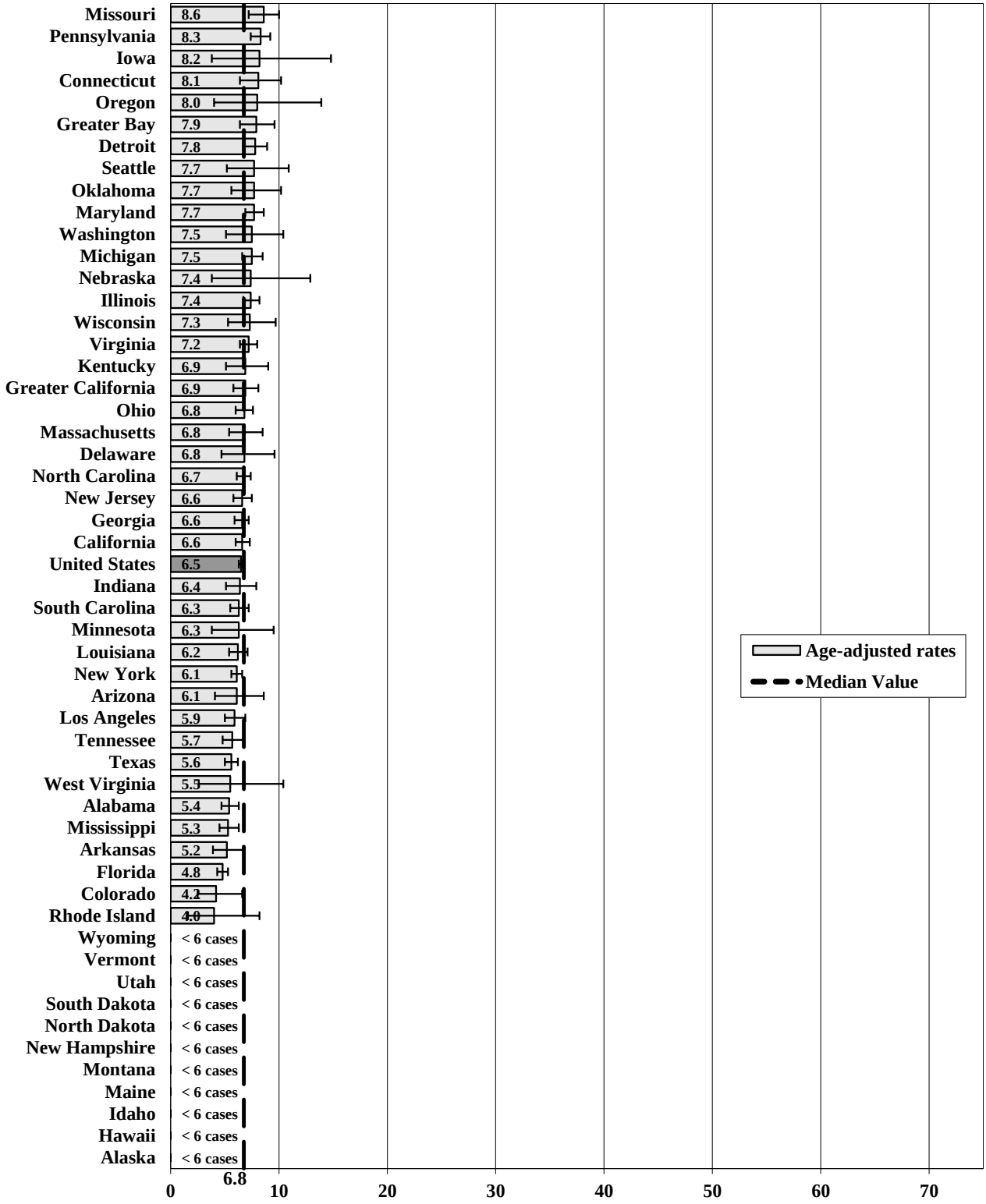
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

21 Bladder, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Bladder
The 14th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



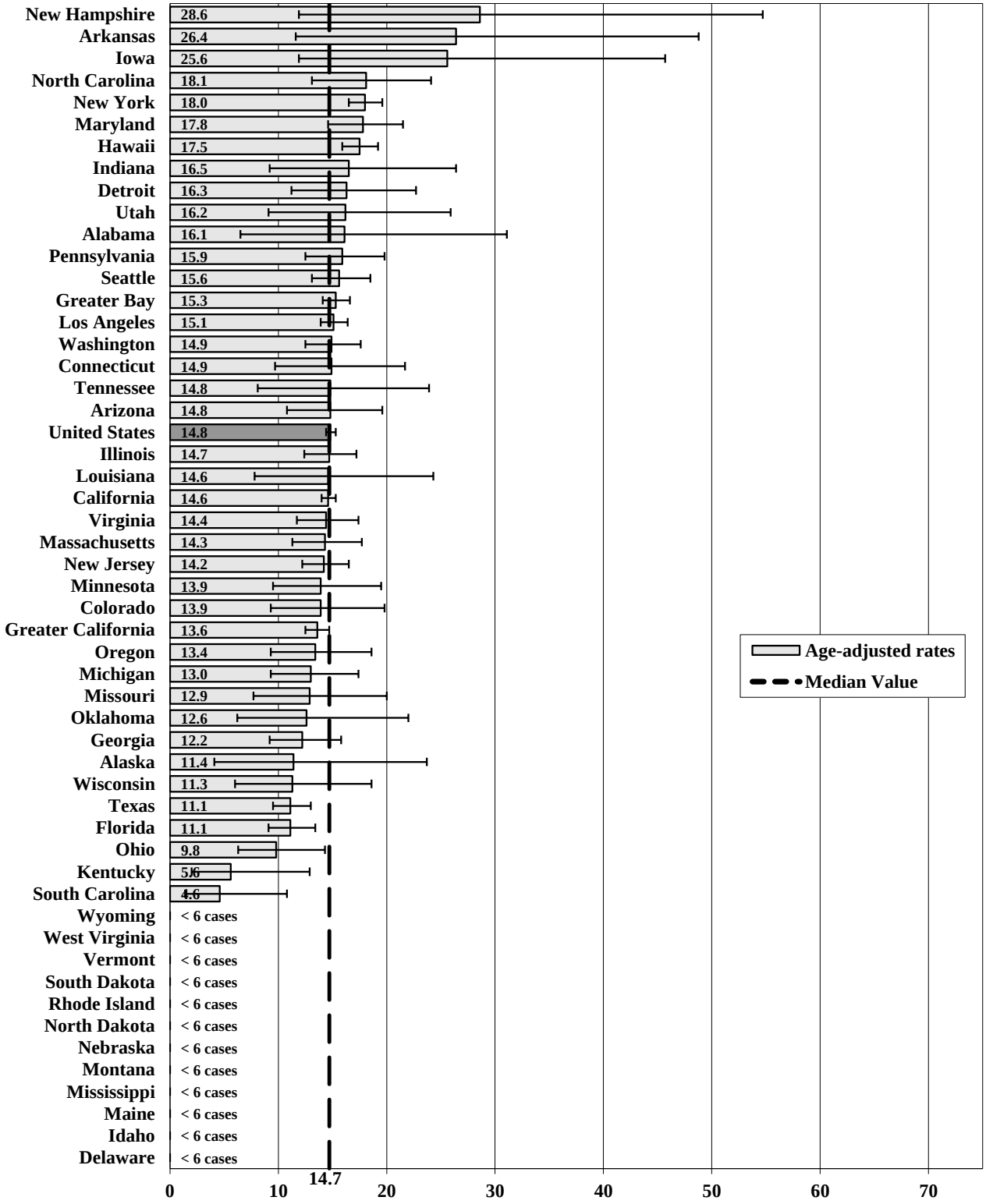
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Bladder
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

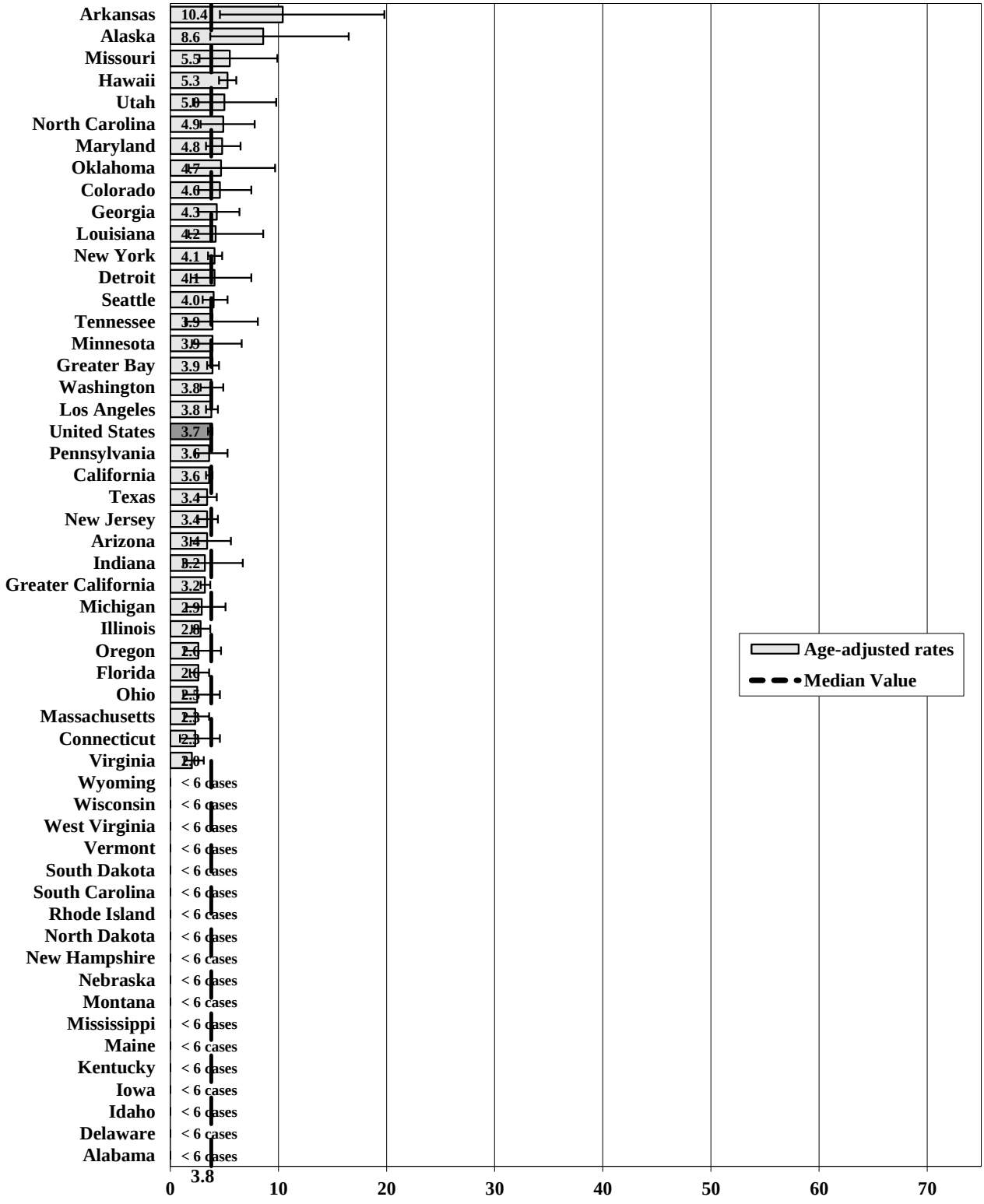
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

23 Bladder, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Bladder
The 15th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



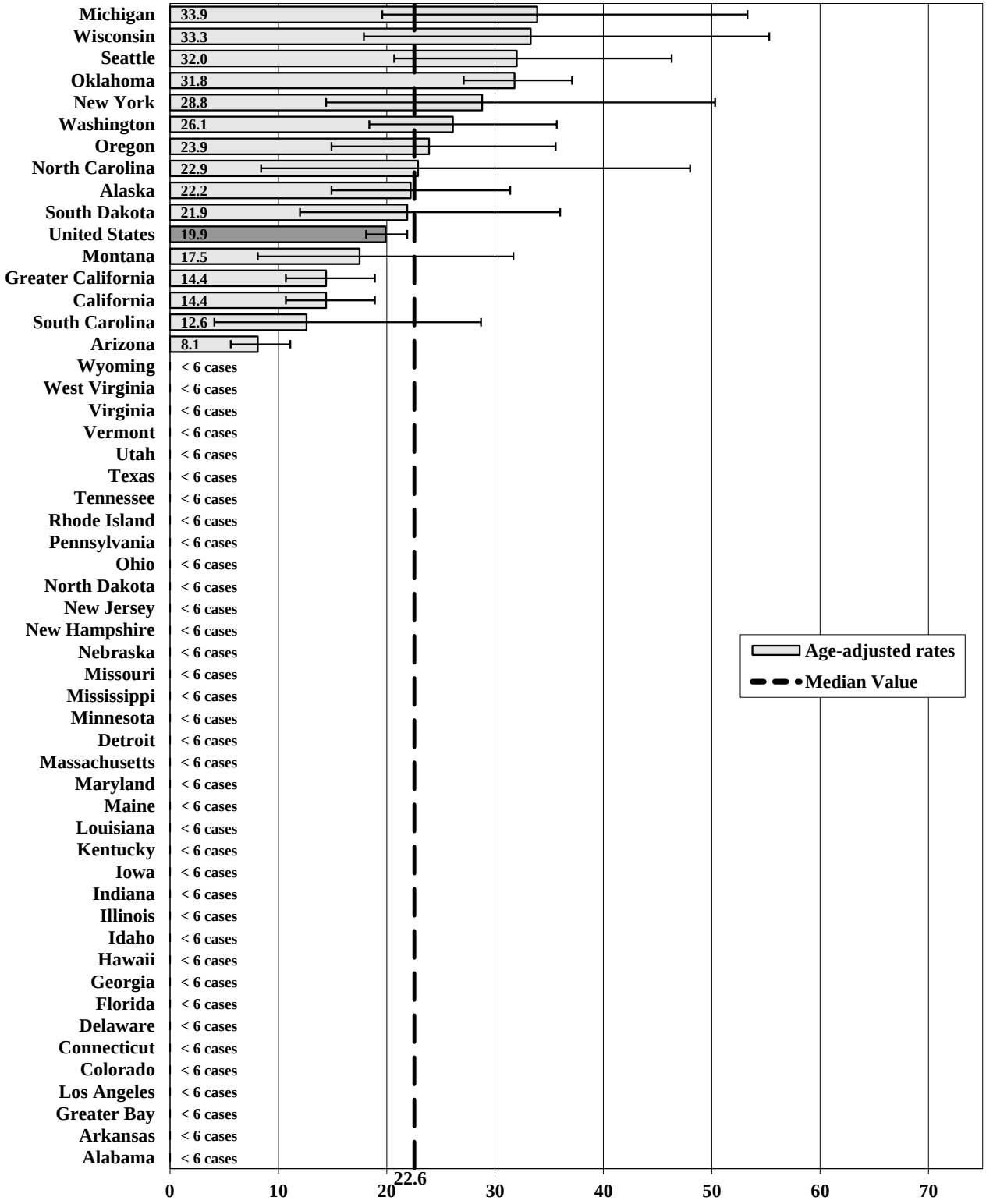
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Bladder
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

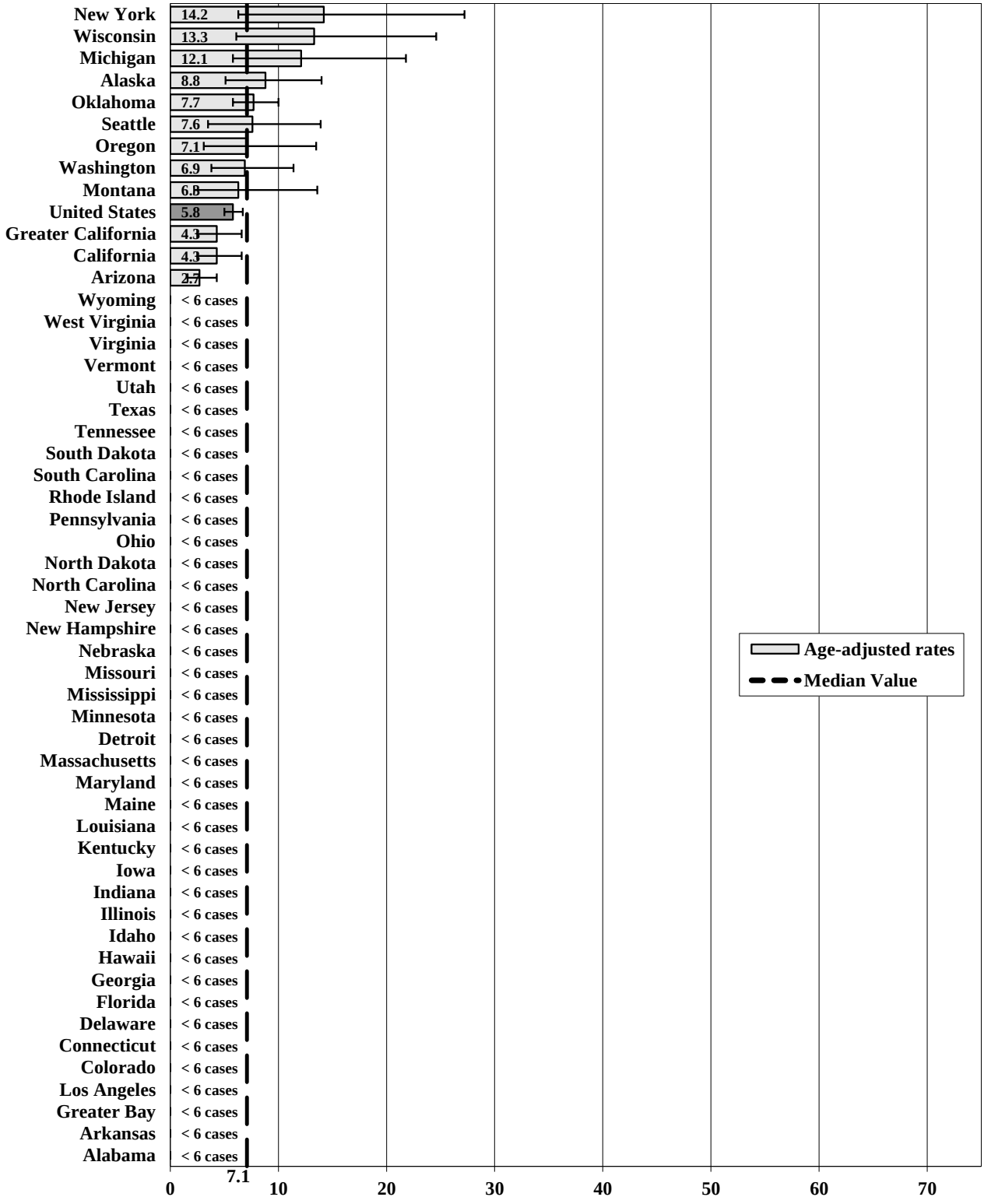
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

25 Bladder, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Bladder
The 16th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

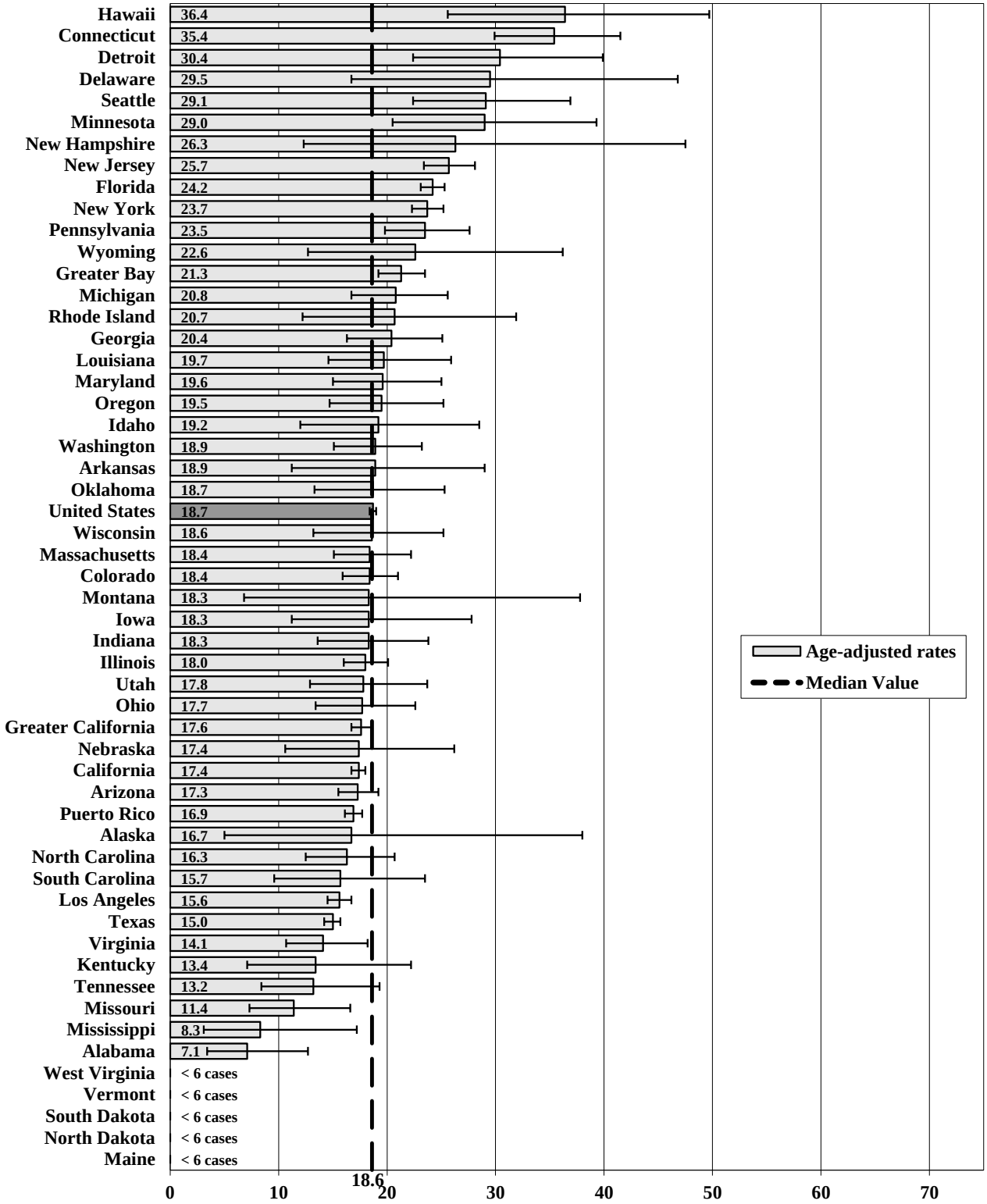
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Bladder
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

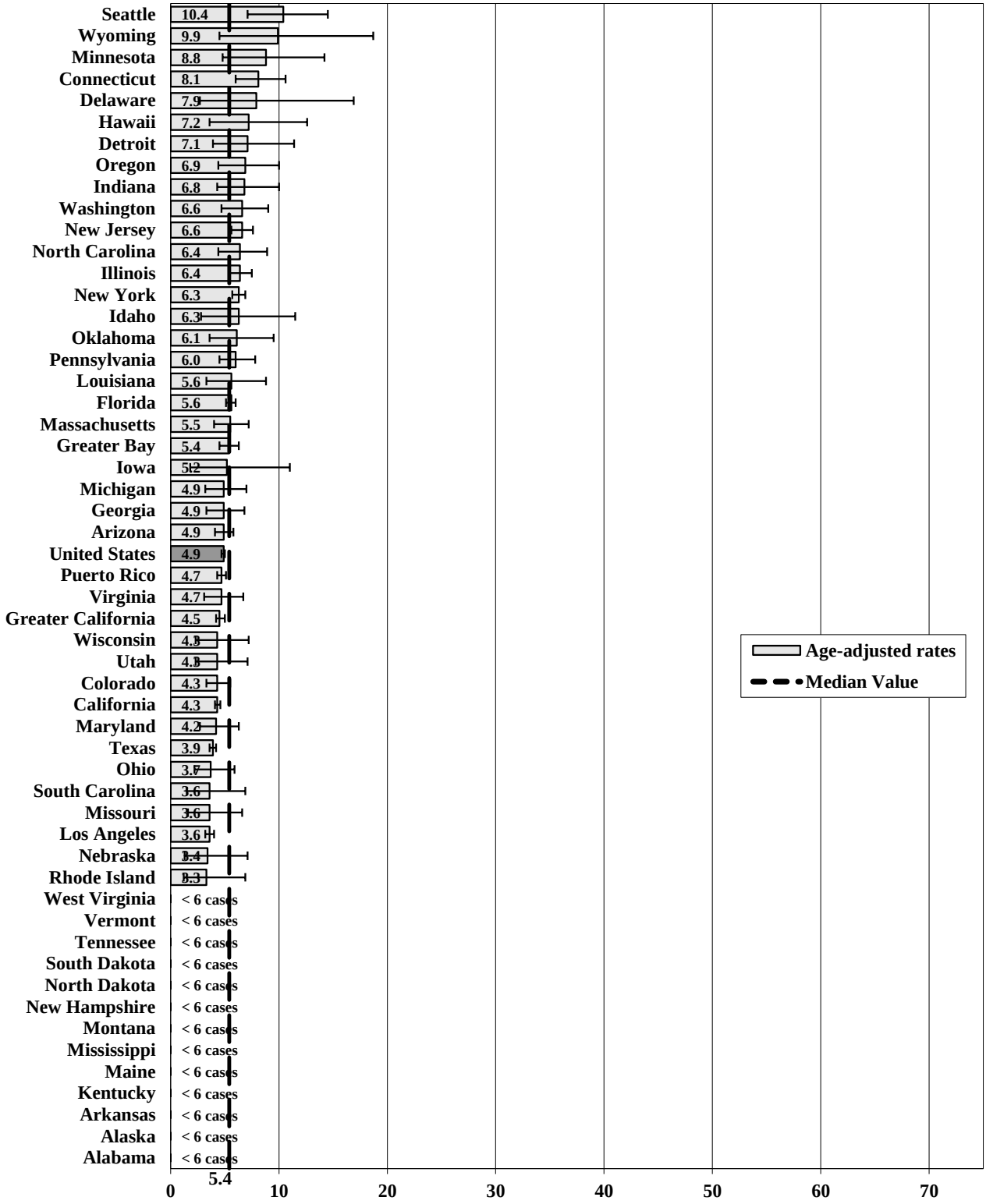
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

27 Bladder, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Bladder
The 15th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

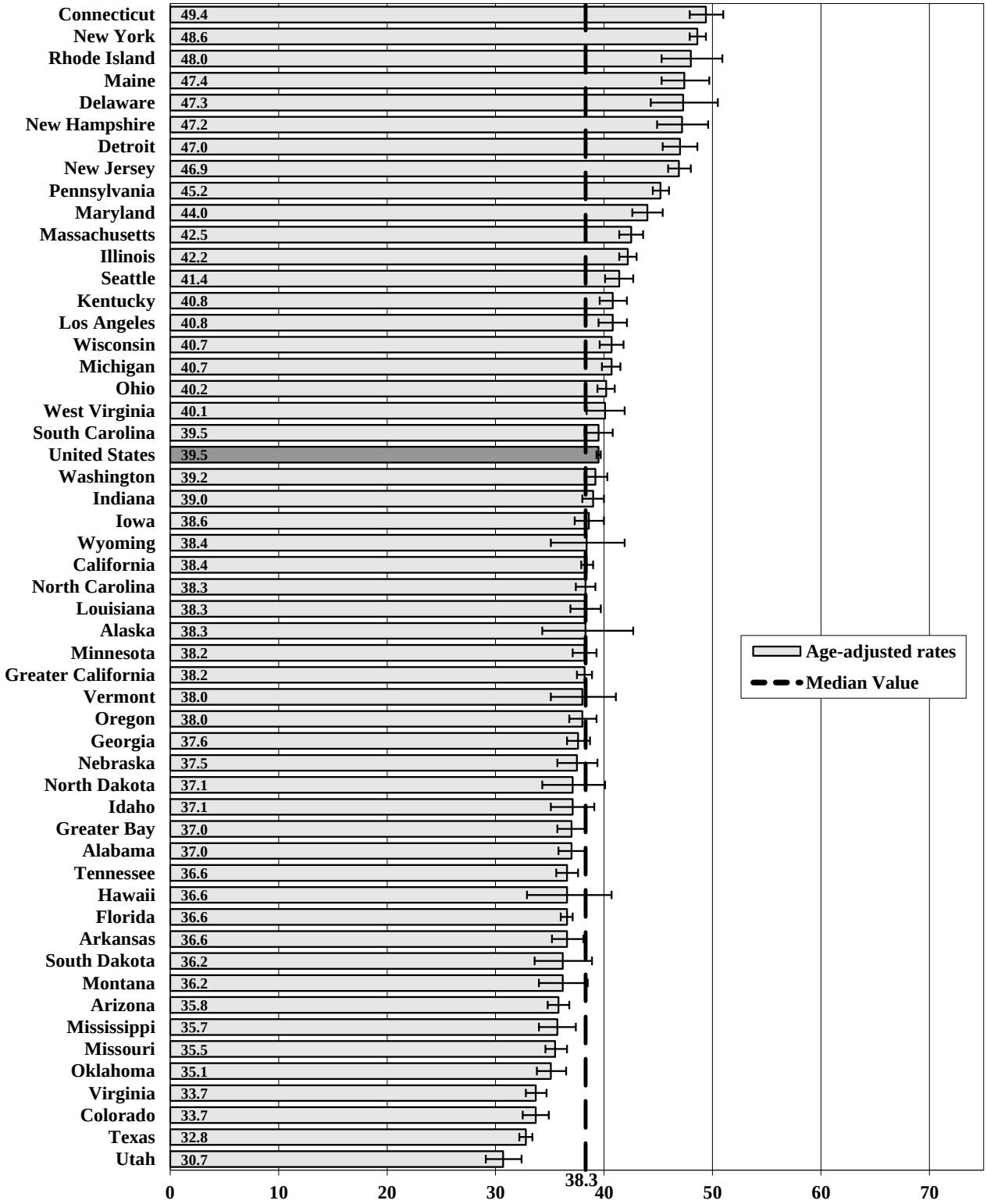
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Bladder
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

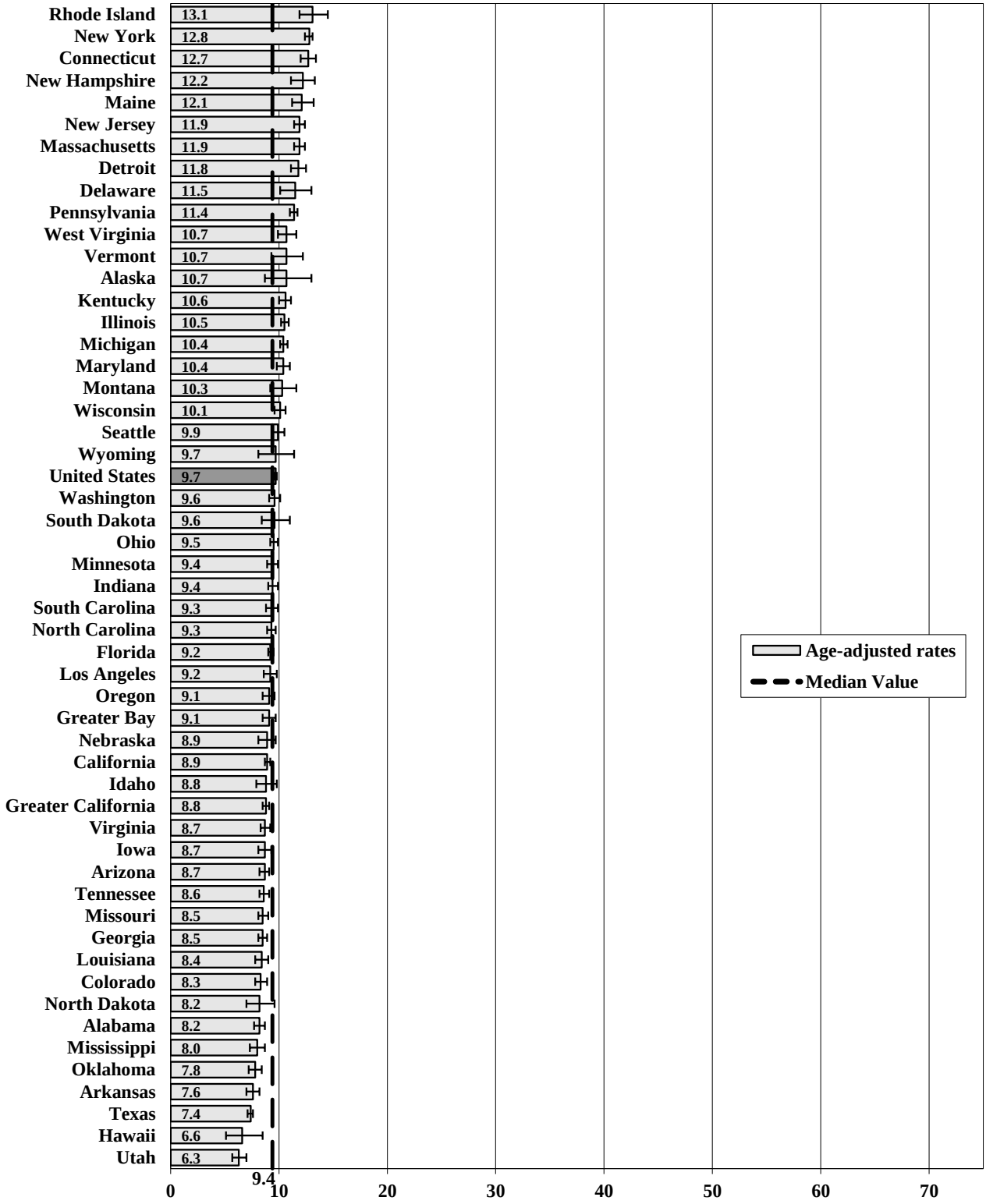
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

29 Bladder, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Bladder
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

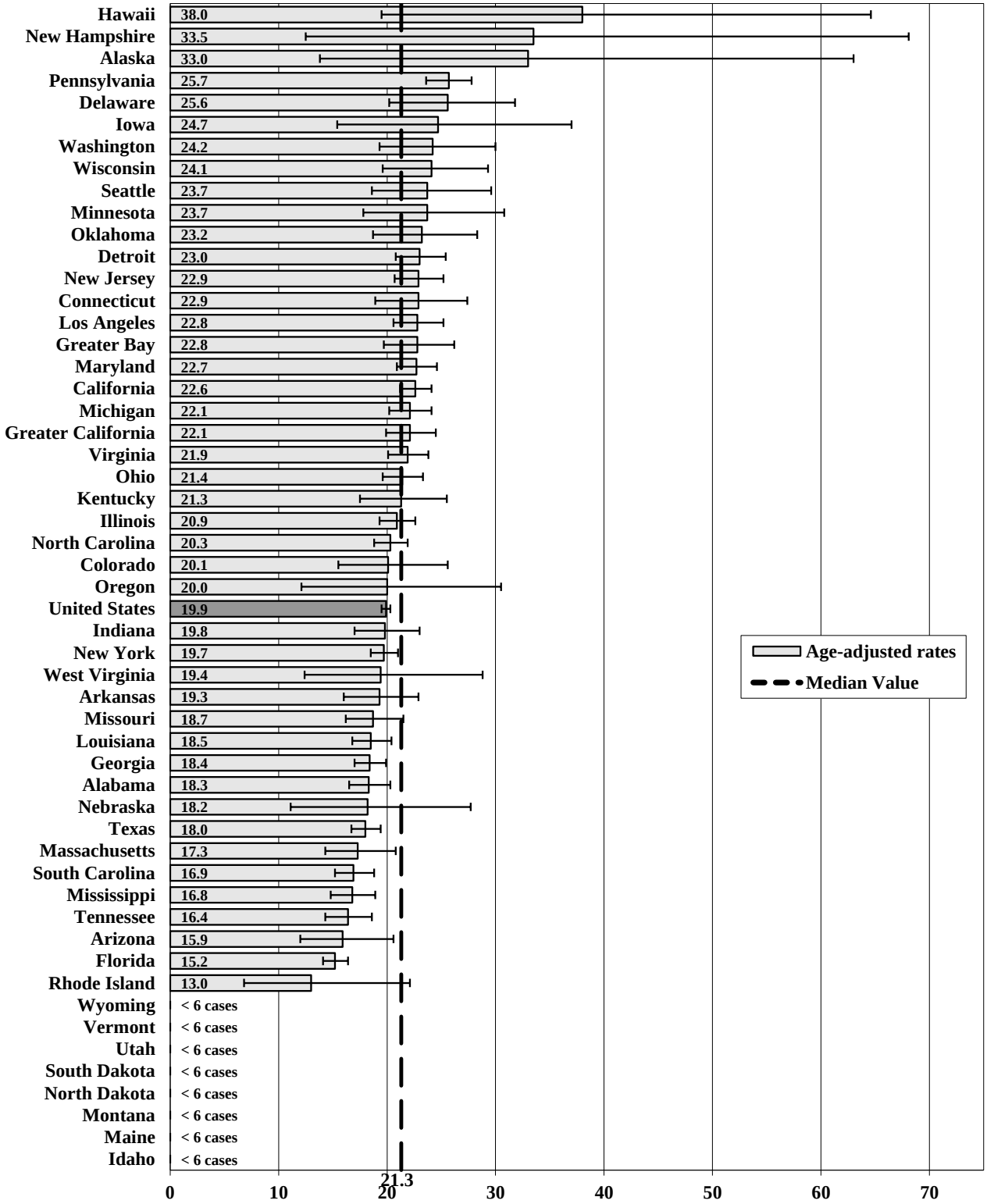
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Bladder
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

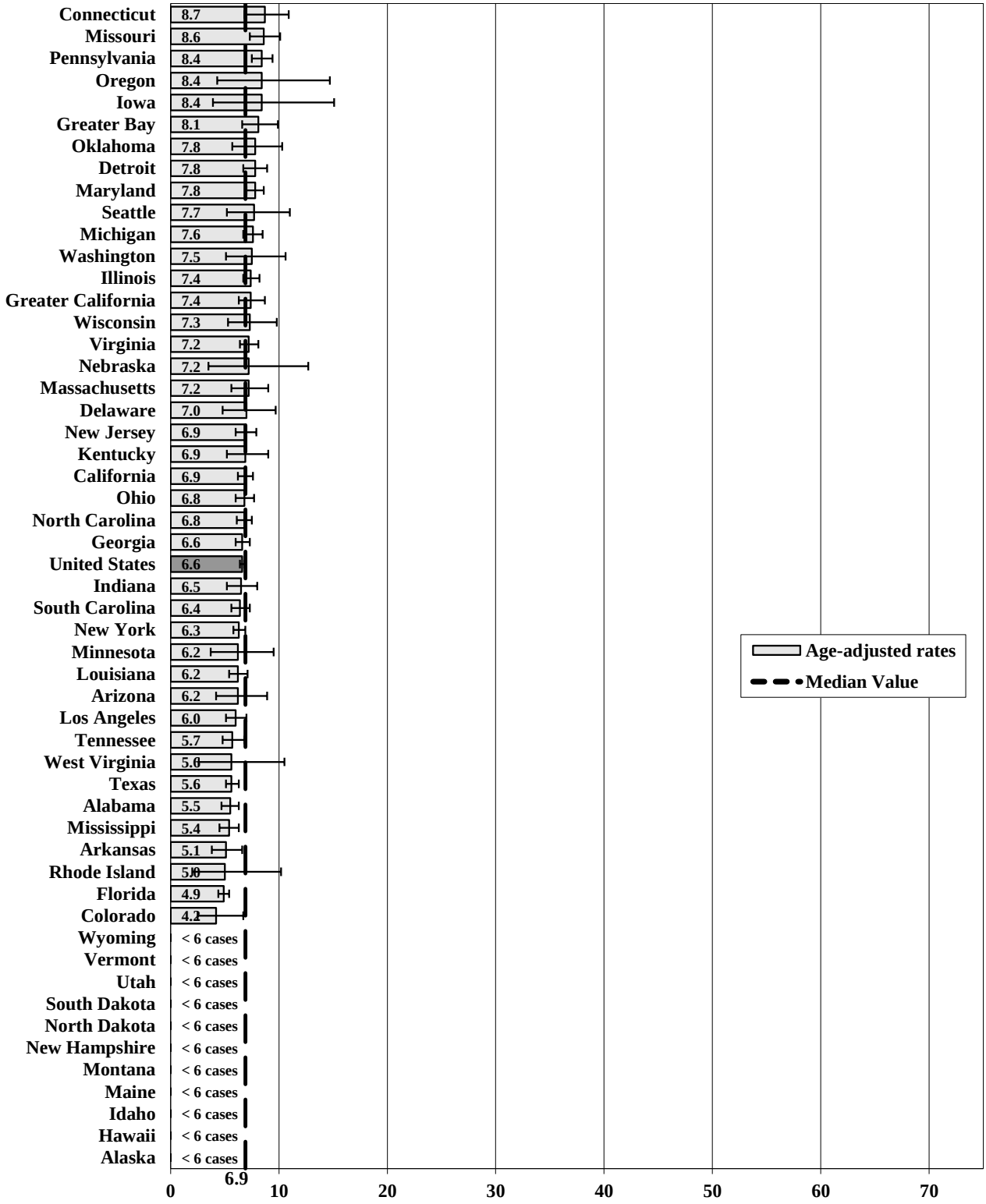
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

31 Bladder, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Bladder
The 14th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

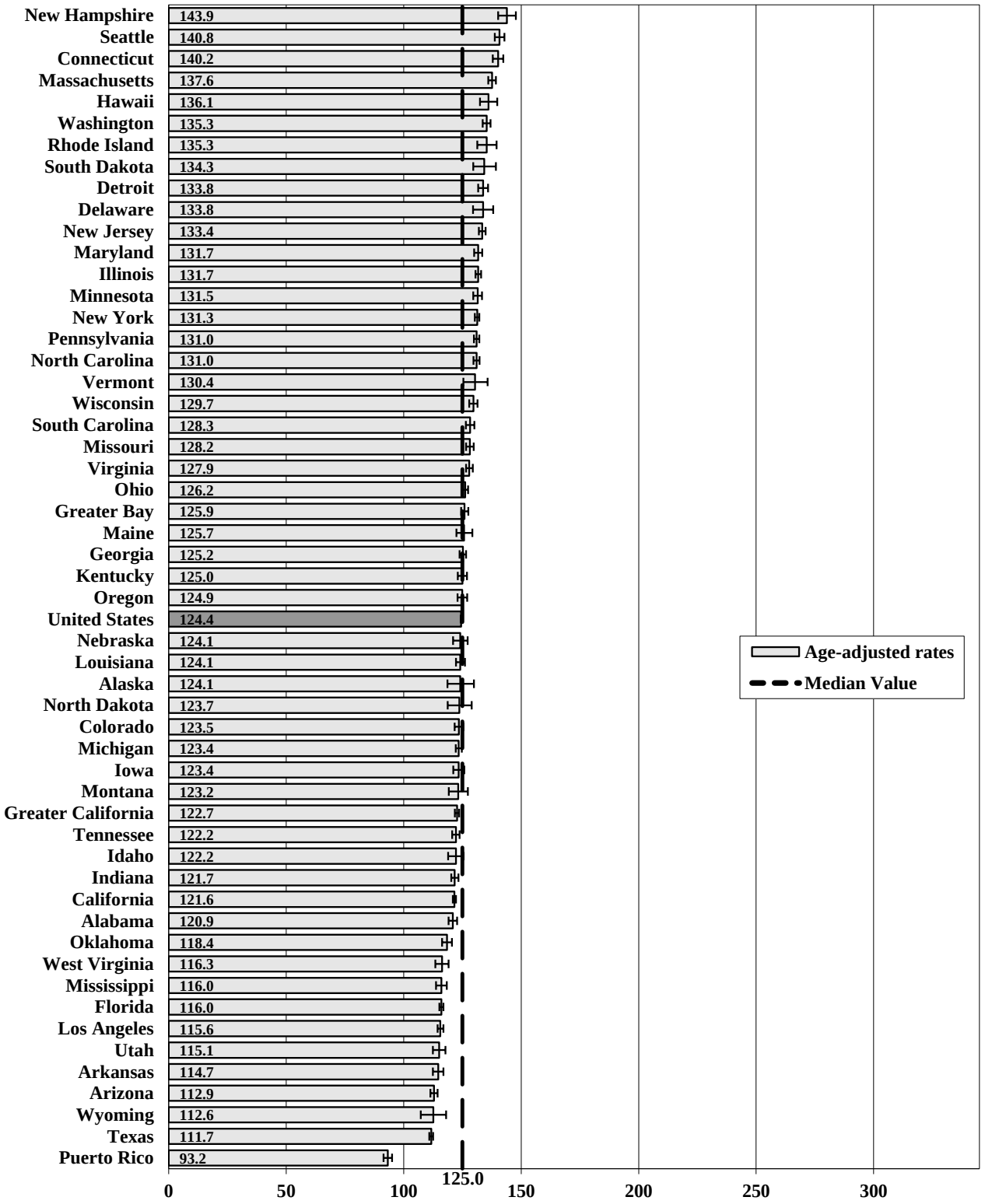
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

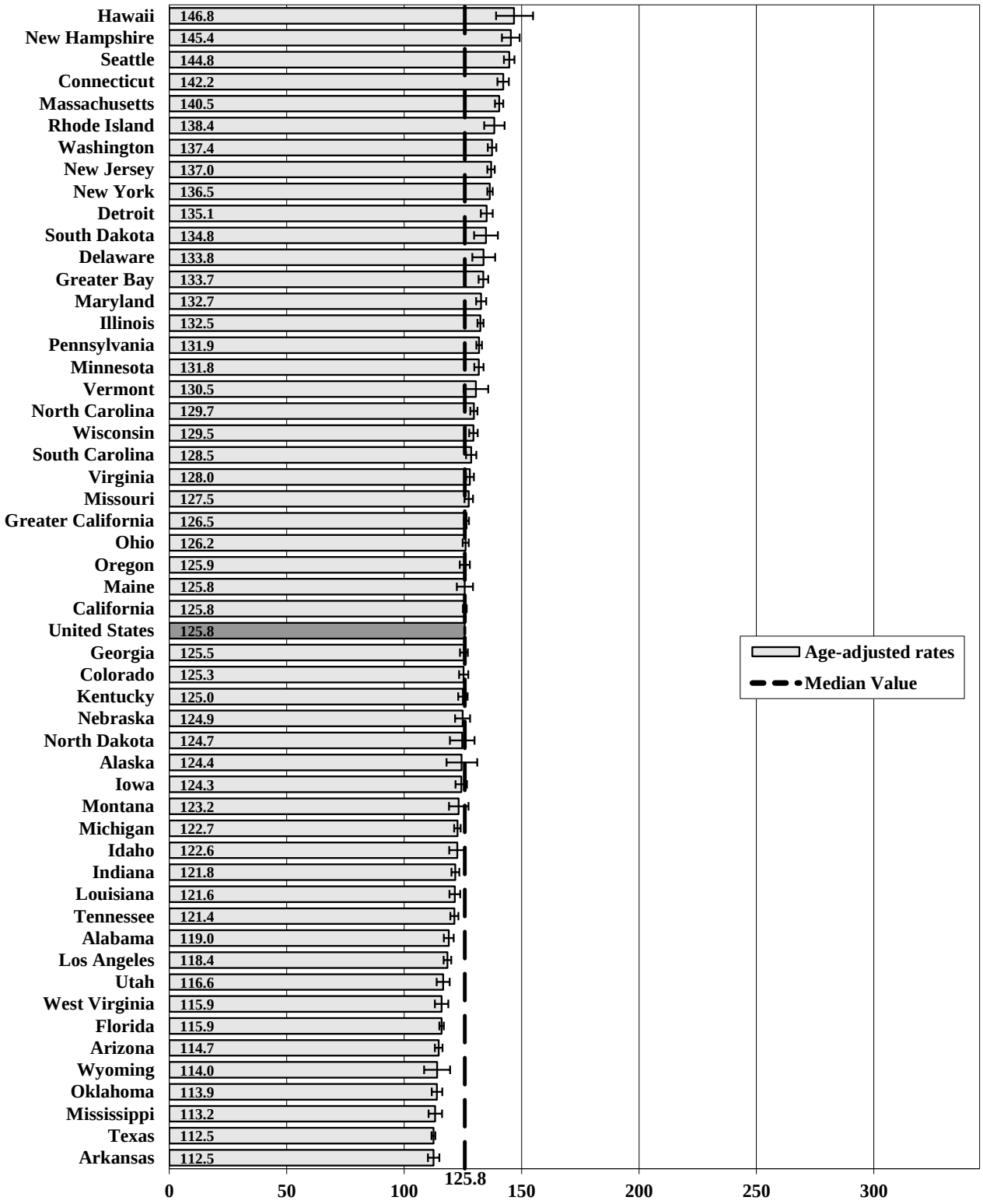
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

33 Female Breast, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among White Females



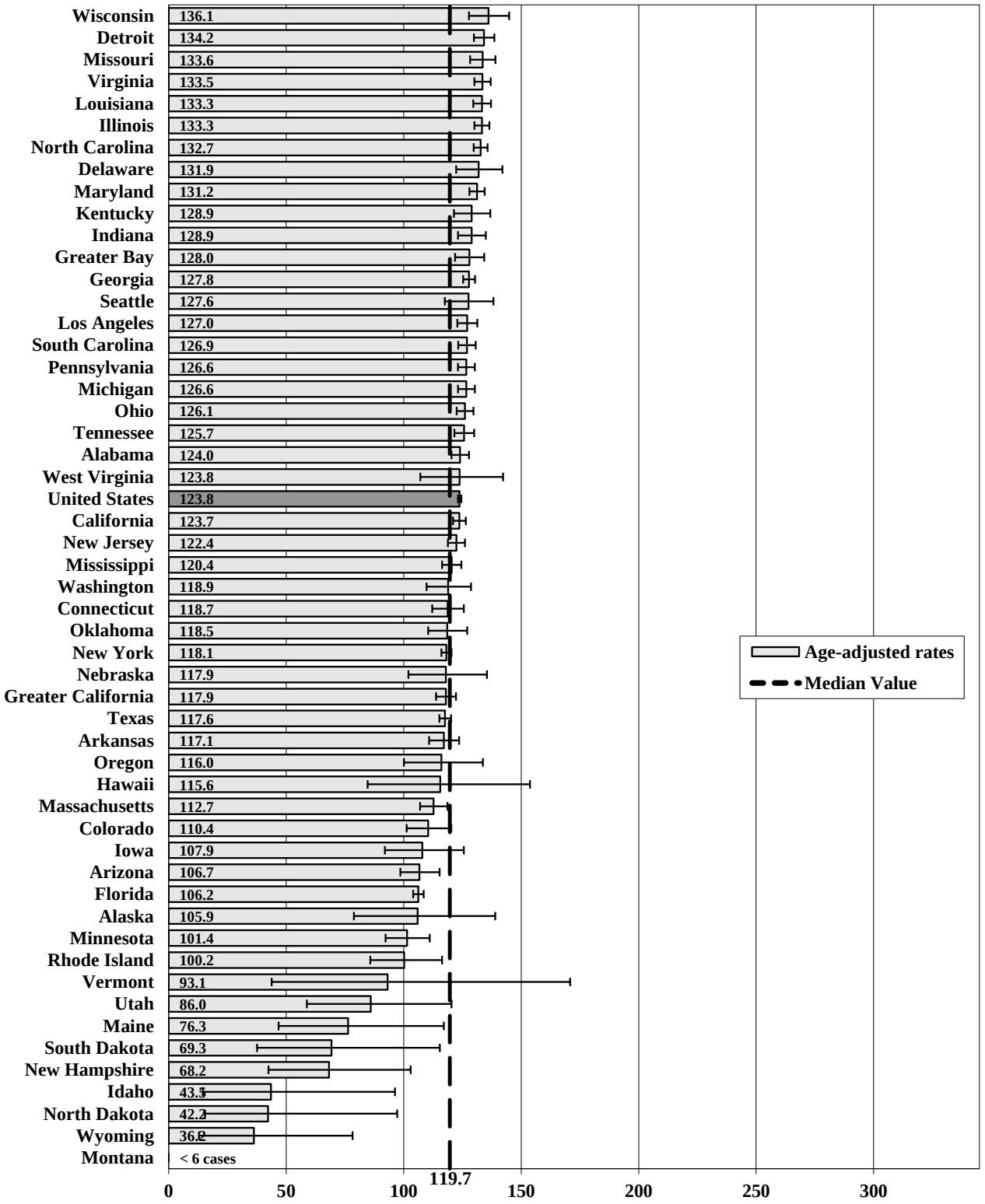
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

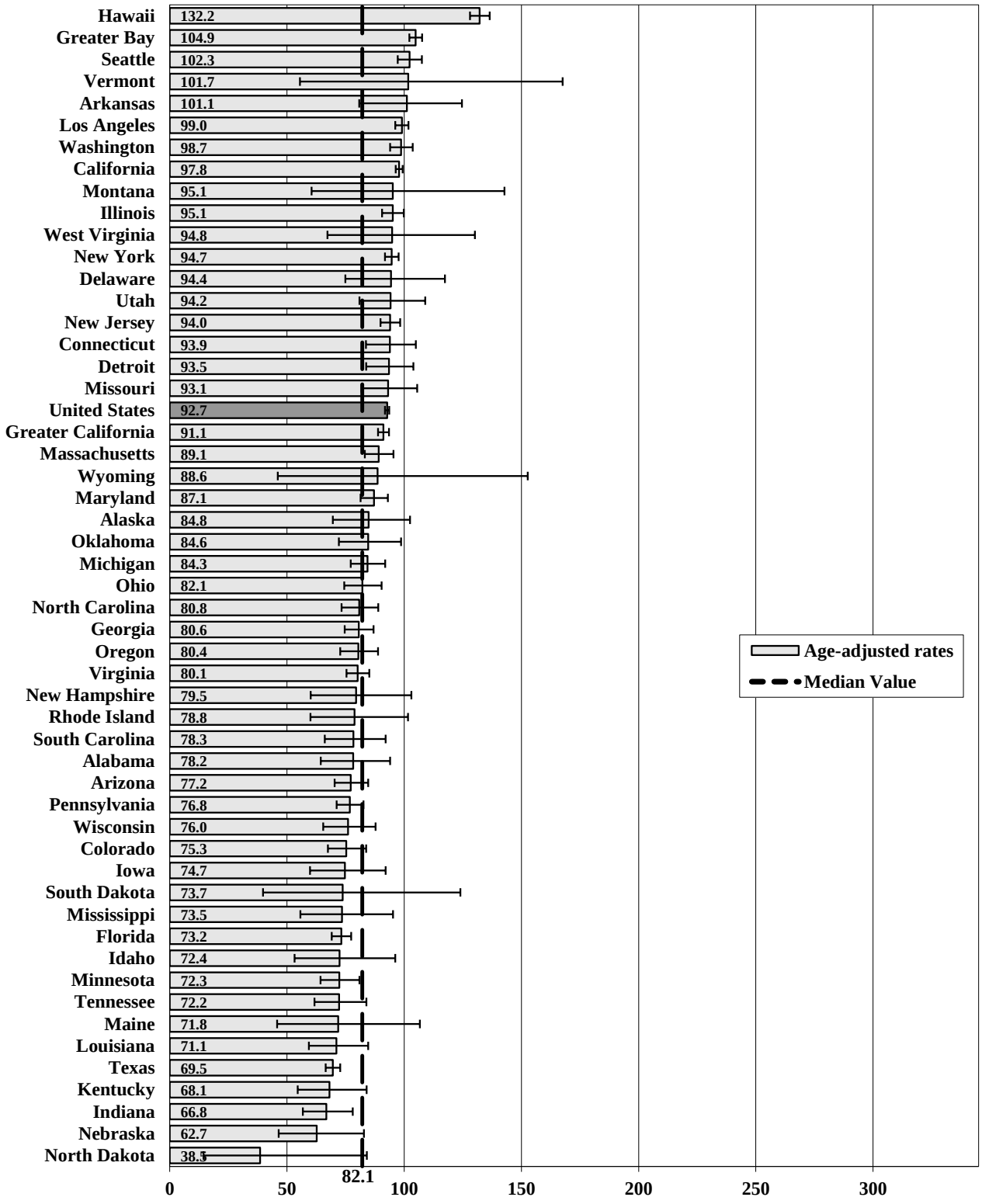
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

35 Female Breast, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



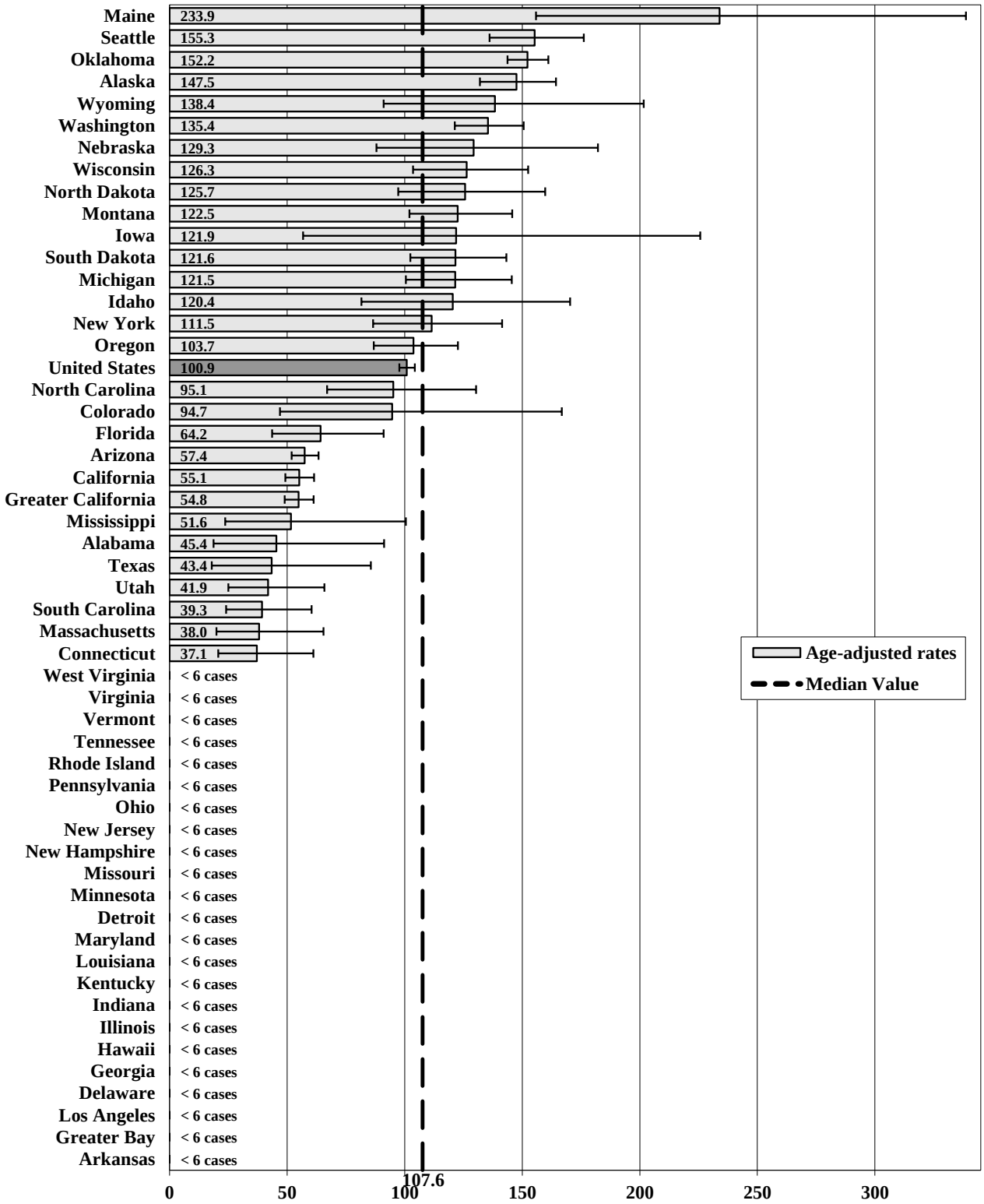
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

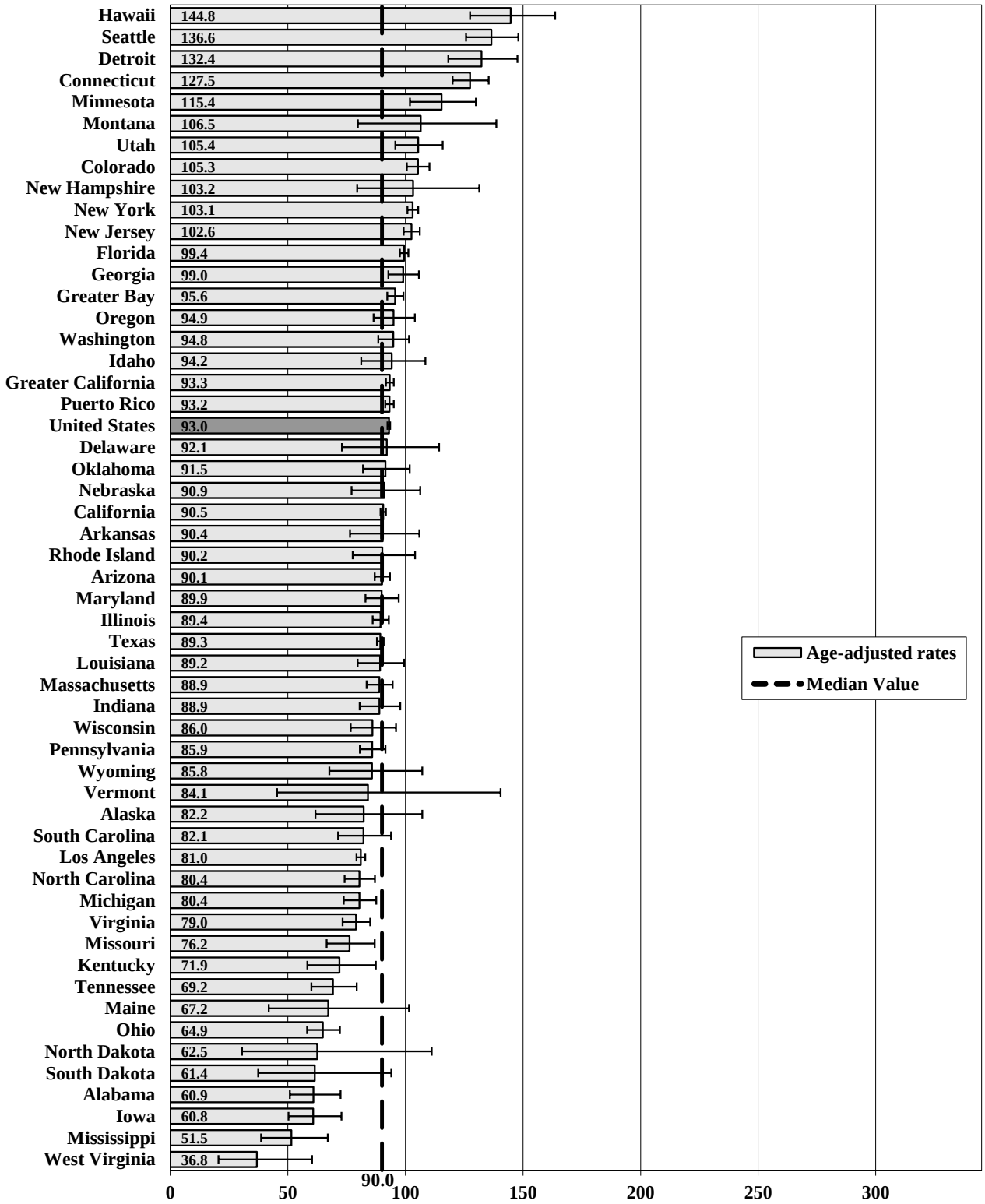
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

37 Female Breast, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

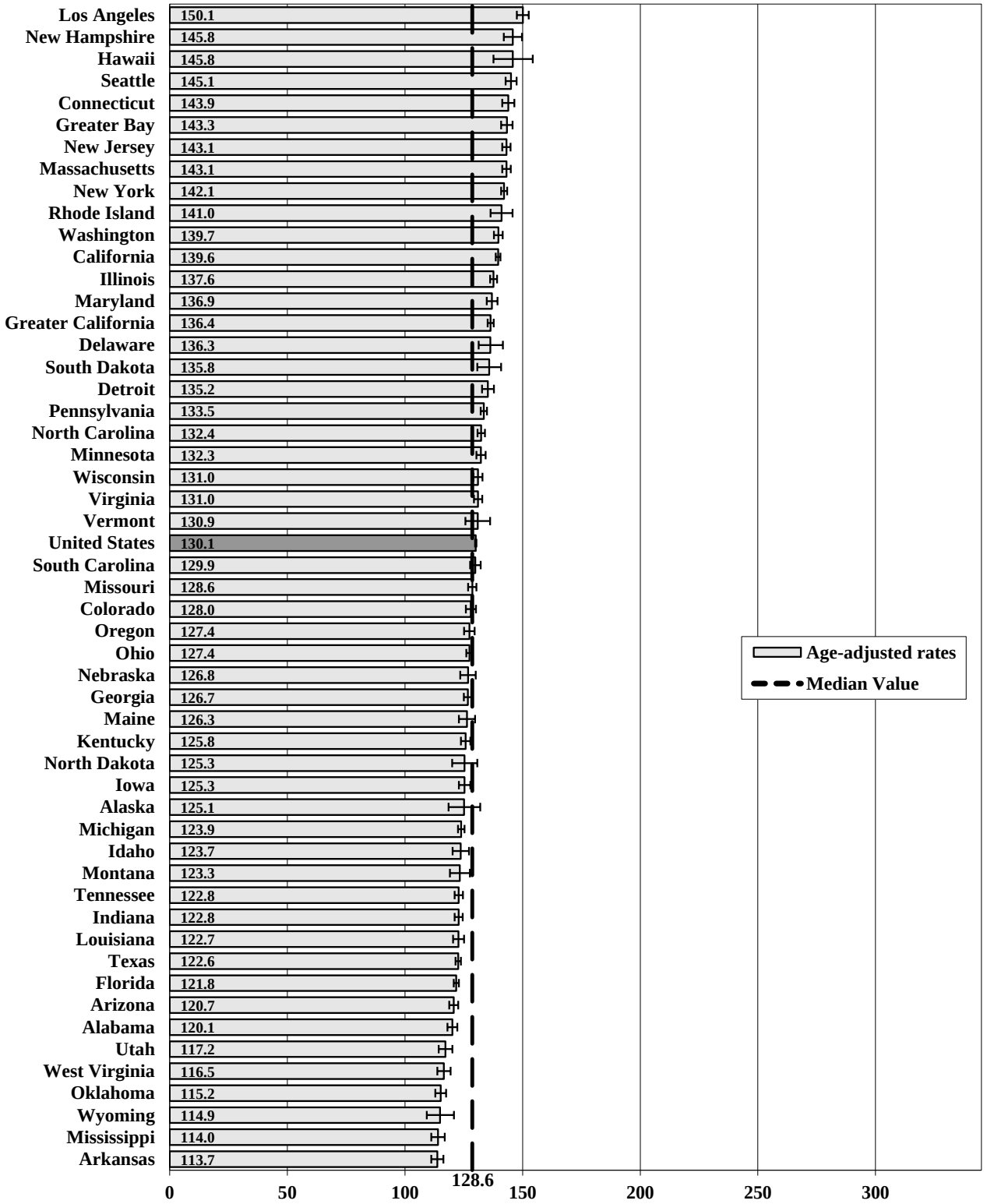
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

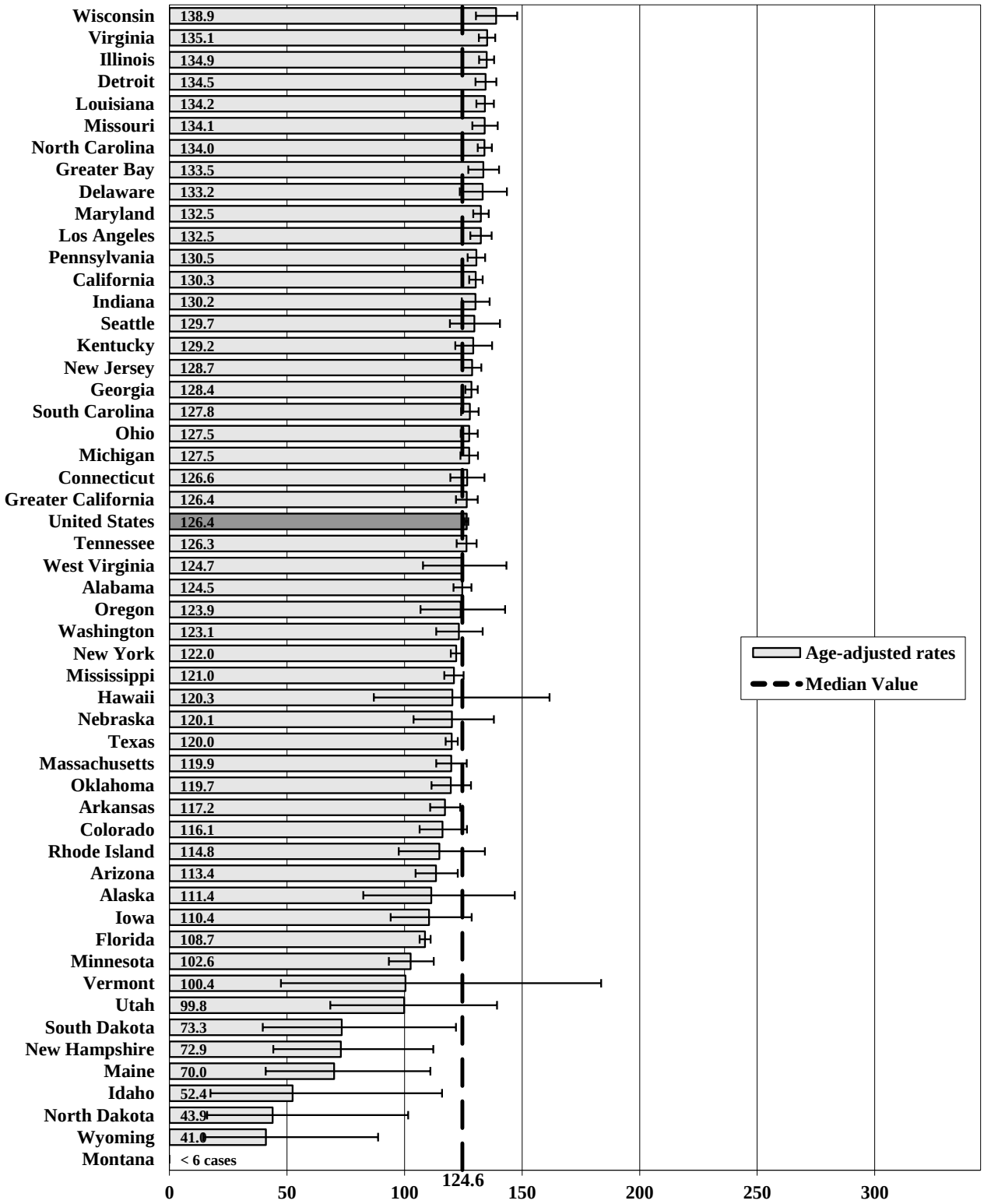
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

39 Female Breast, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Female Breast
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

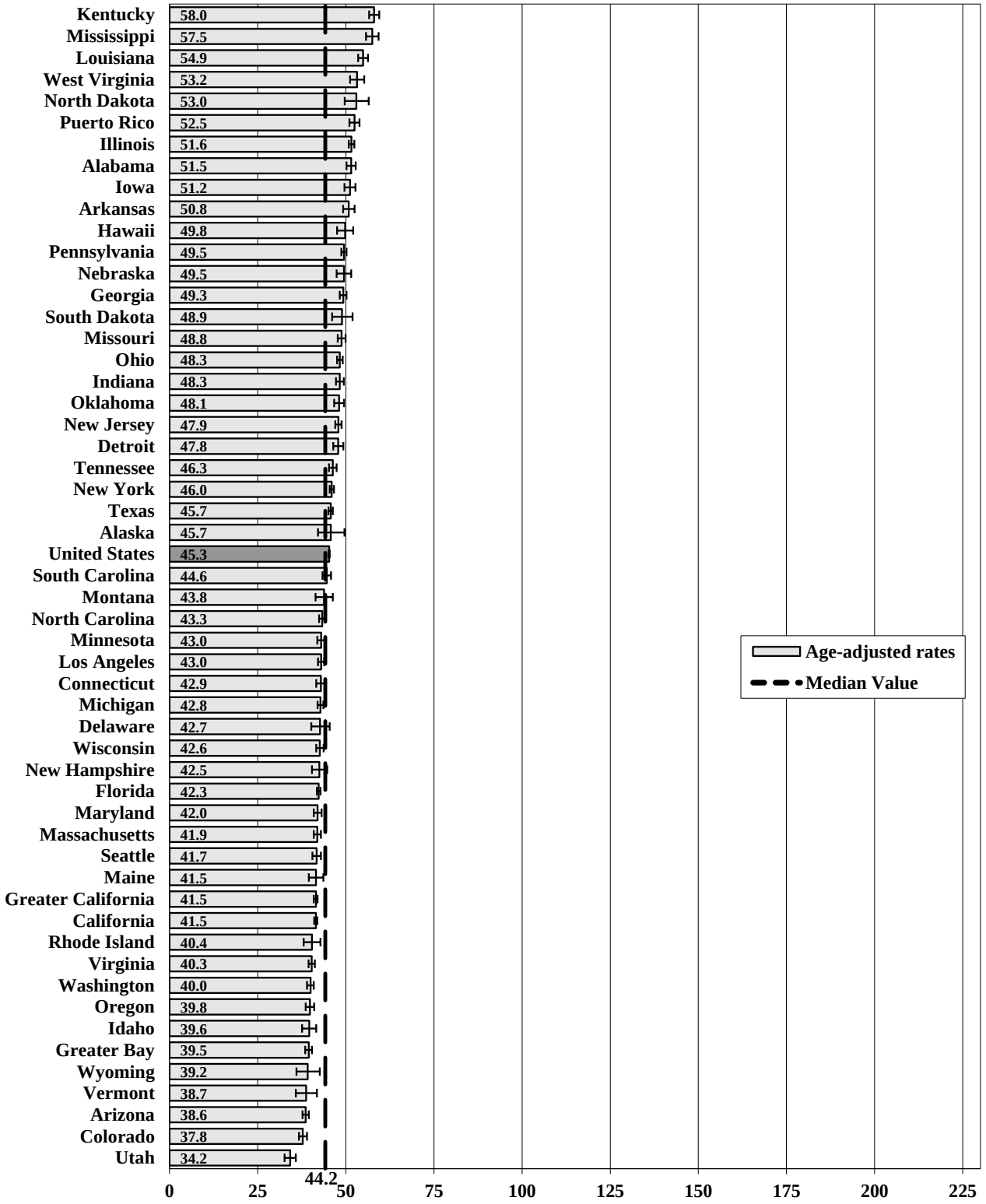
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

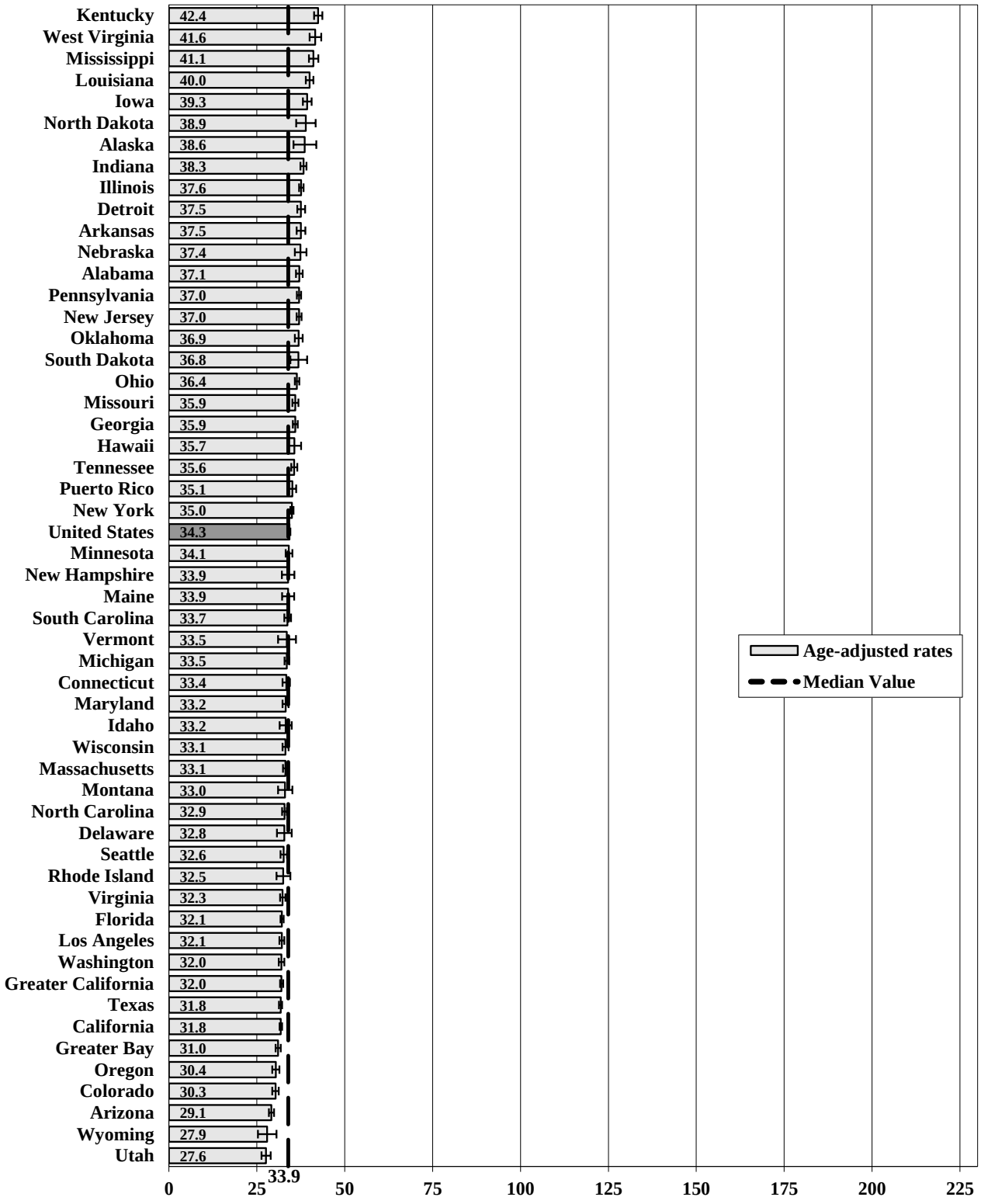
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

41 Colon and Rectum, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



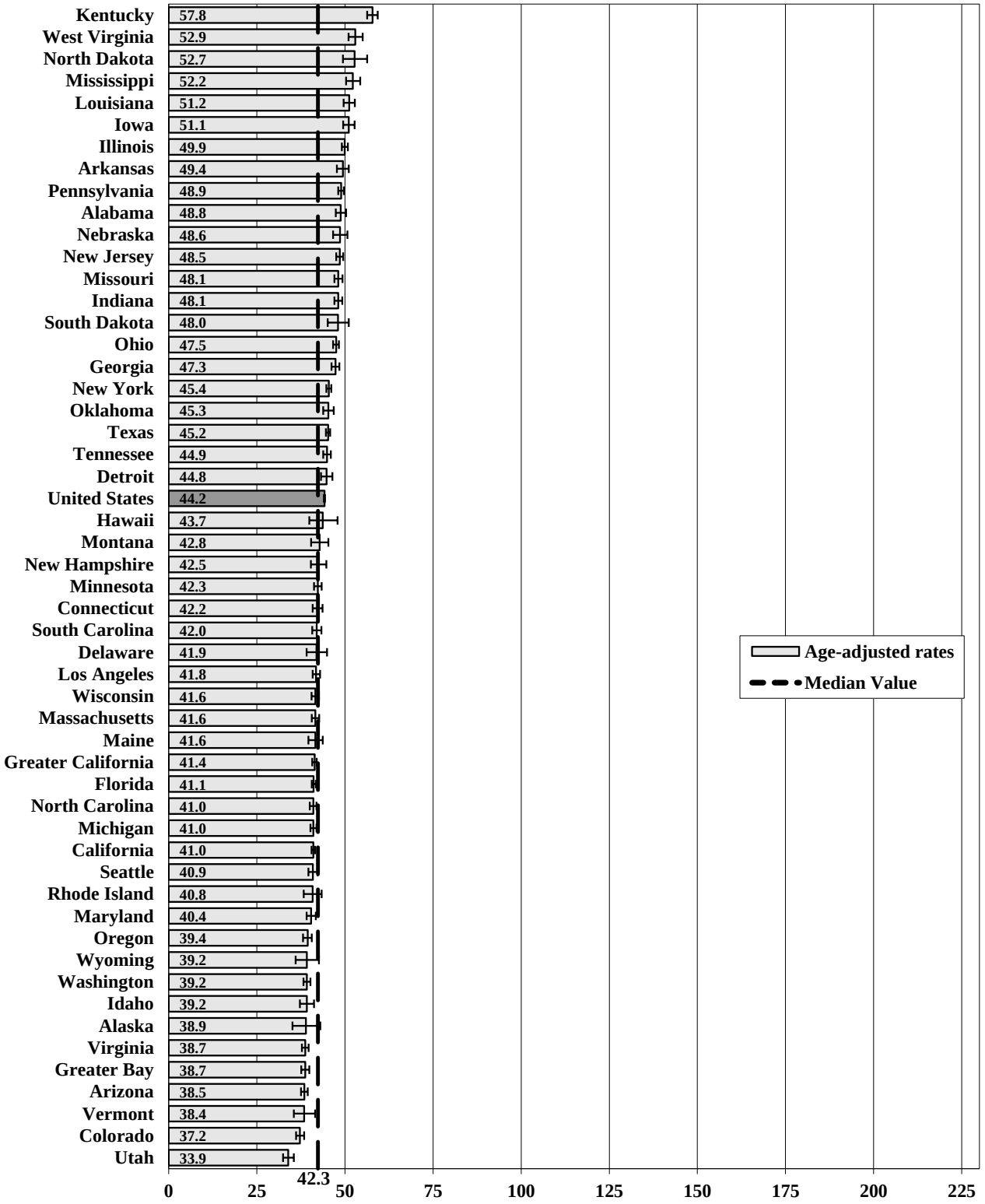
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

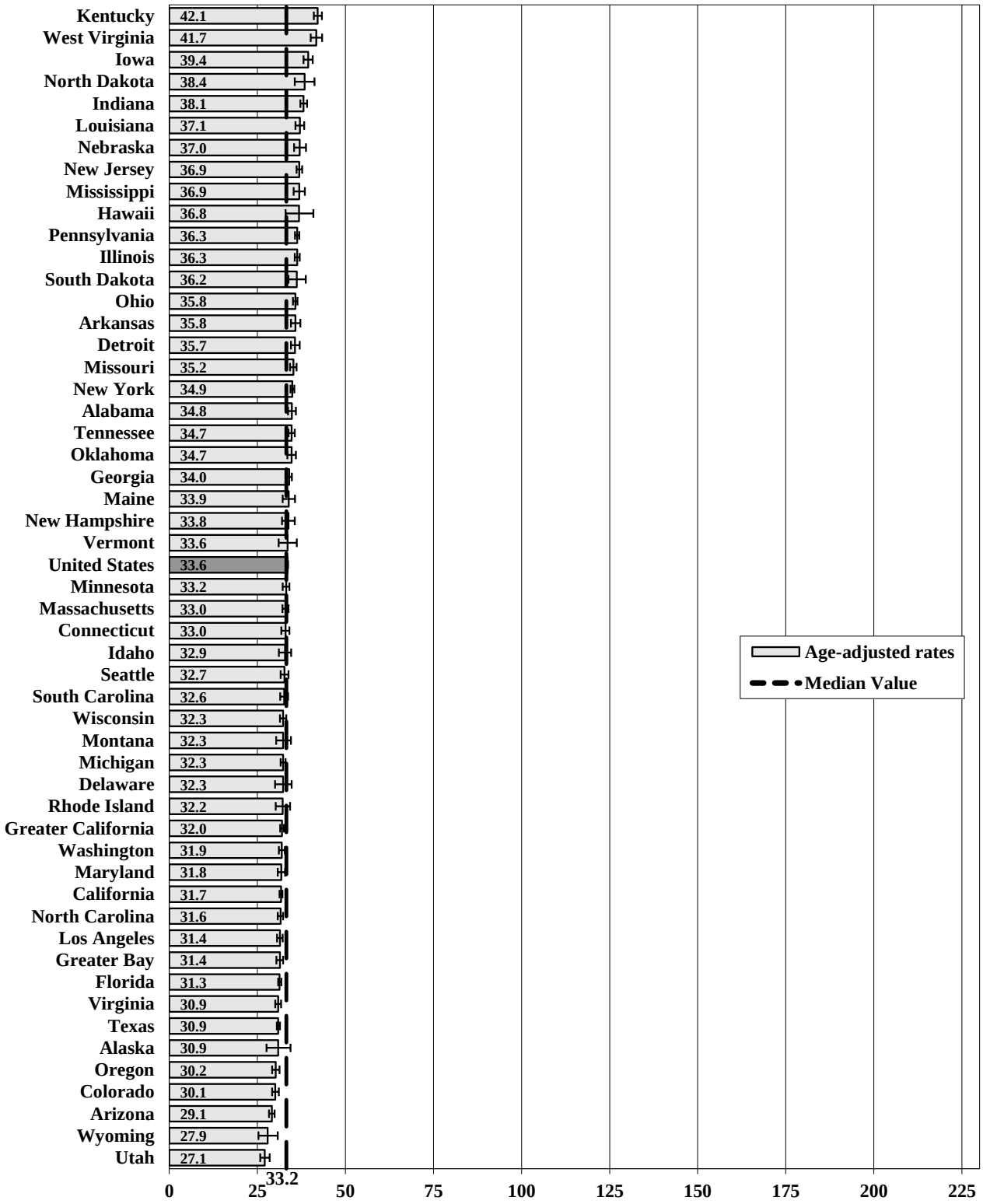
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

43 Colon and Rectum, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among White Females



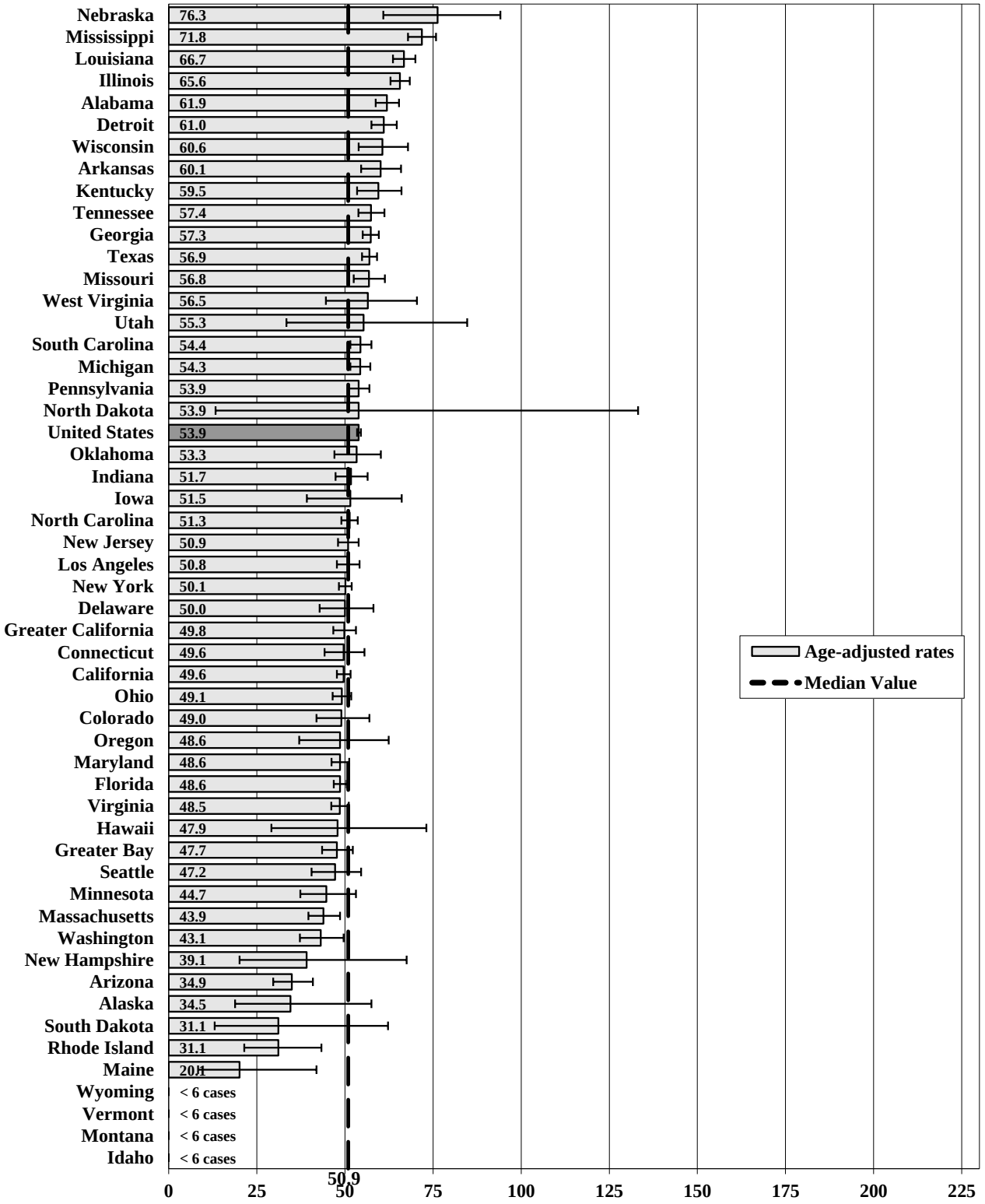
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

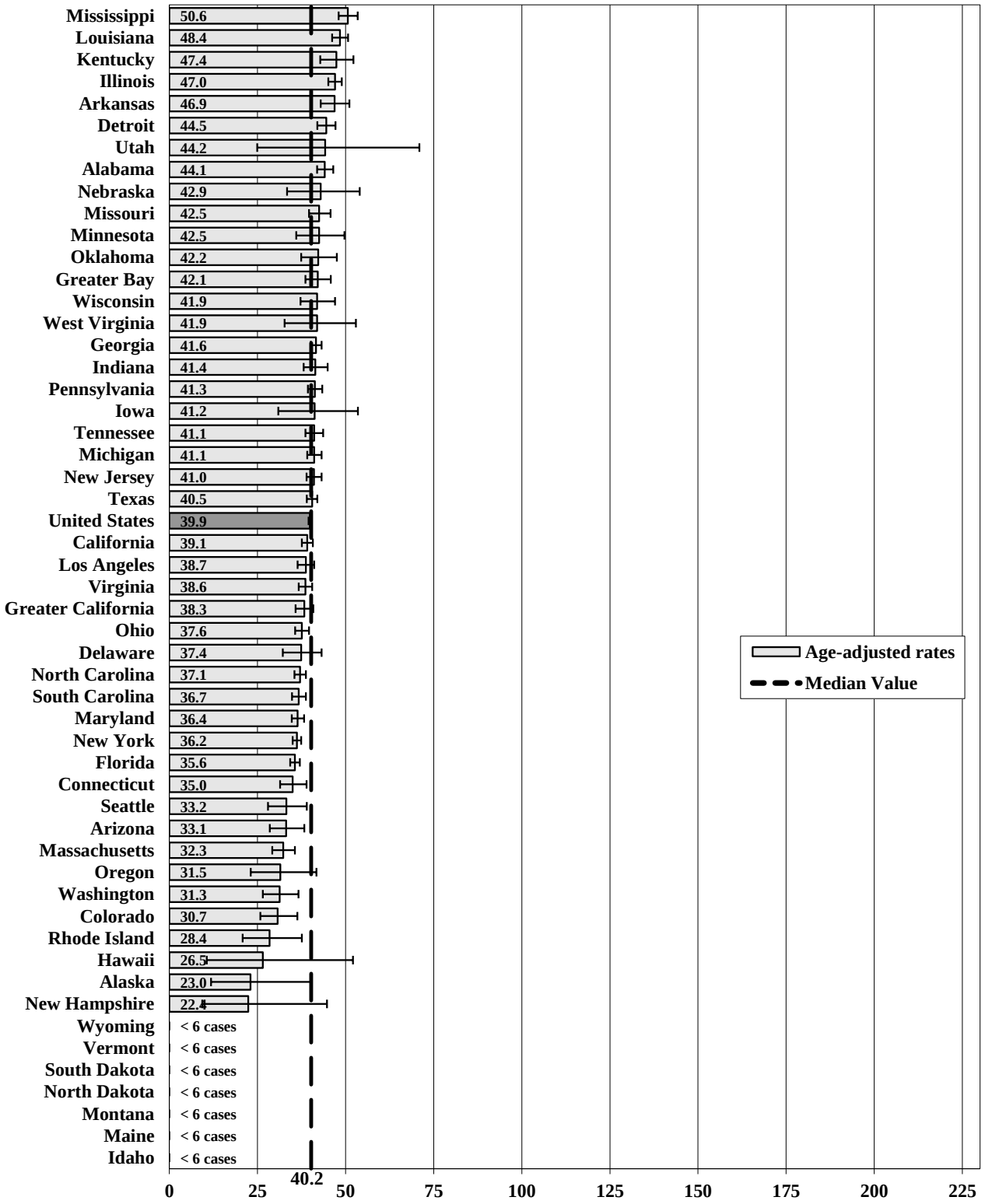
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

45 Colon and Rectum, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



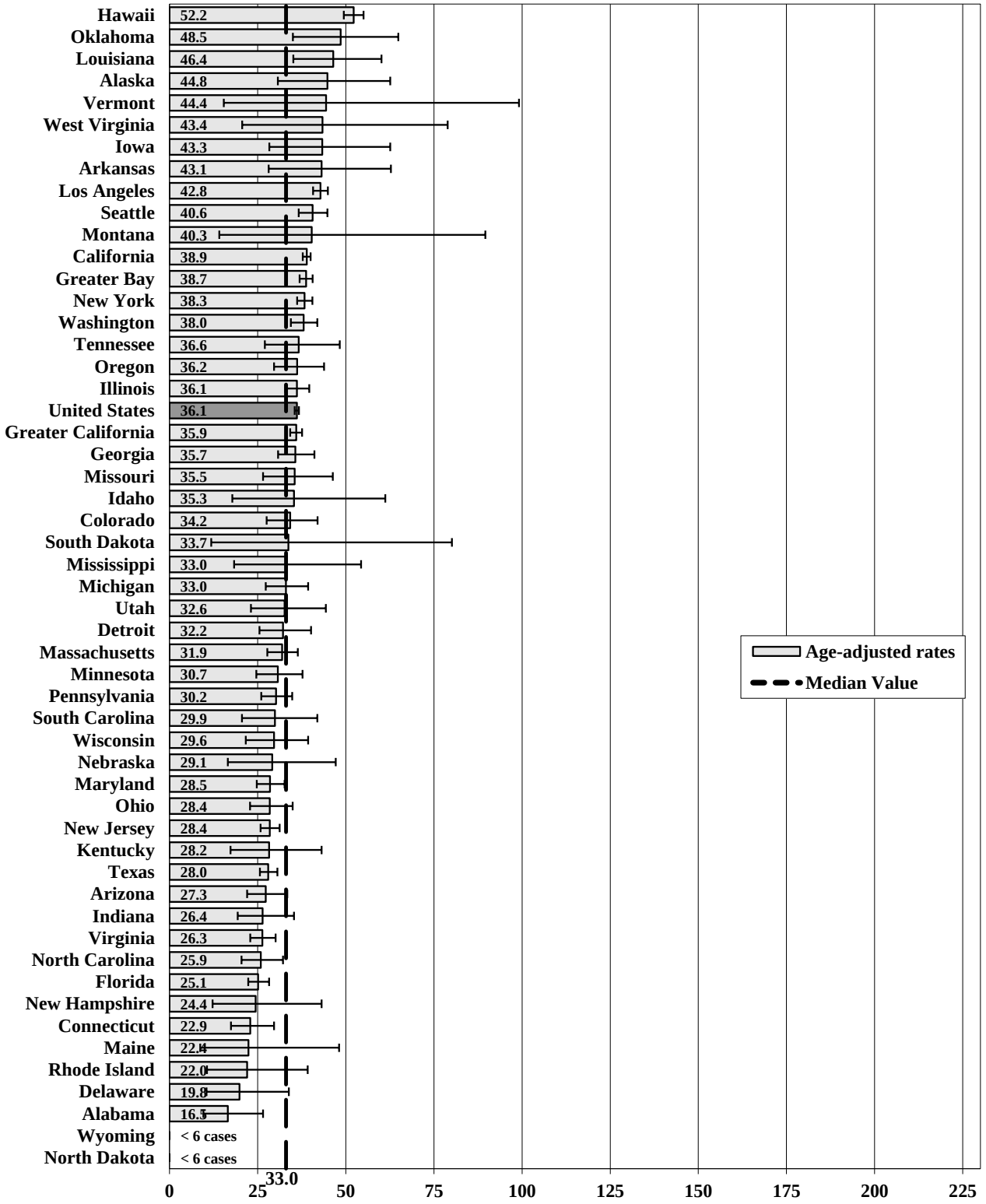
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

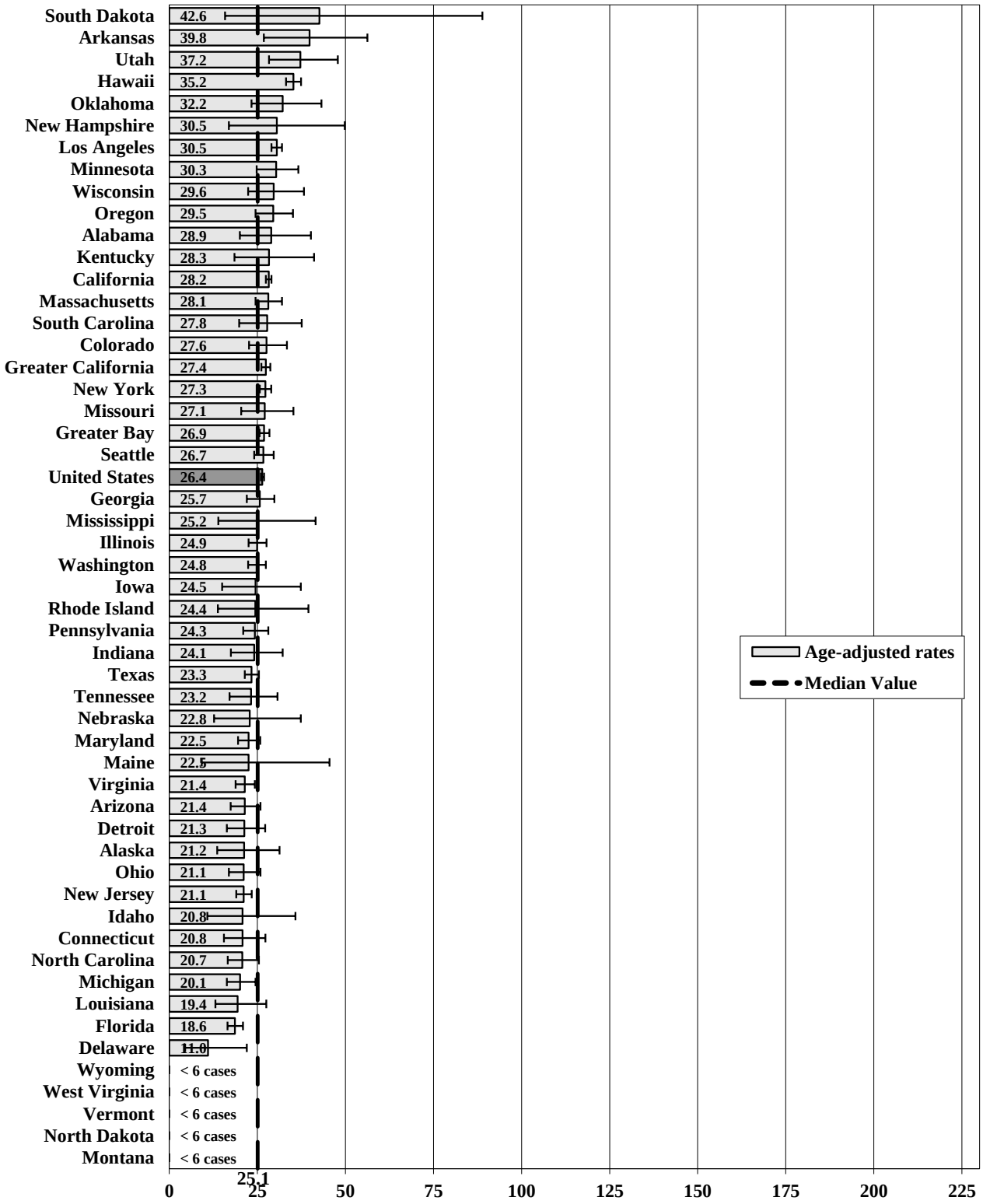
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

47 Colon and Rectum, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



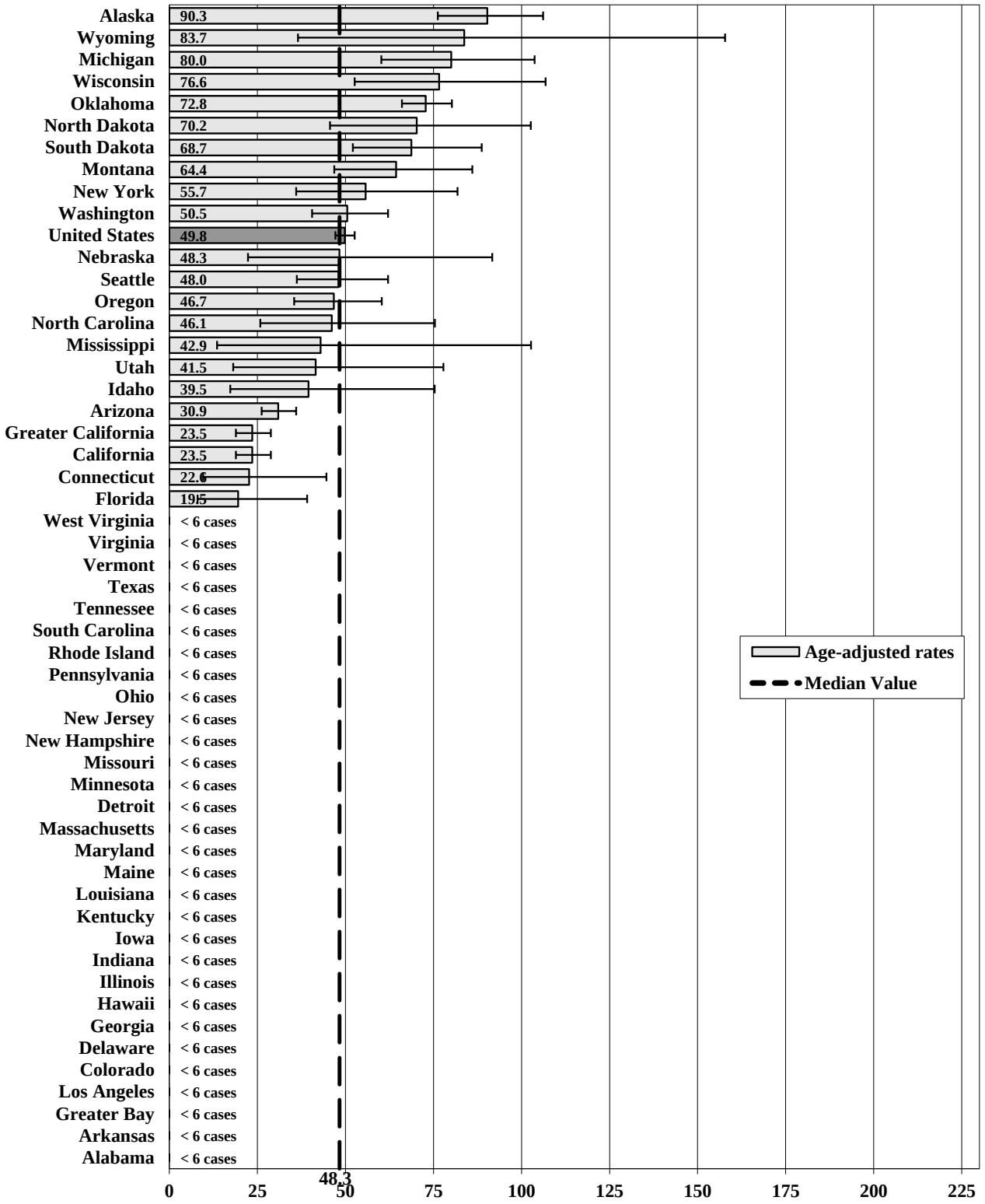
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

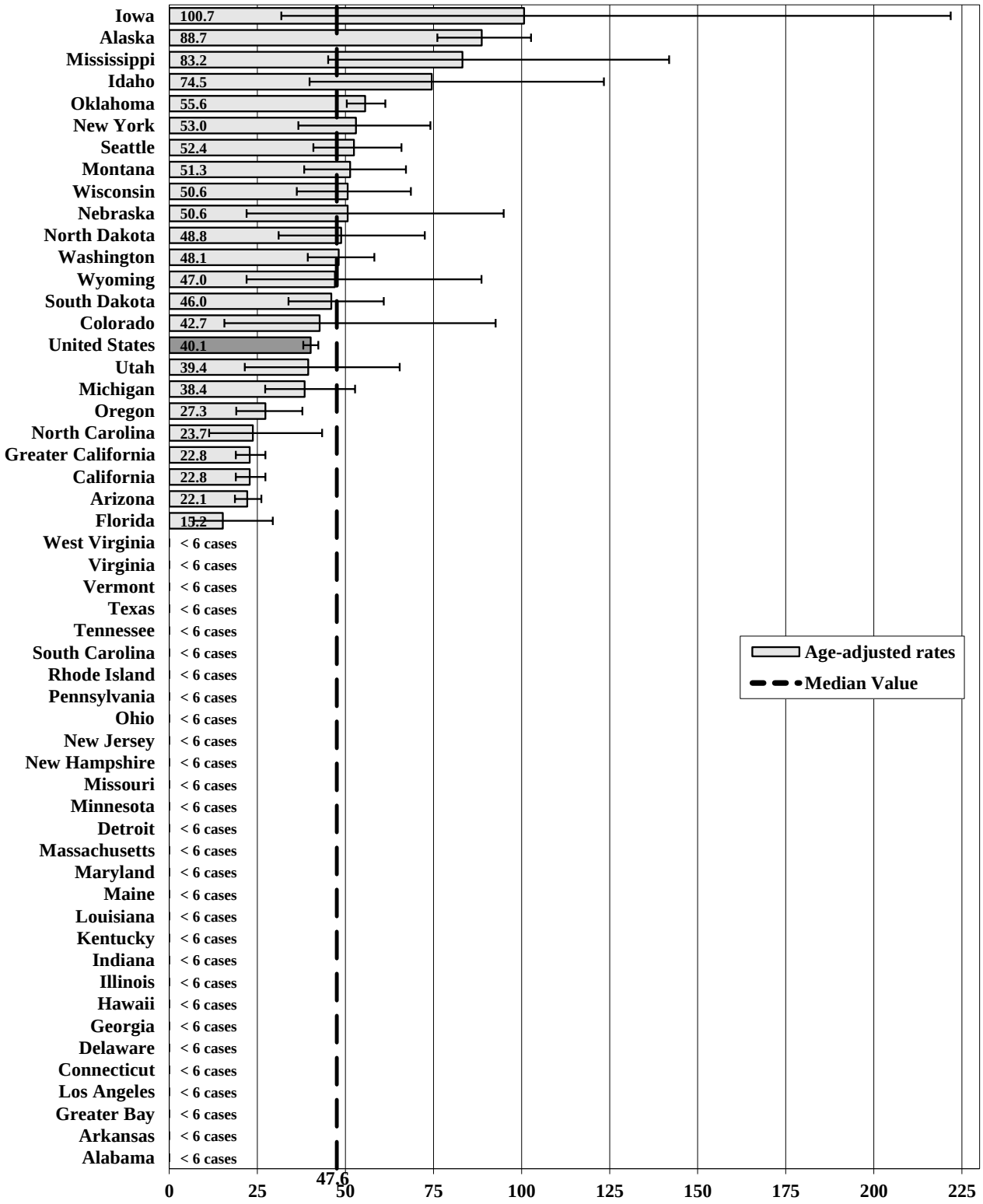
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

49 Colon and Rectum, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

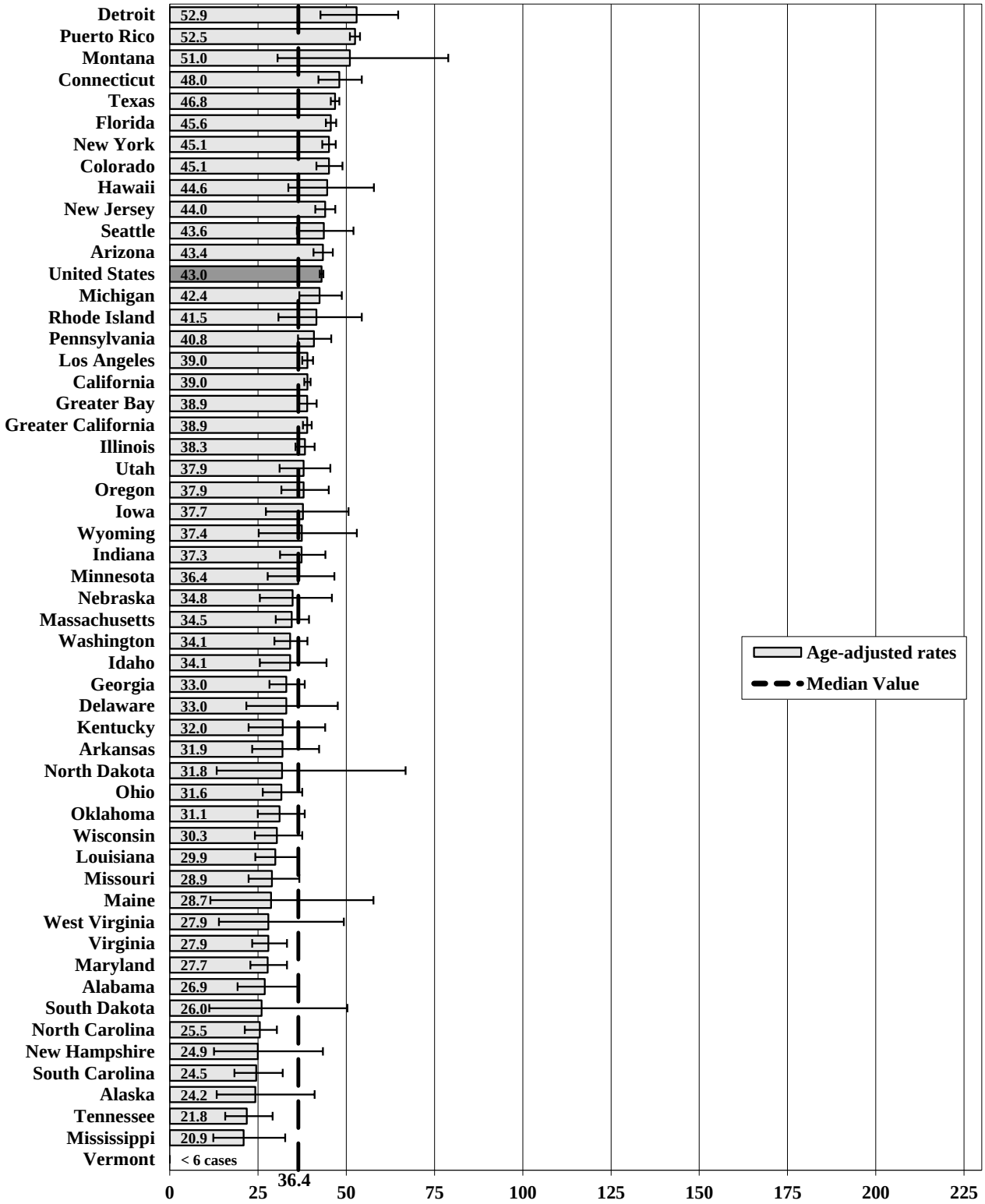
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

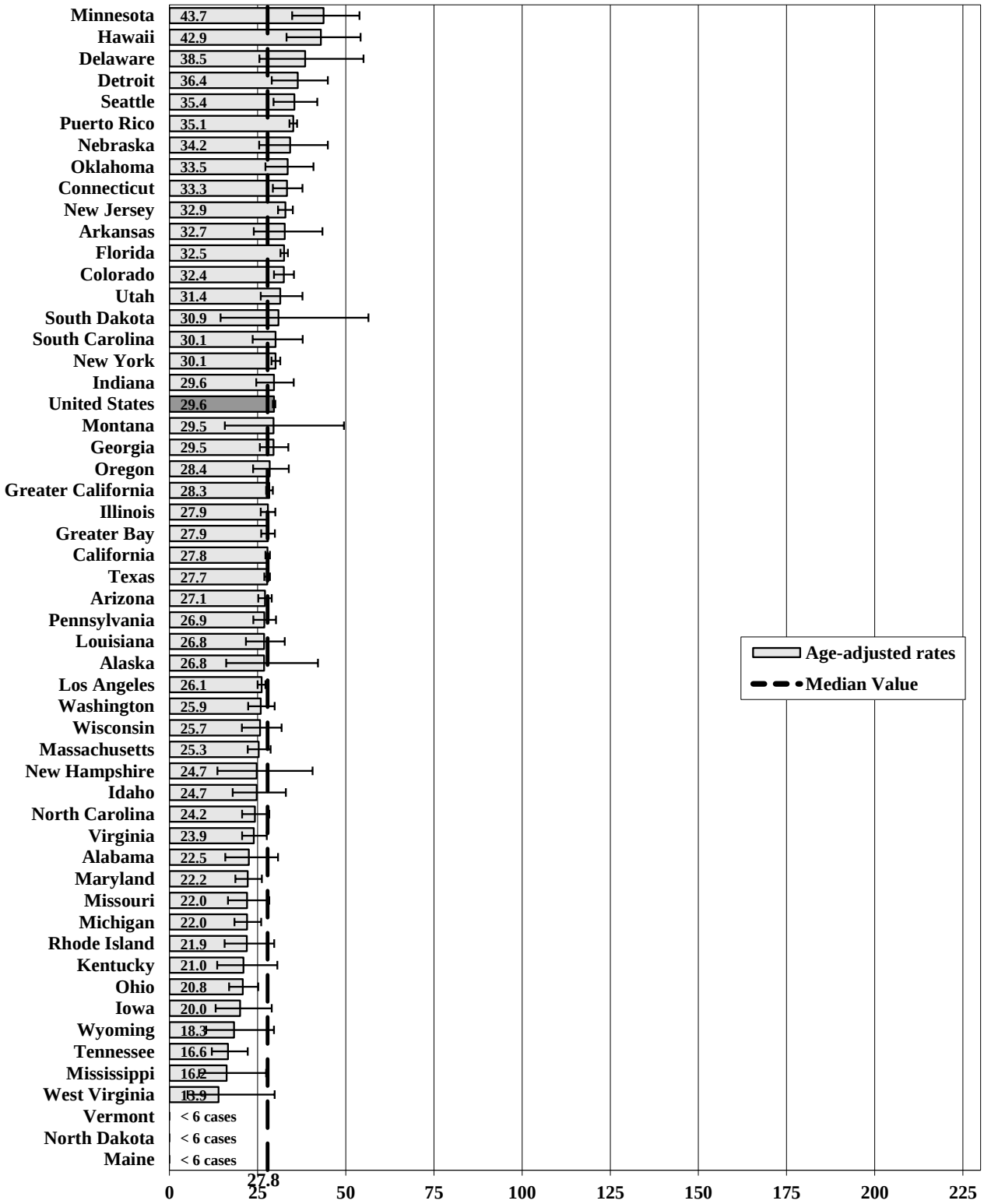
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

51 Colon and Rectum, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

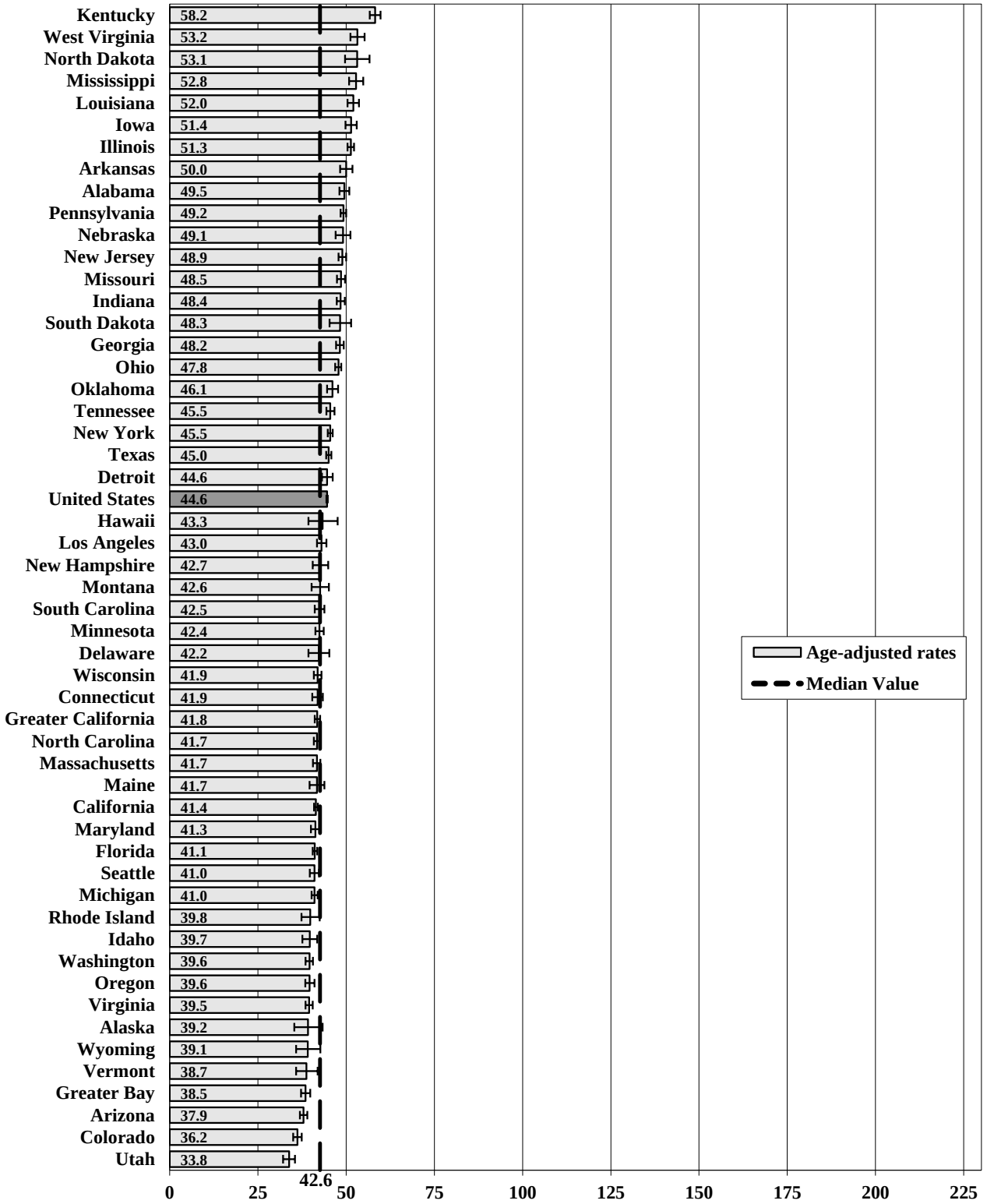
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

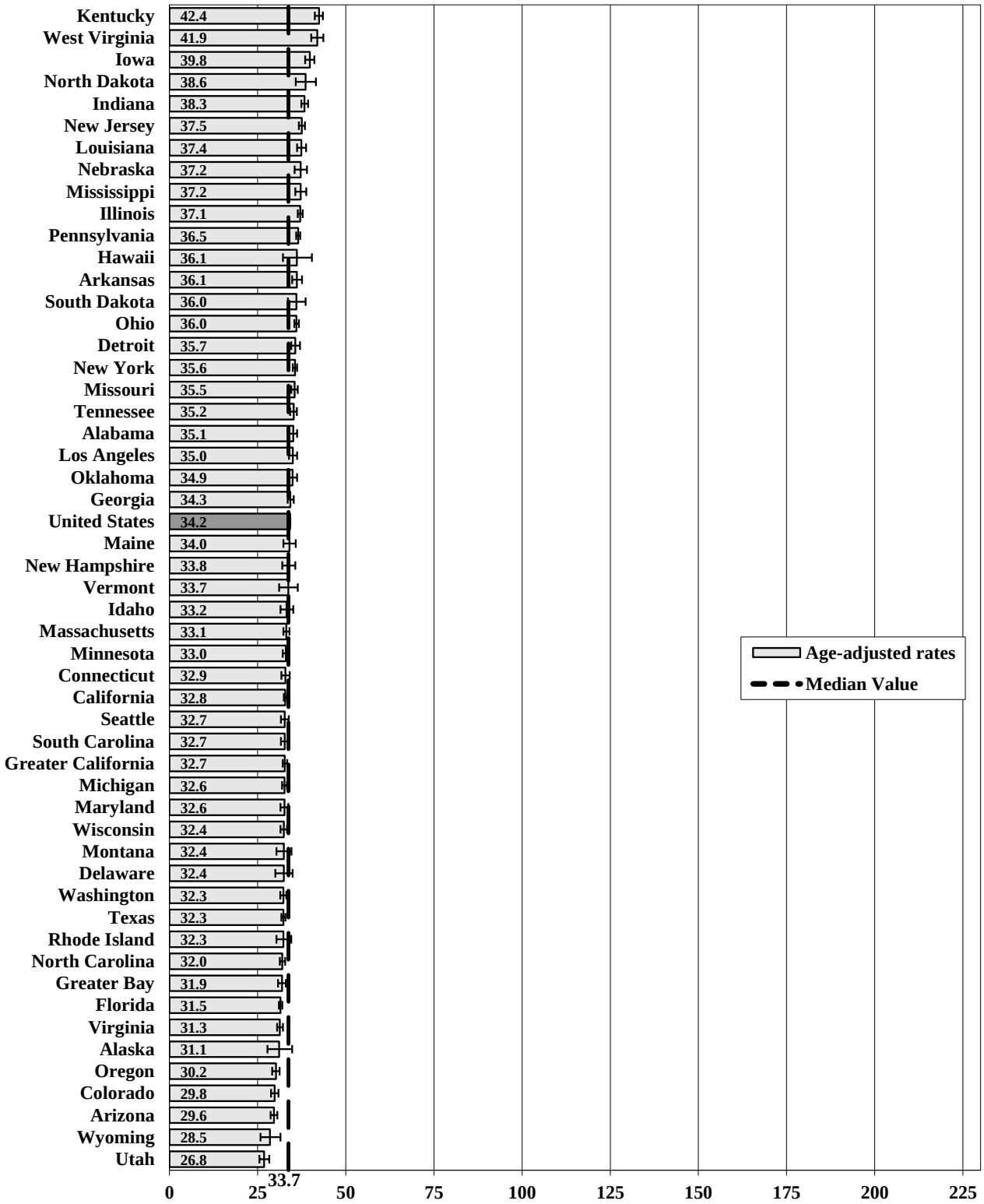
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

53 Colon and Rectum, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

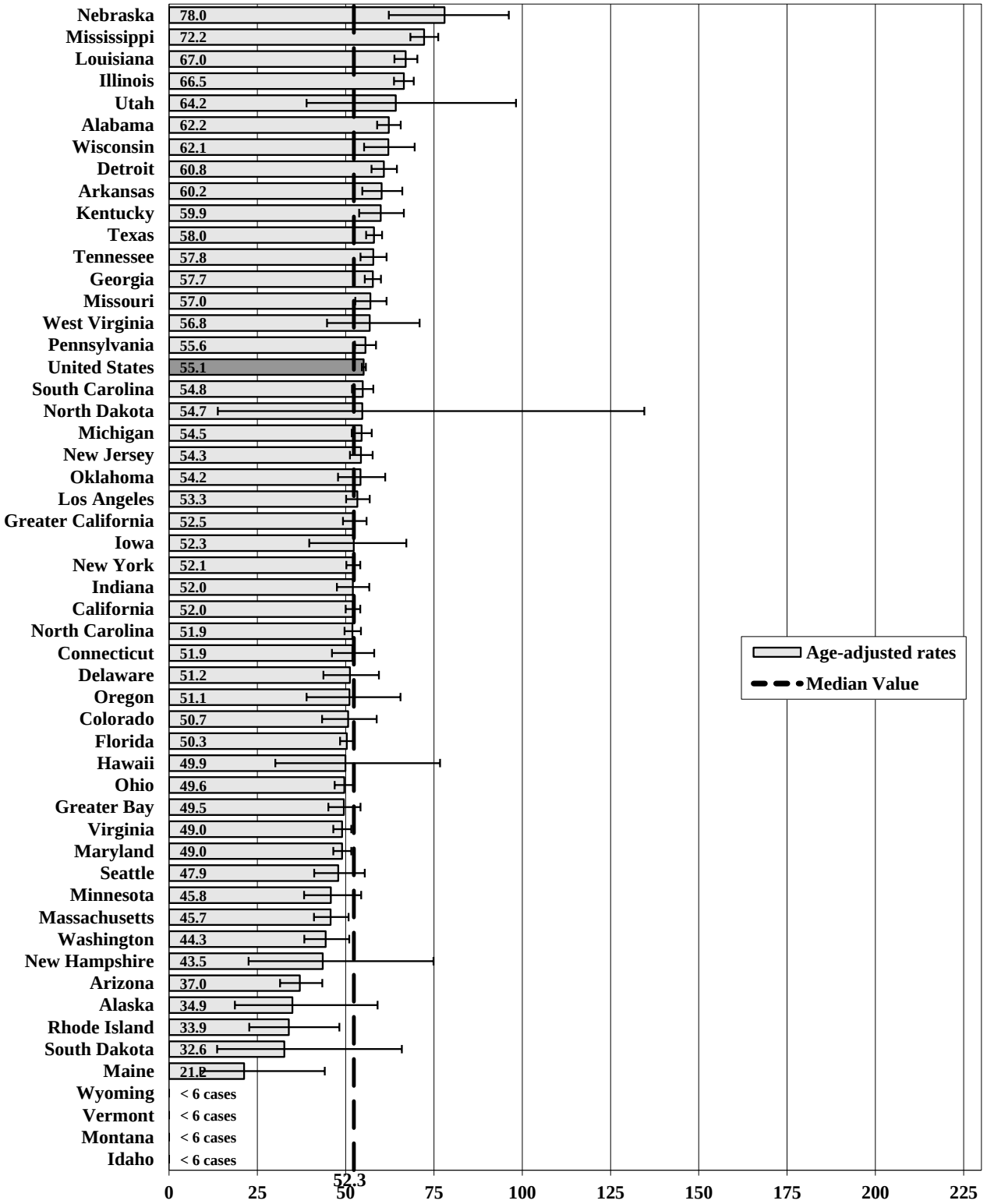
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

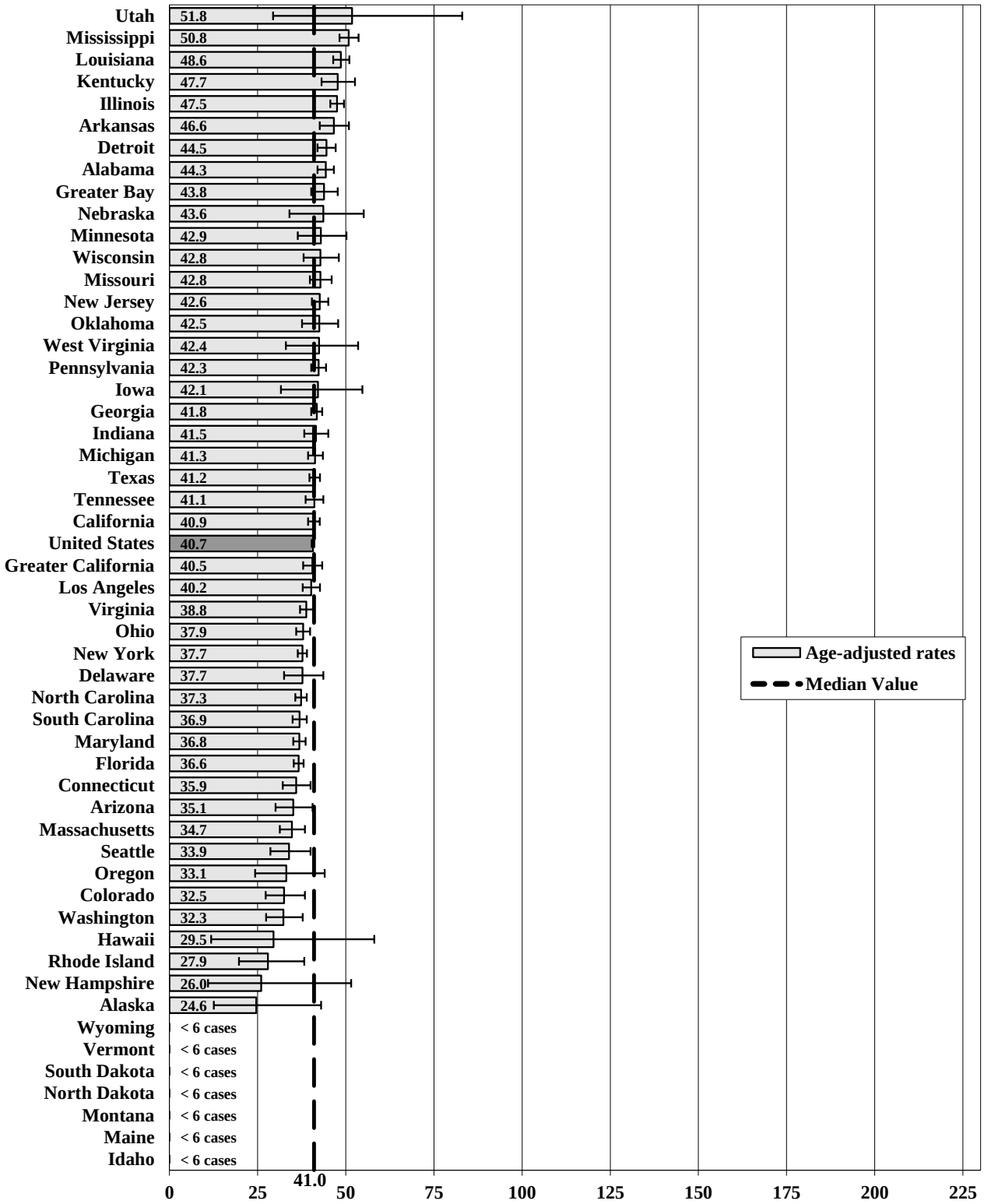
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

55 Colon and Rectum, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Colon and Rectum
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

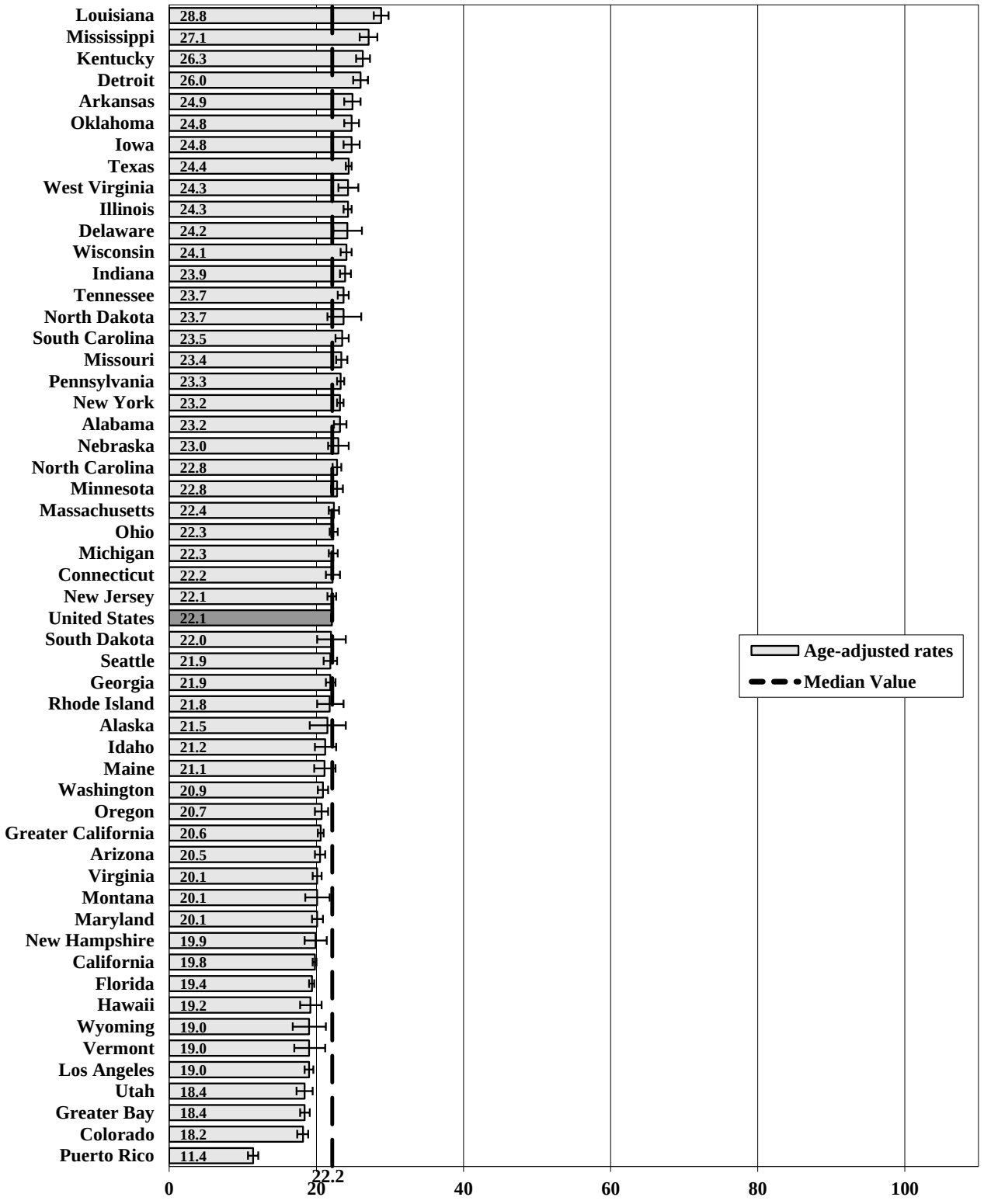
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

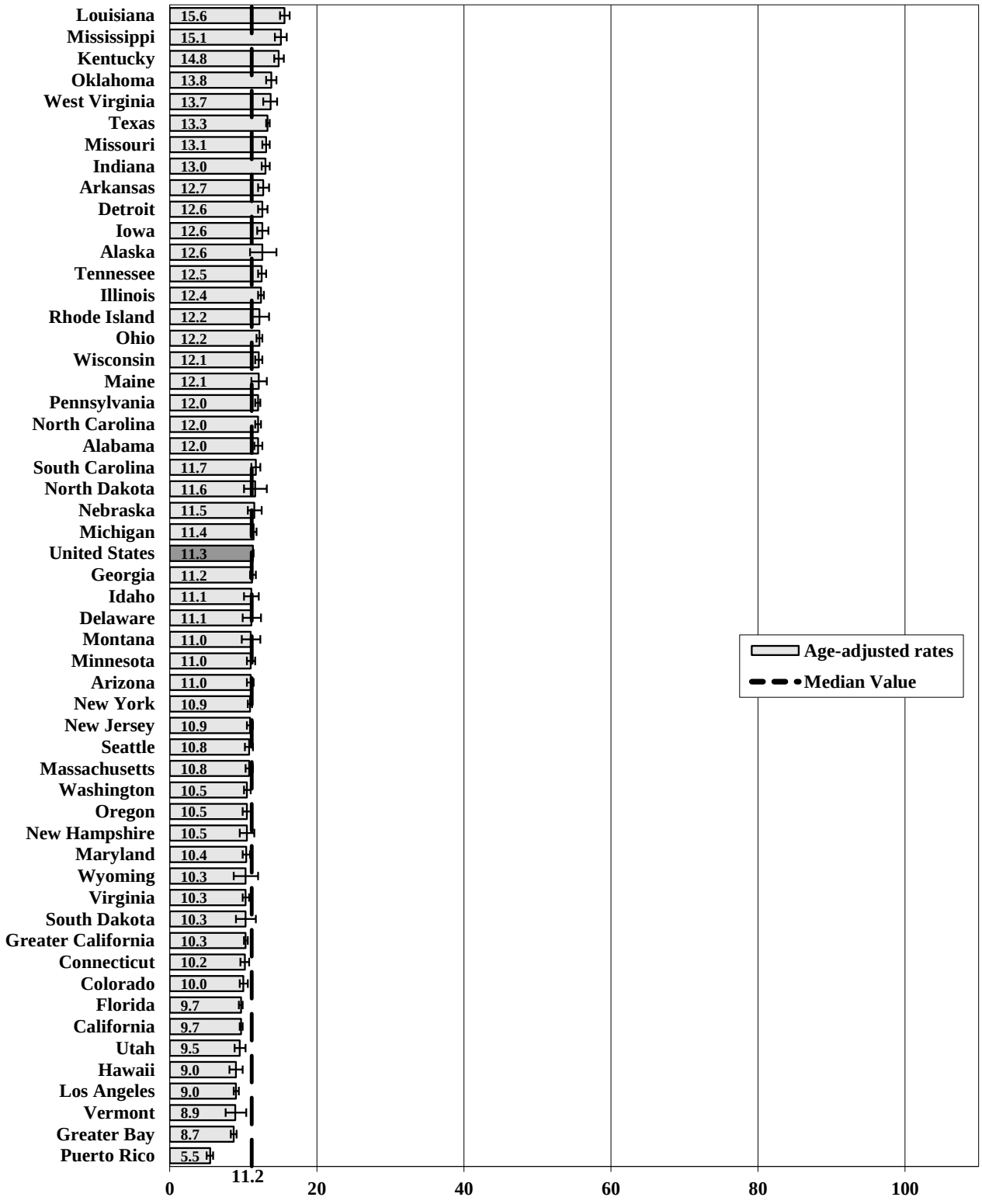
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

57 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



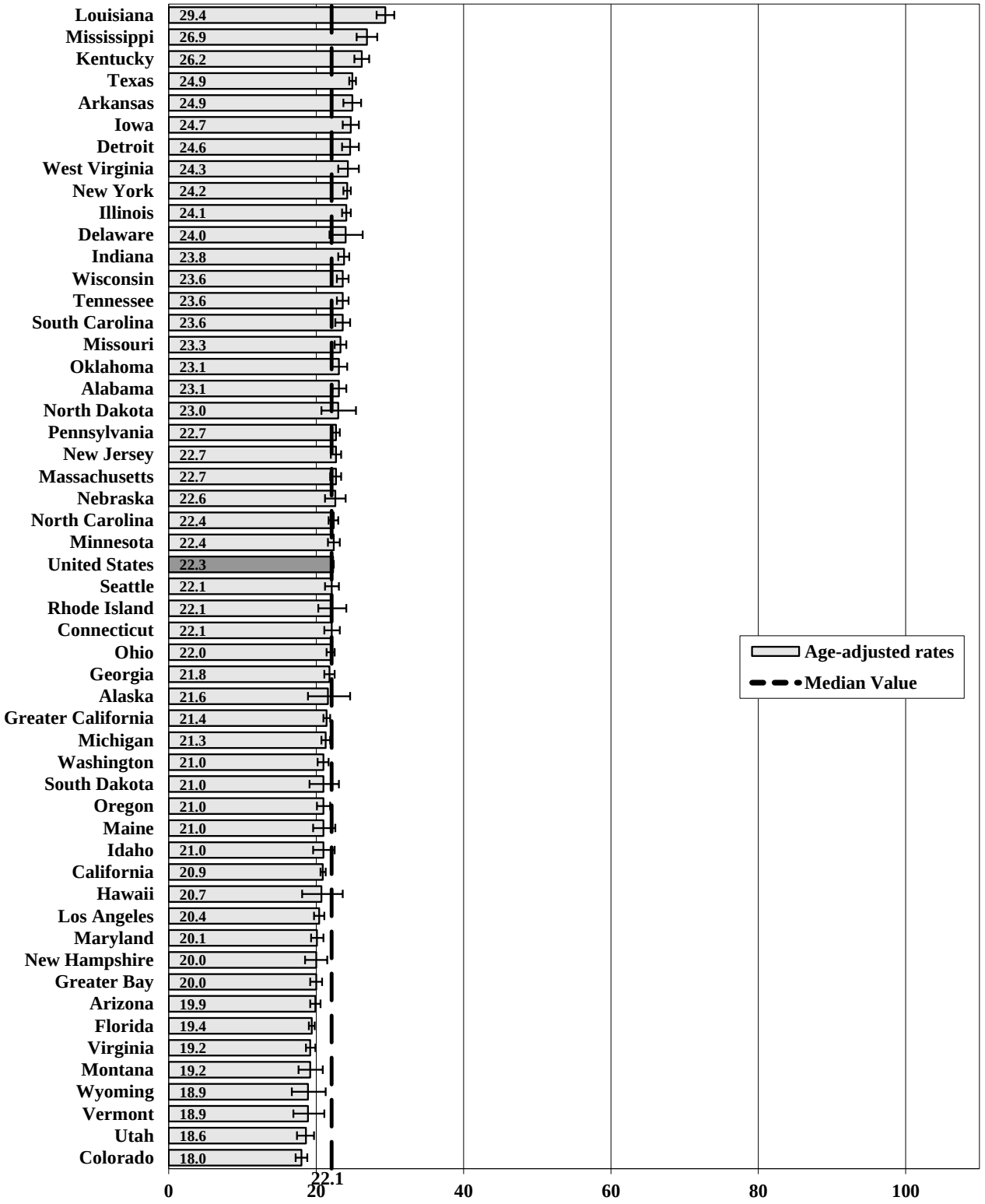
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

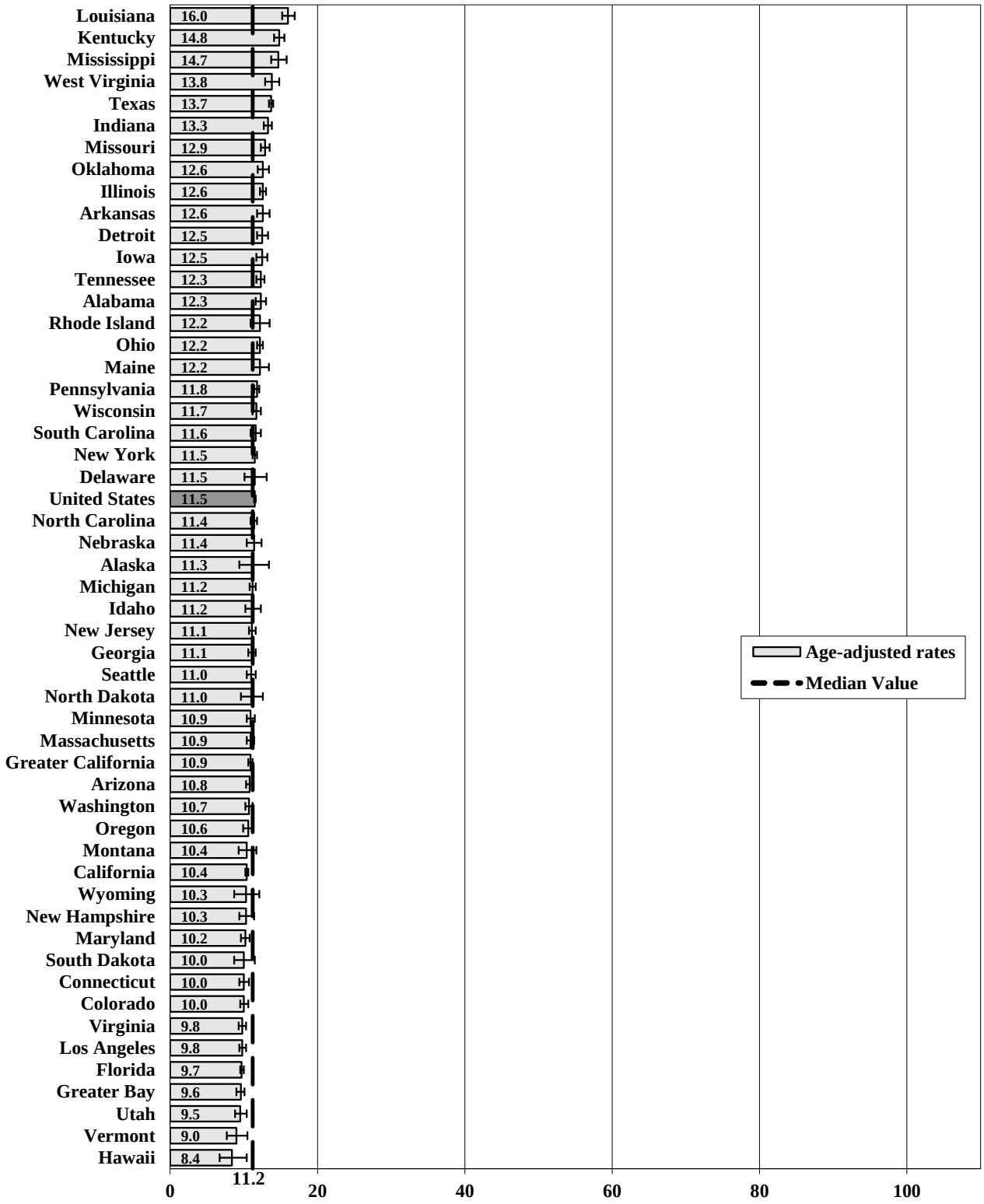
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

59 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



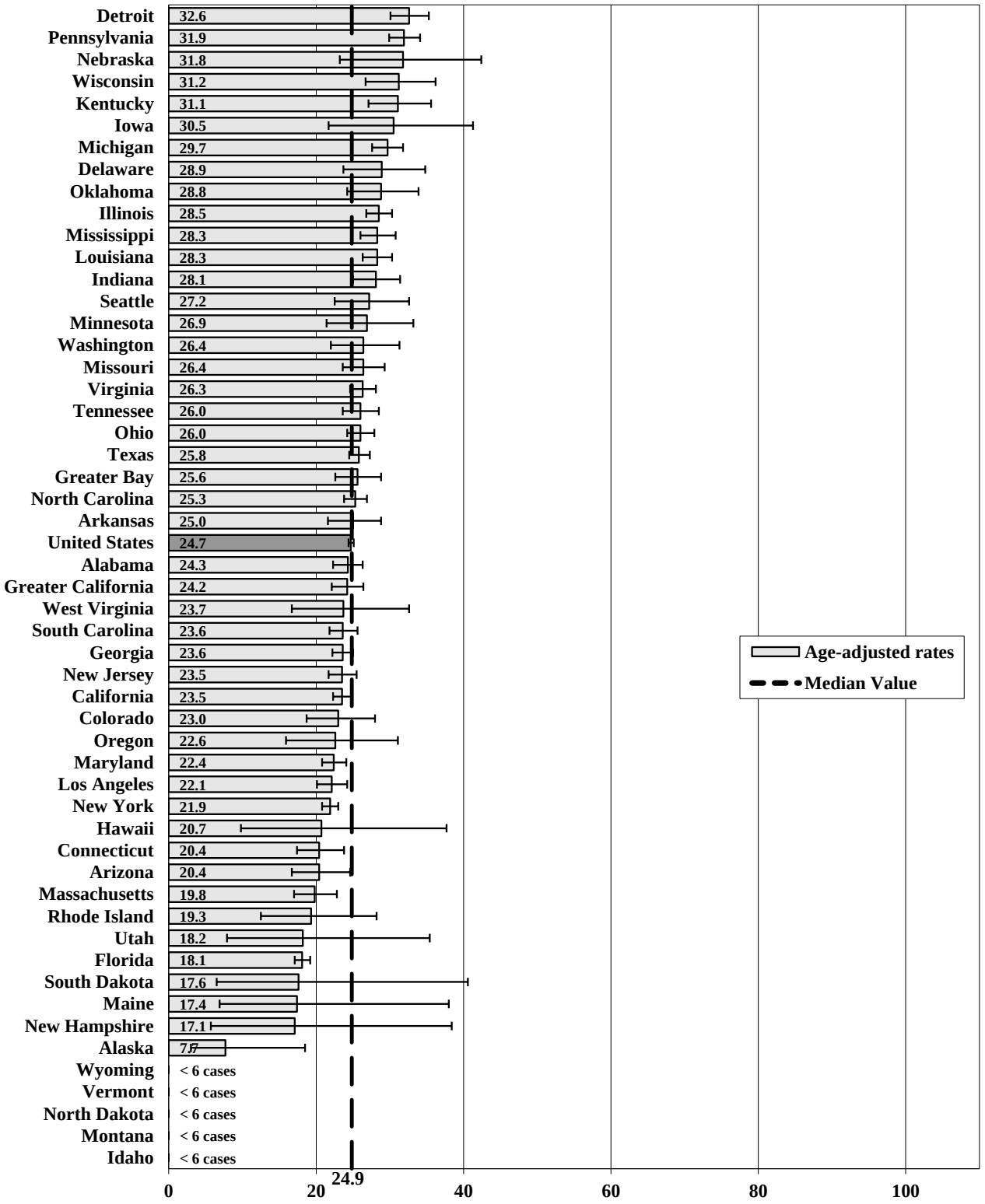
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

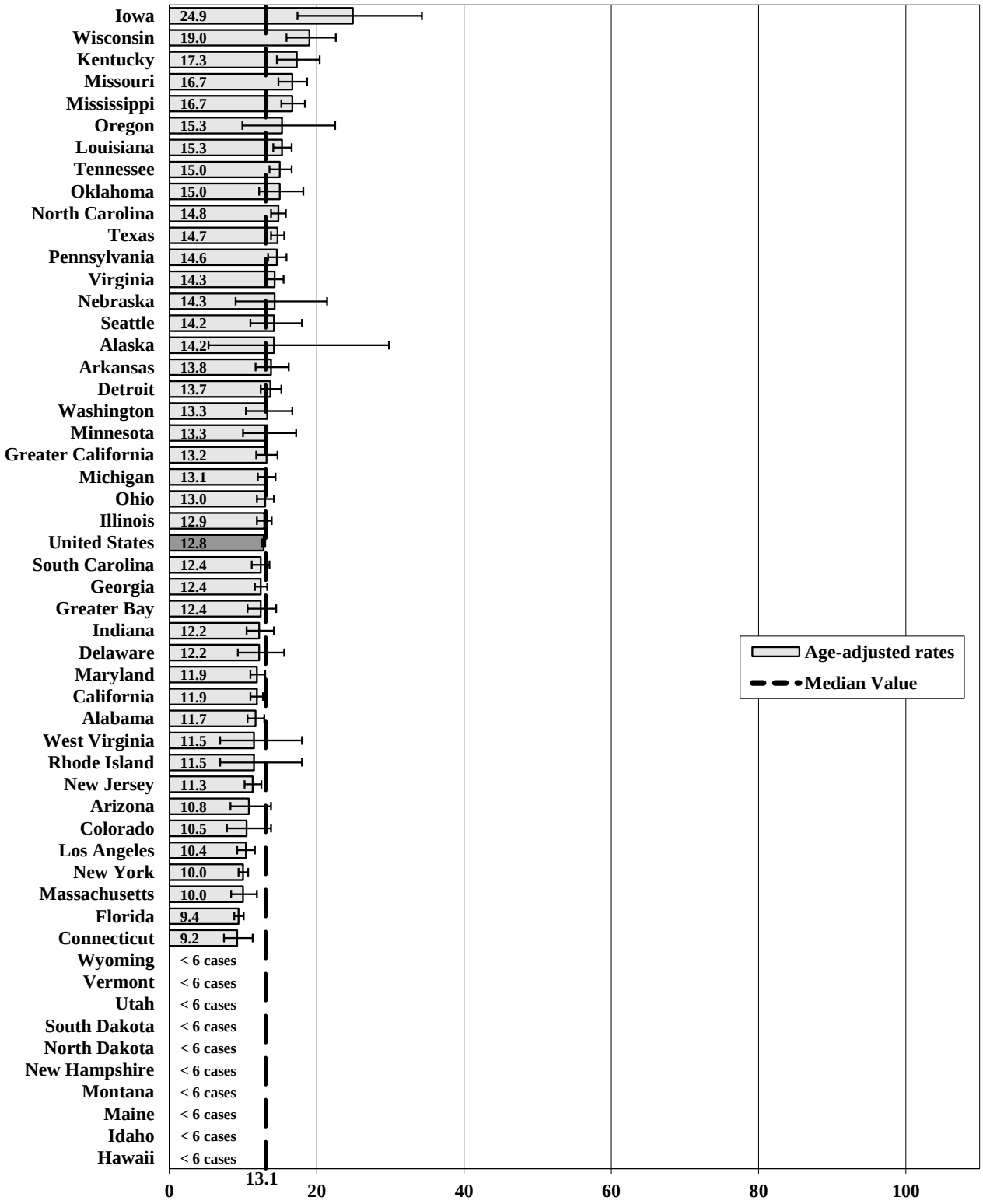
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

61 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



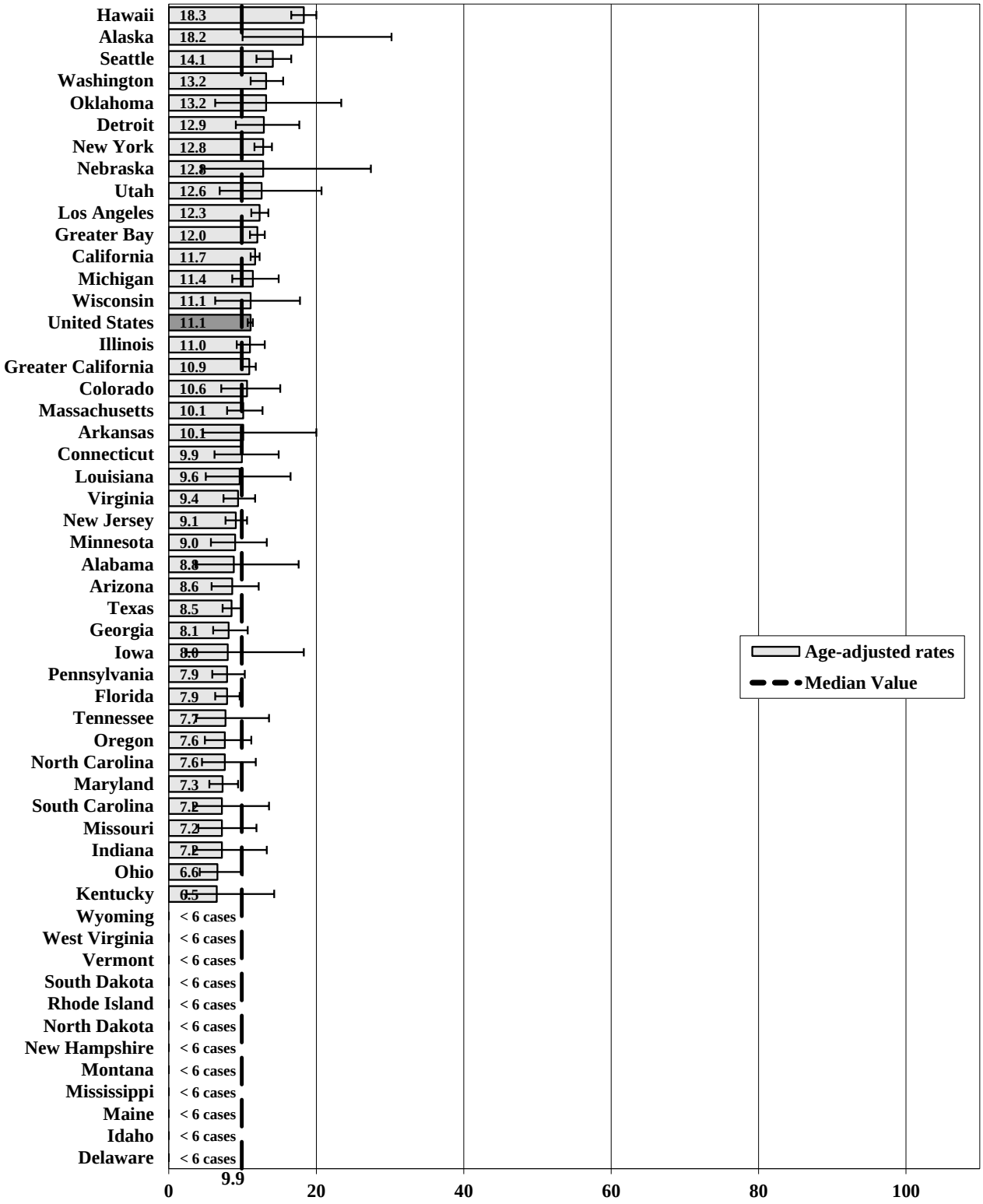
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

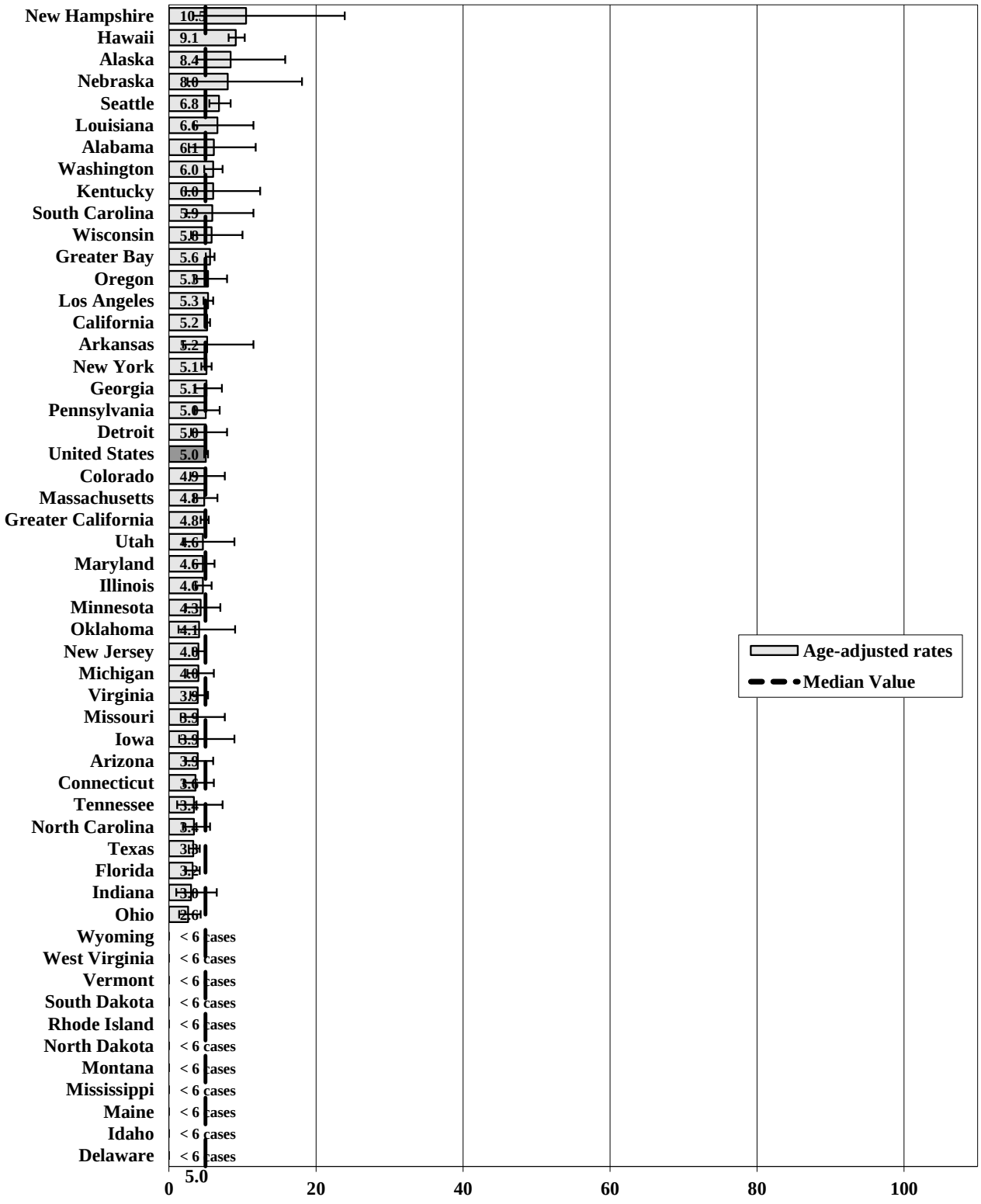
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

63 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 14th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



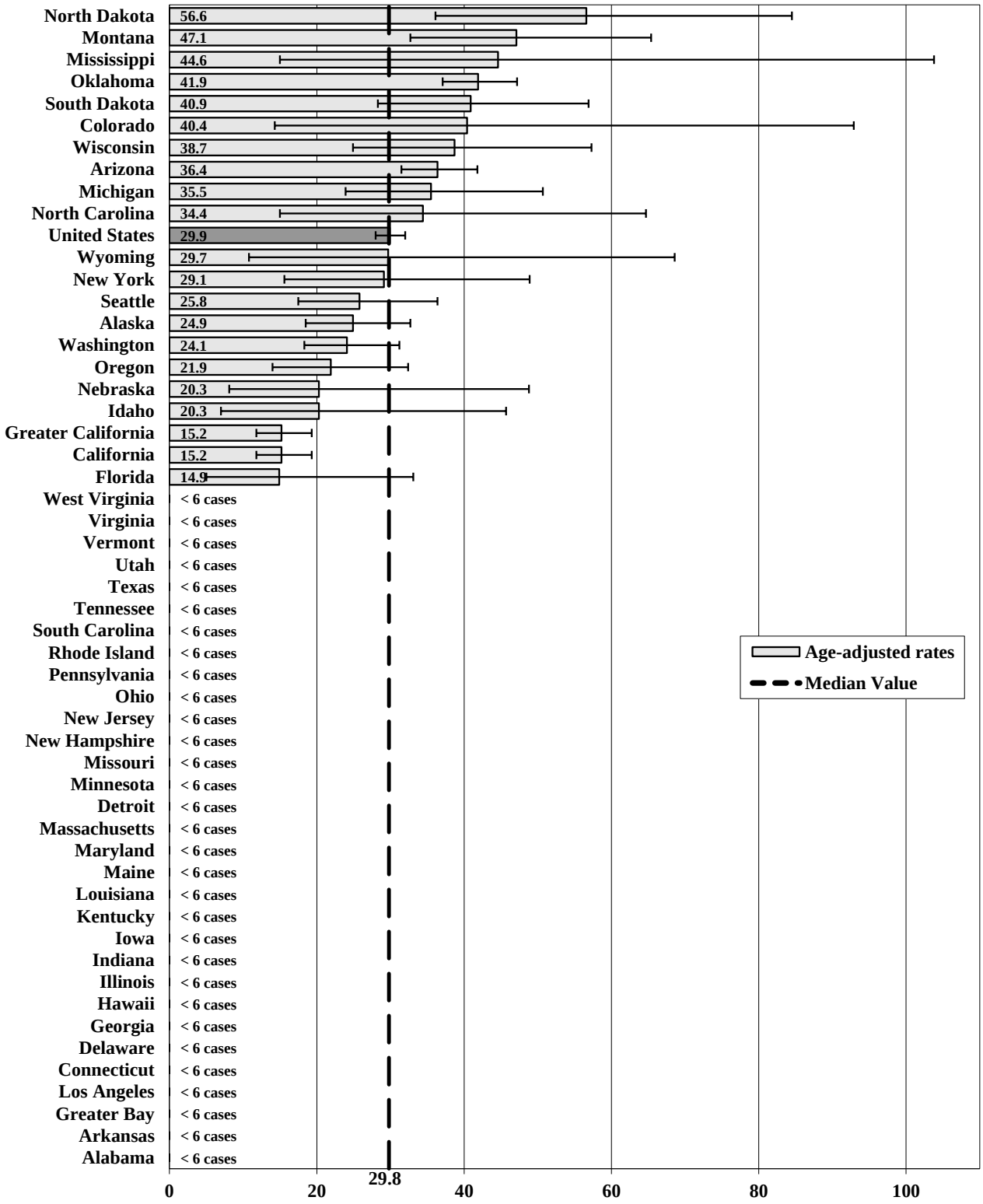
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

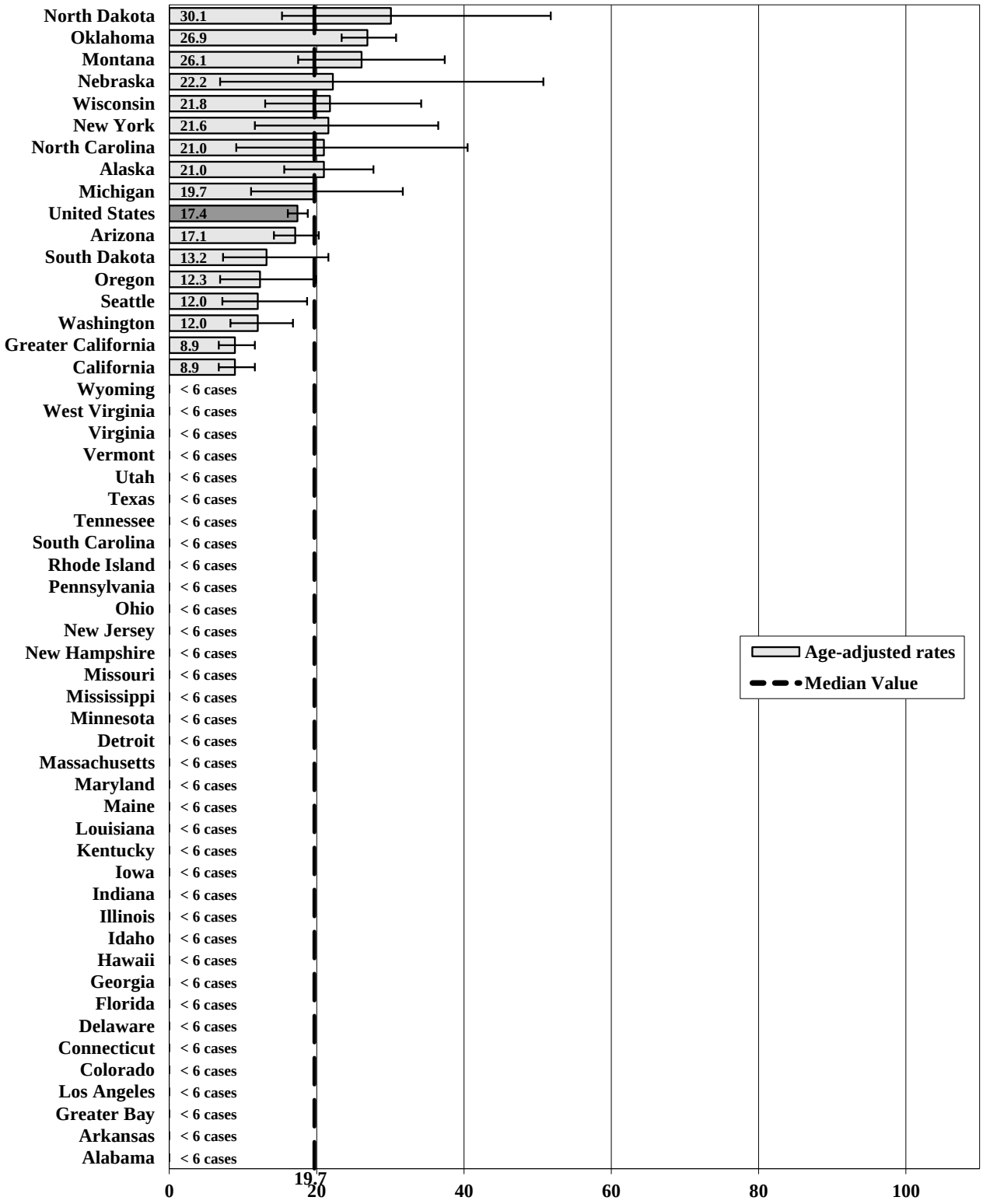
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

65 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

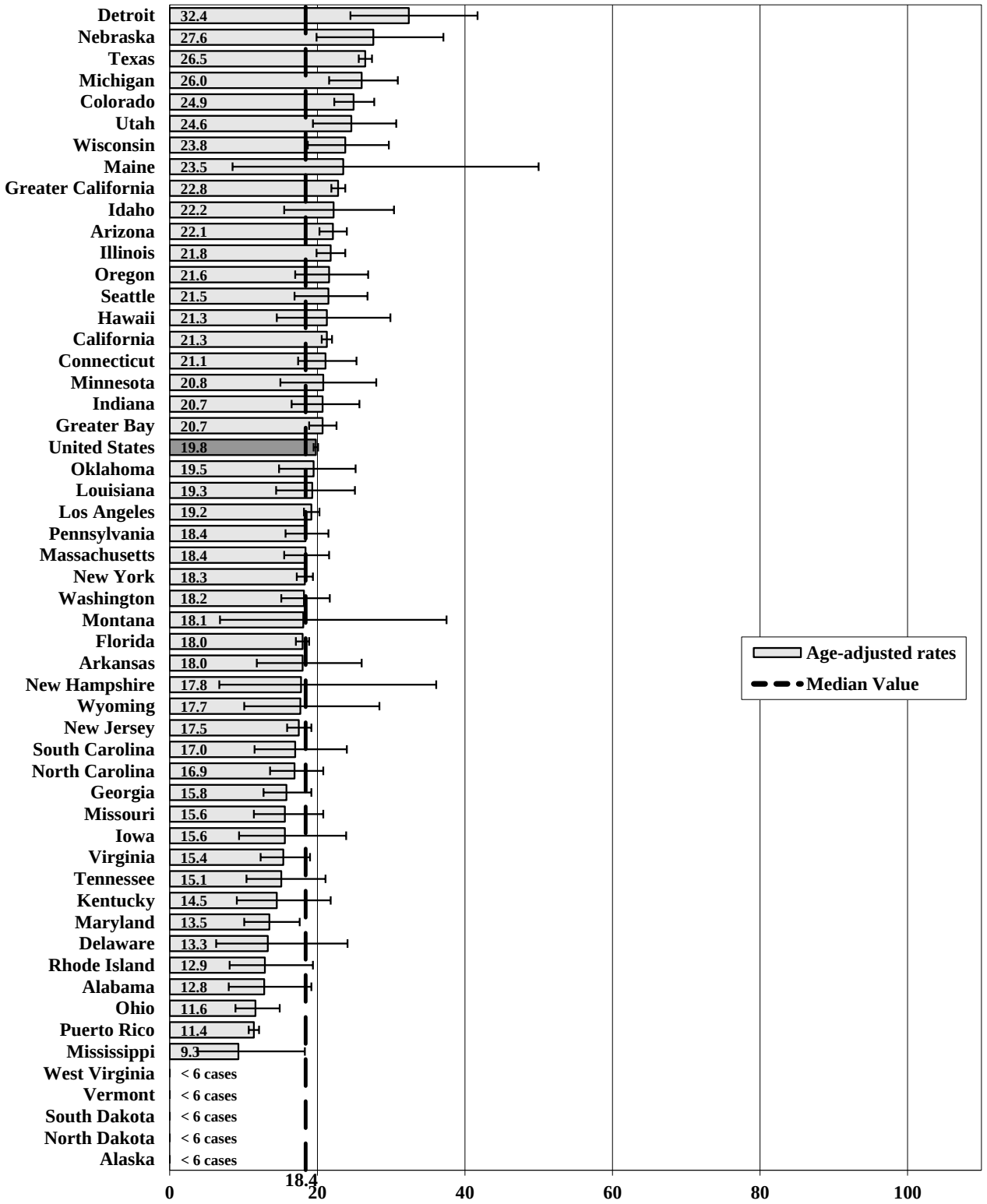
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

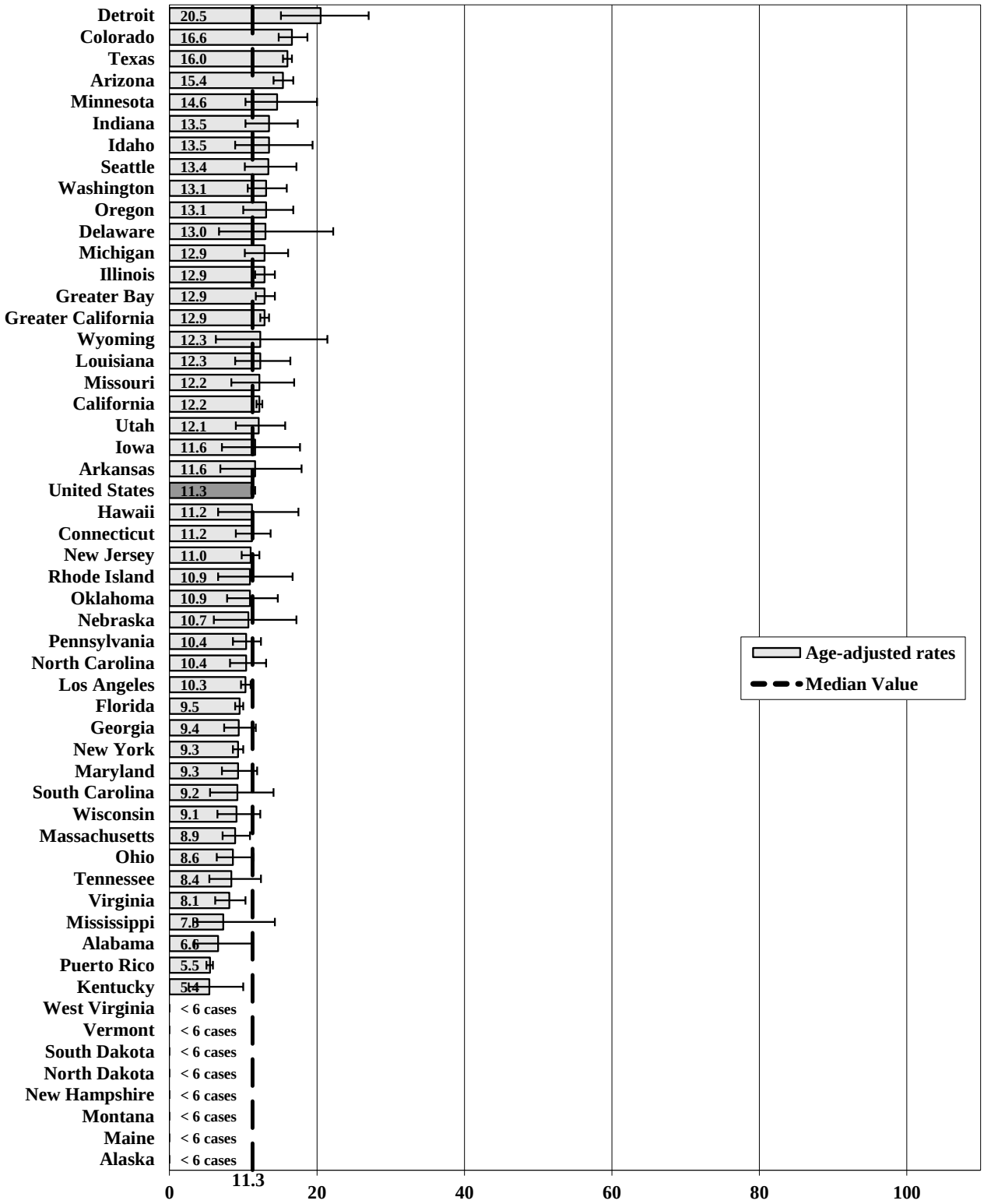
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

67 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

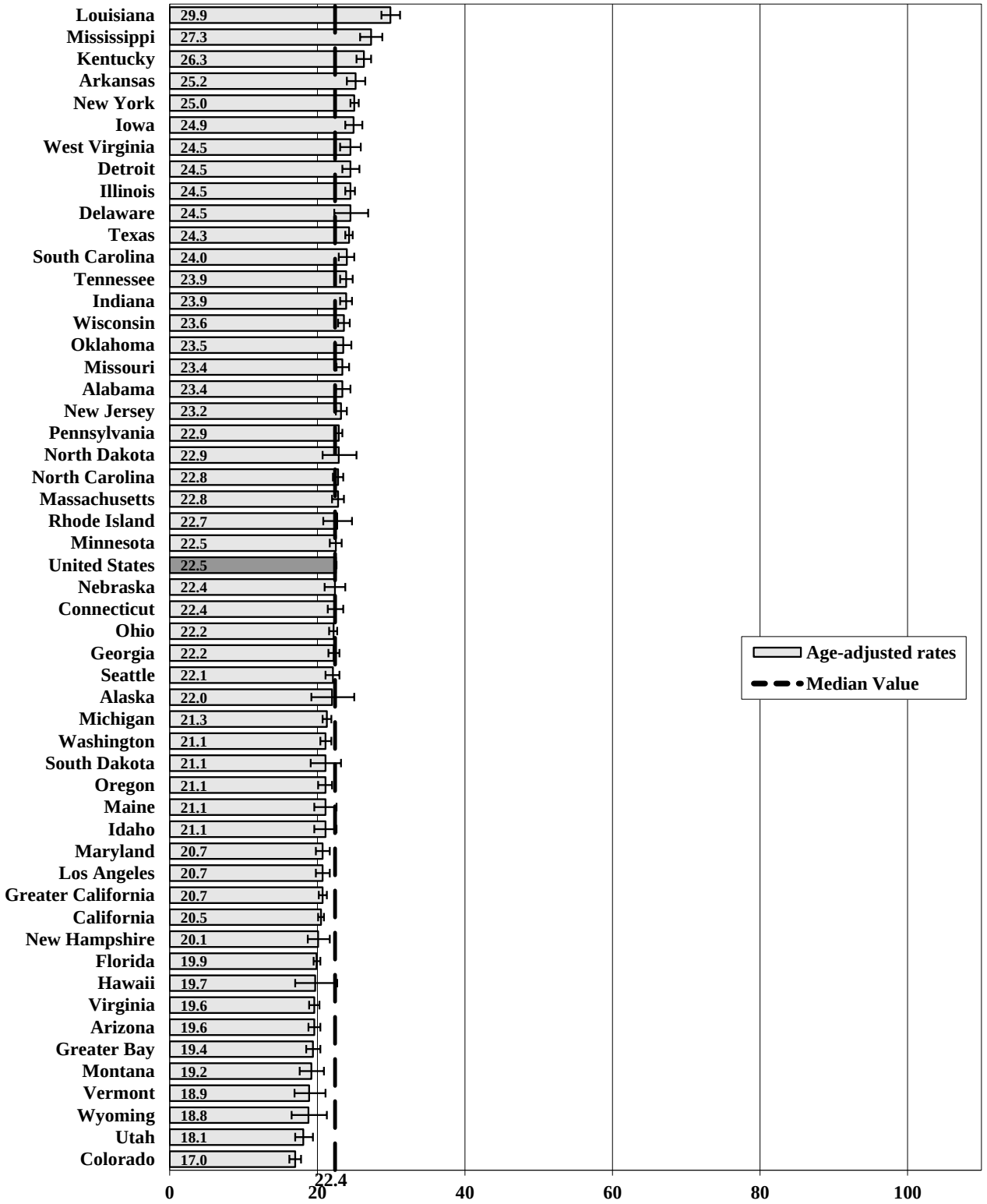
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

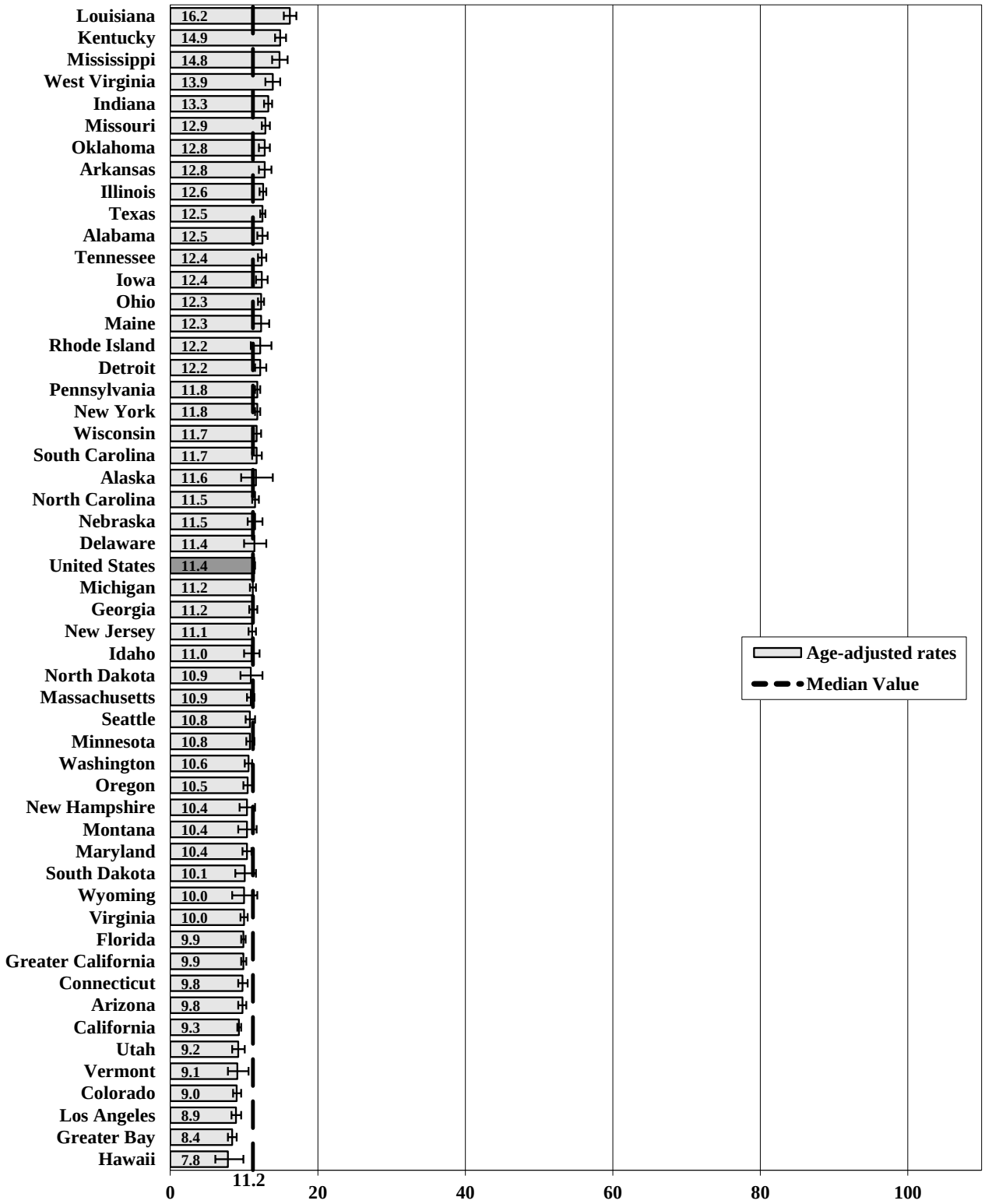
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

69 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

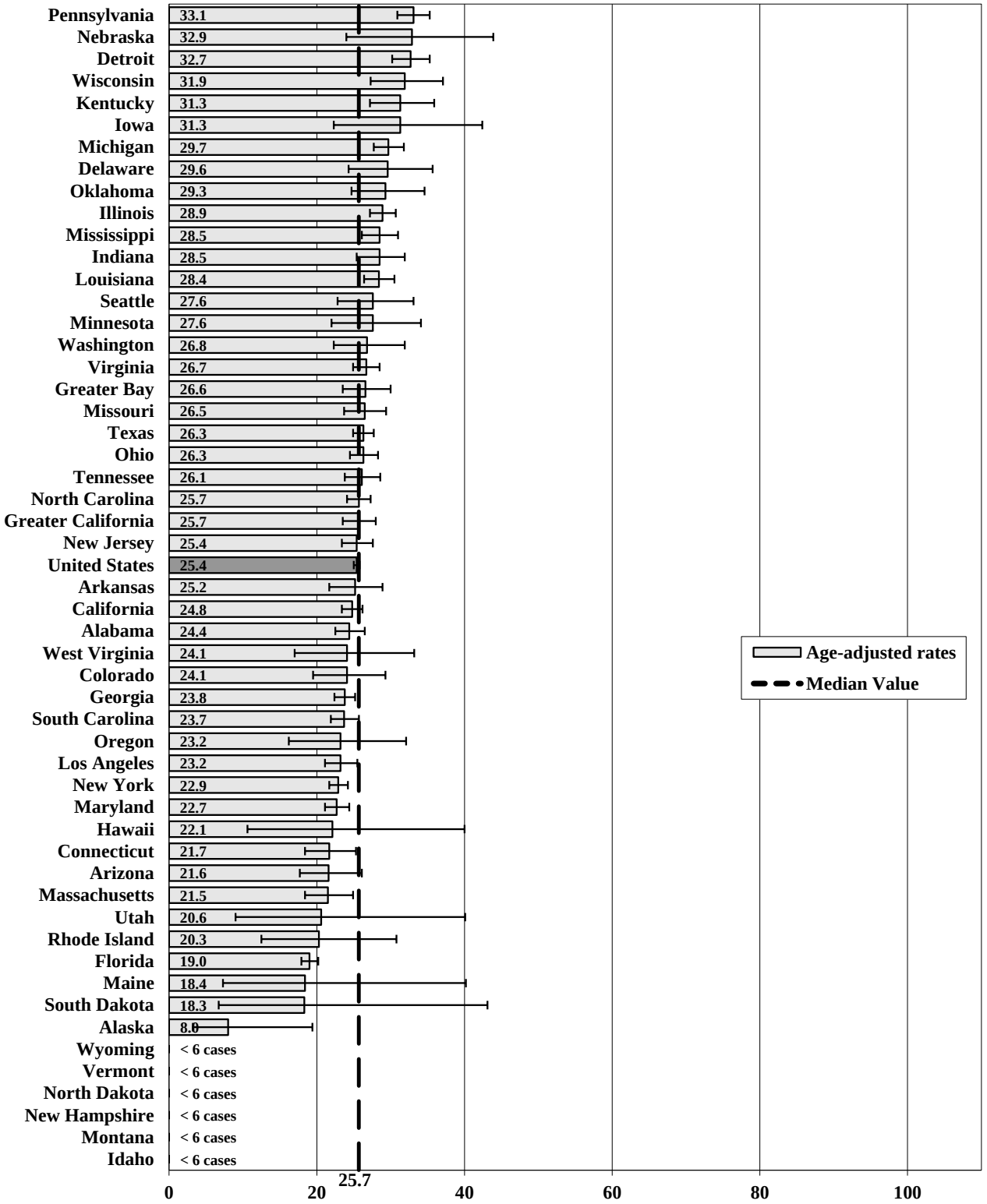
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

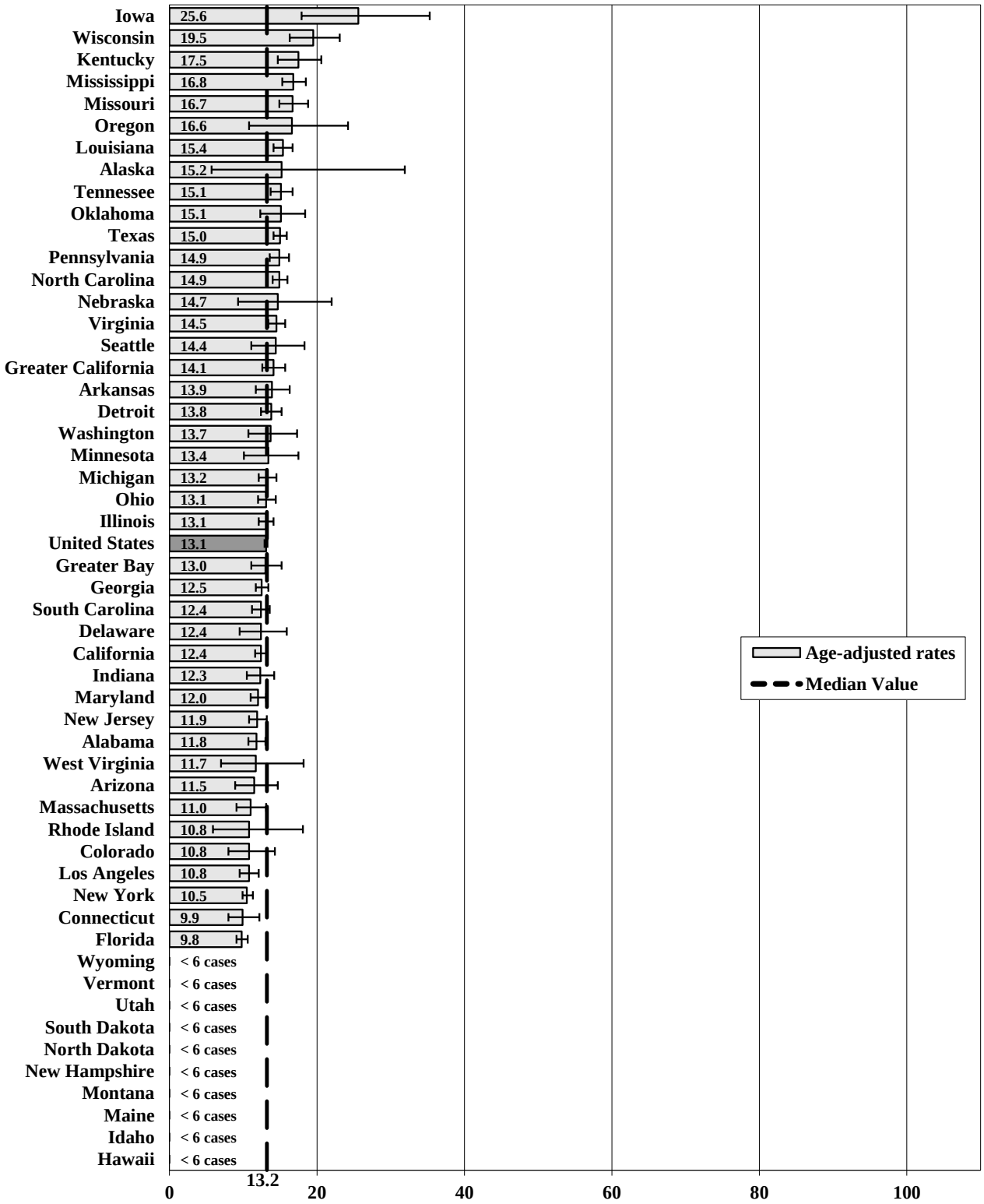
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

71 Kidney and Renal Pelvis, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Kidney and Renal Pelvis
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

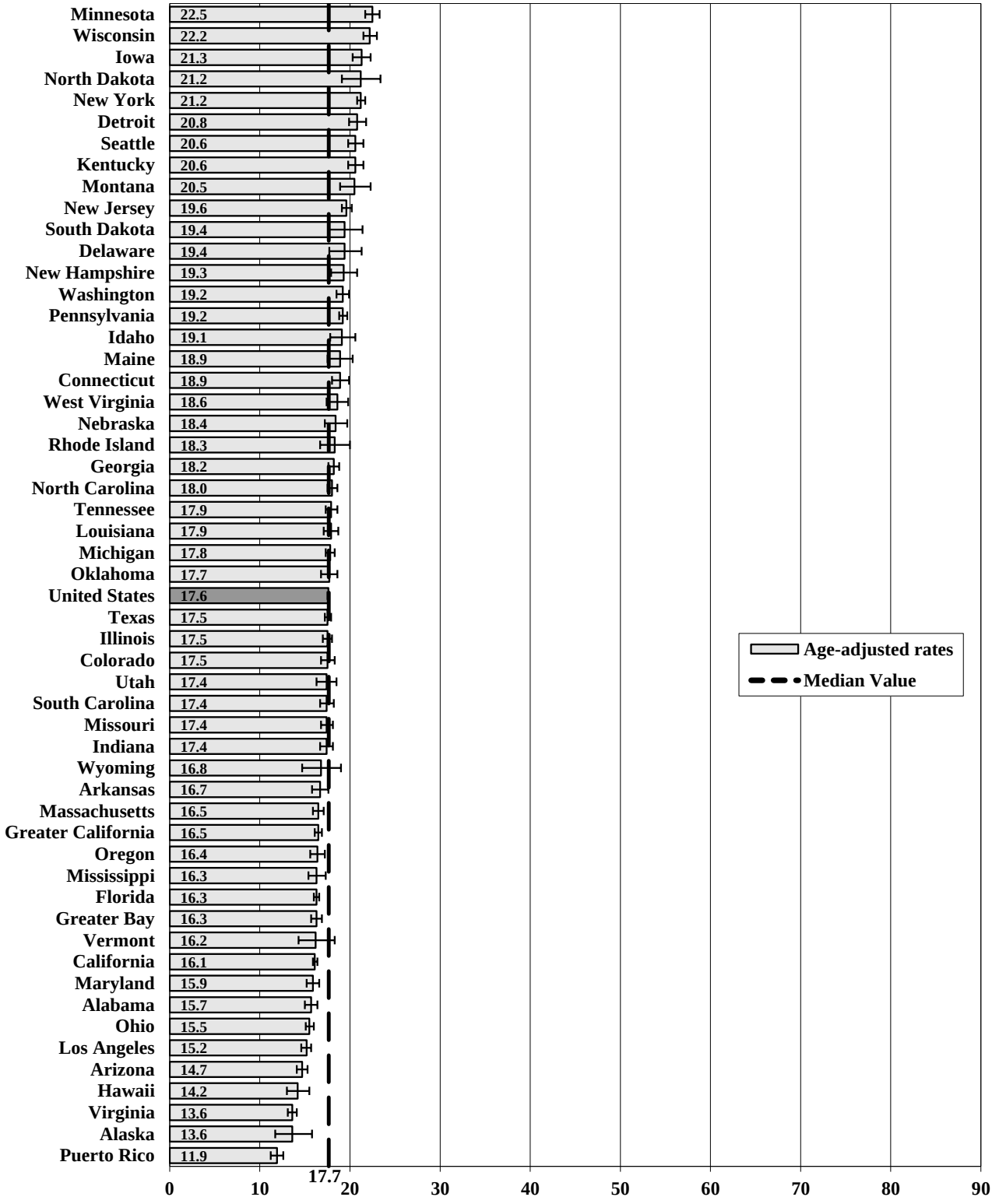
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Leukemia
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

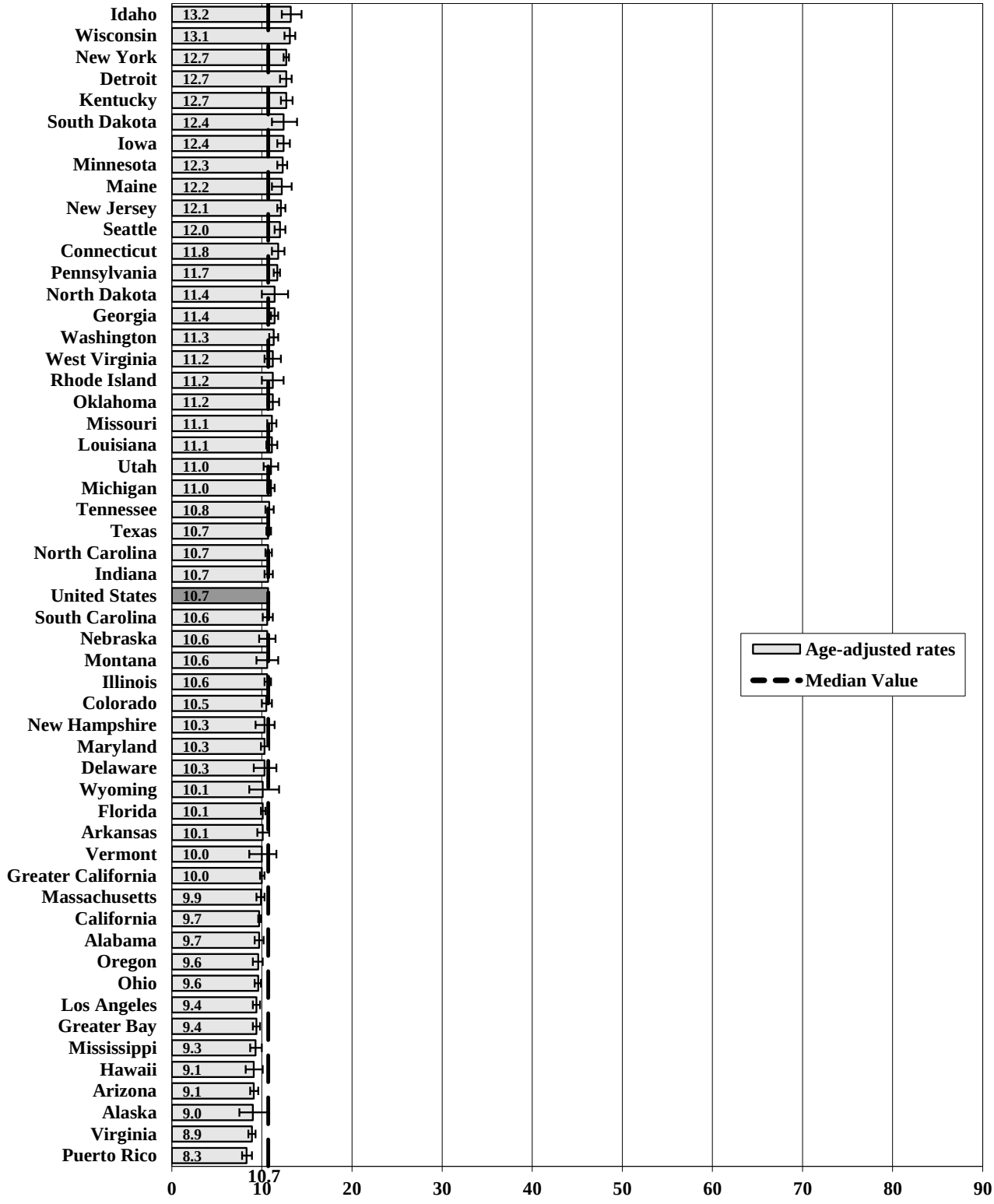
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

73 Leukemia, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Leukemia
The 11th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



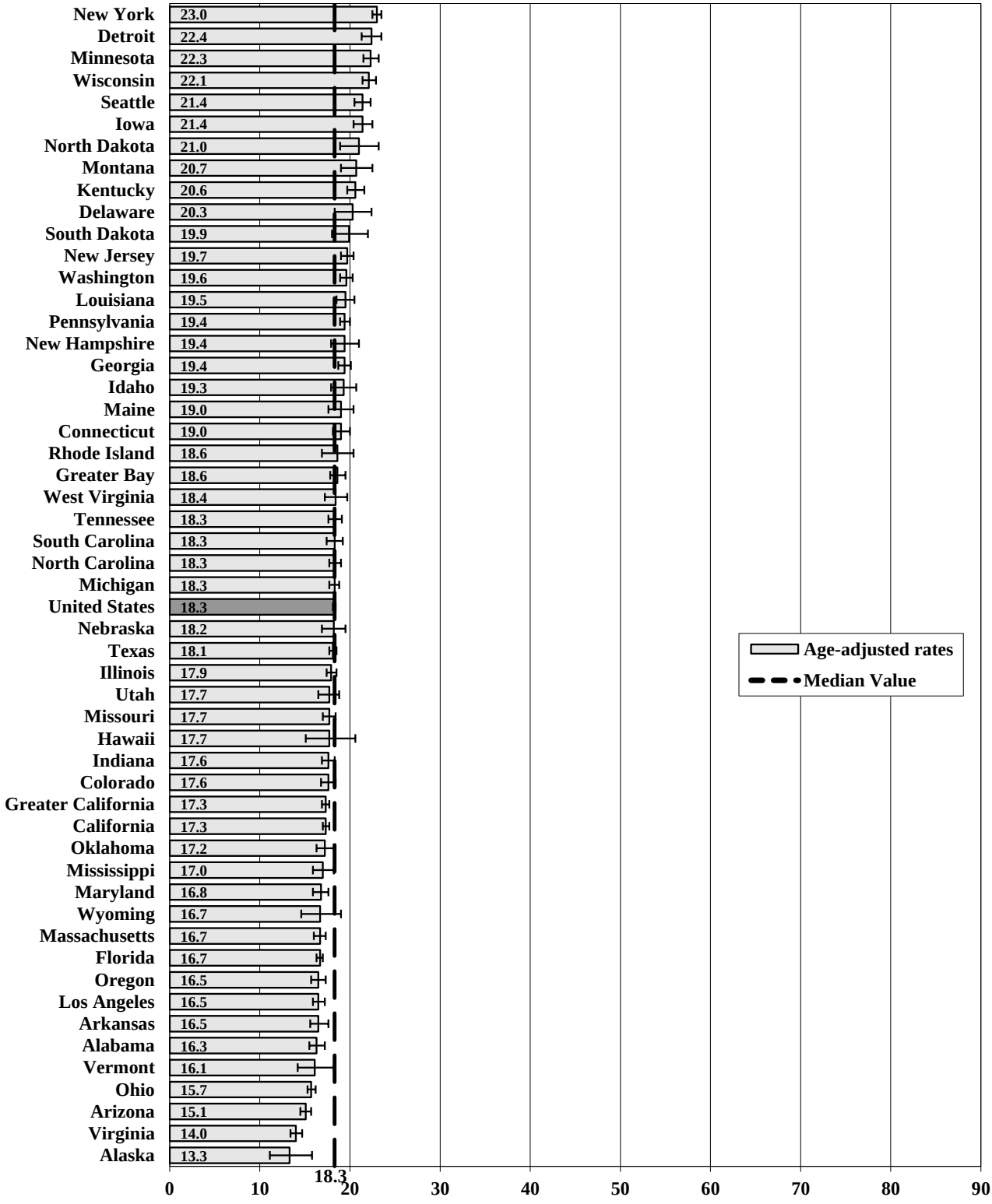
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Leukemia
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

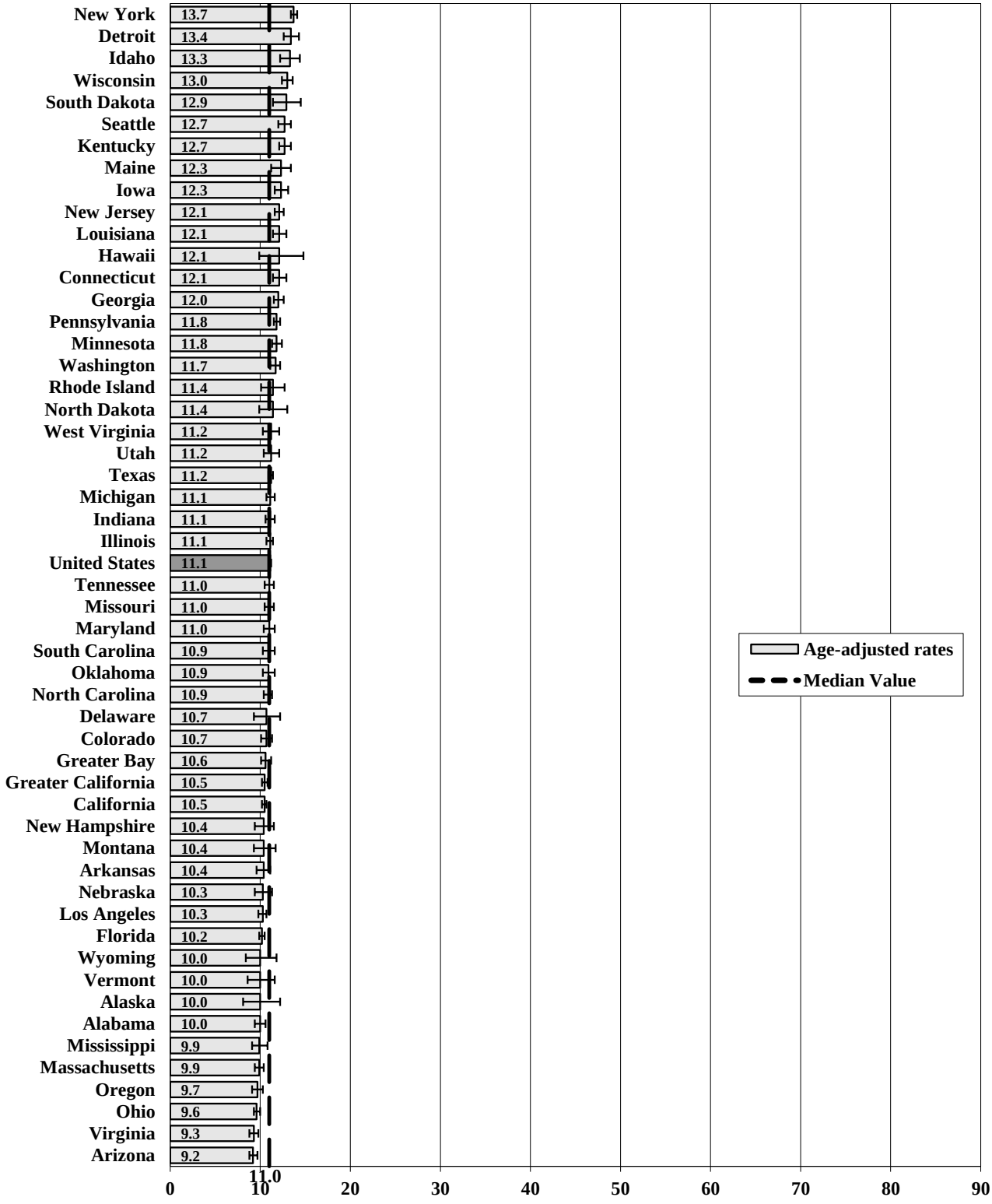
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

75 Leukemia, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Leukemia
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



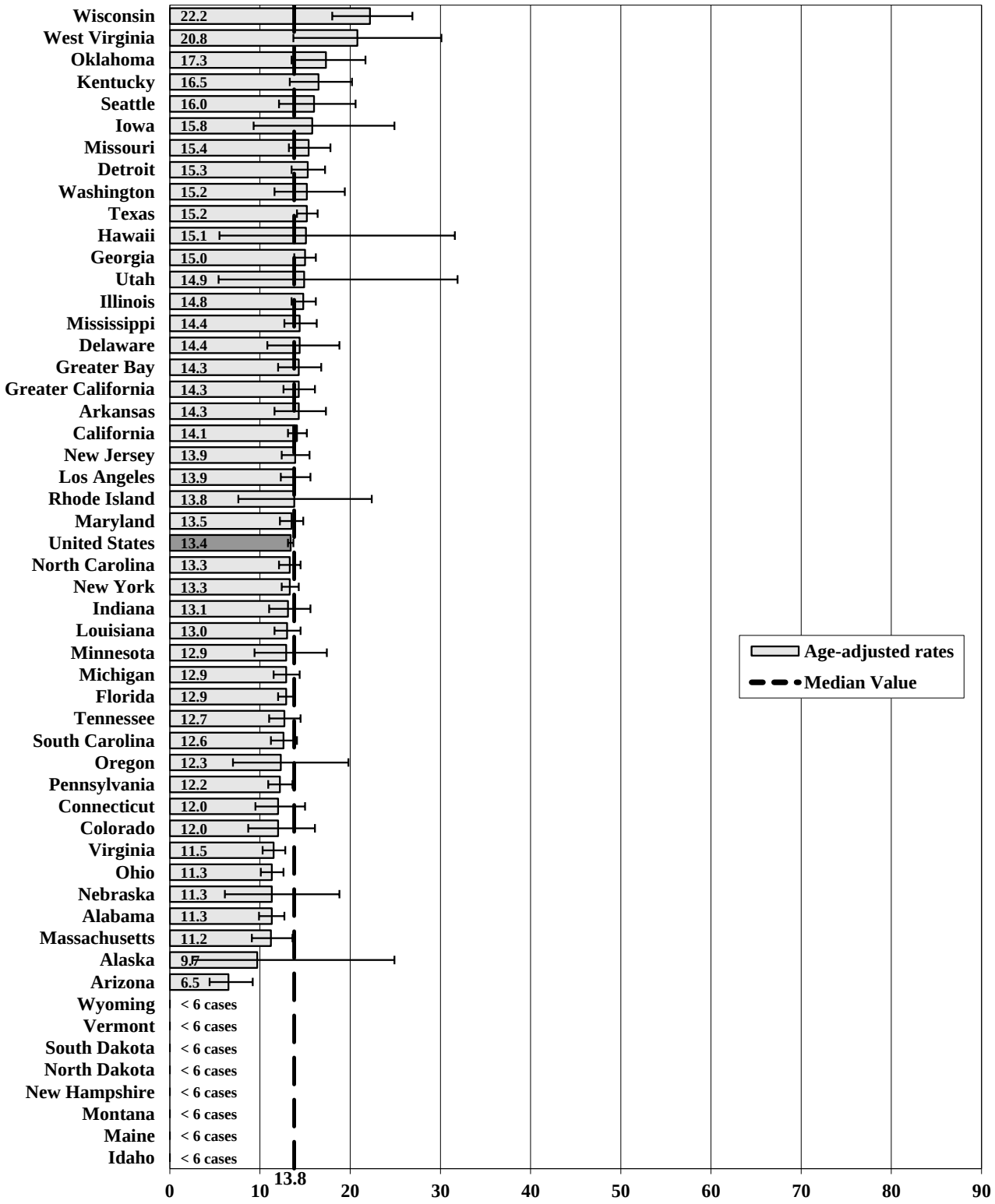
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Leukemia
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

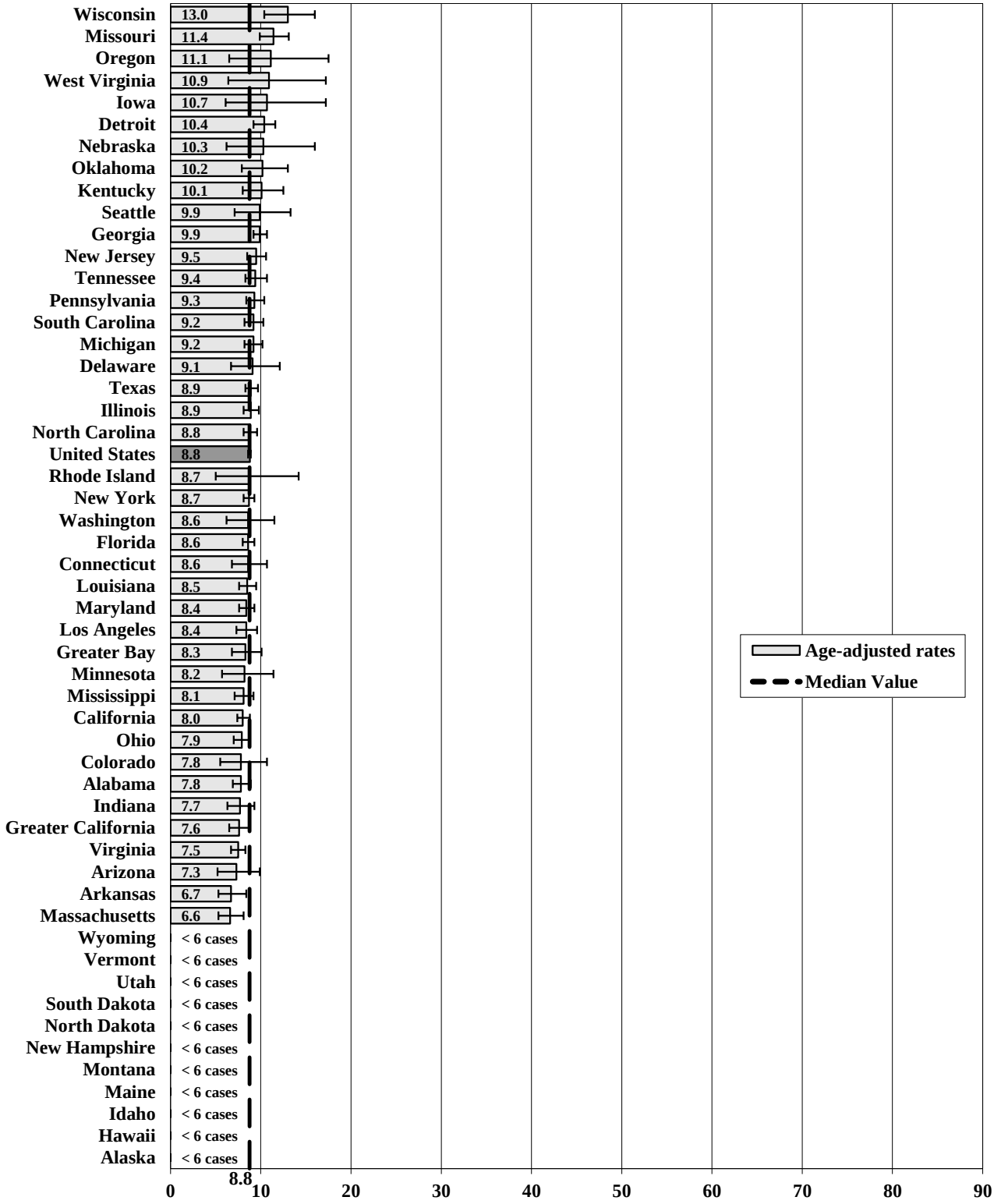
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

77 Leukemia, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Leukemia
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



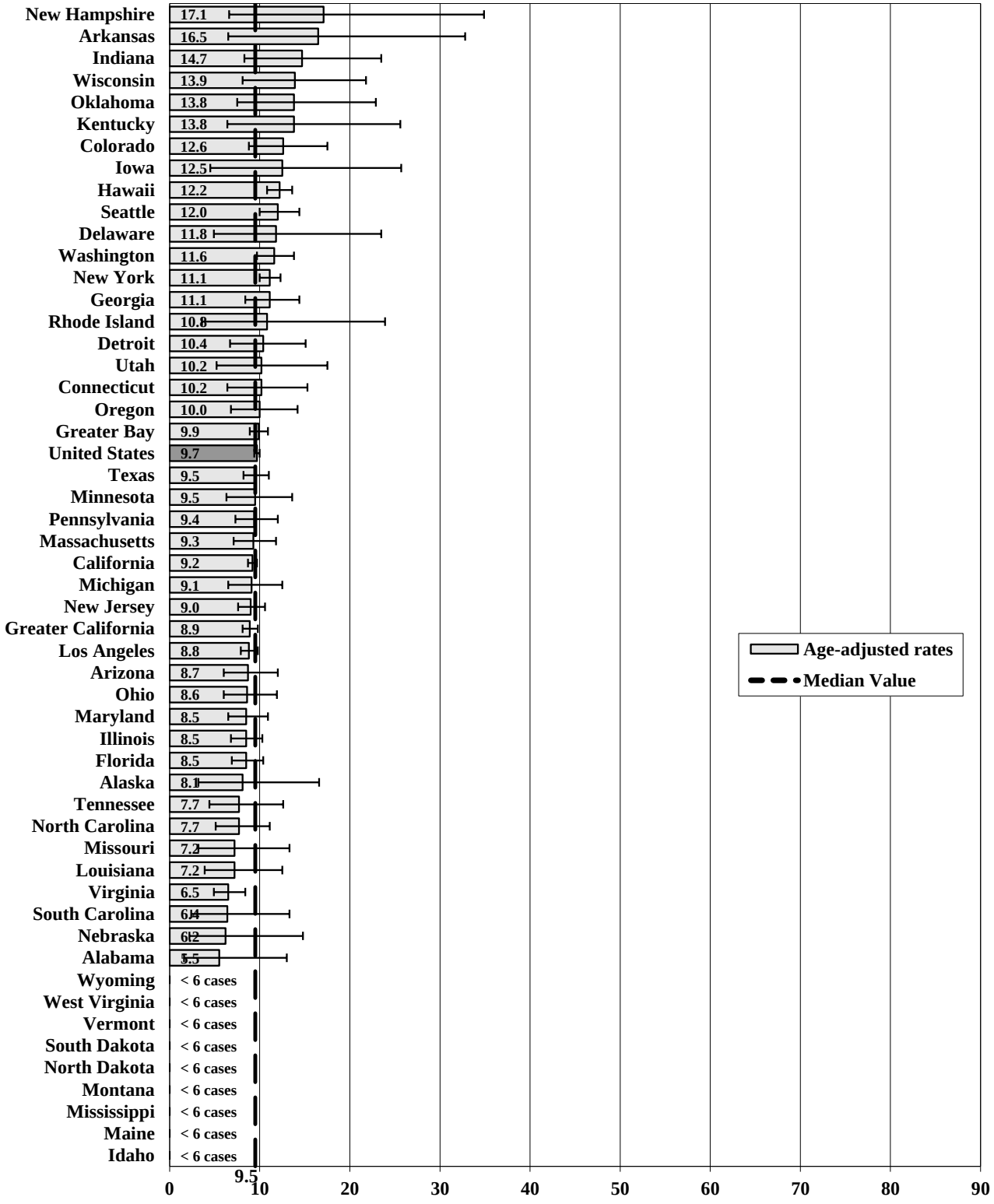
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Leukemia
The 11th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

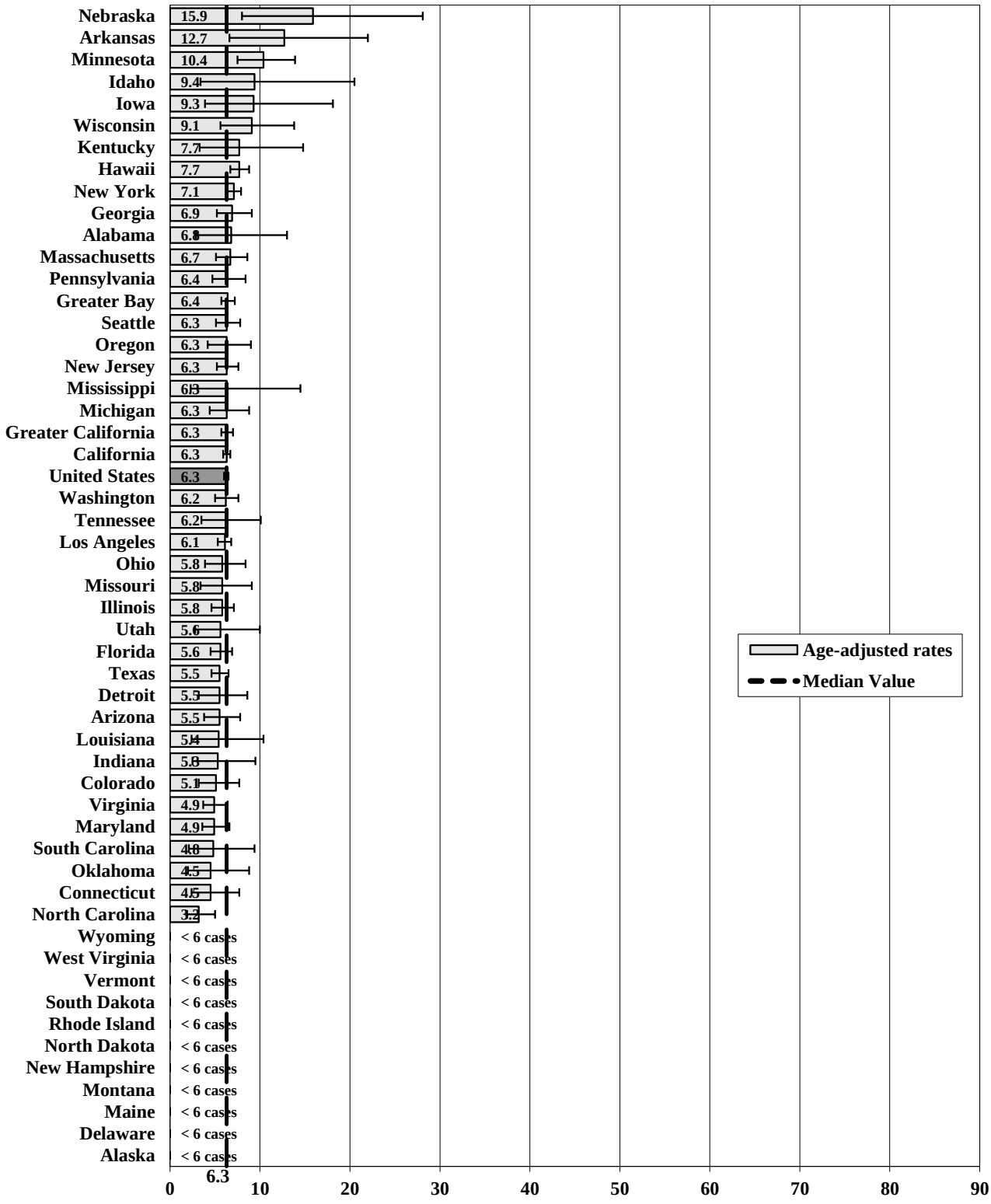
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

79 Leukemia, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Leukemia
The 11th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



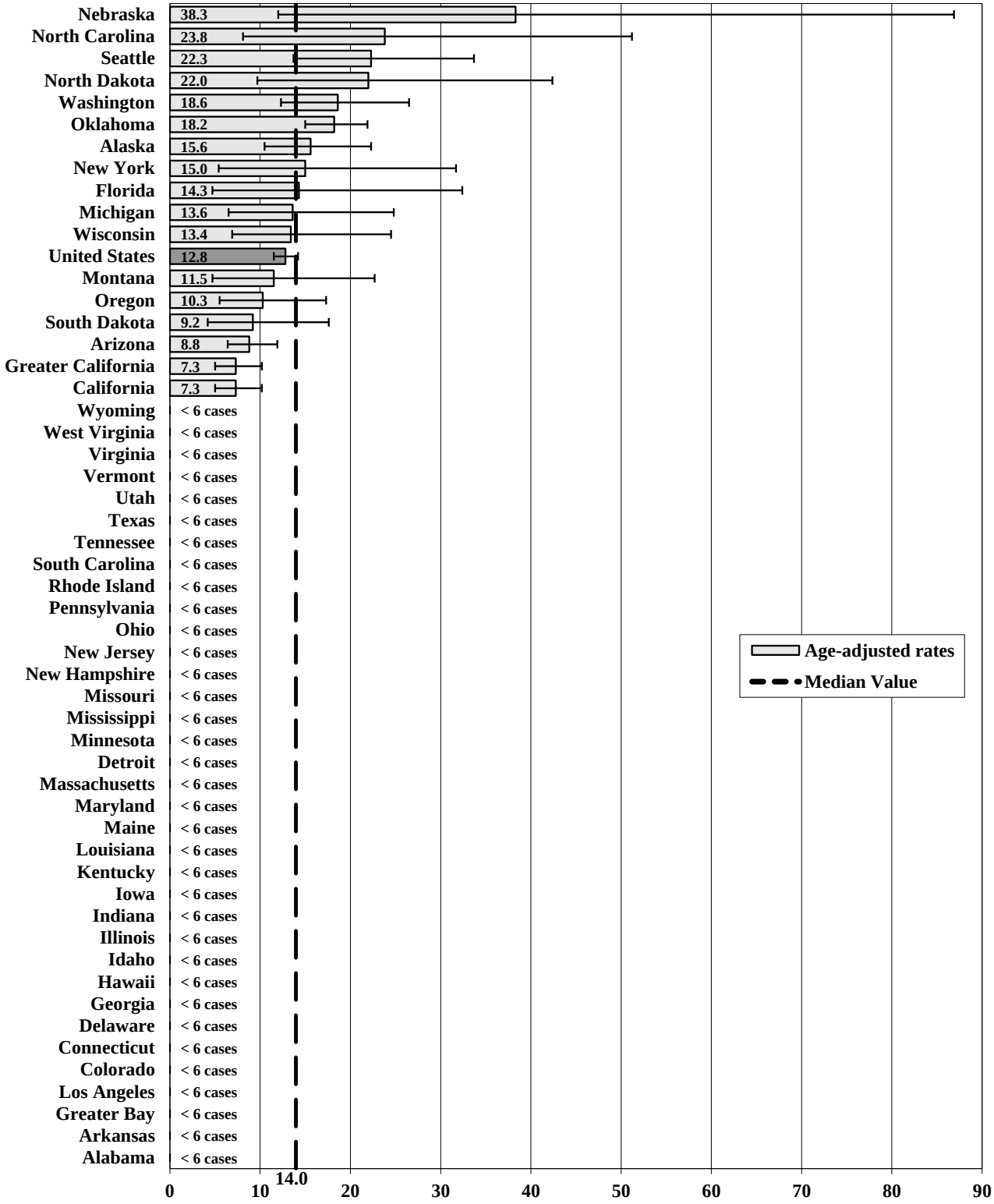
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Leukemia
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



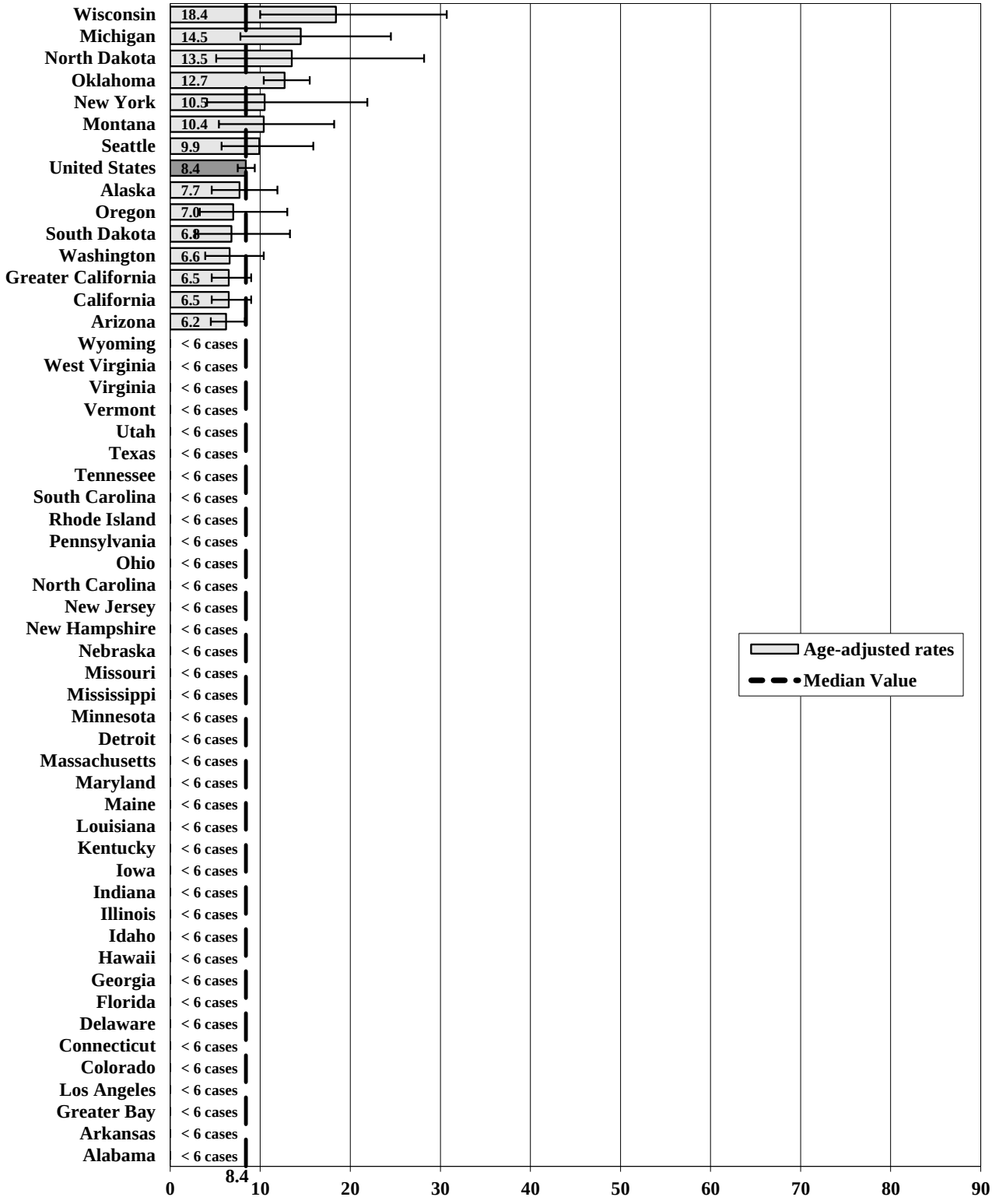
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

81 Leukemia, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Leukemia
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

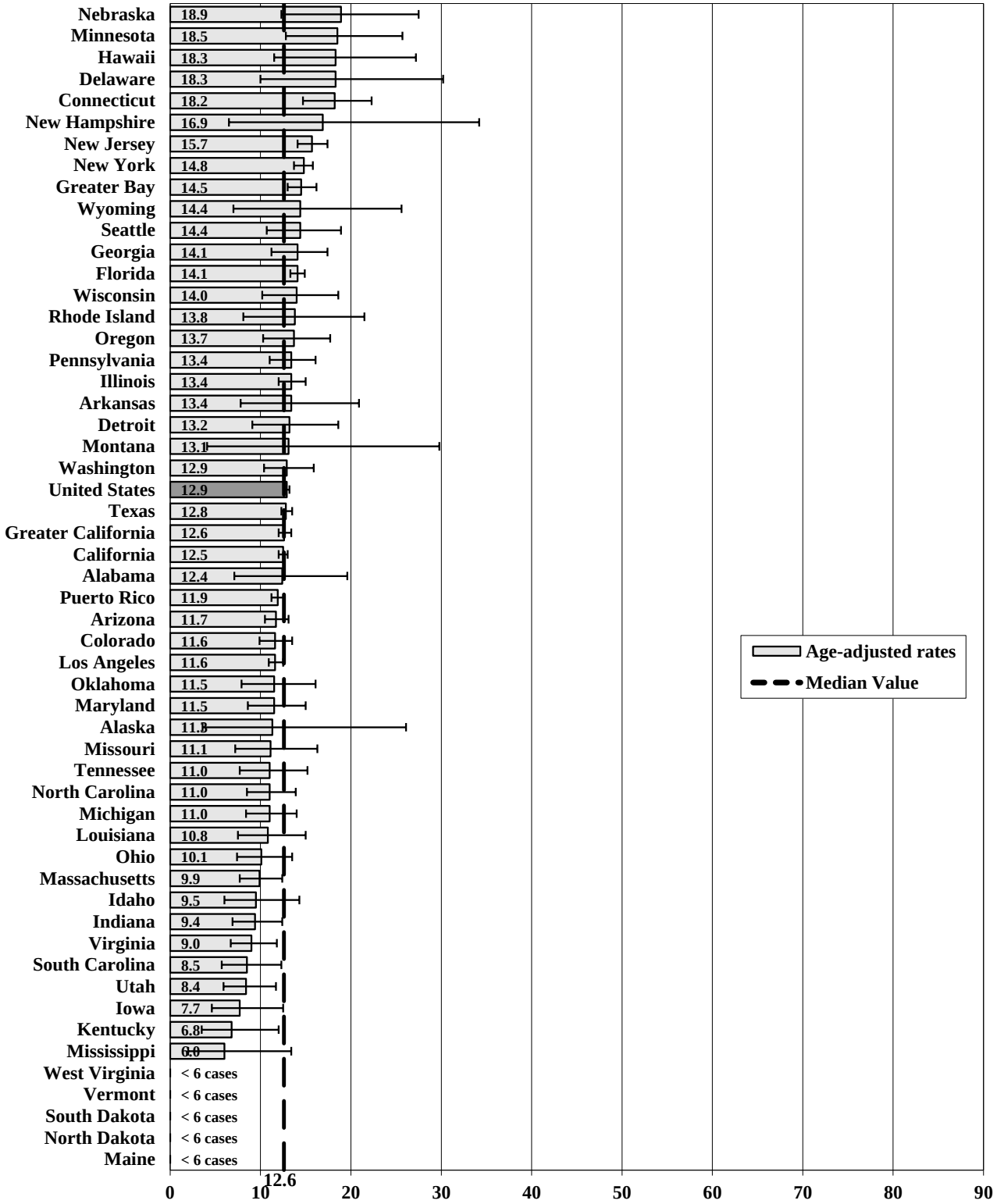
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Leukemia
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

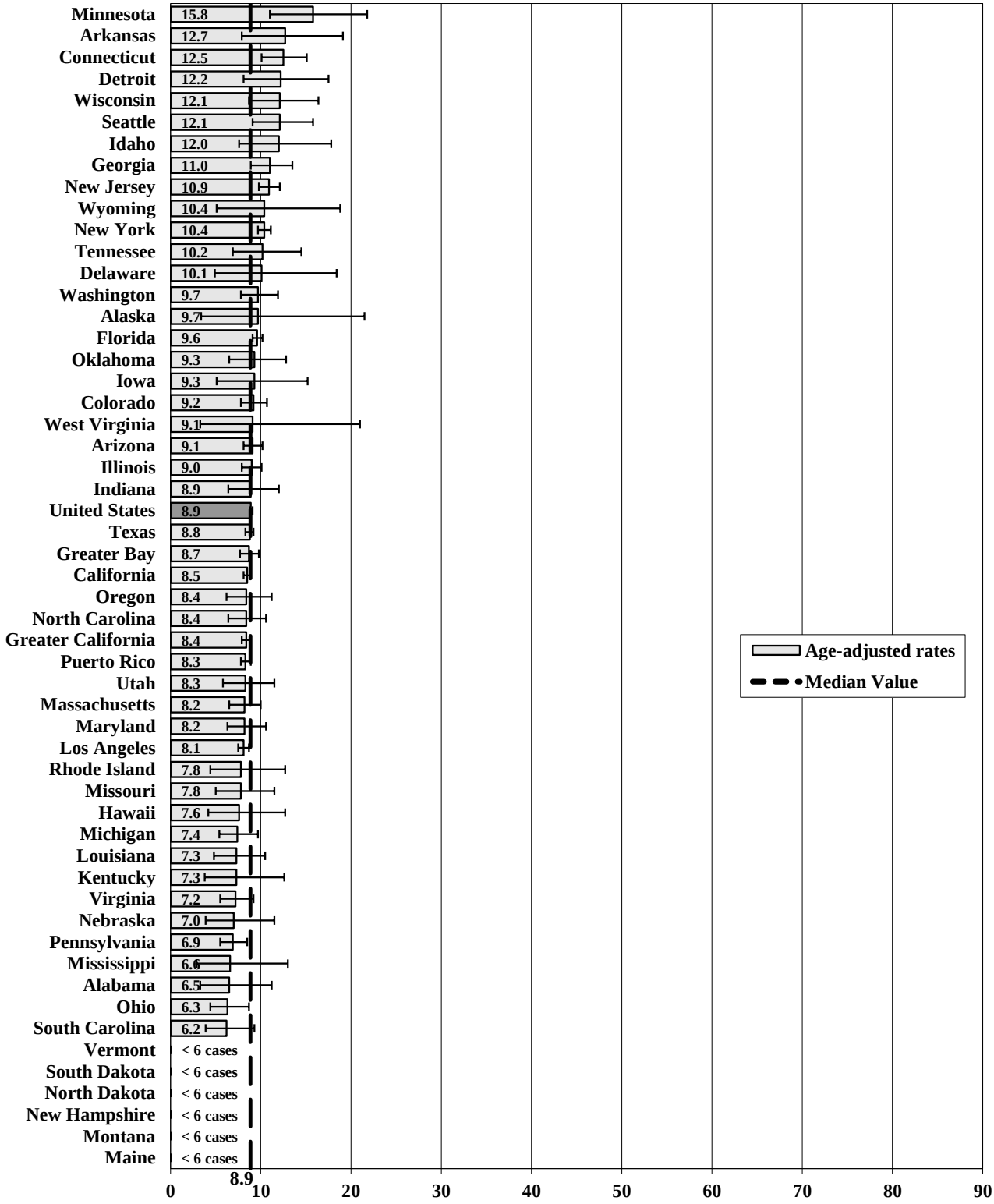
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

83 Leukemia, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Leukemia
The 11th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

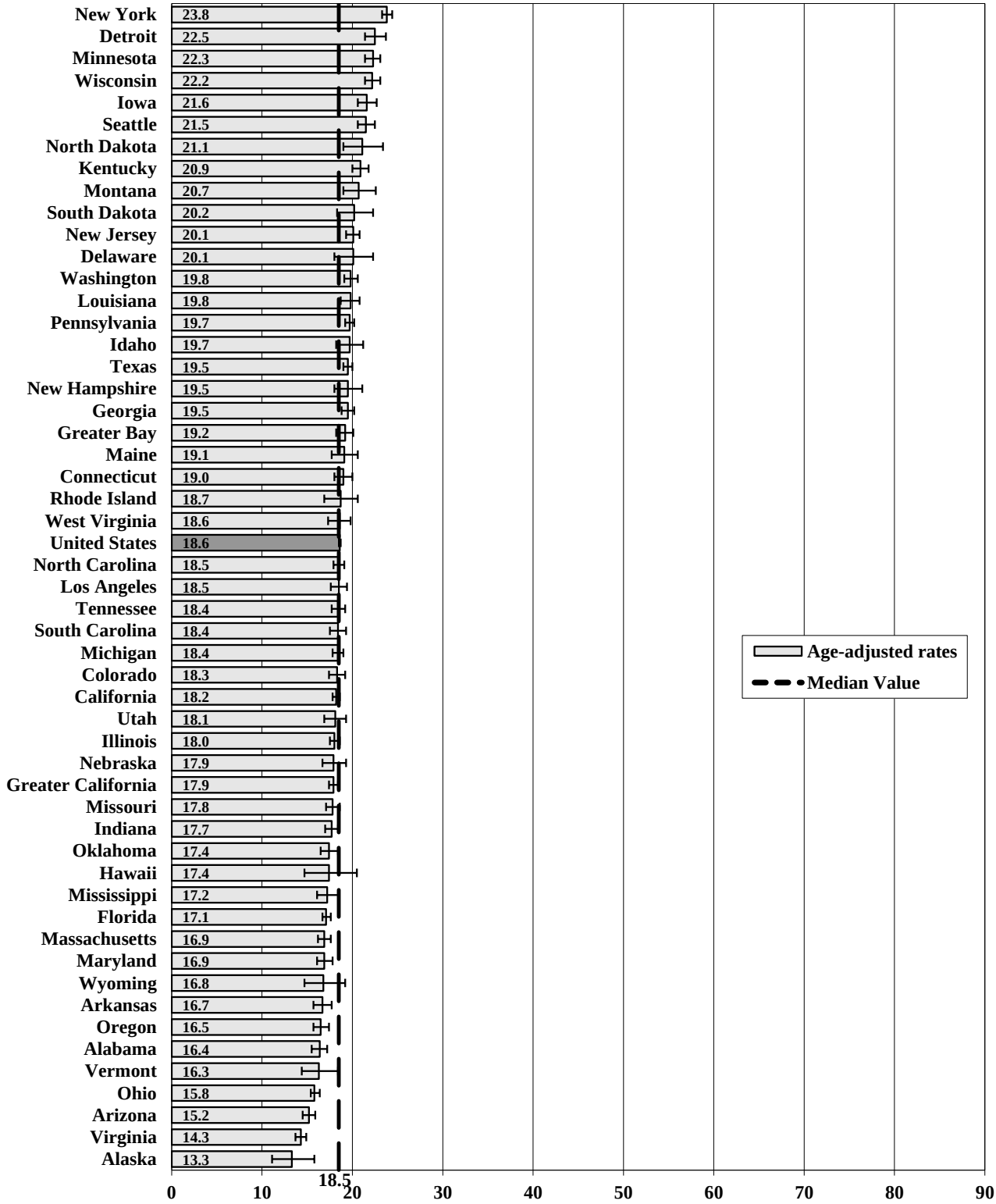
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Leukemia
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

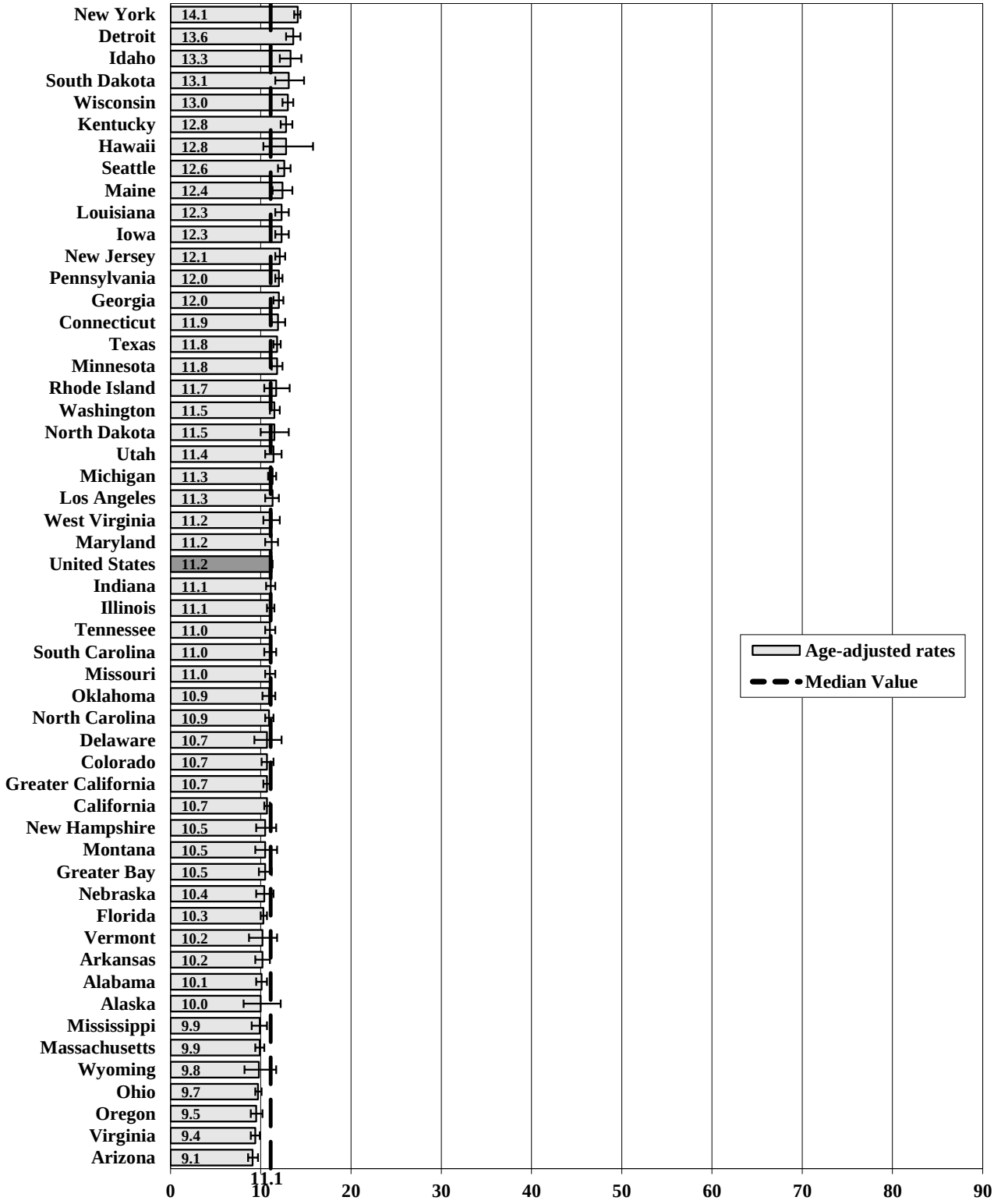
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

85 Leukemia, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Leukemia
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

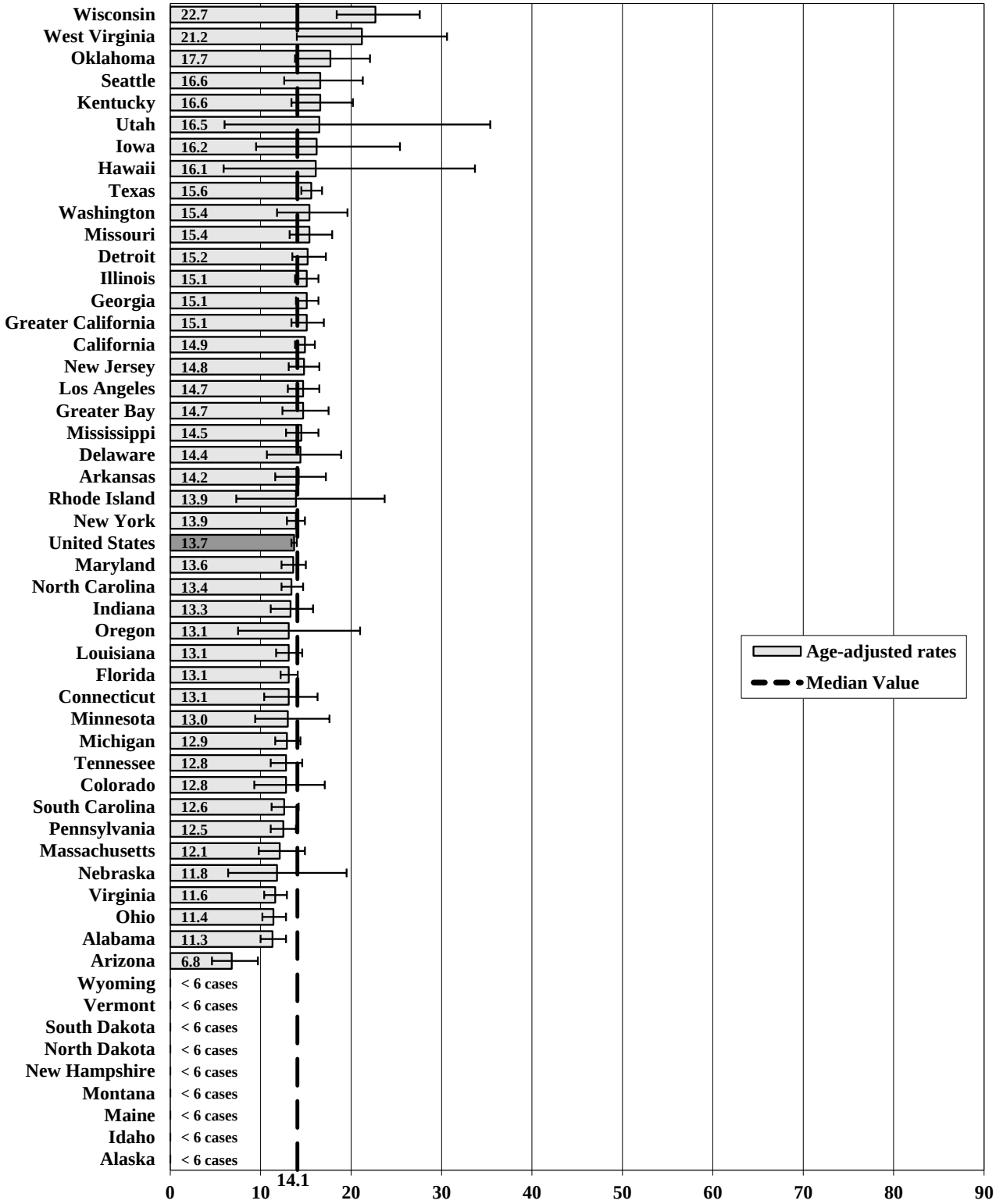
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Leukemia
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

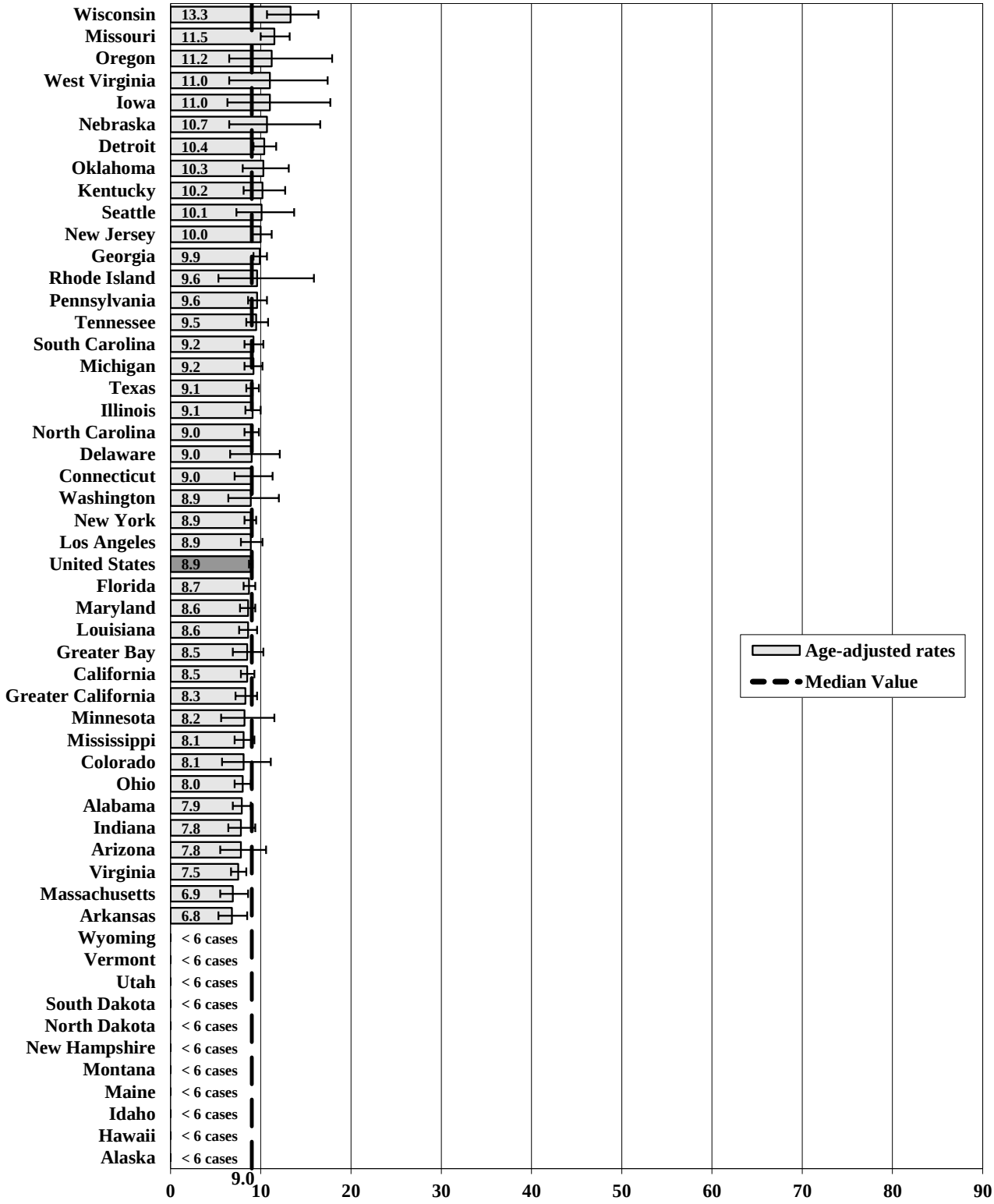
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

87 Leukemia, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Leukemia
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

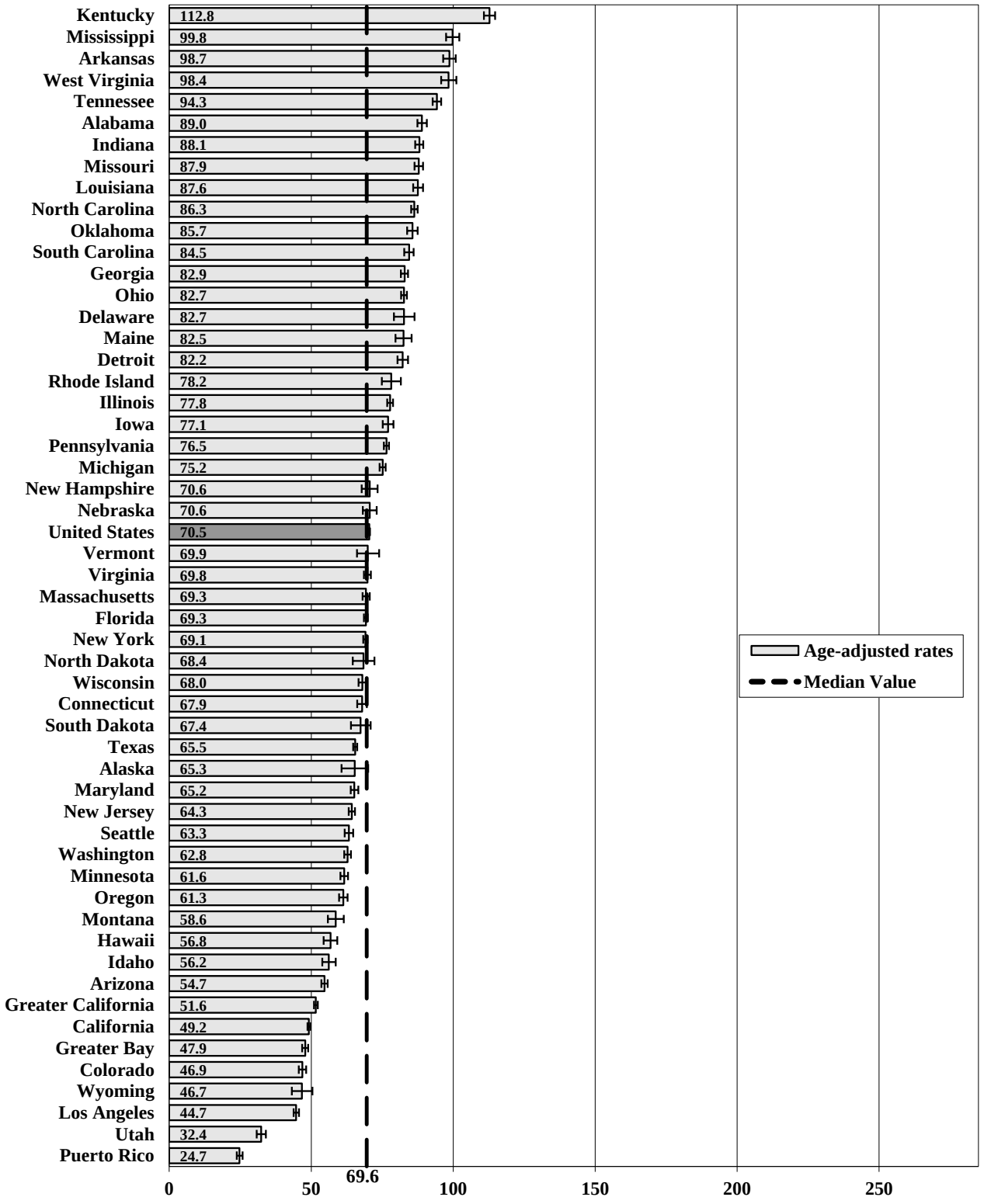
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

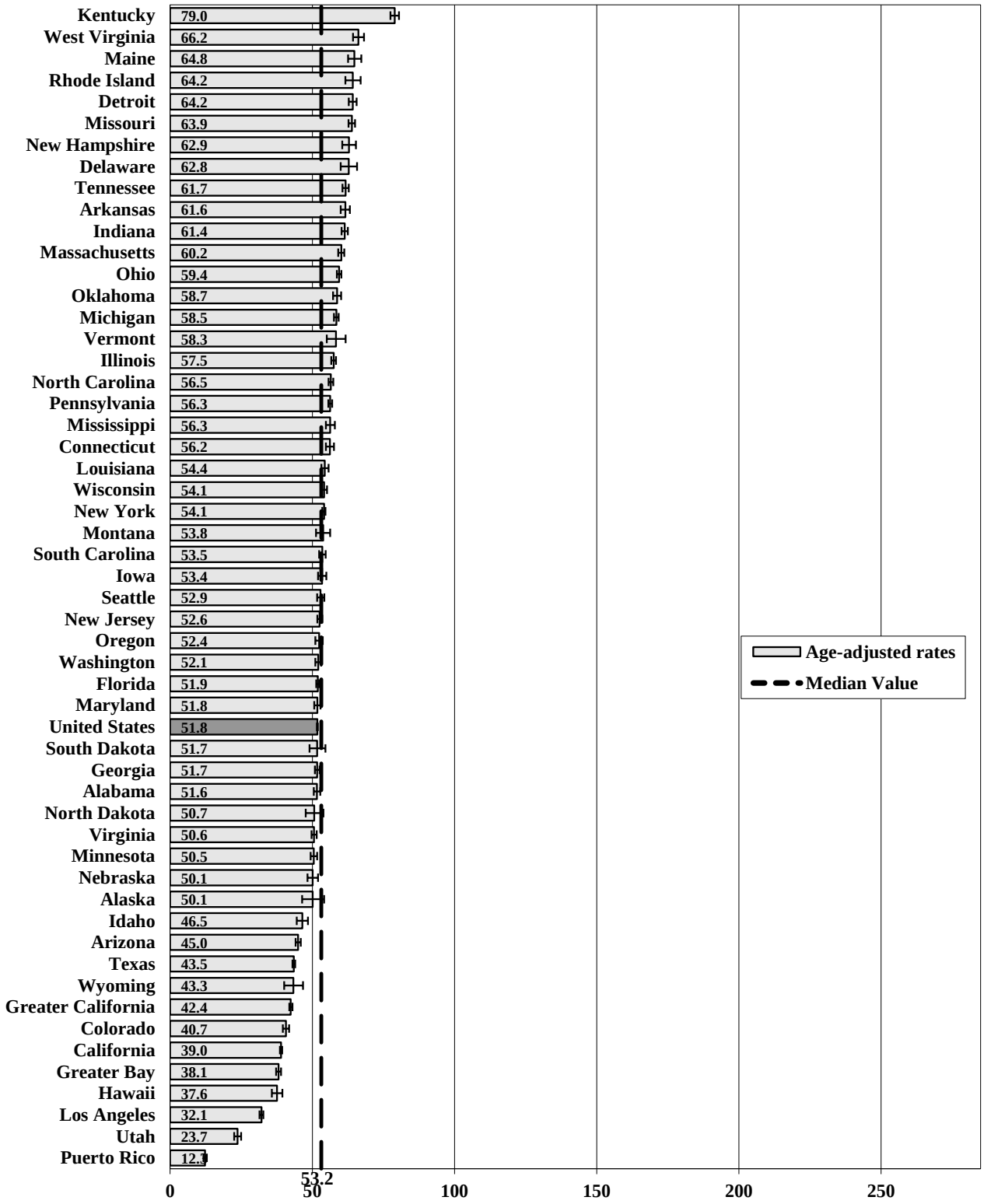
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

89 Lung and Bronchus, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



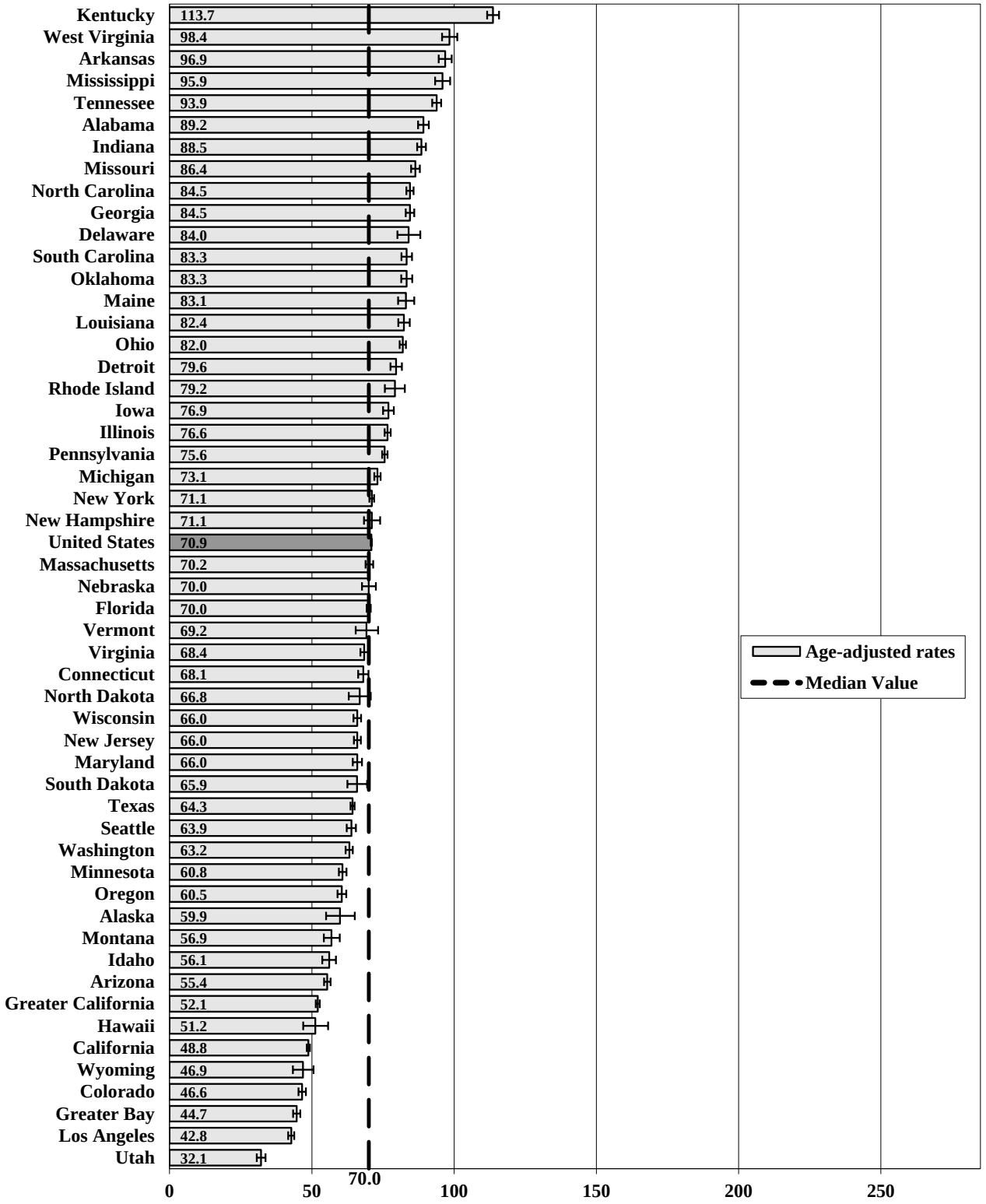
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

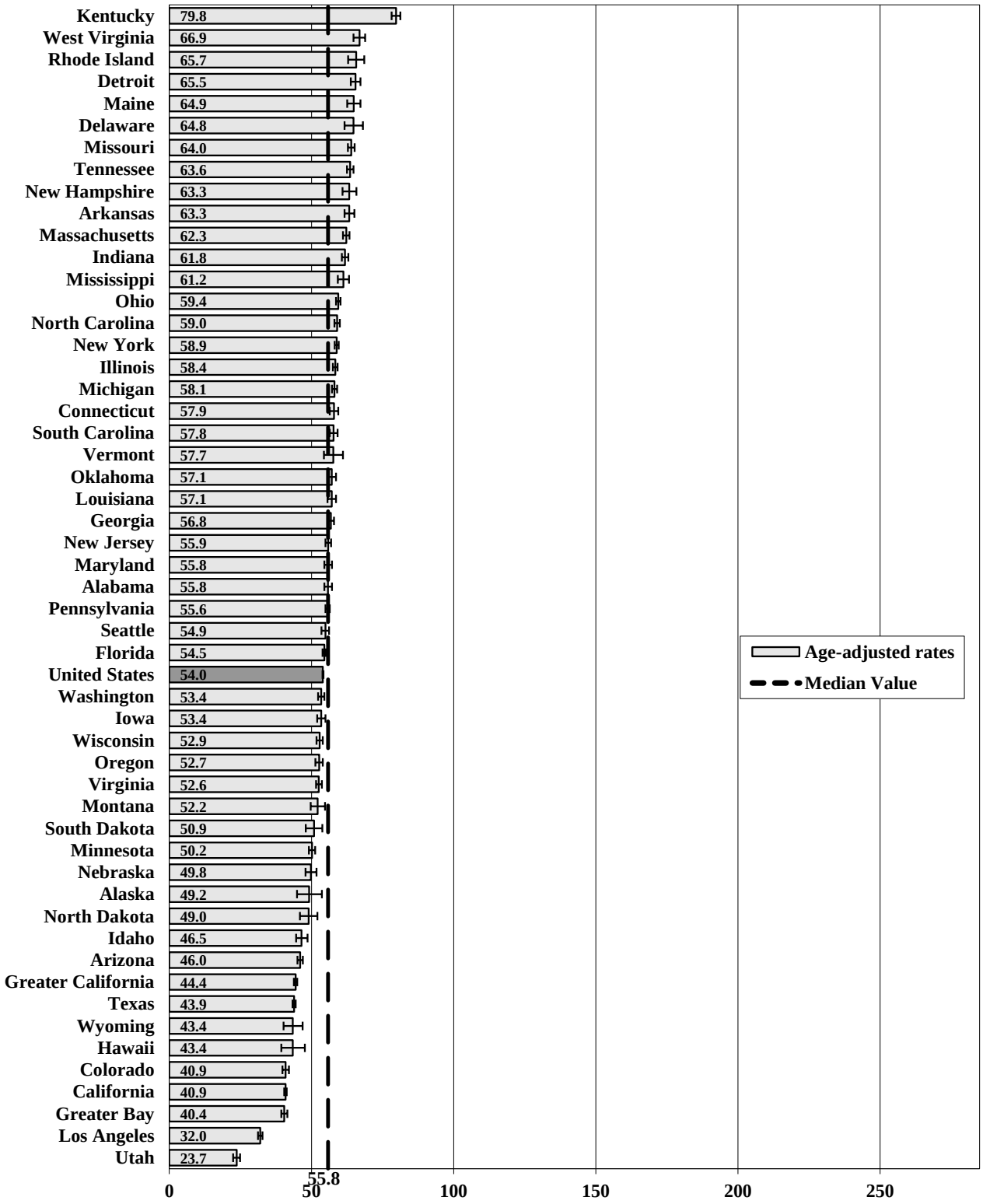
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

91 Lung and Bronchus, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among White Females



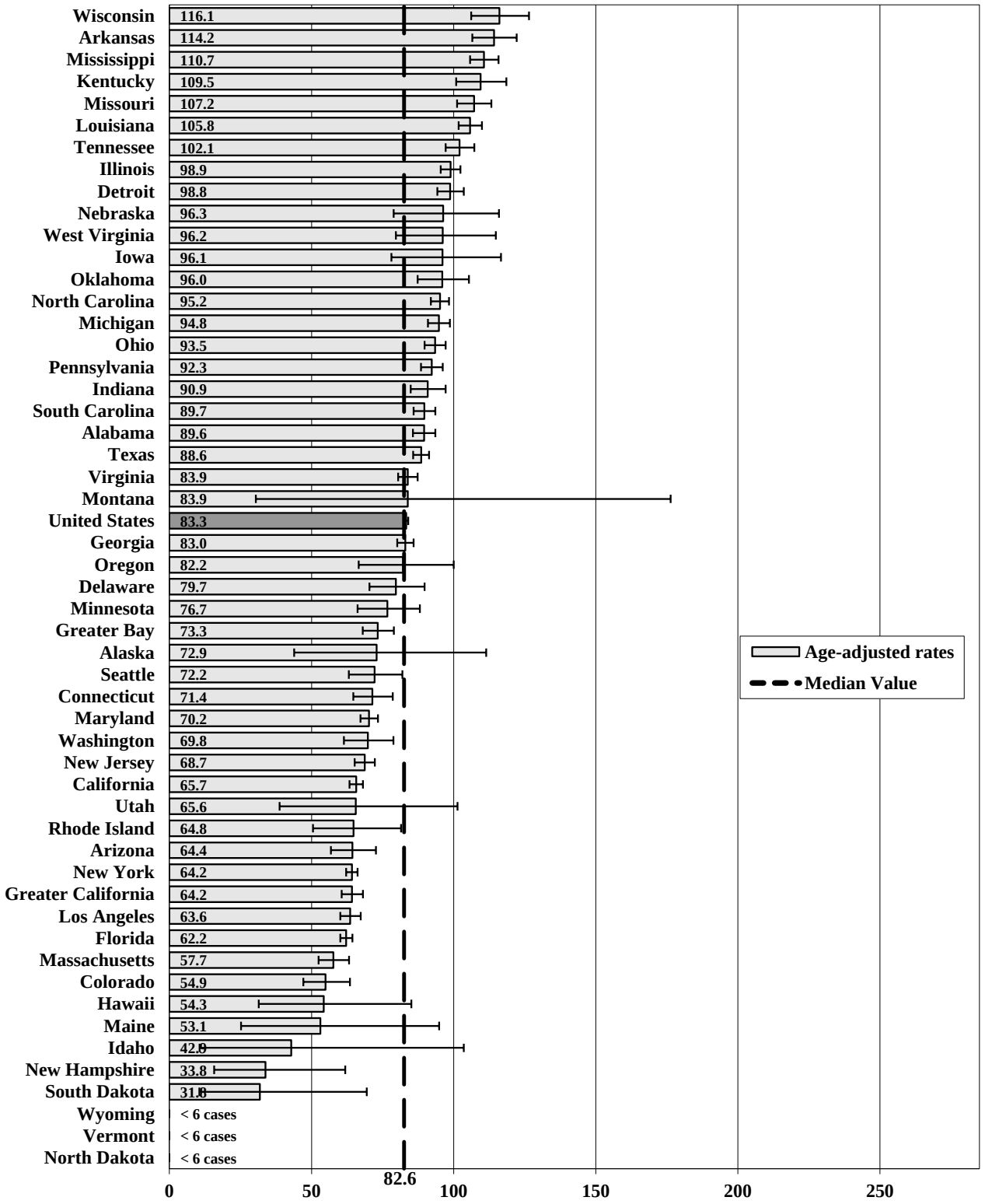
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

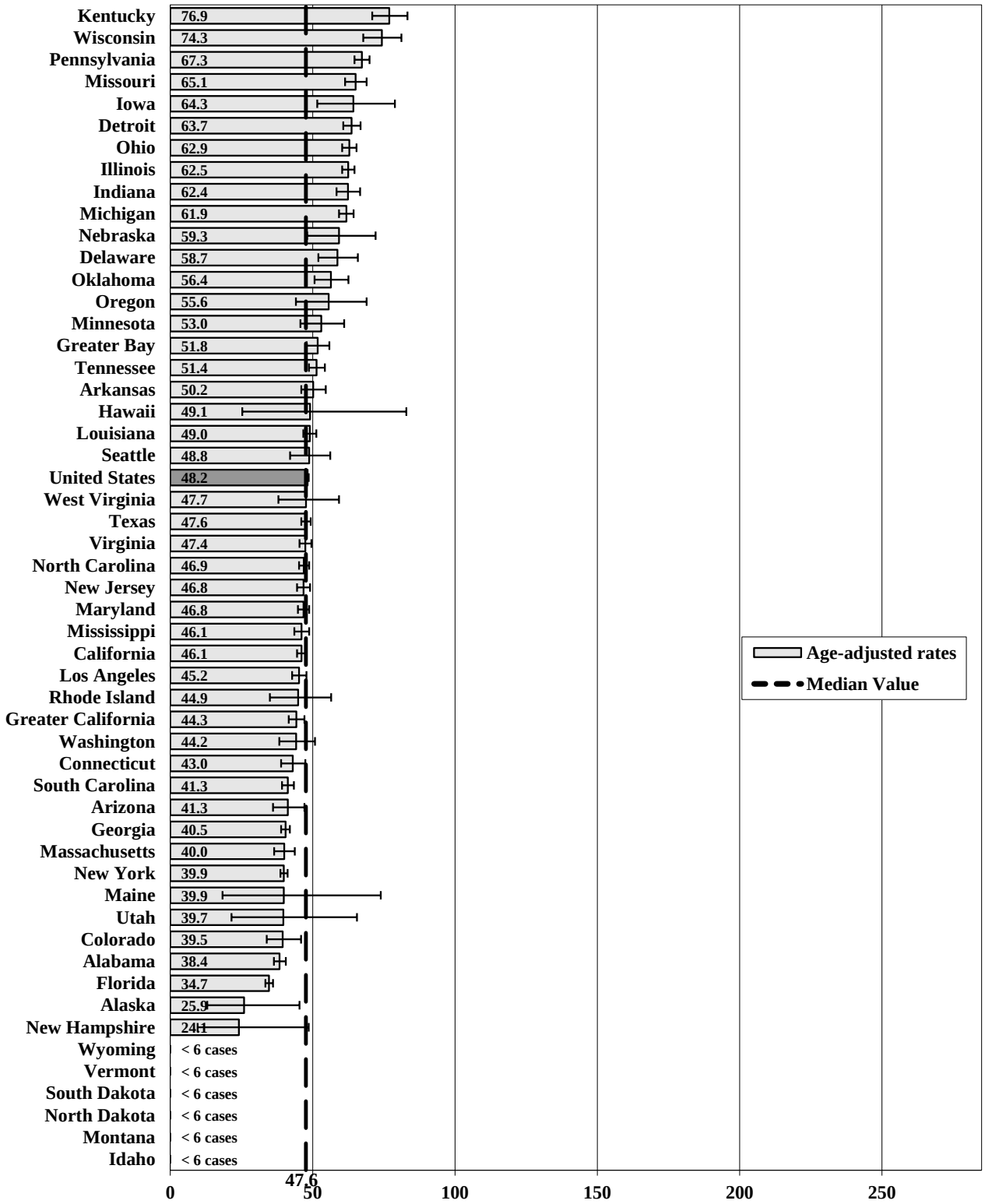
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

93 Lung and Bronchus, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



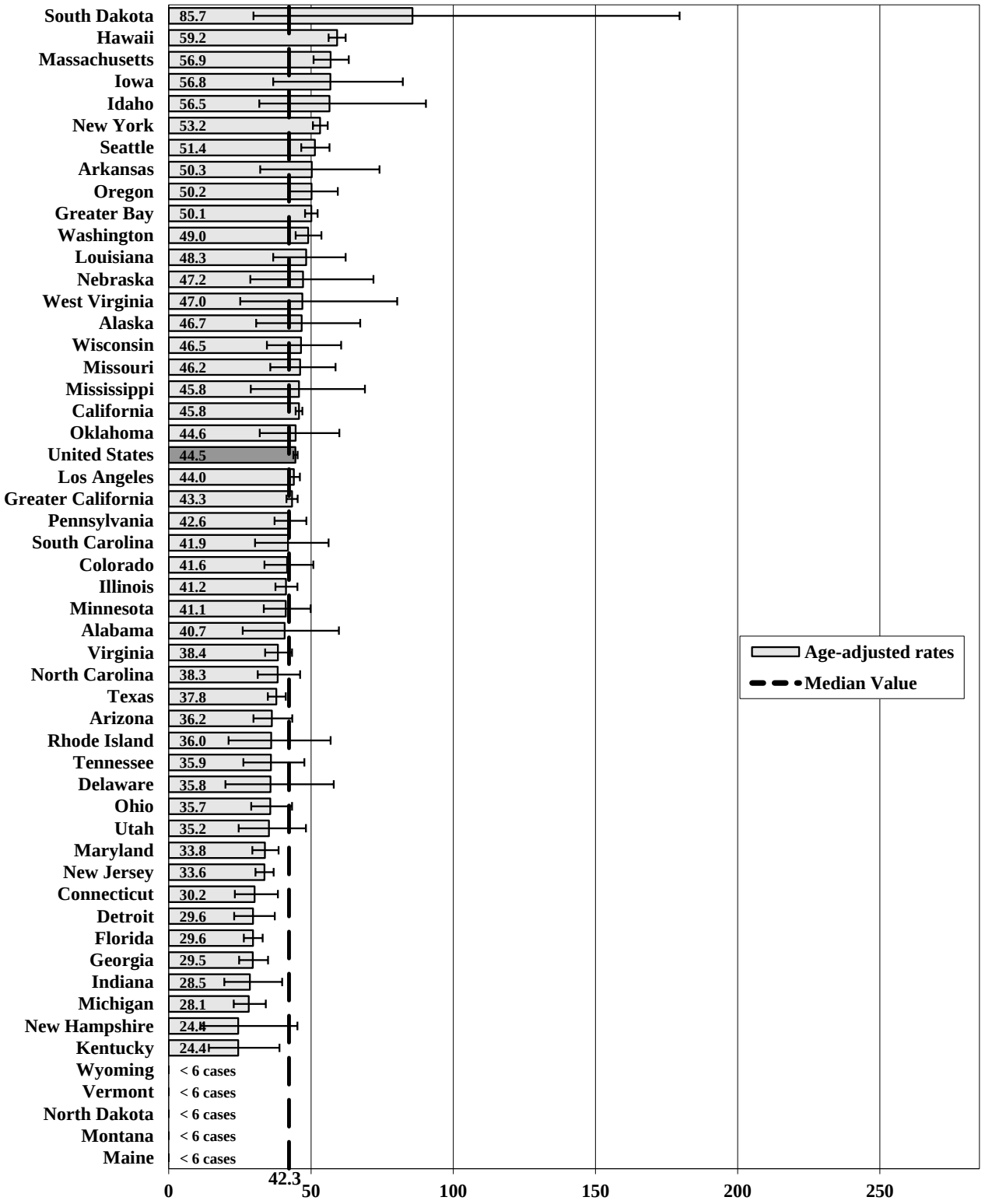
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

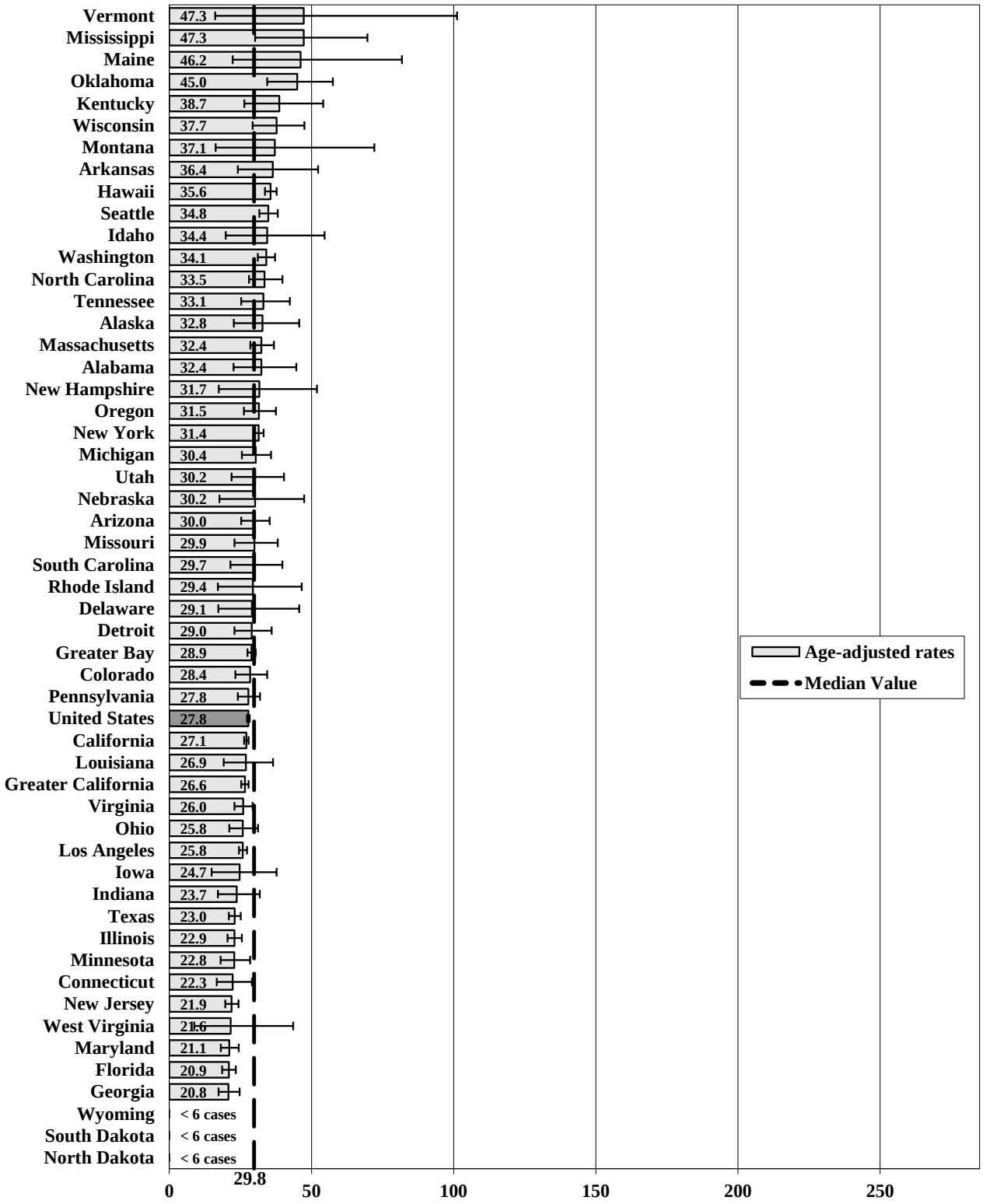
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

95 Lung and Bronchus, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



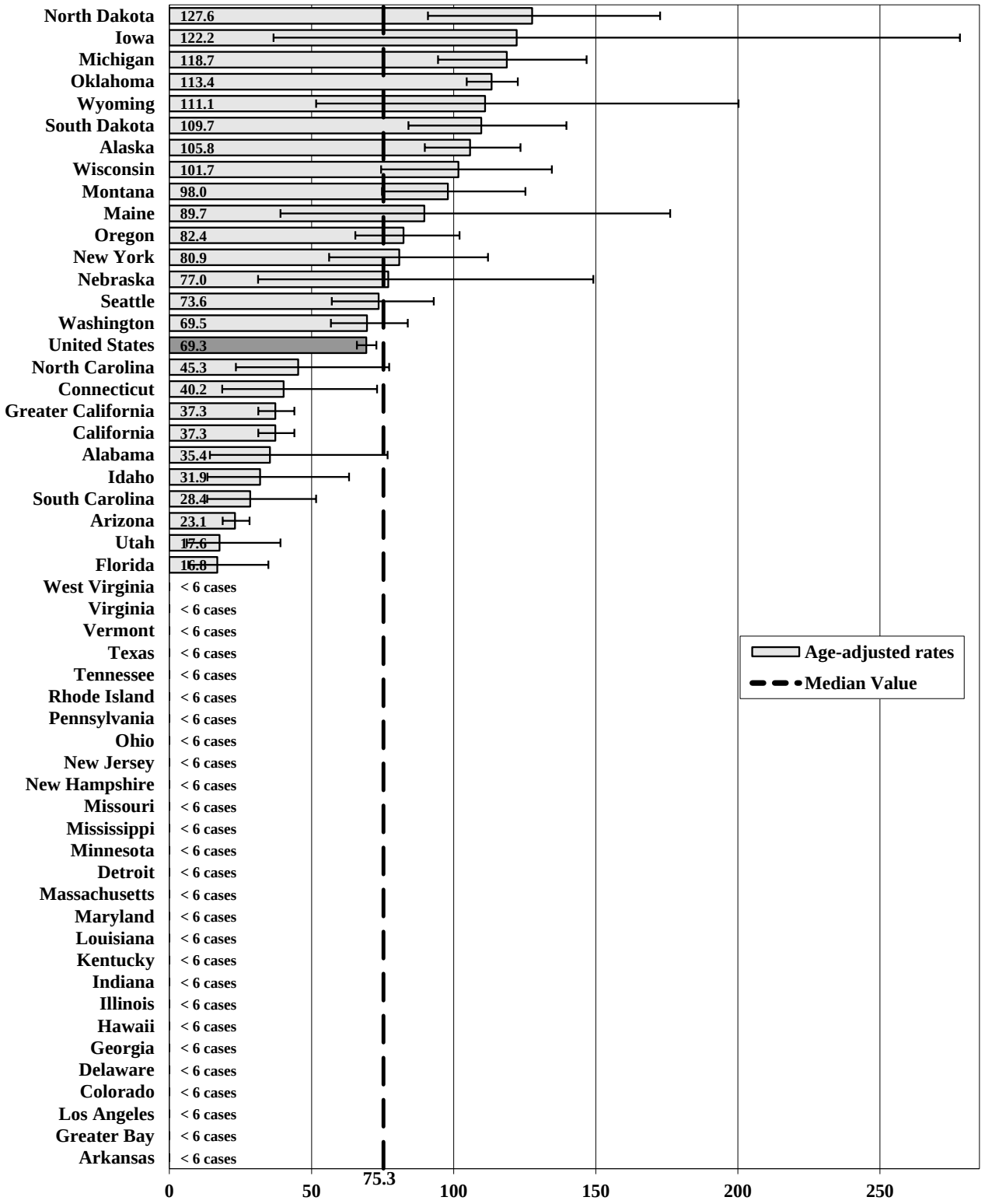
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



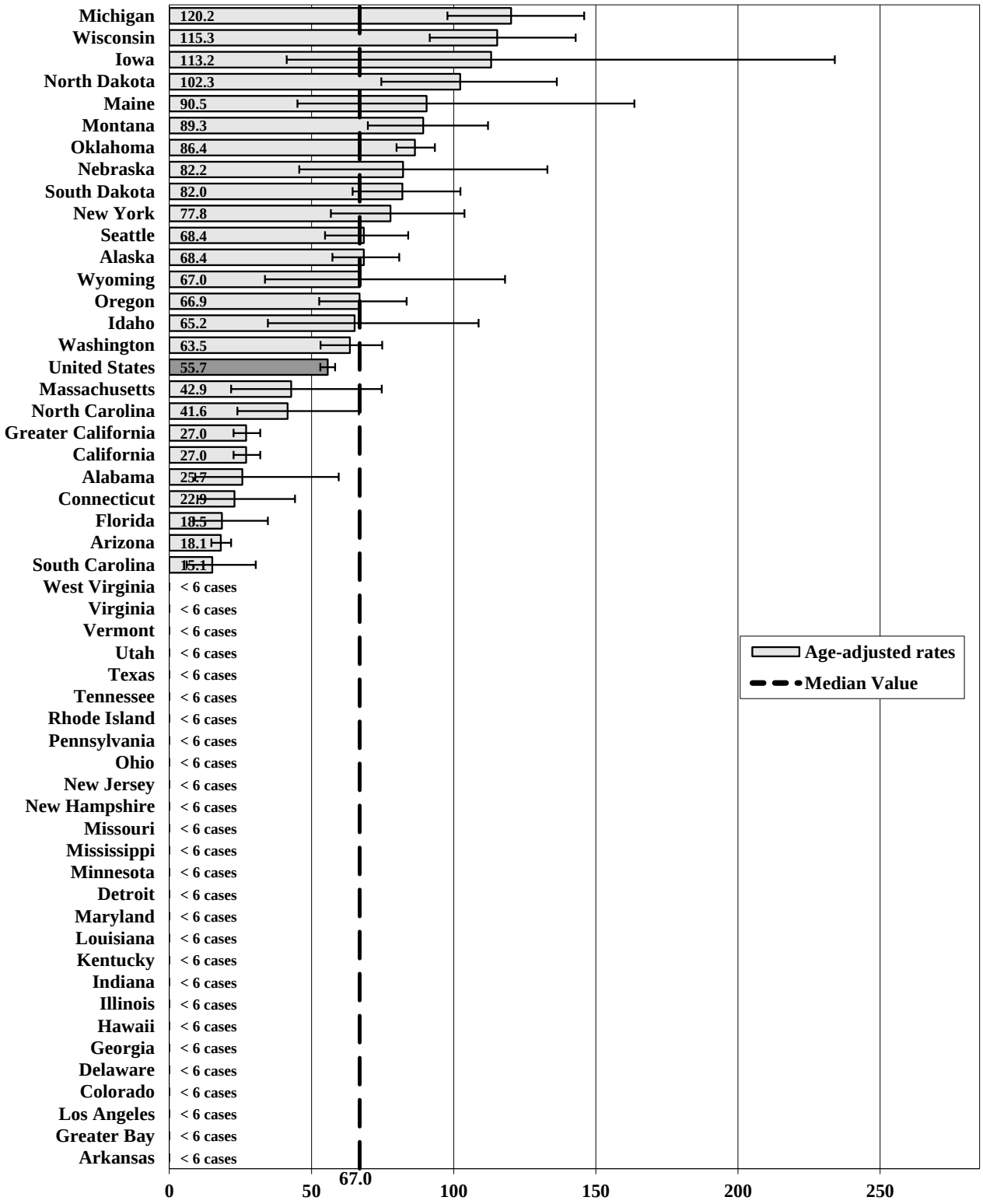
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

97 Lung and Bronchus, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



1 Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

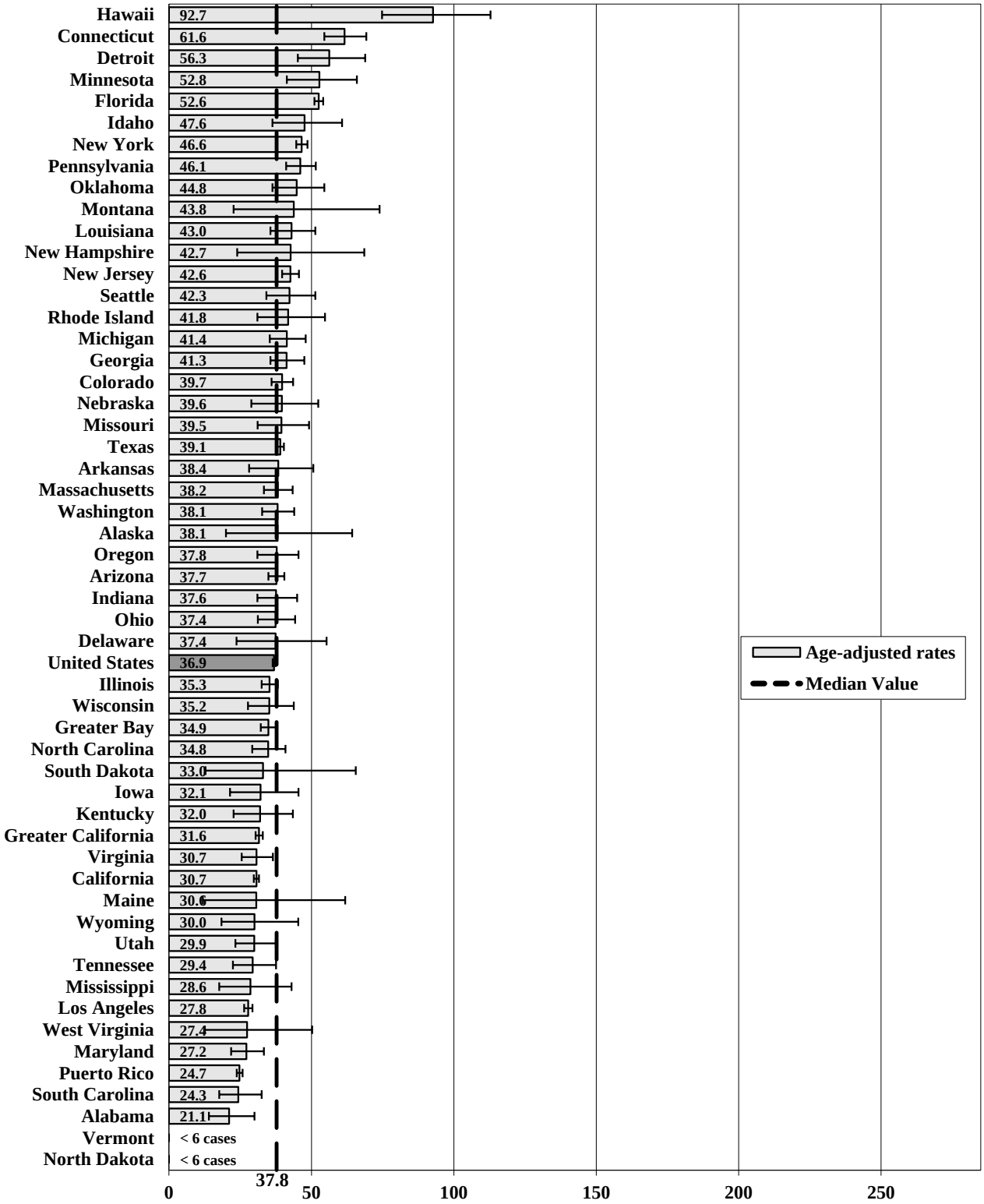
2. See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

3. See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

4. CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

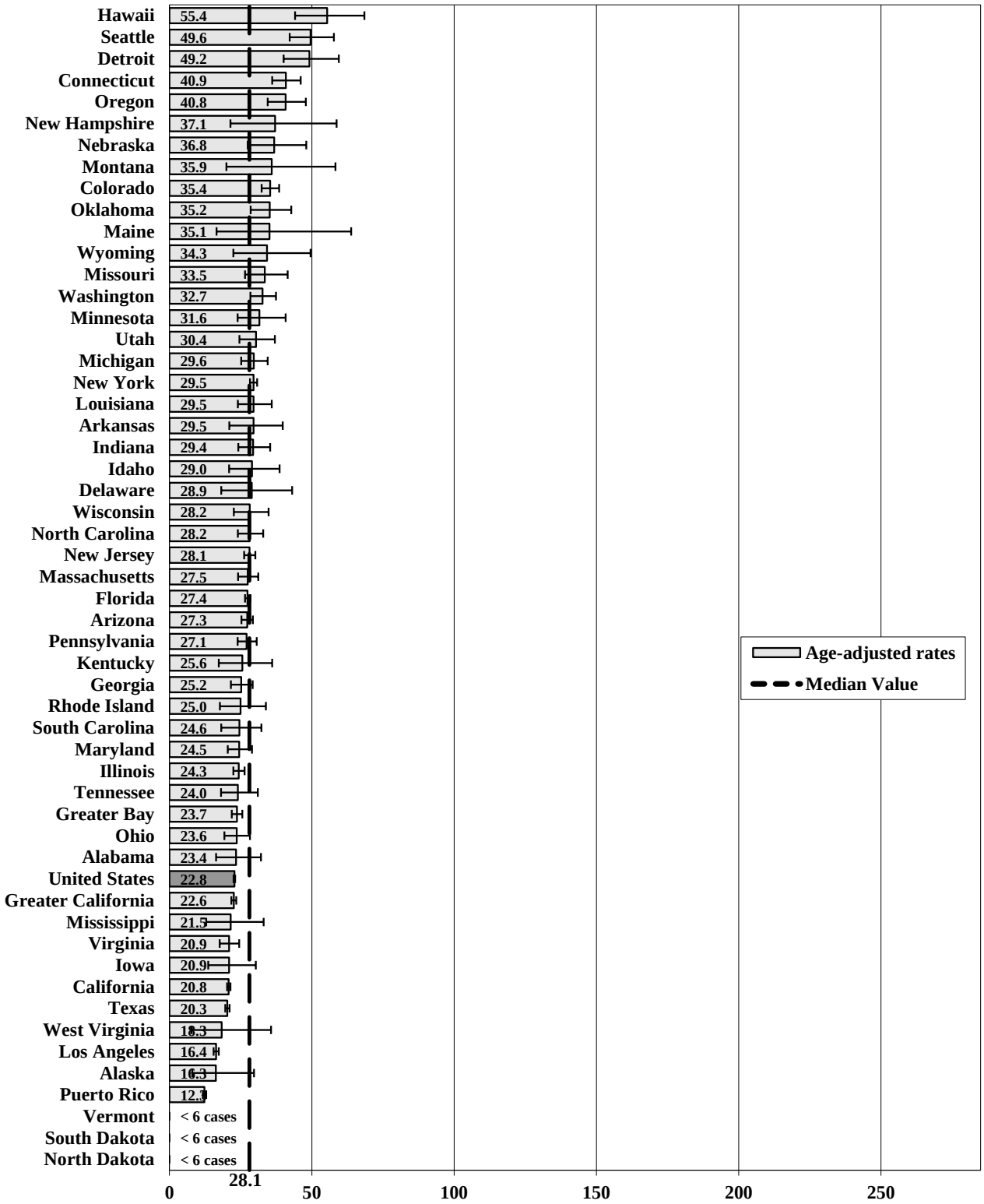
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

99 Lung and Bronchus, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

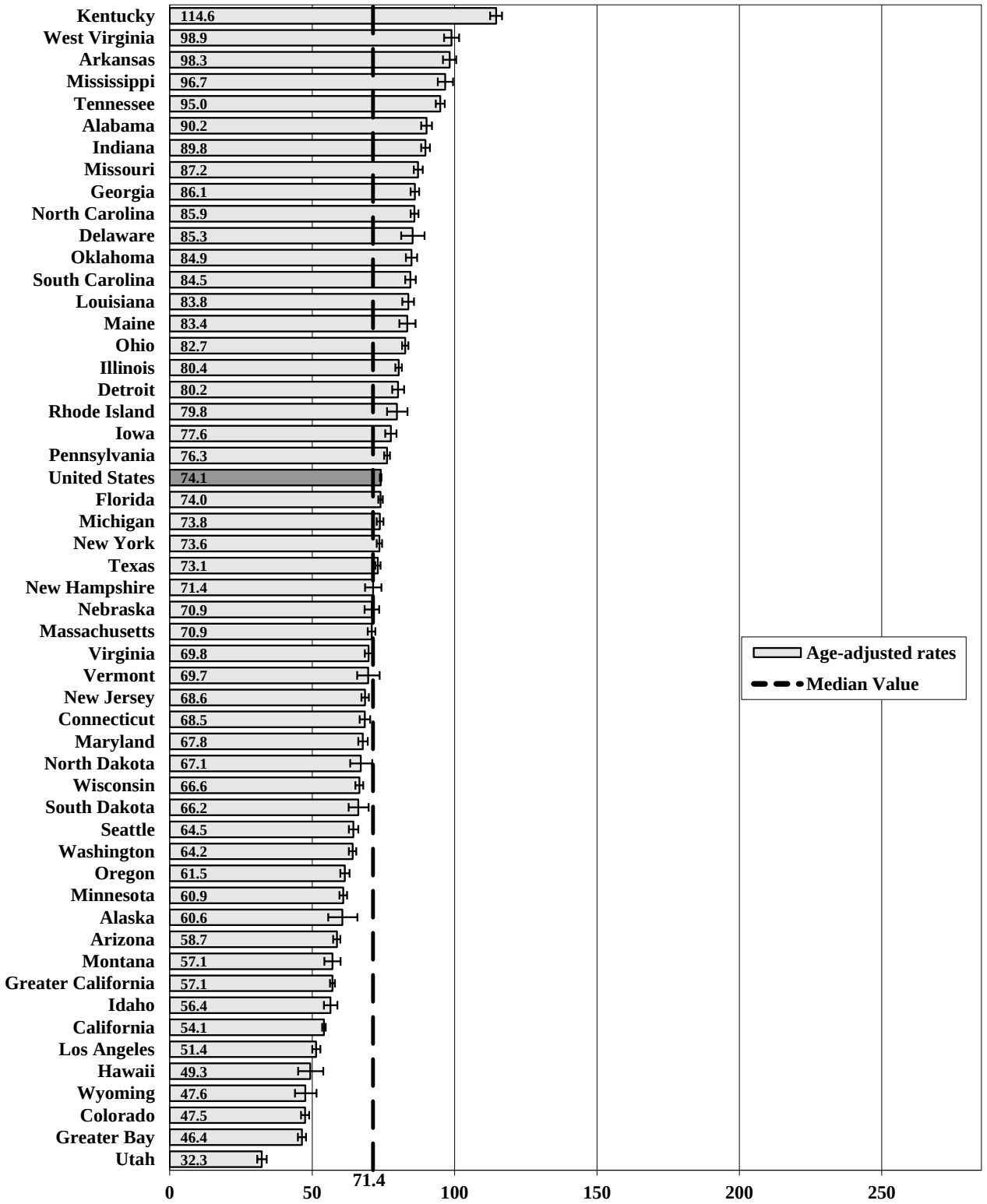
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

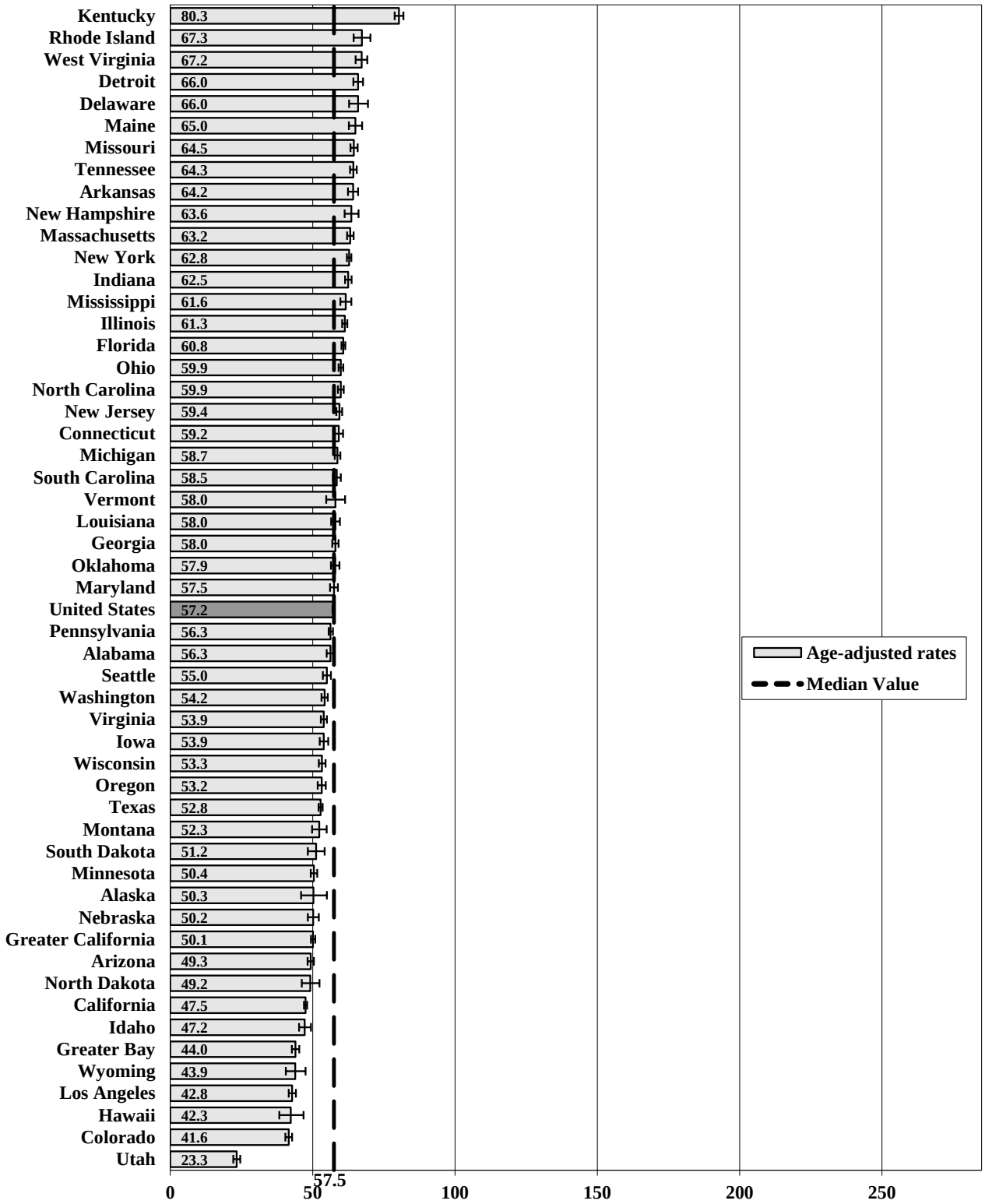
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

101 Lung and Bronchus, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

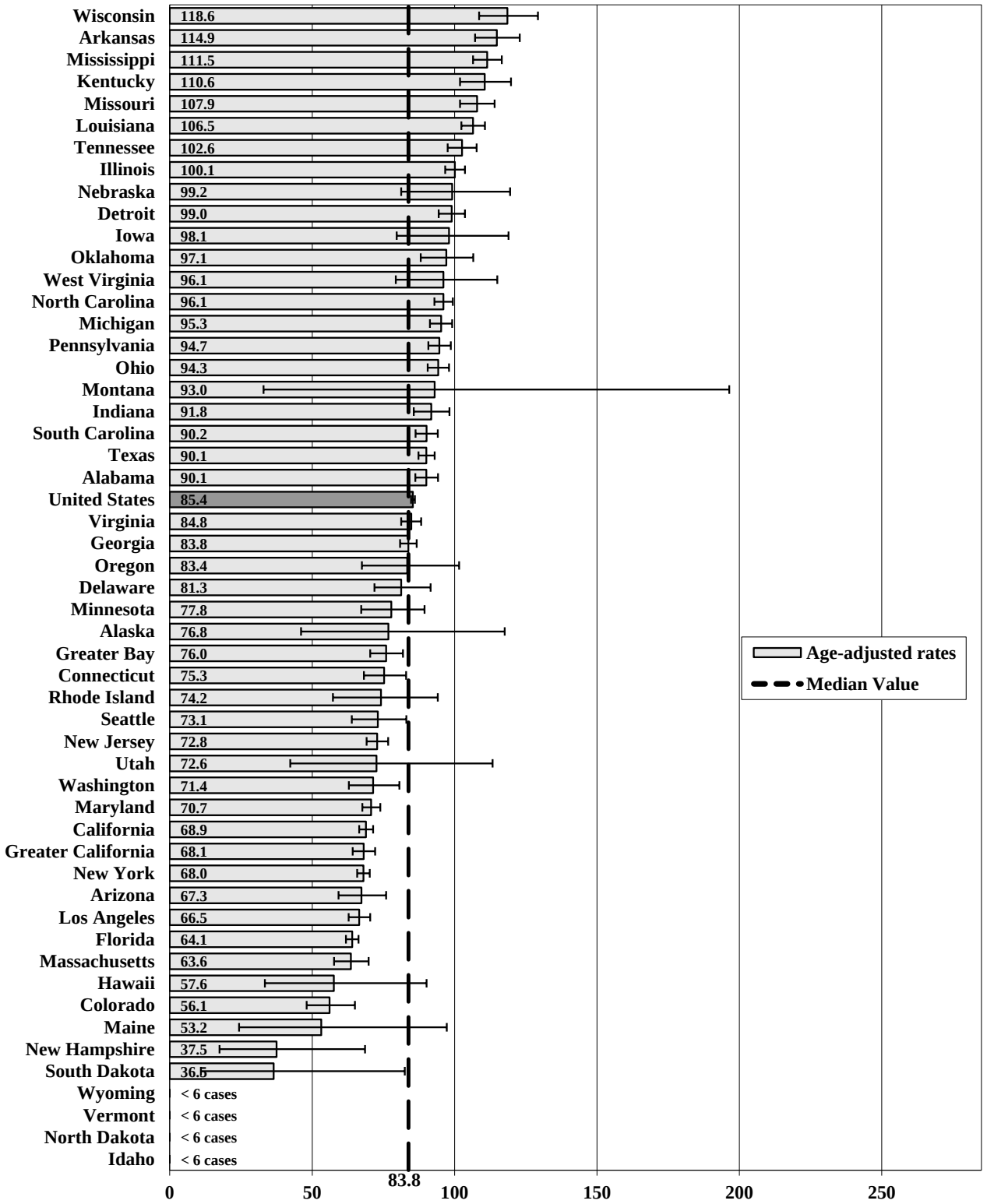
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

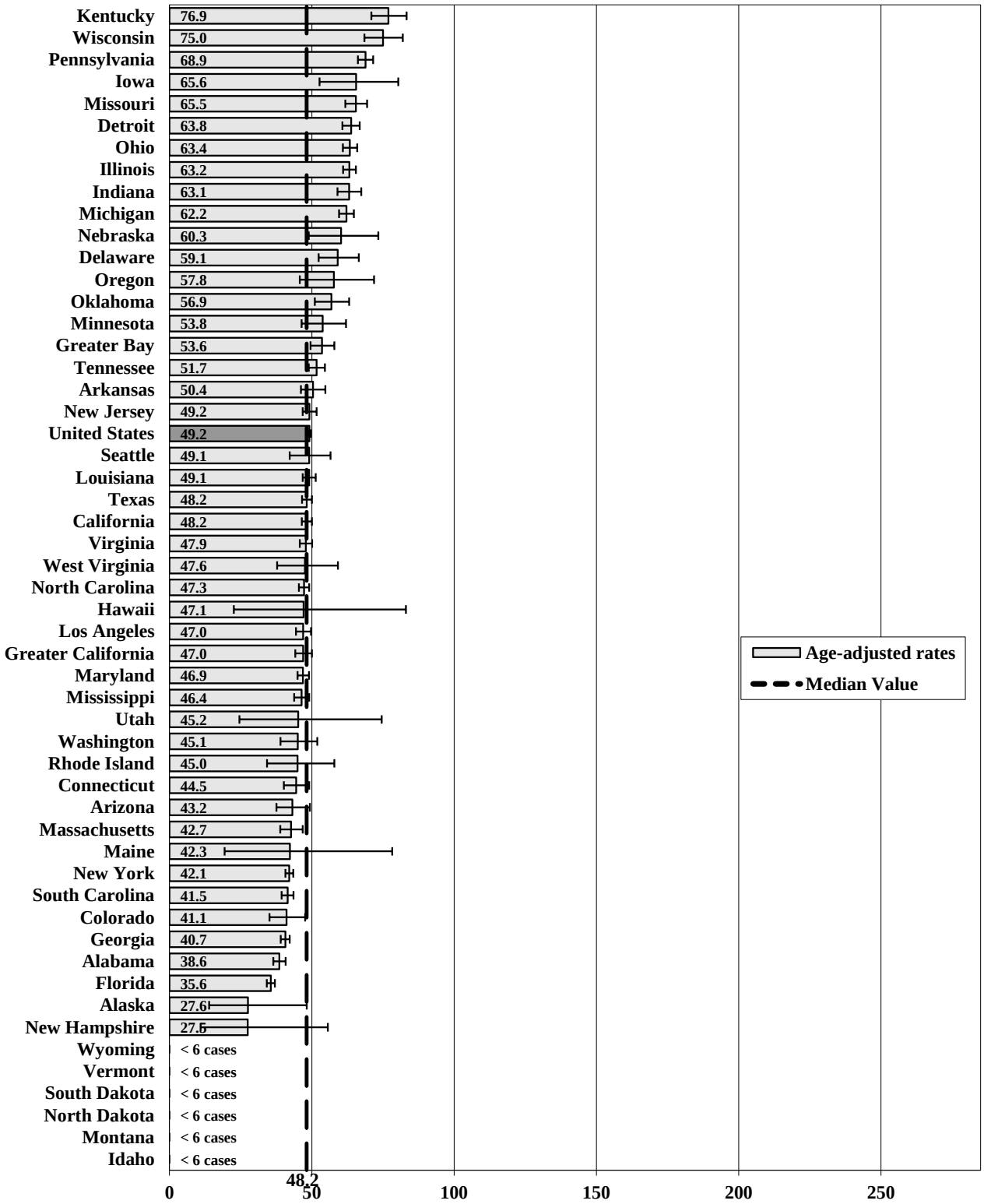
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

103 Lung and Bronchus, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Lung and Bronchus
The 2nd Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

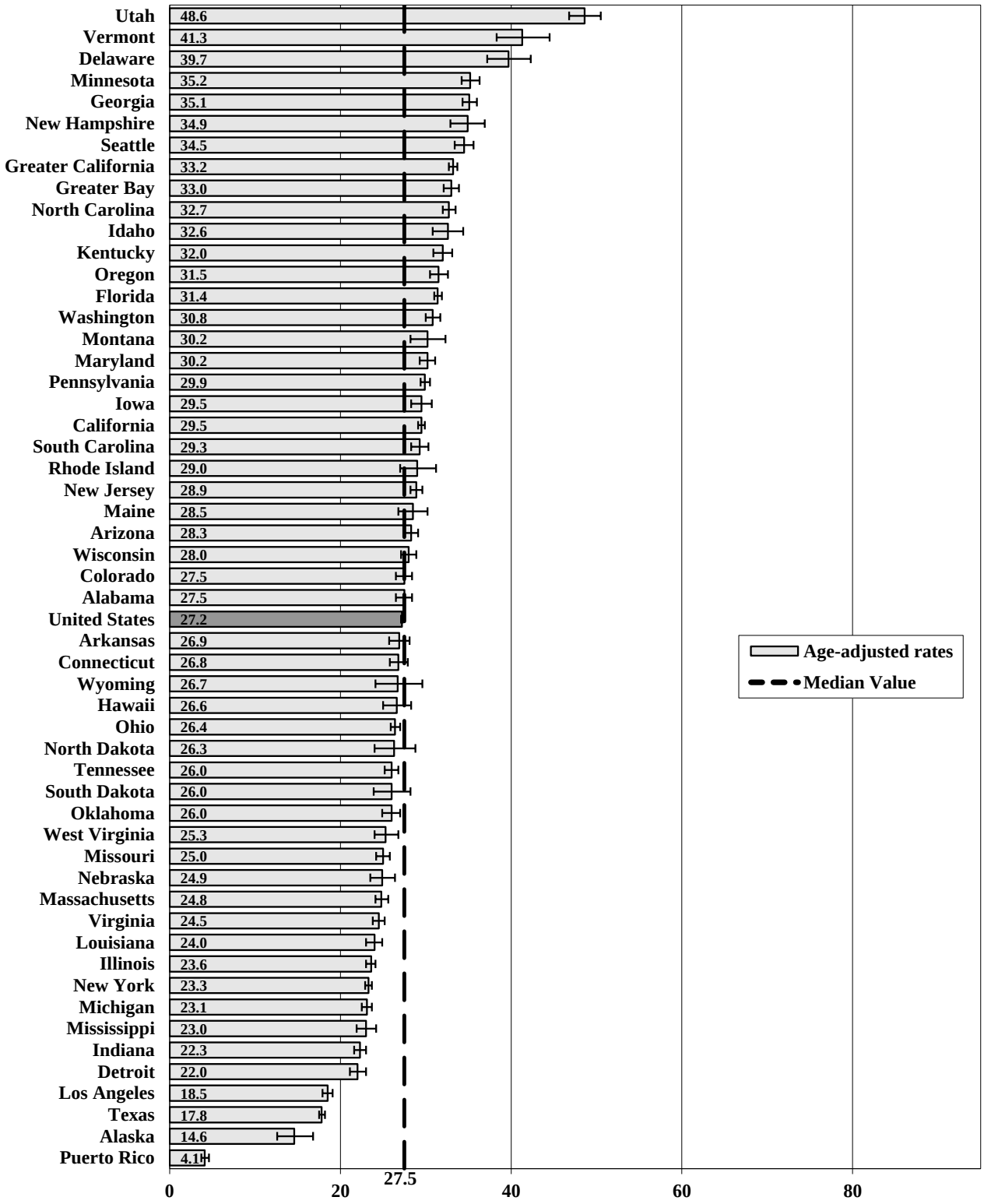
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

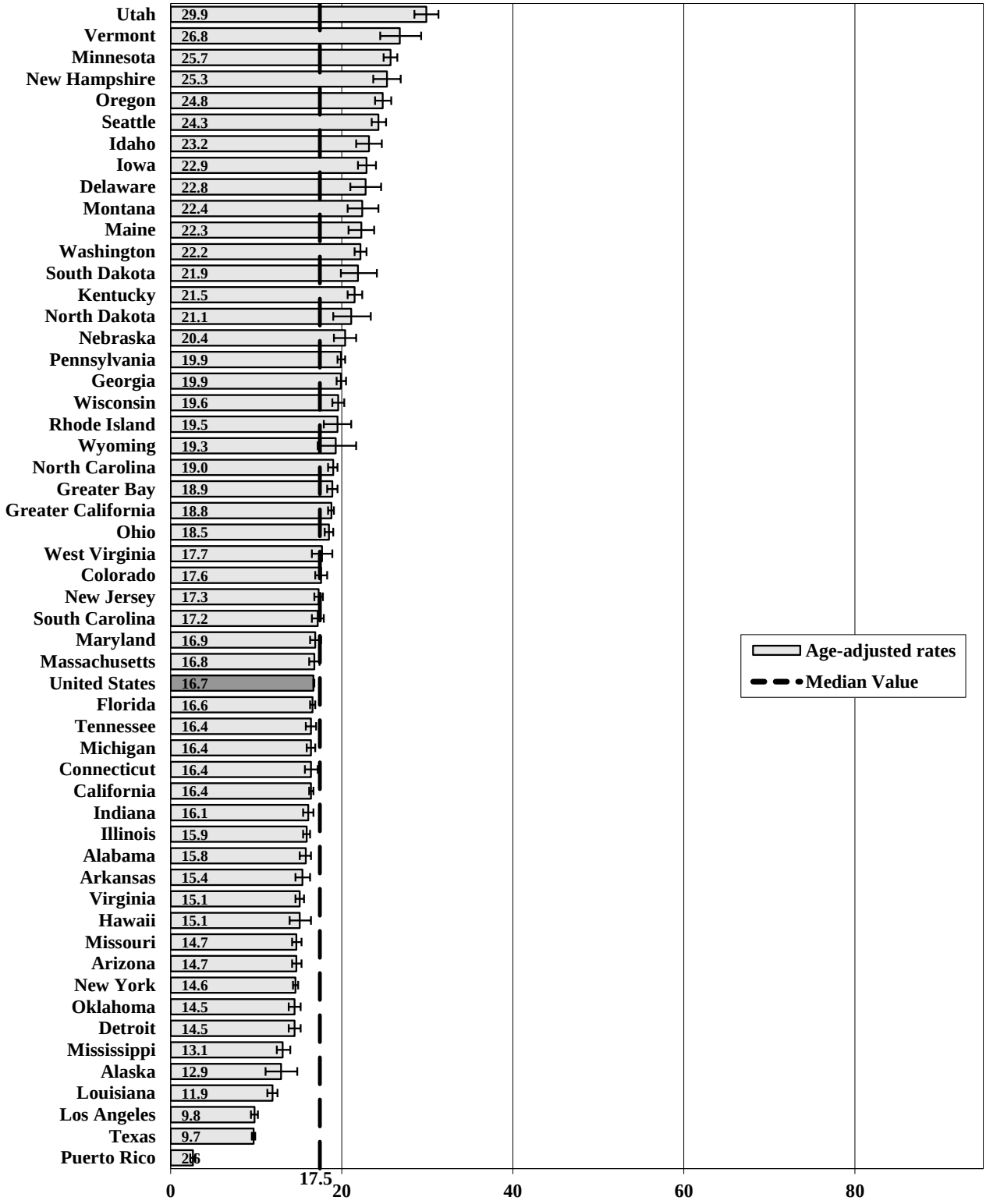
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

105 Melanoma of the Skin, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



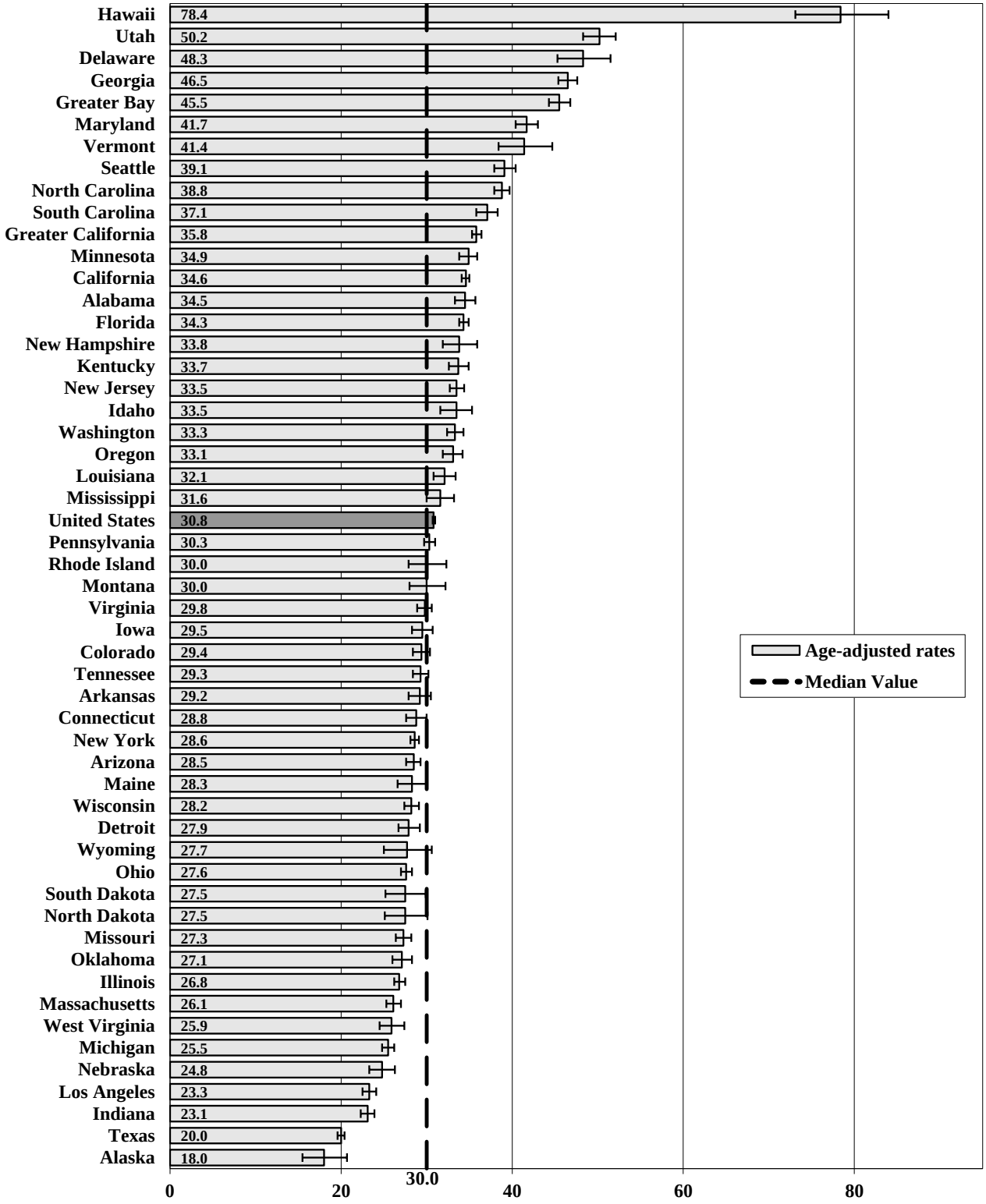
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

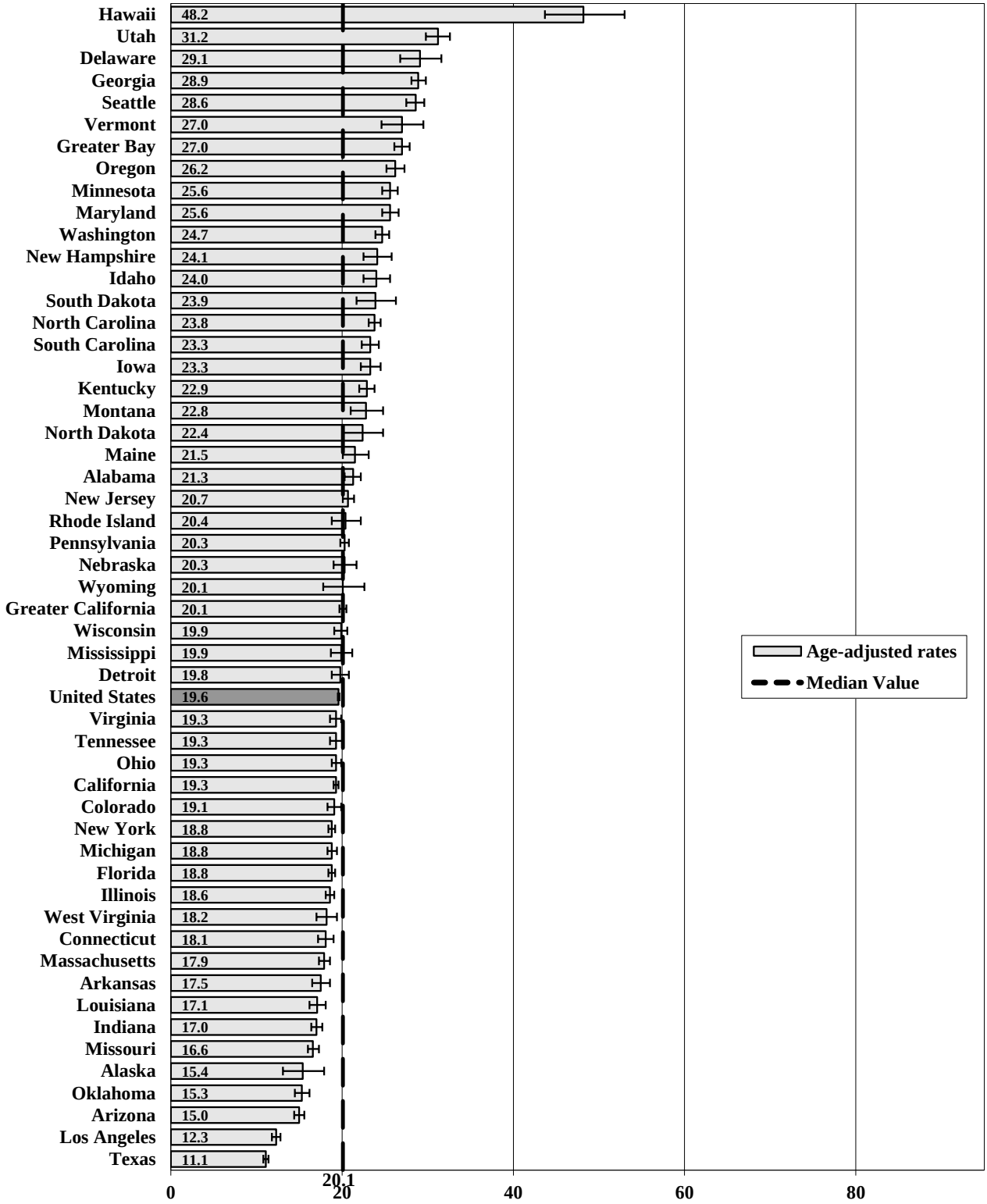
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

107 Melanoma of the Skin, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



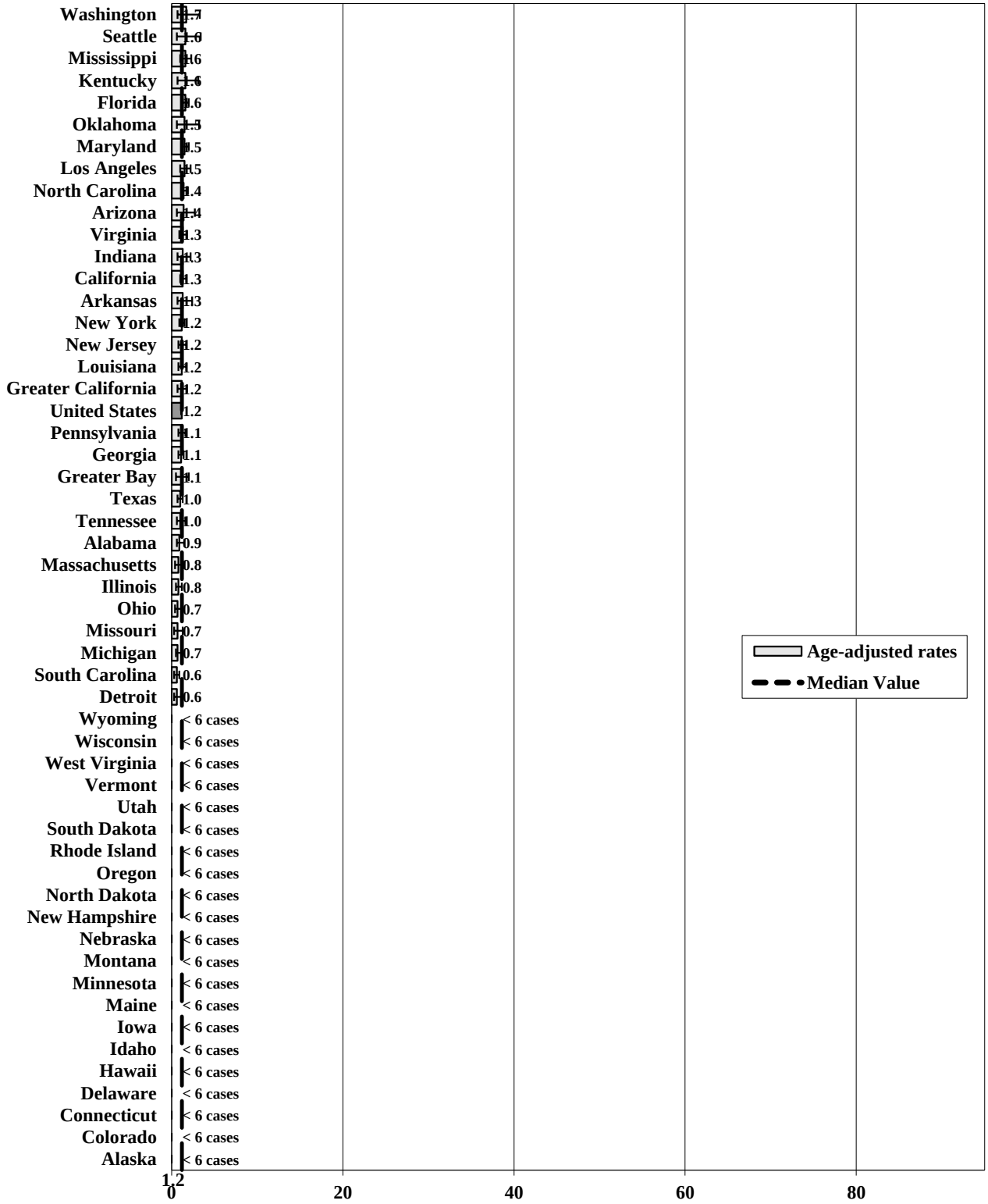
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 25th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

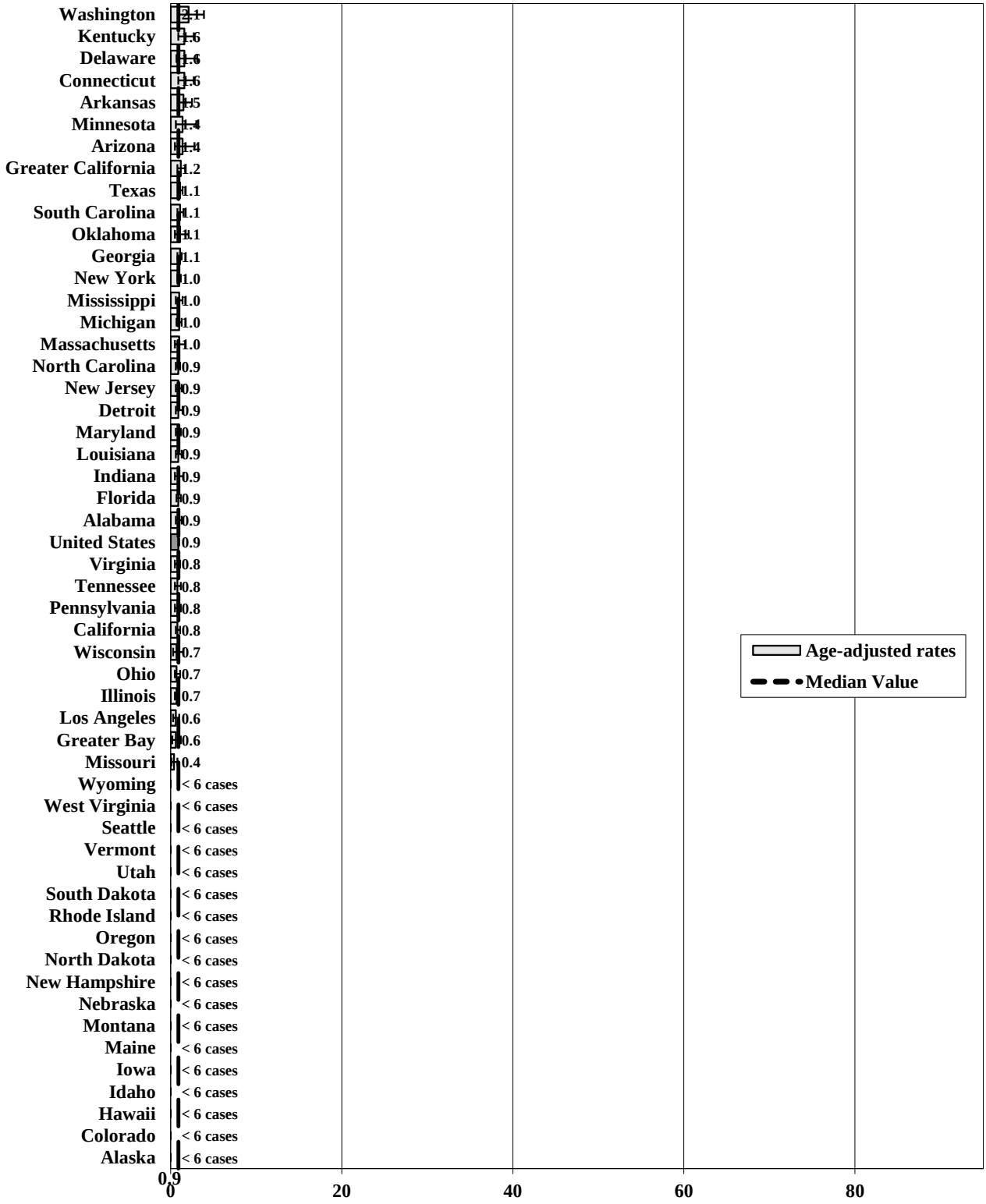
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

109 Melanoma of the Skin, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 28th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



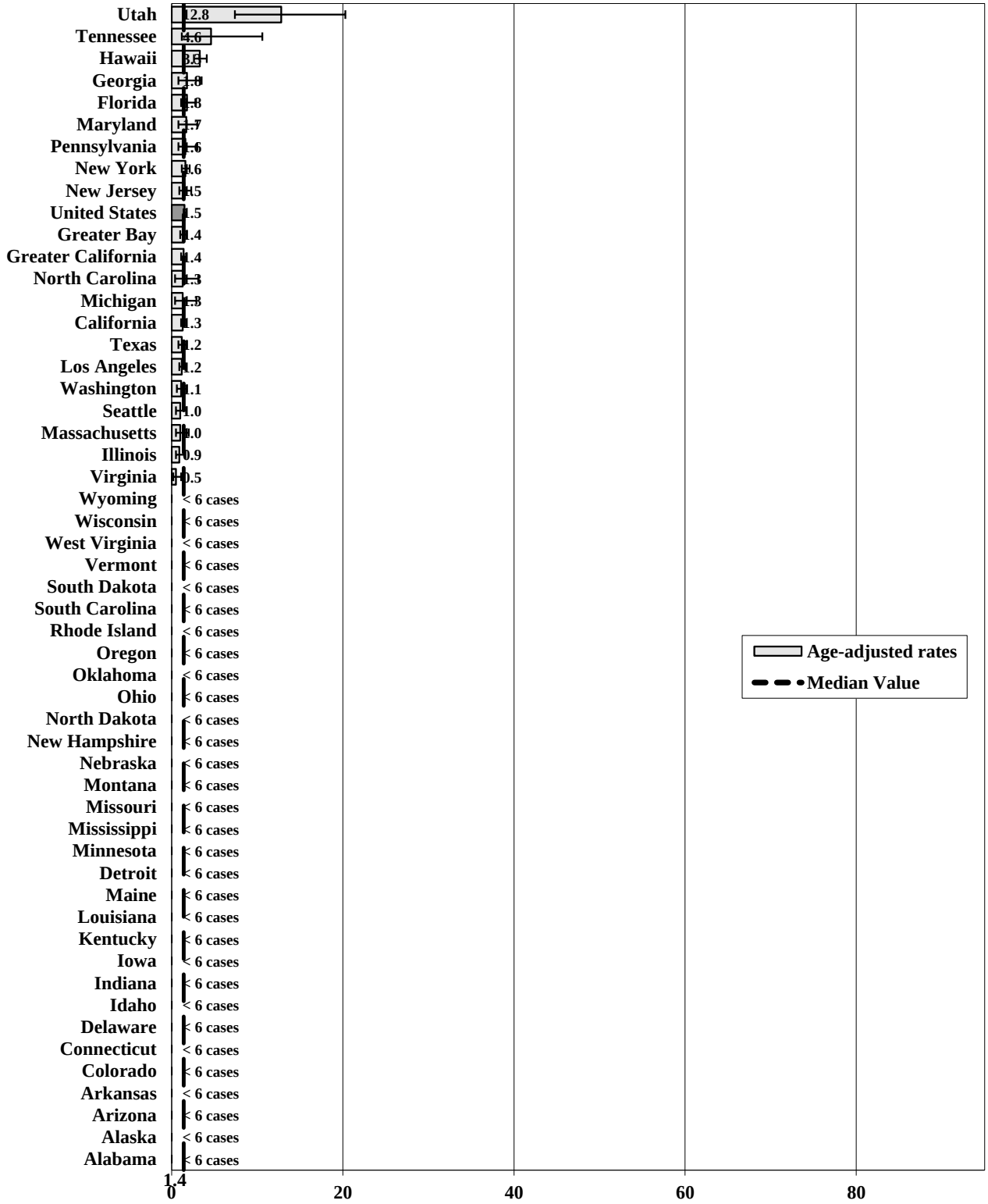
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 20th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



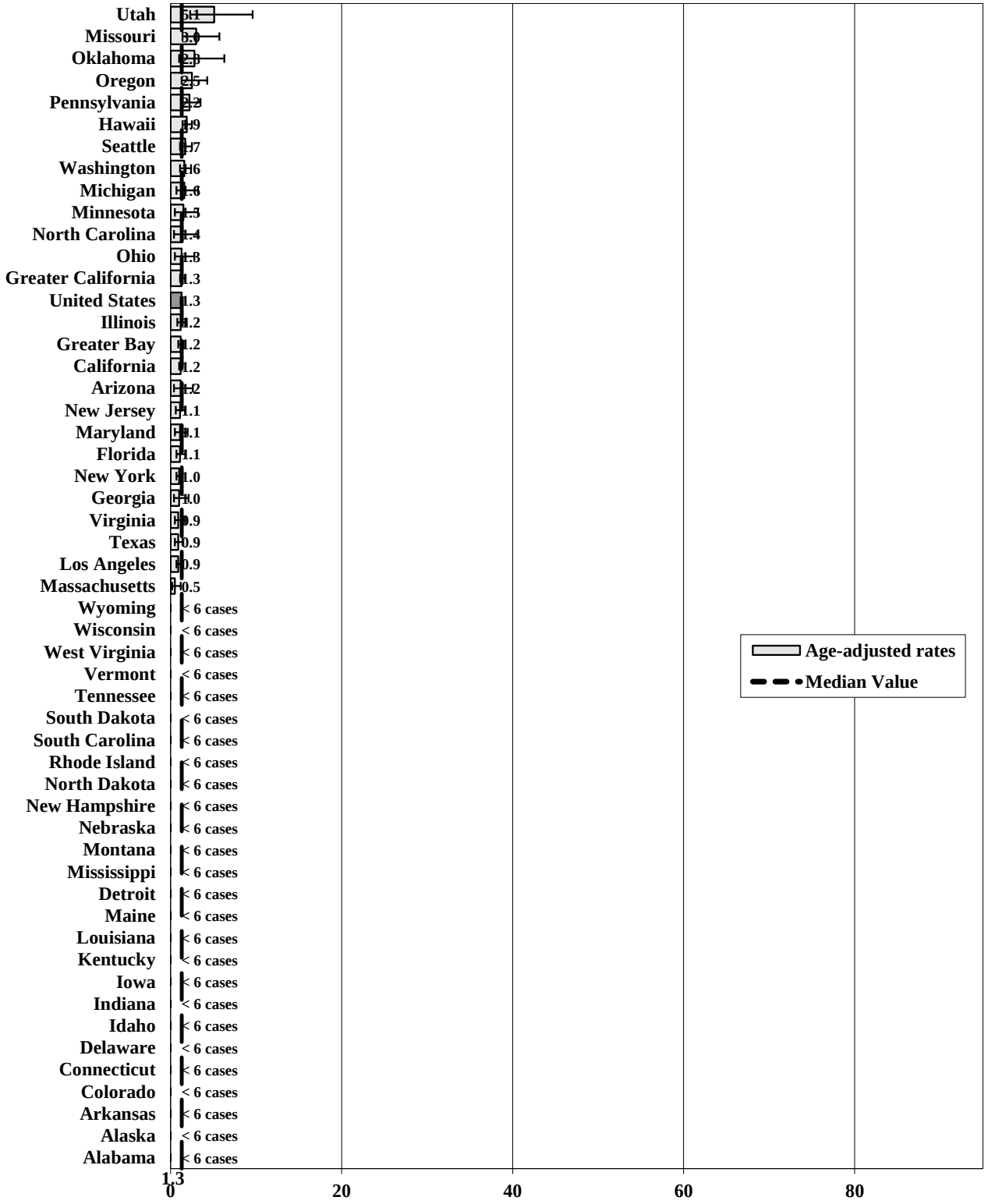
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

111 Melanoma of the Skin, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 21st Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



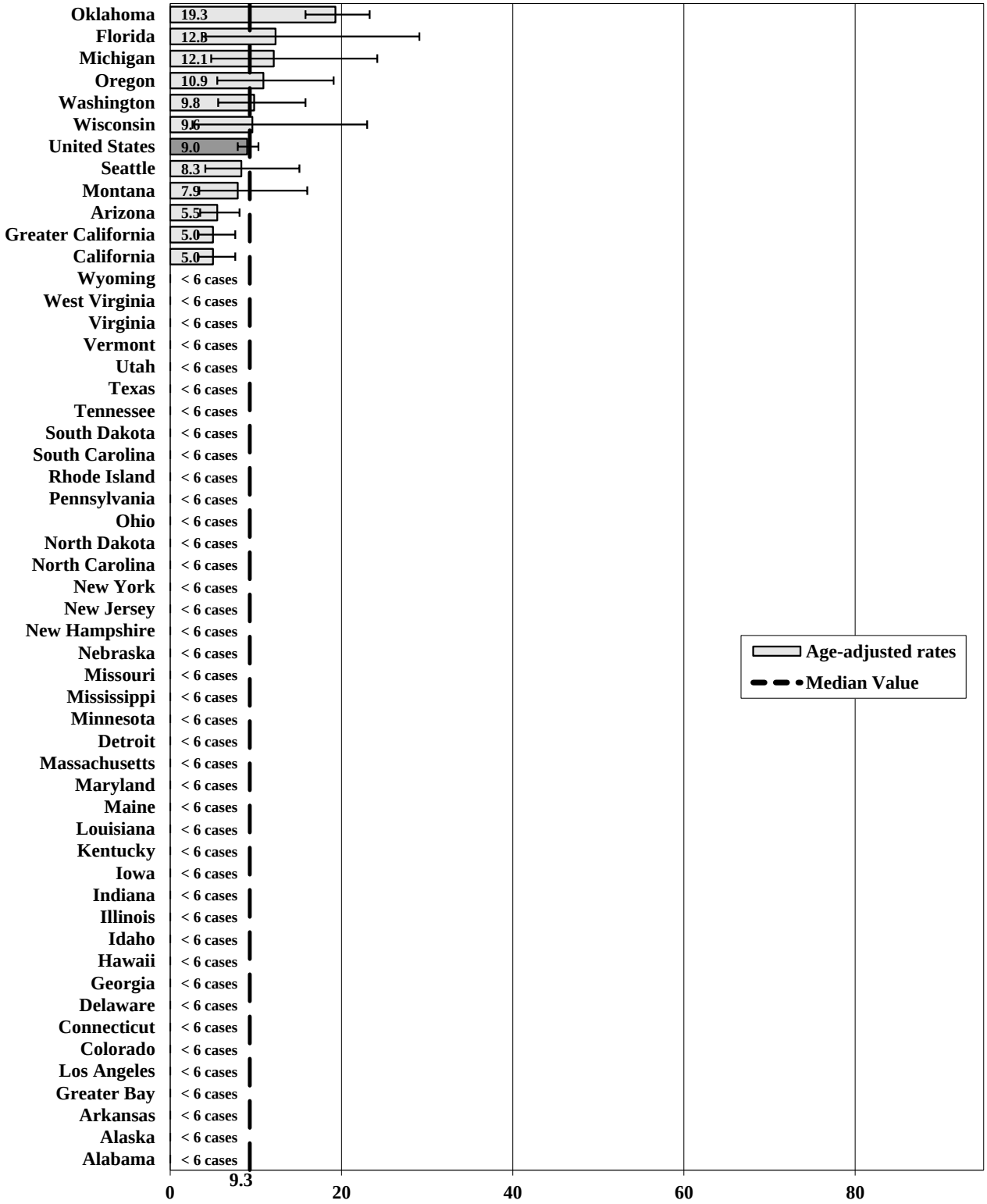
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

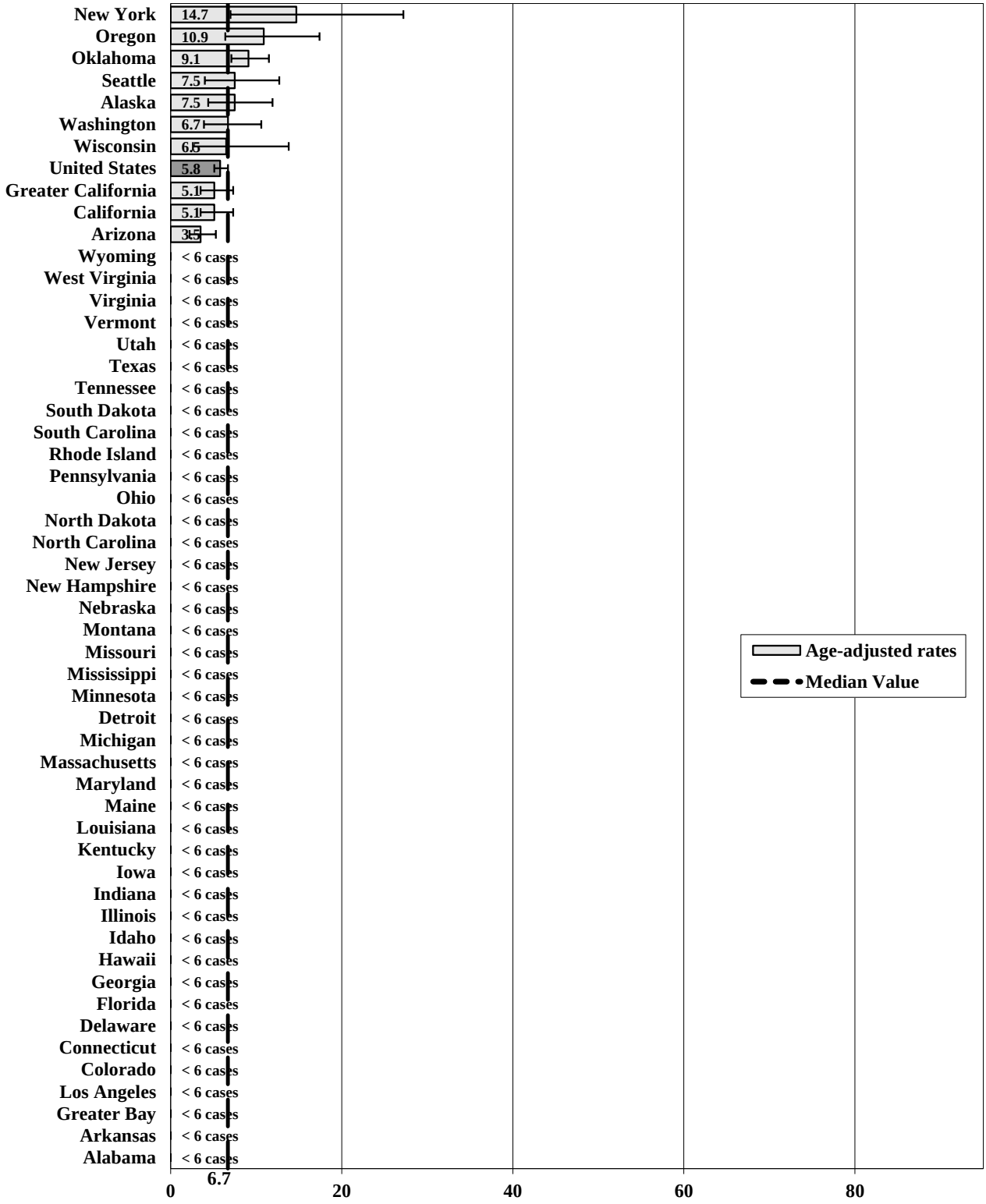
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

113 Melanoma of the Skin, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 15th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

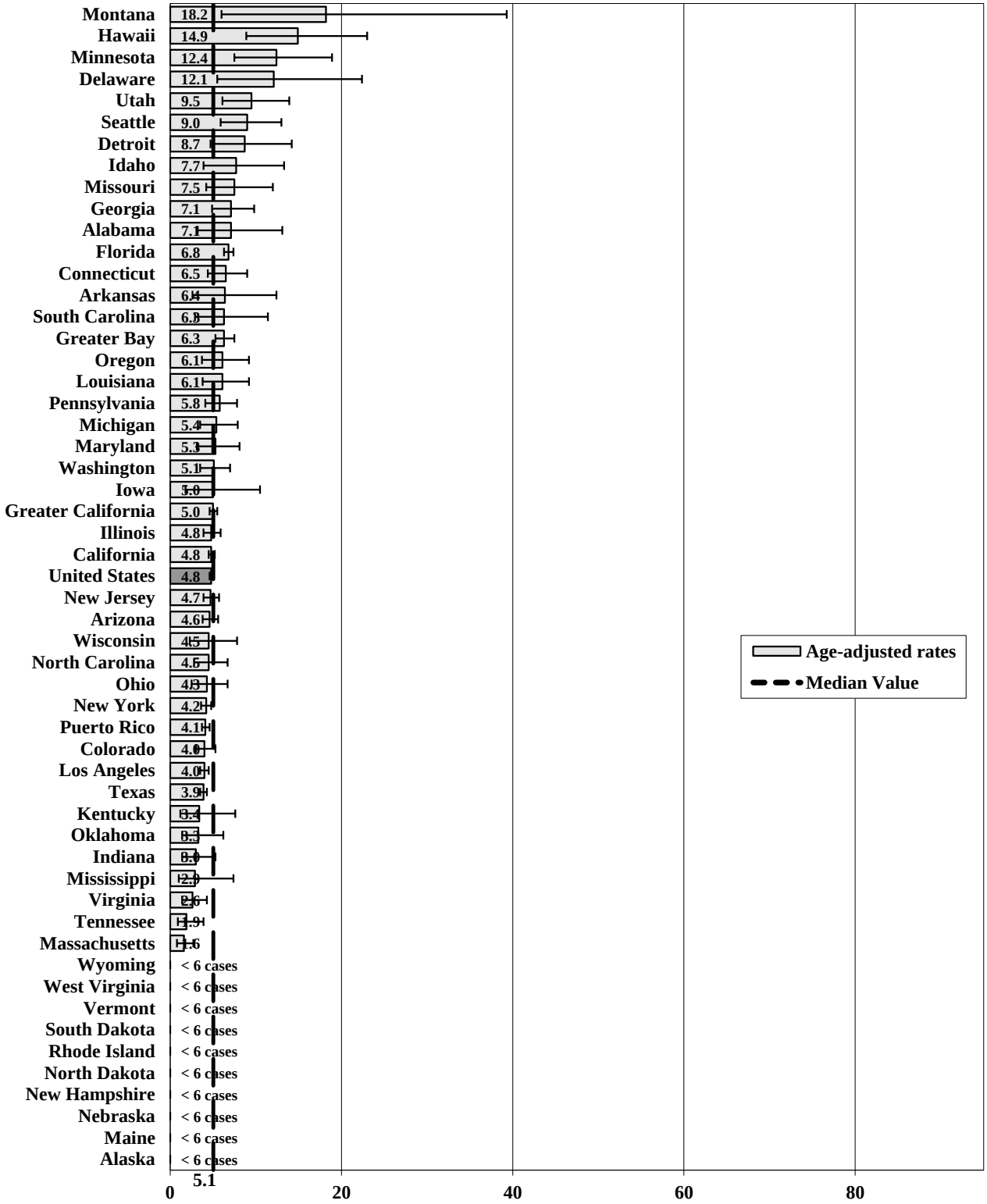
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 17th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

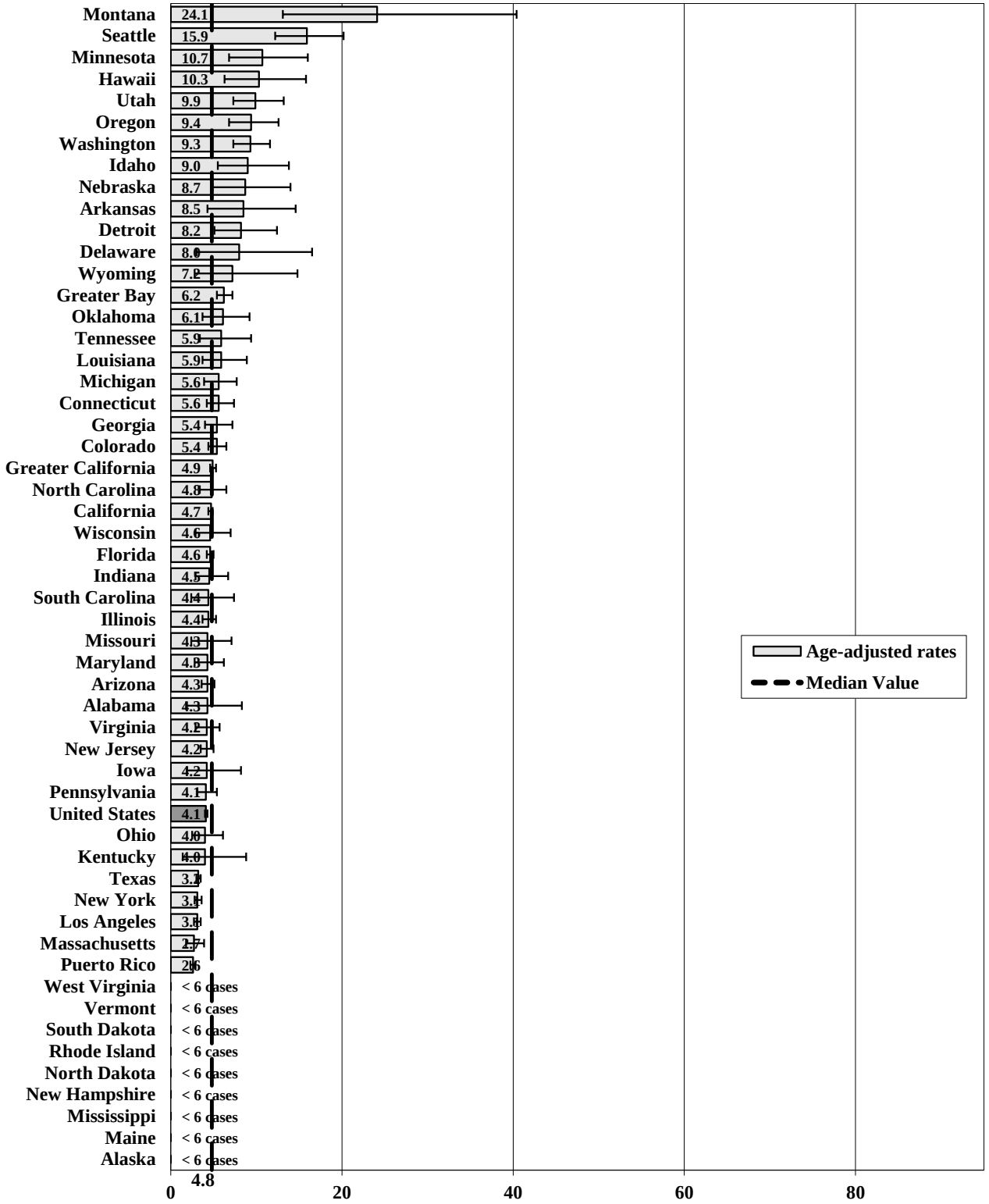
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

115 Melanoma of the Skin, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 18th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

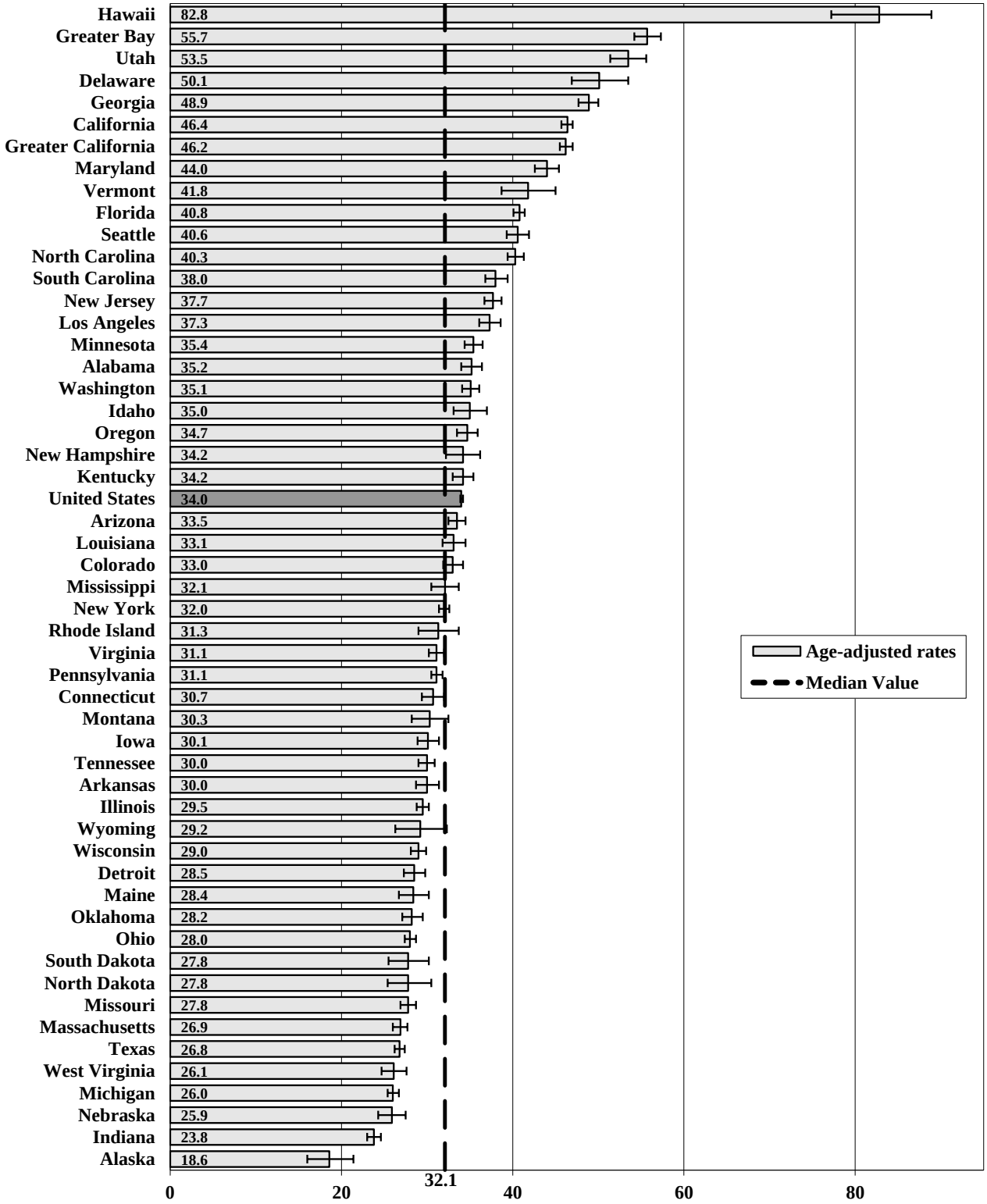
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

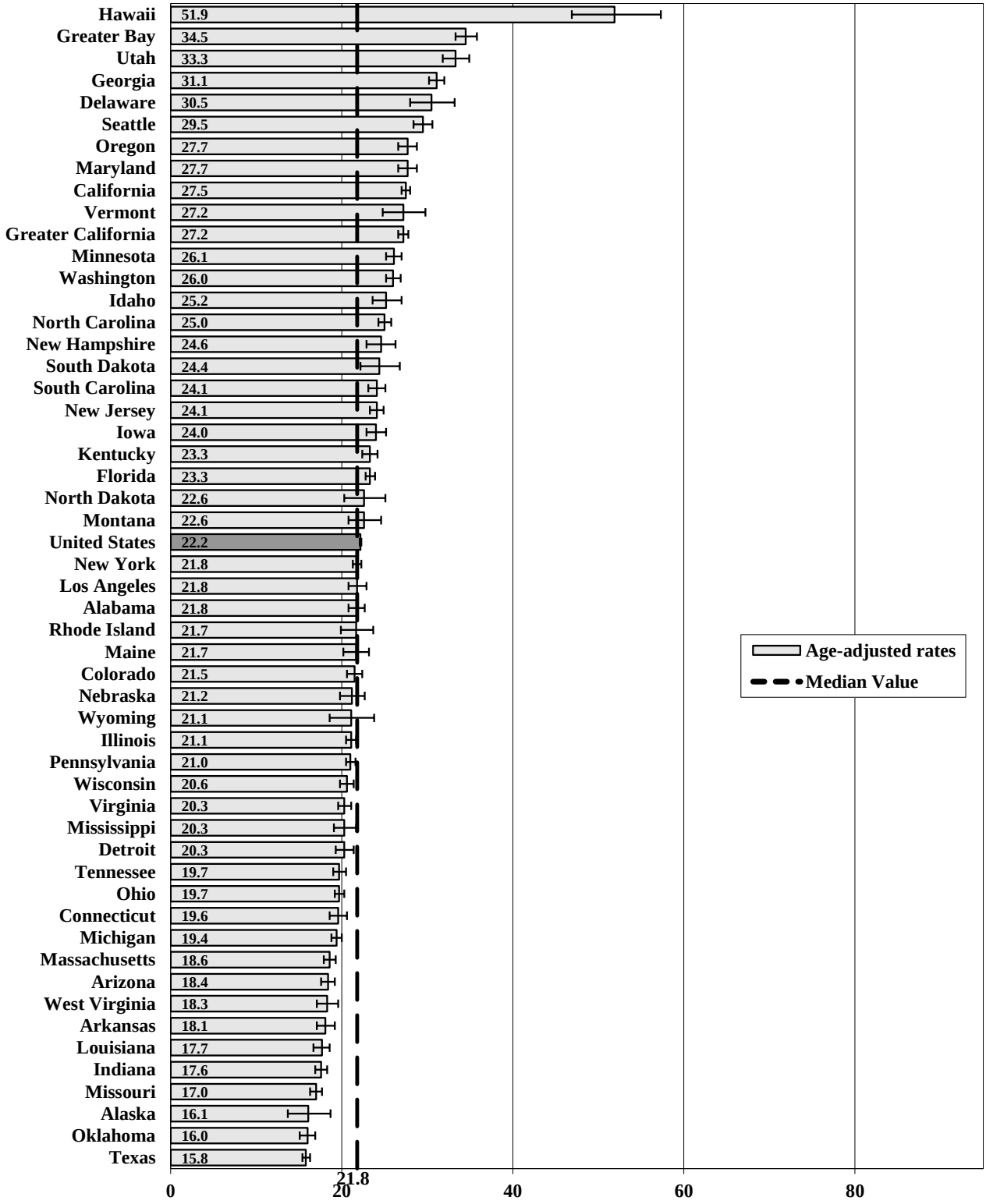
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

117 Melanoma of the Skin, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

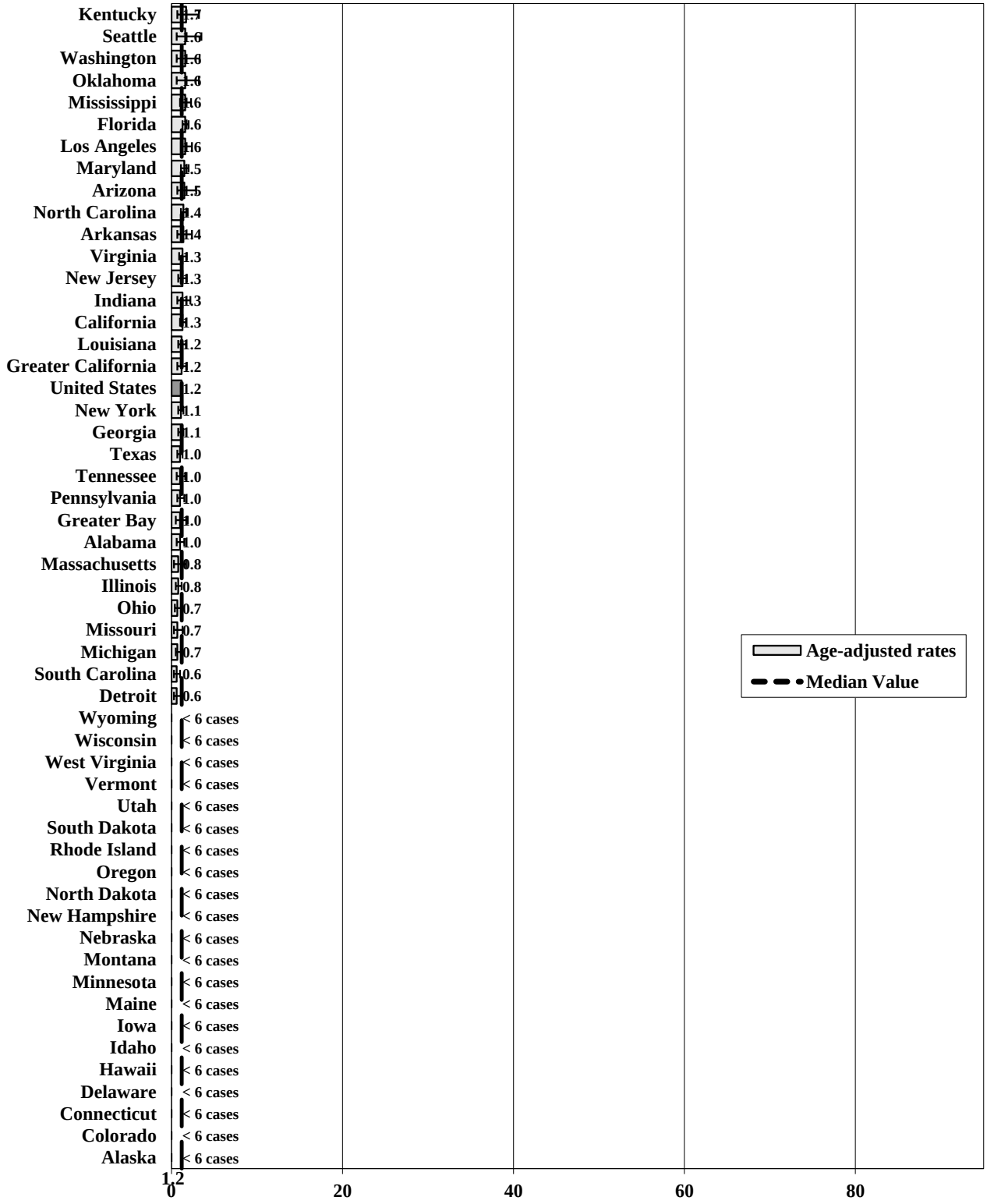
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Melanoma of the Skin
The 25th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

119 Melanoma of the Skin, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Melanoma of the Skin
The 28th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females

N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

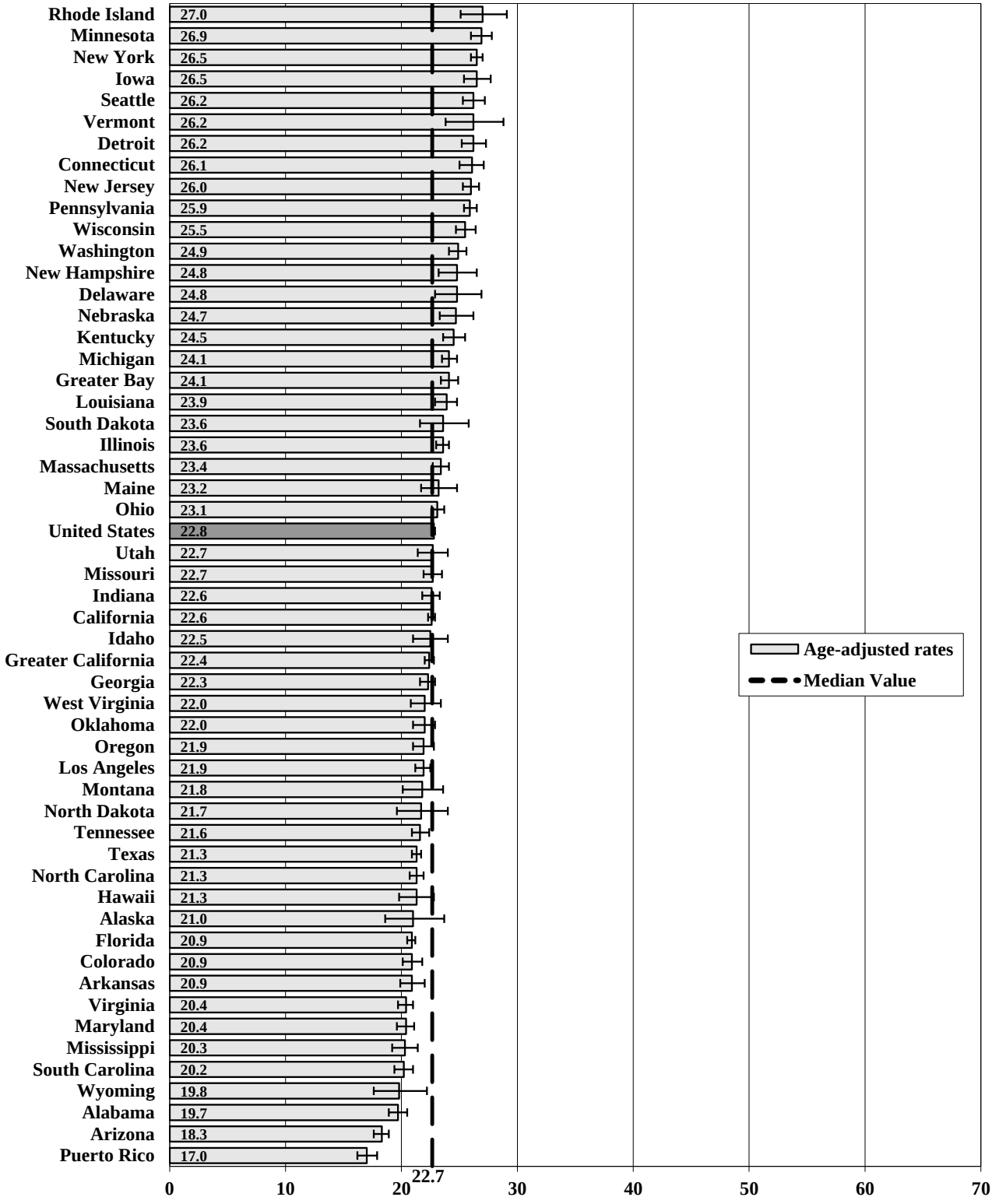
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

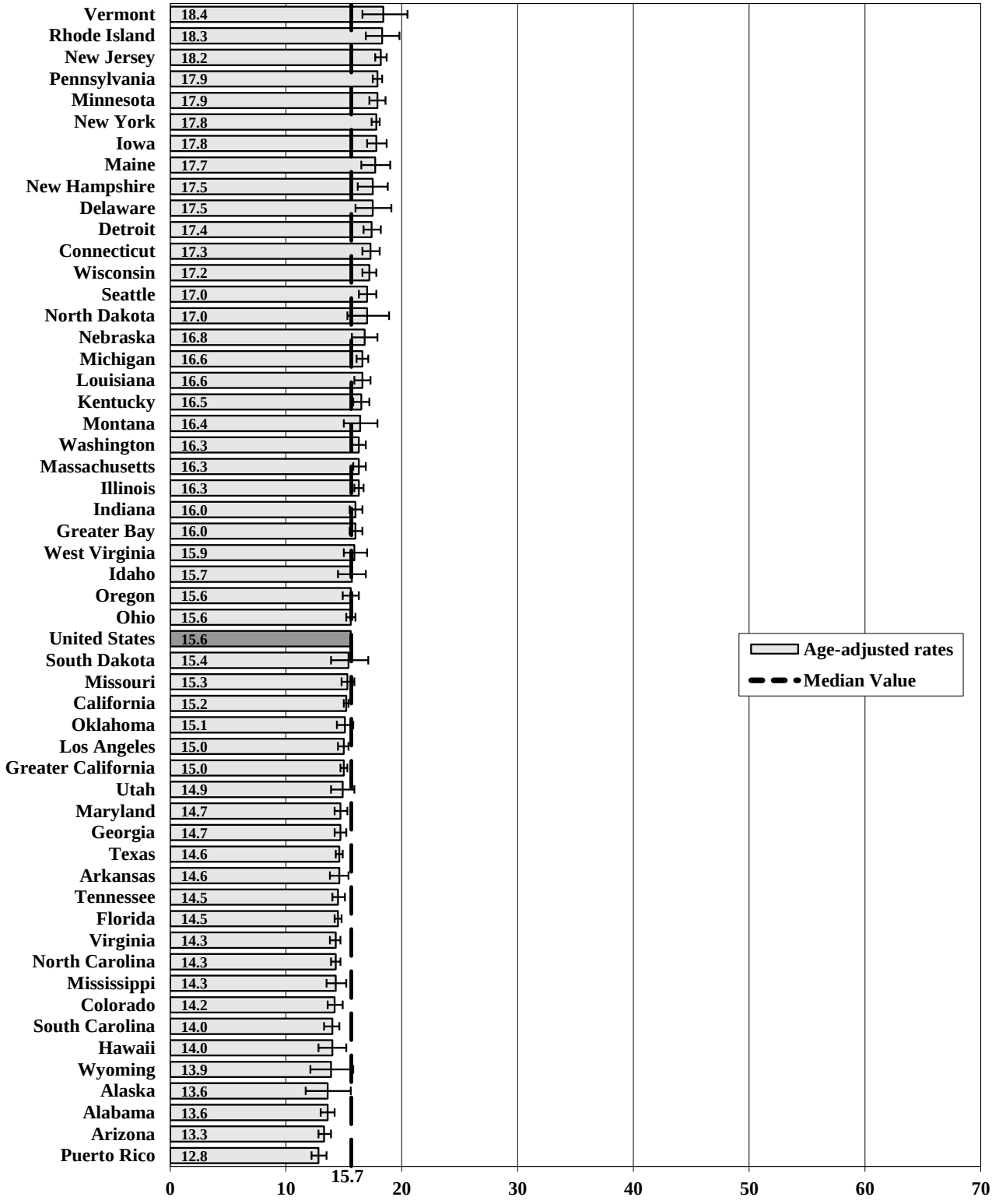
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

121 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



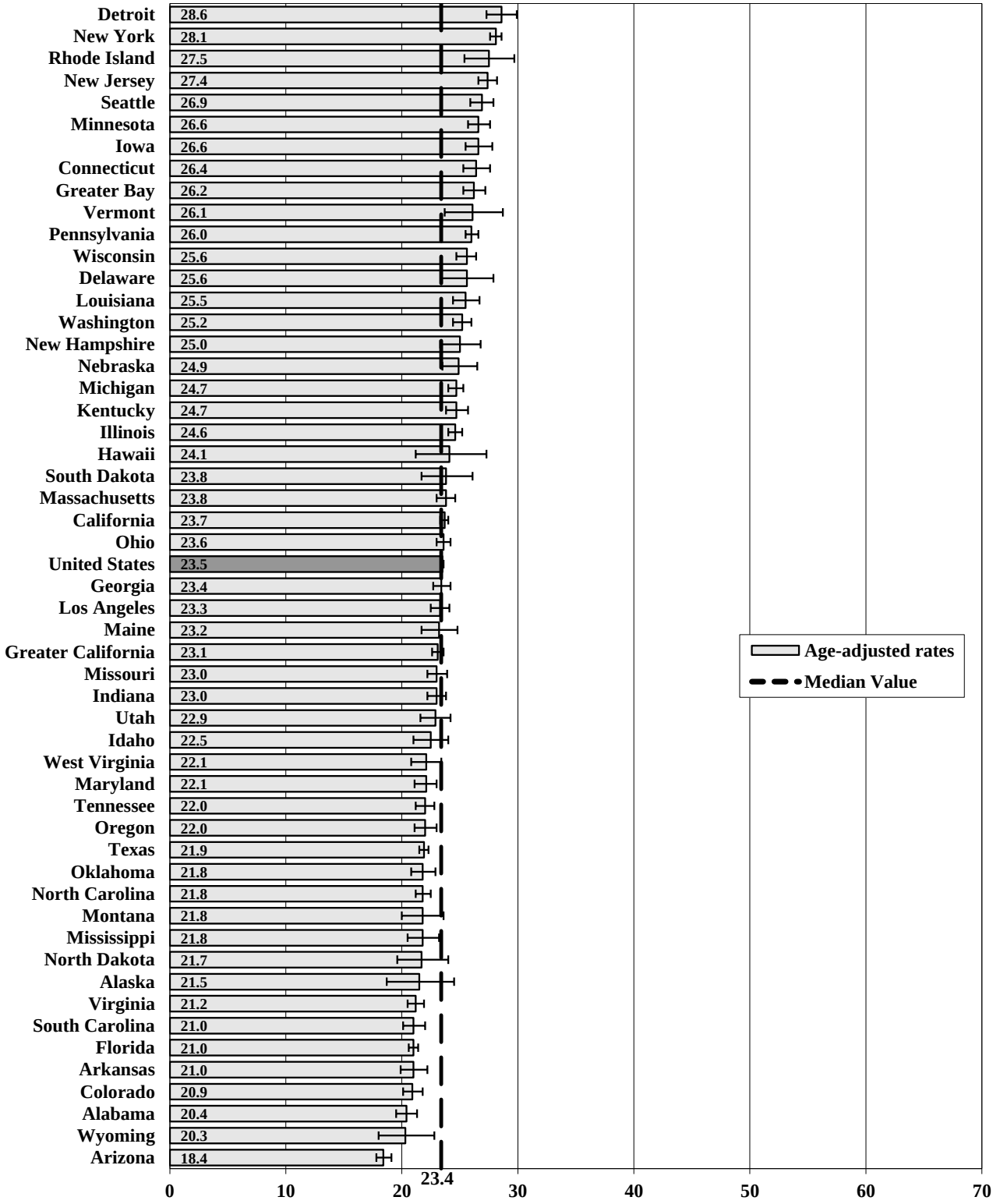
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

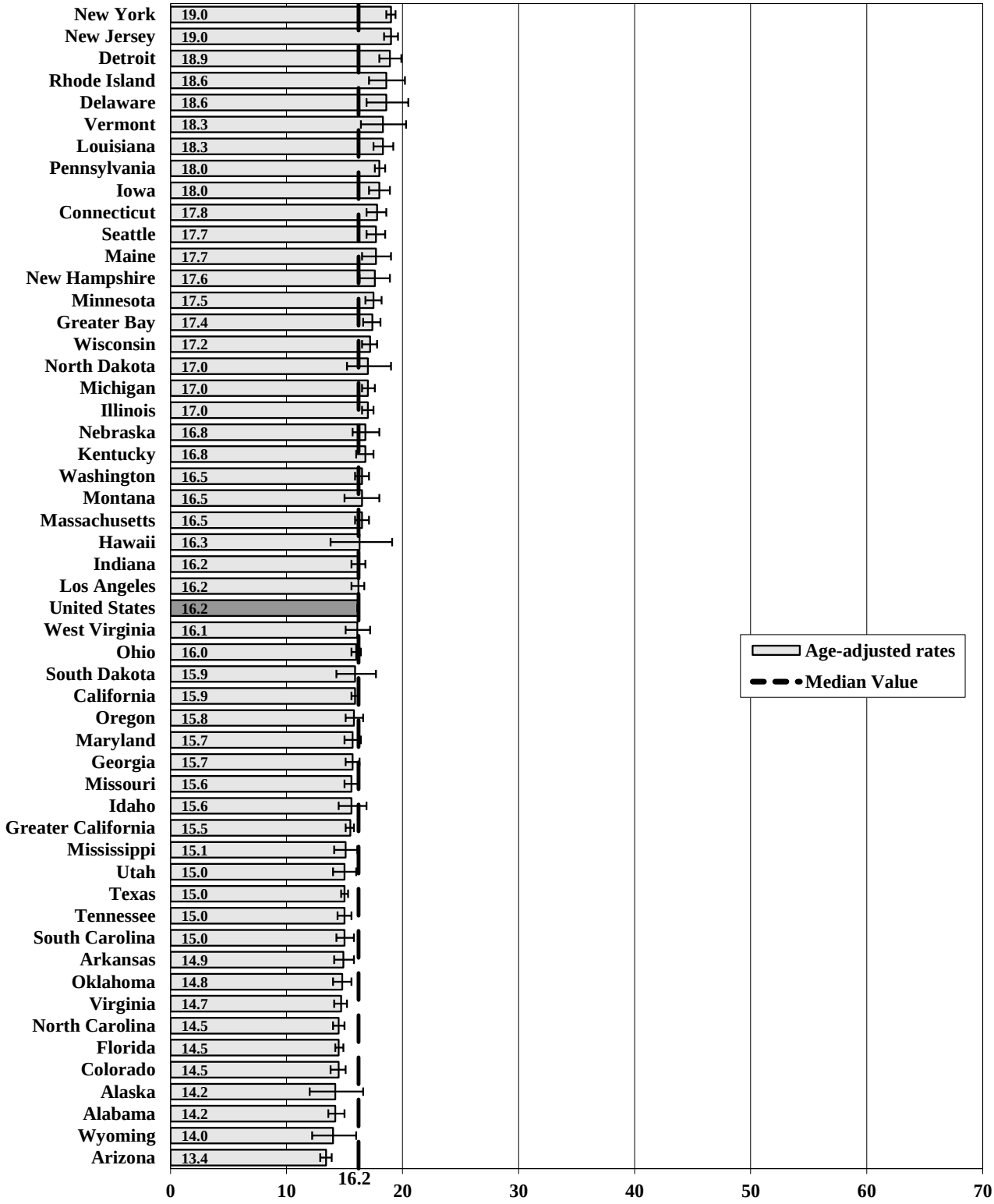
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

123 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



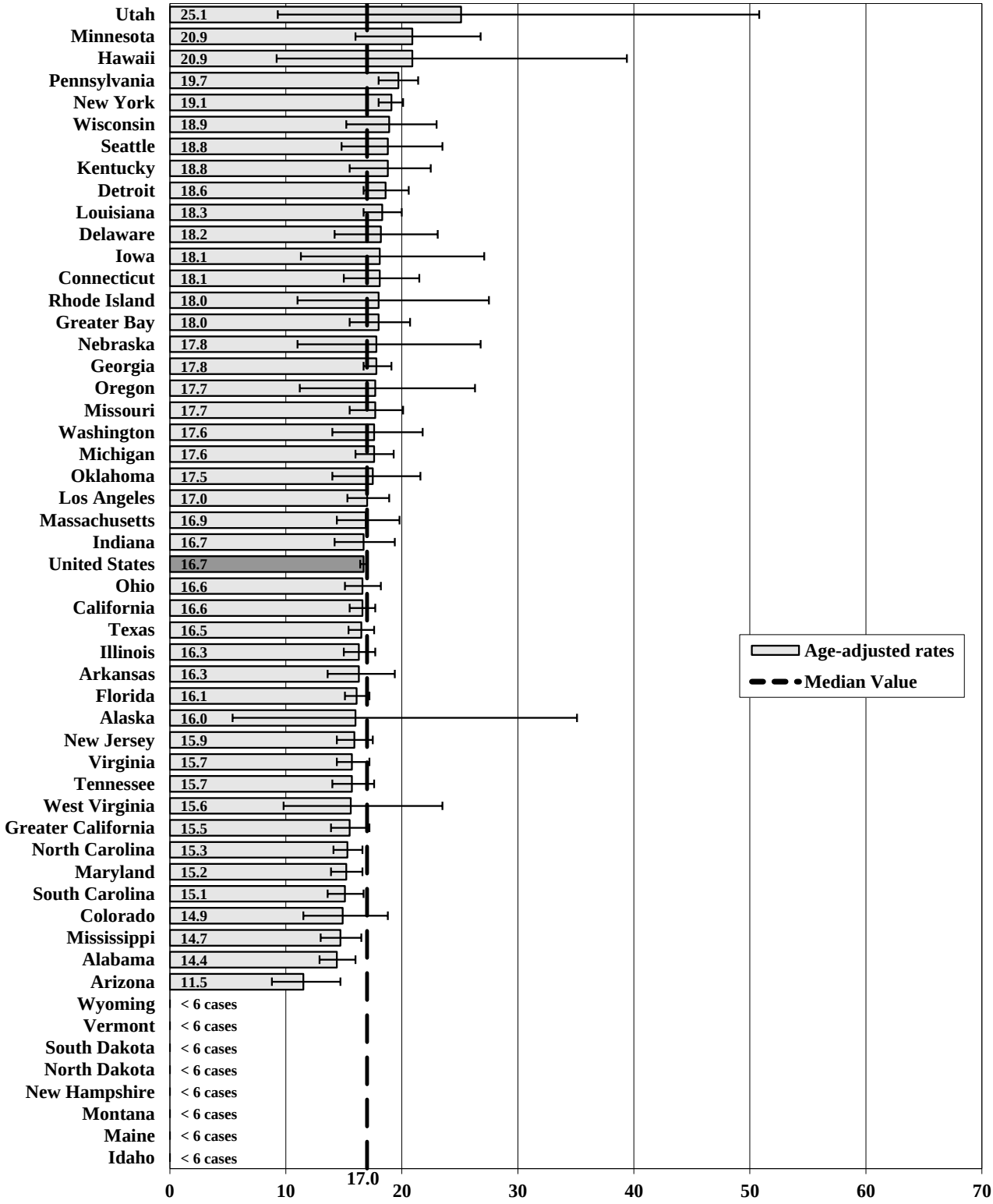
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

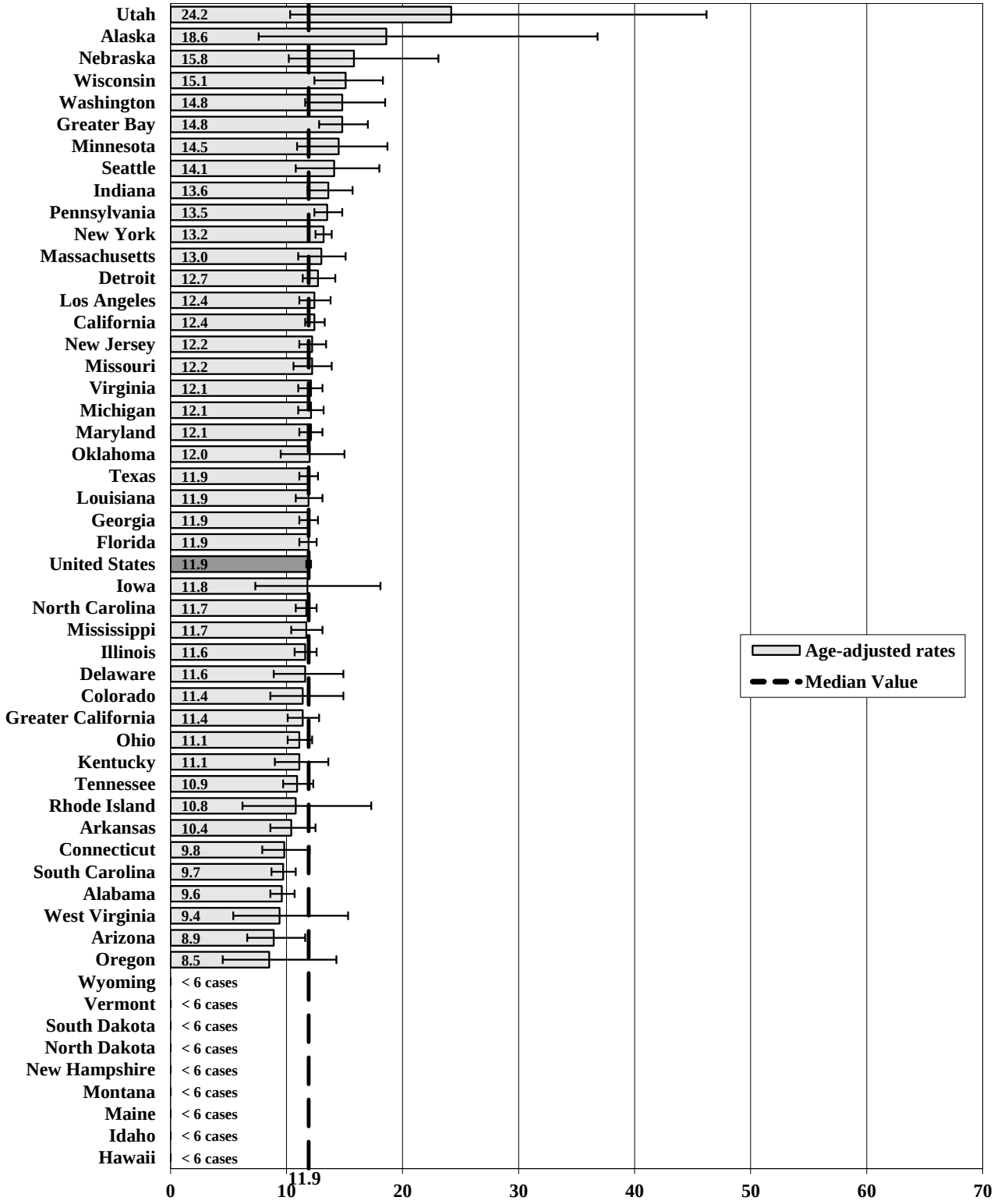
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

125 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



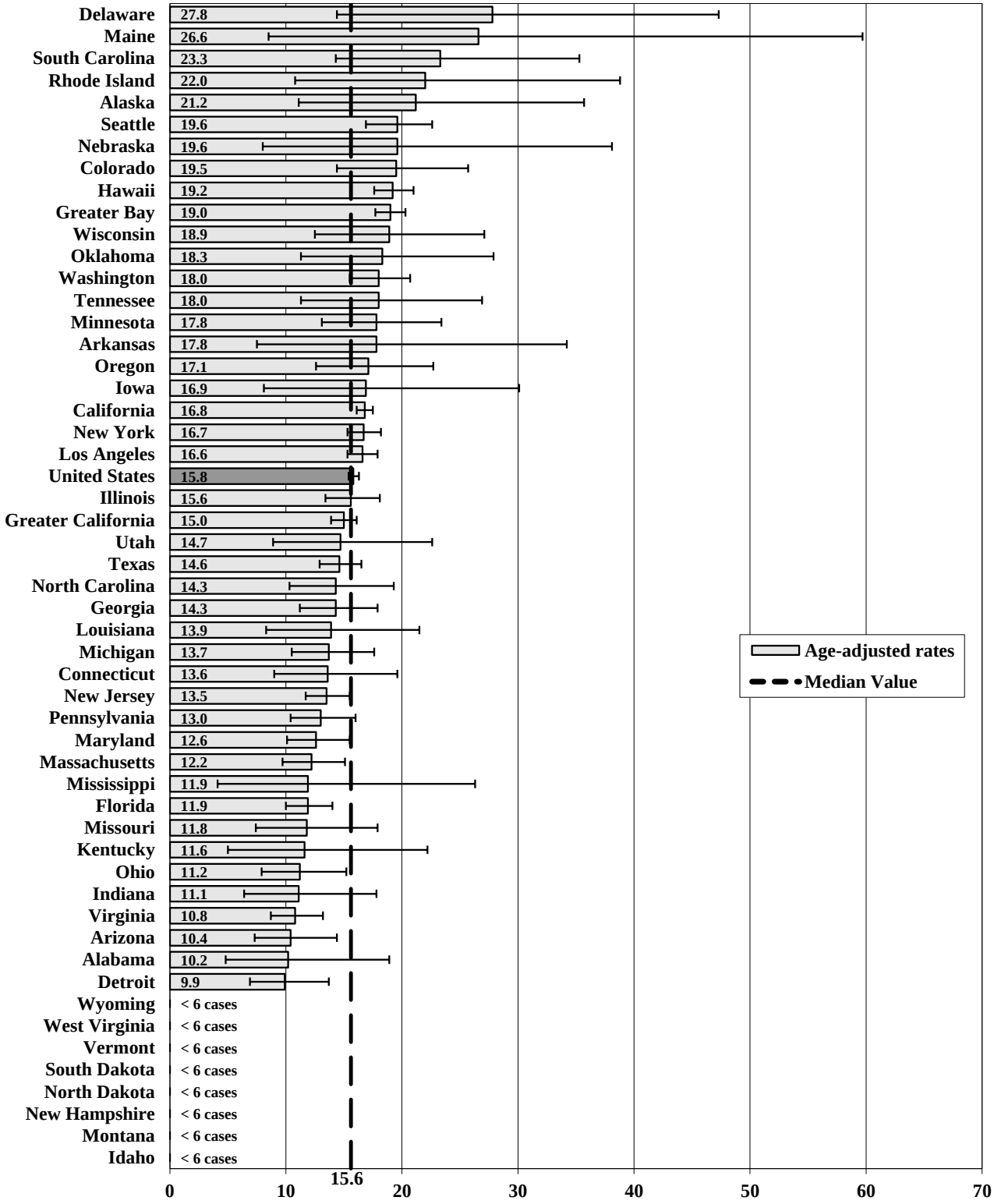
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

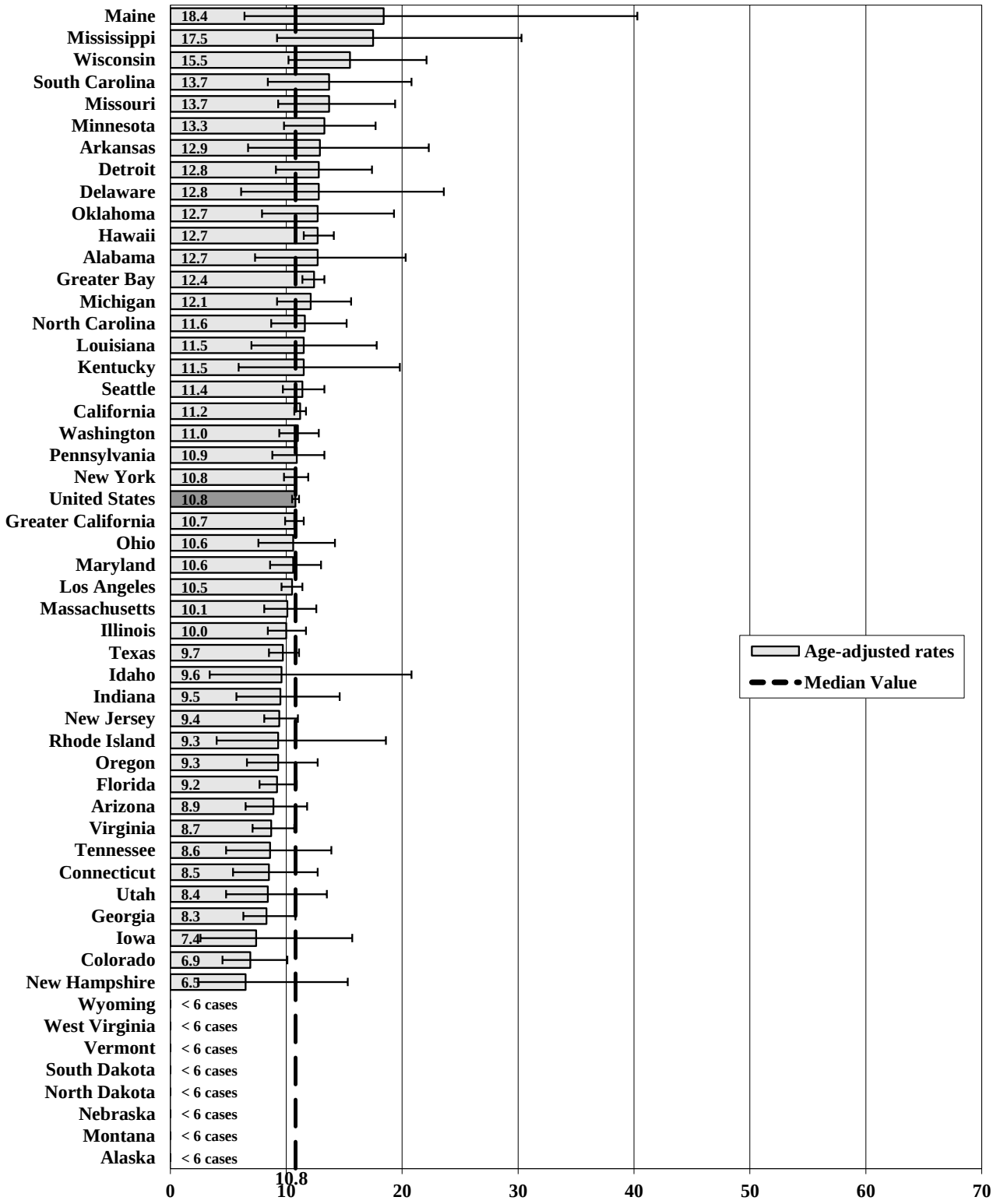
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

127 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



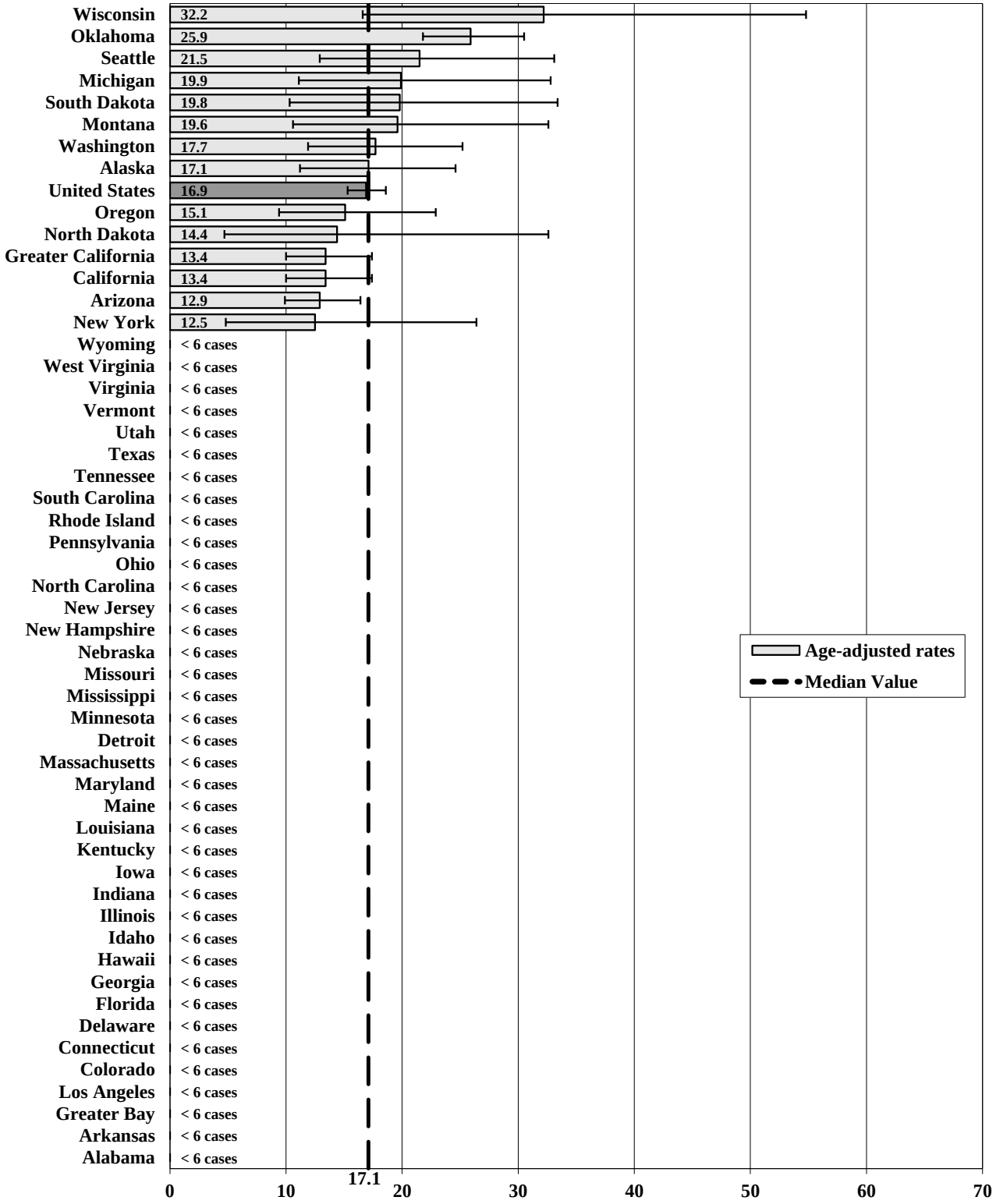
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

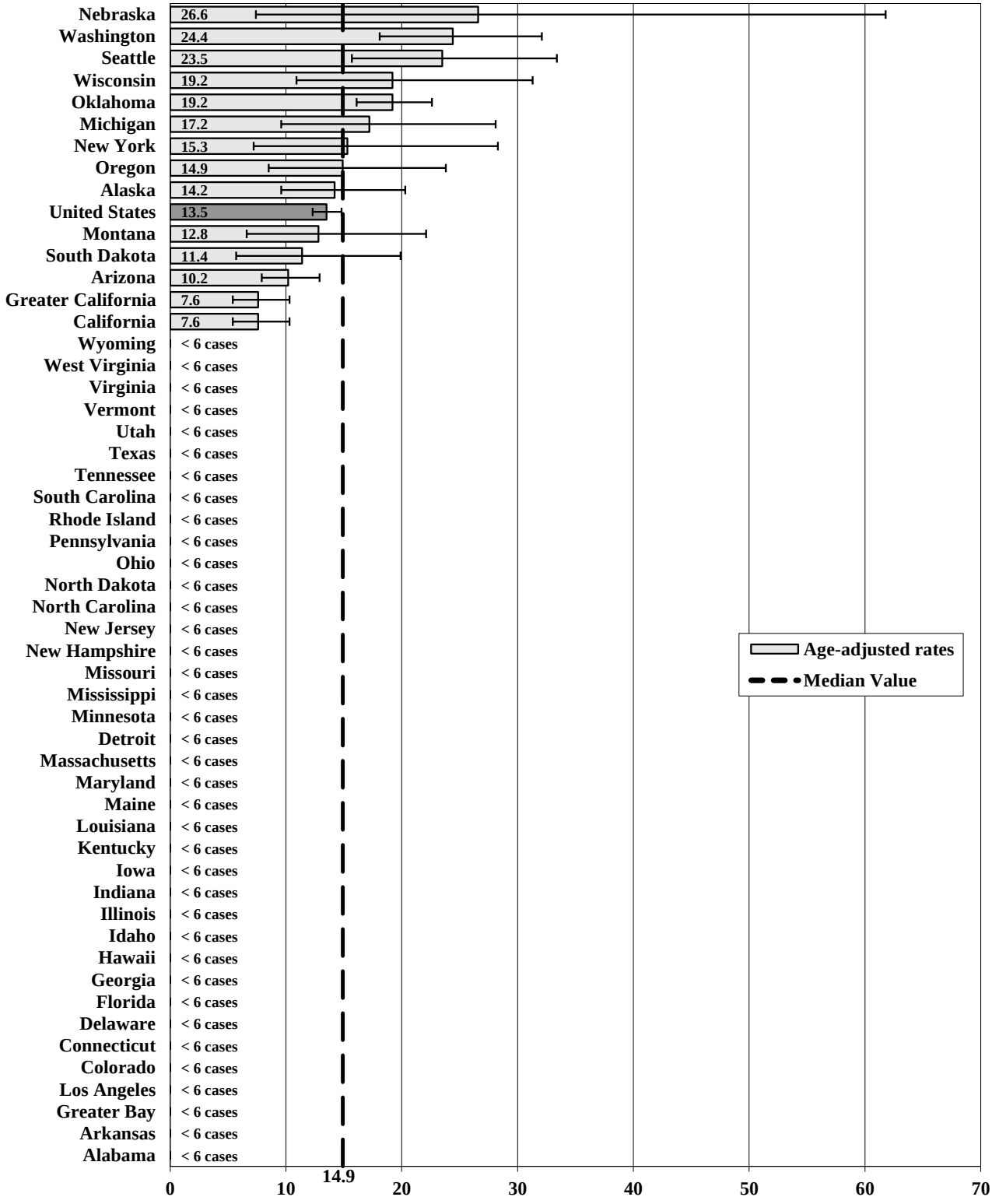
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

129 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



1 Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

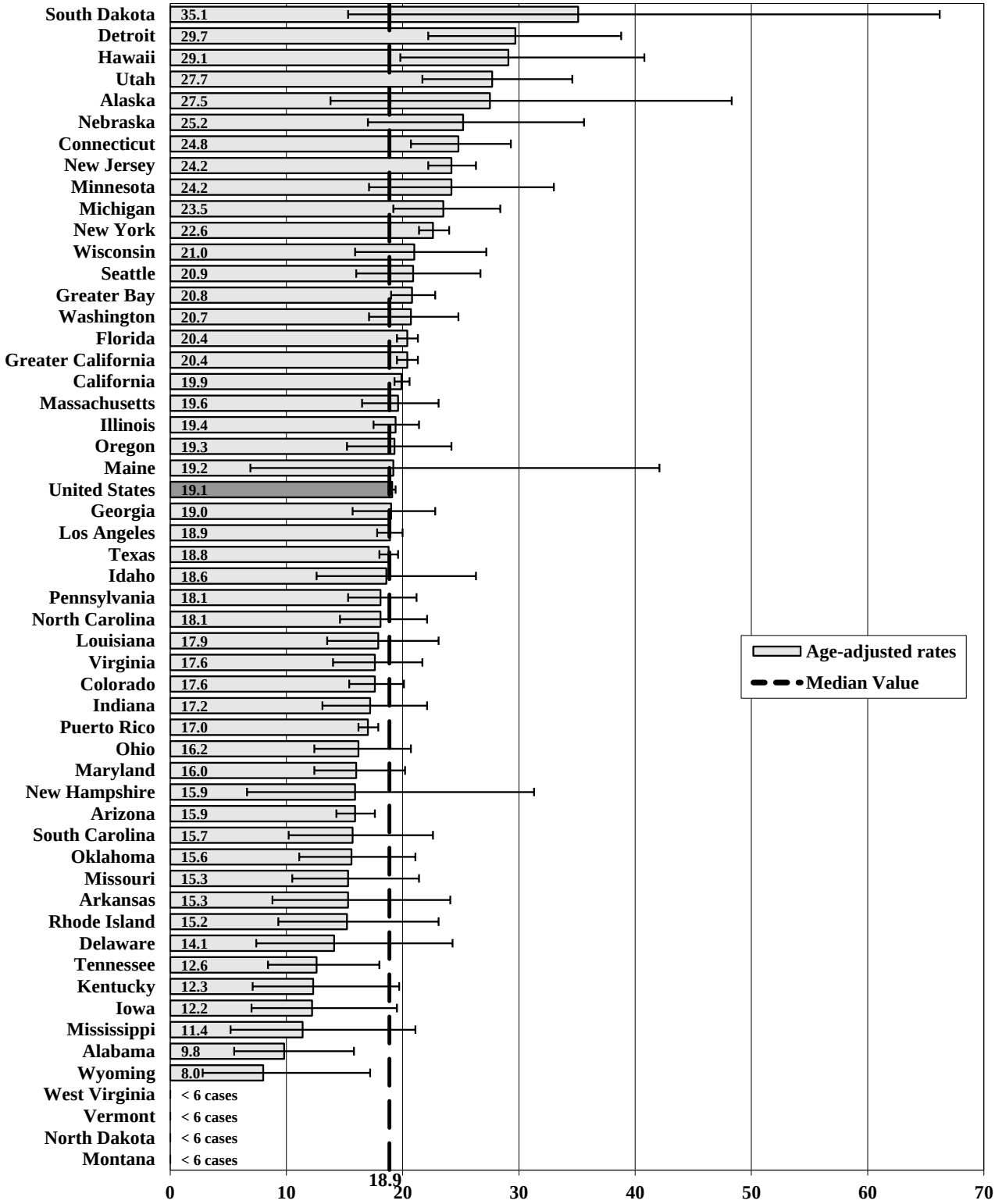
2. See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

3. See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

4. CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

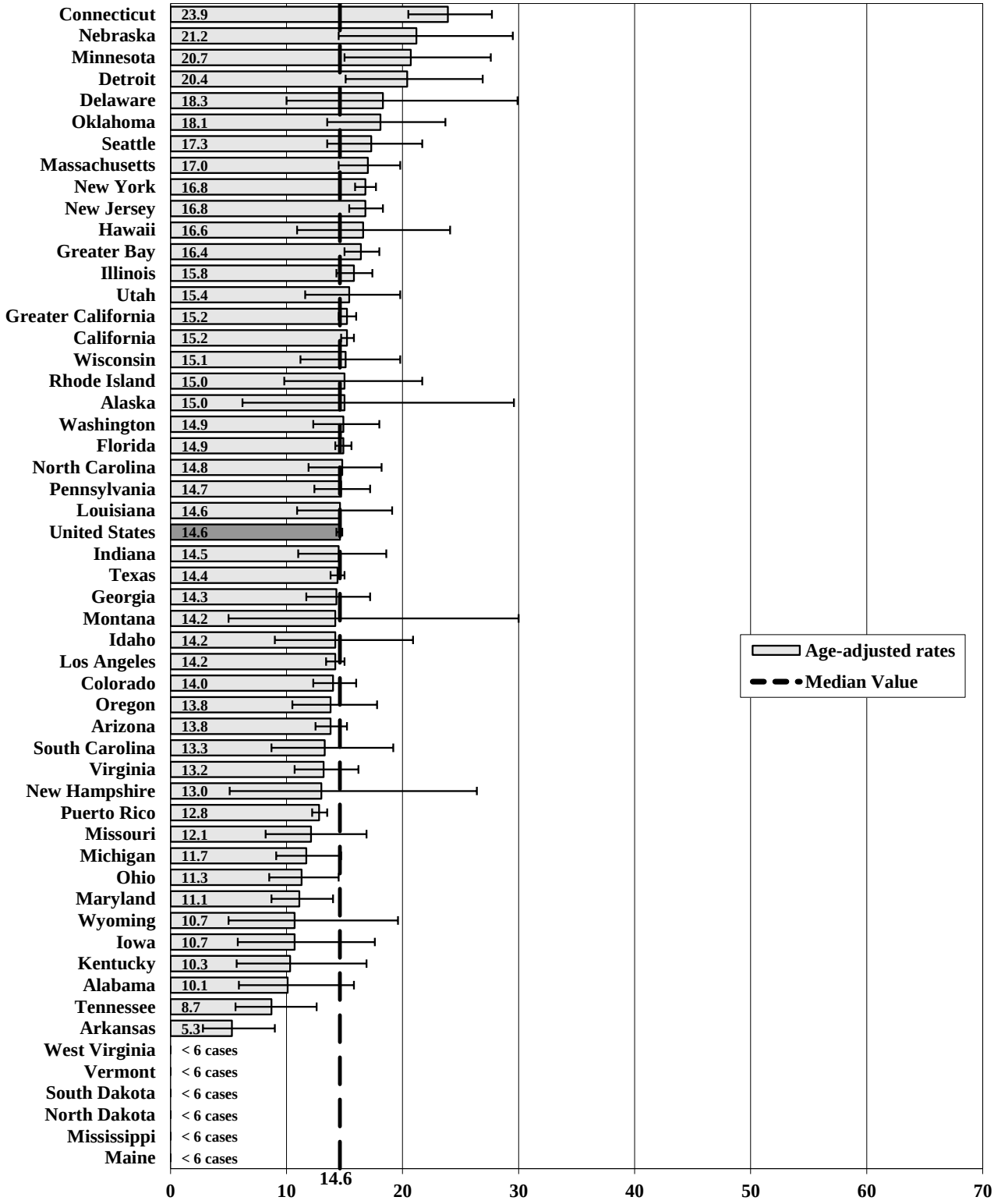
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

131 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

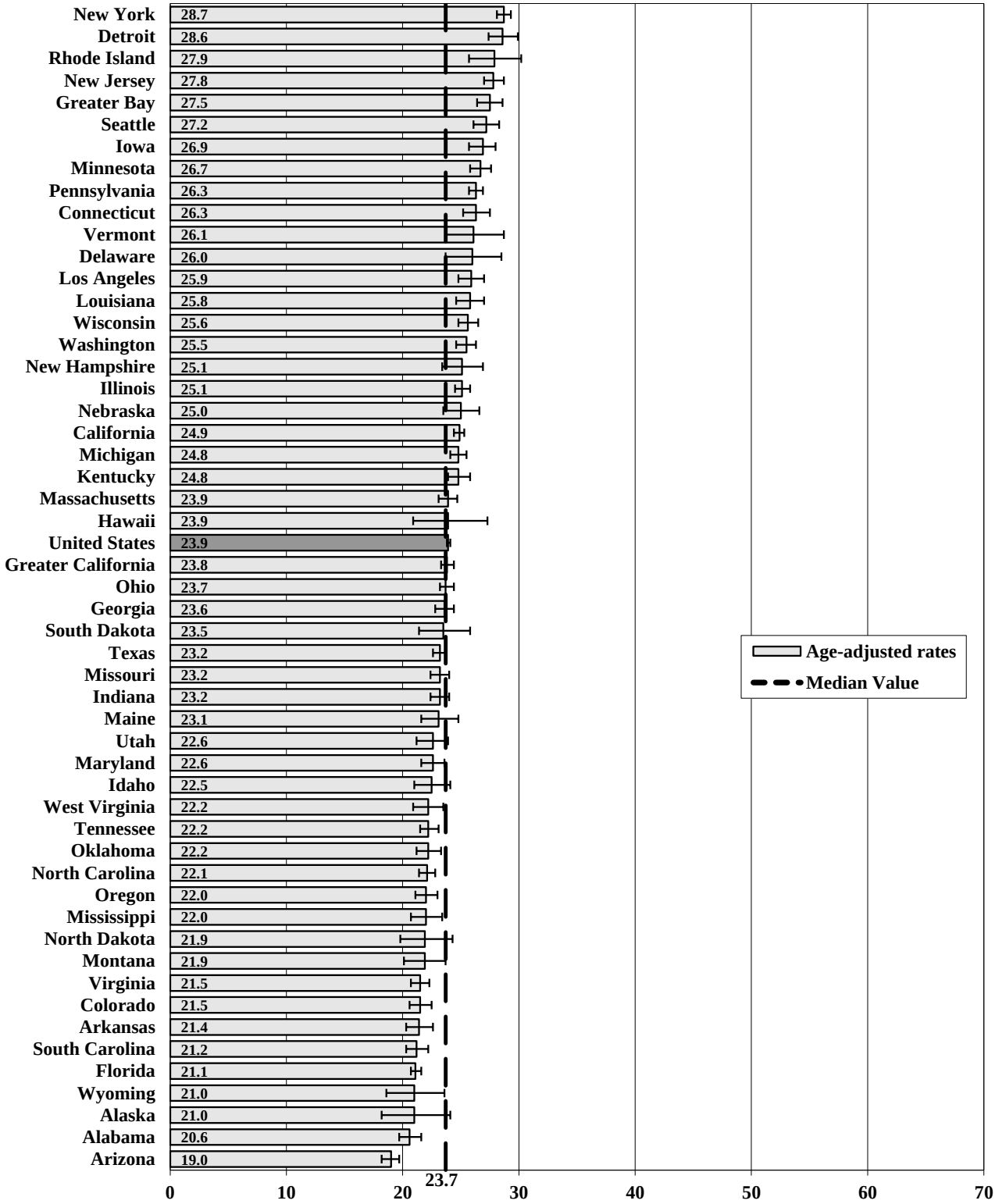
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

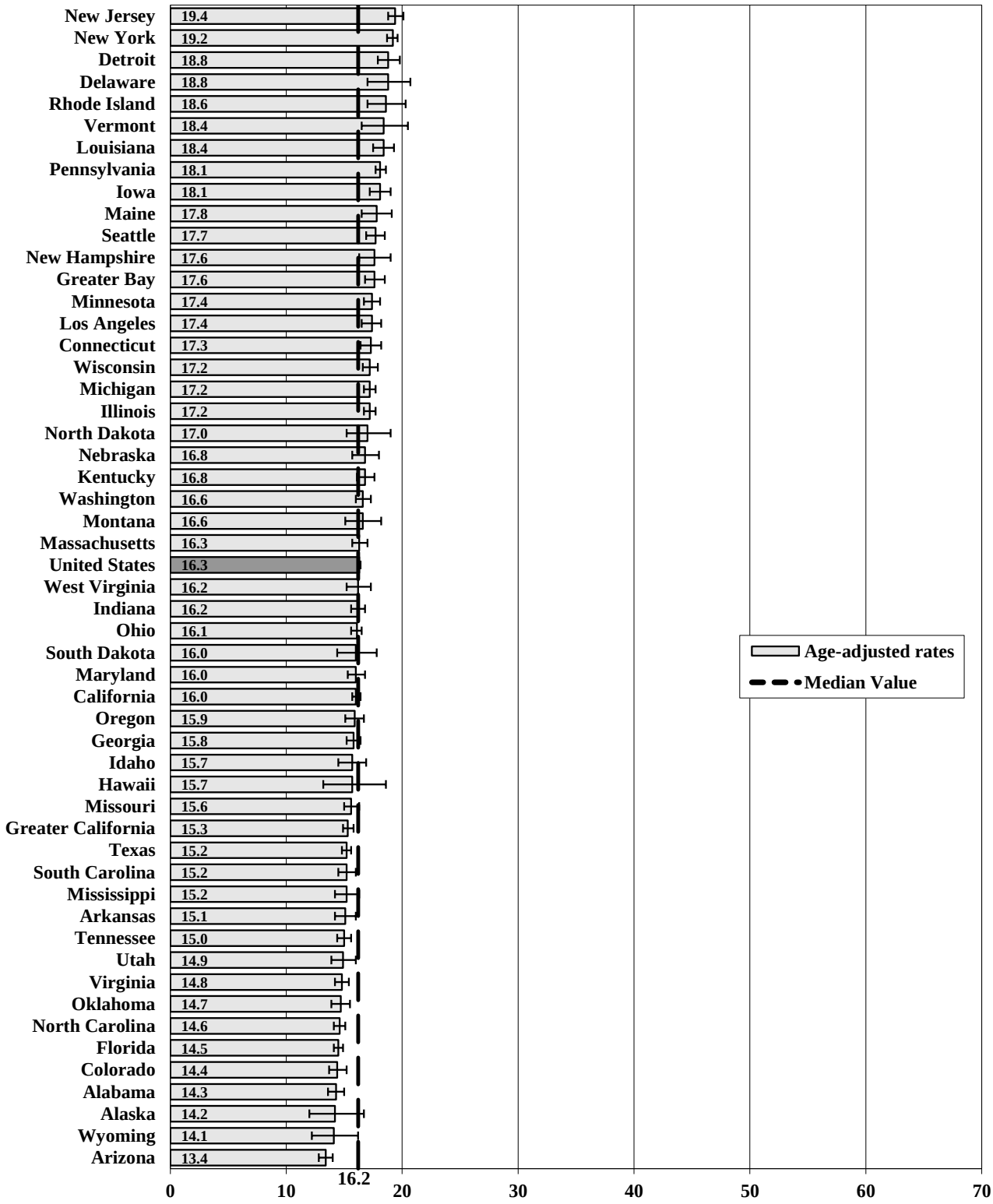
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

133 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

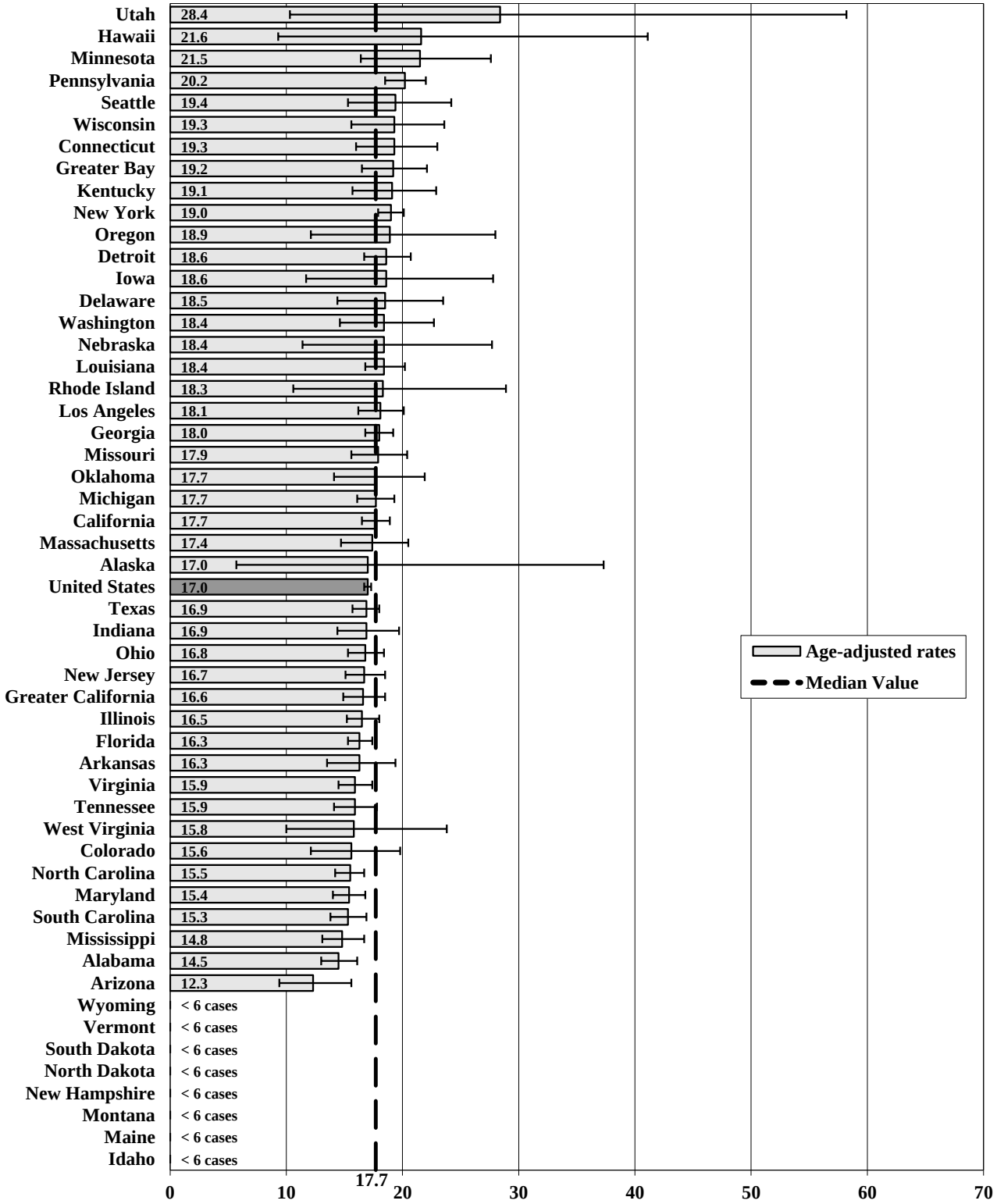
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

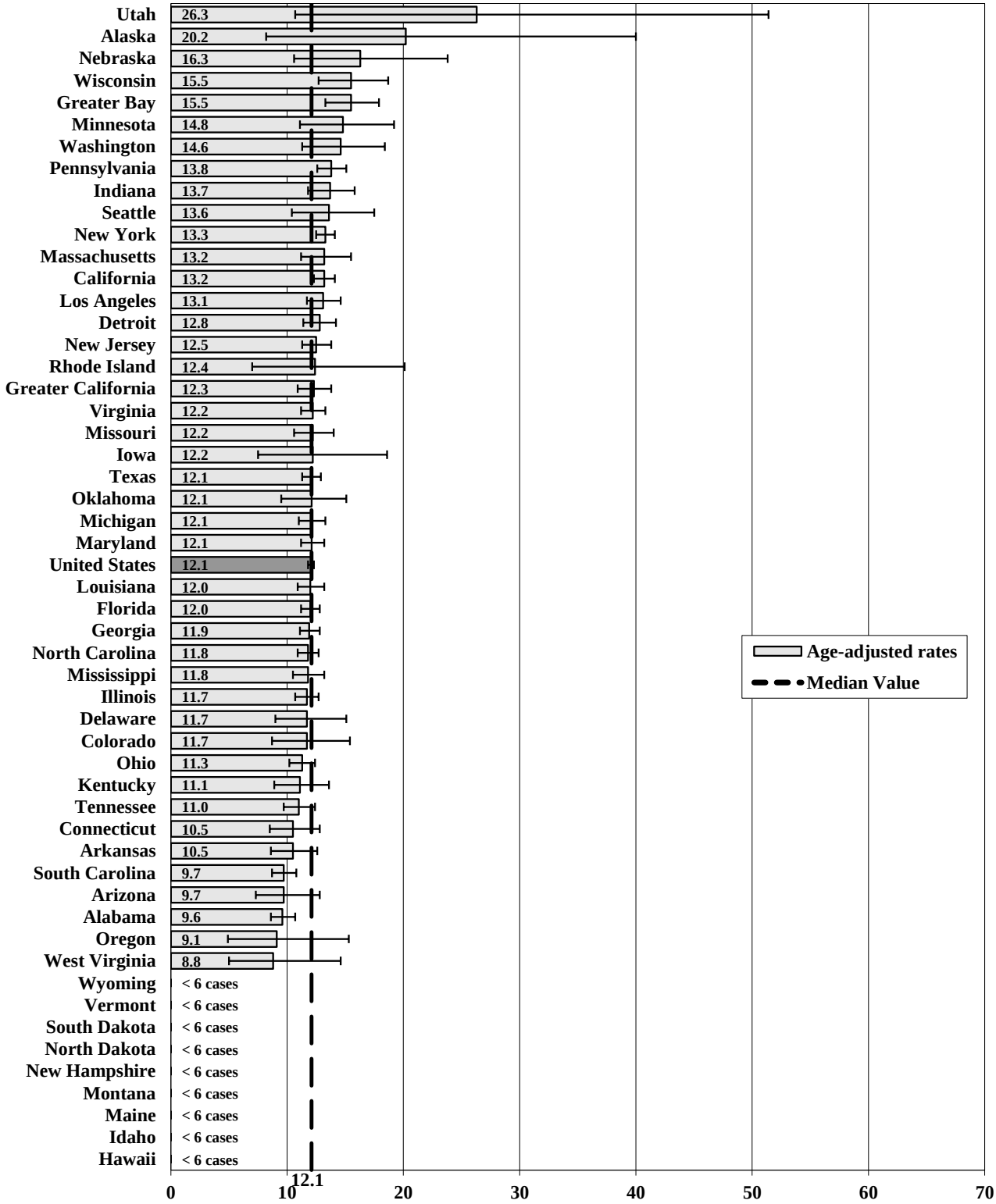
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

135 Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

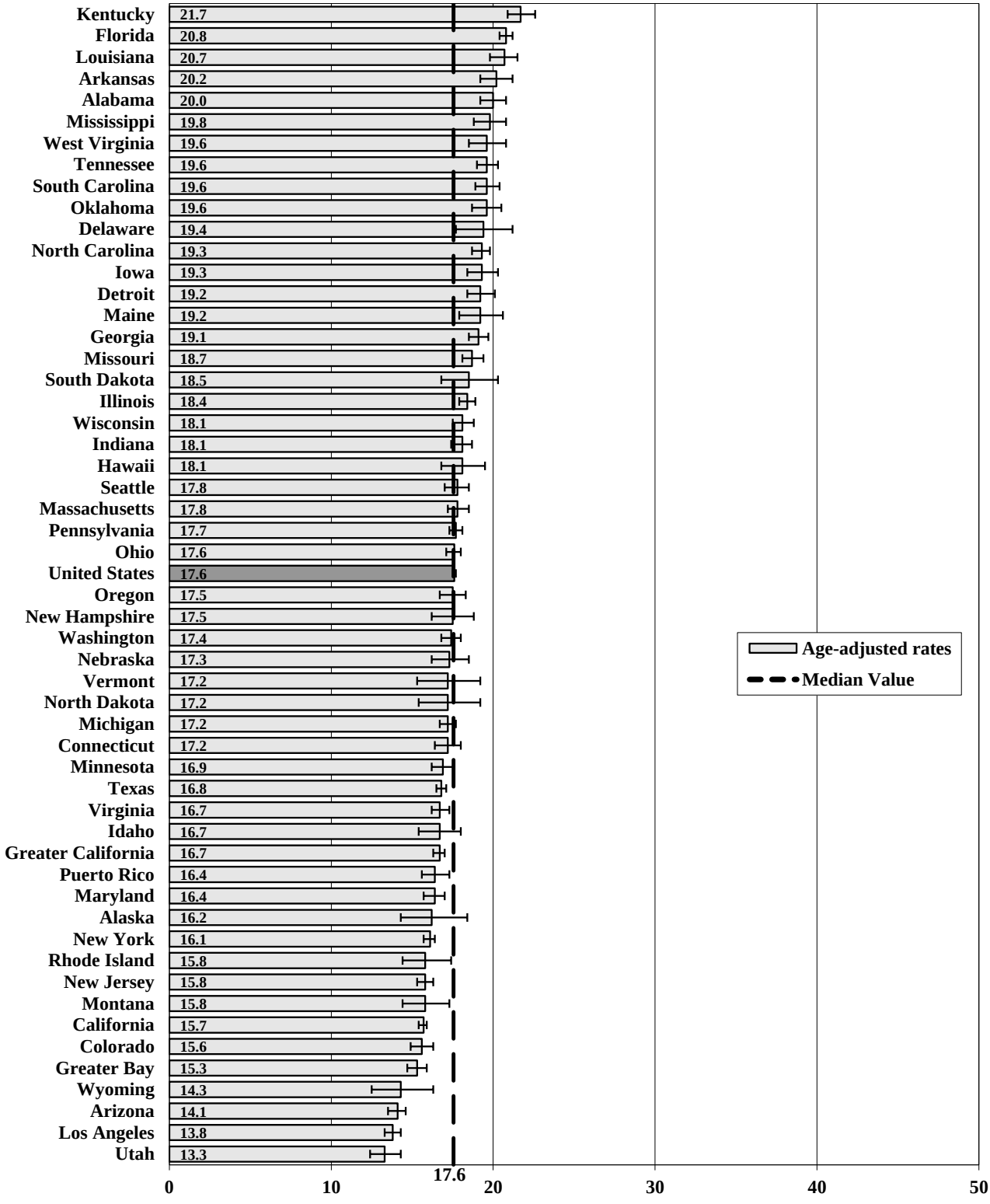
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

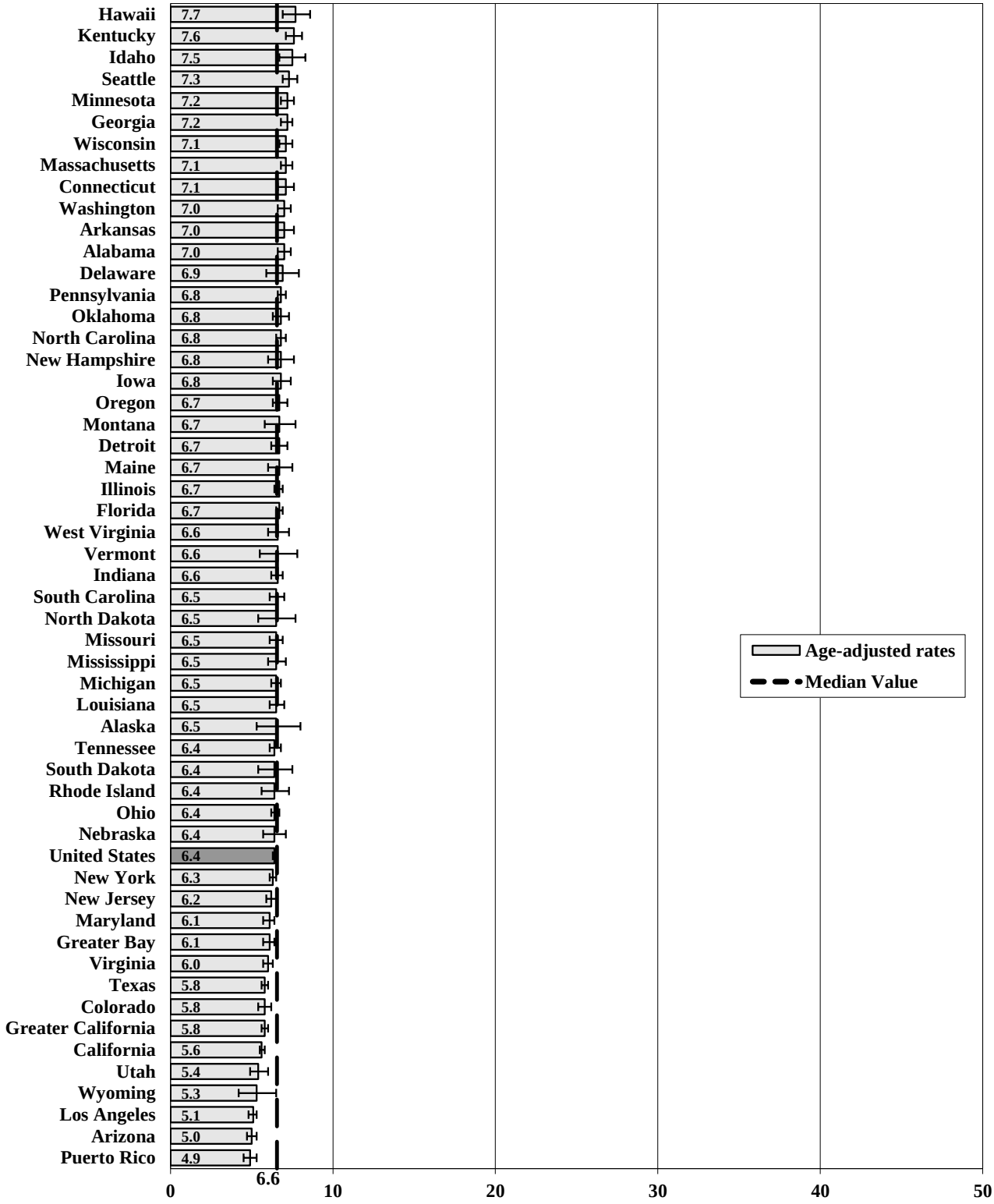
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

137 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 14th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



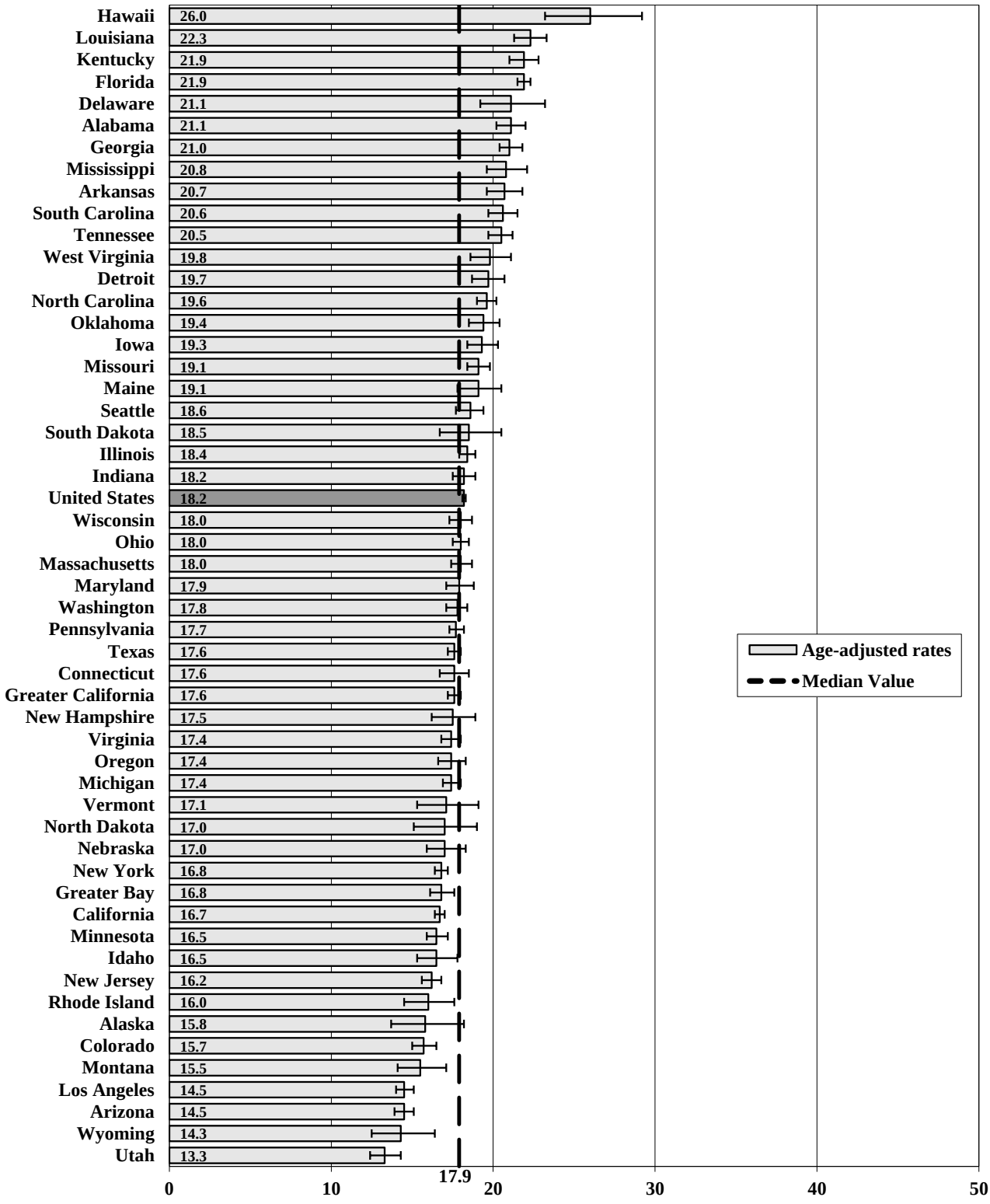
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

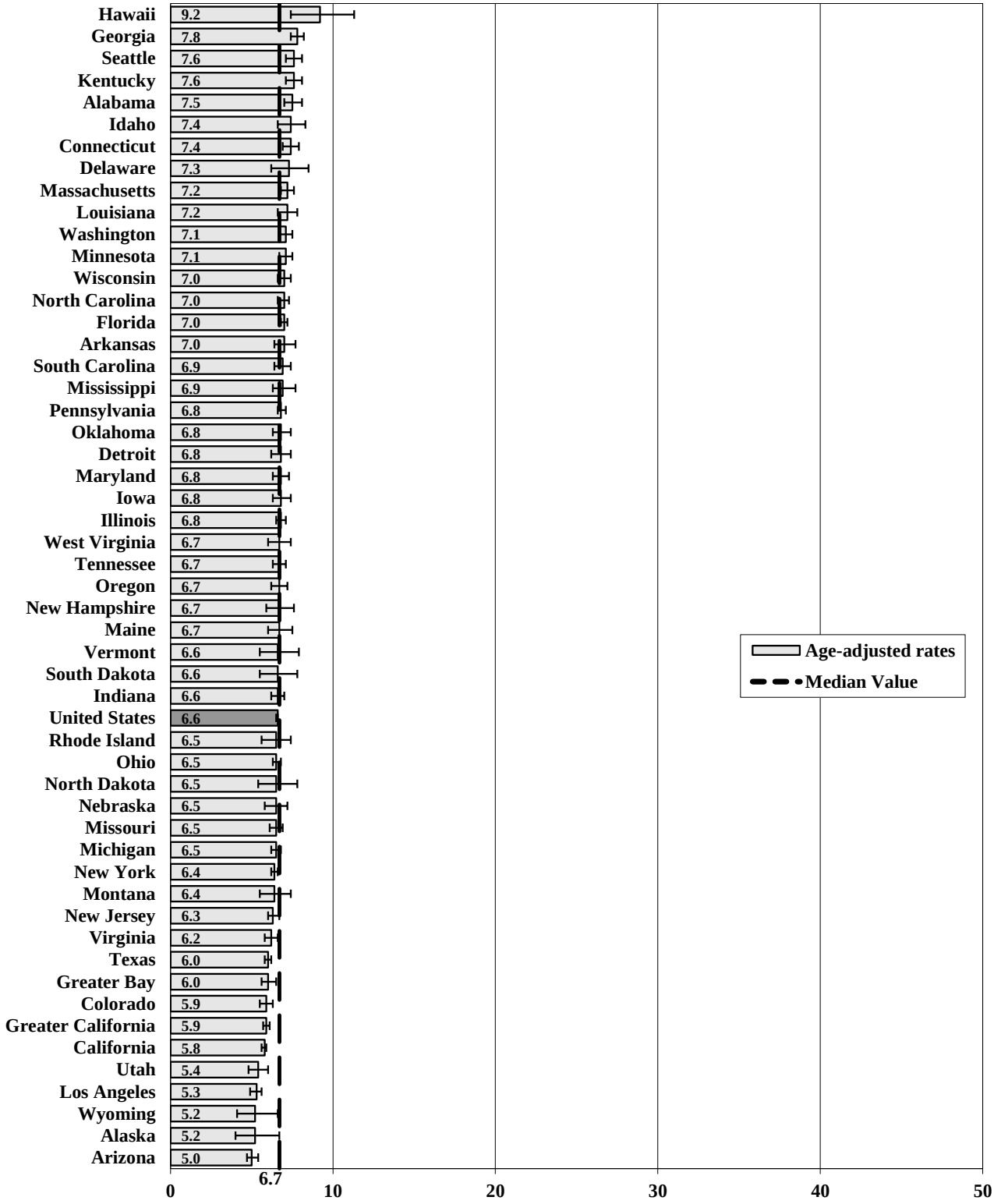
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

139 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 14th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



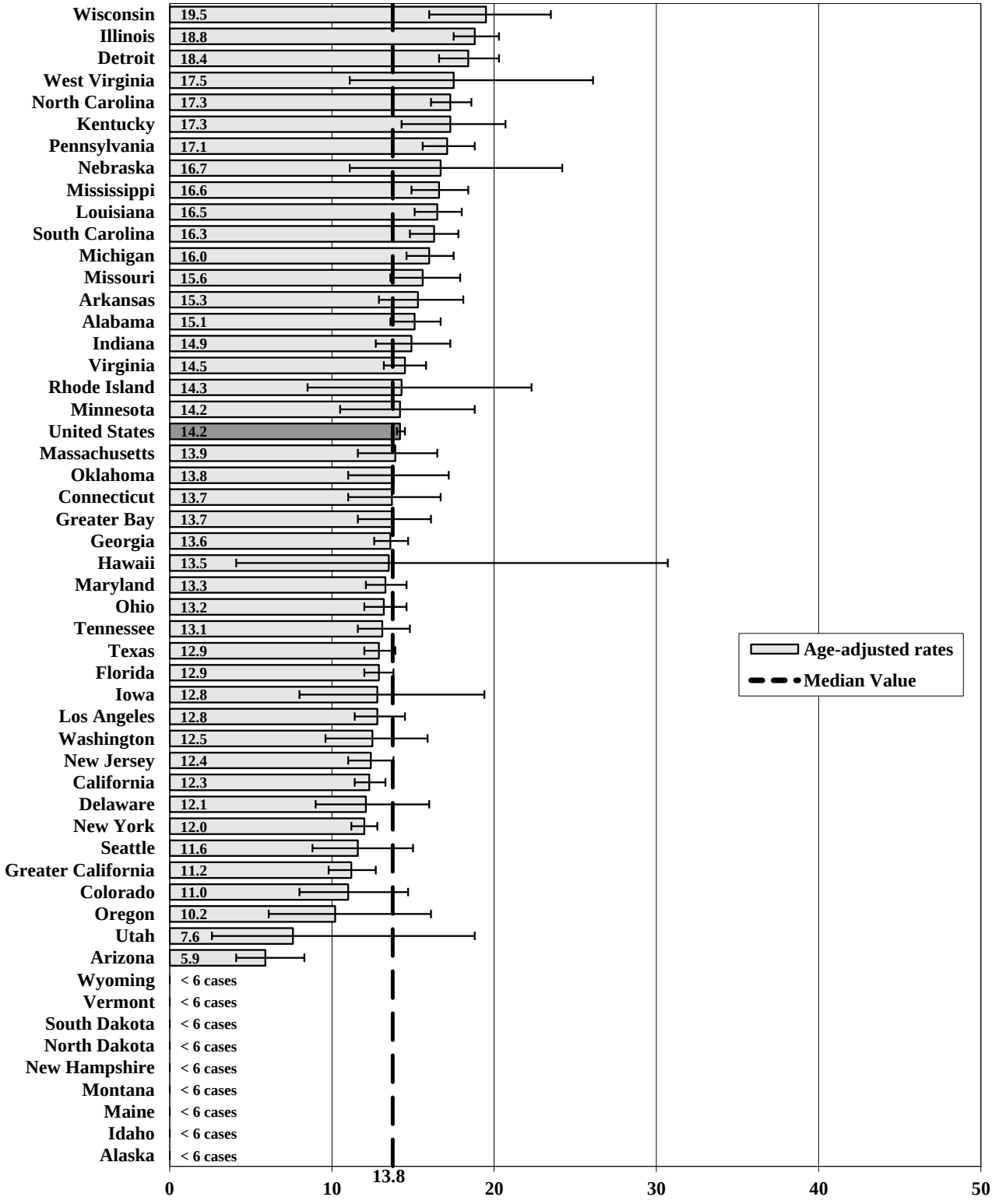
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

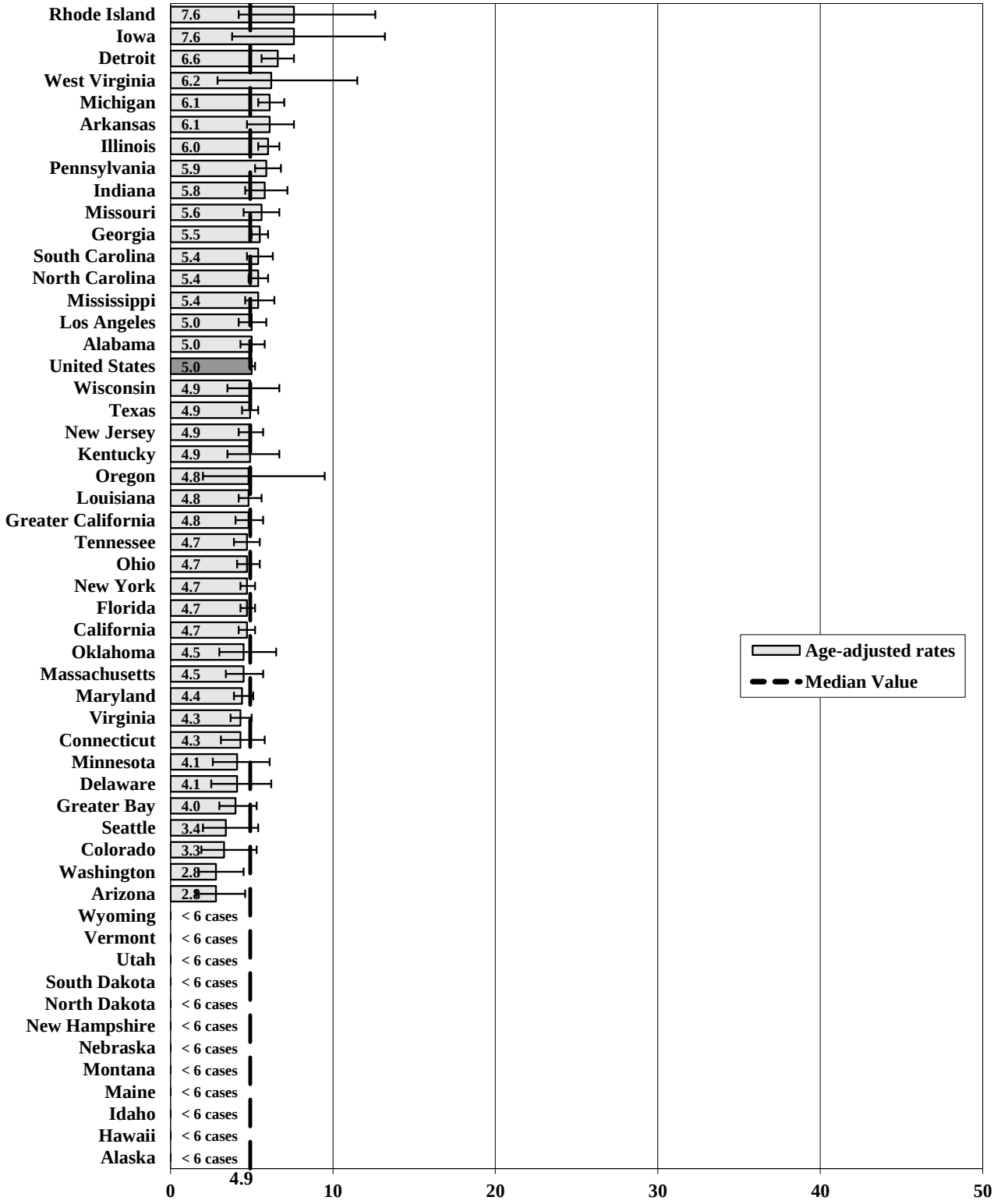
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

141 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 16th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



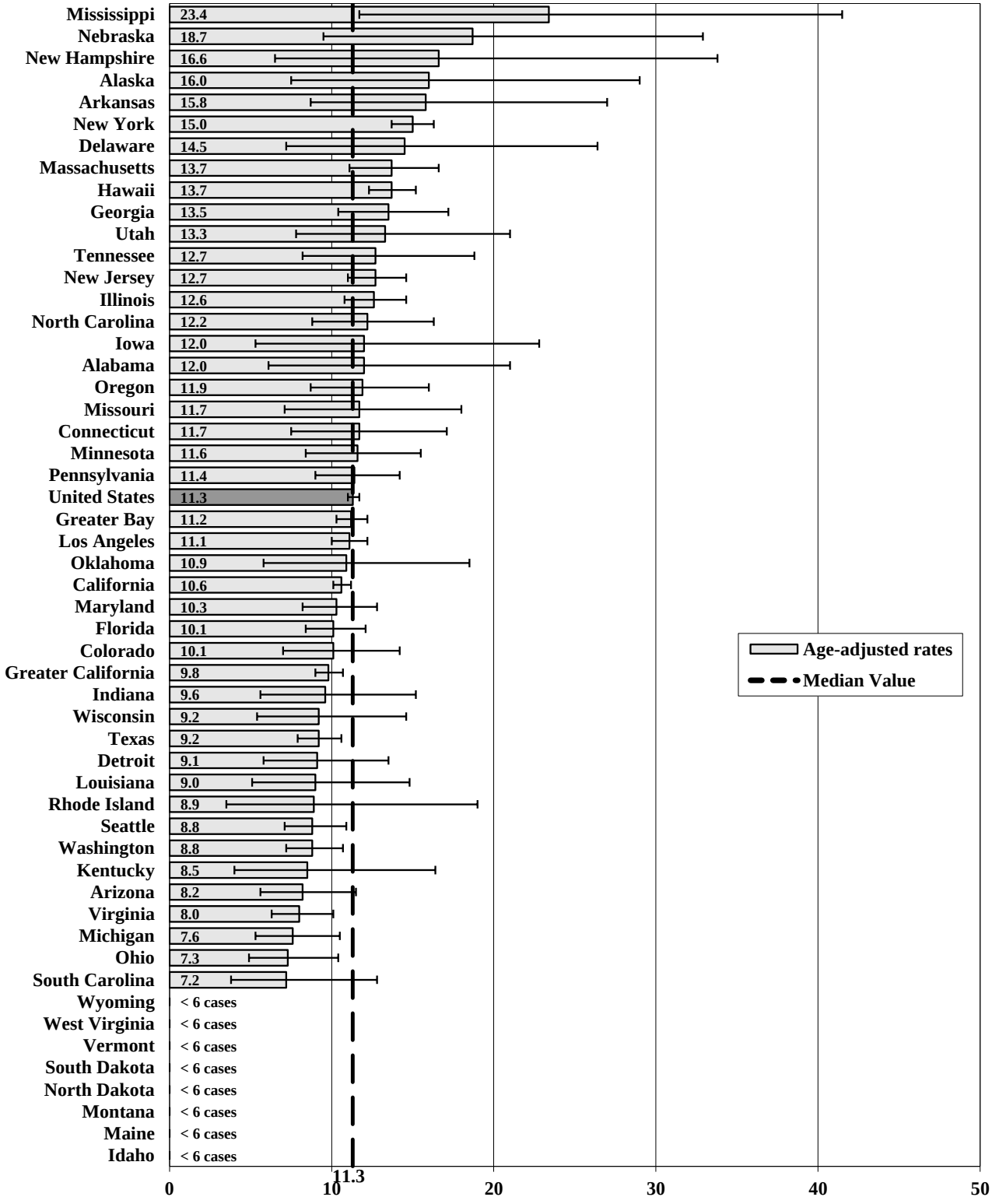
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

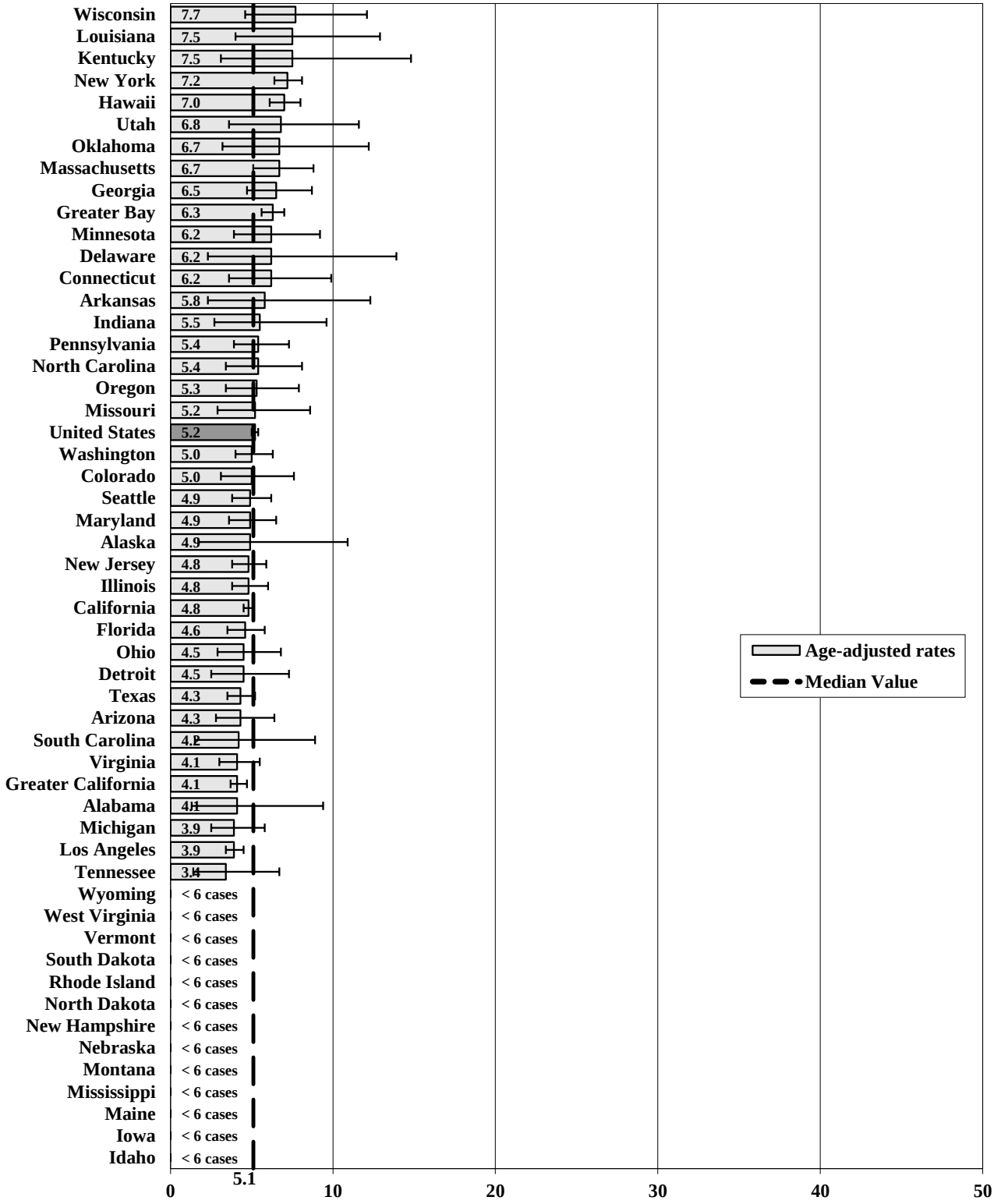
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

143 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 13th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



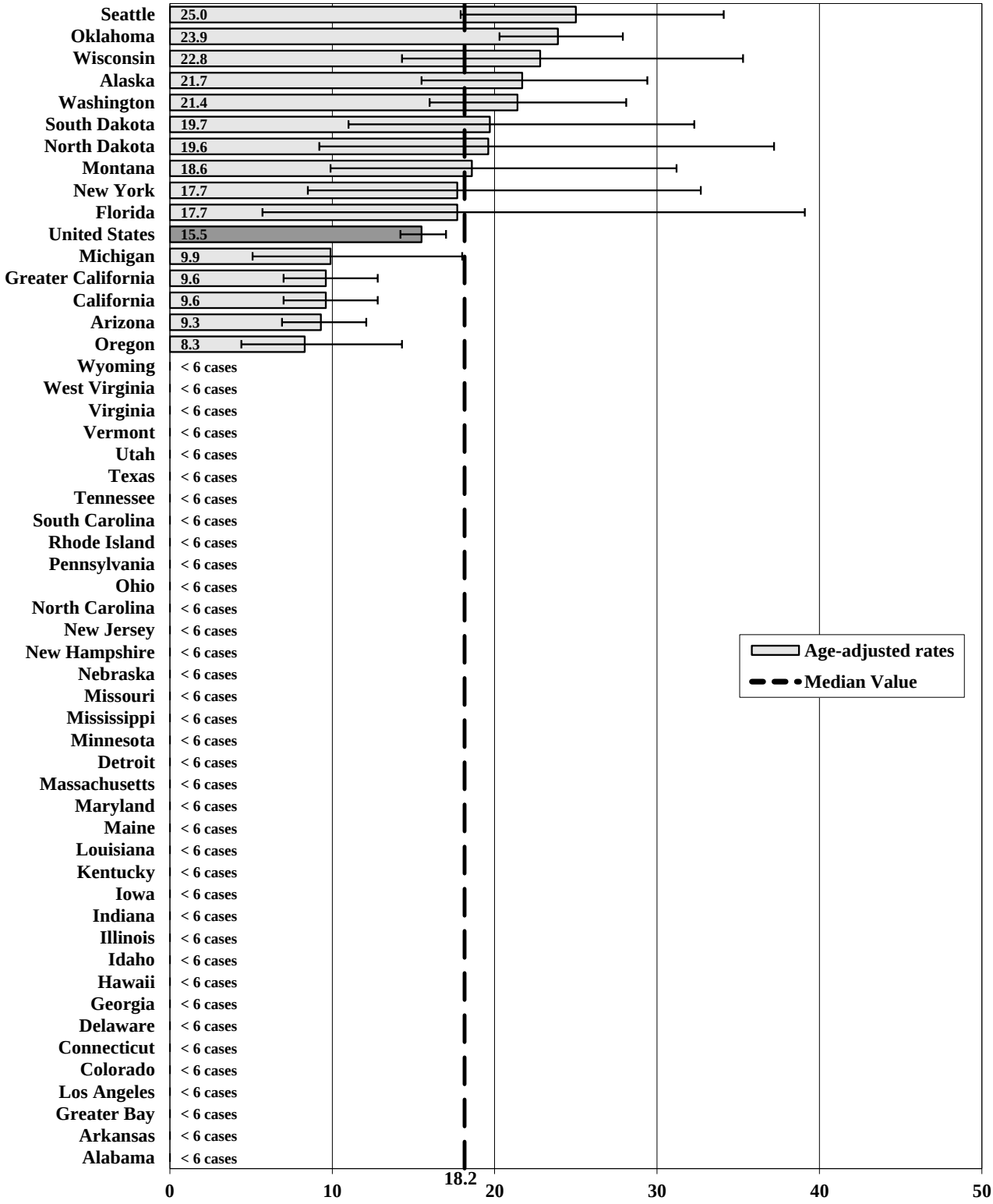
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

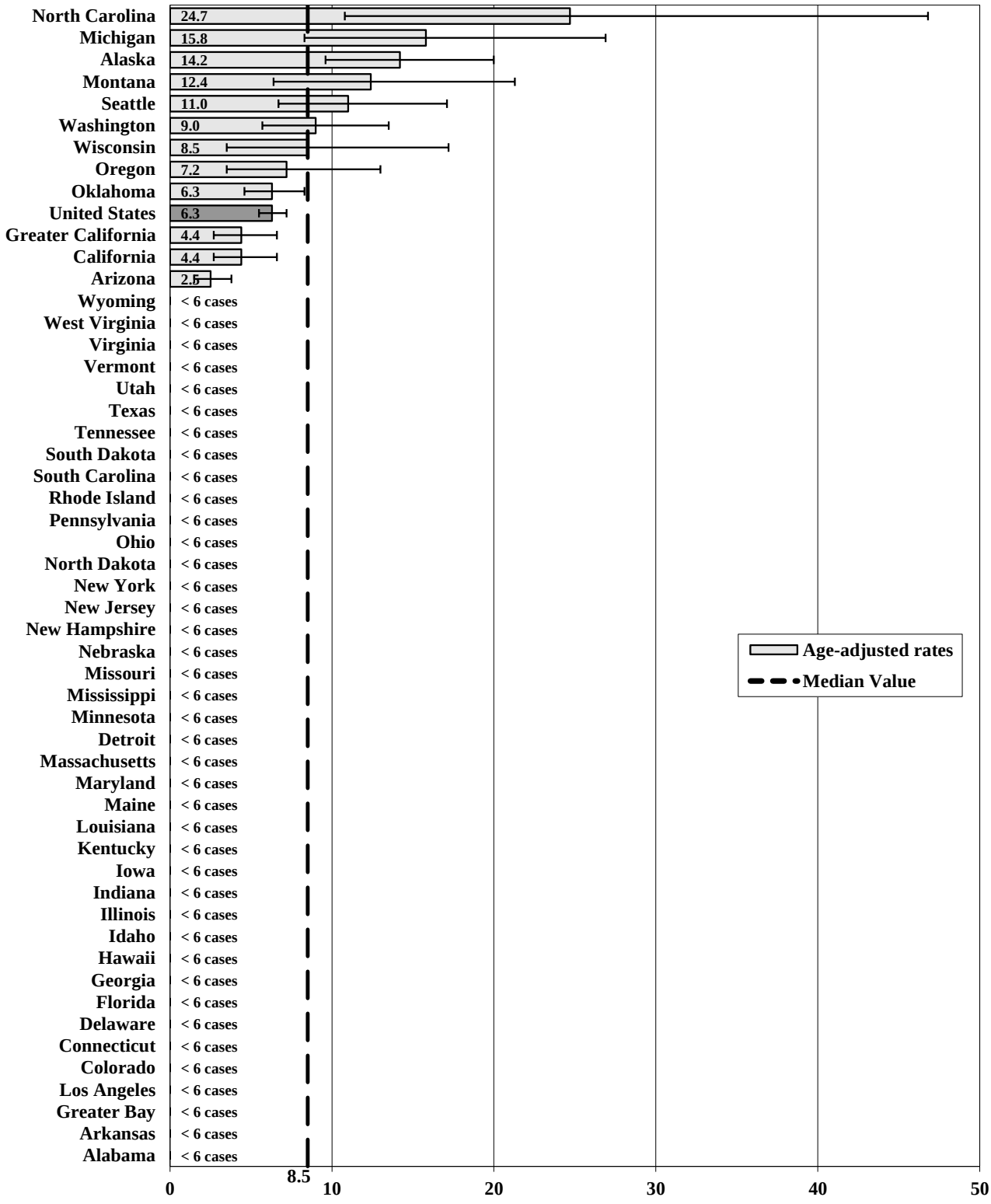
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

145 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 13th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

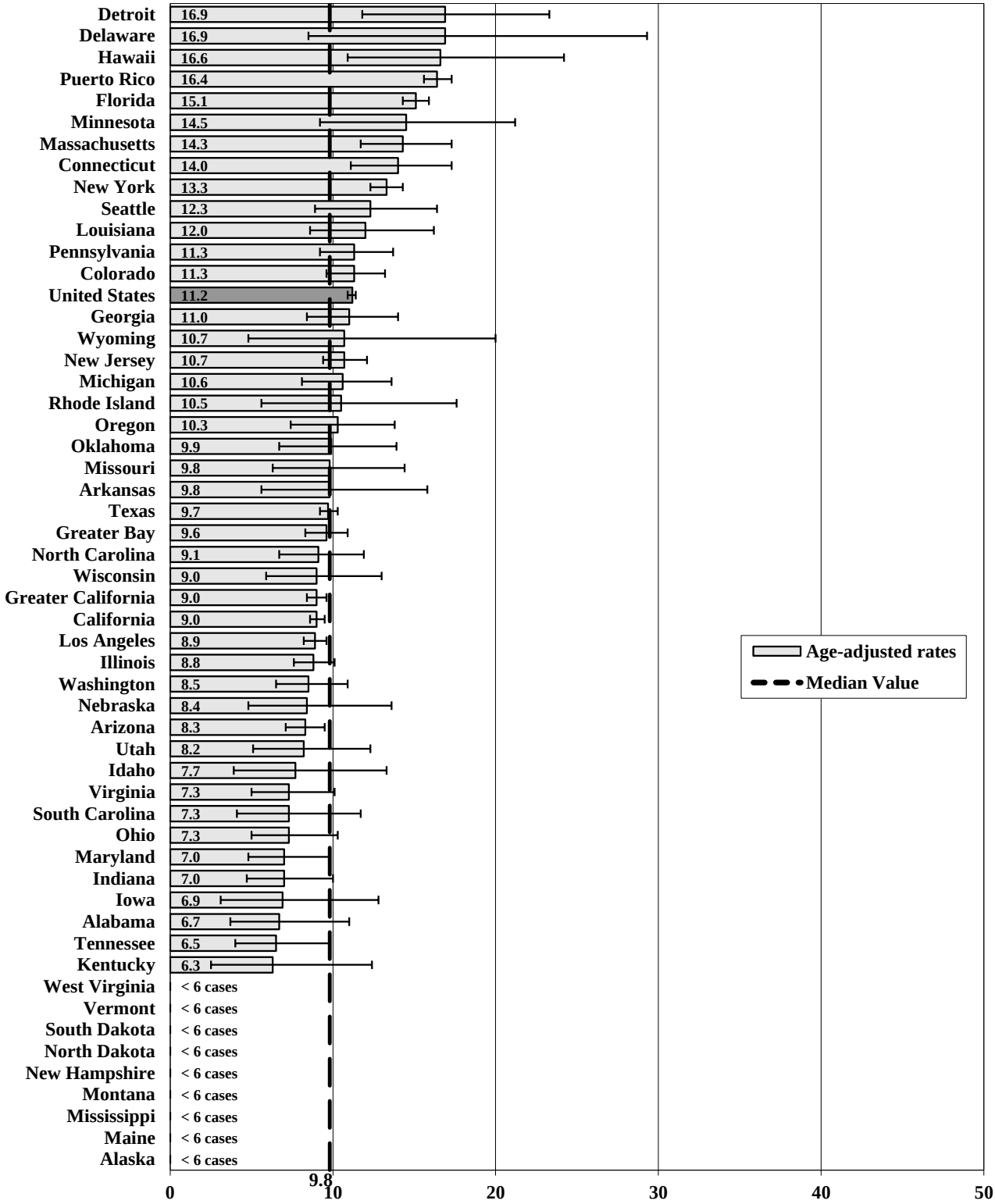
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 11th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

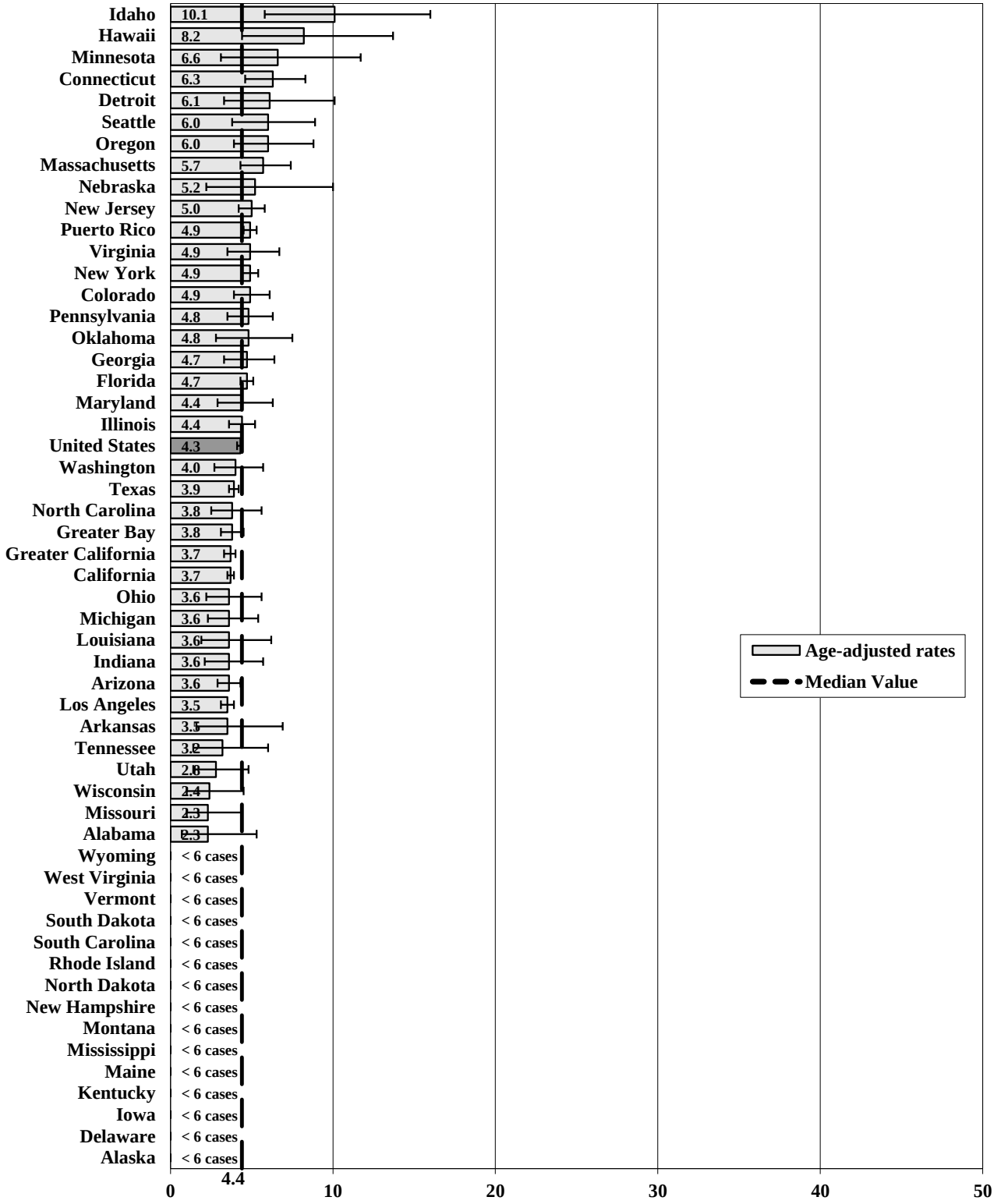
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

147 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 17th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

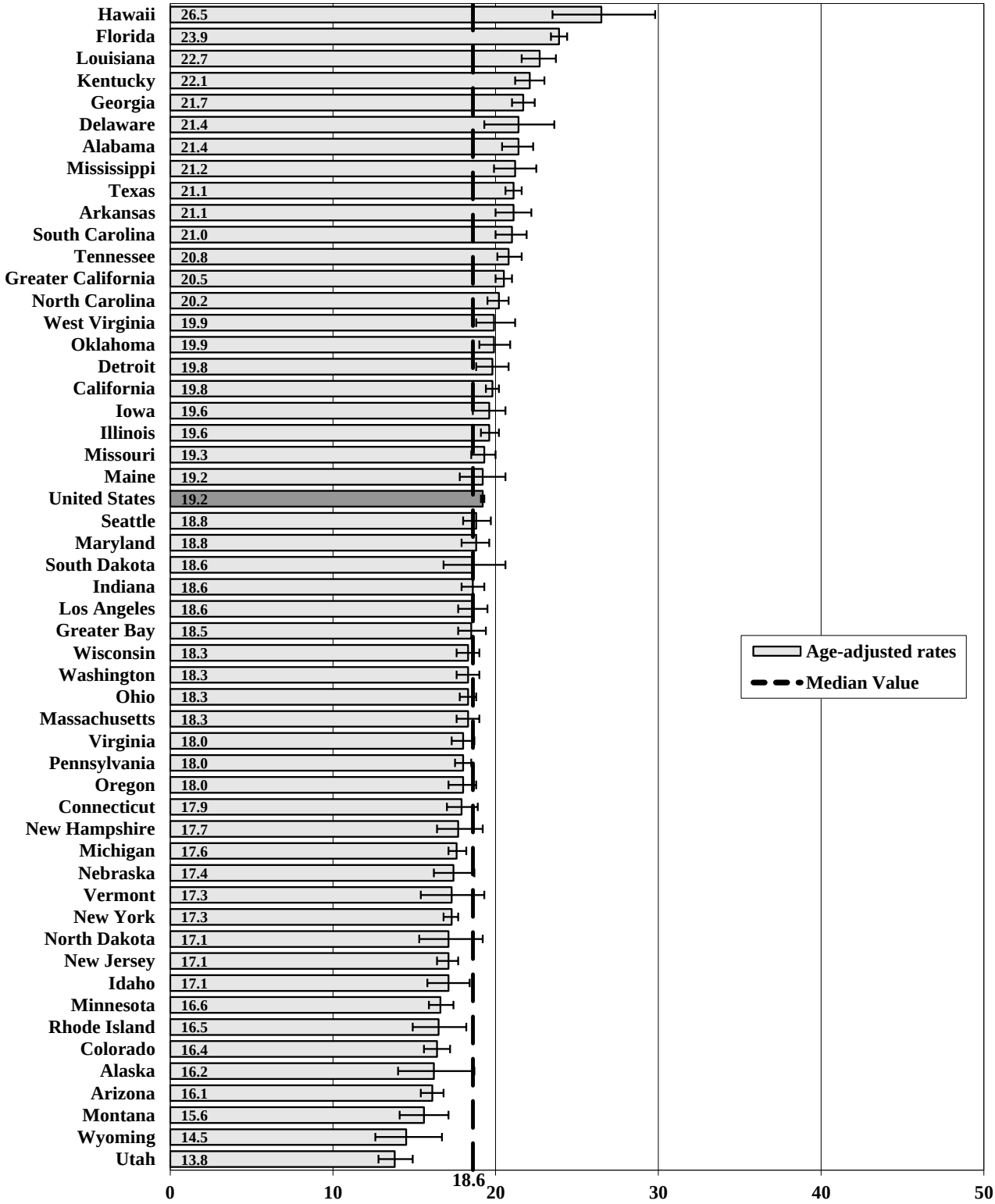
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

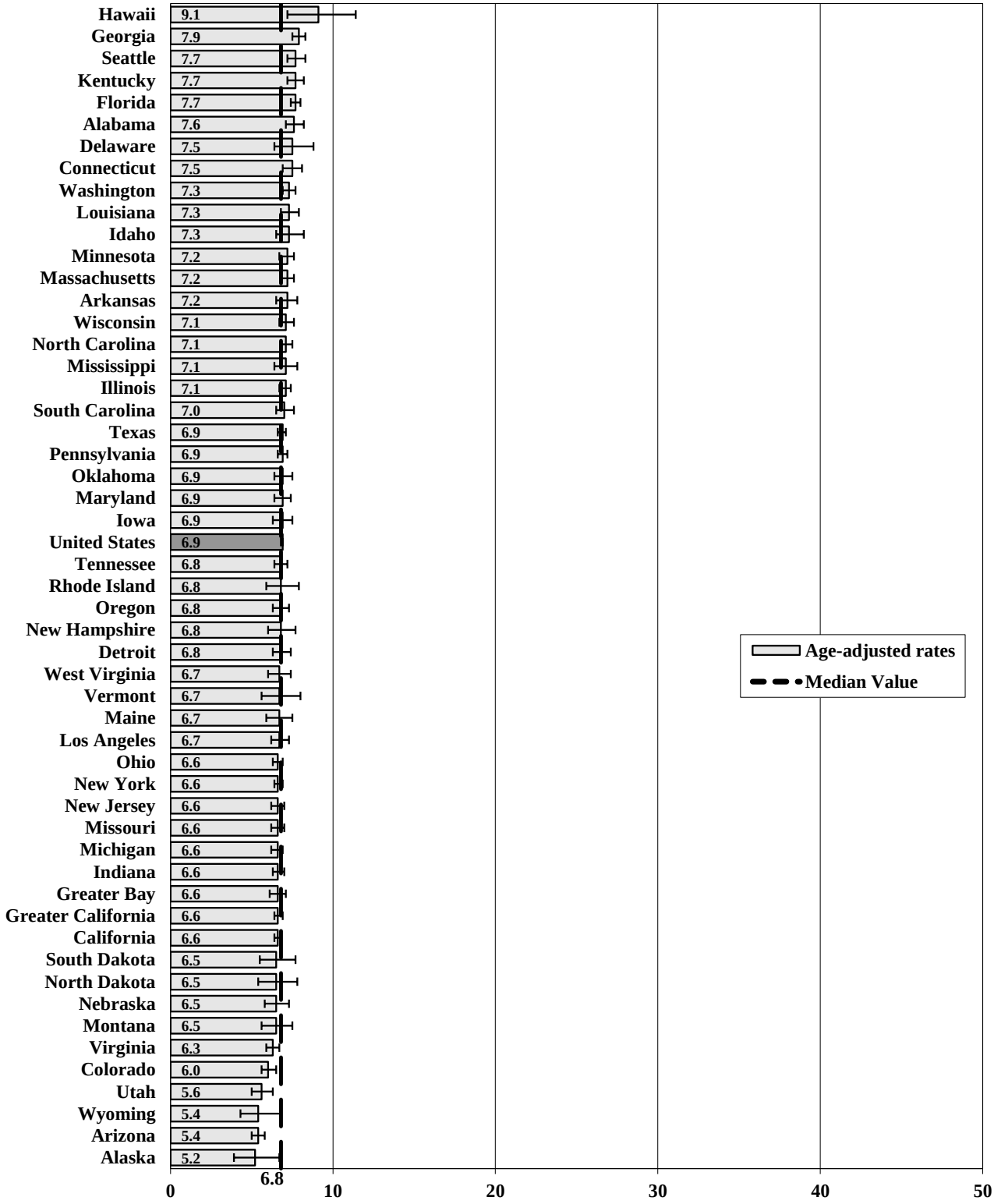
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

149 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 14th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

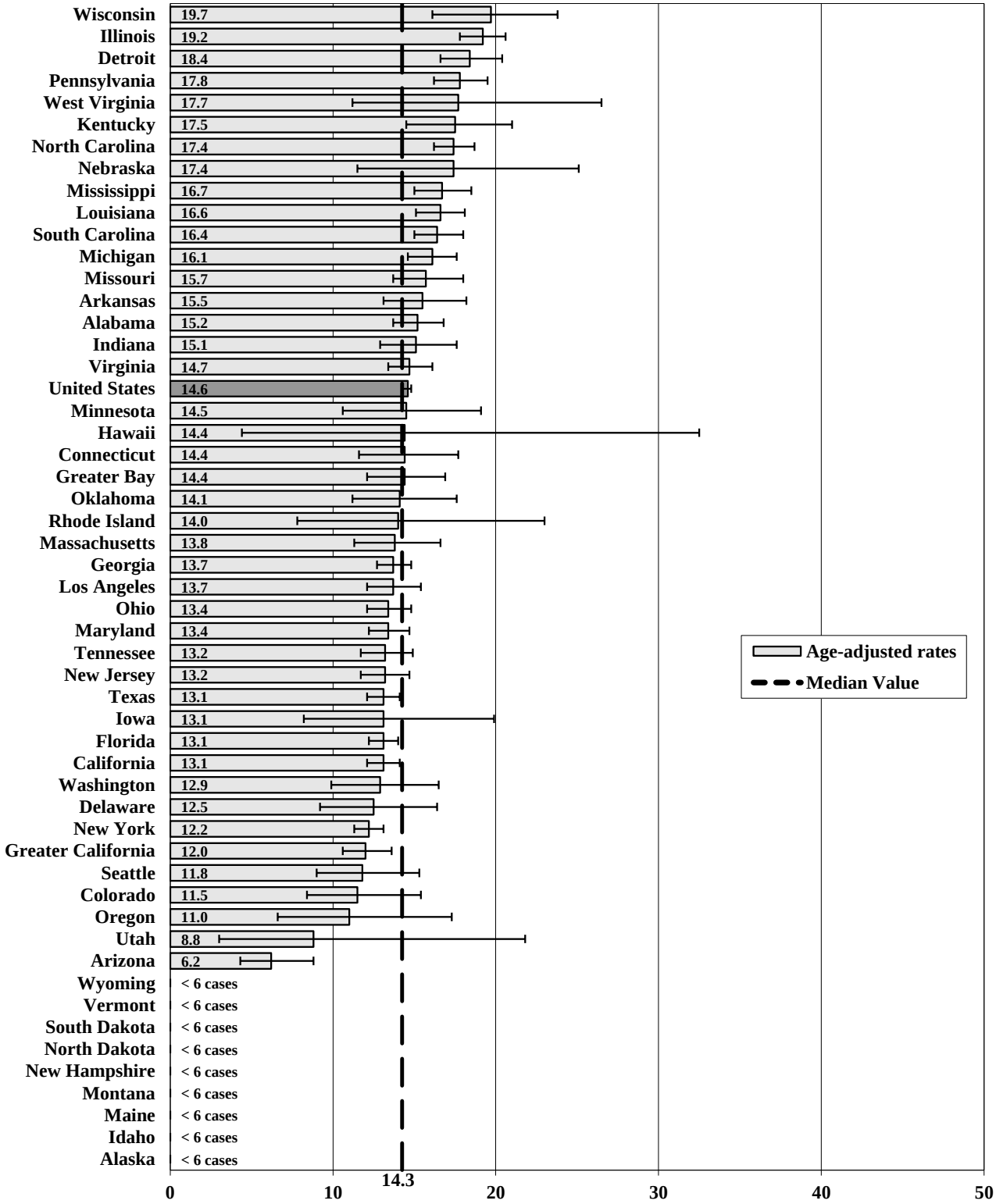
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

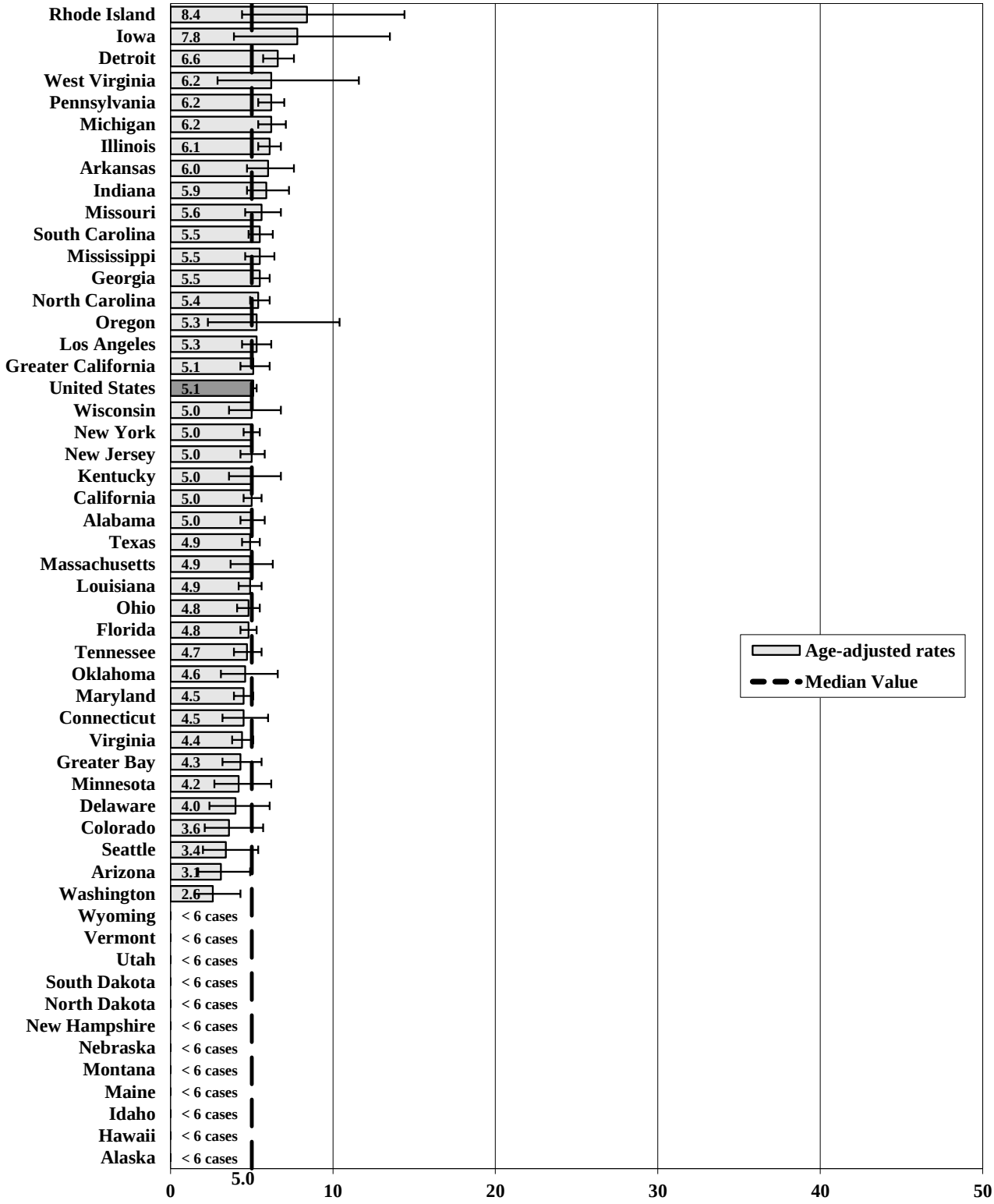
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

151 Oral Cavity and Pharynx, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Oral Cavity and Pharynx
The 16th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

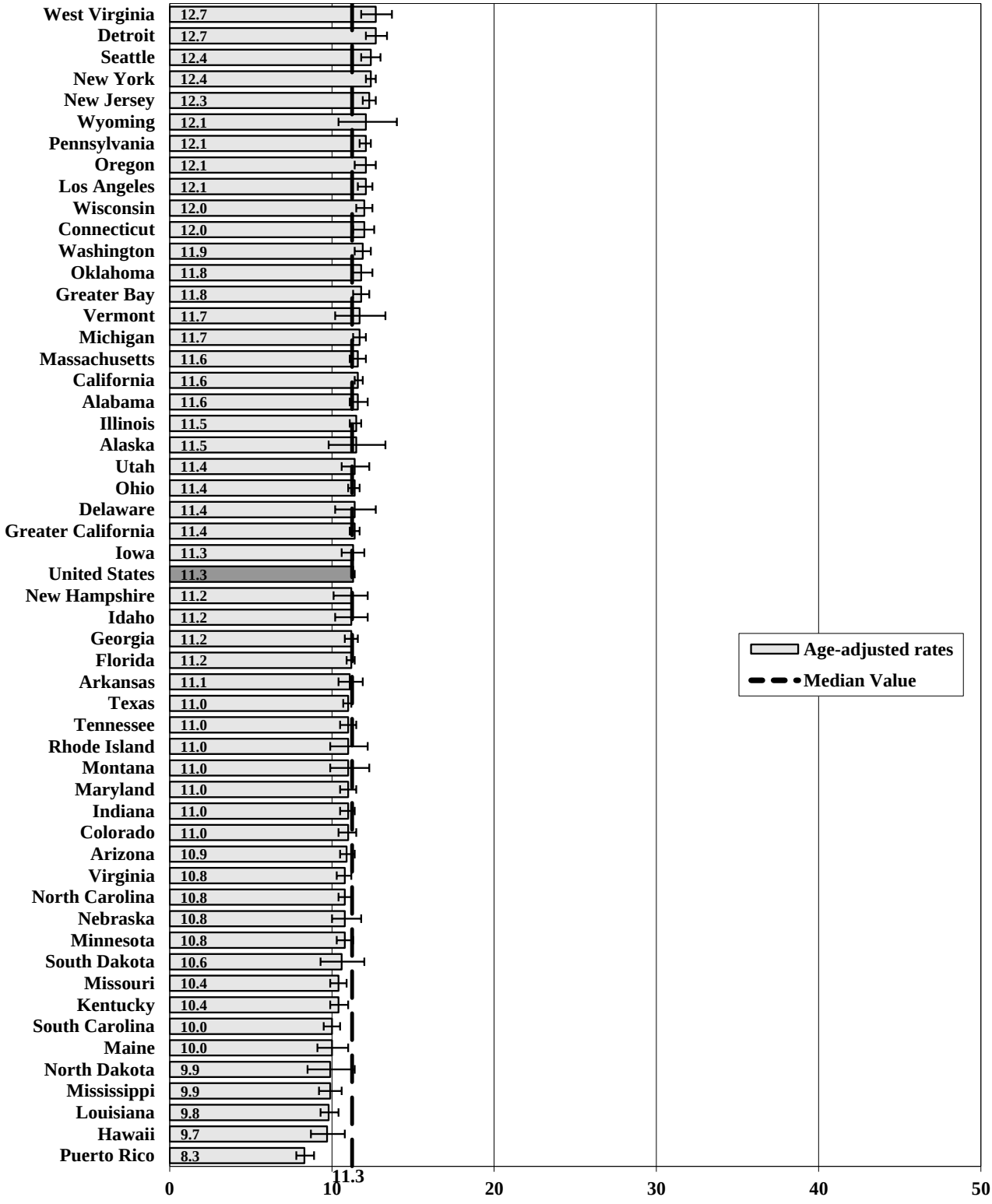
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Ovary
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

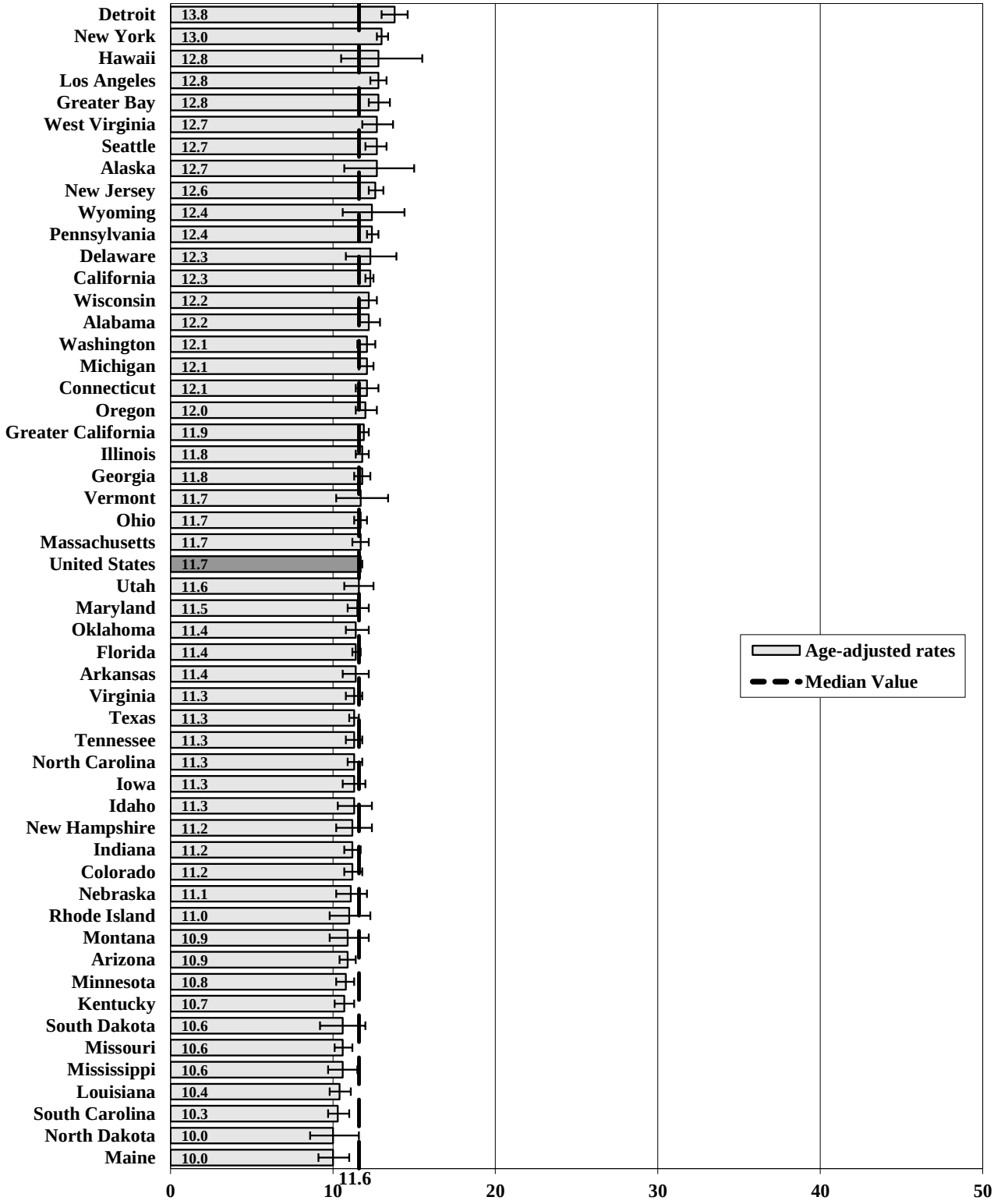
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

153 Ovary, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Ovary
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



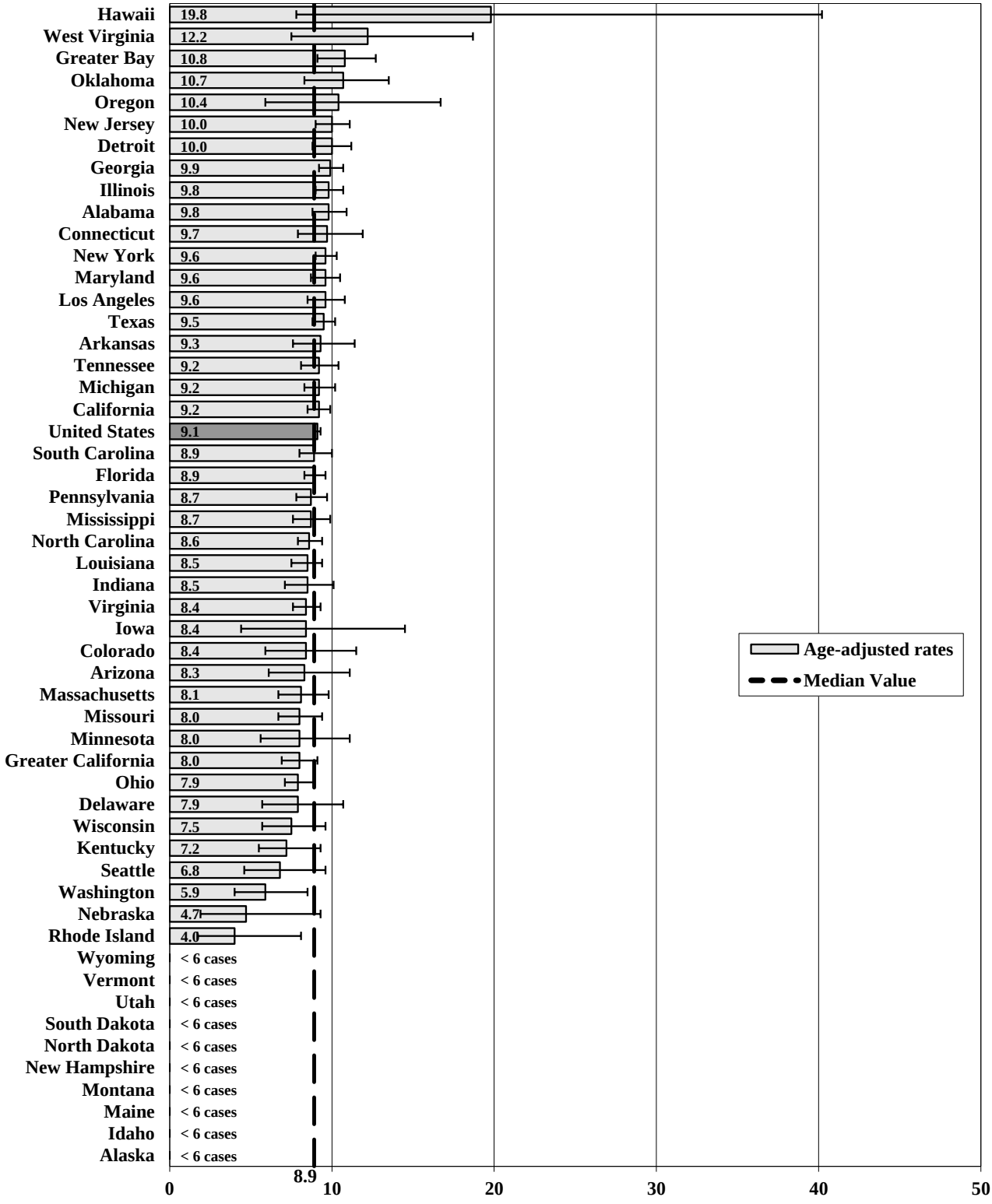
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Ovary
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

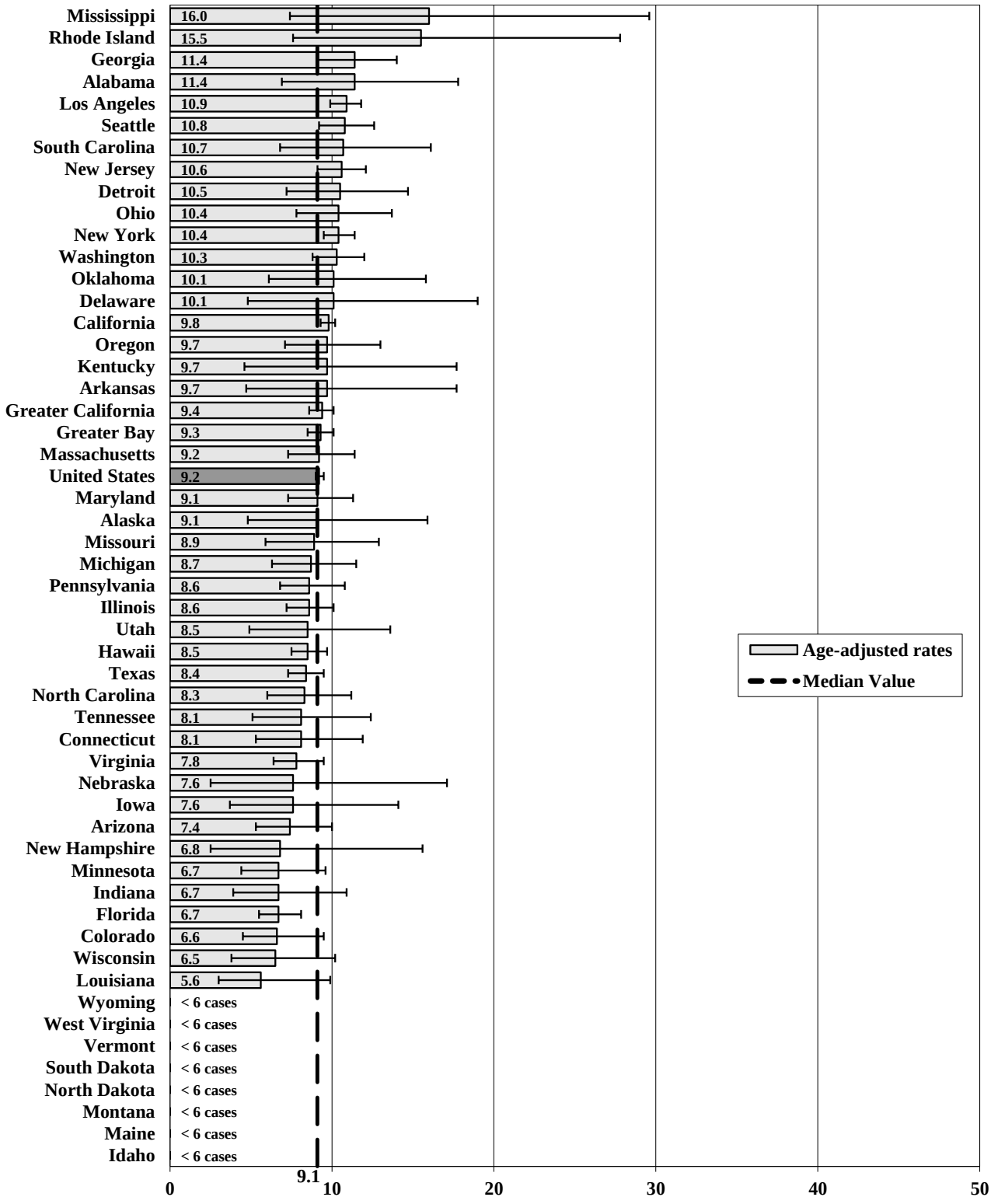
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

155 Ovary, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Ovary
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



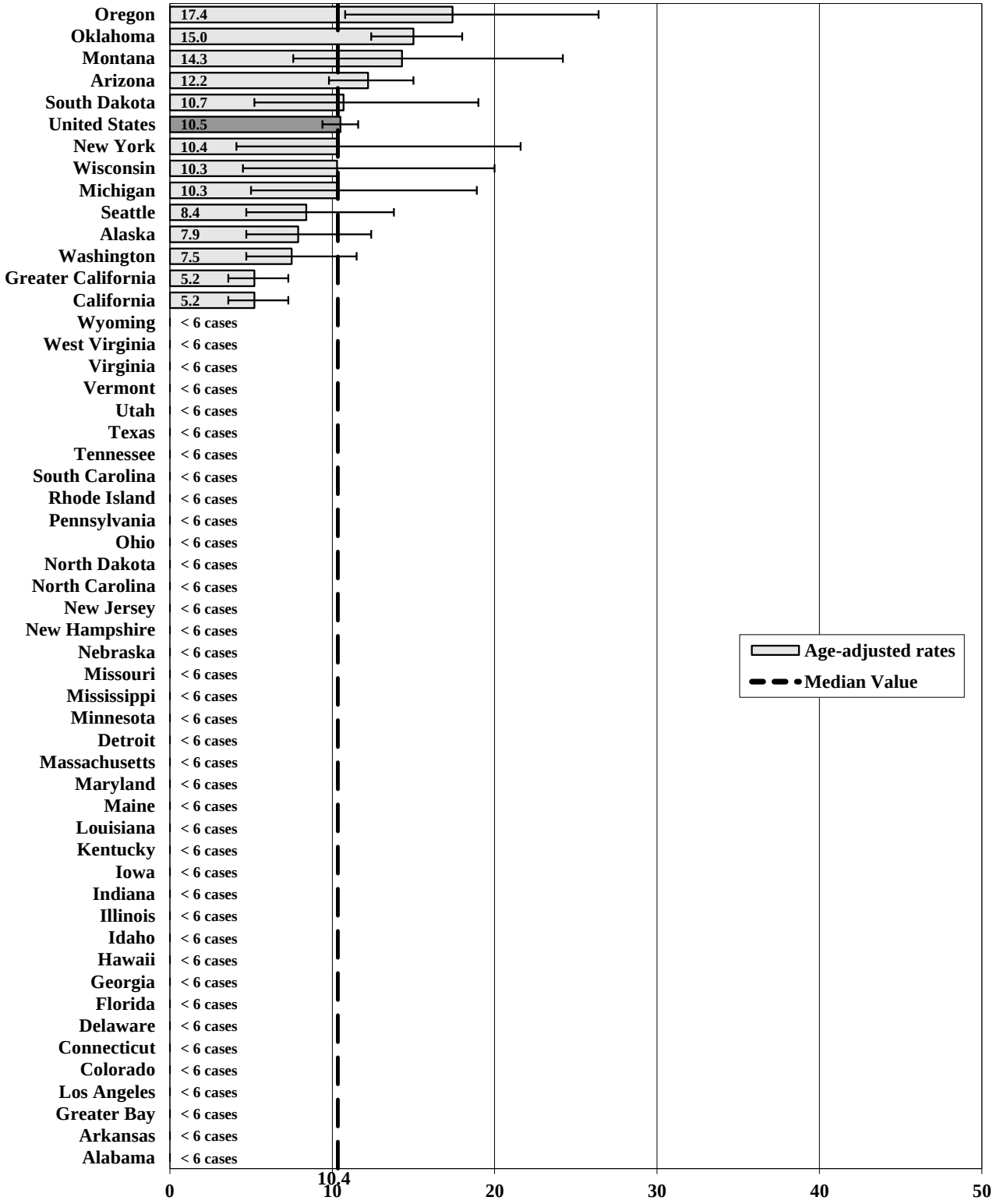
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Ovary
The 9th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

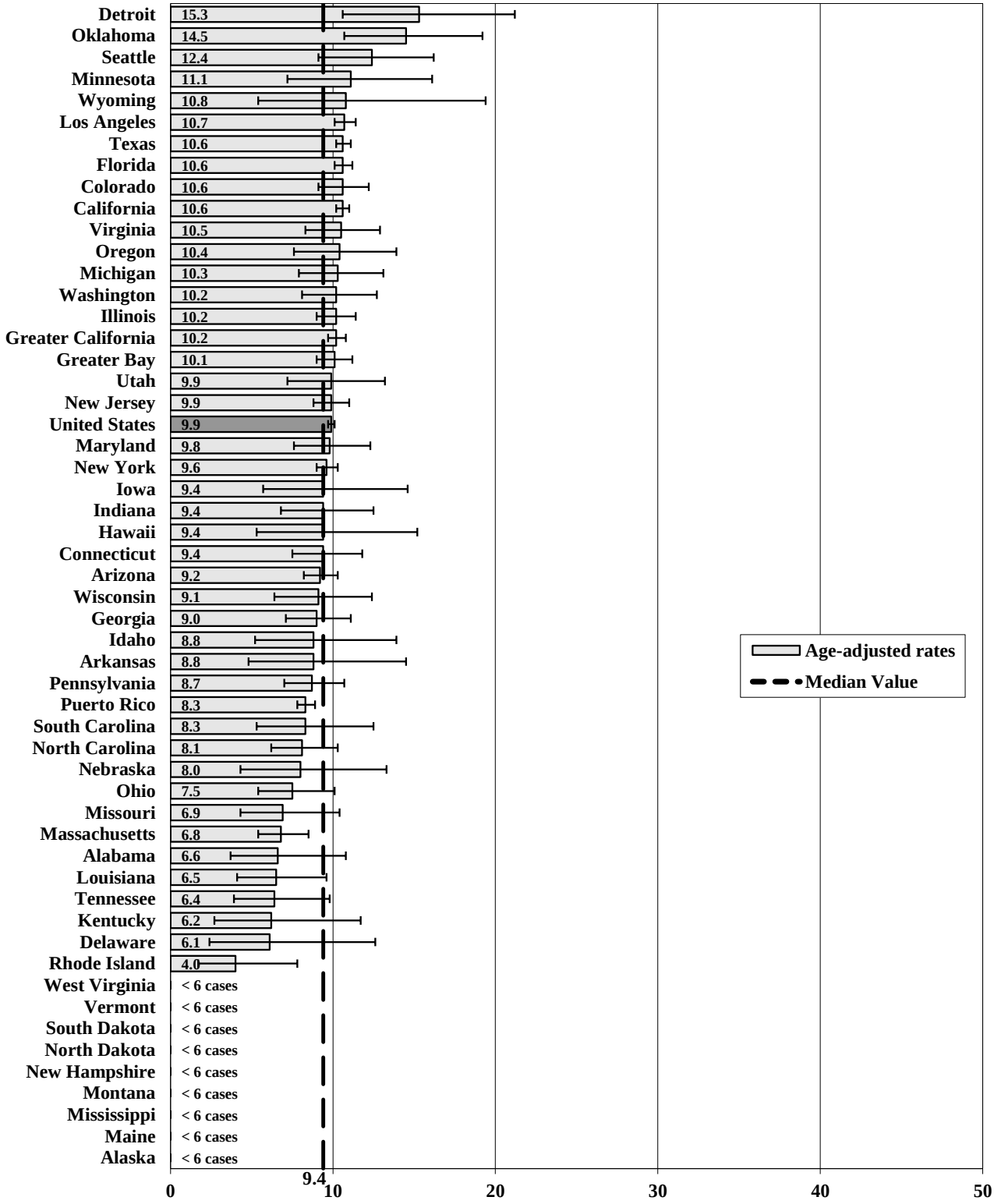
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

157 Ovary, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Ovary
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

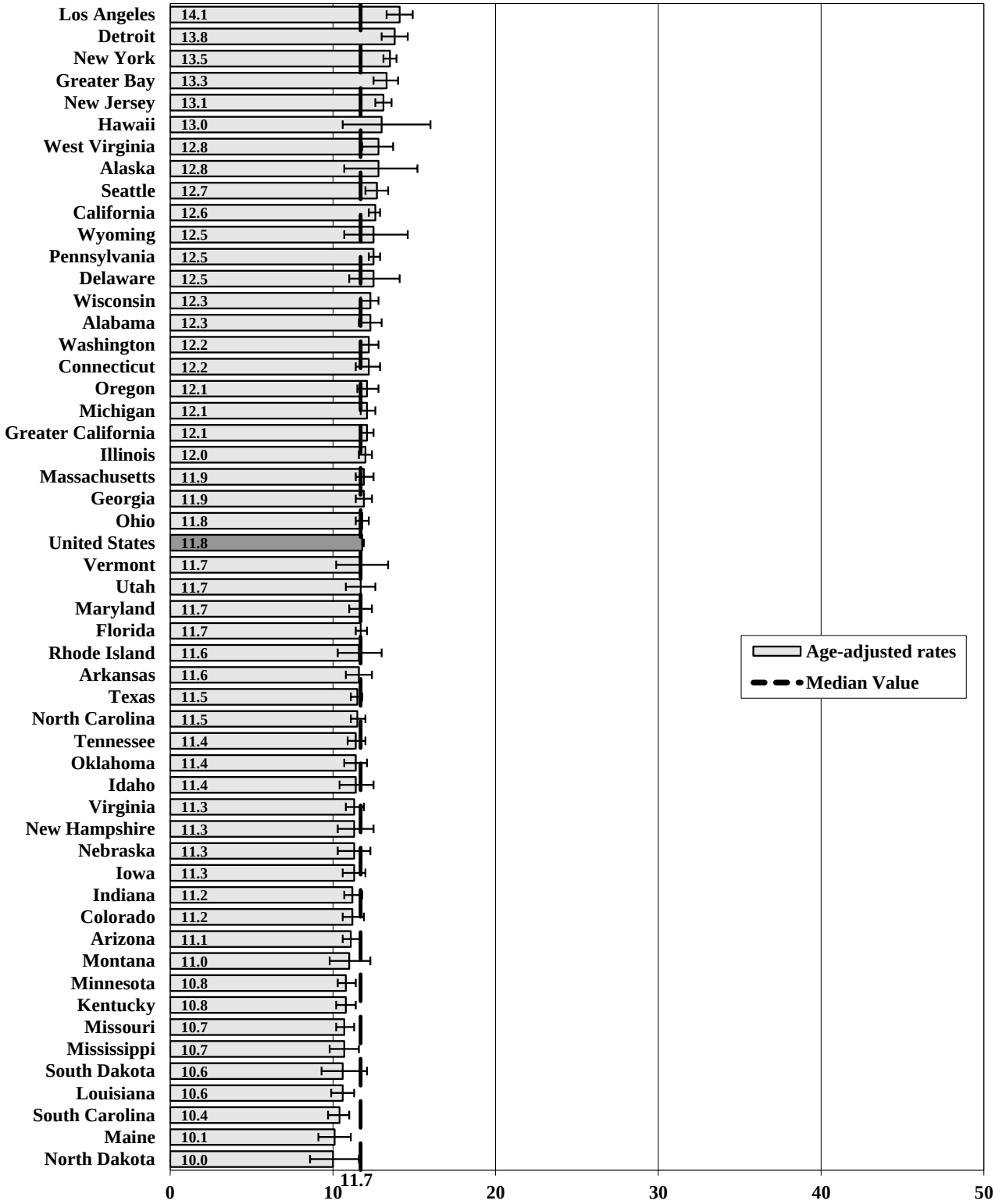
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Ovary
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

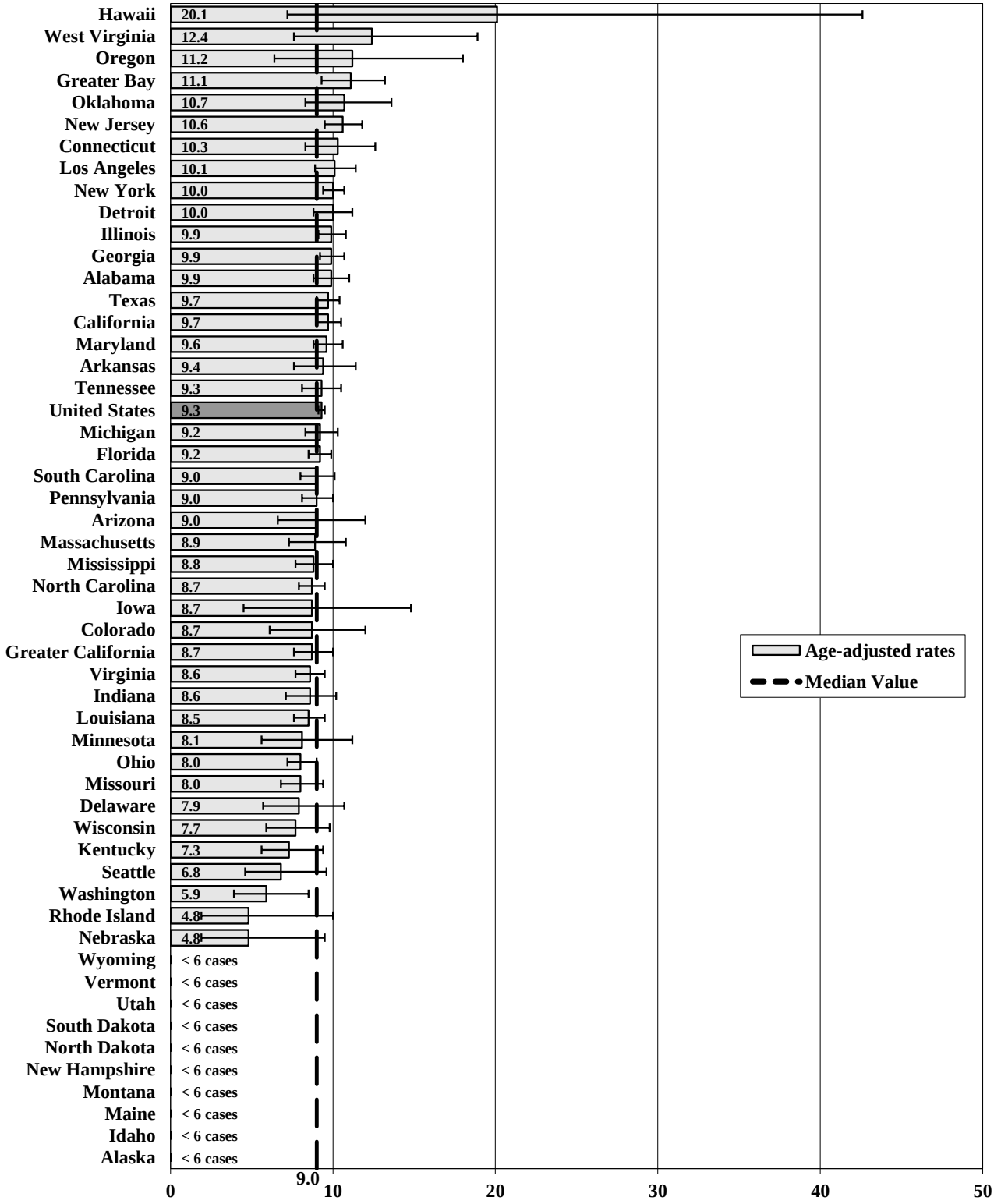
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

159 Ovary, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Ovary
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

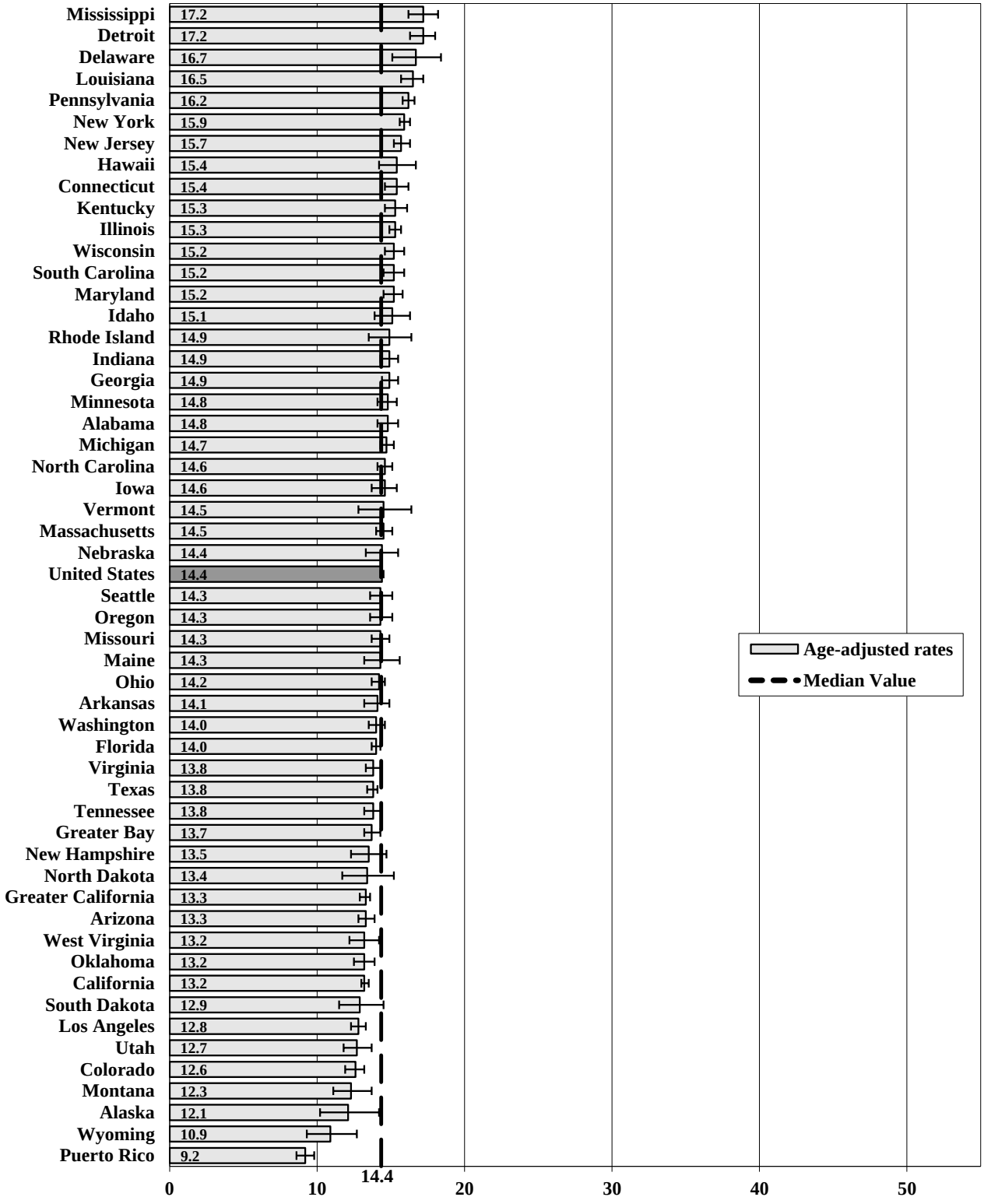
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

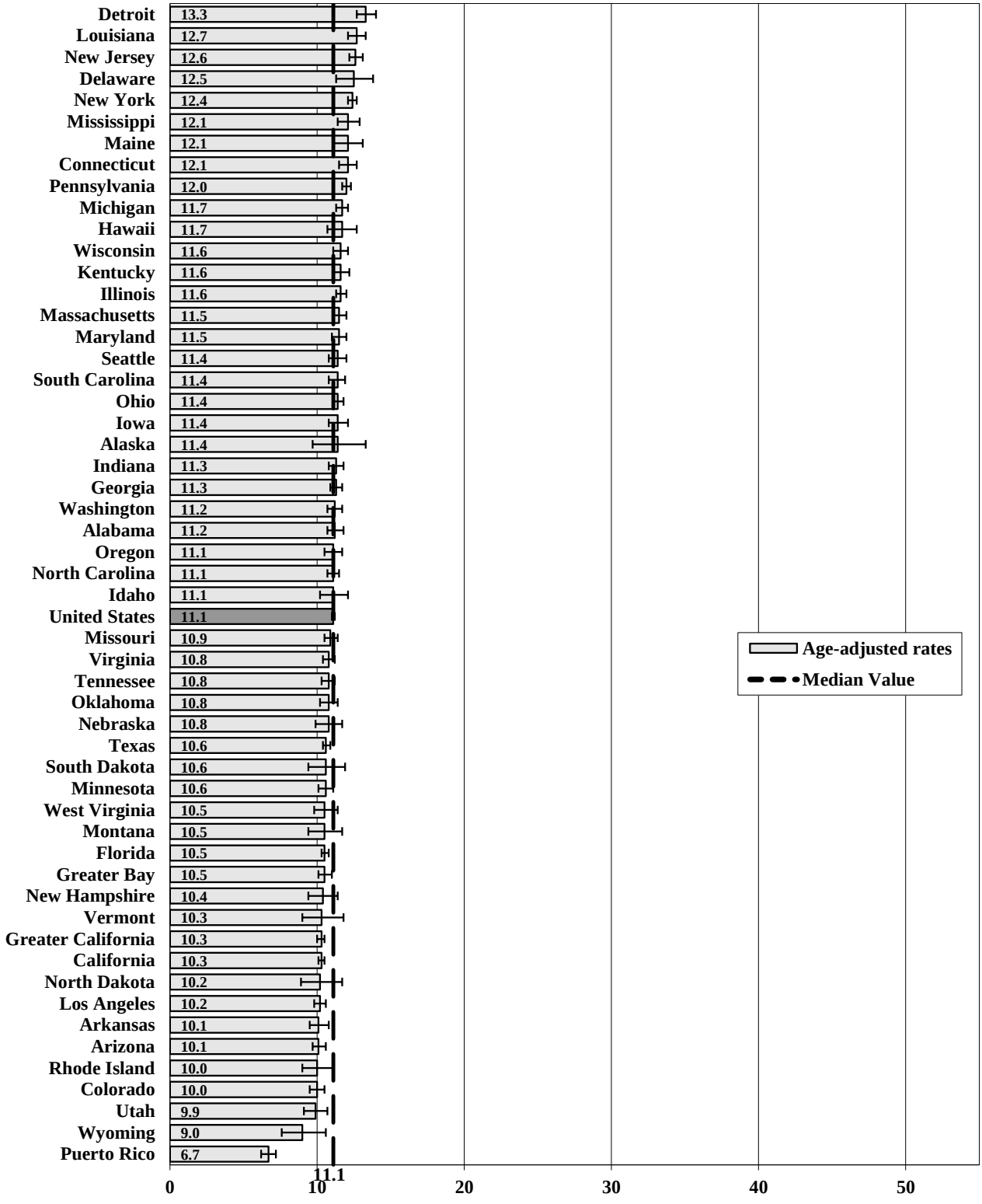
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

161 Pancreas, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



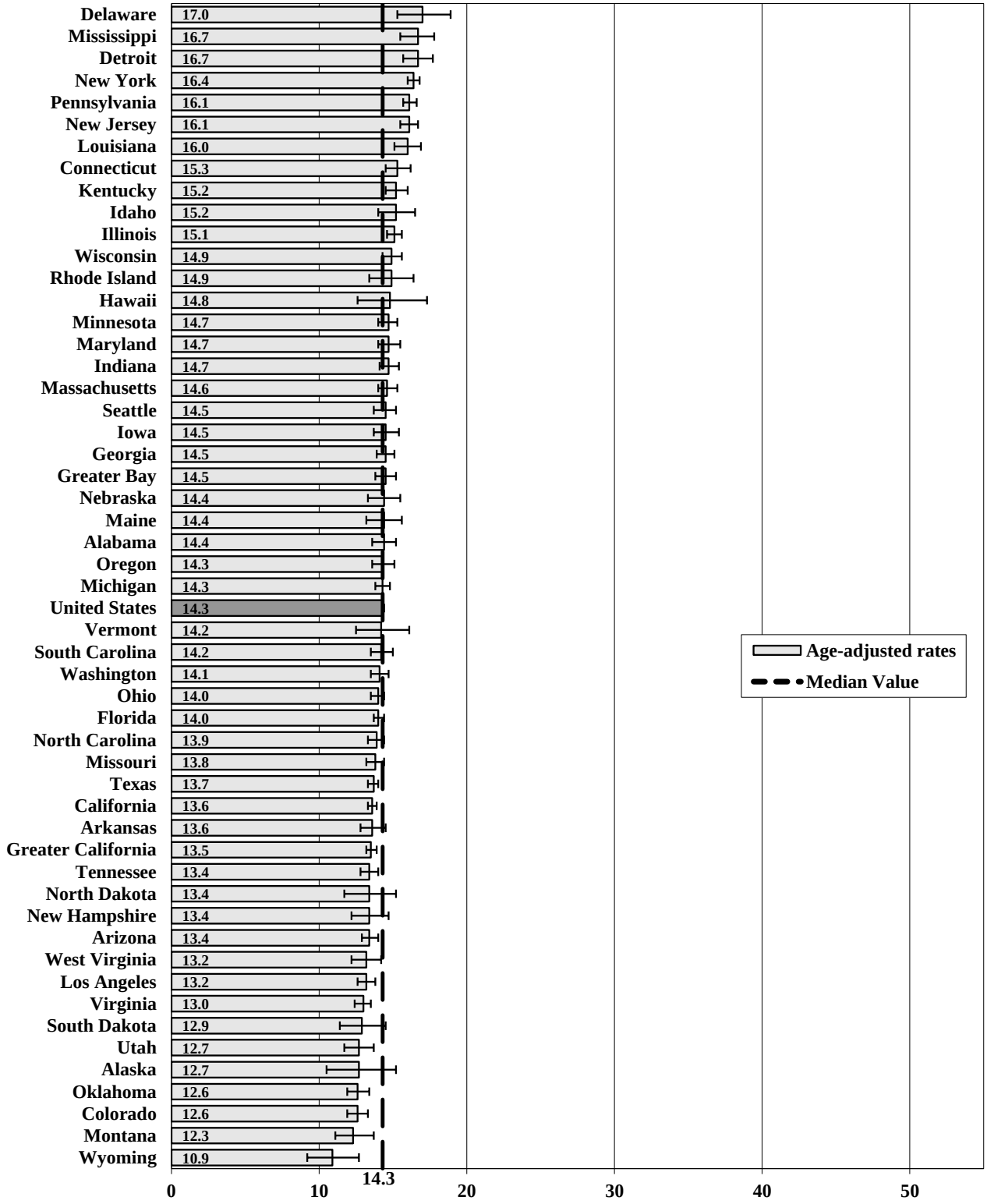
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

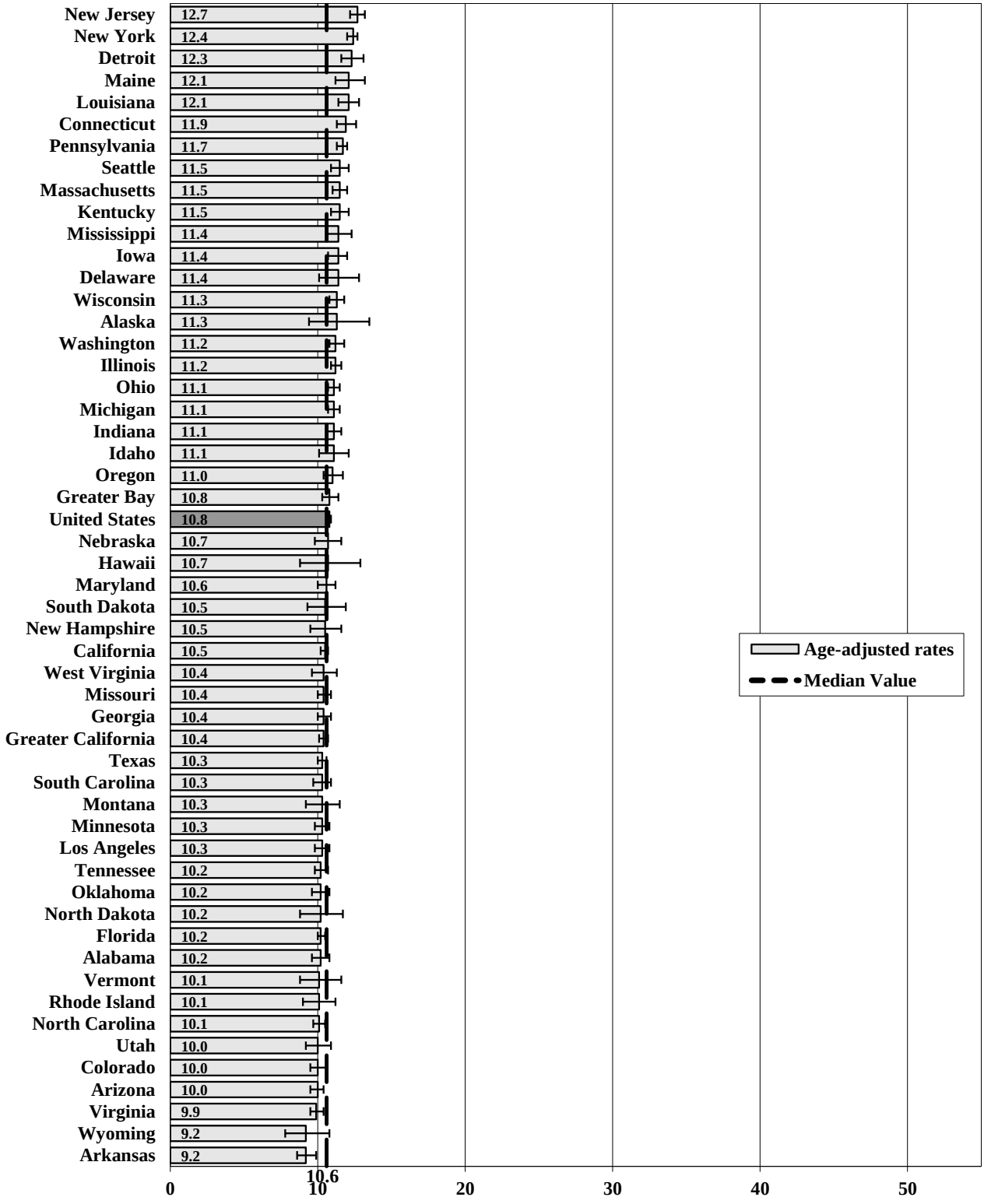
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

163 Pancreas, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Pancreas
The 11th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



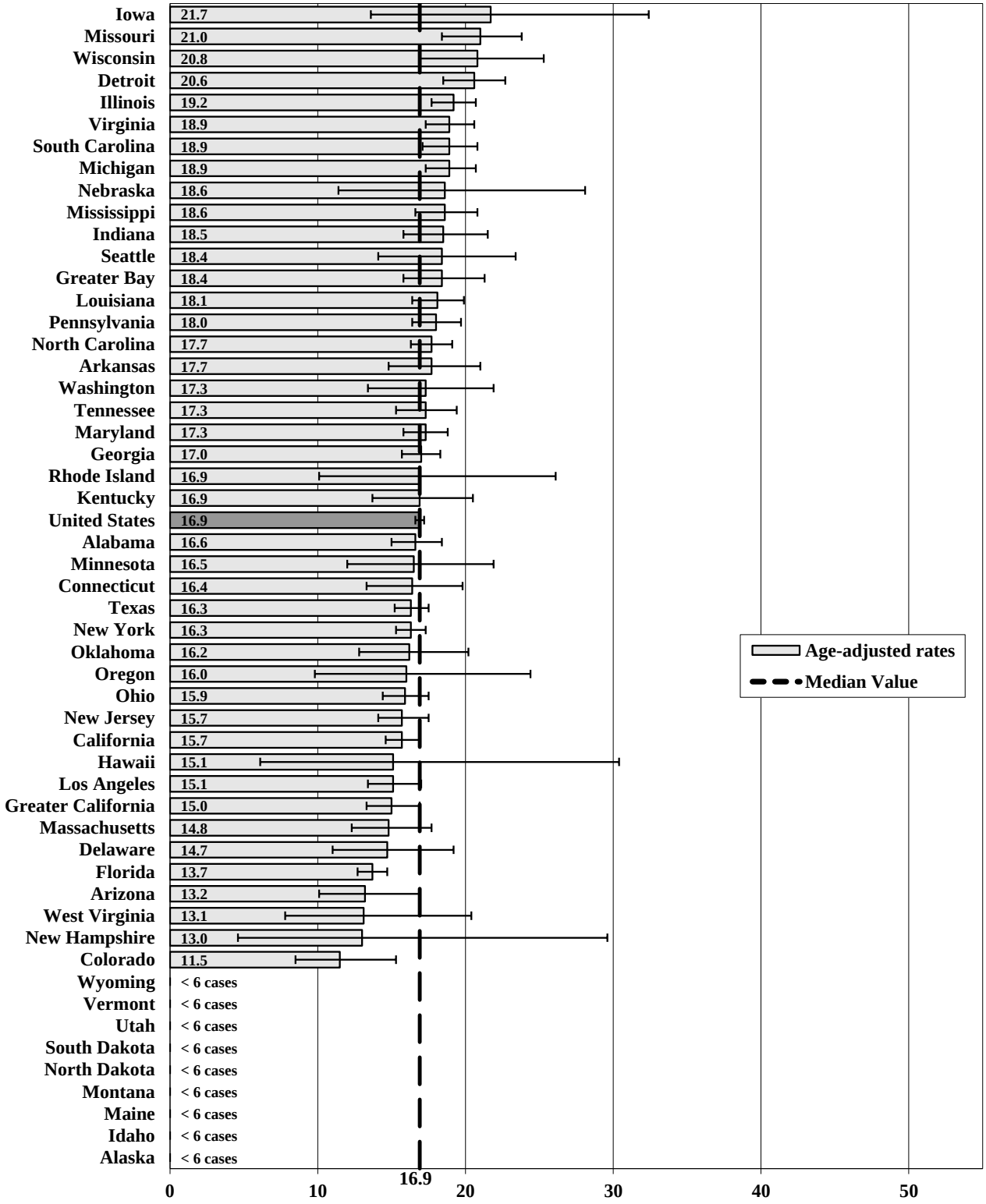
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Pancreas
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

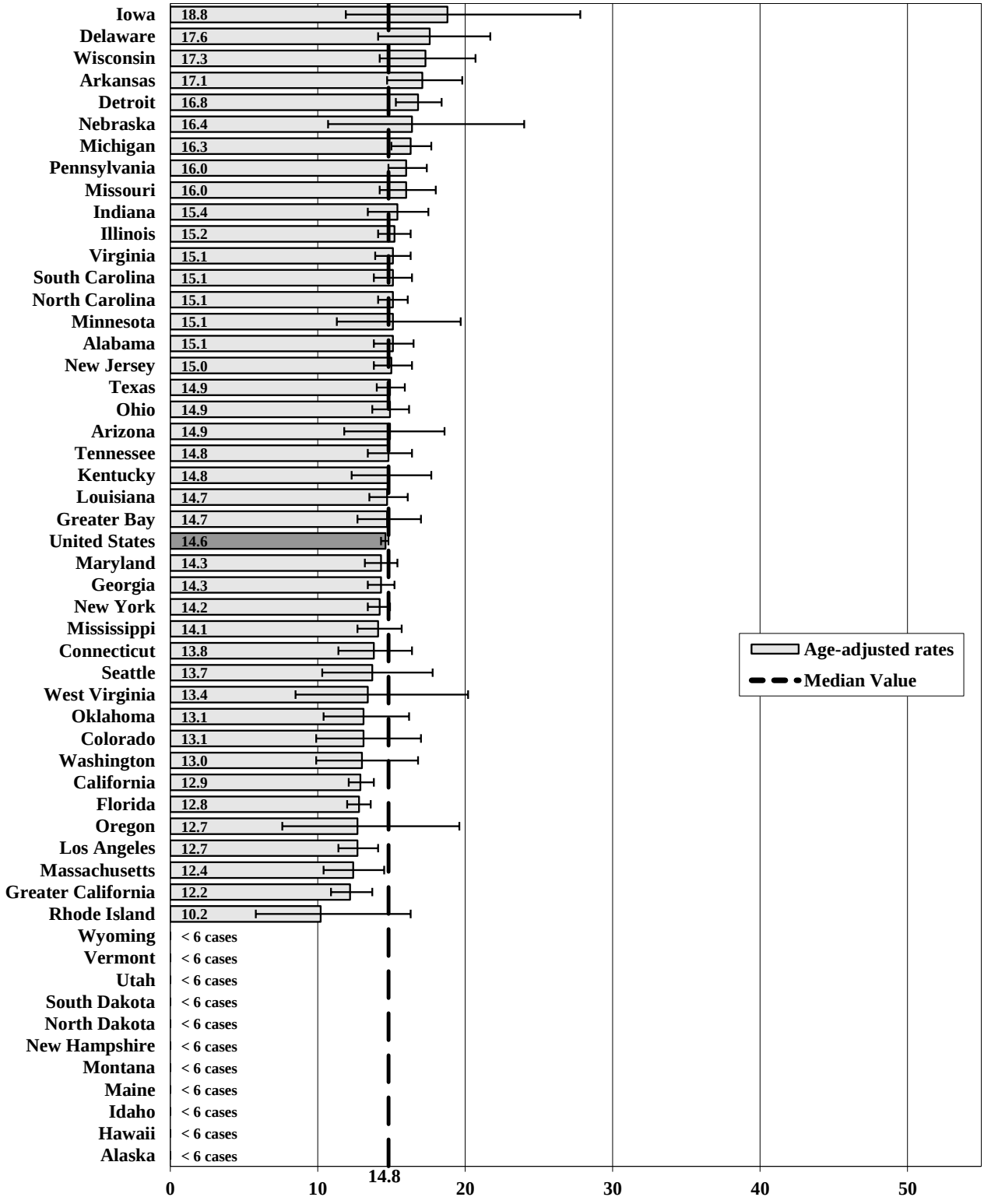
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

165 Pancreas, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Pancreas
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



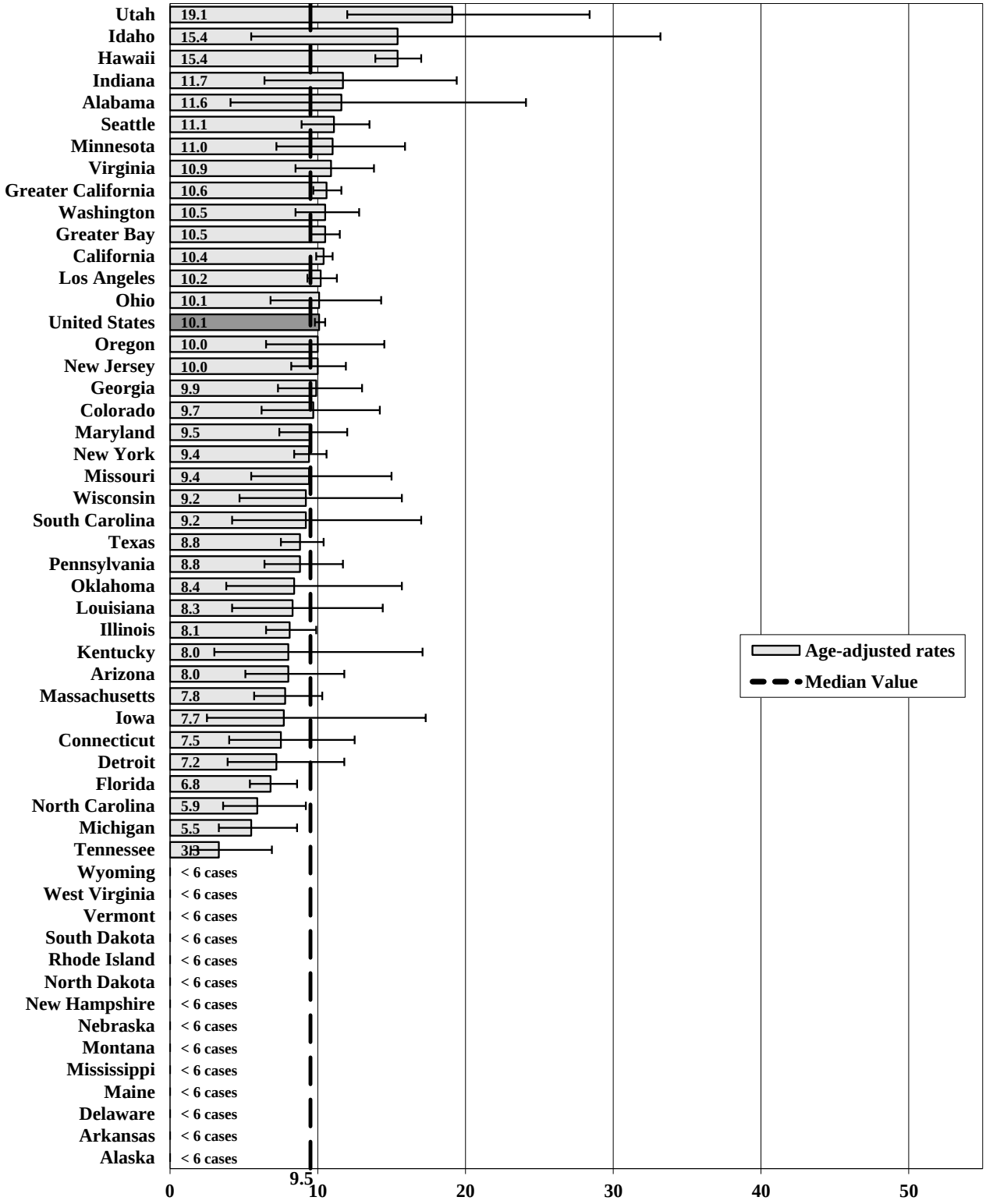
1 Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

2. See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

3. See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



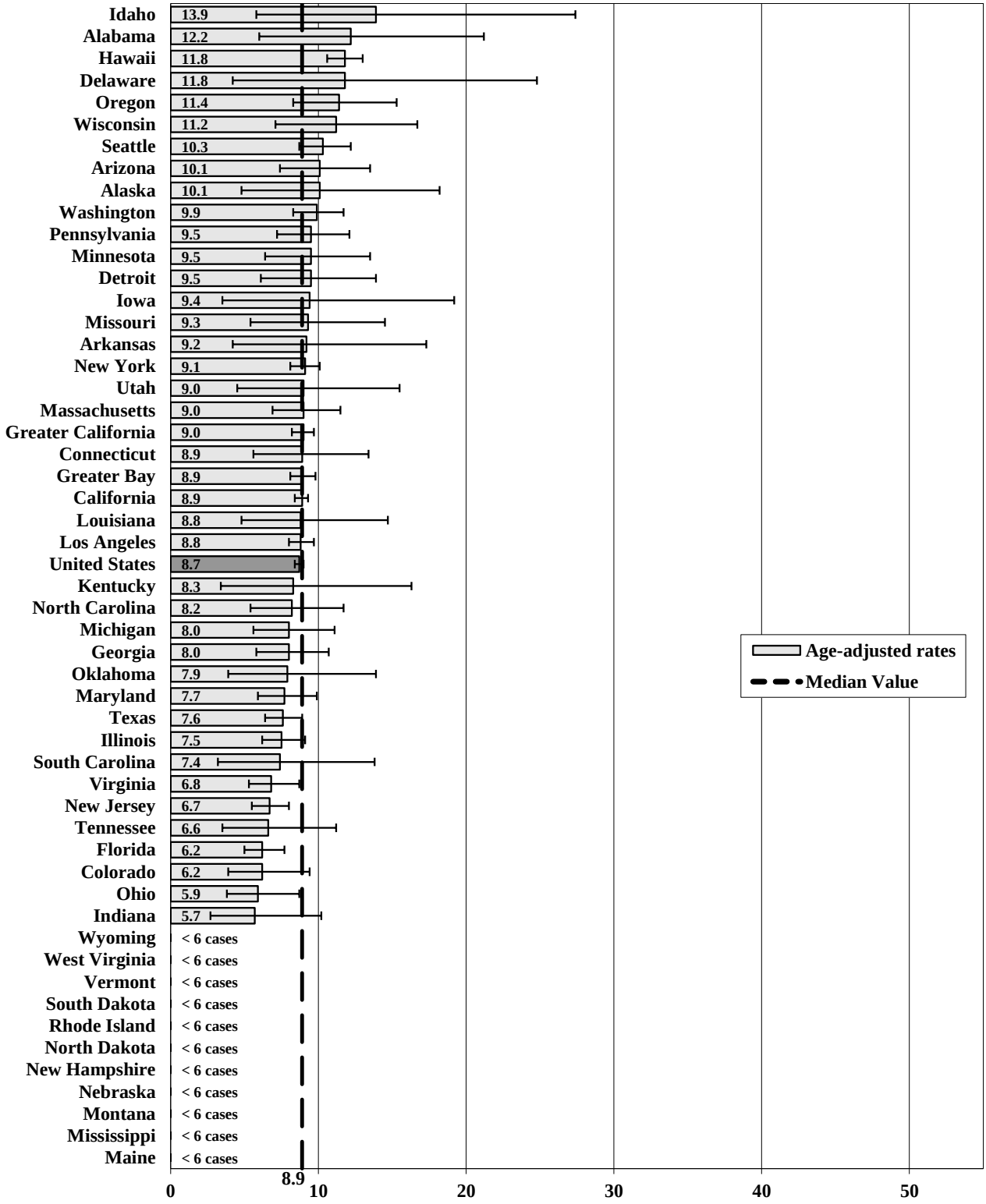
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

167 Pancreas, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Pancreas
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



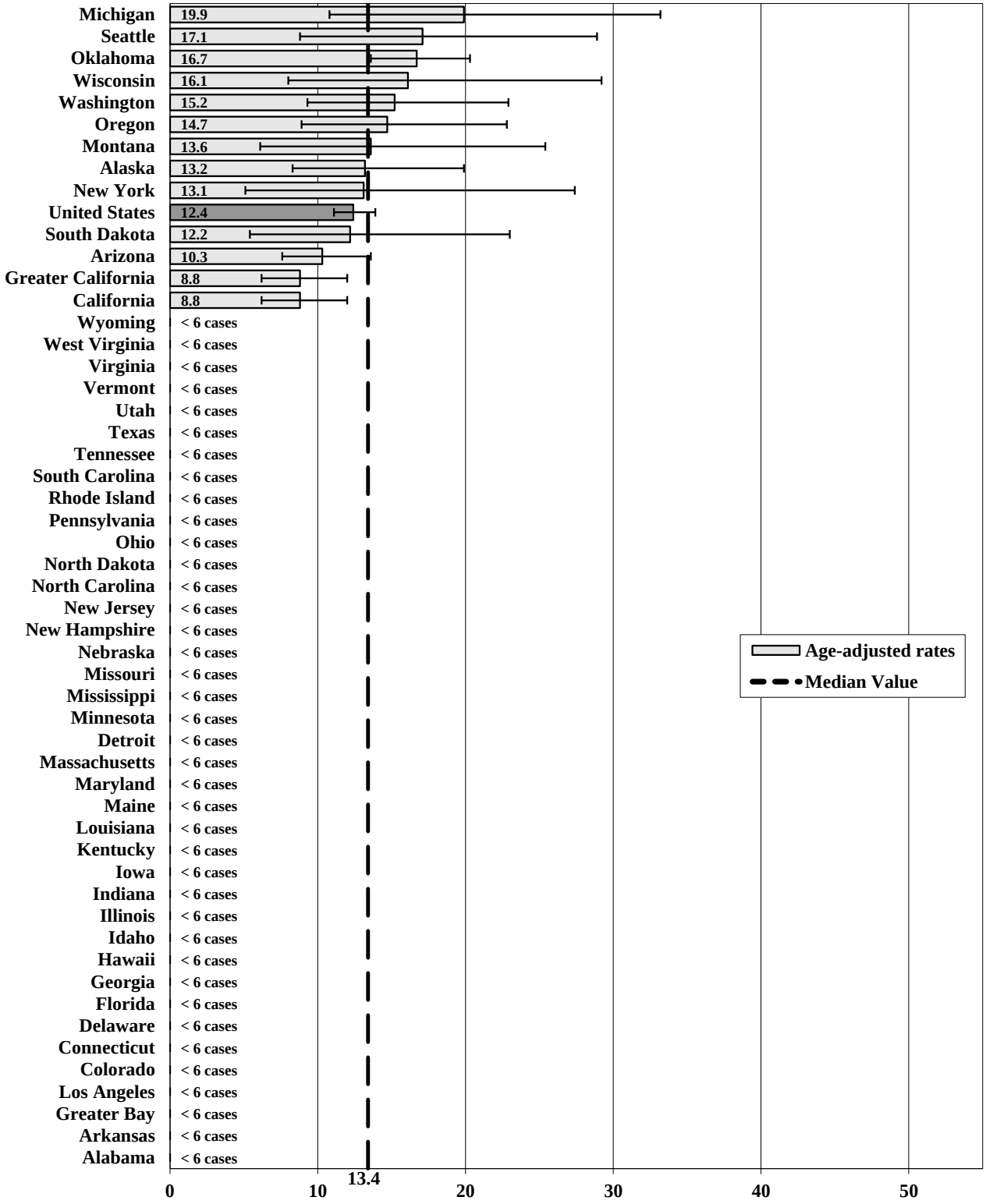
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

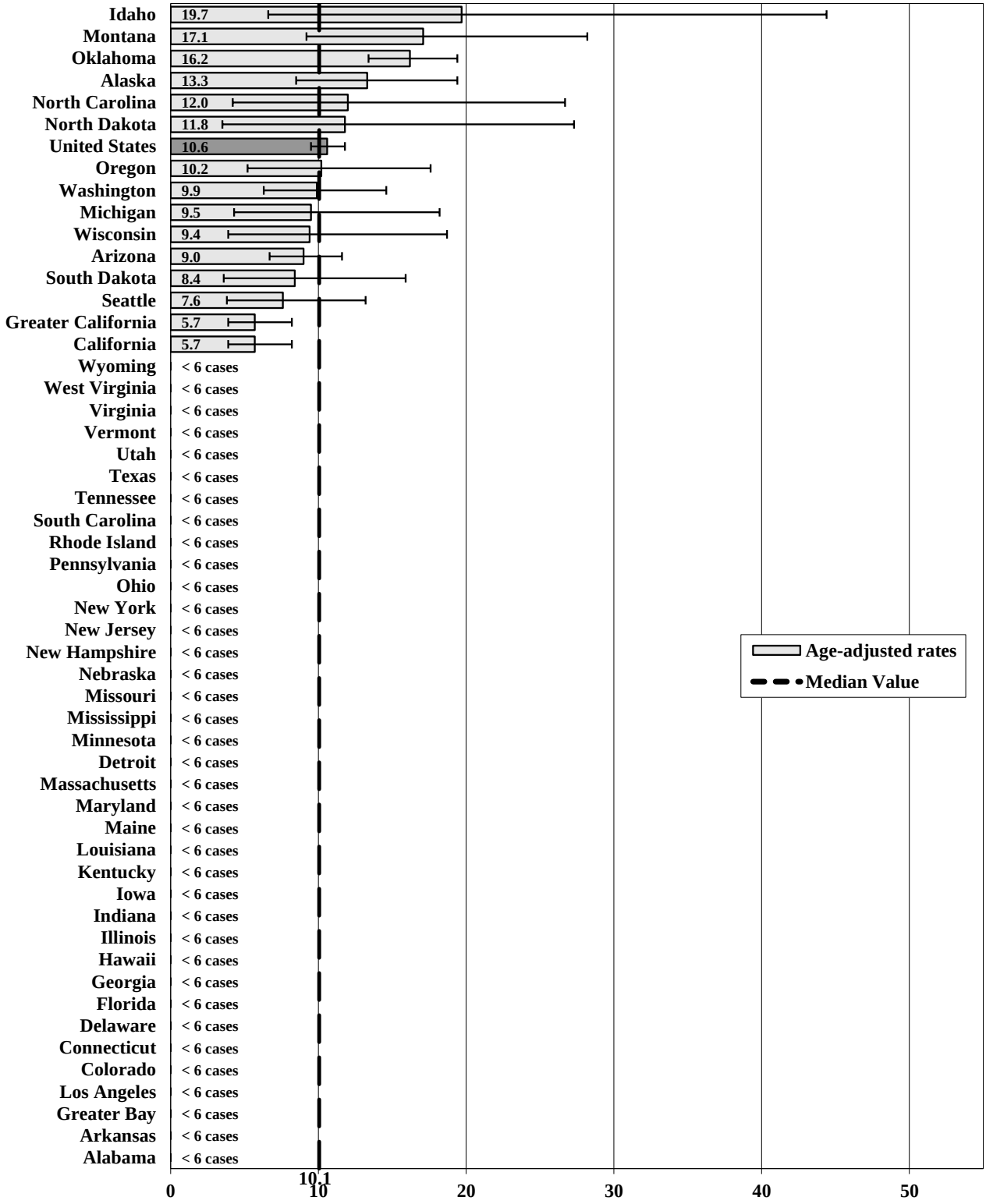
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

169 Pancreas, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Pancreas
The 8th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

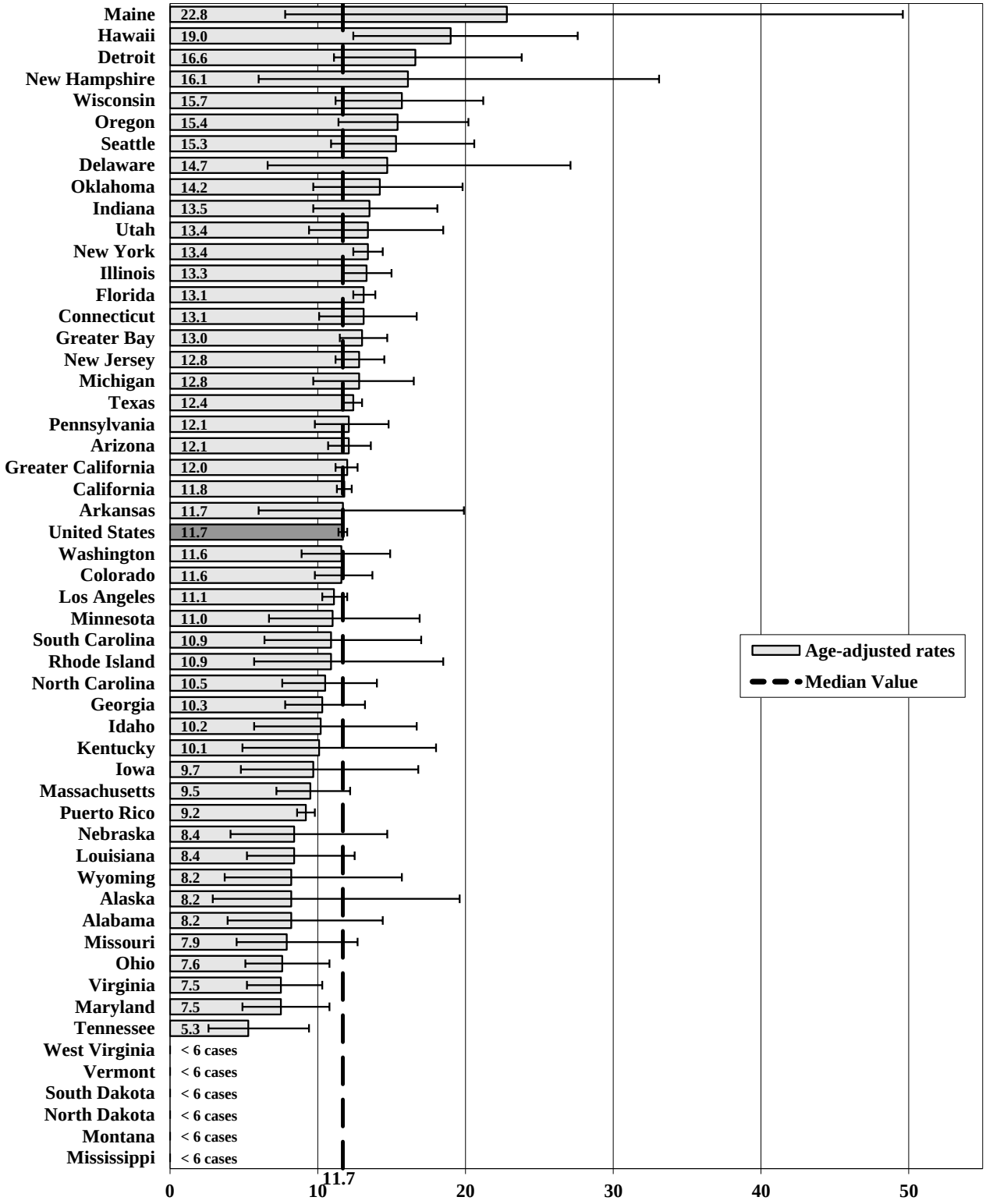
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

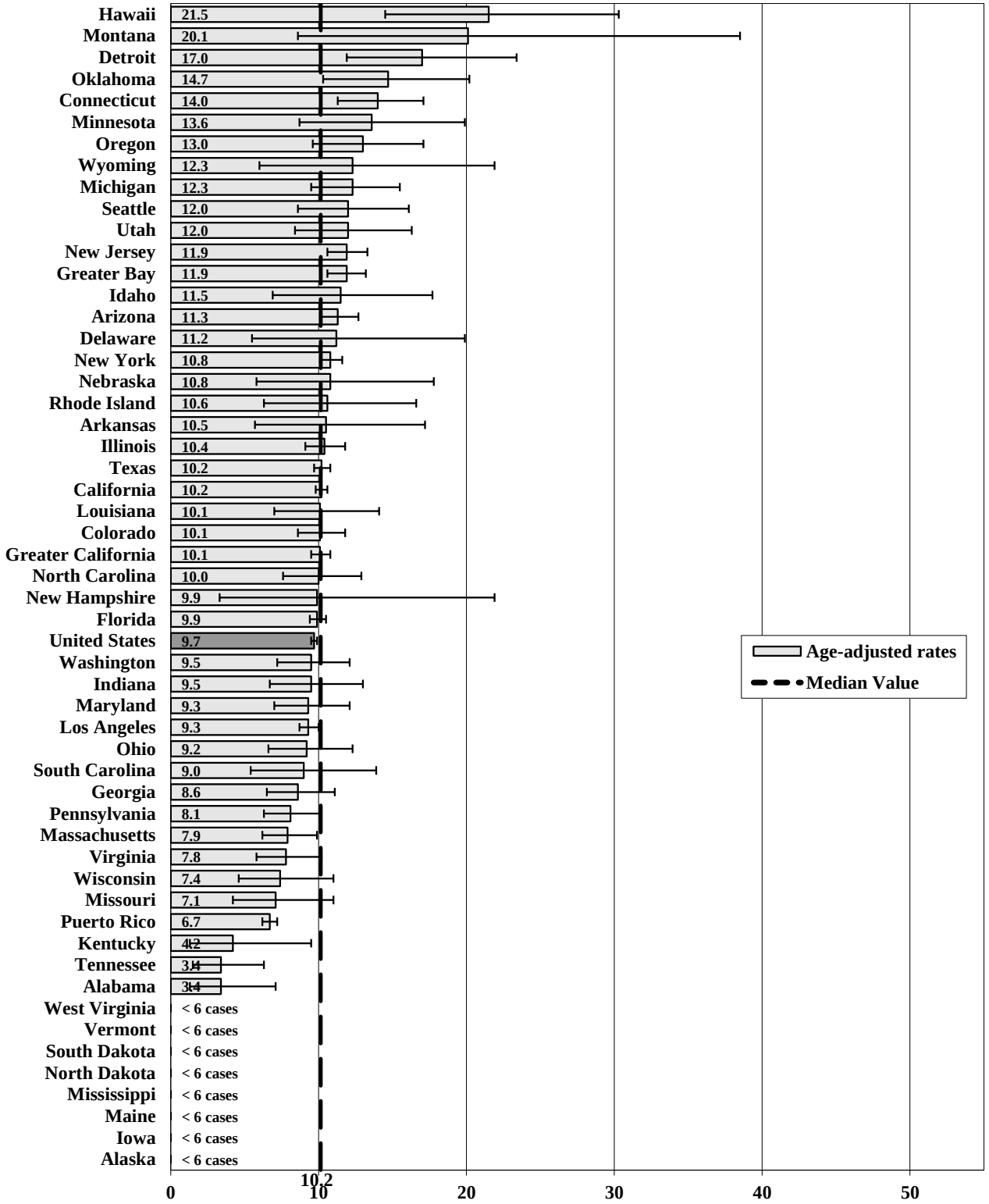
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

171 Pancreas, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

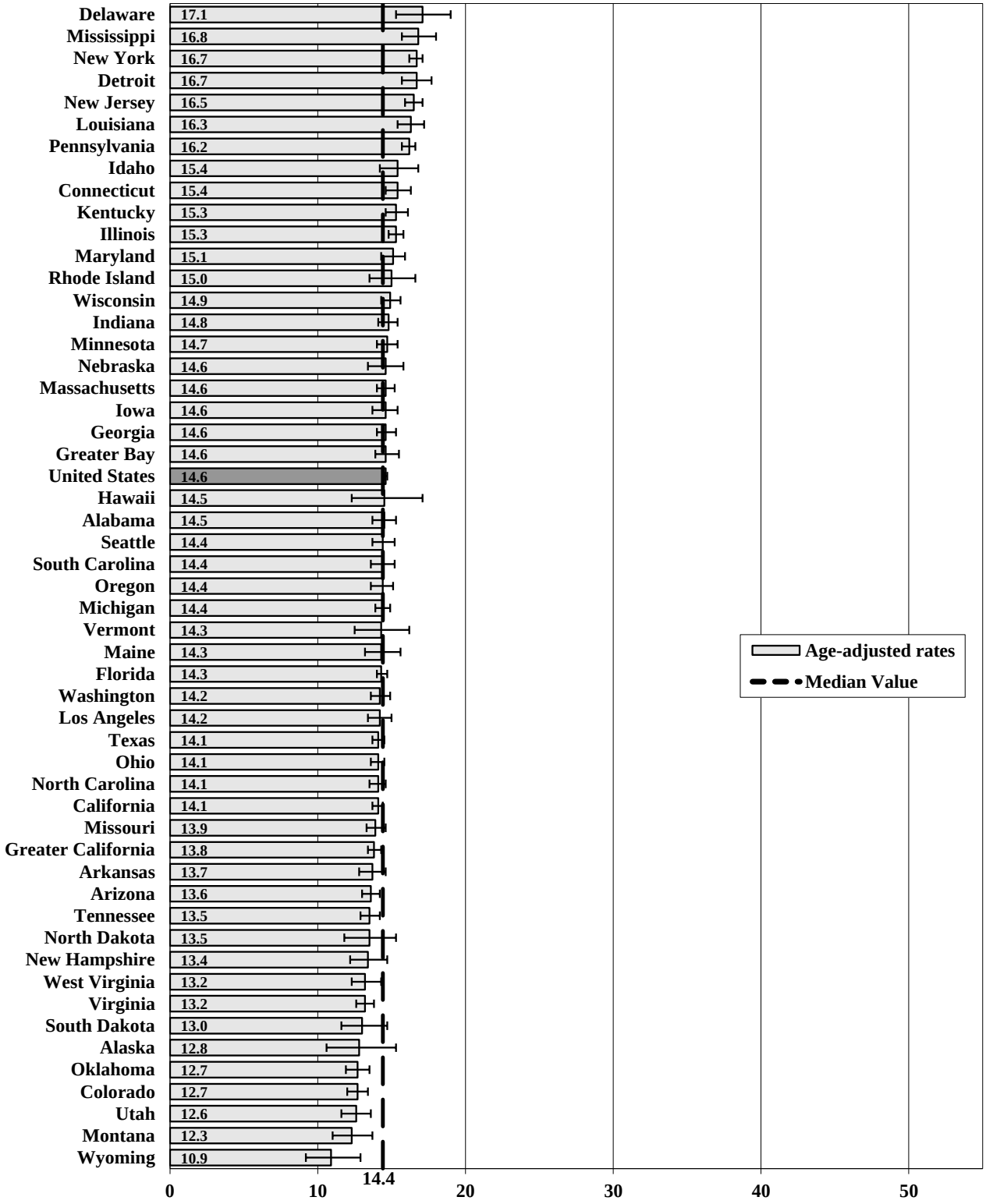
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Pancreas
The 10th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

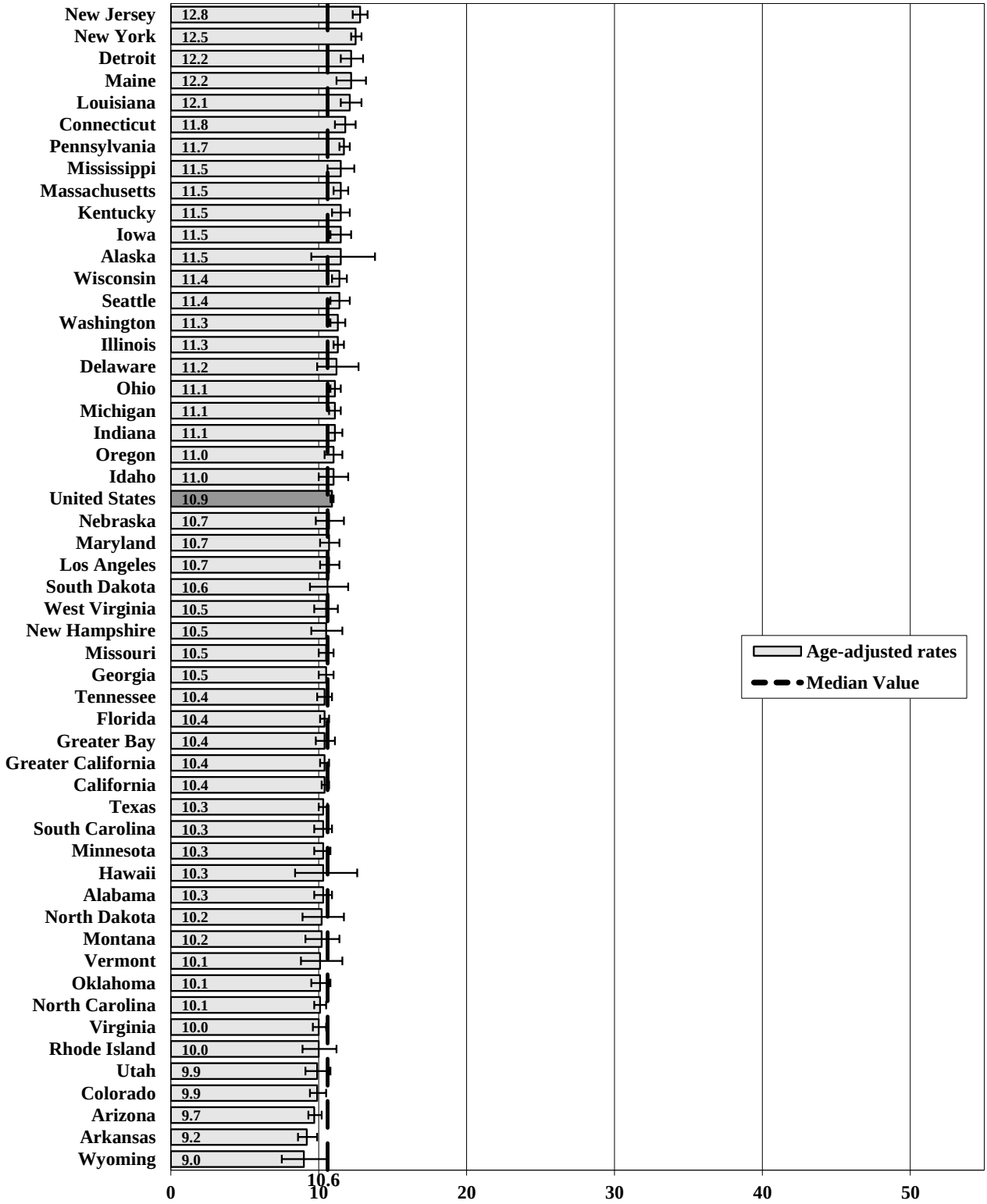
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

173 Pancreas, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Pancreas
The 11th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

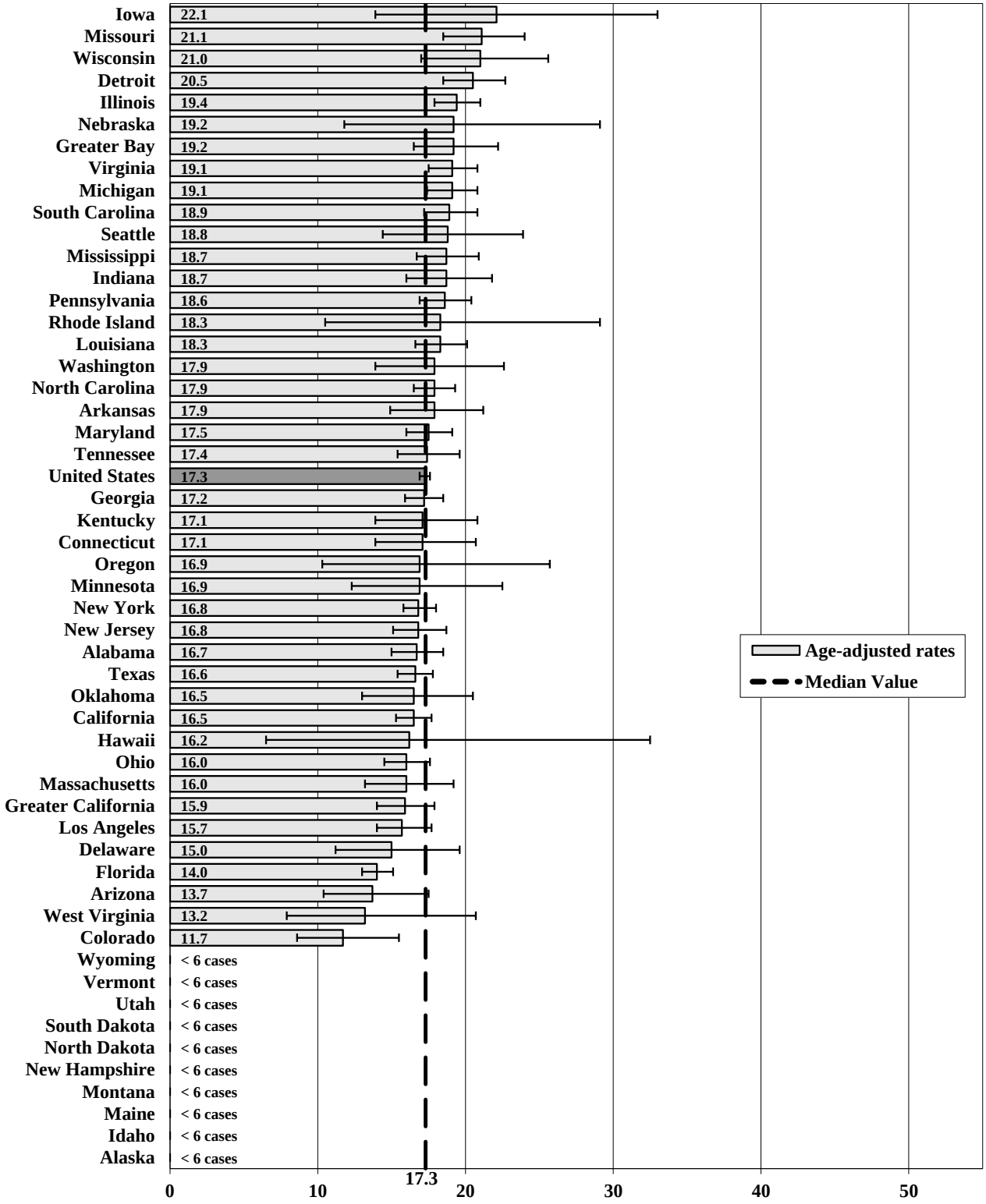
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Pancreas
The 7th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

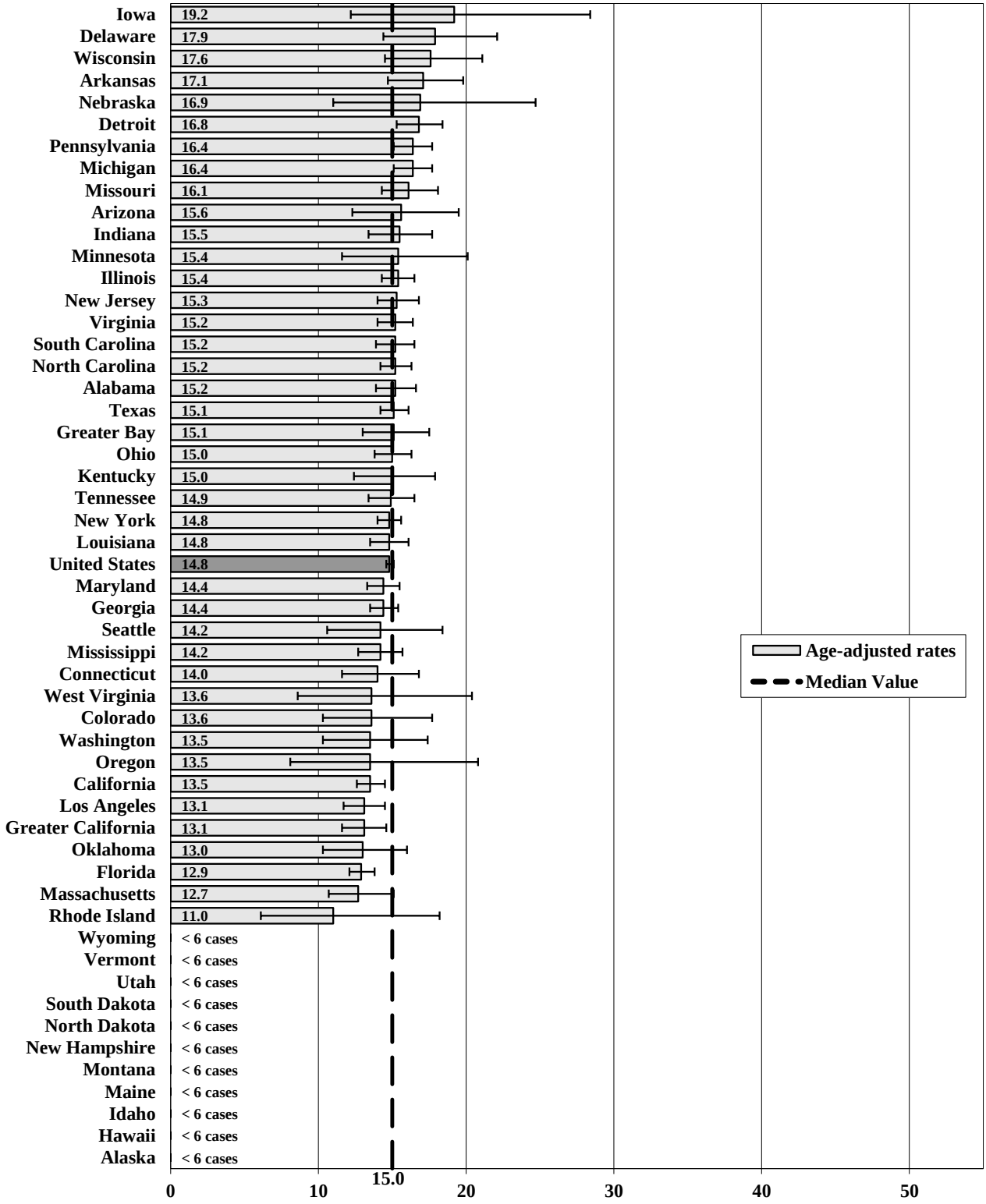
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

175 Pancreas, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Pancreas
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

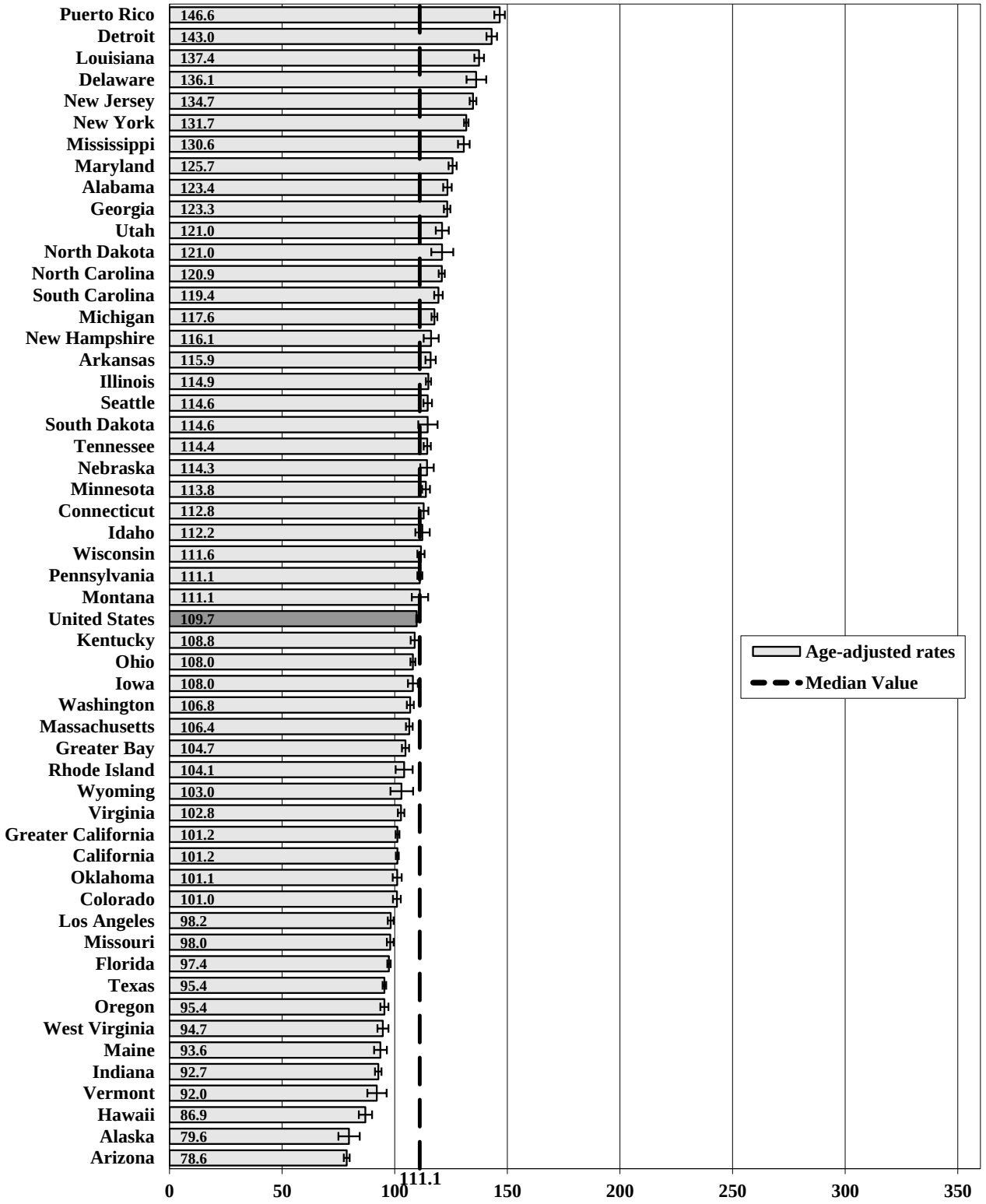
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

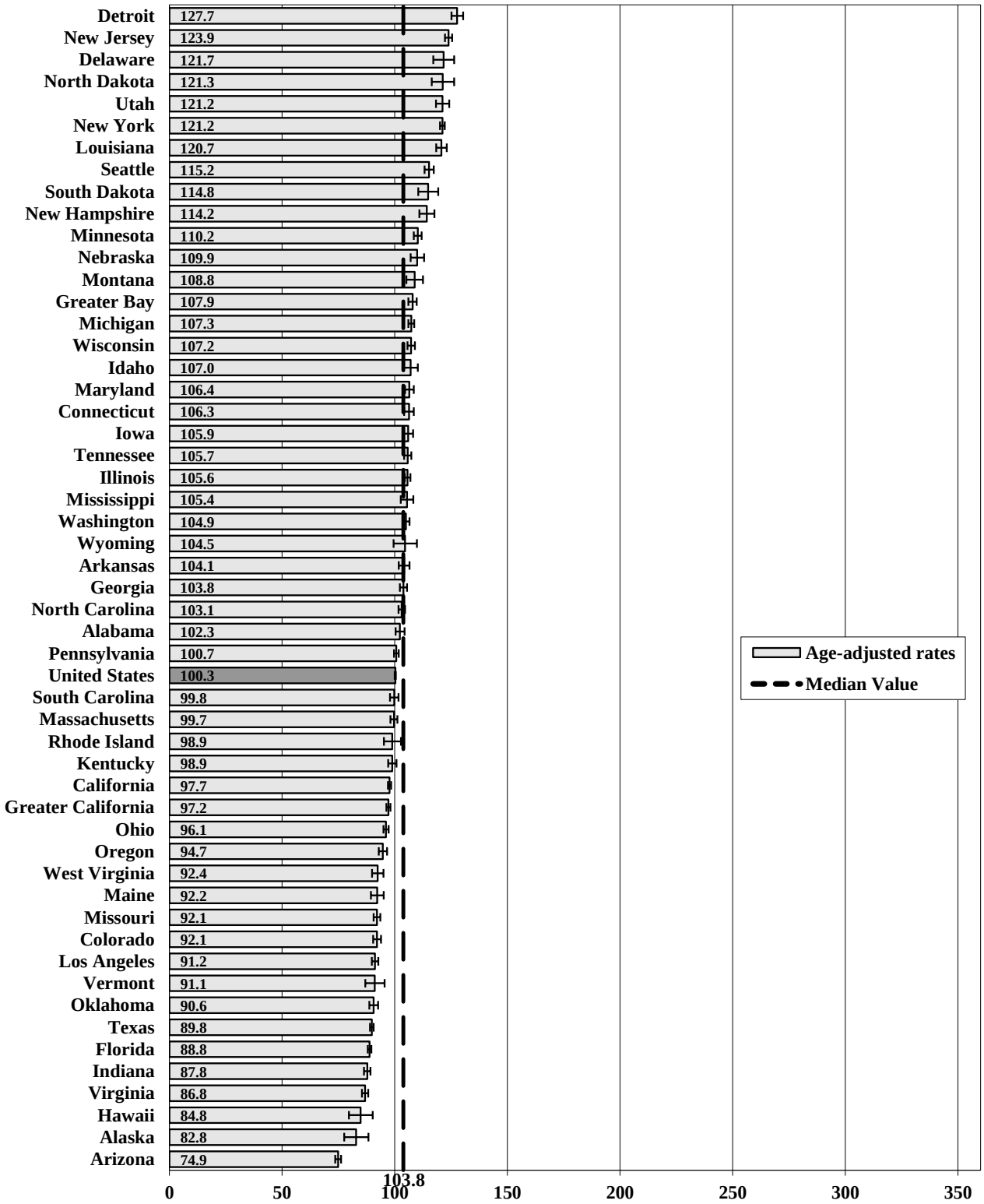
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

177 Prostate, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among White Males



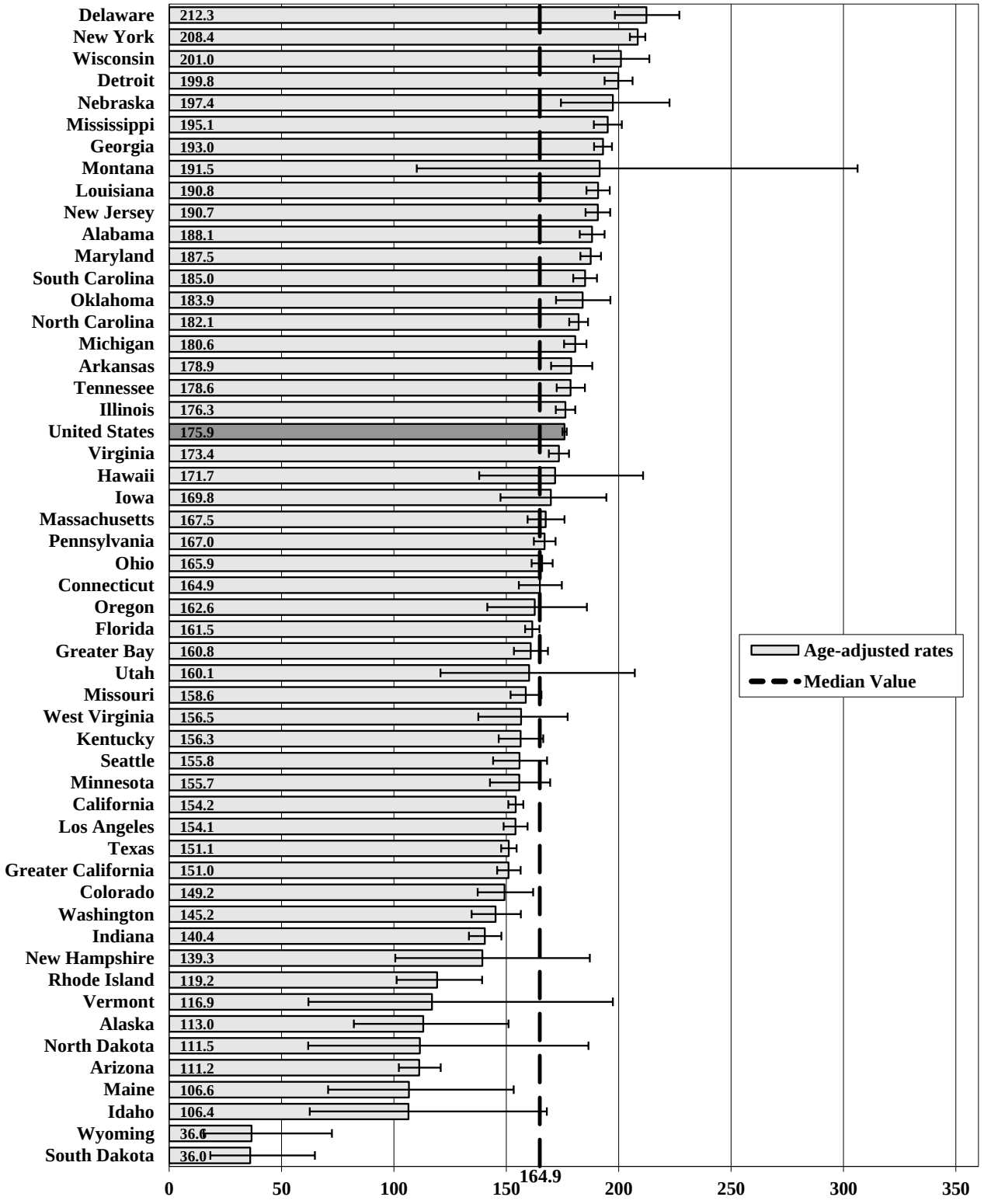
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

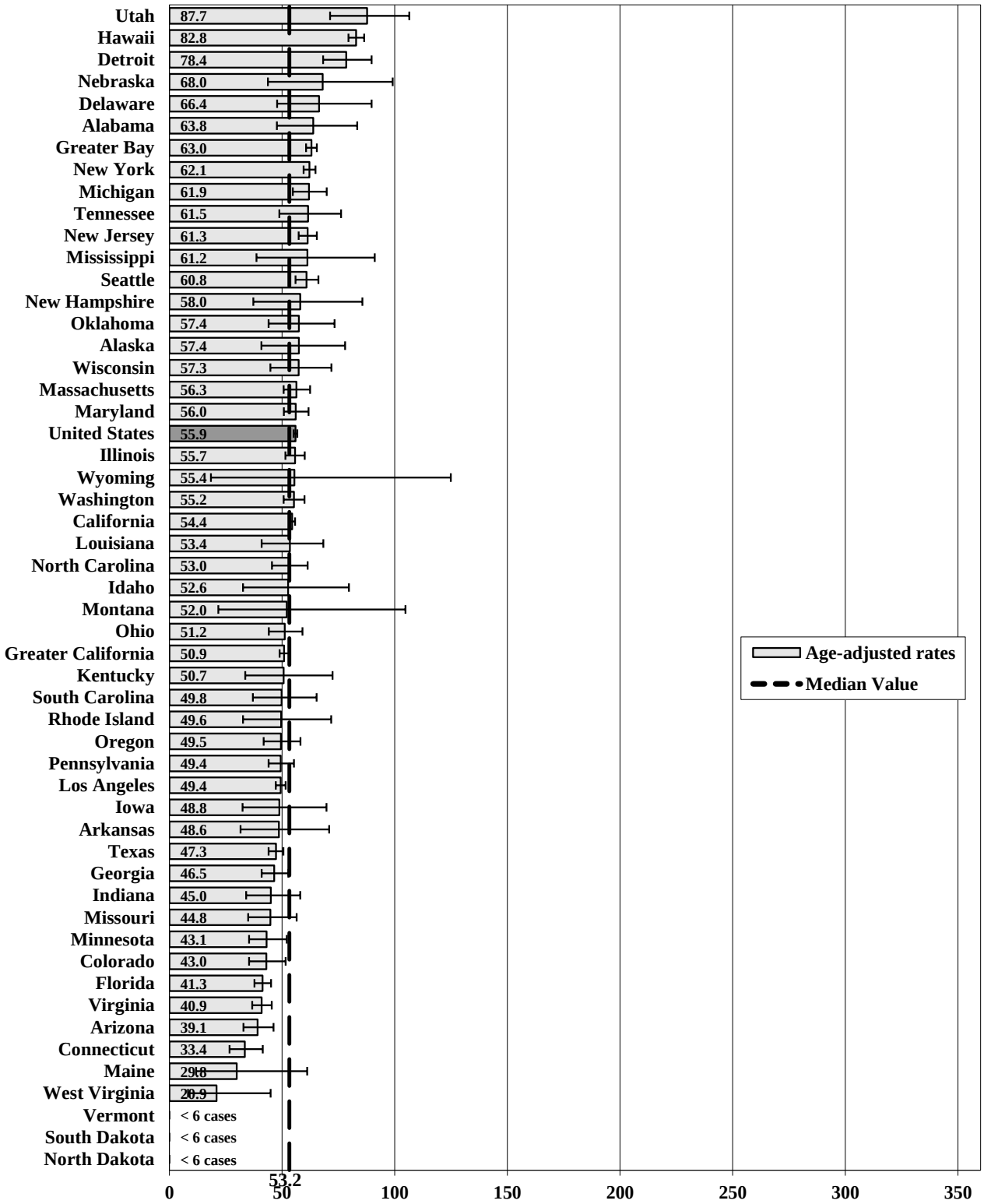
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

179 Prostate, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



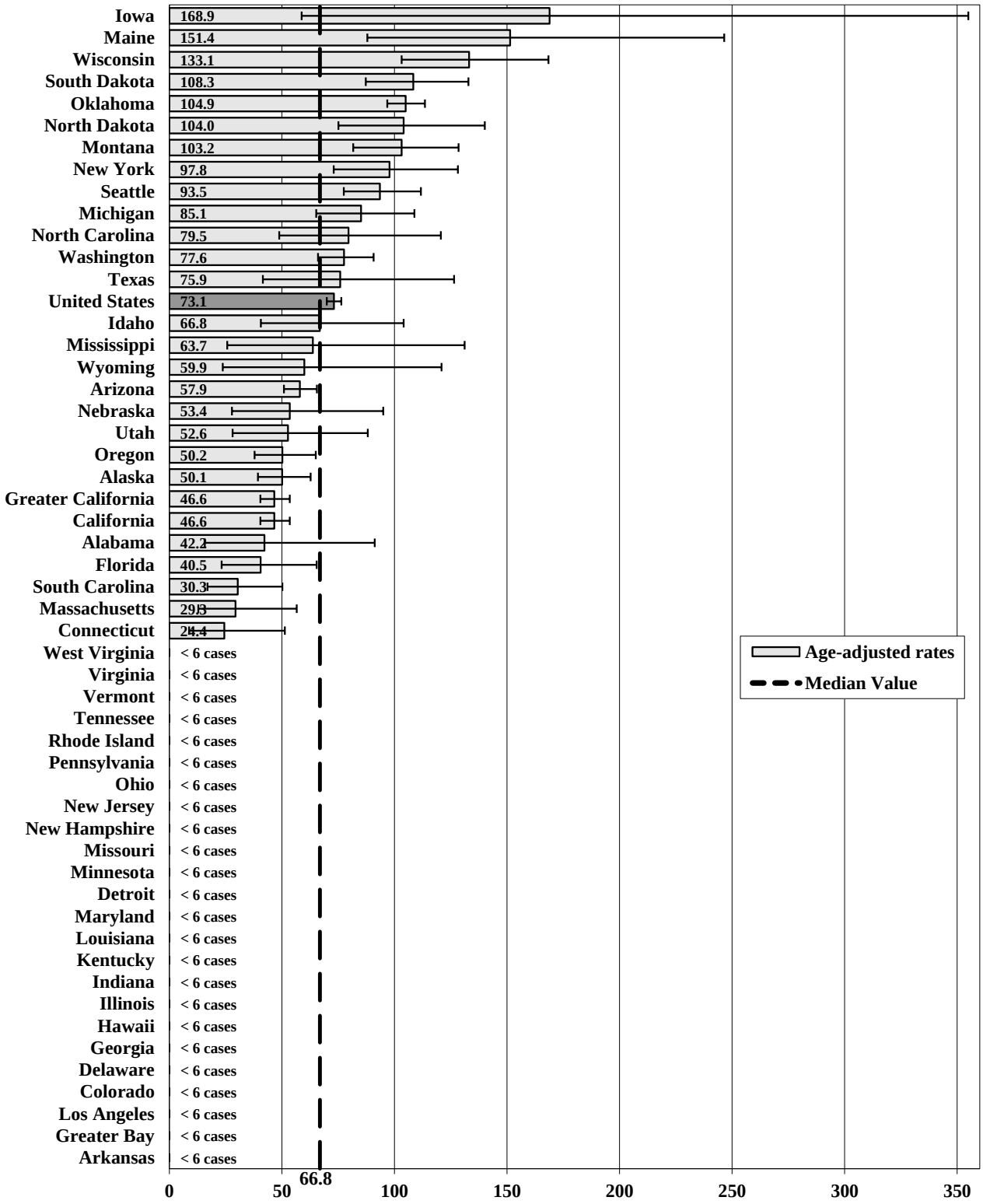
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

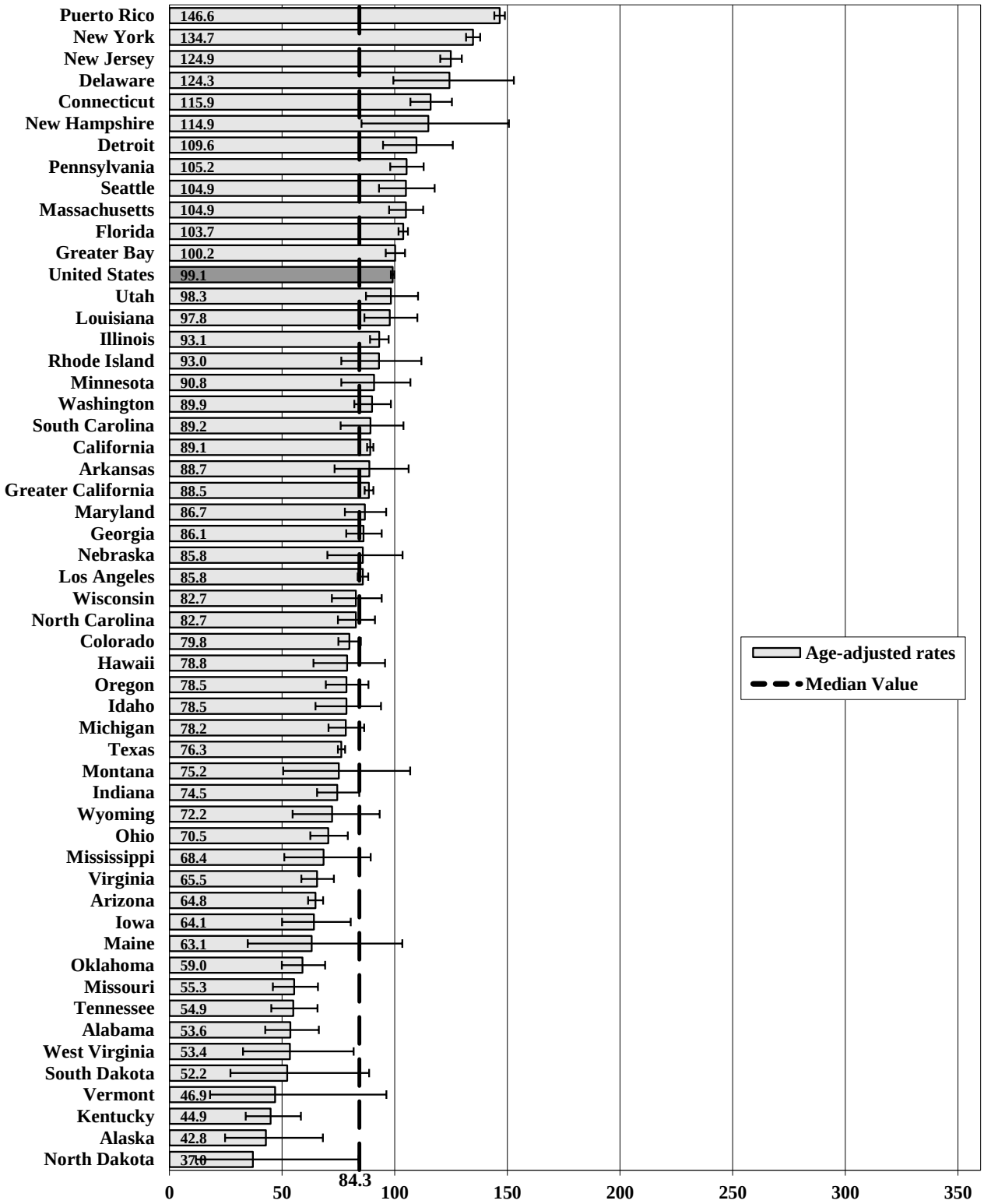
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

181 Prostate, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

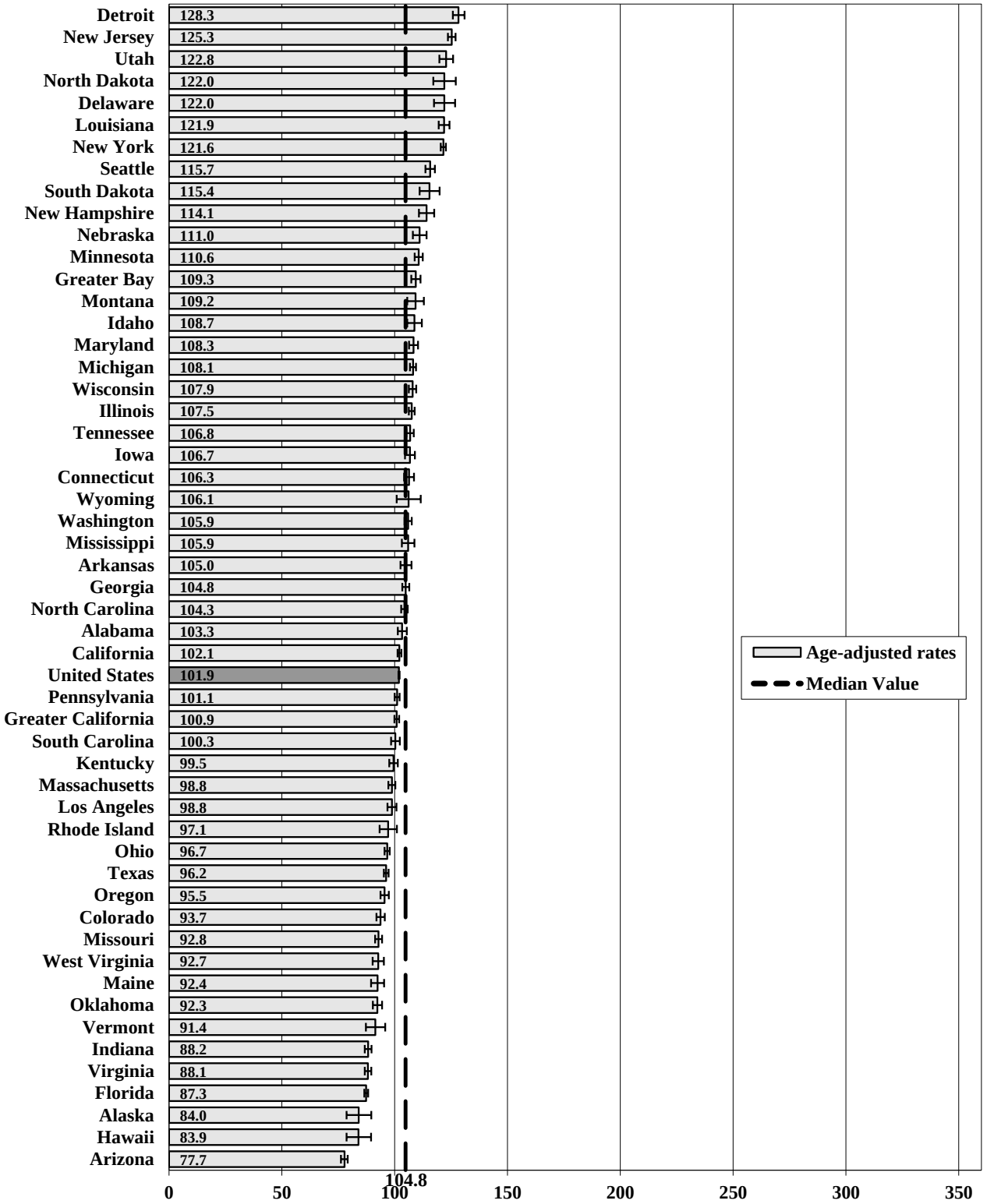
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

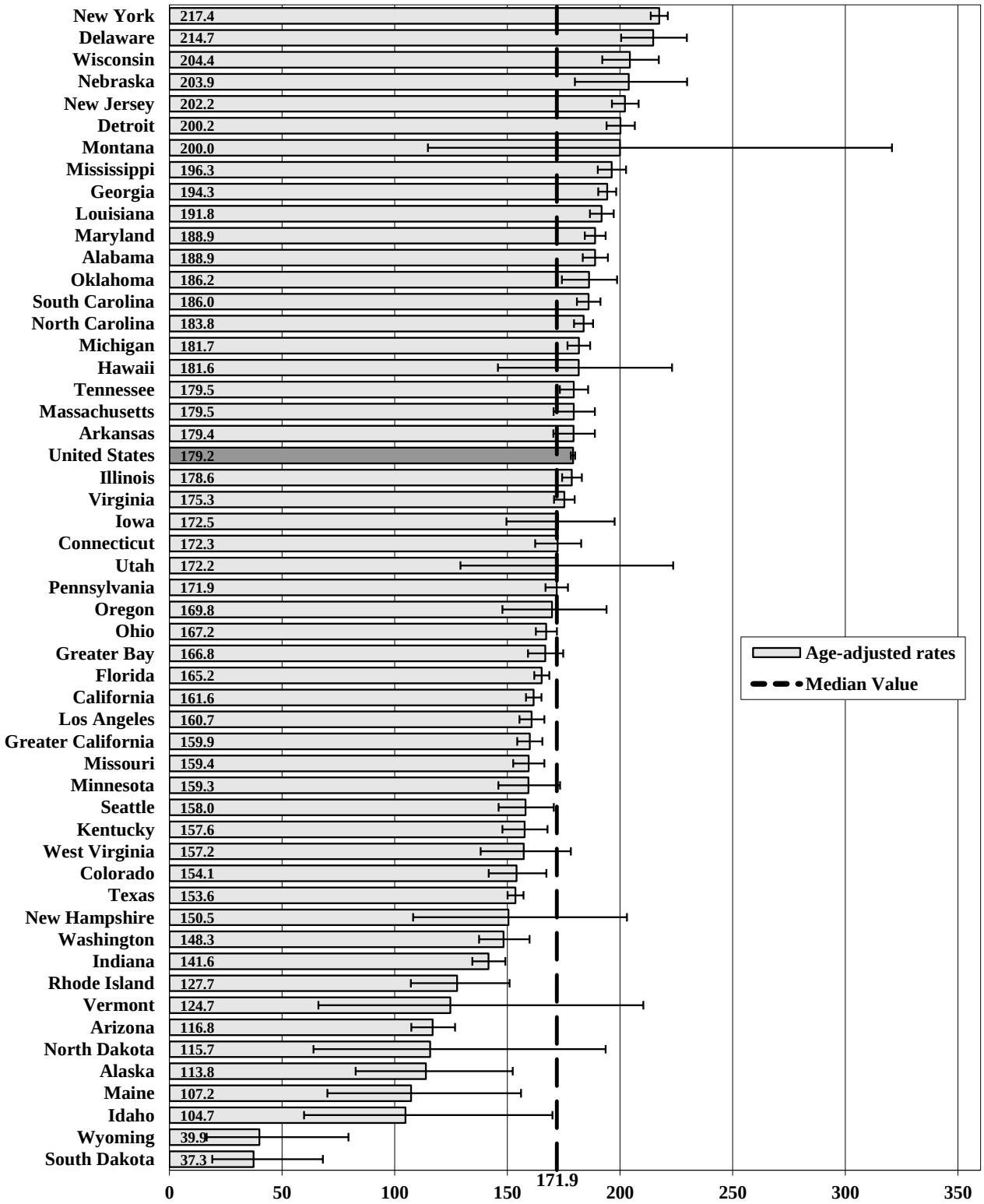
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

183 Prostate, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Prostate
The 1st Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

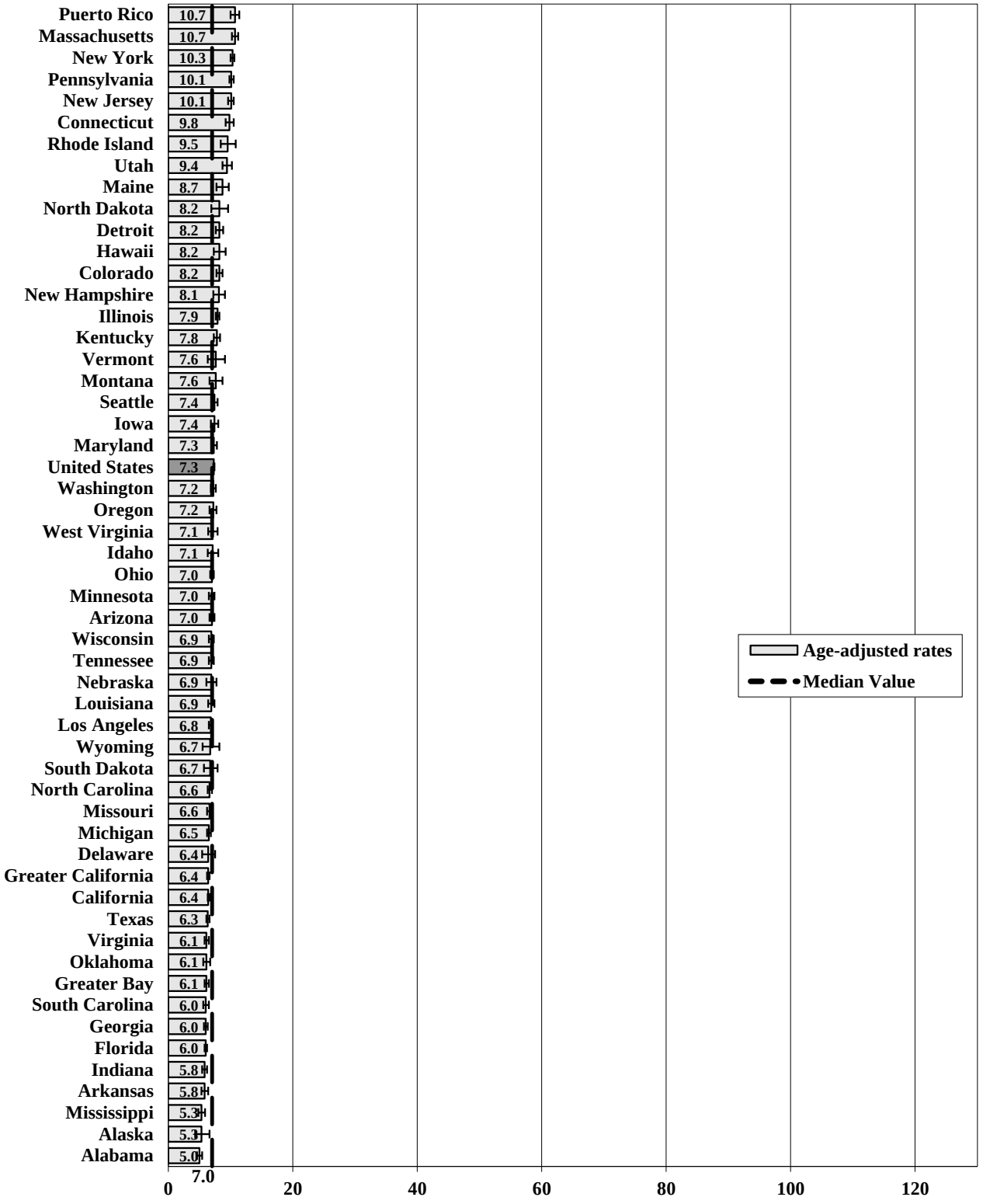
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Males

Thyroid
The 16th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

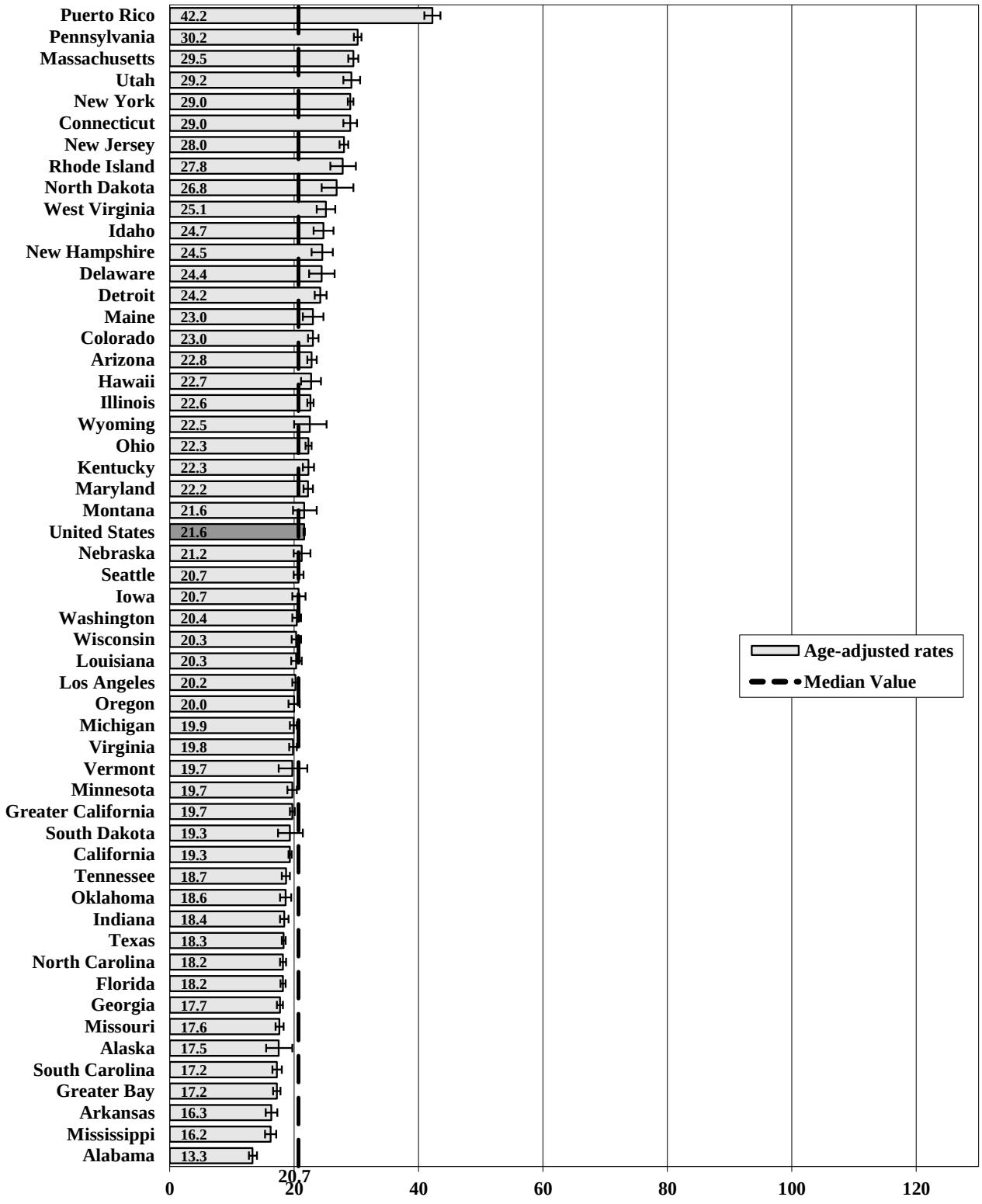
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

185 Thyroid, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Thyroid
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



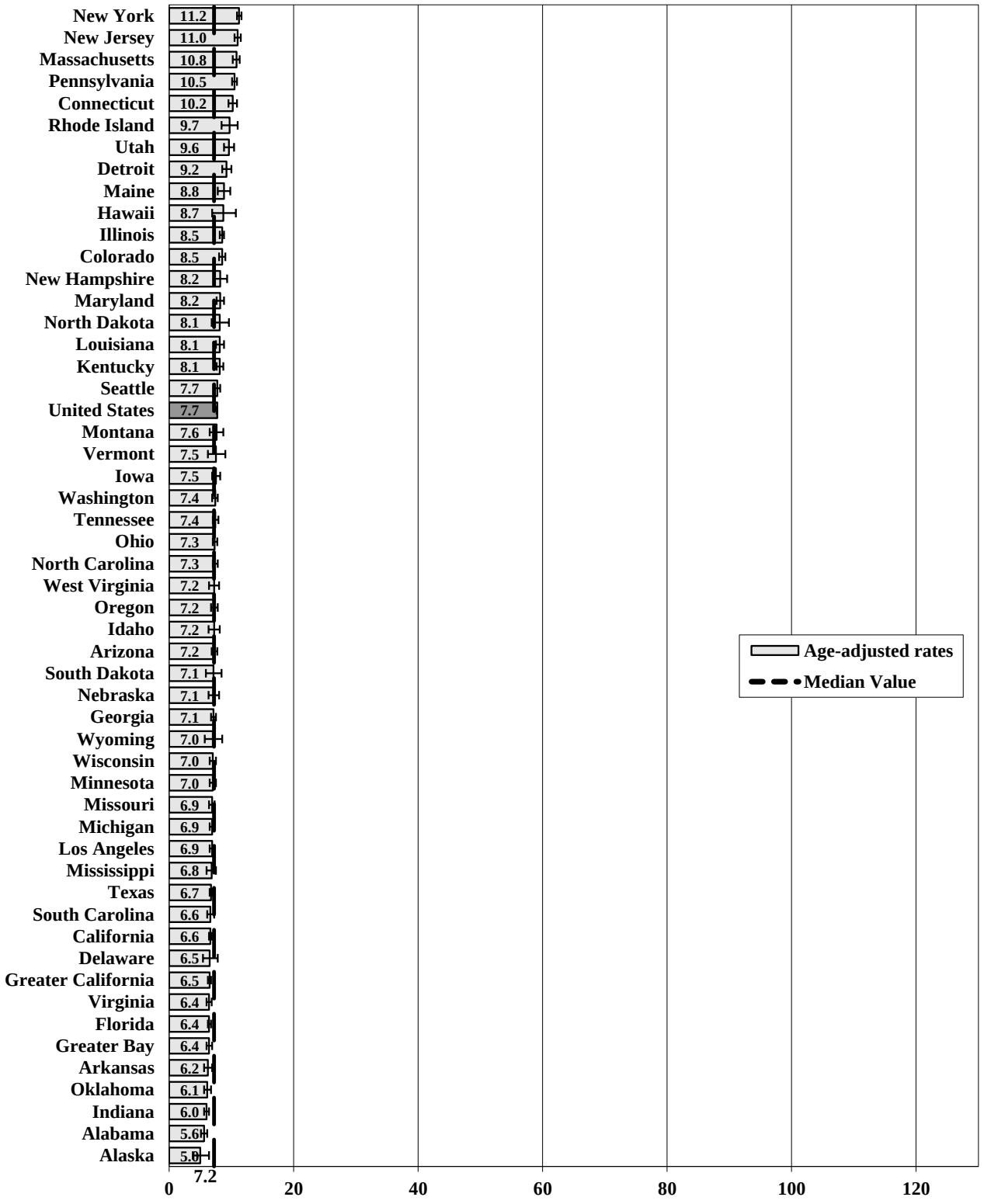
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Males

Thyroid
The 15th Most Common Cancer Among White Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

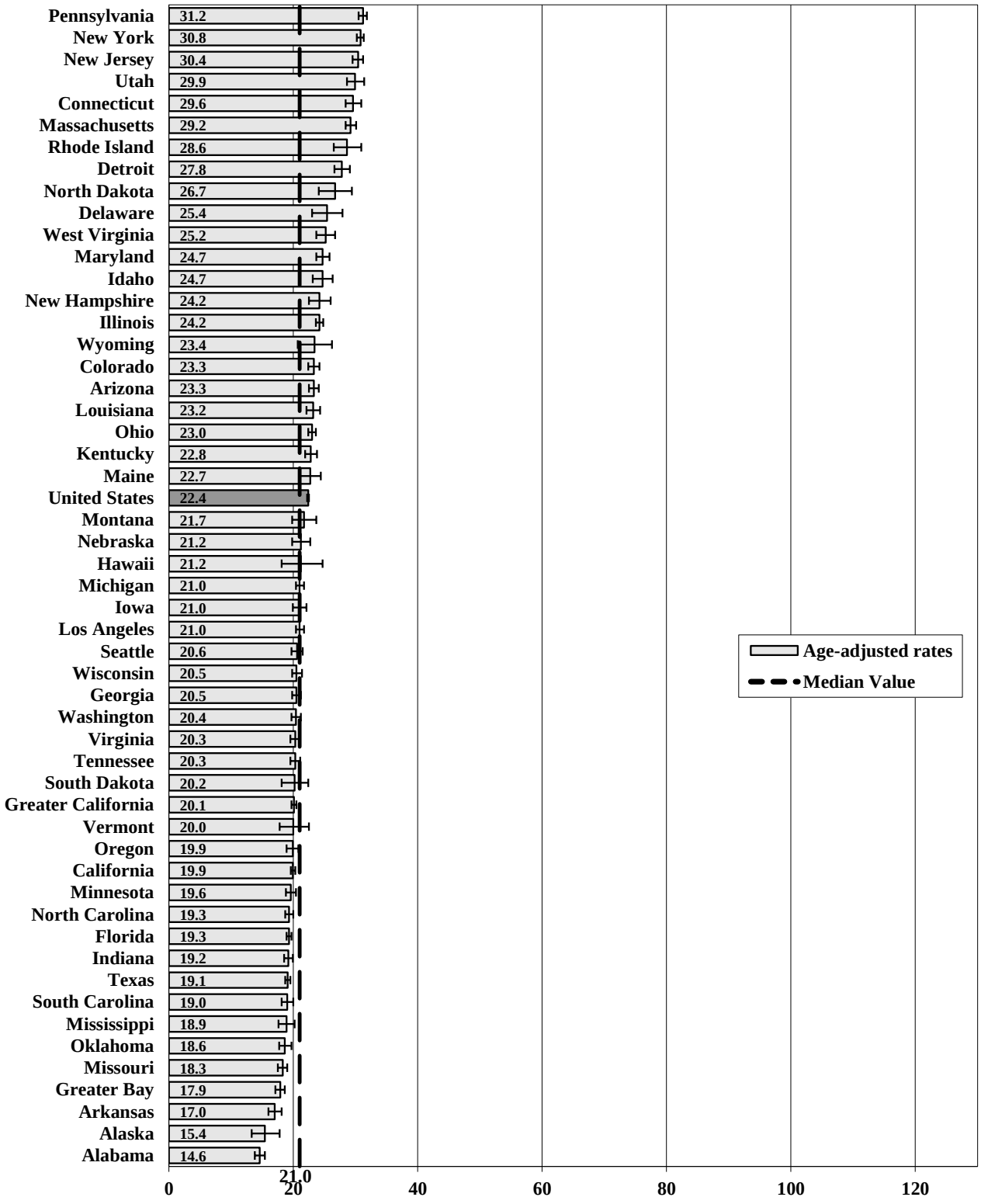
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

187 Thyroid, White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Thyroid
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



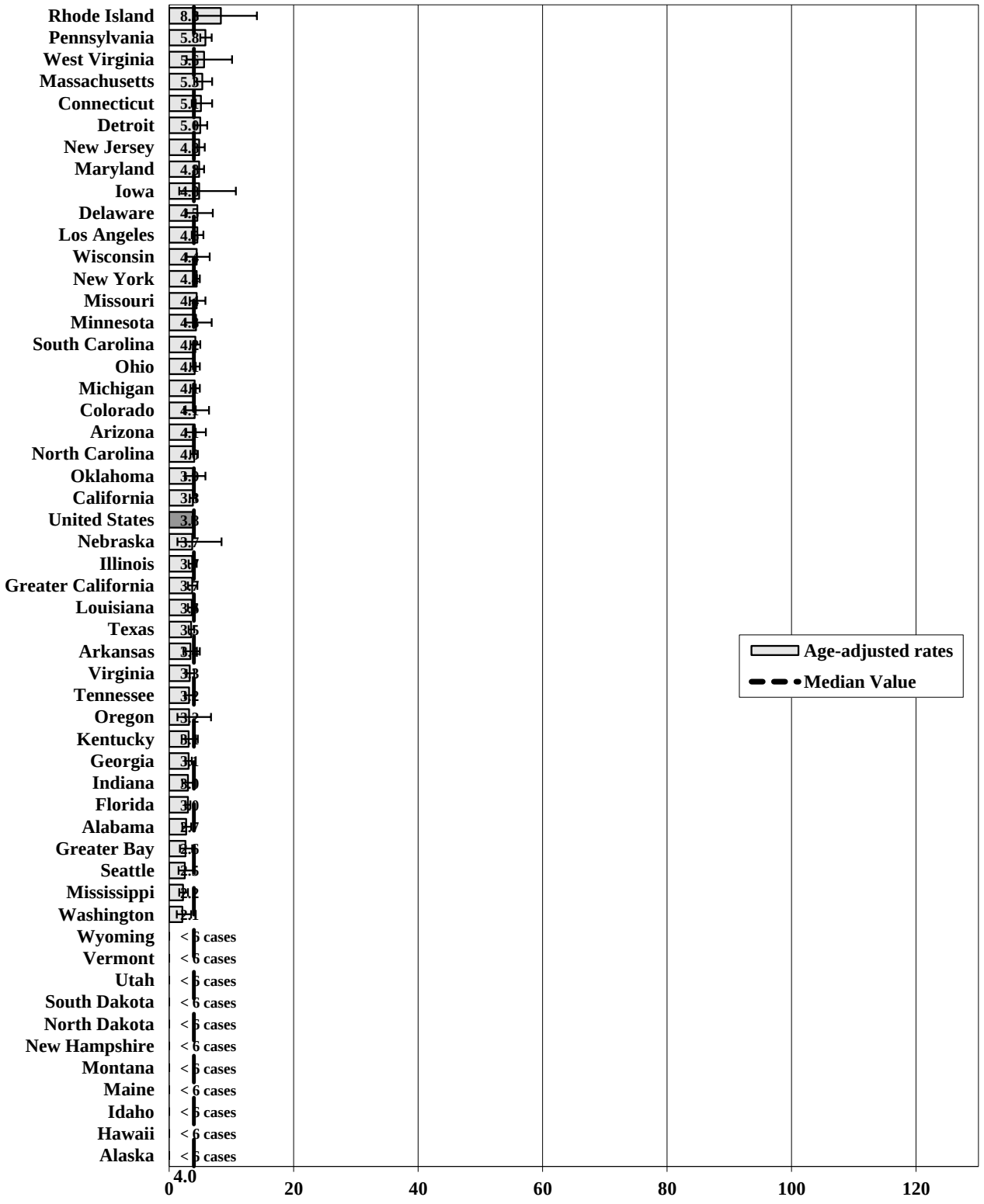
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Males

Thyroid
The 17th Most Common Cancer Among Black Males



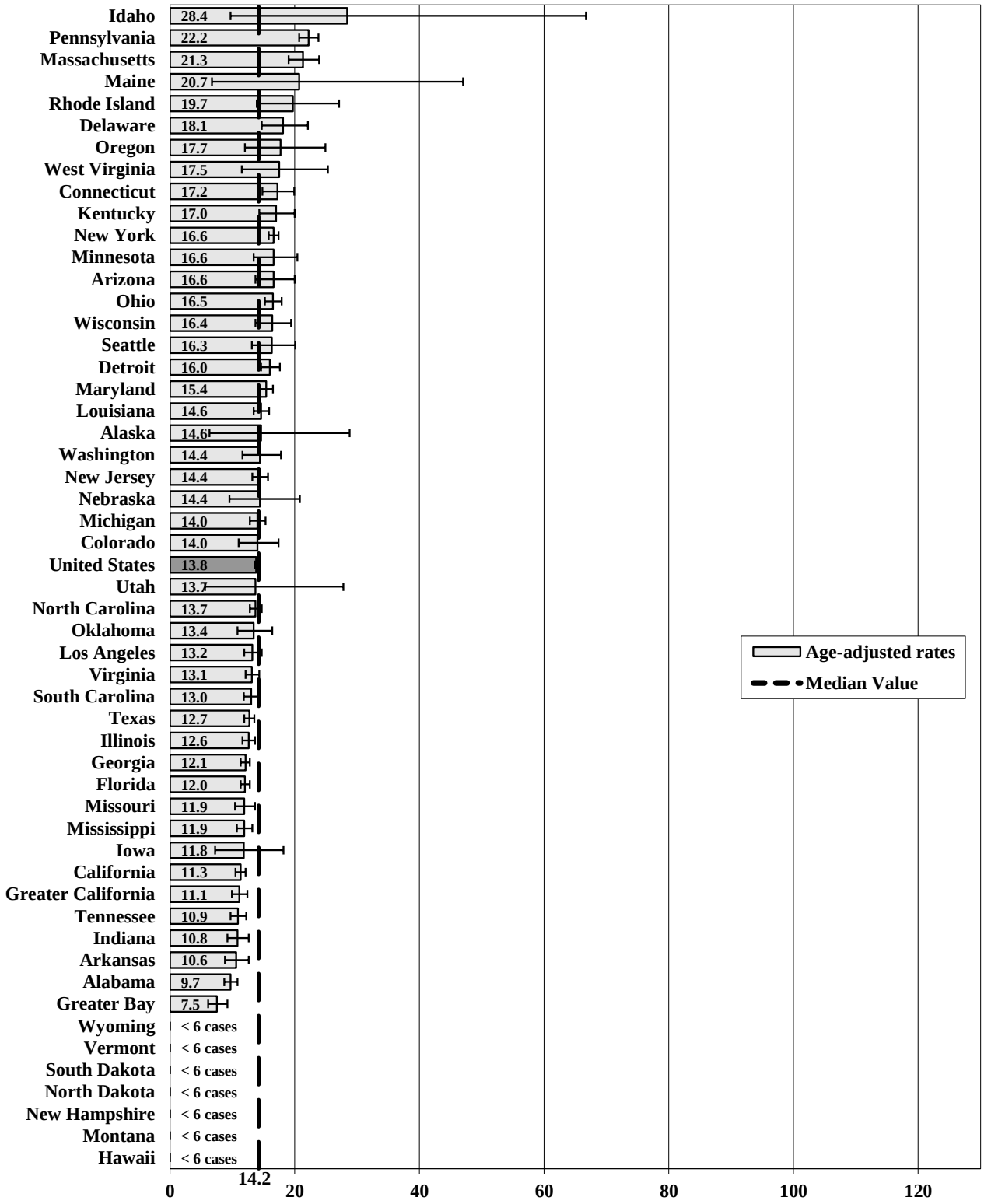
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

189 Thyroid, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Thyroid
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



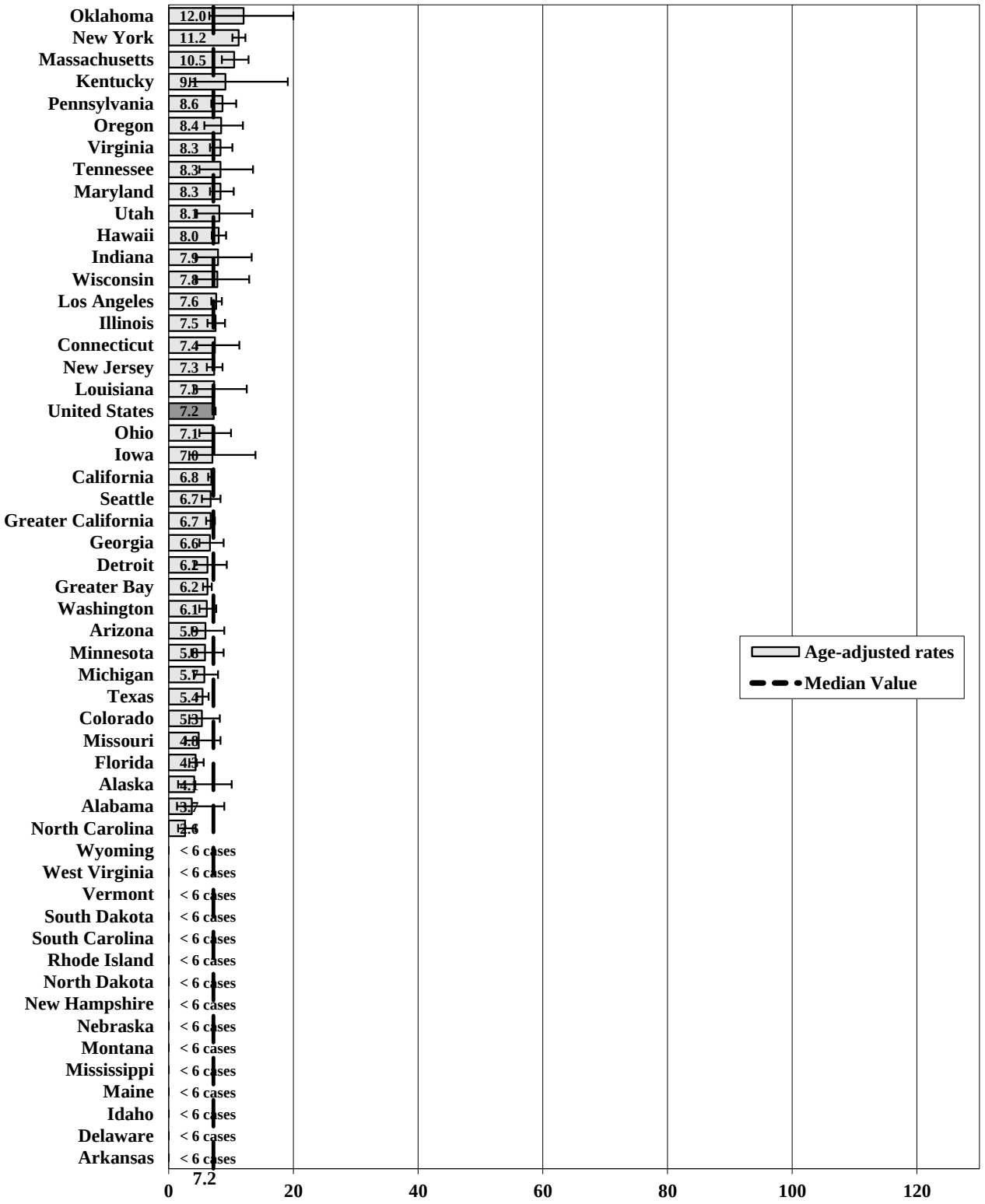
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Males

Thyroid
The 12th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

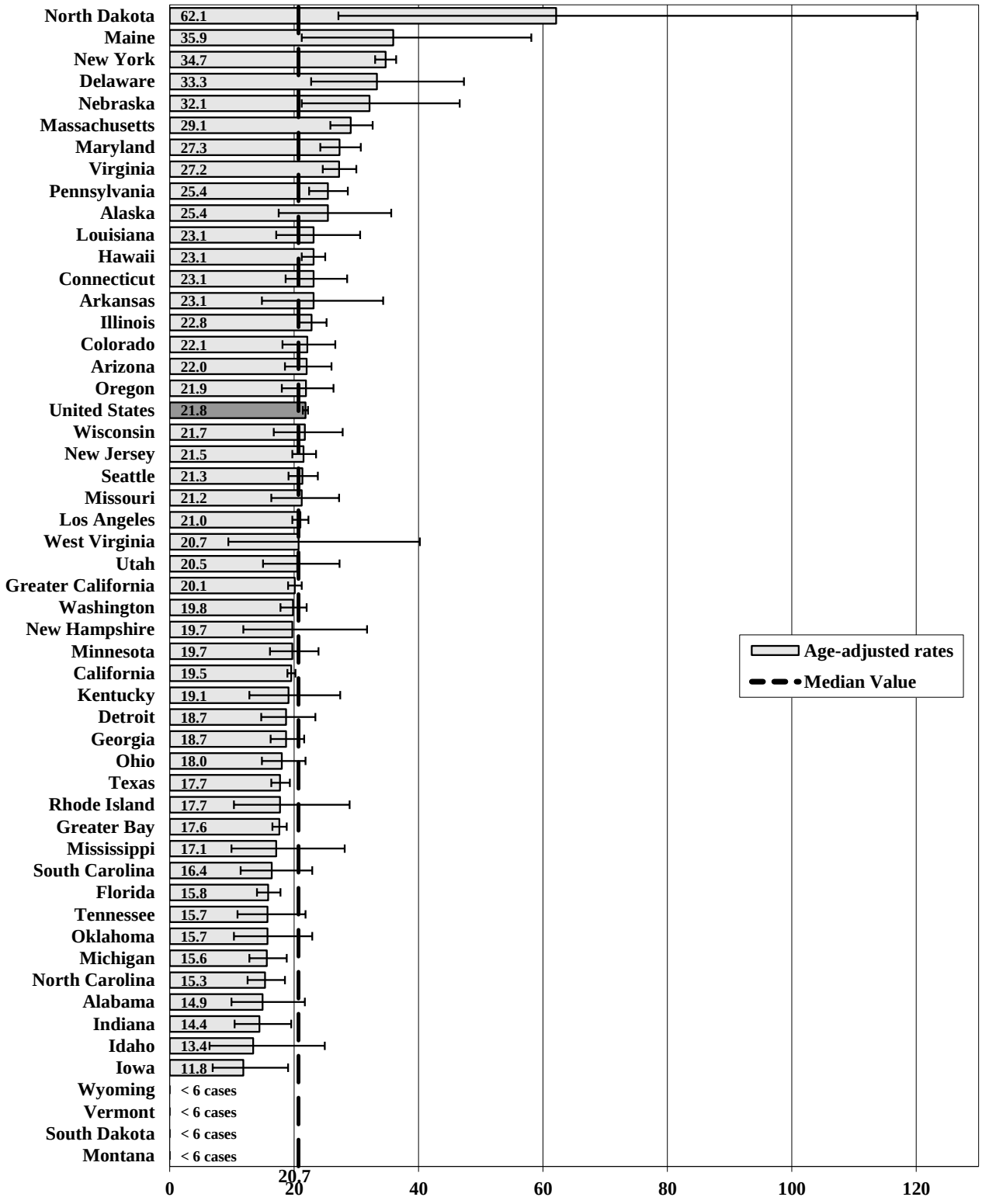
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

191 Thyroid, Asian/Pacific Islander

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Thyroid
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



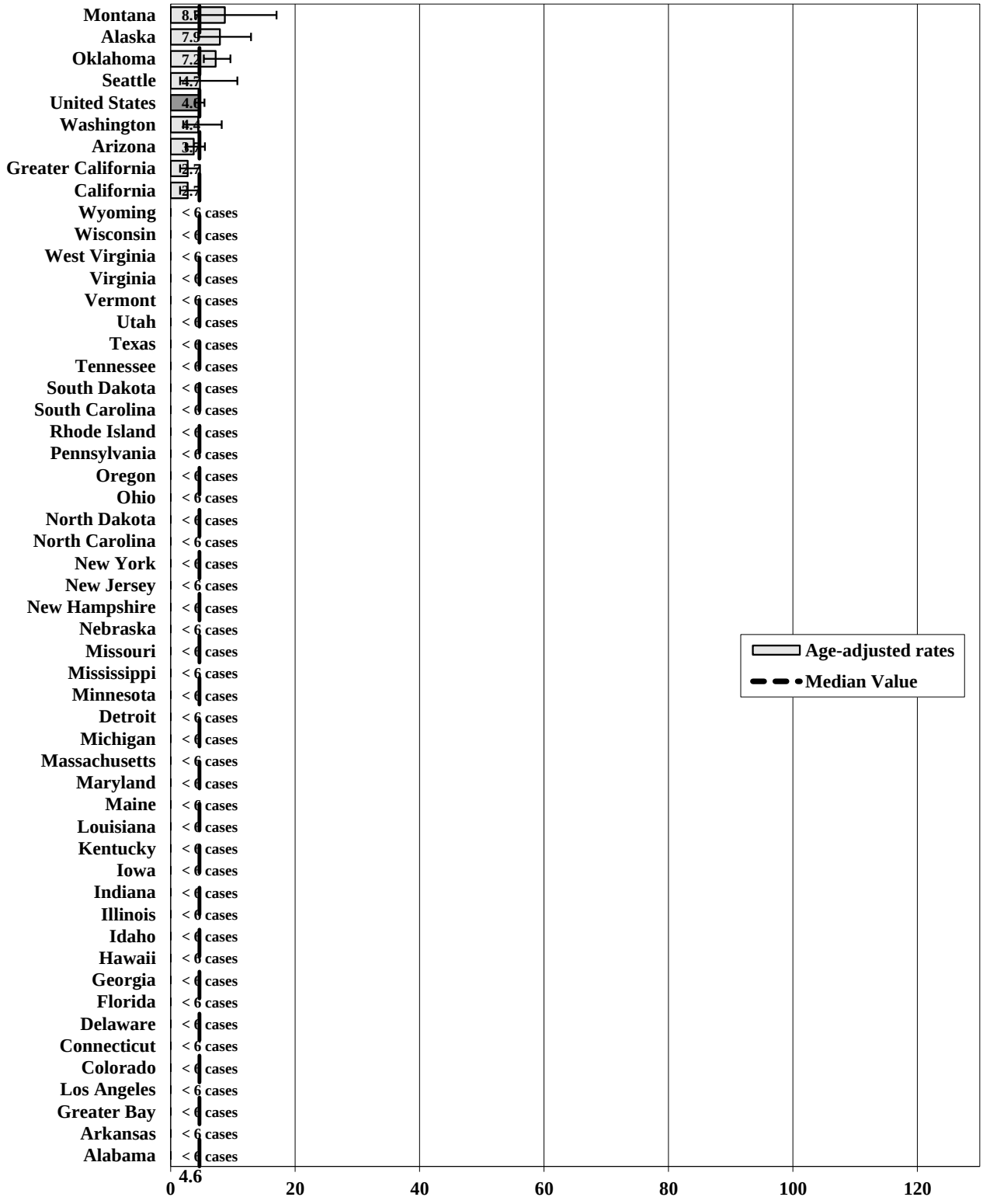
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Males

Thyroid
The 18th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Males



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

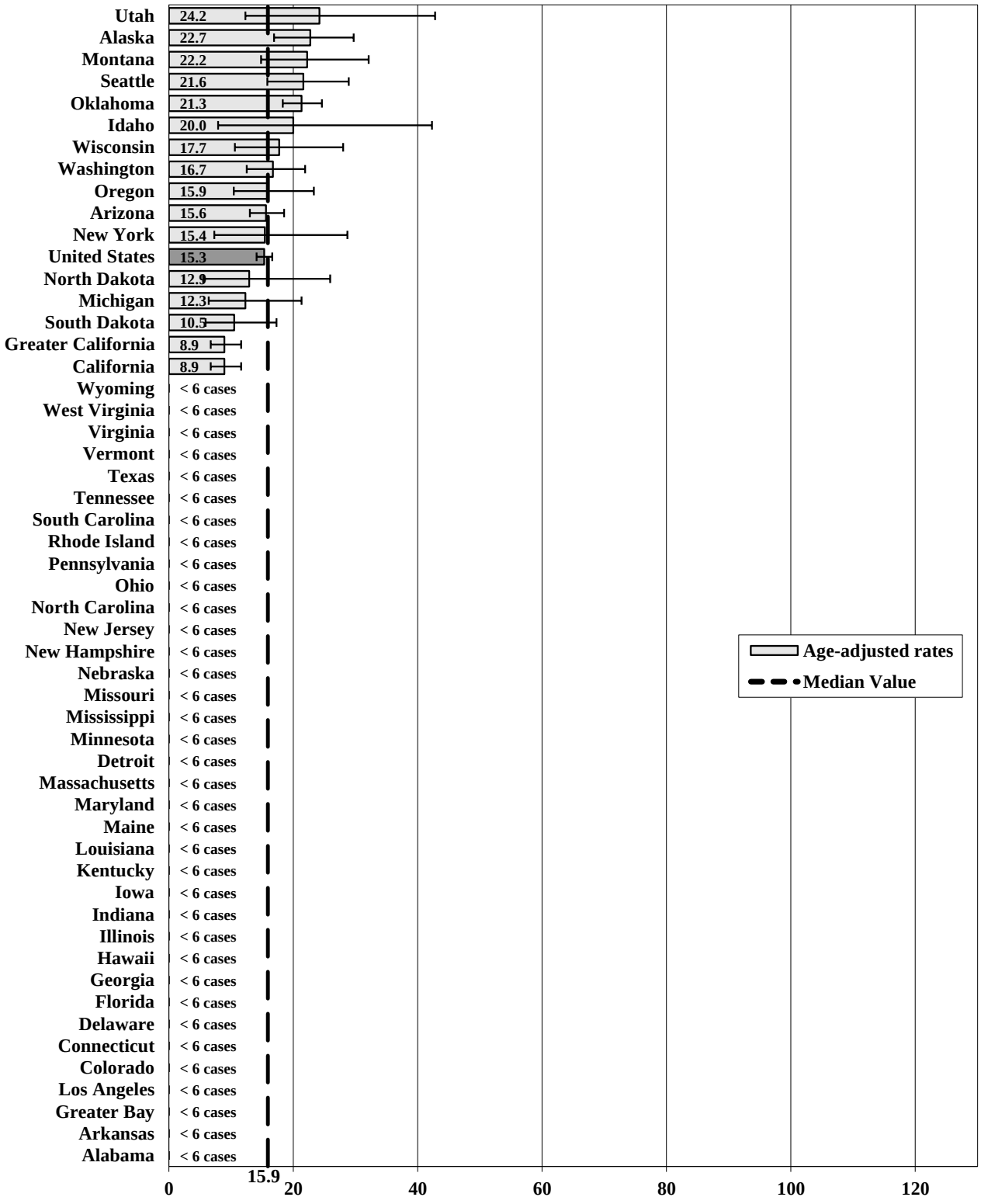
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

193 Thyroid, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Thyroid
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

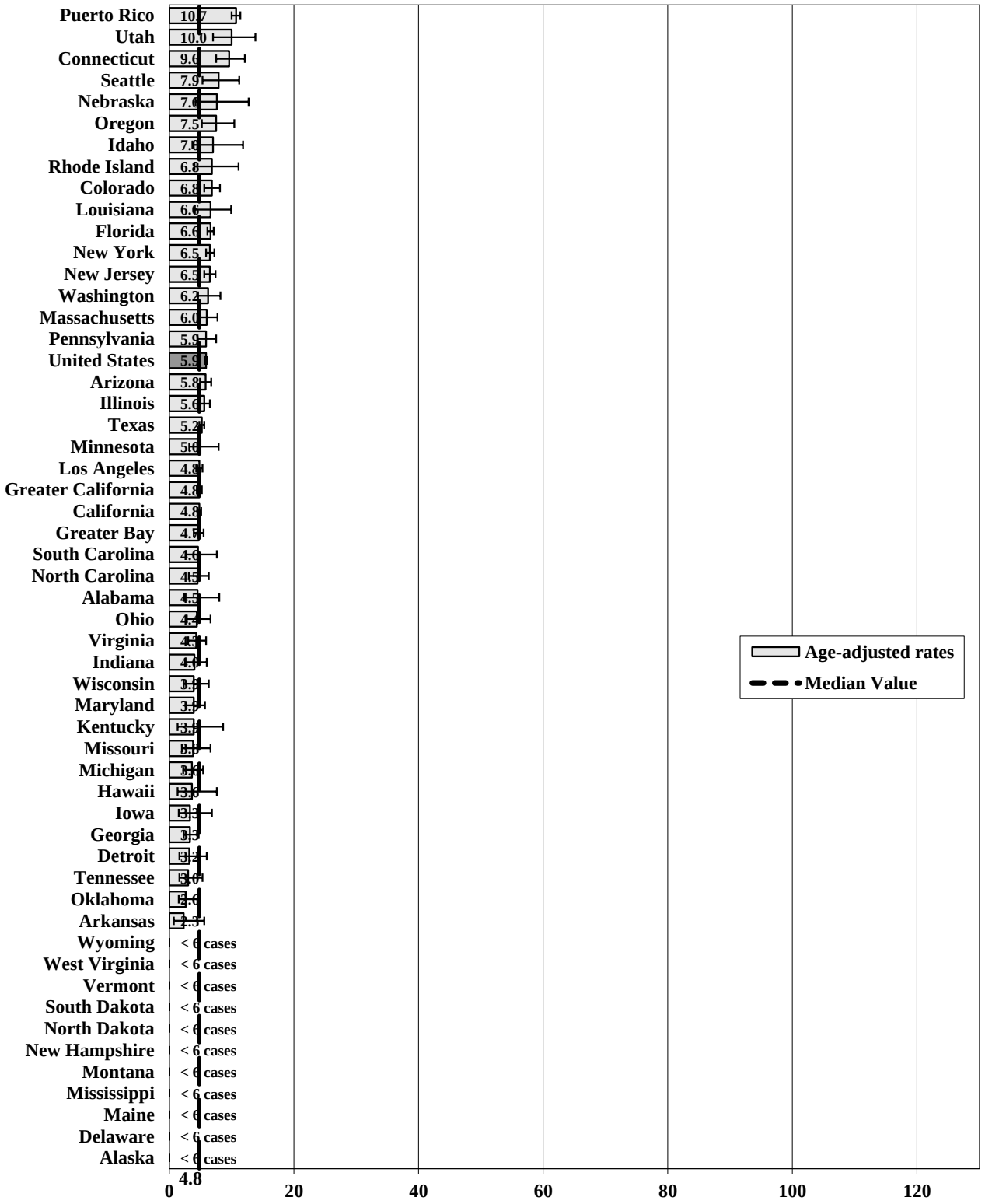
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males

Thyroid
The 13th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latino, All Races, Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

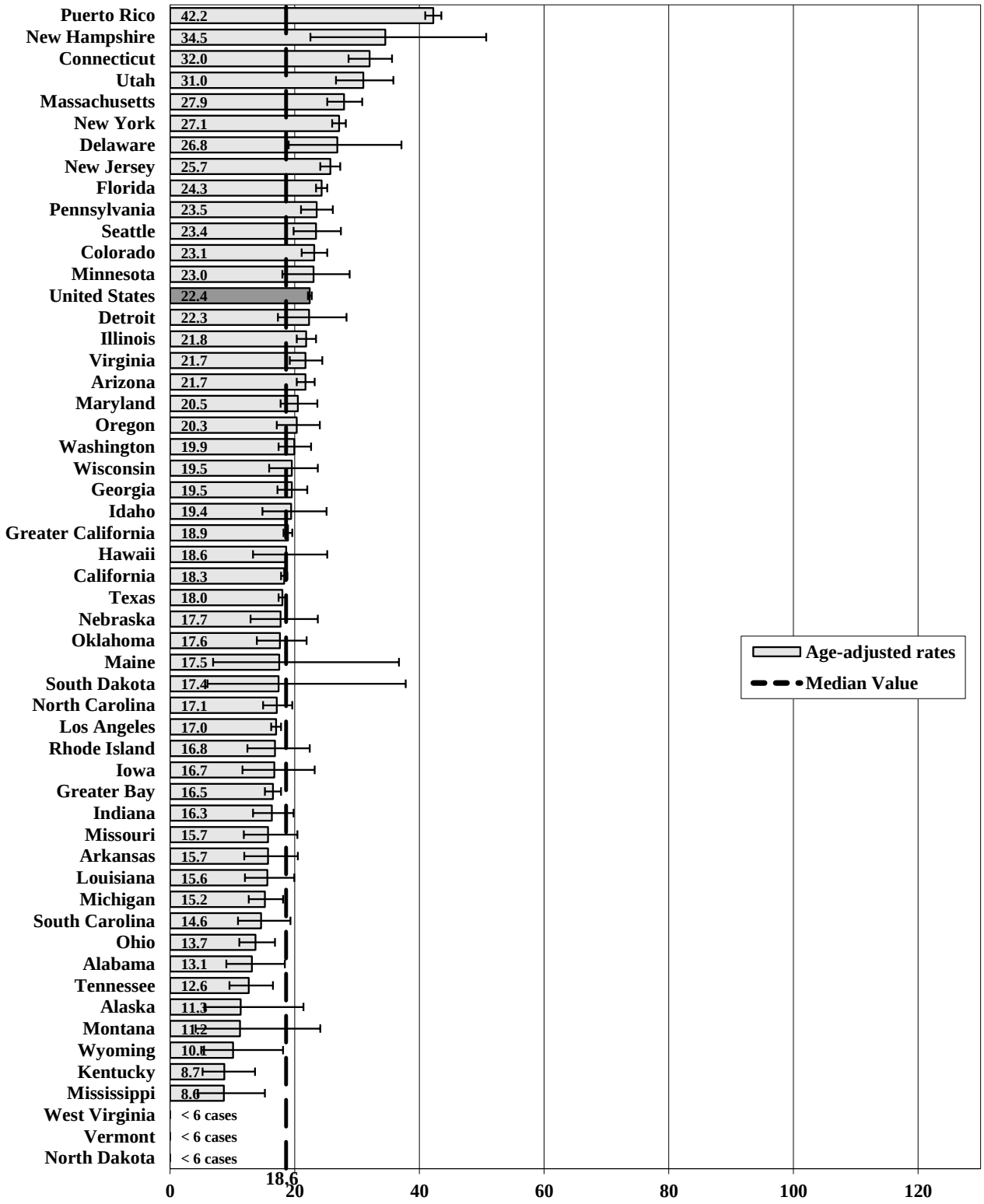
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

195 Thyroid, Hispanic/Latino, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Thyroid
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

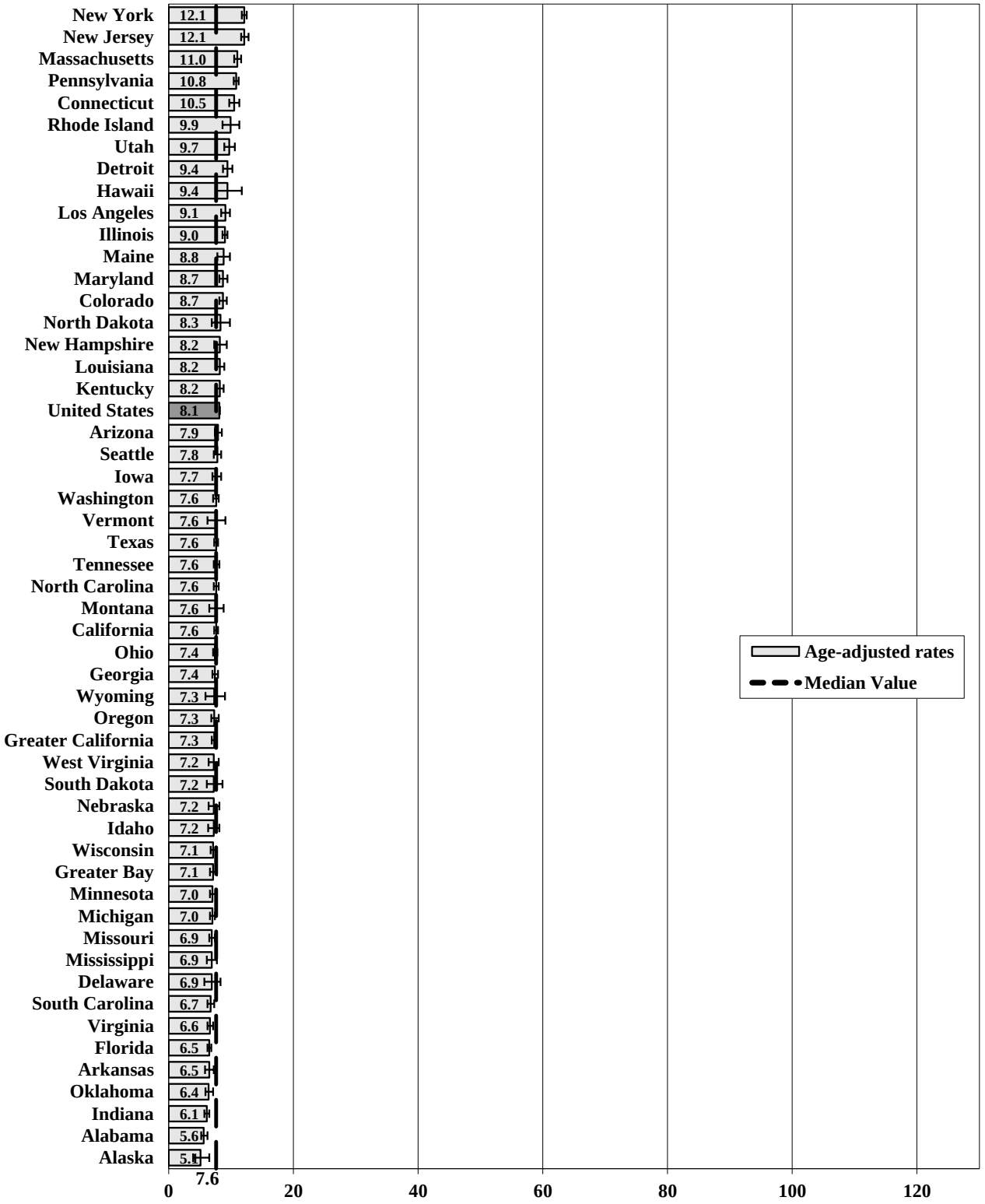
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Males

Thyroid
The 14th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

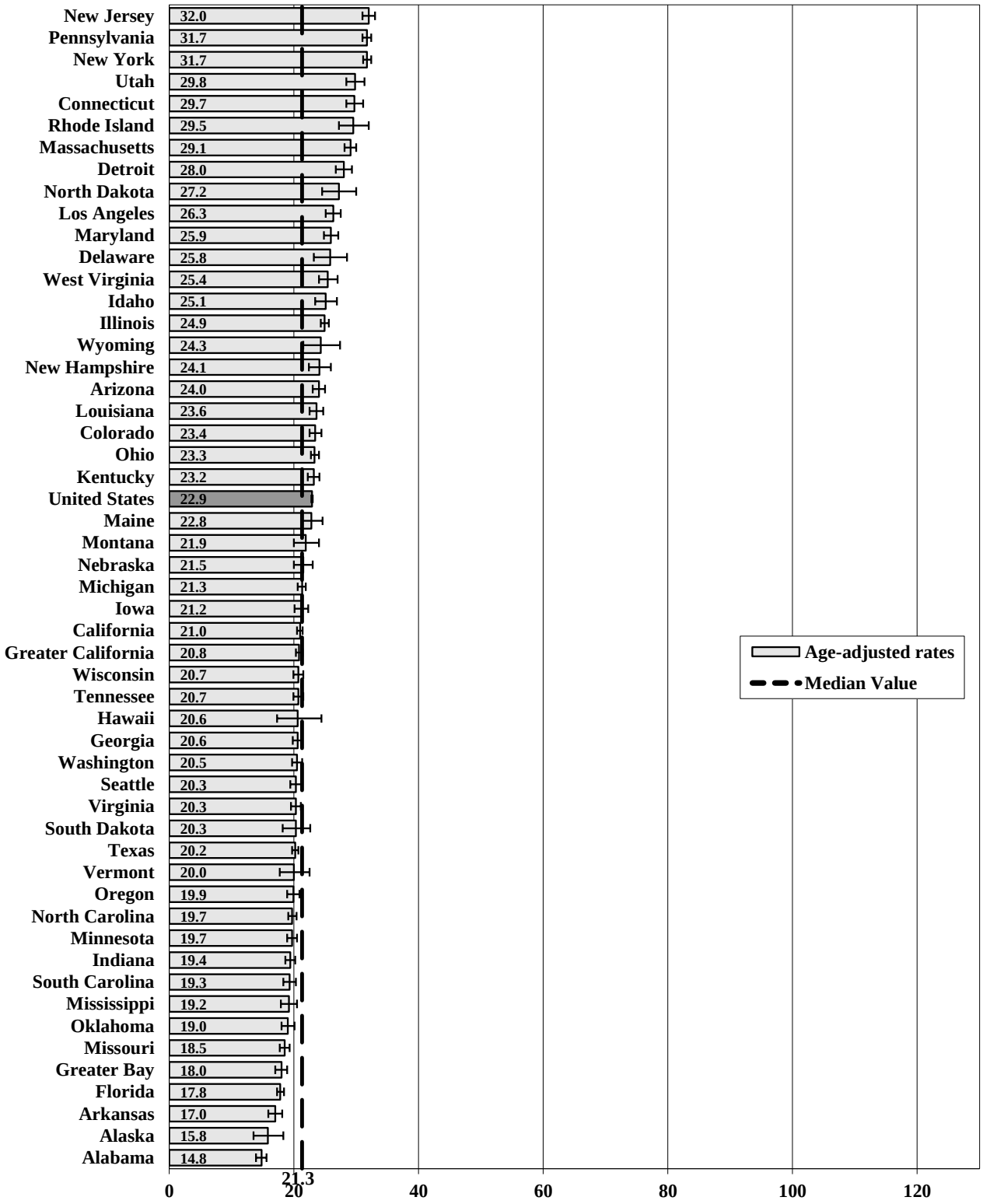
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

197 Thyroid, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Thyroid
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

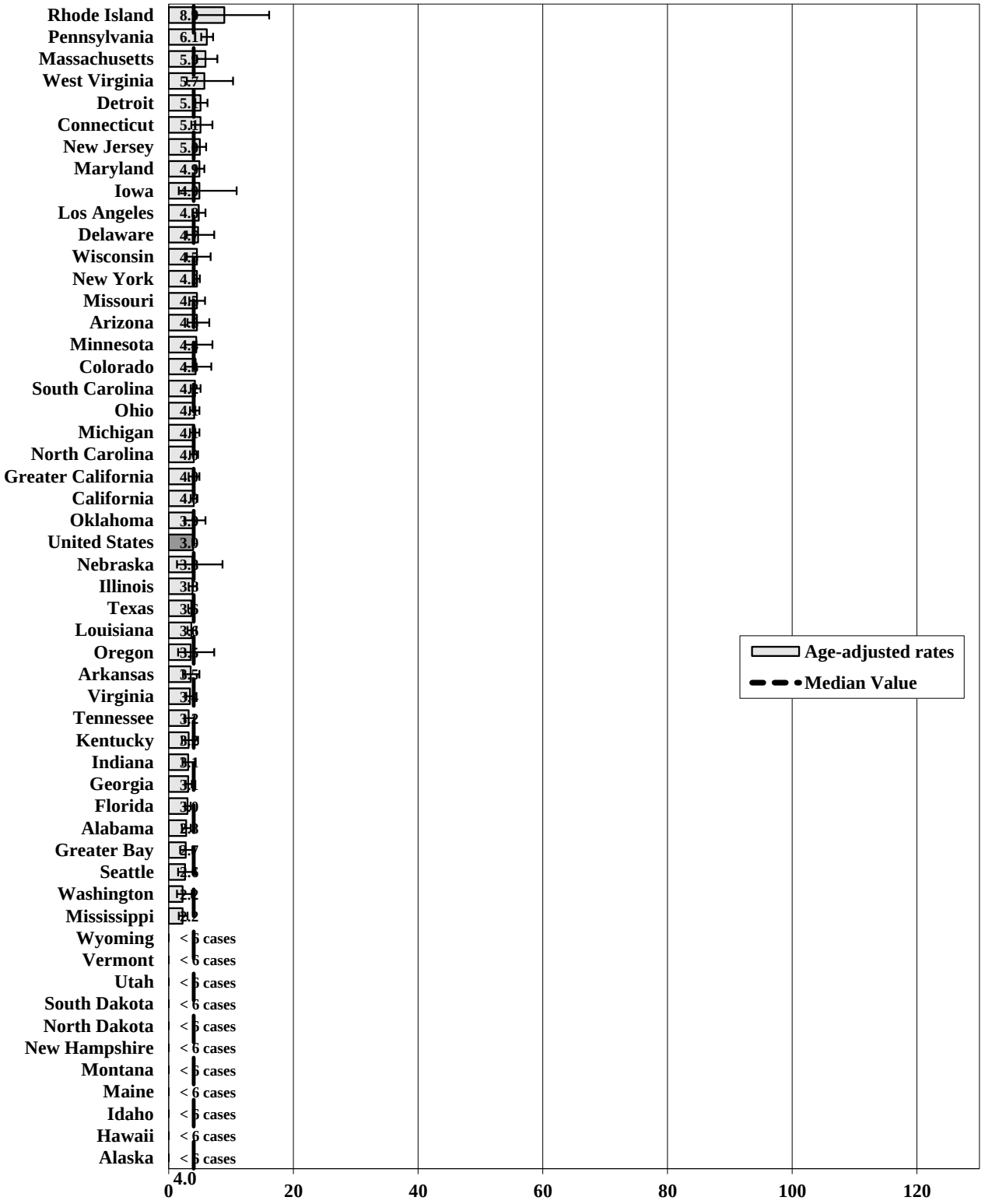
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Males

Thyroid
The 17th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Males



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

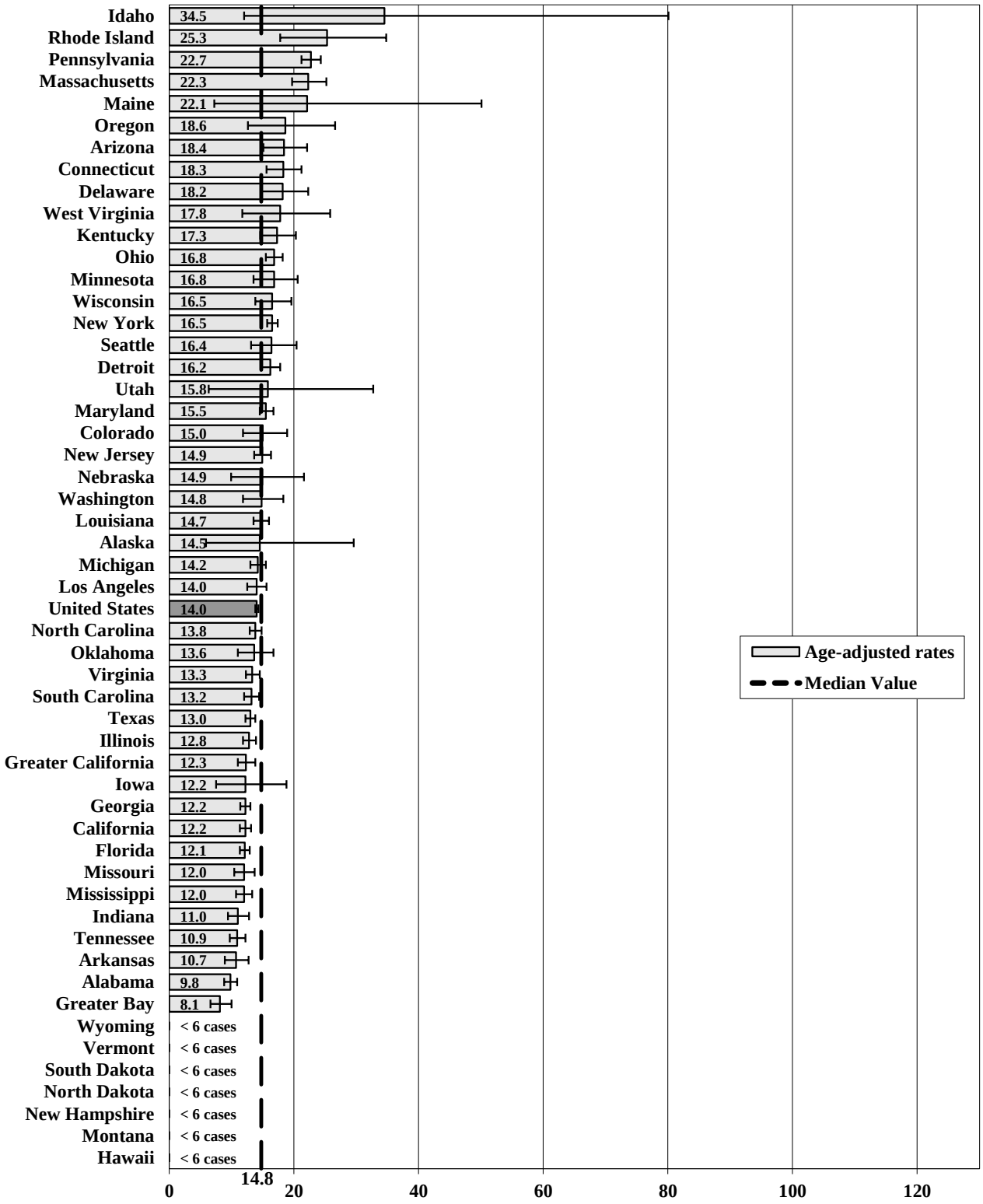
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

199 Thyroid, Non-Hispanic Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Thyroid
The 6th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

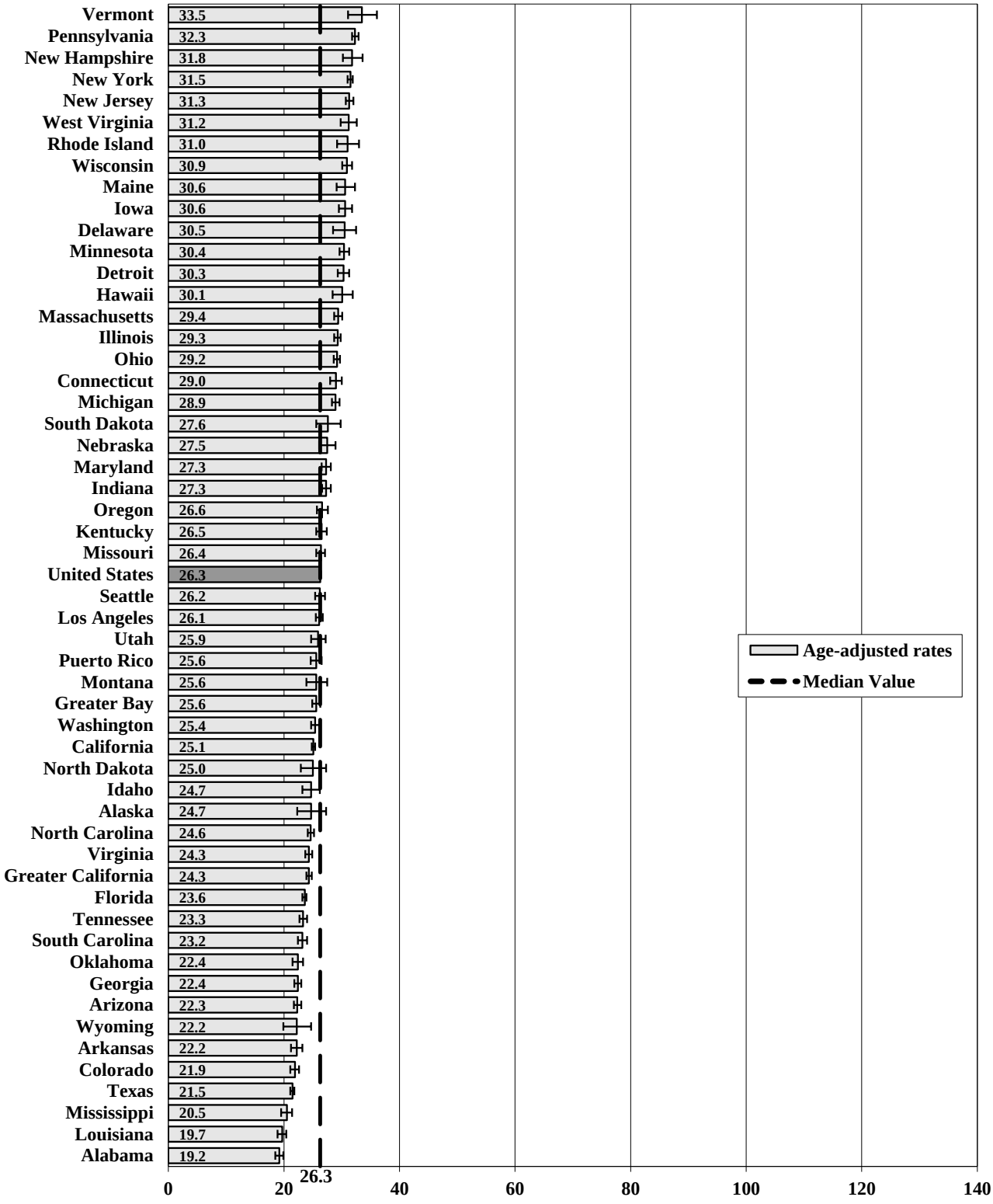
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, All Races, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among All Races, Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

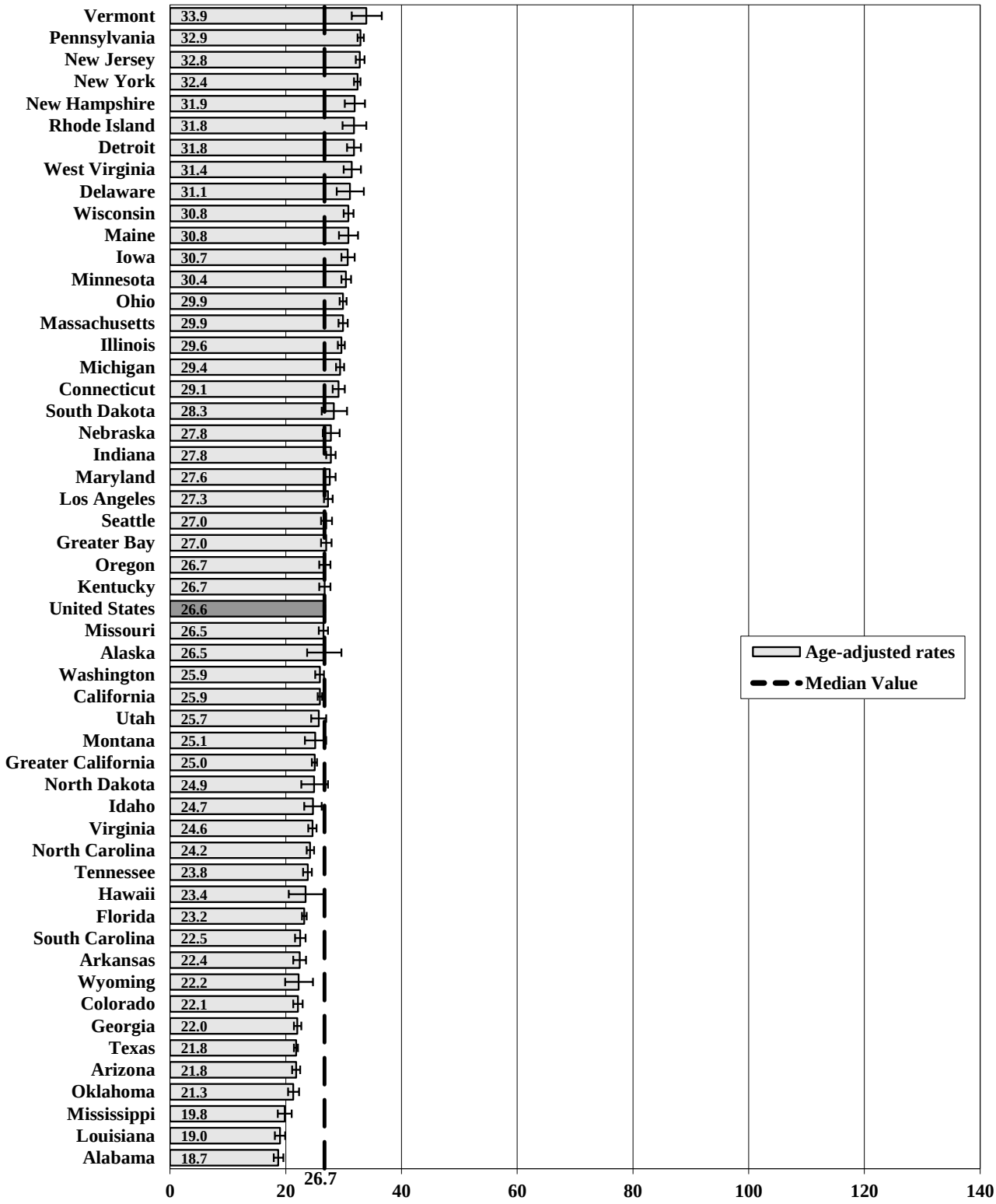
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

201 Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS, All Races

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, White, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among White Females



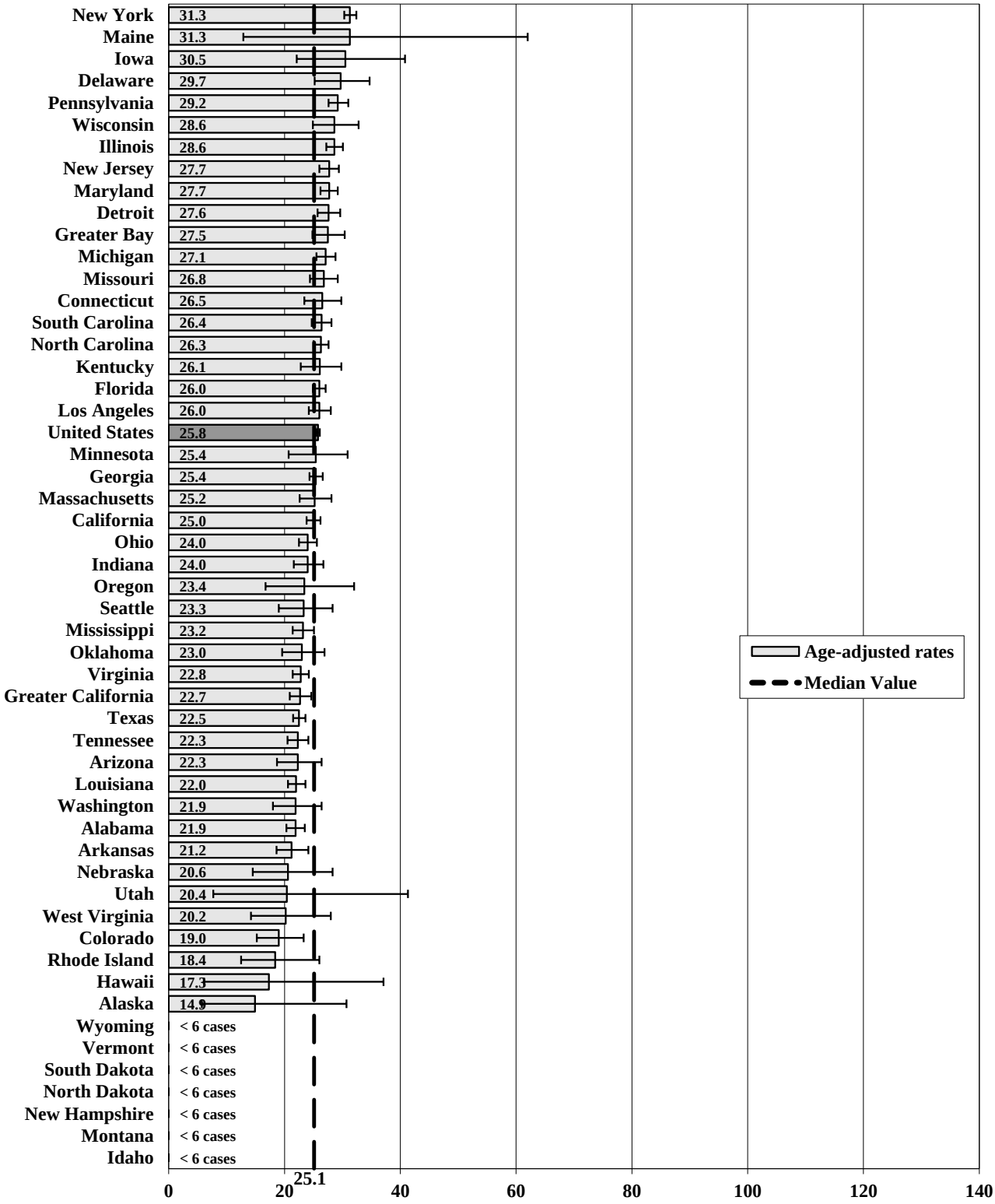
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Black, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Black Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

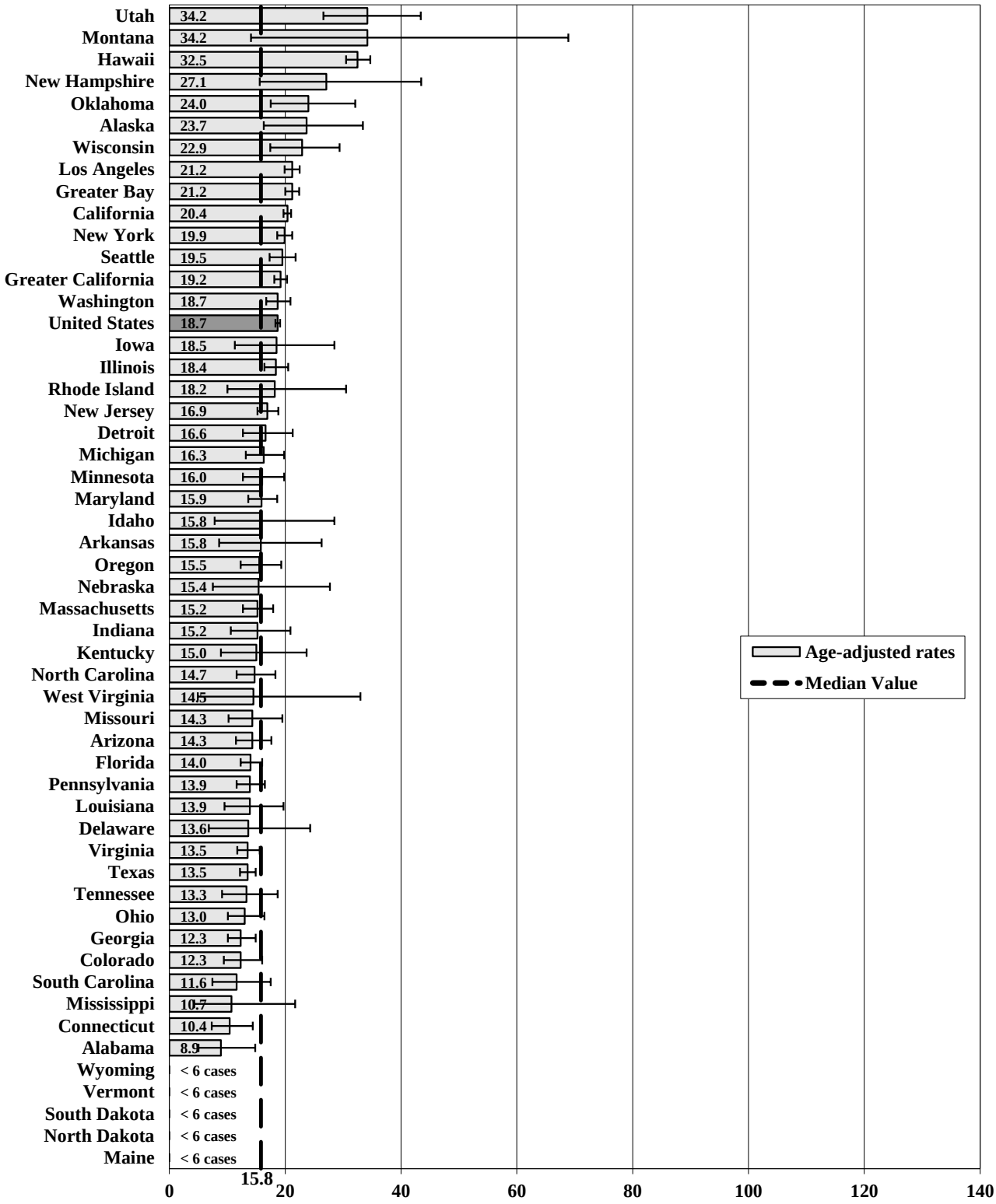
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

203 Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS, Black

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Asian/Pacific Islander, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 5th Most Common Cancer Among Asian/Pacific Islander Females



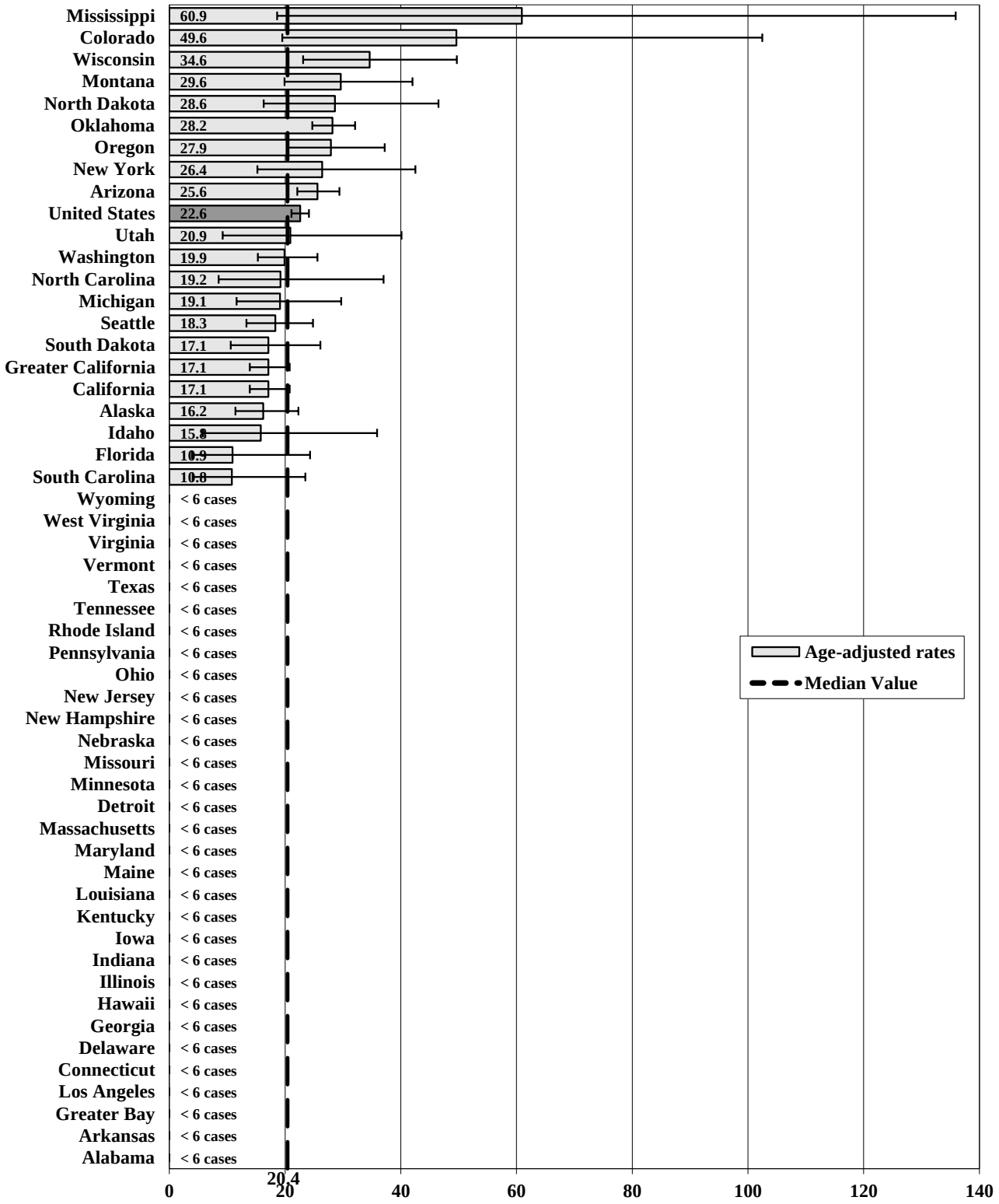
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, American Indian/Alaskan Native for CHSDA[4] Counties, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among American Indian/Alaskan Native Females



[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. Statistics exclude data from MN for all years.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

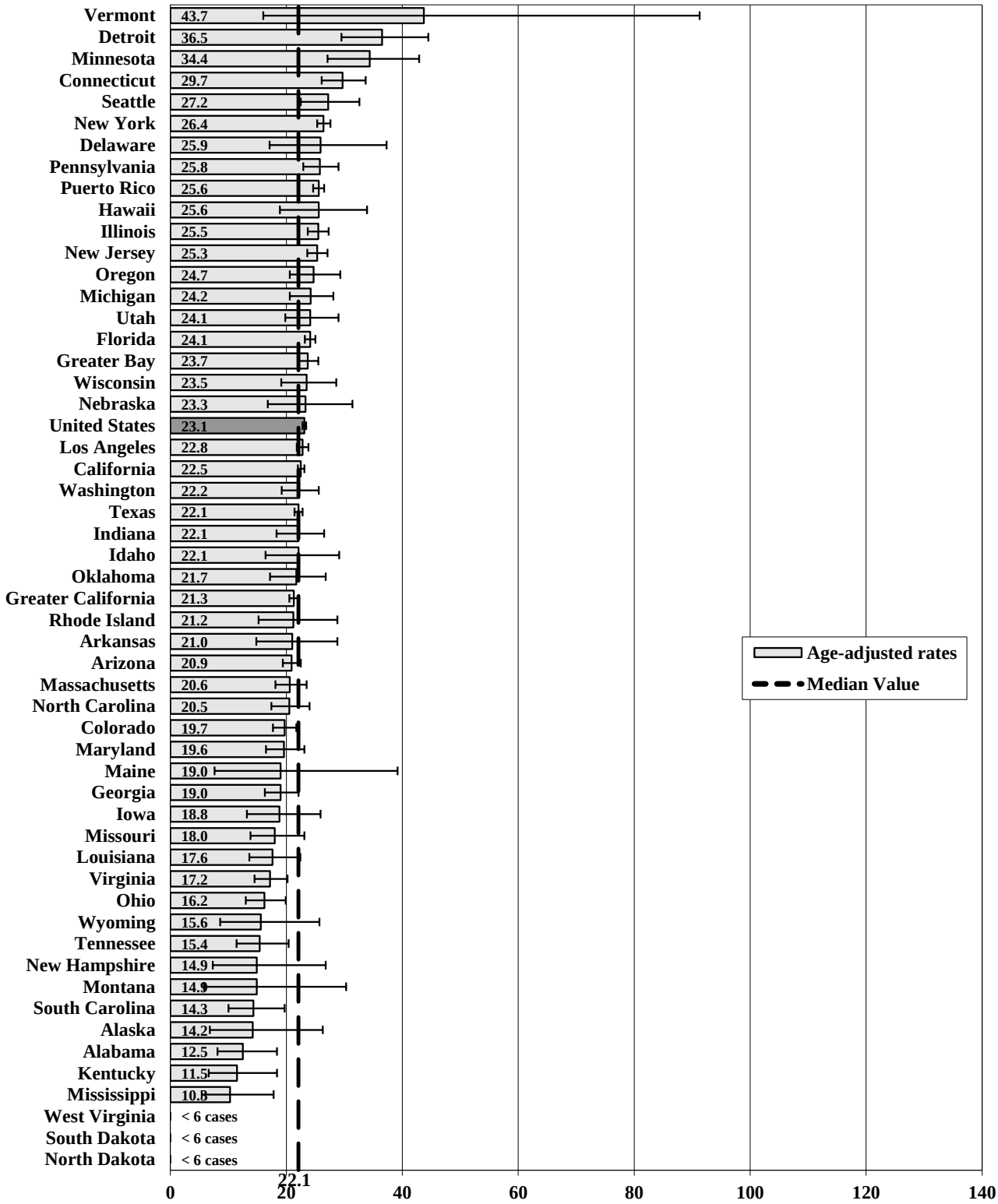
[4] CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Comparative Charts

205 Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS, American Indian/Alaskan Native

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 3rd Most Common Cancer Among Hispanic/Latina, All Races, Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

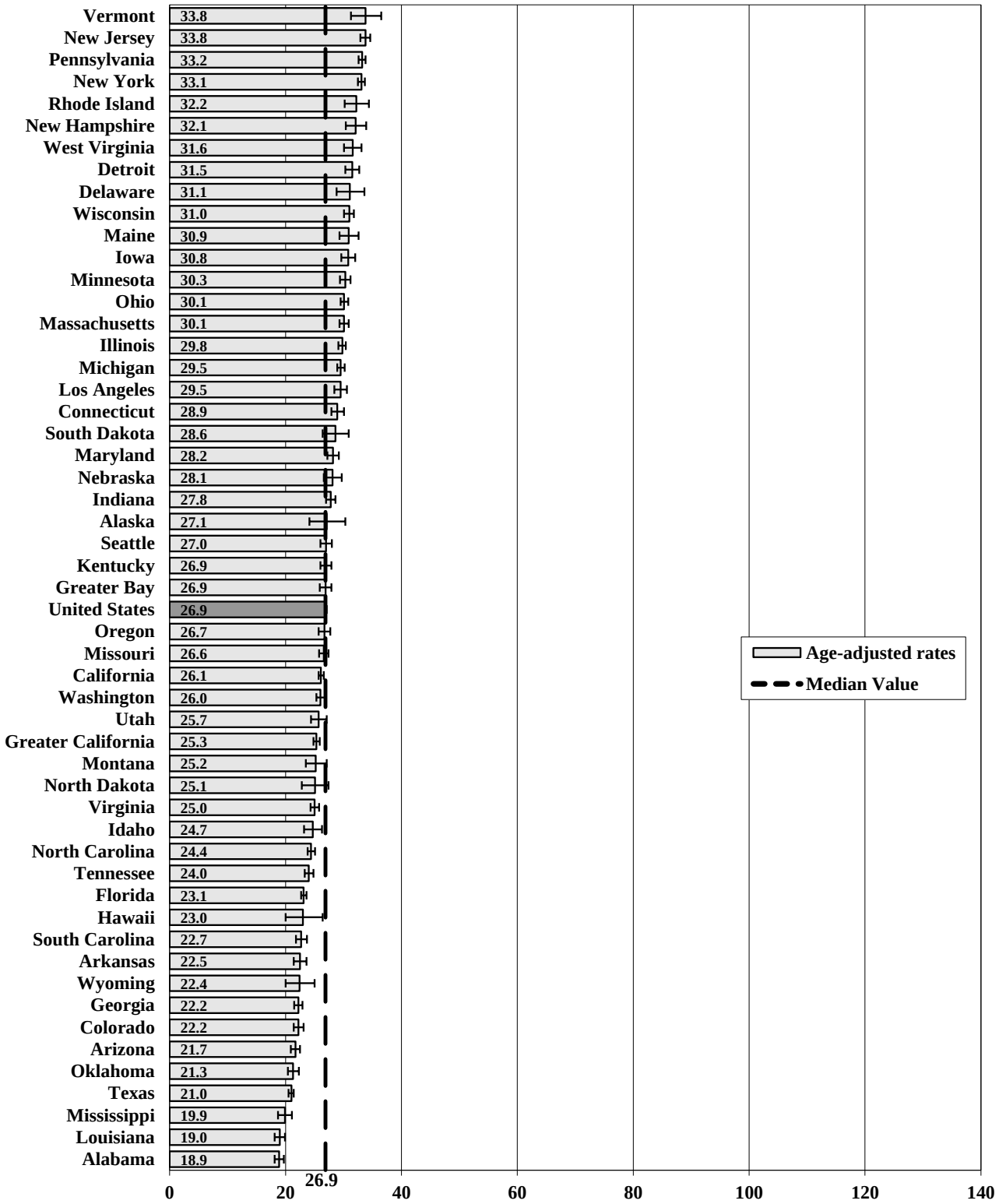
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic White, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic White Females



N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

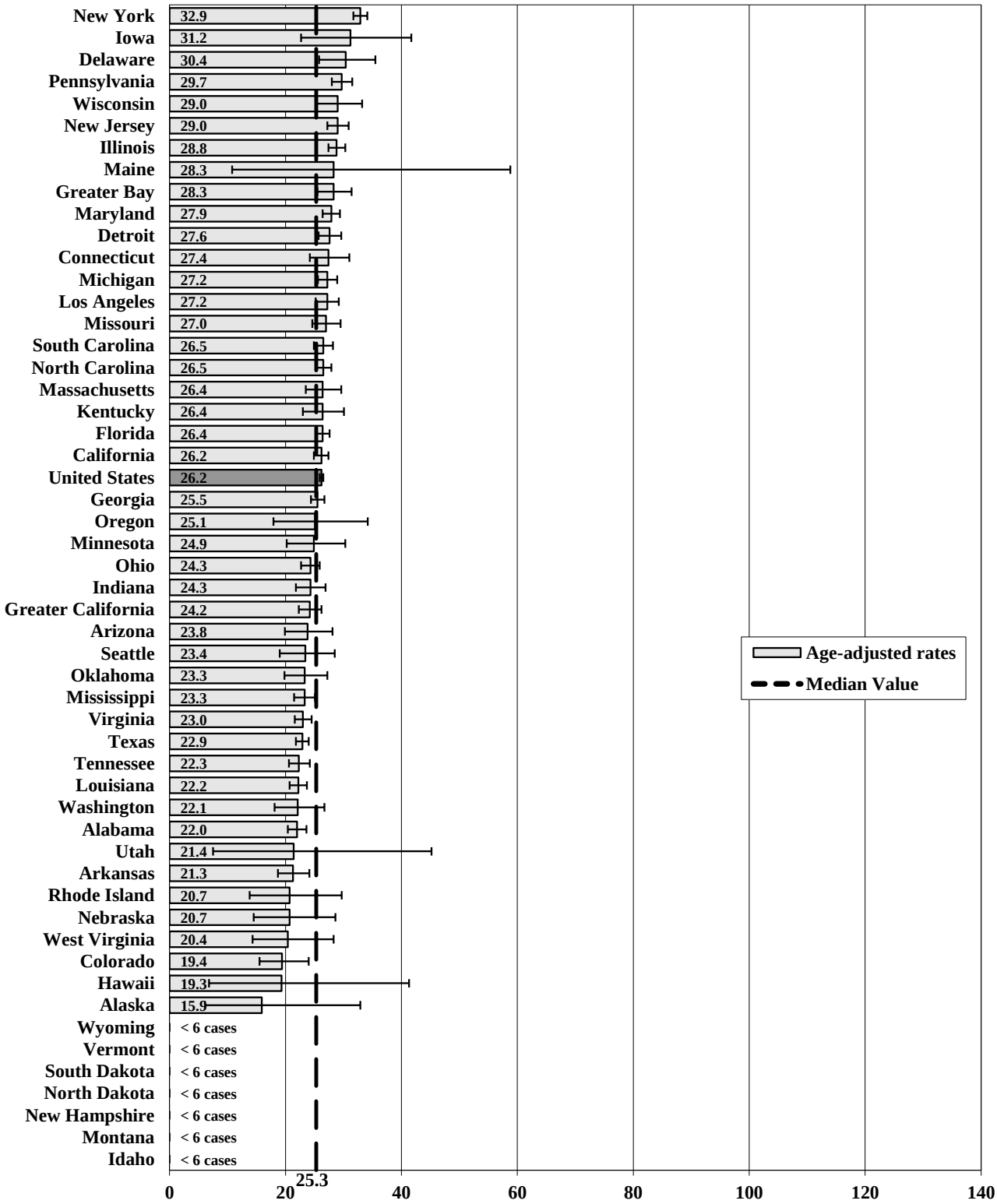
[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Comparative Charts

207 Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS, Non-Hispanic White

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence Rates[1] and 95% Confidence Intervals[2]
Selected Areas in the United States[3], 2011-2015, Non-Hispanic Black, Females

Uterus Corpus and Uterus NOS
The 4th Most Common Cancer Among Non-Hispanic Black Females



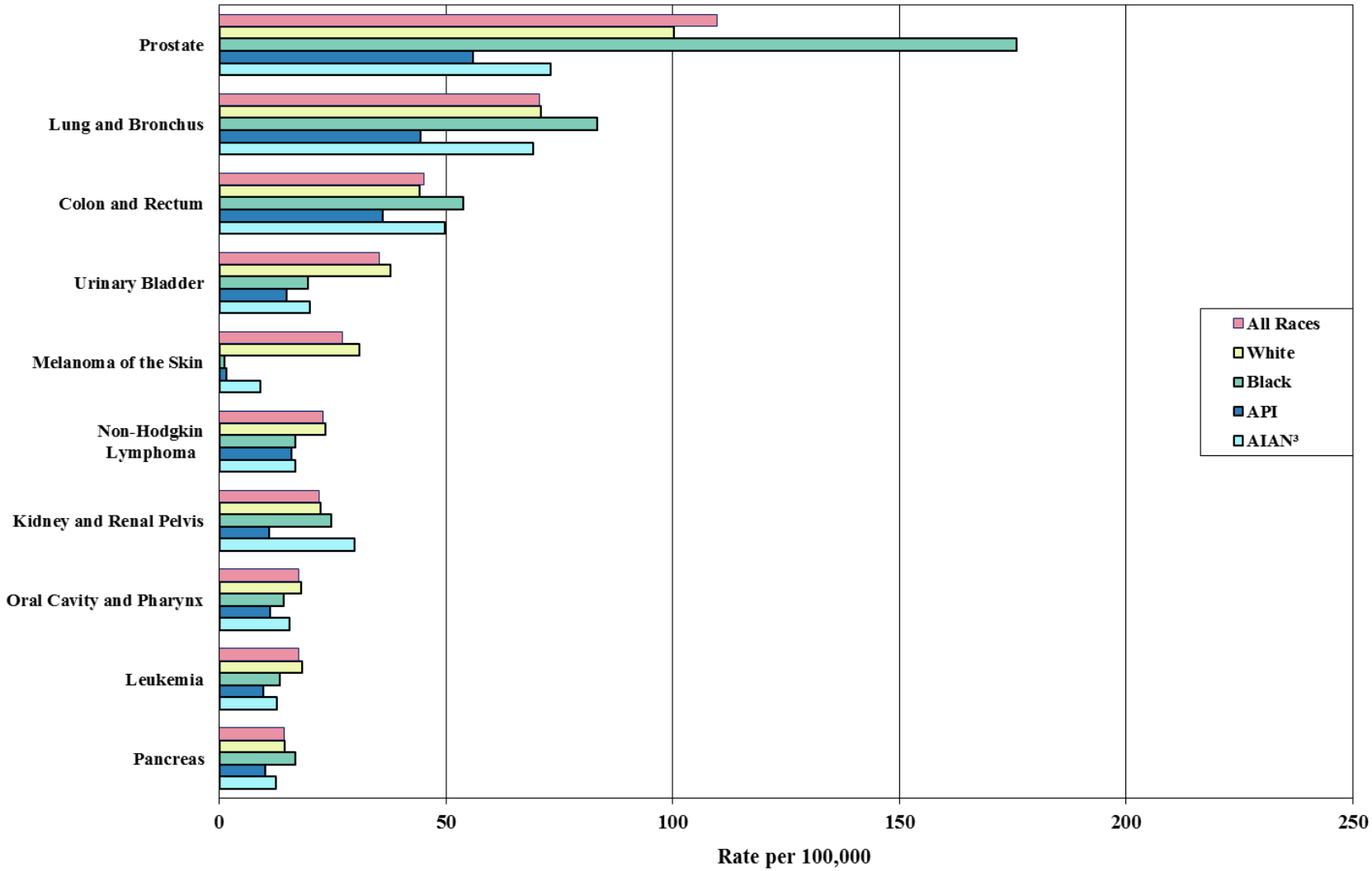
N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

[1] Rates are per 100,000 and are adjusted to the 2000 U.S. population standard. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2] See http://smm.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/15/6/547 for the methodology used in the calculation of the age-adjusted 95% confidence intervals.

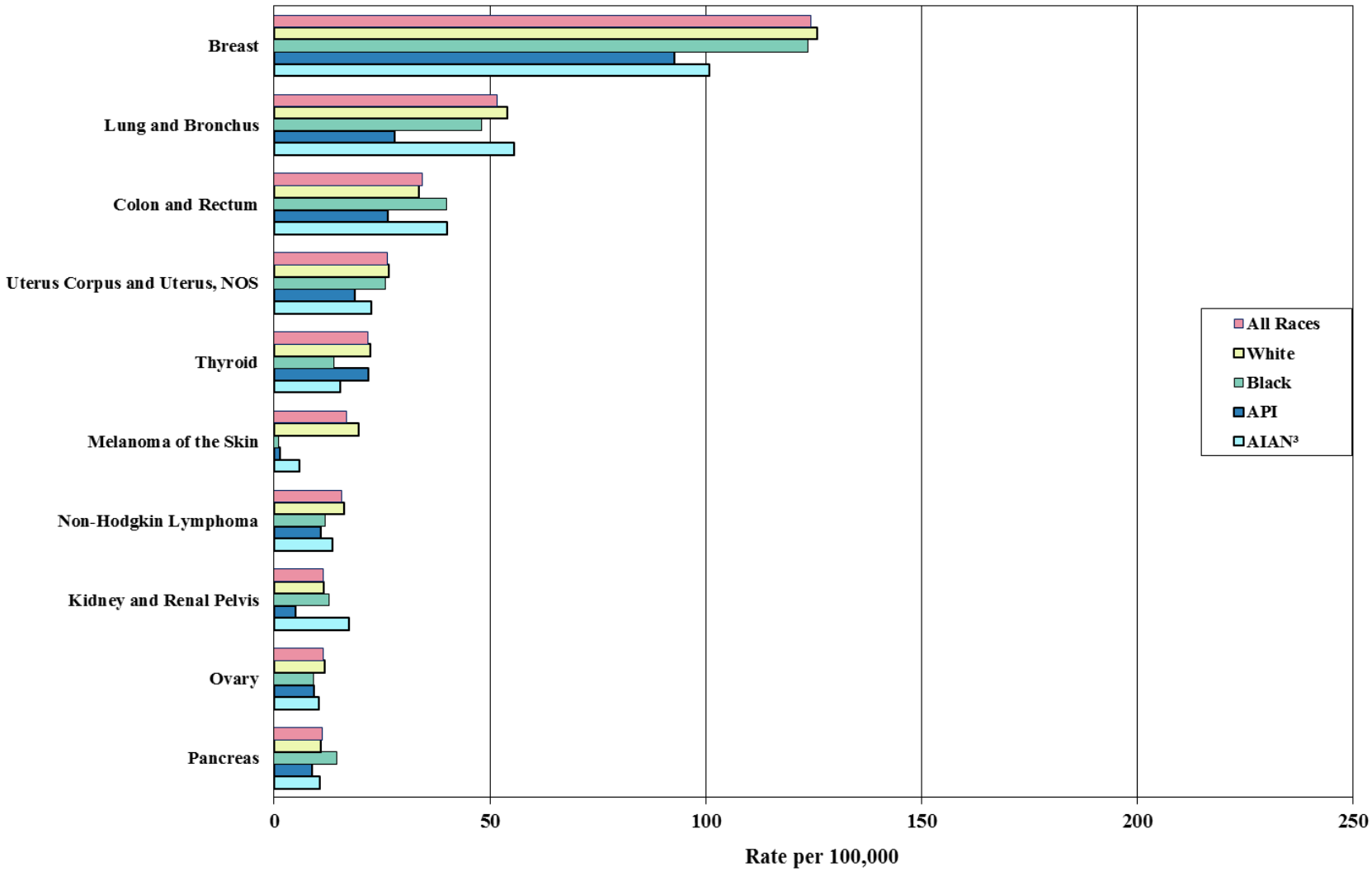
[3] See Introduction and Technical Notes for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) U.S. Cancer Incidence Rates[1] (NAACCR Combined[2]) for Selected Cancer Sites by Race, Males, 2011-2015



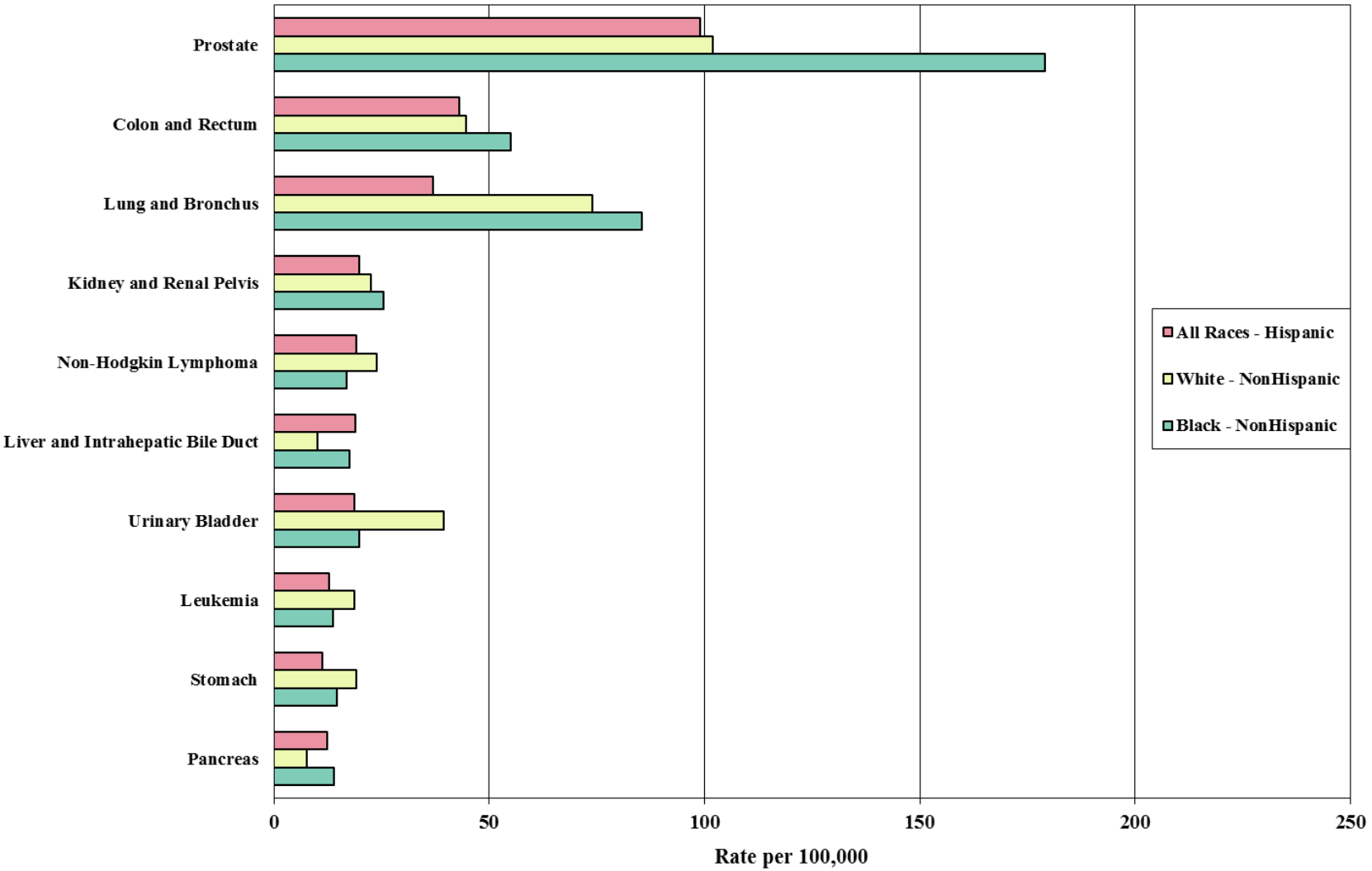
1. Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted by five-year age groups to the 2000 U.S. standard population based on single years of age. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. AIAN rates exclude cases from MN for all years.
2. See Technical Notes, Section I, for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.
3. CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) U.S. Cancer Incidence Rates[1] (NAACCR Combined[2]) for Selected Cancer Sites by Race, Females, 2011-2015



1. Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted by five-year age groups to the 2000 U.S. standard population based on single years of age. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined. AIAN rates exclude cases from MN for all years.
2. See Technical Notes, Section I, for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.
3. CHSDA - Indian Health Services Contract Health Service Delivery Areas (See Appendix G)

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) U.S. Cancer Incidence Rates[1] (NAACCR Combined[2]) for Selected Cancer Sites by Race/Ethnicity, Males, 2011-2015

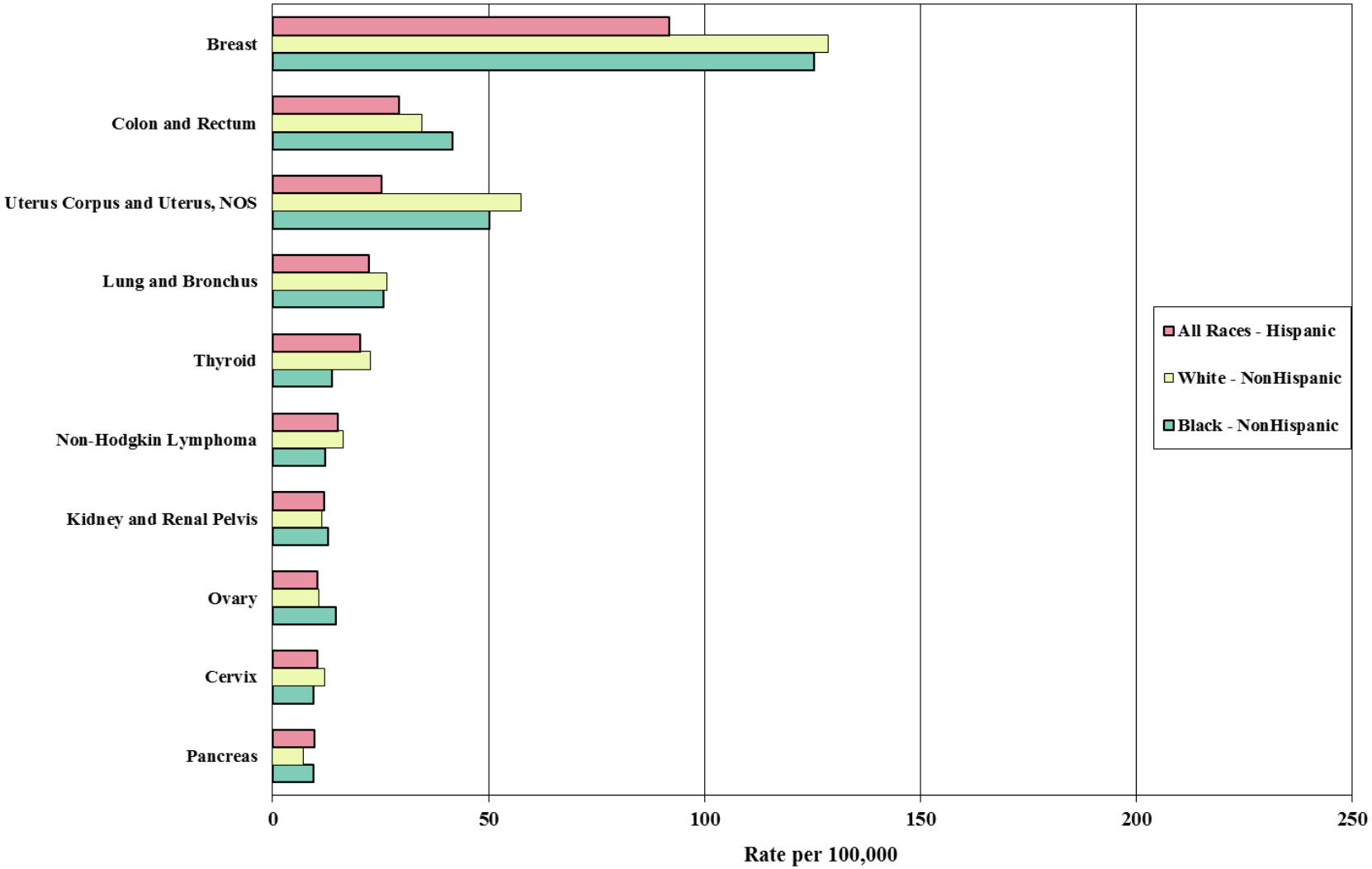


[1.] Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted by five-year age groups to the 2000 U.S. standard population based on single years of age. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.

[2.] See Technical Notes, Section I, for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of the cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) U.S. Cancer Incidence Rates[1] (NAACCR Combined[2]) for Selected Cancer Sites by Race/Ethnicity, Females, 2011-2015



1. Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted by five-year age groups to the 2000 U.S. standard population based on single years of age. Rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the rates for the U.S. combined.
2. See Technical Notes, Section I, for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIA) can overestimate the ethnicity-specific counts of cancer cases. Also, even small errors in Latino population estimates can affect the magnitude of the cancer rates. Data Item 190 used in place of NHIA for MA and RI, see technical notes.