Incidence and Mortality

Incidence and mortality rates are the two most commonly used measures for assessing the cancer burden in the general population. As shown below, the association between area socioeconomic position and cancer mortality in particular has changed markedly over the past 25 years, and the relationship between area socioeconomic position and incidence or mortality varies among the major racial/ethnic groups in terms of magnitude and sometimes in direction. While variations in cancer incidence may occur primarily through behavioral and environmental mechanisms, differences in mortality rates may represent the cumulative effects of health-risk behaviors, social and environmental factors, health care access, and medical care services. Data are first presented for mortality and then for incidence because mortality data pertain both to the entire U.S. and SEER regions, whereas incidence data are limited to the SEER regions.

All Cancers

Trends in Mortality

Area socioeconomic gradients in all-cancer mortality among U.S. men widened between 1975 and 1999 (Figure 3.1, page 33). In 1975, total male cancer mortality was only 2% greater in high poverty areas (county poverty rate of 20% or higher) than in low poverty areas (county poverty rate less than 10%). But in 1999, total cancer mortality among men was 13% greater in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. Although temporal socioeconomic gradients in all-cancer mortality among men in the SEER regions were less consistent than those for the U.S. as a whole, all-cancer mortality among men in the SEER regions was at least 9% greater in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas throughout the study period (Figure 3.2, page 33).

Area socioeconomic patterns in all-cancer mortality among U.S. women reversed between 1975 and 1999 (Figure 3.3, page 34). Compared to the rate for women in low poverty areas, the total cancer mortality rate for U.S. women in high poverty areas was 3% lower in 1975 but 3% greater in 1999. Temporal socioeconomic patterns in all-cancer female mortality in the SEER regions differed from those for the U.S. as a whole. The differential in the mortality rates between the low and high poverty areas in the SEER regions remained stable throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with women in high poverty areas experiencing at least 4% higher mortality than those in low poverty areas (Figure 3.4, page 34).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Mortality

During 1995–1999, area socioeconomic gradients in total cancer mortality among U.S. men were most pronounced for Hispanics

(Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.5, page 35). Total cancer mortality was 45% higher for Hispanic men in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. The rates for non-Hispanic white men, black men, and for the total U.S. male population were respectively 9%, 10%, and 15% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. The gradient was in the opposite direction for API men, whose cancer mortality rate was 13% lower in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas.

During 1995–1999, area socioeconomic gradients in total cancer mortality among U.S. women were most pronounced for Hispanics (Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.6, page 35). Total cancer mortality was 35% higher for Hispanic women in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. For non-Hispanic white women and for the total U.S. female population, the rates were respectively 2% and 3% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. The gradient was in the opposite direction for API women, whose cancer mortality rate was 14% lower in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas.

Trends in Incidence

Trends in SEER male cancer incidence did not reveal consistent socioeconomic gradients. However, during the 1980s and 1990s, the incidence rate for men in high poverty counties was at least 3% greater than the rate for men in low poverty counties (Figure 3.7, page 36). As for trends in SEER female cancer incidence by county poverty levels, the patterns were less consistent during the 1980s. However, in the mid-1970s and late 1990s, higher female cancer incidence rates were associated with lower poverty levels (Figure 3.8, page 36).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Incidence

During 1988–1992, when census tract-level poverty information could be used, SEER total cancer incidence rates increased with increasing area (census tract) poverty rate for non-Hispanic white and black men but decreased for Hispanic men (Table 3.2, page 66, and Figure 3.9, page 37). The total cancer incidence rates for non-Hispanic white and black men were respectively 11% and 7% higher in high poverty areas (census tracts) than in low poverty areas. The total cancer incidence rate for Hispanic men was 28% higher in low poverty areas than in high poverty areas.

During 1988–1992, SEER total cancer incidence rates decreased with increasing area (census tract) poverty rate for all women and for API and Hispanic women (Table 3.2, page 66, and Figure 3.10, page 37). The cancer incidence rates for the total female population and for API and Hispanic women were respectively 10%, 14%, and 22% higher in low poverty areas (census tracts) than in high poverty areas.

Lung Cancer

Trends in Mortality

Area socioeconomic gradients in lung cancer mortality among U.S. men increased between 1975 and 1999 (Figure 3.11, page 38). Compared to the rate for men in low poverty

areas, the lung cancer mortality rate for U.S. men in high poverty areas was 7% greater in 1975 and 25% greater in 1999. Temporal socioeconomic patterns in male lung cancer mortality in the SEER regions differed from those for the U.S. as a whole. The differential in the mortality rates between the low and high poverty areas in the SEER regions remained stable throughout 1975–1999, with men in high poverty areas experiencing at least 18% higher mortality than men in low poverty areas (Figure 3.12, page 38).

In 1975, U.S. women in high poverty areas had a 7% lower lung cancer mortality rate than those in low poverty areas. But the area socioeconomic differences diminished in the 1990s, and the 1999 data indicate no statistically significant differentials between the area poverty groups (Figure 3.13, page 39). Temporal socioeconomic patterns in female lung cancer mortality in the SEER regions, however, differed from those for the U.S. as a whole. The rate was highest in the counties with poverty rates exceeding 20%, followed by counties with poverty rates less than 10%, with counties with poverty levels between 10% and 20% having the lowest rates (Figure 3.14, page 39).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Mortality

During 1995–1999, lung cancer mortality among U.S. men increased with increasing area poverty rates for non-Hispanic whites, blacks, and Hispanics, but did not change significantly with poverty rates for APIs (Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.15, page 40). The lung cancer mortality rates were respectively 16%, 29%, and 56% higher for black, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic men in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas.

During 1995–1999, area socioeconomic gradients in U.S. lung cancer mortality among women differed by race/ethnicity (Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.16, page 40). Compared to the rates for their counterparts in low poverty areas, the lung cancer mortality rates for non-Hispanic white women and Hispanic women were respectively 6% and 29% higher in high poverty areas. The rates for API and American Indian/Alaska native women were respectively 26% and 24% lower in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas.

Trends in Incidence

Trends in male lung cancer incidence were similar to the SEER mortality trends, with the incidence rate for men in high poverty counties during 1975–1999 being at least 12% greater than the rate for men in low poverty counties (Figure 3.17, page 41). Trends in female lung cancer incidence were also similar to the SEER mortality trends, with the incidence rate for women in high poverty counties during 1975–1999 being at least 11% greater than the rate for women in counties with poverty levels between 10% and 20% (Figure 3.18, page 41).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Incidence

The area socioeconomic gradient in SEER lung cancer incidence during 1988–1992 was steeper for men than for women (Table 3.2, page 66).

The lung cancer incidence rate increased with increasing area (census tract) poverty rate for non-Hispanic white and black men and women and API men (Figures 3.19 and 3.20, page 42). Compared to the rates for their counterparts in low poverty areas, the lung cancer incidence rates for non-Hispanic white, black, and API men were respectively 45%, 46%, and 23% higher in high poverty areas. The incidence rates for non-Hispanic white and black women were respectively 23% and 19% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. In contrast, for Hispanic men and women, lung cancer incidence rates were respectively 21% and 34% higher in low poverty areas than in high poverty areas.

Colorectal Cancer

Trends in Mortality

Area socioeconomic patterns in colorectal cancer mortality among U.S. men reversed between 1975 and 1999 (Figure 3.21, page 43). Compared to the rate for men in low poverty areas, the colorectal cancer mortality rate for men in high poverty areas was 12% lower in 1975 but 5% higher in 1999. Although colorectal cancer mortality showed a downward trend for men in all poverty groups, the reversal in patterns occurred largely as a result of a faster decline in colorectal cancer mortality among men in low poverty areas. No consistent pattern in the SEER male colorectal cancer mortality trends was found prior to the mid-1980s. In the late 1990s, however, higher male mortality was associated with higher poverty levels. During 1997–1999, for example, the male colorectal cancer mortality rate was 12% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas of the SEER regions (Figure 3.22, page 43).

Temporal area socioeconomic patterns in colorectal cancer mortality among U.S. women were similar to those for U.S. men. Area socioeconomic patterns in colorectal cancer mortality reversed between 1975 and 1999, with women in low poverty areas experiencing a faster decline in mortality than those in high poverty areas (Figure 3.23, page 44). Compared to the rate for women in low poverty areas, the colorectal cancer mortality rate for women in high poverty areas was 12% lower in 1975 but 7% higher in 1999. No consistent pattern in the SEER female colorectal cancer mortality trends was found until the late 1980s. From the 1988 to 1990 period onwards, however, higher female mortality was generally associated with higher poverty levels. During 1997–1999, for example, the female colorectal cancer mortality rate was 8% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas of the SEER regions (Figure 3.24, page 44).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Mortality

During 1995–1999, the colorectal cancer mortality rate increased with increasing area (county) poverty rate for the total male population and for Hispanic men (Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.25, page 45). The mortality rate for Hispanic men was 33% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. A consistent gradient in mortality was also observed for Hispanic women, with the rate being 39% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas (Figure 3.26, page 45).

Trends and Cross-Sectional Patterns in Incidence

Regarding the SEER colorectal cancer incidence trends by county poverty levels, no consistent pattern was found for either men or women (Figures 3.27 and 3.28, page 46). During 1988–1992, the SEER colorectal cancer incidence rate was 9% higher for men in low poverty areas (census tracts) than in high poverty areas (Table 3.2, page 66, and Figure 3.29, page 47). The gradient was most pronounced for Hispanic men and women, whose colorectal cancer incidence rates were respectively 37% and 48% higher in low poverty areas (census tracts) than in high poverty areas (Figures 3.29 and 3.30, page 47).

Prostate Cancer

Trends in Mortality

U.S. prostate cancer mortality rates did not vary much by area poverty rates from 1975 through 1989. However, since 1990 there has been a widening of the area socioeconomic gradient, with men in the two highest poverty groups in 1999 experiencing respectively 7% and 22% higher prostate cancer mortality rates than men in the lowest poverty group (Figure 3.31, page 48). Similar patterns were observed in SEER prostate cancer mortality during the 1990s. During 1997–1999, for example, men in the two highest poverty groups in the SEER regions experienced respectively 6% and 23% higher prostate cancer mortality rates than men in the lowest poverty group (Figure 3.32, page 48). Moreover, men in the highest poverty group in the SEER regions had significantly higher mortality rates than those in the lowest poverty group throughout the 1975–1999 period.

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Mortality

During 1995–1999, U.S. prostate cancer mortality increased with increasing poverty rates for the total population and for Hispanic and American Indian men, but decreased with increasing poverty rates for API men (Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.33, page 49). Compared to the rates for their counterparts in low poverty areas, the prostate cancer mortality rates for Hispanic and American Indian/Alaska native men were respectively 51% and 58% higher in high poverty areas. The rate for API men was 38% lower in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas.

Trends and Cross-Sectional Patterns in Incidence

During the 1990s, the prostate cancer incidence rate for men in high poverty counties in the SEER regions was at least 12% higher than the rate for men in low poverty counties (Figure 3.34, page 50). During 1988–1992, SEER prostate cancer incidence rates were higher in lower poverty areas (census tracts) for the total population and for all racial/ethnic groups (Table 3.2, page 66 and Figure 3.35, page 50). Compared to the rates for their counterparts in high poverty areas, the prostate cancer incidence rates for non-Hispanic white, black, American Indian/Alaska native, API, and Hispanic men were respectively 20%, 17%, 16%, 46%, and 48% higher in low poverty areas.

Female Breast Cancer

Trends in Mortality

Socioeconomic differences in U.S. female breast cancer mortality have narrowed over time, and appear to have reversed in the late 1990s (Figure 3.36, page 51). In 1976, breast cancer mortality was 15% lower in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. In the early 1990s, no significant differences in breast cancer mortality between area poverty groups were found. In 1999, breast cancer mortality was 4% higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. The SEER breast cancer mortality trends differed from the national trends. In the 1990s, breast cancer mortality was higher in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas. During 1995–1997, for example, breast cancer mortality was 17% greater in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas of the SEER regions (Figure 3.37, page 51).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Mortality

During 1997–1999, U.S. breast cancer mortality was 3% lower for non-Hispanic white women in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas (Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.38, page 52). However, breast cancer mortality was 41% higher for Hispanic women in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas.

Trends in Incidence

During 1975–1999, SEER female breast cancer incidence rates were higher in lower poverty areas (counties), with incidence rates increasing more rapidly in lower poverty groups than in higher poverty groups (Figure 3.39, page 53). During 1997–1999, compared to the rate for women in the lowest poverty county group, the breast cancer incidence rates were respectively 6% and 18% lower among women in the two highest poverty groups.

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Incidence

During 1988–1992, SEER breast cancer incidence rates were higher in lower poverty areas (census tracts) for the total population and for all racial/ethnic groups except American Indians/Alaska natives (Table 3.2, page 66, and Figure 3.40, page 53). Compared to the rates for their counterparts in high poverty areas, the breast cancer incidence rates for all women and for non-Hispanic white, black, API, and Hispanic women were respectively 31%, 10%, 16%, 49%, and 50% higher in low poverty areas.

Cervical Cancer

Trends in Mortality

Although cervical cancer mortality rates decreased consistently for all area poverty groups between 1975 and 1999, the area socioeconomic gradient in U.S. cervical cancer mortality did not diminish during this period (Figure 3.41, page 54). In the 1990s, U.S. women experienced at least 71% higher cervical cancer mortality in high poverty counties than in low poverty counties. Similar temporal socioeconomic patterns were observed in SEER cervical cancer mortality (Figure 3.42, page 54).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Mortality

U.S. cervical cancer mortality increased with increasing area poverty for women in all racial/ethnic groups (Table 3.1, page 64, and Figure 3.43, page 55). During 1995–1999, American Indian/Alaska native and Hispanic women in high poverty areas had almost twice the cervical cancer mortality of their counterparts in low poverty areas. The cervical cancer mortality rates were respectively 45% and 37% higher for non-Hispanic white women and black women in high poverty areas than in low poverty areas.

Trends in Incidence

The SEER cervical cancer incidence rates also showed a downward trend for all county poverty groups during 1975–1999 (Figure 3.44, page 56). However, a substantial area socioeconomic gradient in cervical cancer incidence remained, with women in high poverty counties having at least a one-third higher incidence rate than those in low poverty counties throughout the study period.

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Incidence

The higher the census tract poverty rate, the greater the cervical cancer incidence during 1988–1992. Compared to the rates for their counterparts in low poverty census tracts, the cervical cancer incidence rates for all women and for non-Hispanic white, black, American Indian, API, and Hispanic women were respectively 119%, 97%, 30%, 292%, 44%, and 83% higher in high poverty census tracts (Table 3.2, page 66, and Figure 3.45, page 56).

Melanoma of the Skin

Trends in Mortality

Mortality from melanoma of the skin showed an increasing trend between 1975 and 1999 for U.S. men in all area (county) poverty groups, with higher mortality rates observed in lower poverty areas (Figure 3.46, page 57). Mortality from melanoma of the skin was 19% higher in 1975 and 32% higher in 1999 among U.S. men in low poverty counties than among men in high poverty counties. Trends in male mortality for the SEER regions were similar (Figure 3.47, page 57).

The trend in mortality from melanoma of the skin remained stable between 1975 and 1999 among U.S. women in all area poverty groups (Figure 3.48, page 58). Although mortality from melanoma of the skin did not vary by county poverty levels in 1975, the mortality rate was 25% higher in low poverty counties than in high poverty counties in 1999. Trends in mortality were less consistent for the SEER regions, although in the 1990s, the mortality rate for women in the SEER regions was higher in low poverty counties than in high poverty counties (Figure 3.49, page 58).

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Mortality

During 1995–1999, mortality from melanoma of the skin among U.S. men was 27% higher and among U.S. women 24% higher in low poverty counties than in high poverty counties (Figures 3.50 and 3.51, page 59). However, mortality rates did not vary significantly by county

poverty levels for any of the racial/ethnic groups (Table 3.1, page 64).

Trends in Incidence

Between 1975 and 1999, the SEER incidence rates for melanoma of the skin increased two- to three-fold for men and women in all county poverty groups (Figures 3.52 and 3.53, page 60). The skin melanoma incidence rate was 117% higher during 1975–1977 and 69% higher during 1997–1999 among men in low poverty counties than among men in high poverty counties. The skin melanoma incidence rate was 85% higher in 1975–1977 and 82% higher in 1997–1999 among women in low poverty counties than among women in high poverty counties.

Cross-Sectional Patterns in Incidence

During 1988–1992, SEER skin melanoma incidence rates were respectively 2.7 and 3 times higher for men and women in low poverty areas (census tracts) than in high poverty areas (Table 3.2, page 66). The skin melanoma incidence rates for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic men were respectively 30% and 89% higher in low poverty areas (census tracts) than in high poverty areas (Figure 3.54, page 61). The skin melanoma incidence rates for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women were respectively 33% and 99% higher in low poverty areas (census tracts) than in high poverty areas (Figure 3.55, page 61).

The Area Poverty and Cancer Incidence and Mortality Continuum

The relationship between area poverty and cancer mortality and incidence is not confined to the difference between the low and high poverty areas. Rather, as we move along the poverty continuum, we might expect to see a corresponding increase or decrease in the incidence and/or mortality rates. For instance, the scatter plots in Figures 3.56 and 3.57, page 62, appear to indicate increasing U.S. male lung cancer and cervical cancer mortality rates at higher county poverty rates during the 1990–1999 time period. The weighted linear regression models, with weights being the number of deaths in each county, were fitted to the data, yielding the correlation between county poverty and male lung cancer mortality to be 0.42 and that between county poverty and cervical cancer mortality to be 0.56.

The weighted linear regression models applied to the SEER incidence data during the 1988–1992 period, with weights being the number of incidence cases in each census tract, yielded a correlation of 0.49 between census tract poverty rate and male lung cancer incidence and 0.36 between census tract poverty and cervical cancer incidence (Figures 3.58 and 3.59, page 63).

Figure 3.1. Trends in All-Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Men, 1975–1999

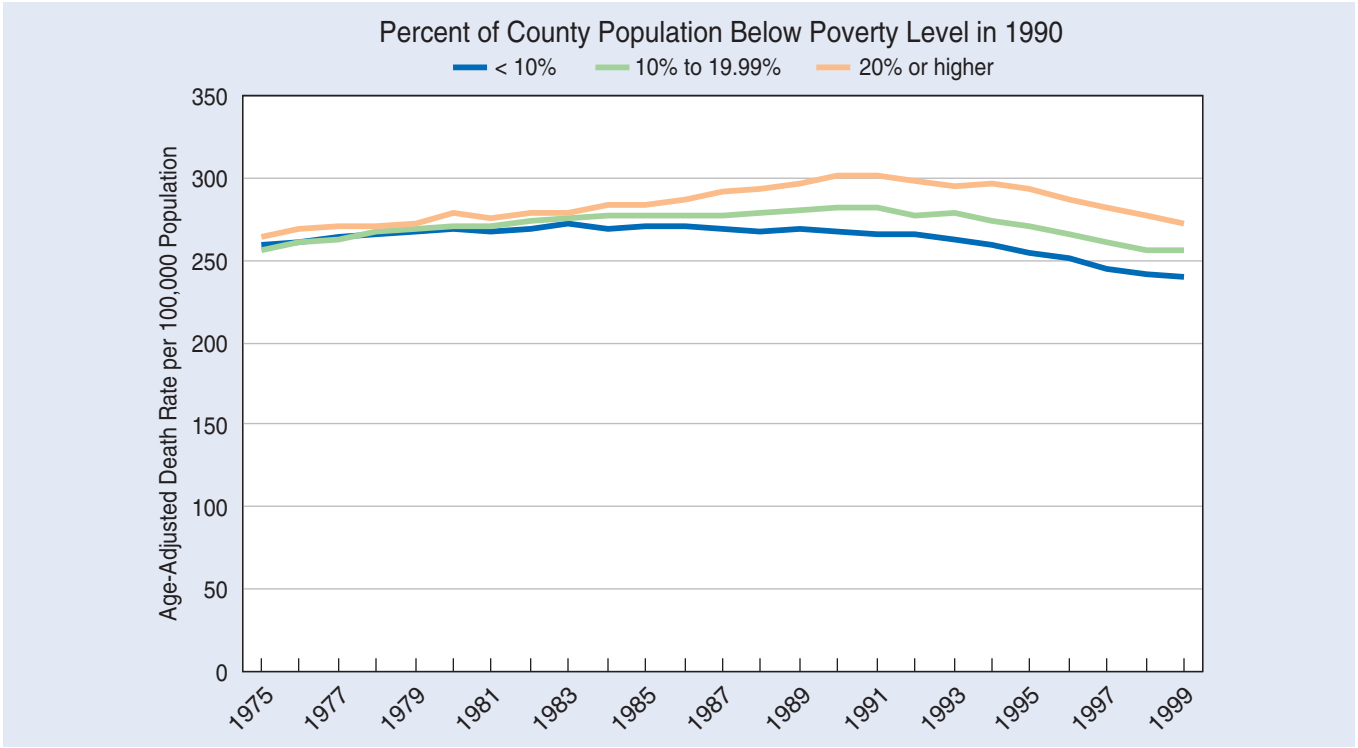
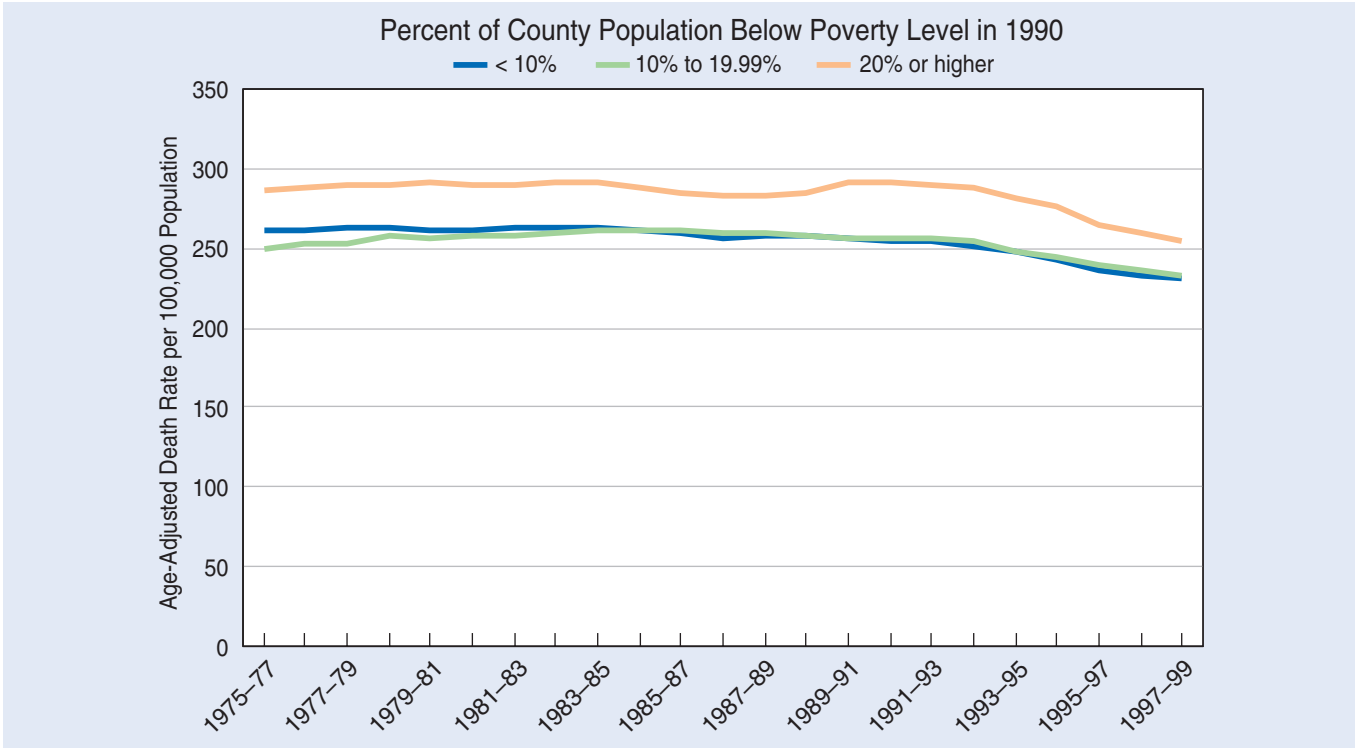


Figure 3.2. Trends in SEER All-Cancer Mortality Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.3. Trends in All-Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Women, 1975–1999

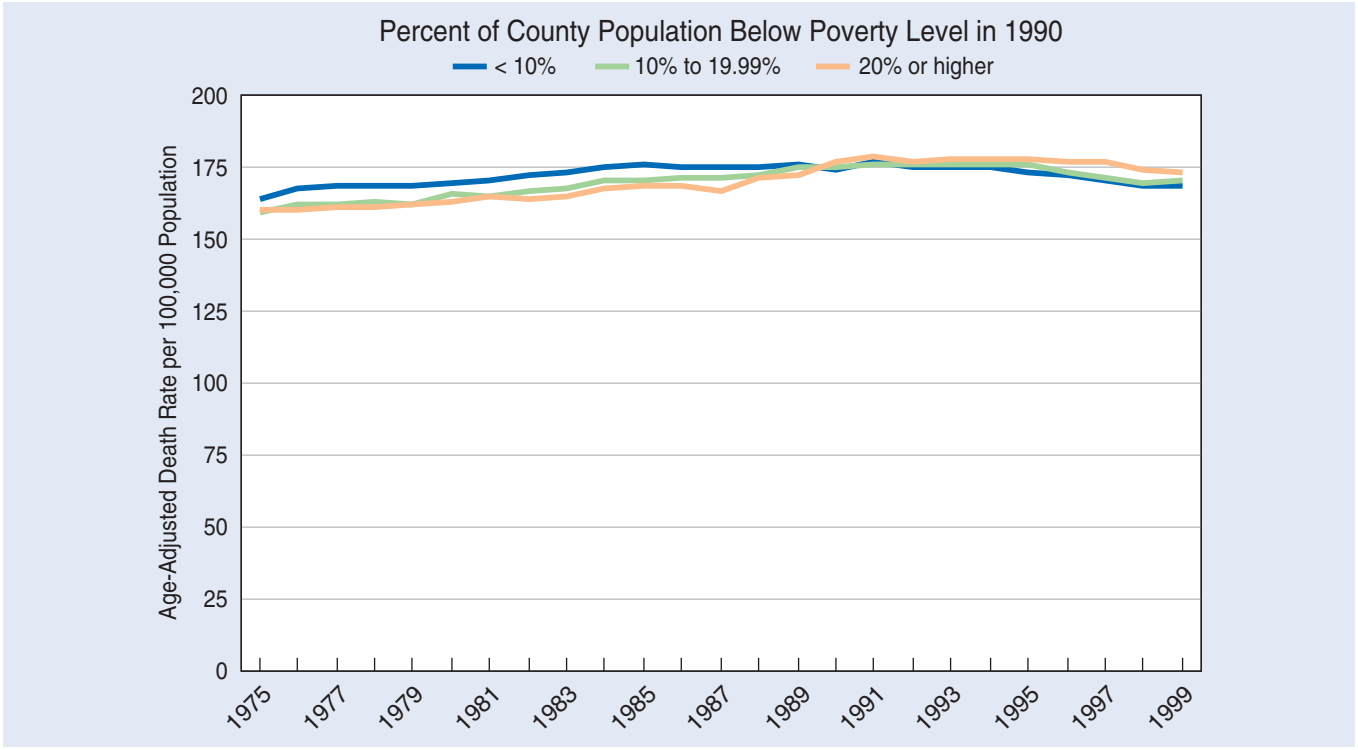
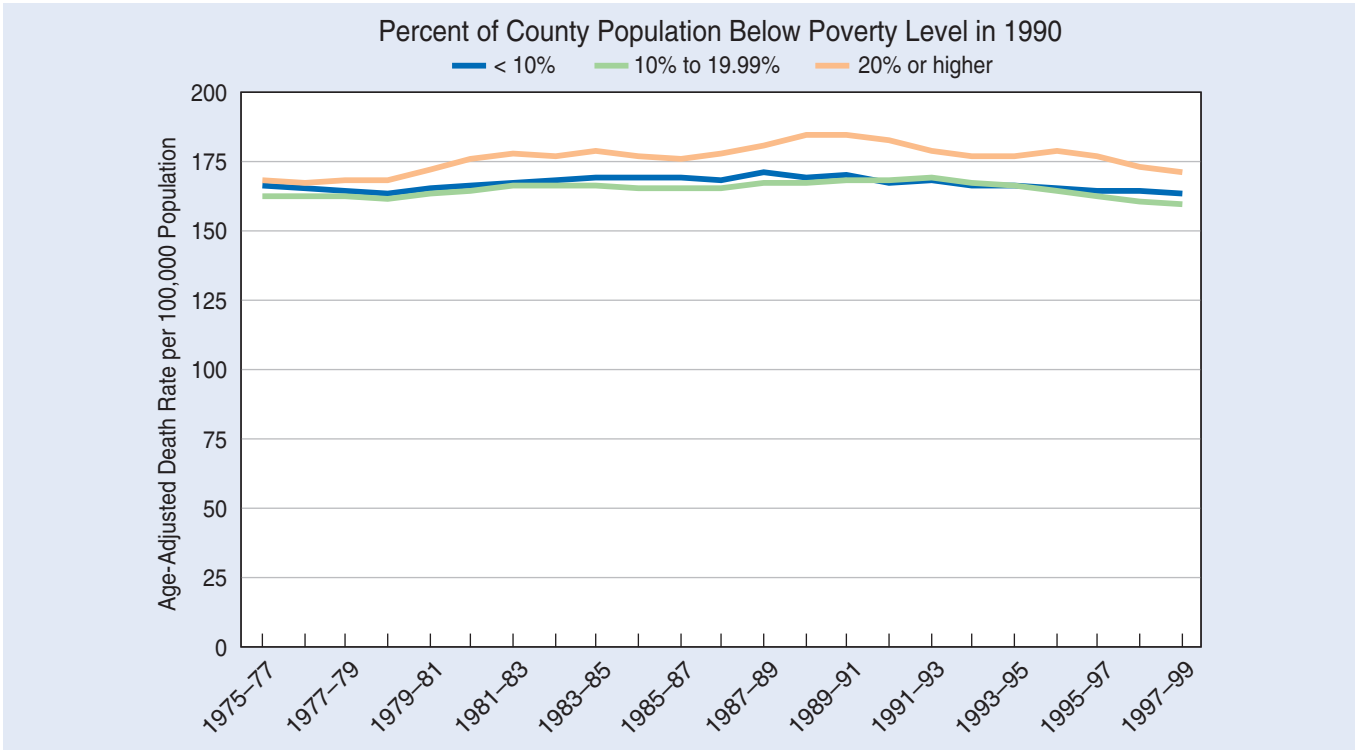


Figure 3.4. Trends in SEER All-Cancer Mortality Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.5. All-Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Men, 1995–1999

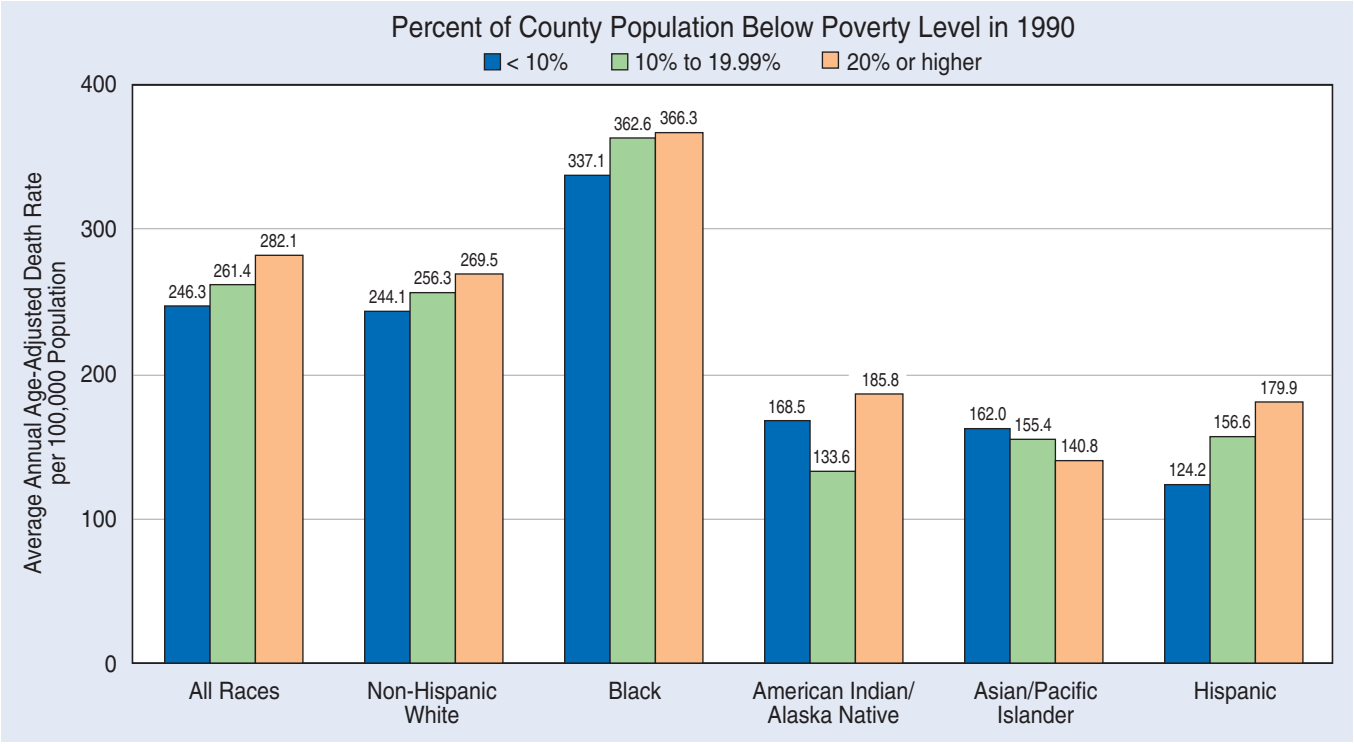
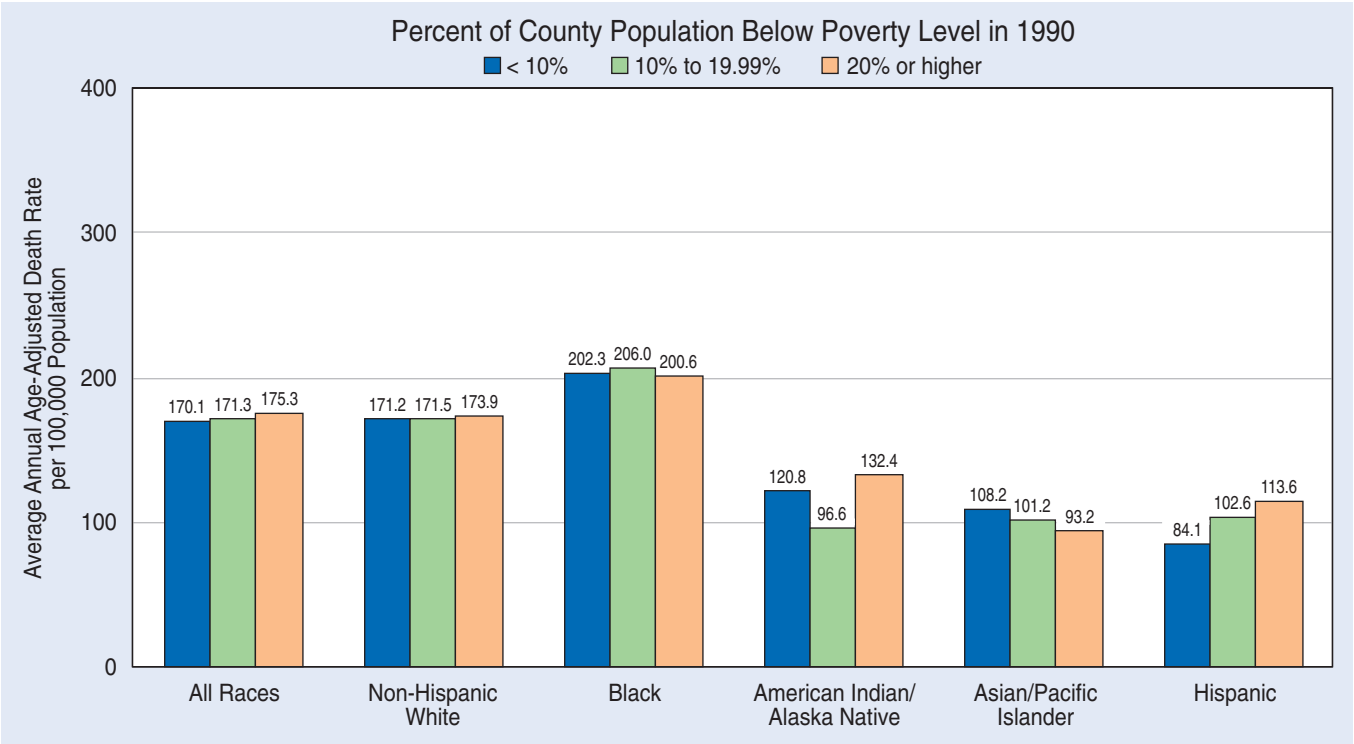


Figure 3.6. All-Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Women, 1995–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are based on 1997–1999 data.

Figure 3.7. Trends in SEER Cancer (All Sites Combined) Incidence Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999

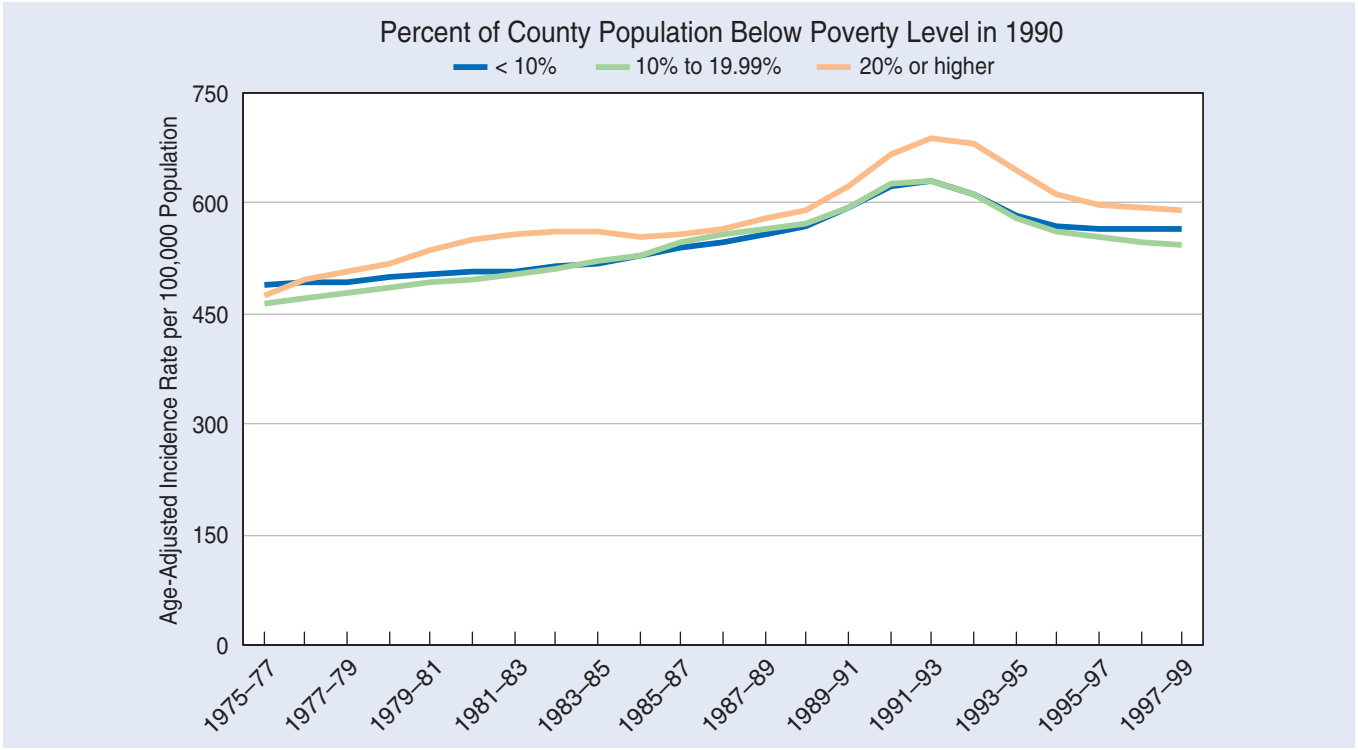
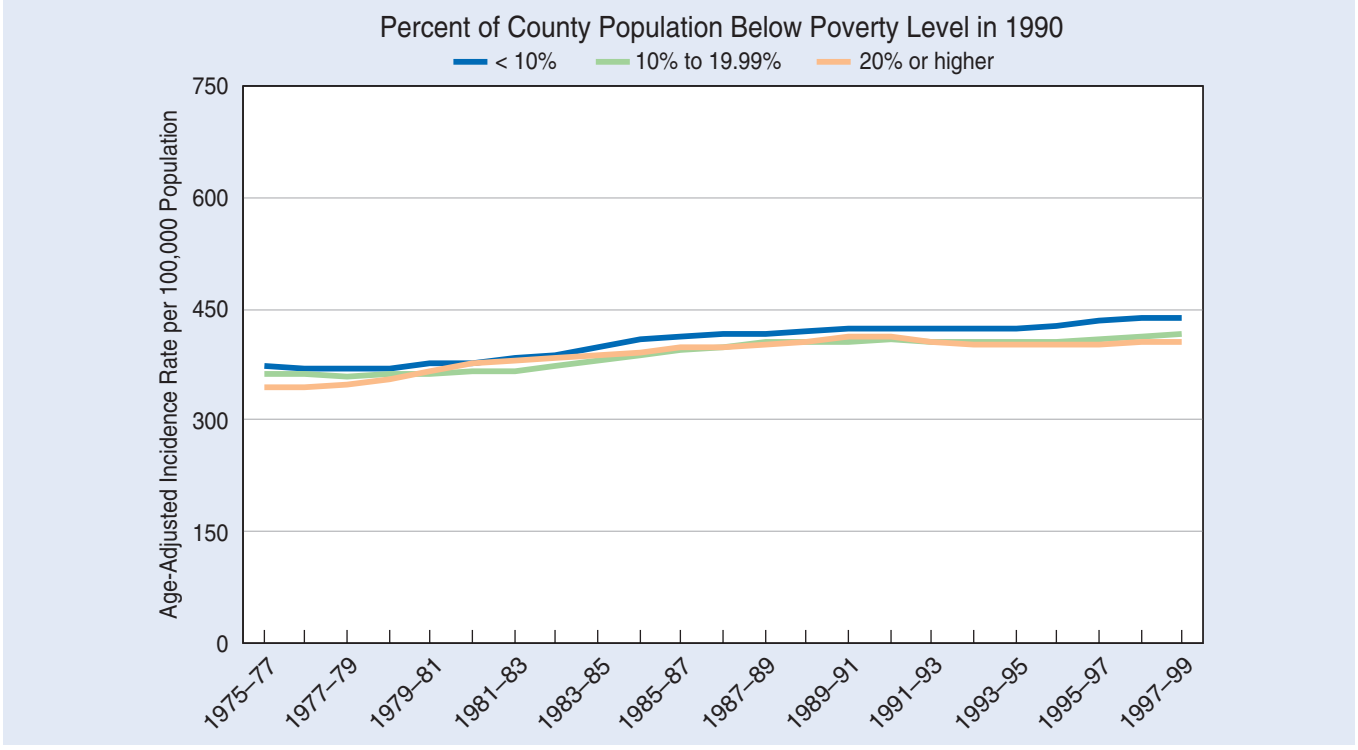


Figure 3.8. Trends in SEER Cancer (All Sites Combined) Incidence Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.9. SEER Cancer (All Sites Combined) Incidence Among Men, 1988–1992

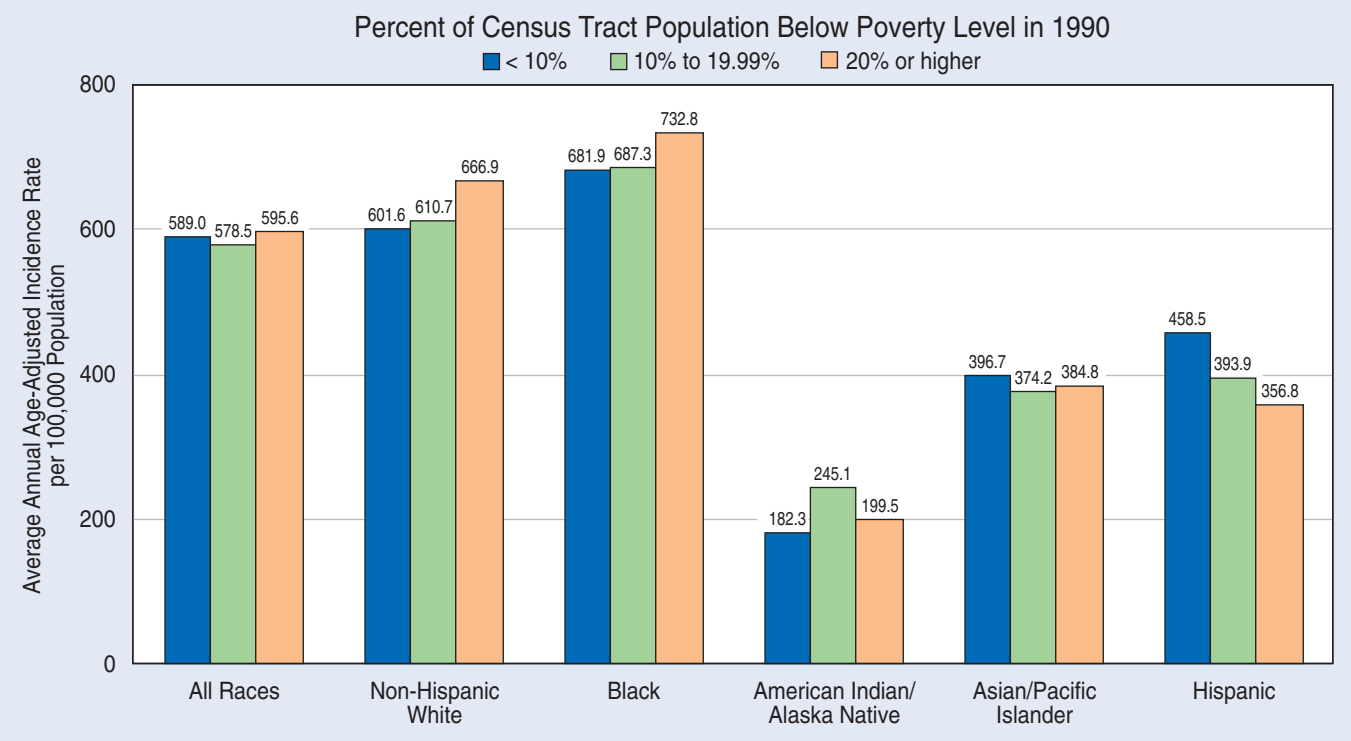
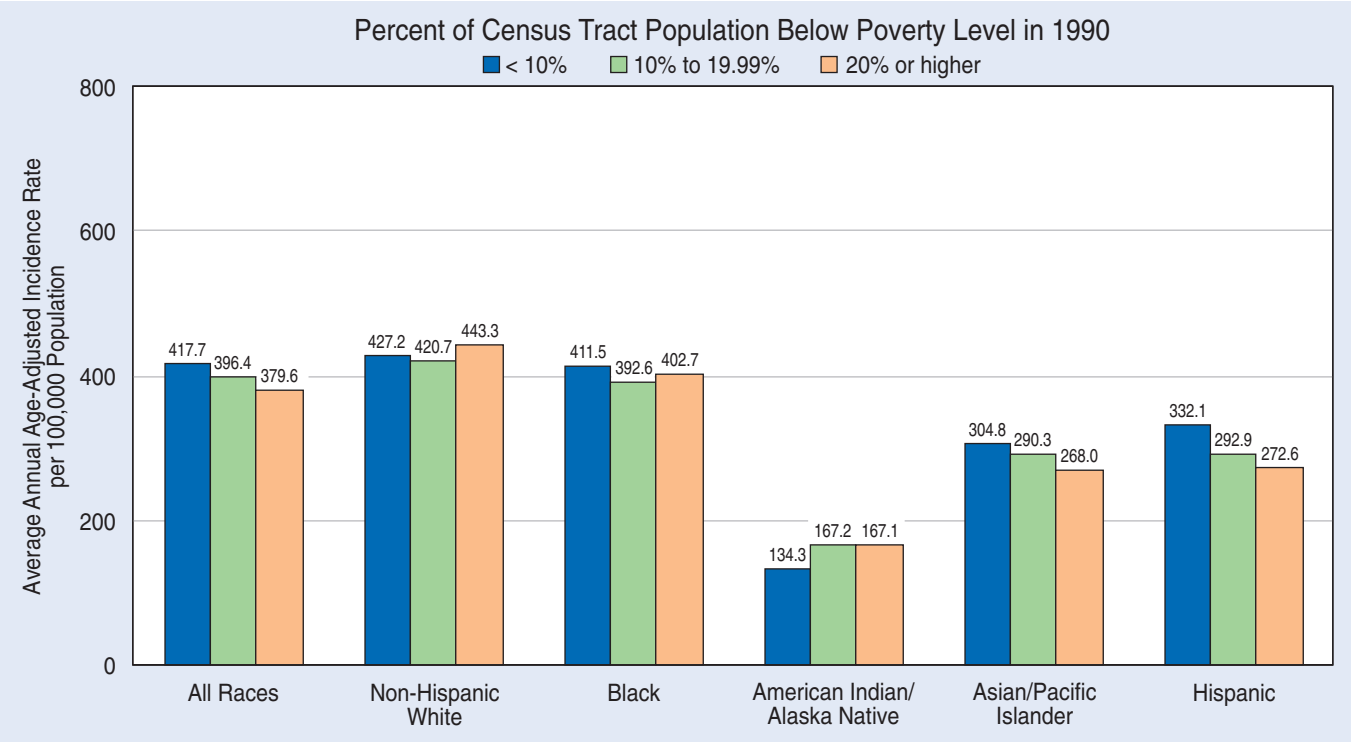


Figure 3.10. SEER Cancer (All Sites Combined) Incidence Among Women, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 11 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.11. Trends in Lung Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Men, 1975–1999

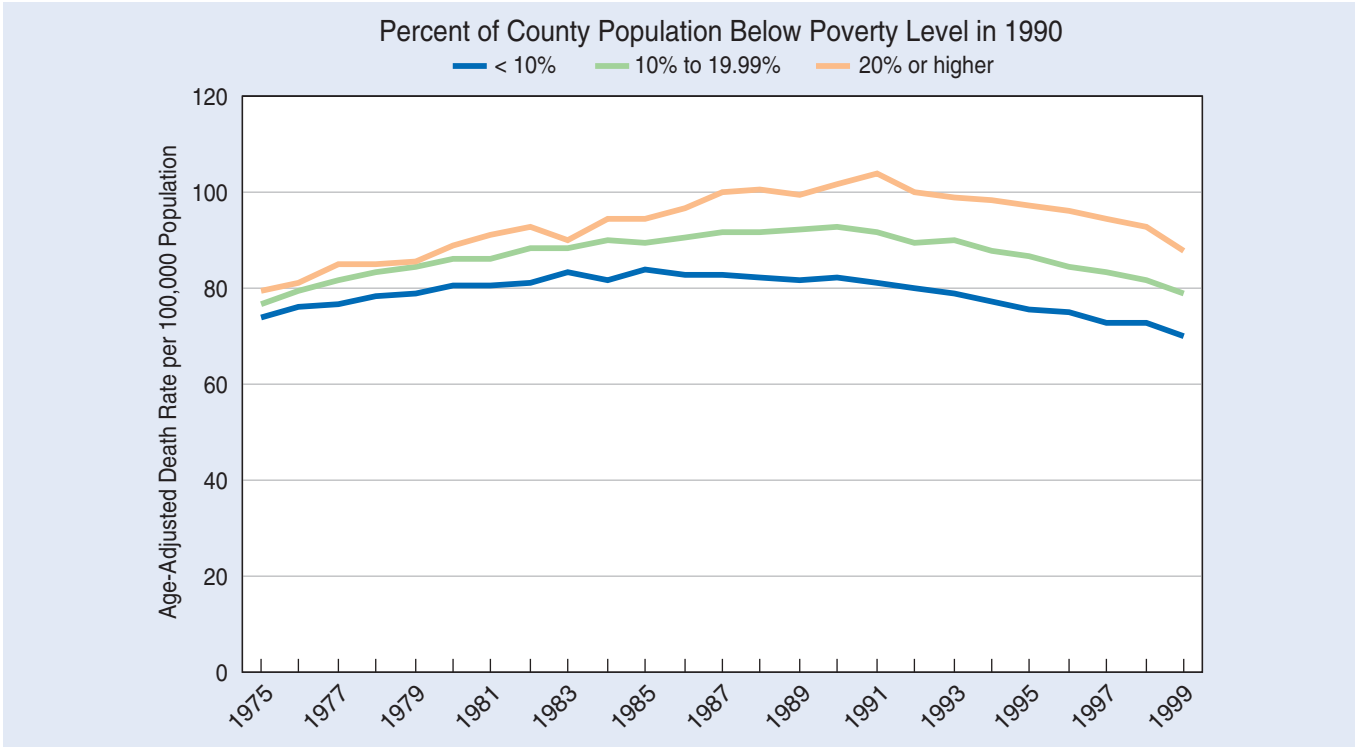
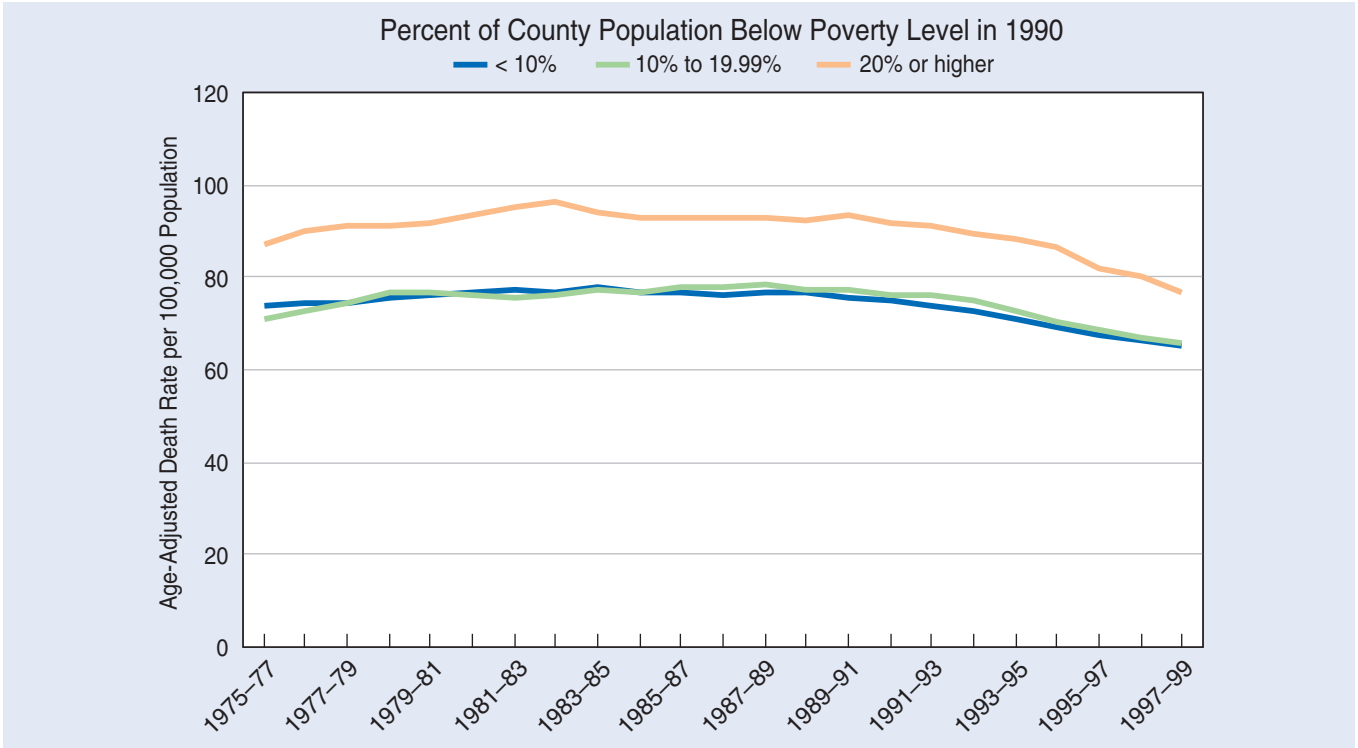


Figure 3.12. Trends in SEER Lung Cancer Mortality Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.13. Trends in Lung Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Women, 1975–1999

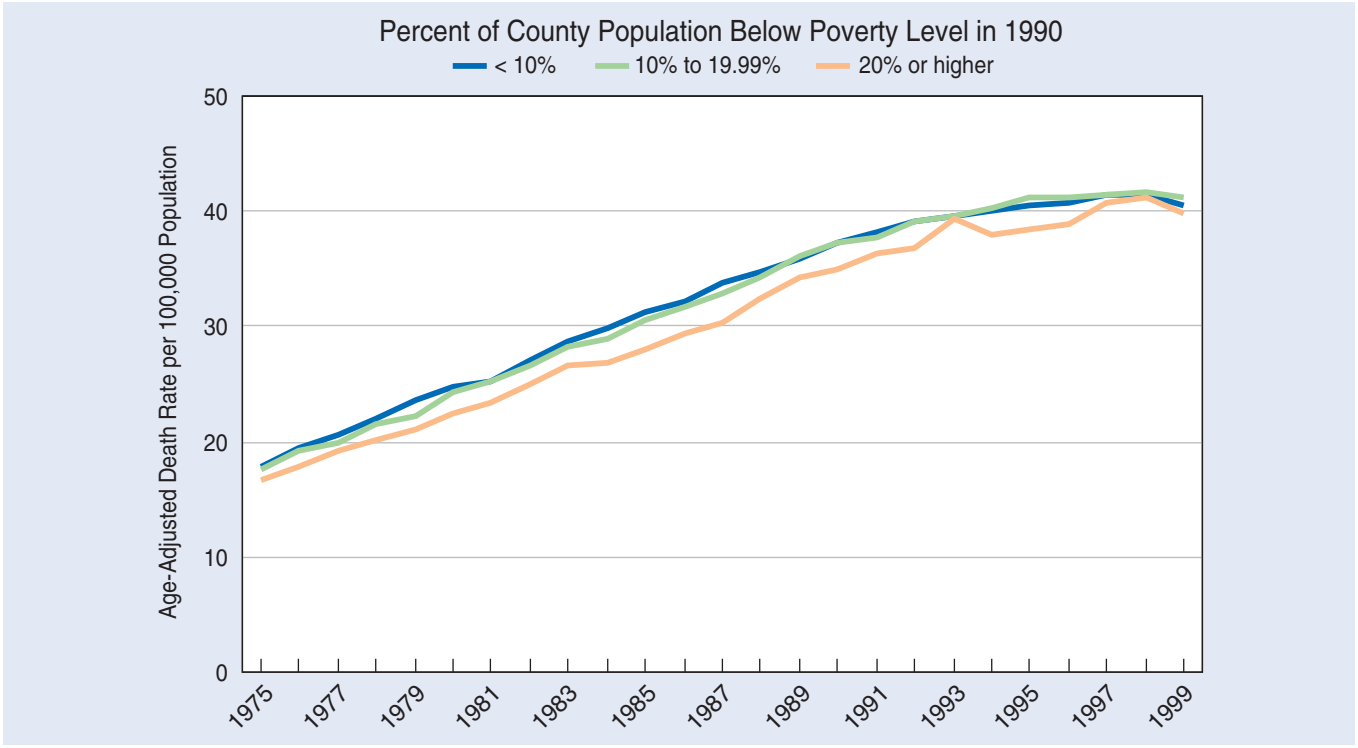
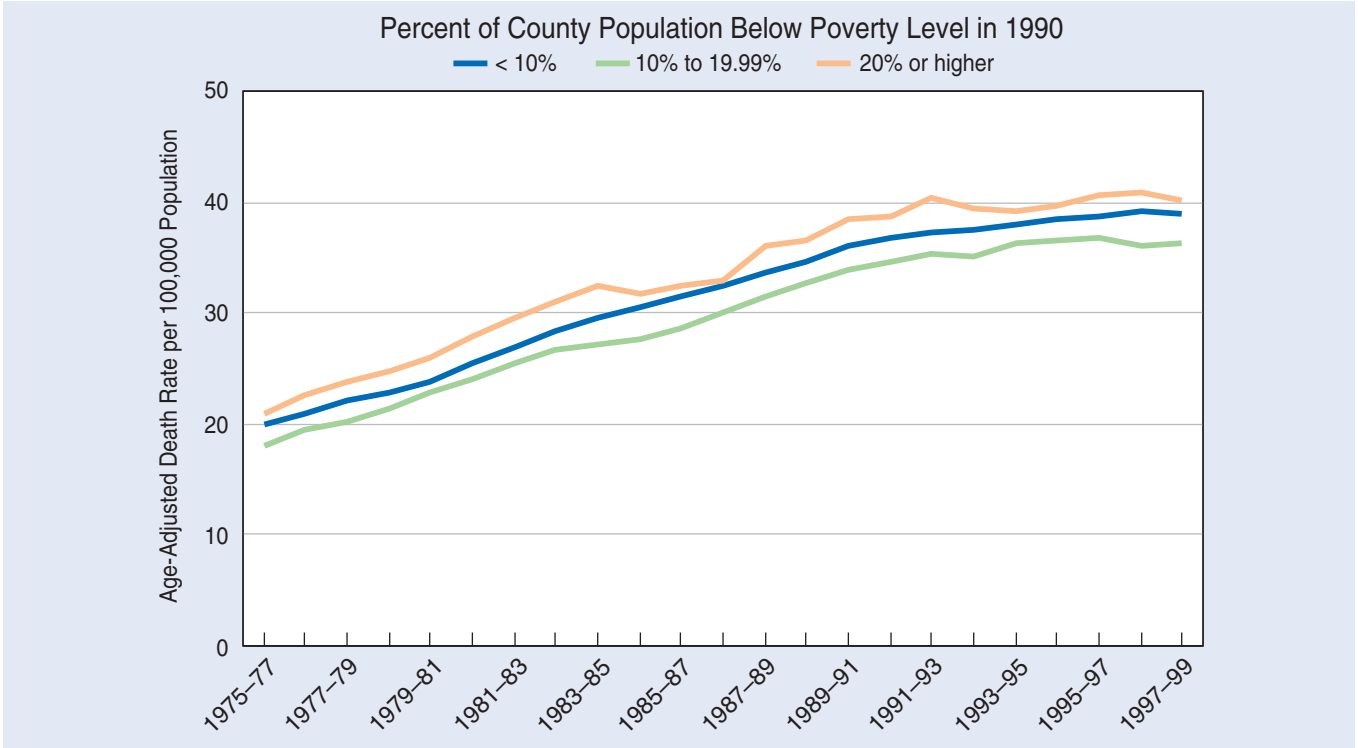


Figure 3.14. Trends in SEER Lung Cancer Mortality Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.15. Lung Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Men, 1995–1999

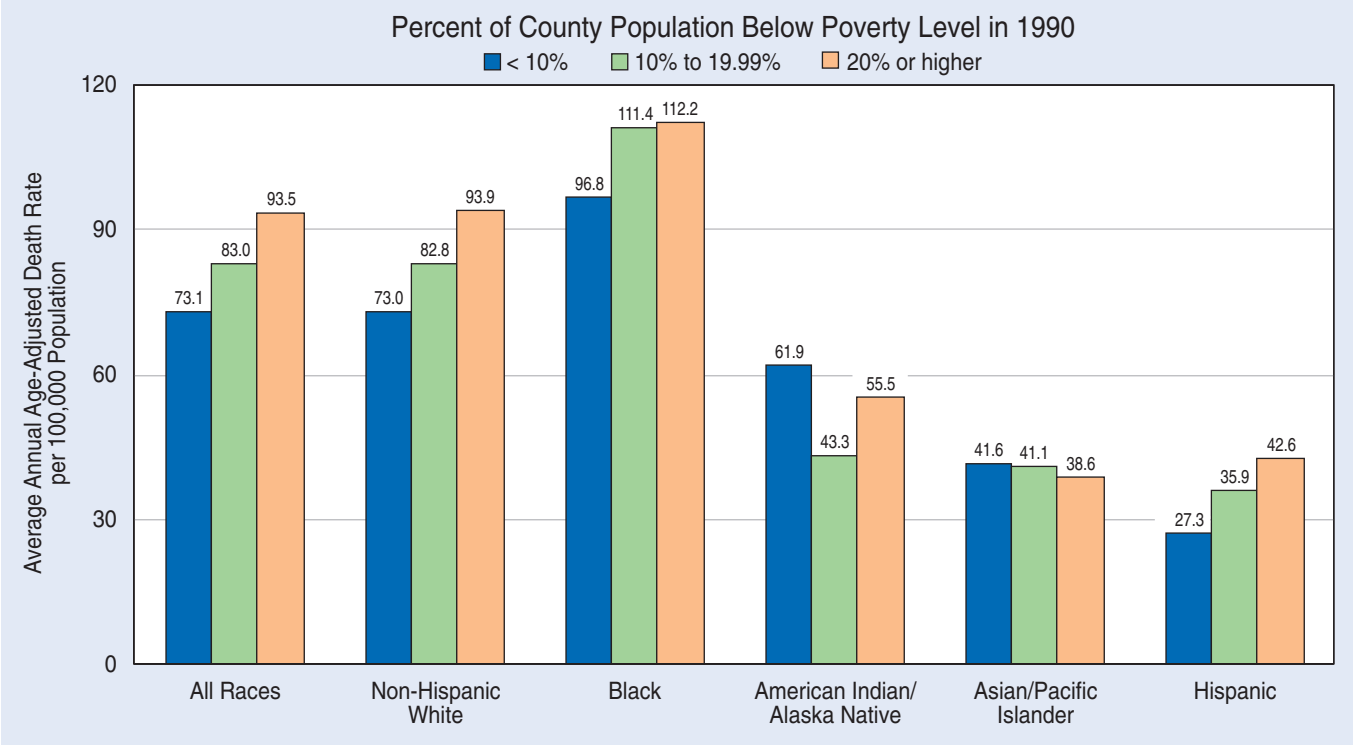
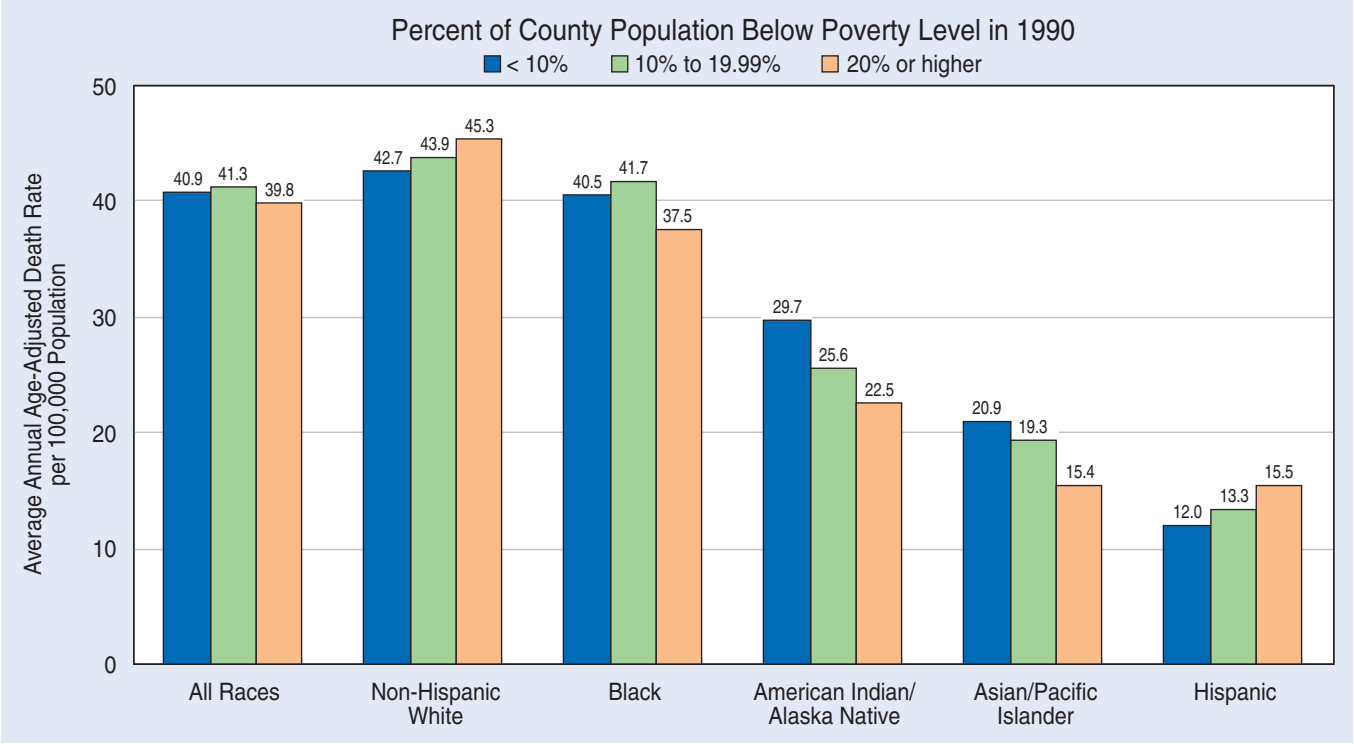


Figure 3.16. Lung Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Women, 1995–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are based on 1997–1999 data.

Figure 3.17. Trends in SEER Lung Cancer Incidence Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999

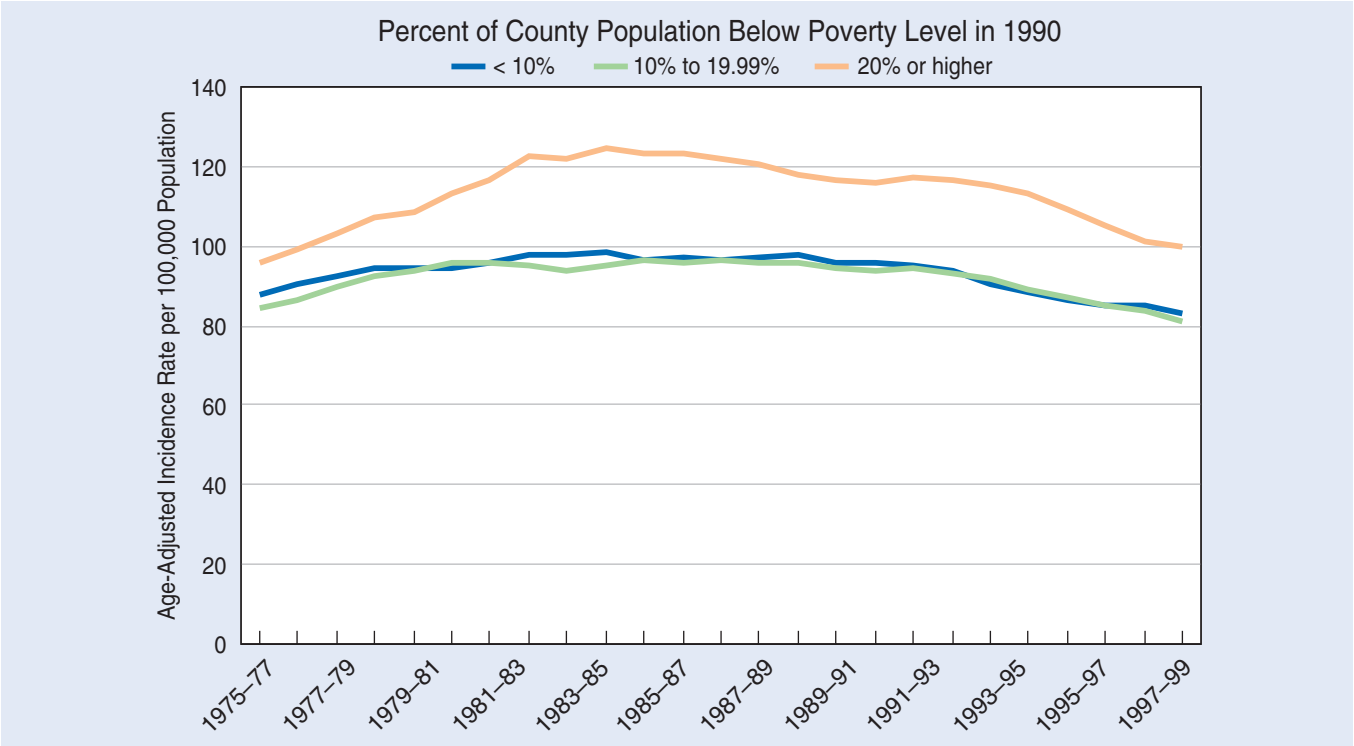
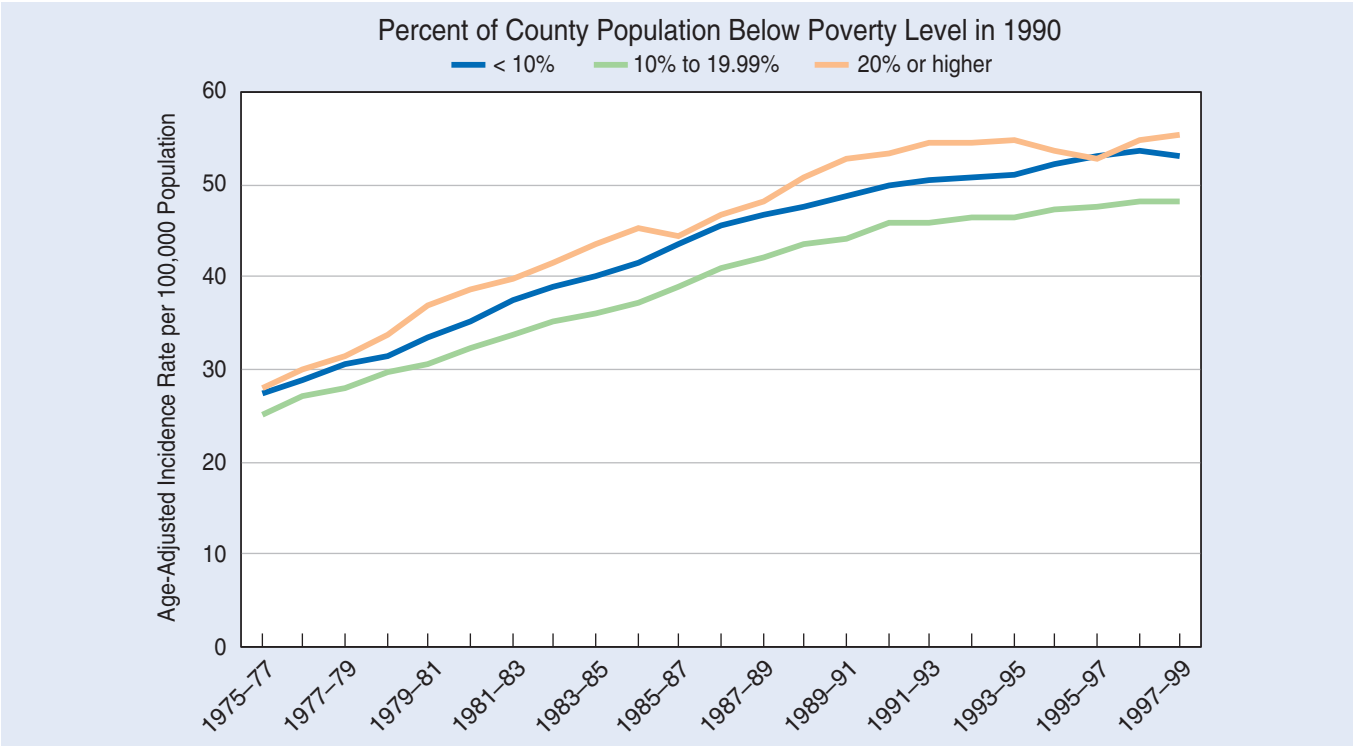


Figure 3.18. Trends in SEER Lung Cancer Incidence Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.19. SEER Lung Cancer Incidence Among Men, 1988–1992

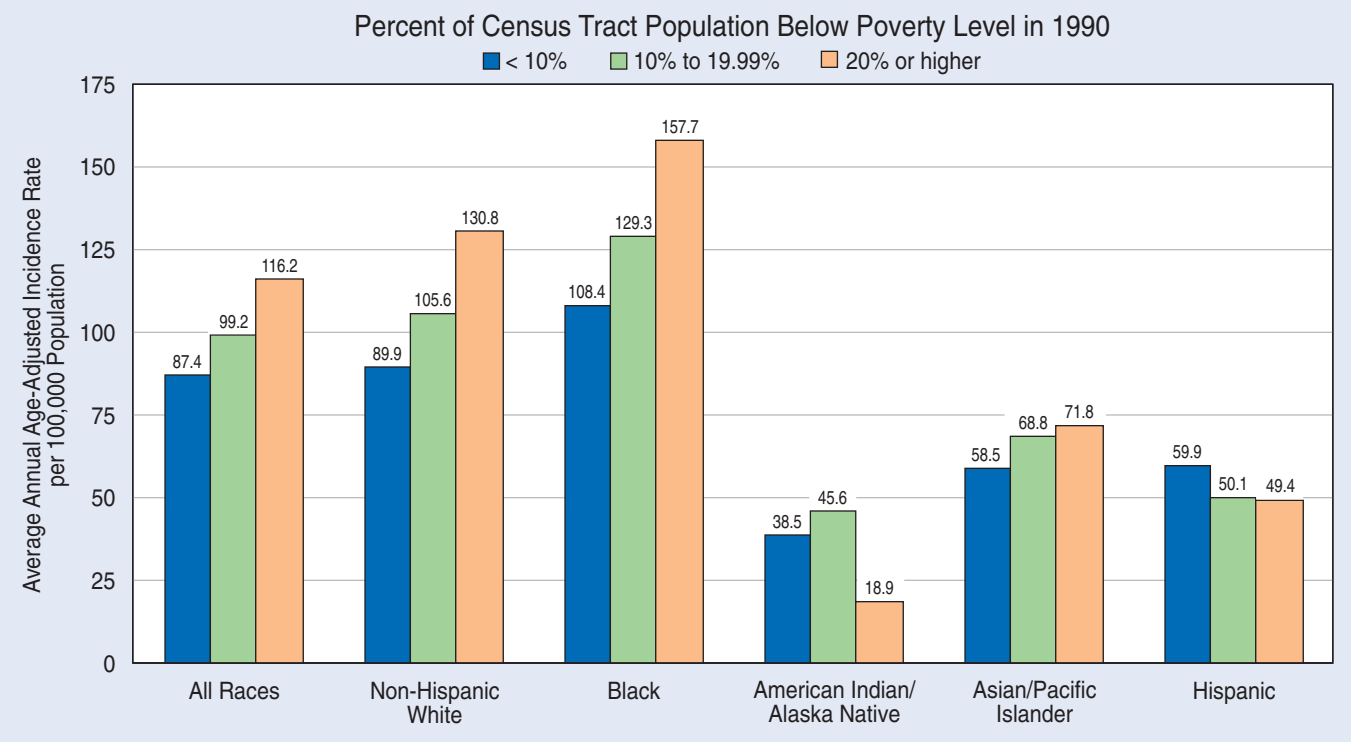
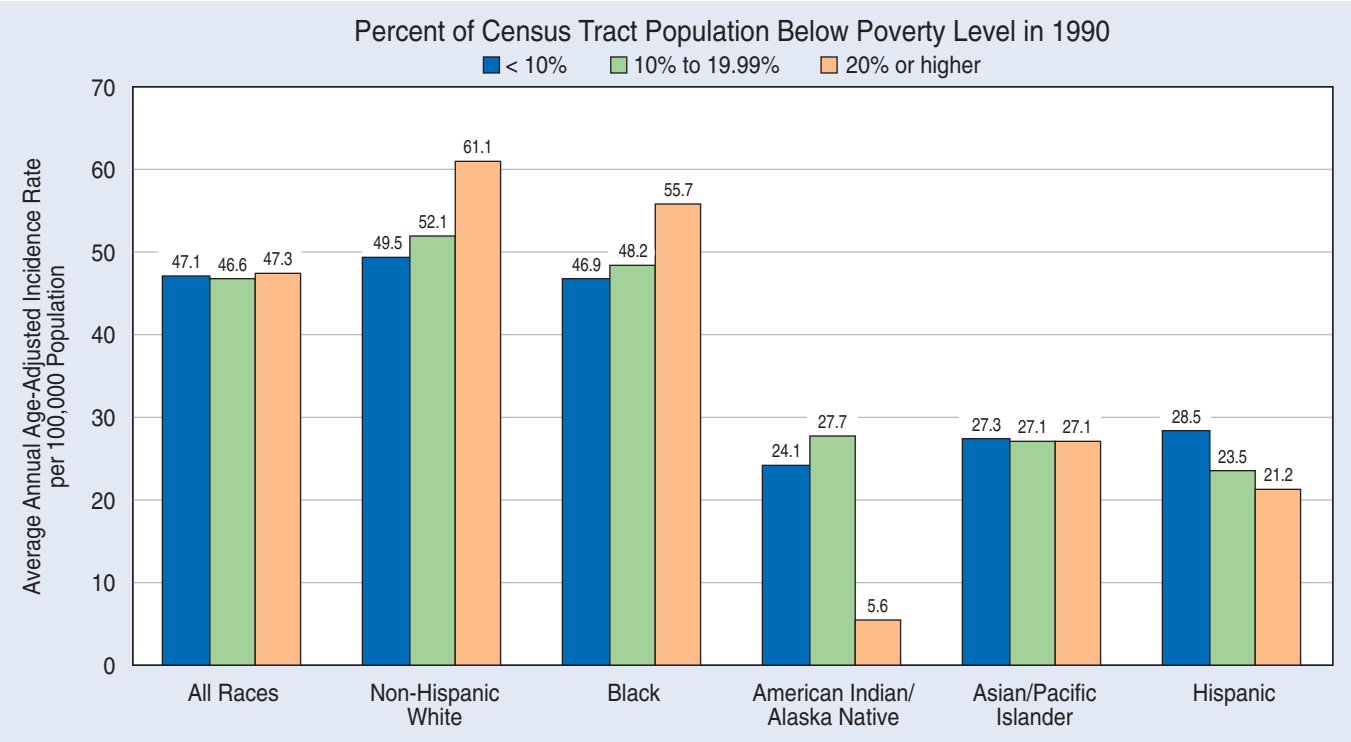


Figure 3.20. SEER Lung Cancer Incidence Among Women, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 11 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.21. Trends in Colorectal Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Men, 1975–1999

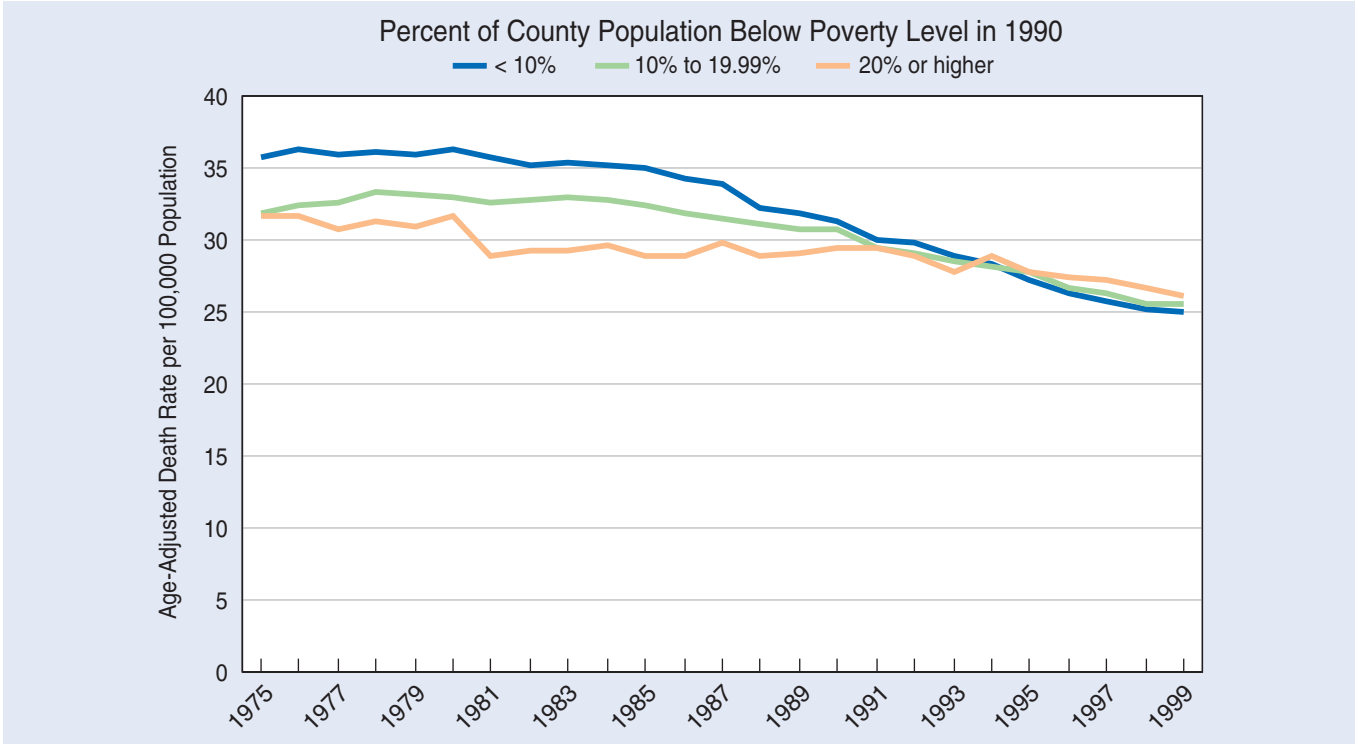
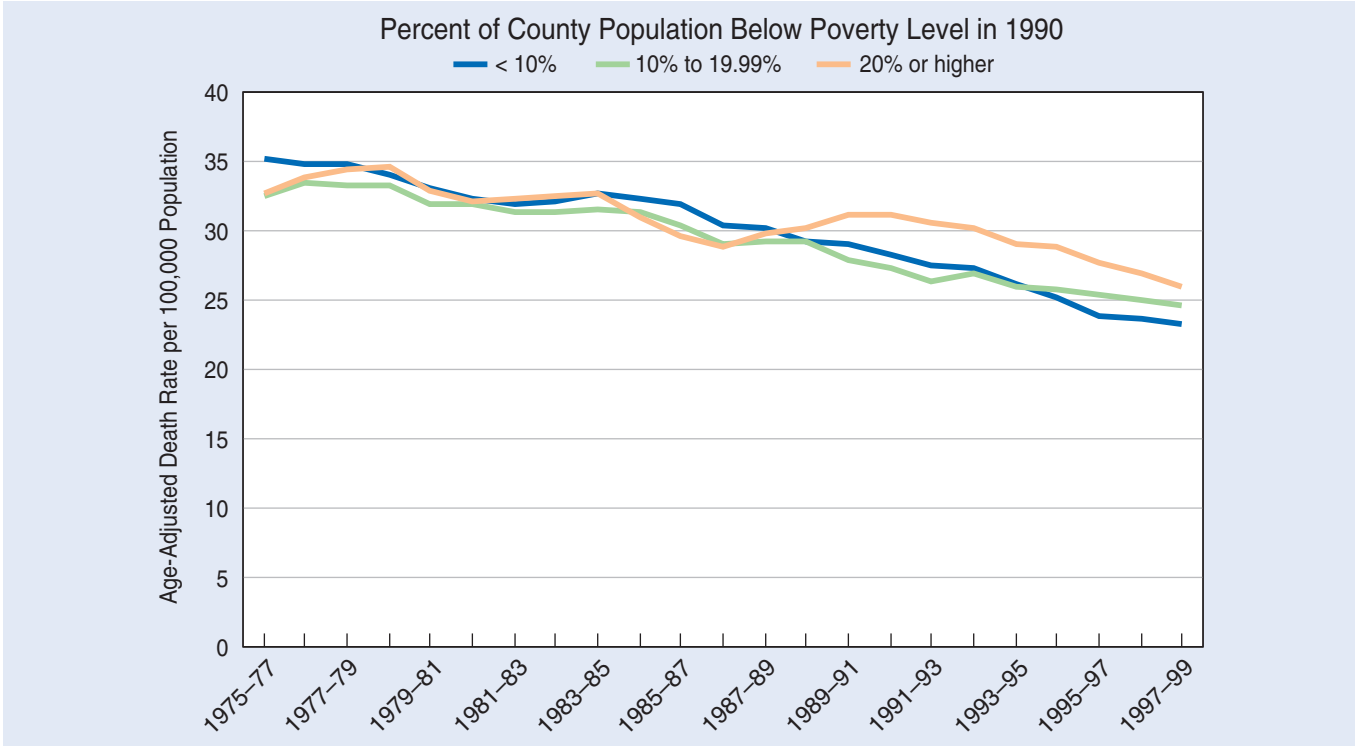


Figure 3.22. Trends in SEER Colorectal Cancer Mortality Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.23. Trends in Colorectal Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Women, 1975–1999

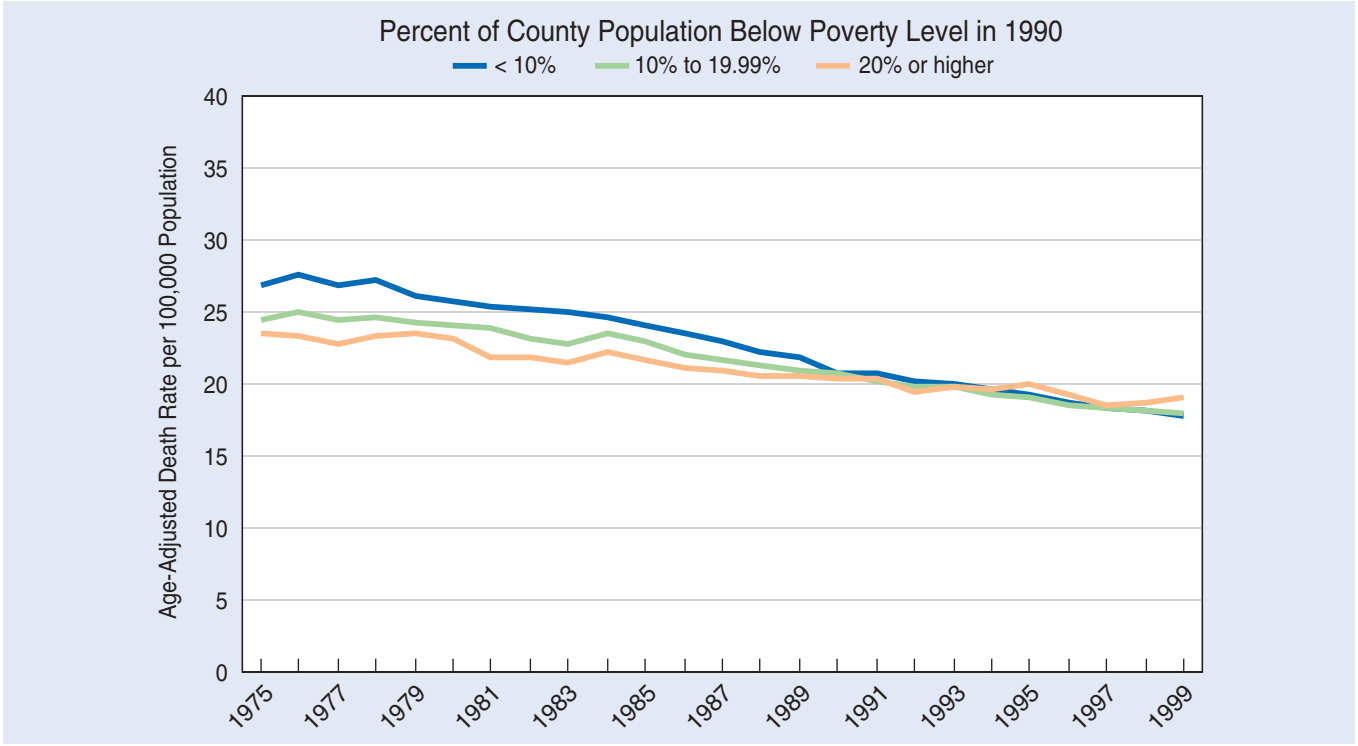
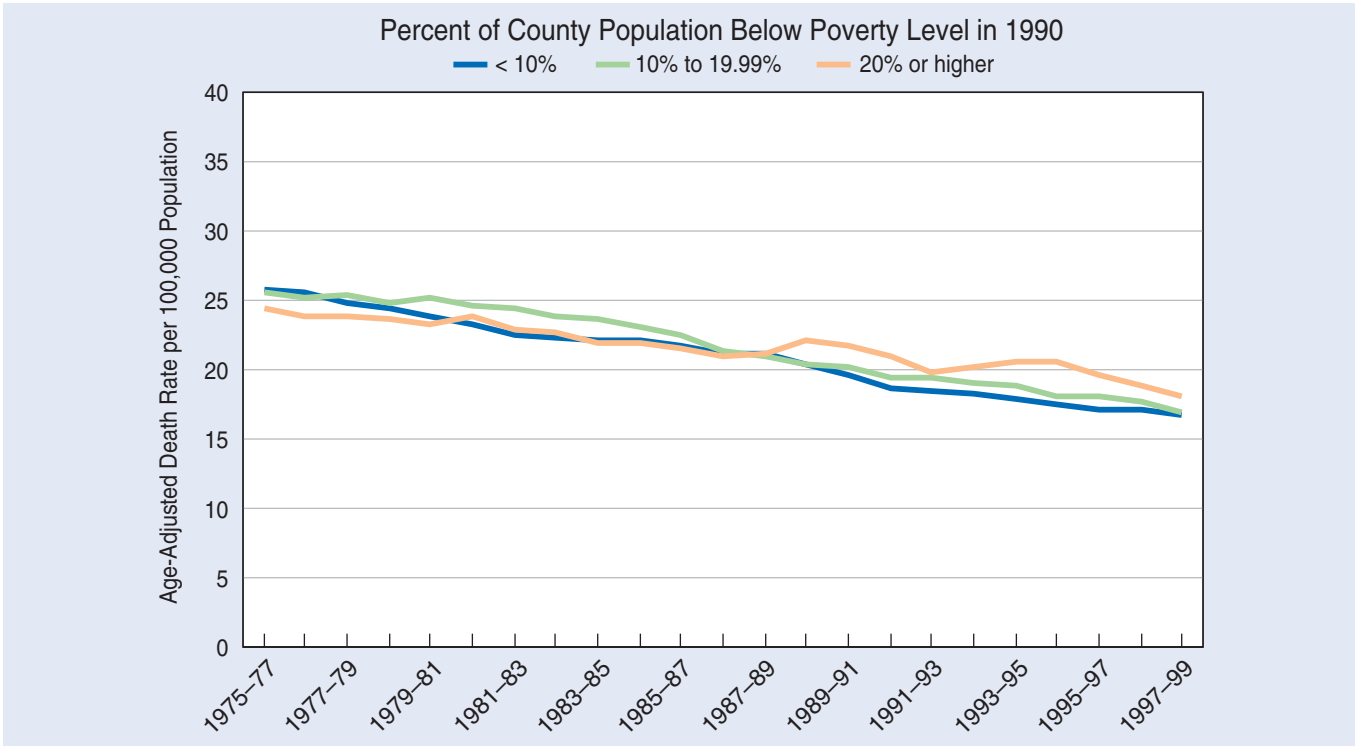


Figure 3.24. Trends in SEER Colorectal Cancer Mortality Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.25. Colorectal Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Men, 1995–1999

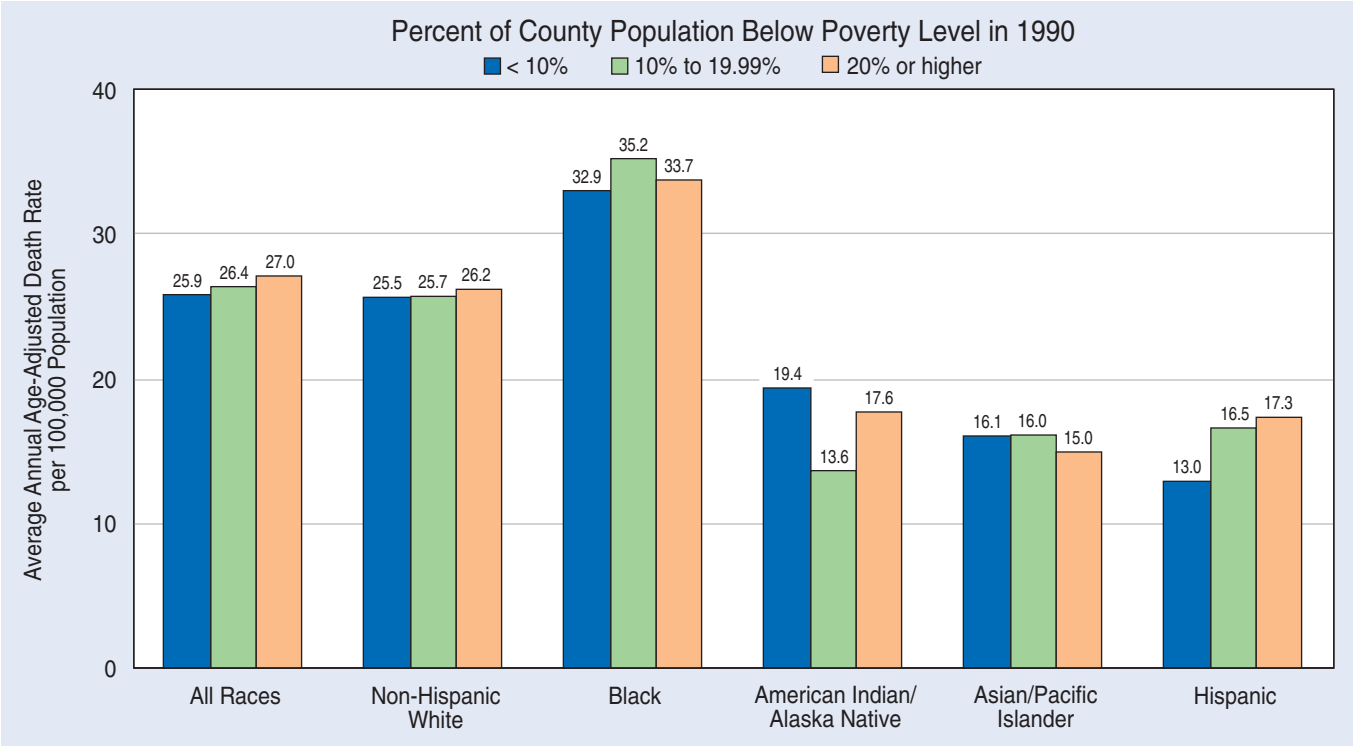
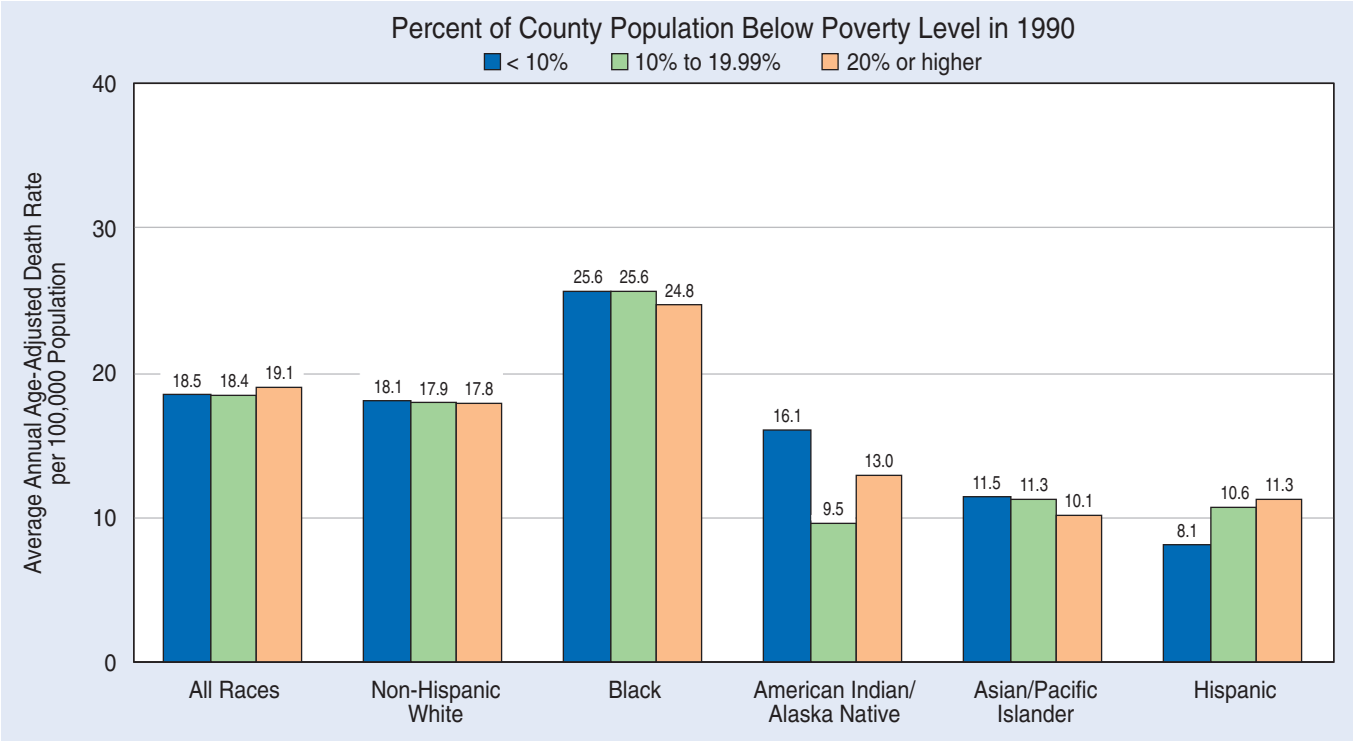


Figure 3.26. Colorectal Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Women, 1995–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are based on 1997–1999 data.

Figure 3.27. Trends in SEER Colorectal Cancer Incidence Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999

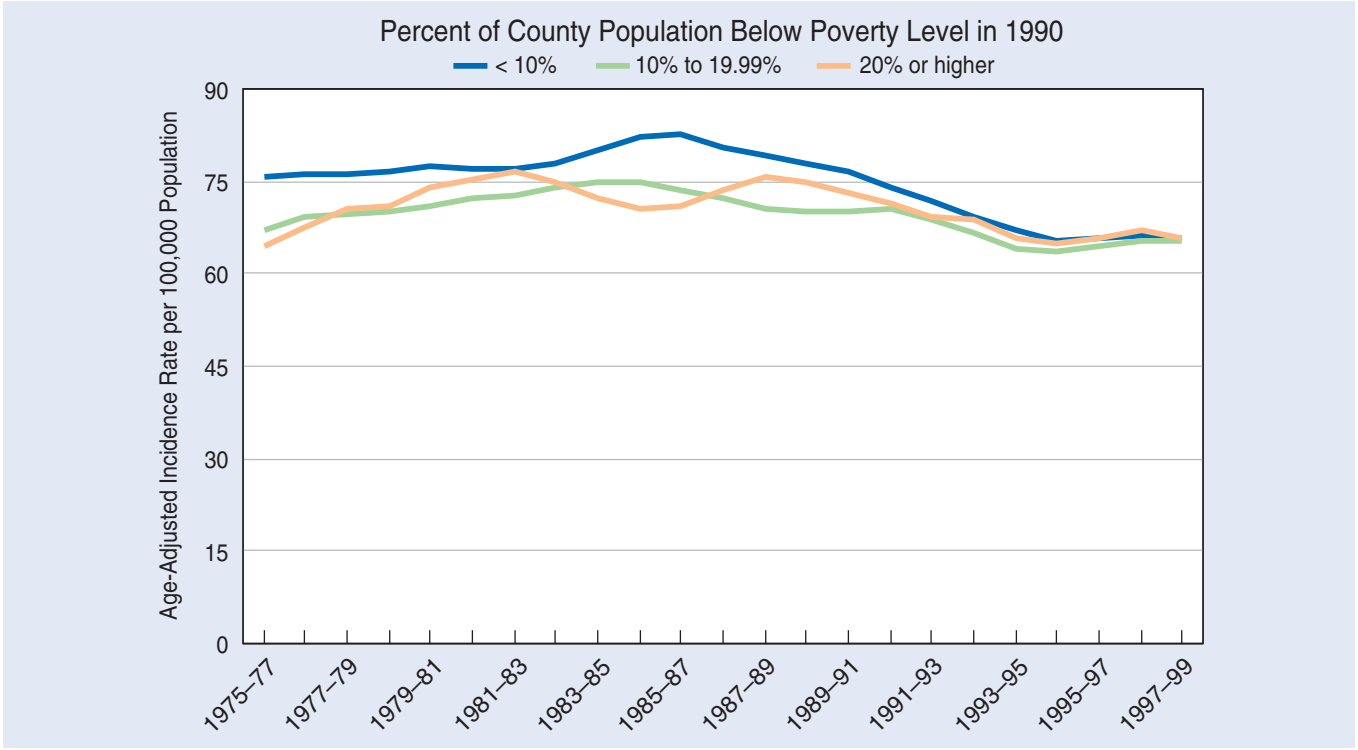
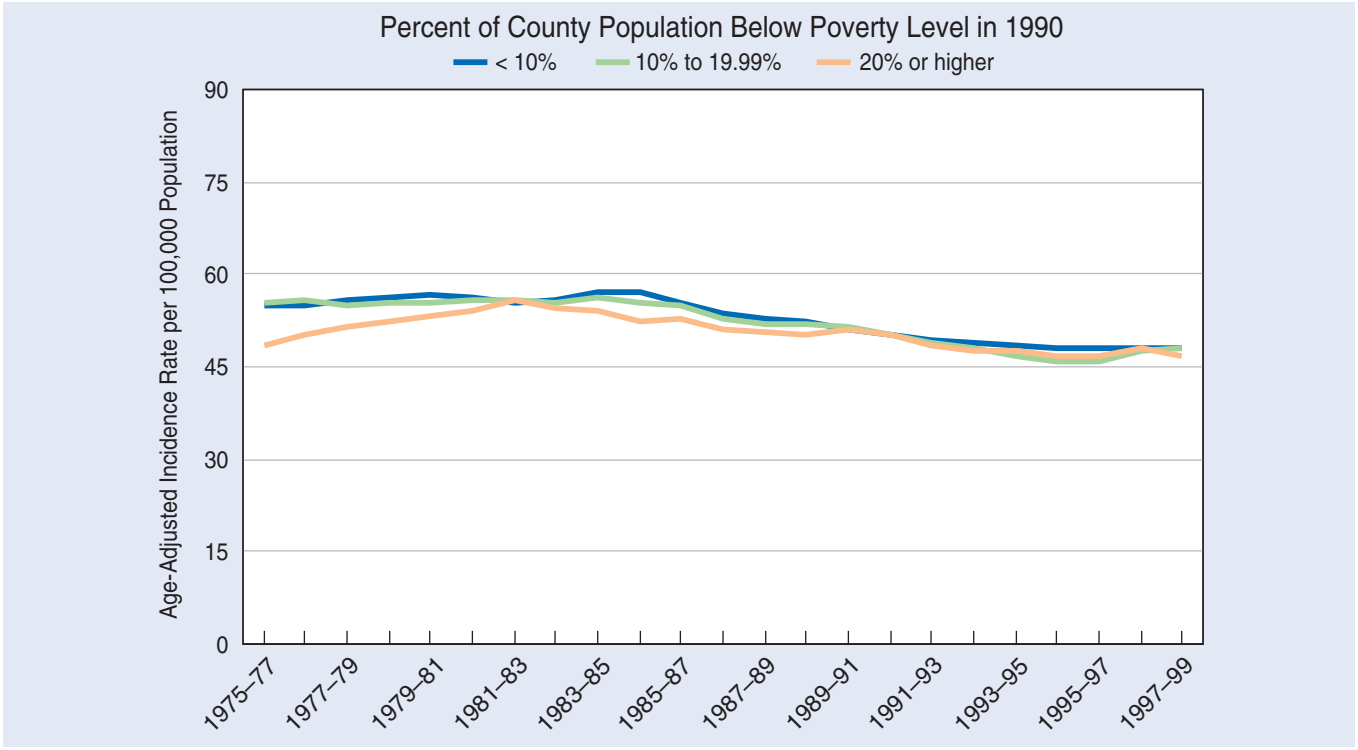


Figure 3.28. Trends in SEER Colorectal Cancer Incidence Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.29. SEER Colorectal Cancer Incidence Among Men, 1988–1992

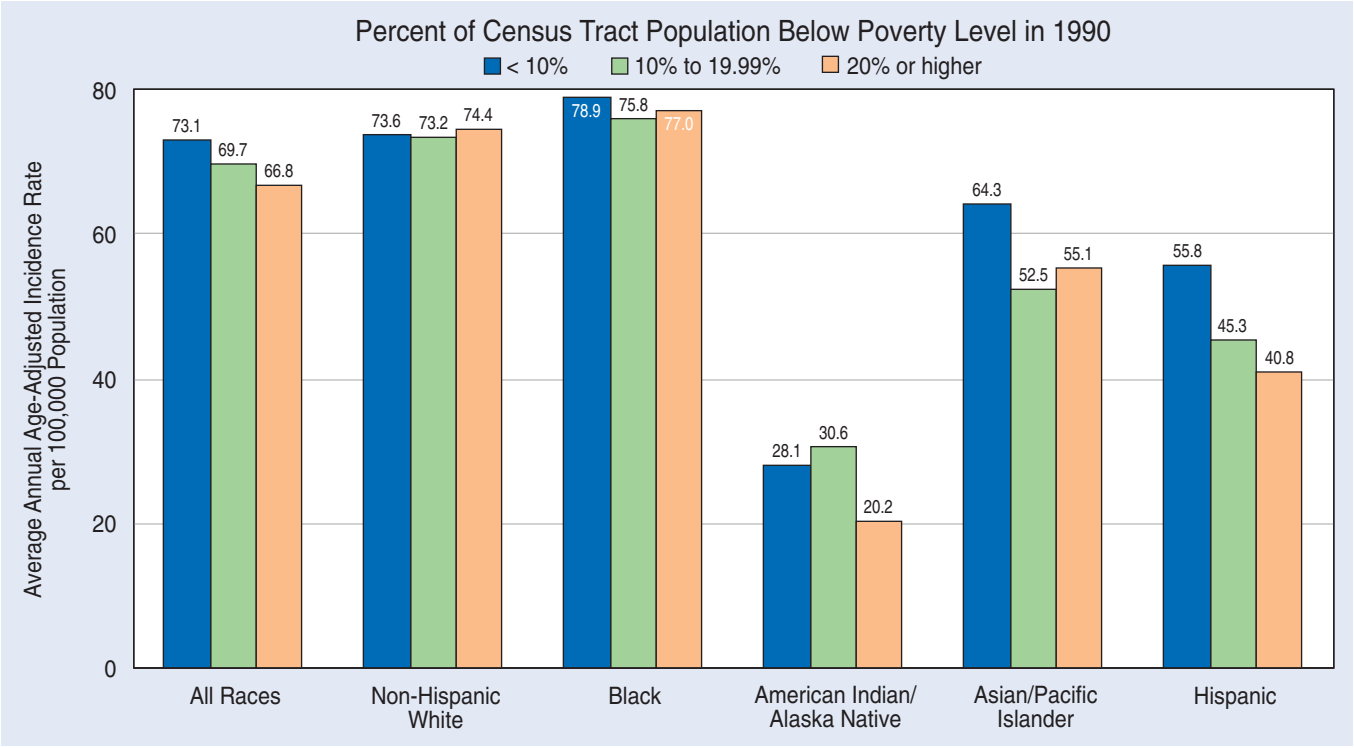
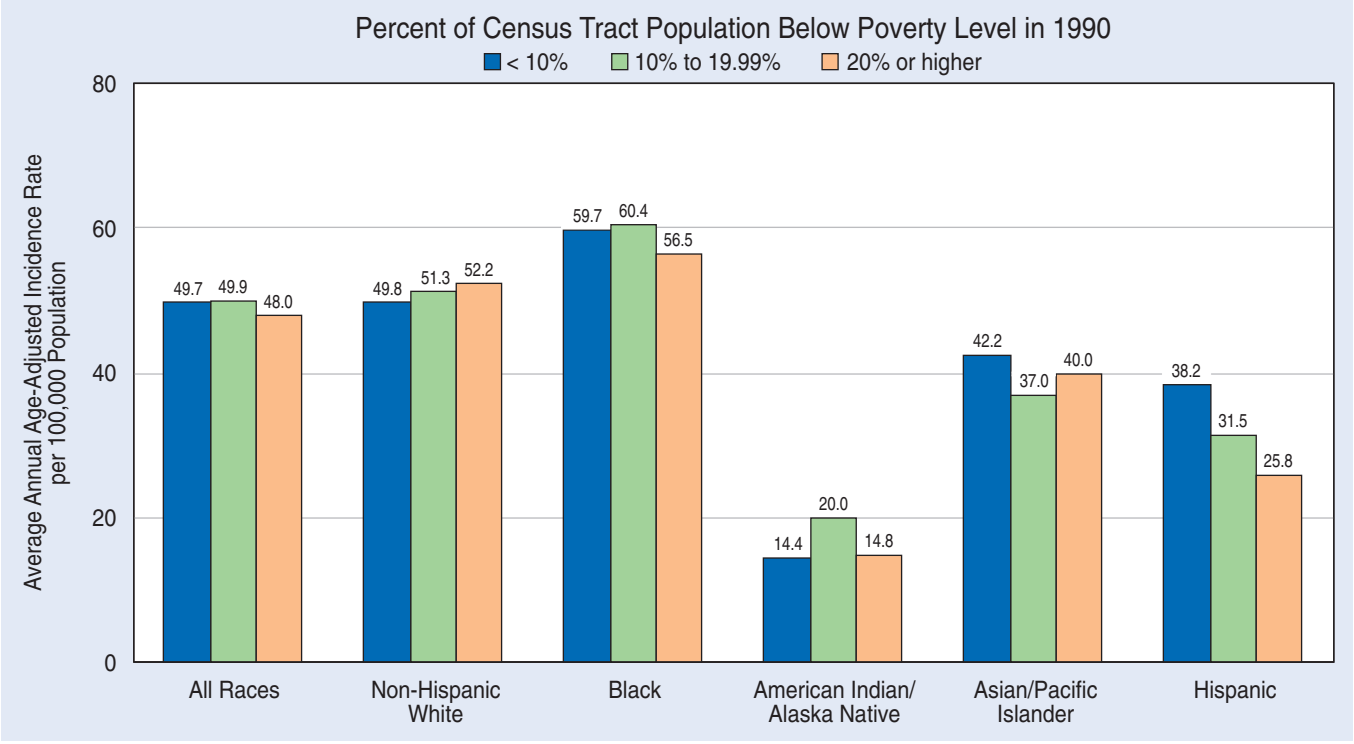


Figure 3.30. SEER Colorectal Cancer Incidence Among Women, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 11 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.31. Trends in U.S. Prostate Cancer Mortality, 1975–1999

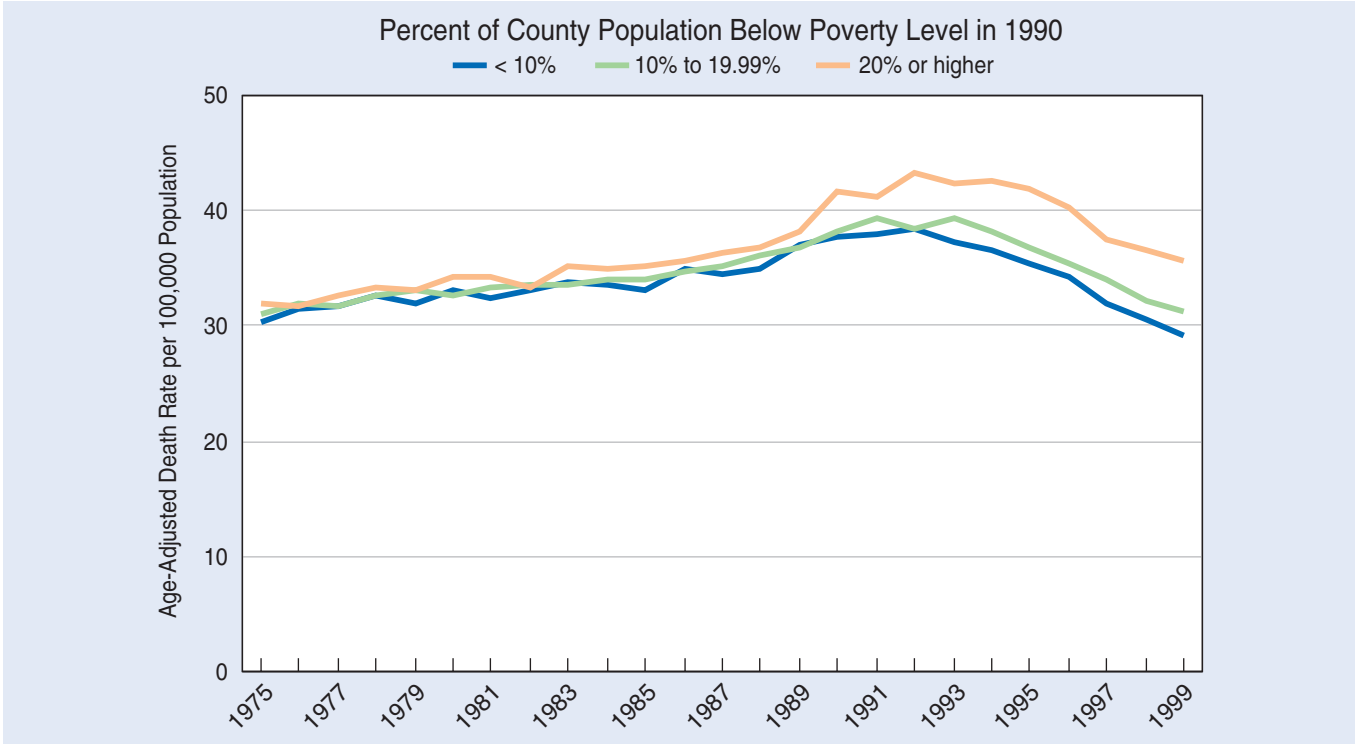
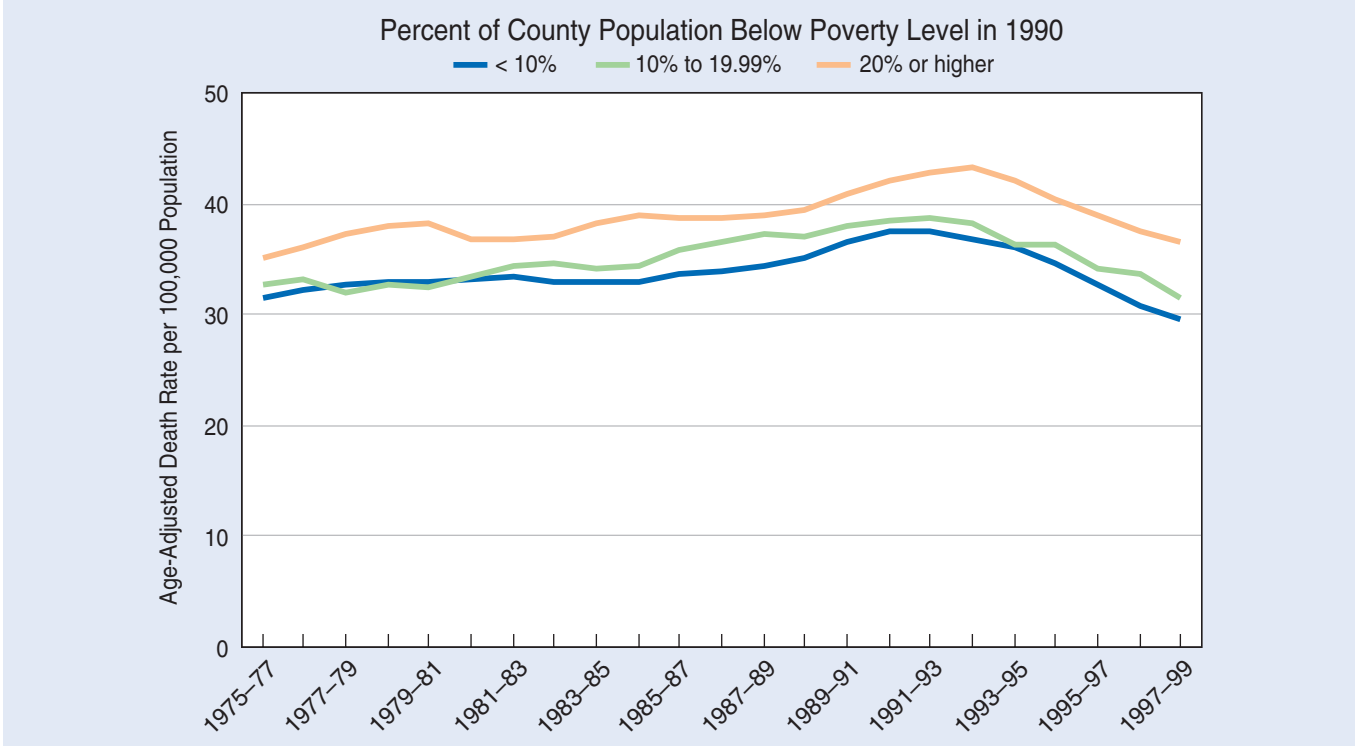
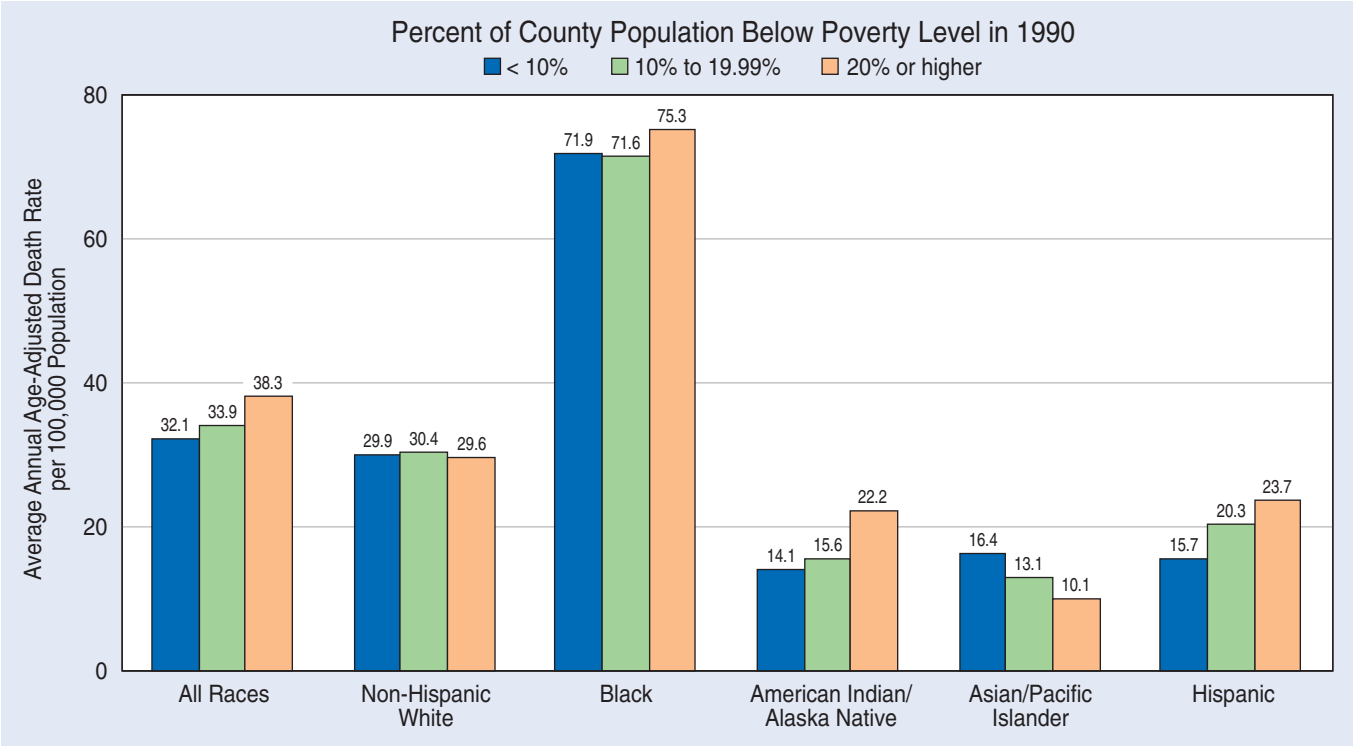


Figure 3.32. Trends in SEER Prostate Cancer Mortality (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.33. U.S. Prostate Cancer Mortality, 1995–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are based on 1997–1999 data.

Figure 3.34. Trends in SEER Prostate Cancer Incidence (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999

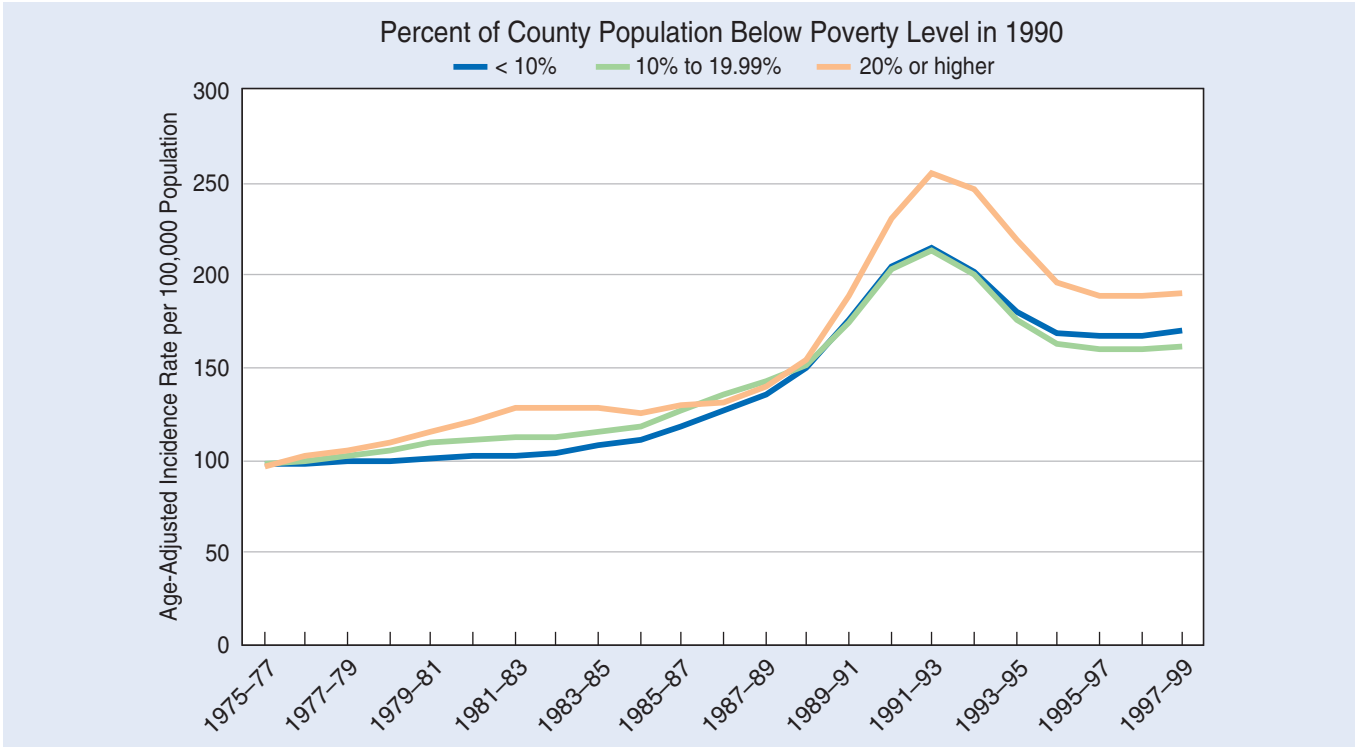
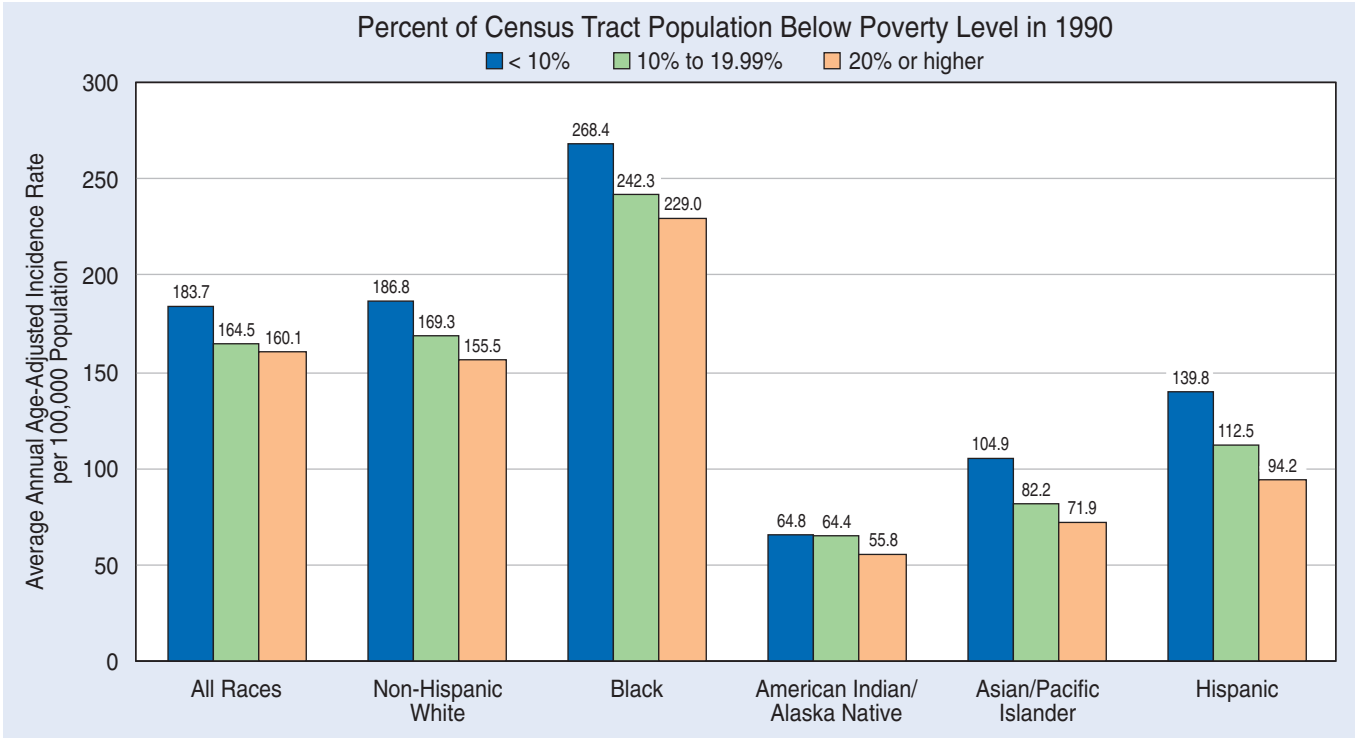


Figure 3.35. SEER Prostate Cancer Incidence, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates in Figures 3.34 and 3.35 are based on data from 9 and 11 SEER registries, respectively. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.36. Trends in U.S. Female Breast Cancer Mortality, 1975–1999

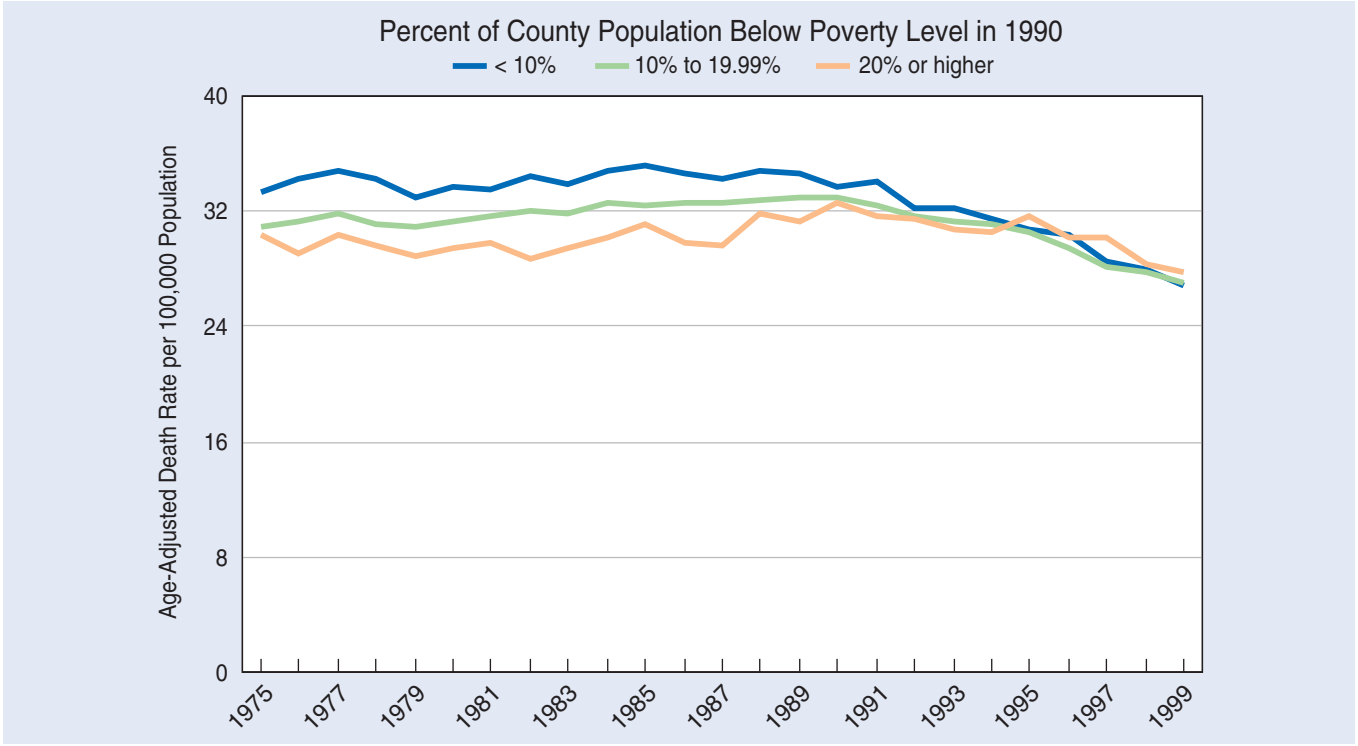
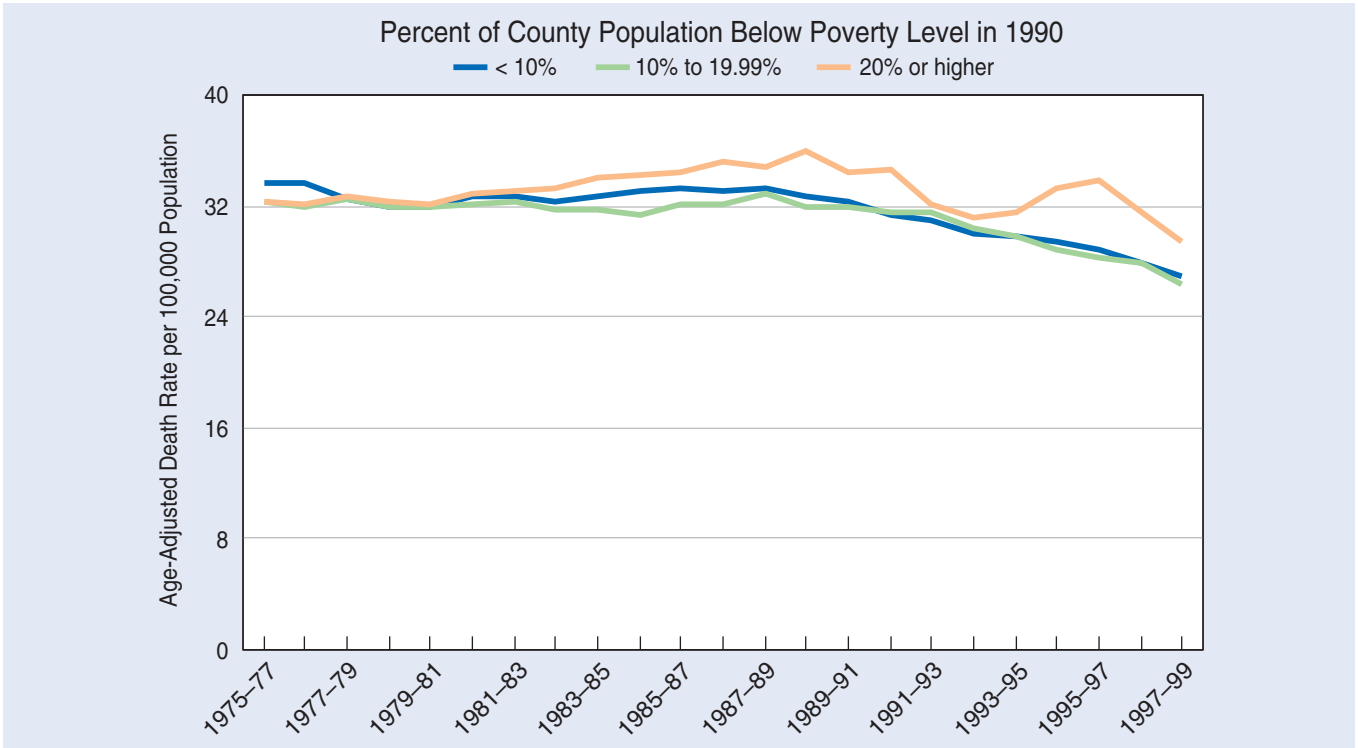
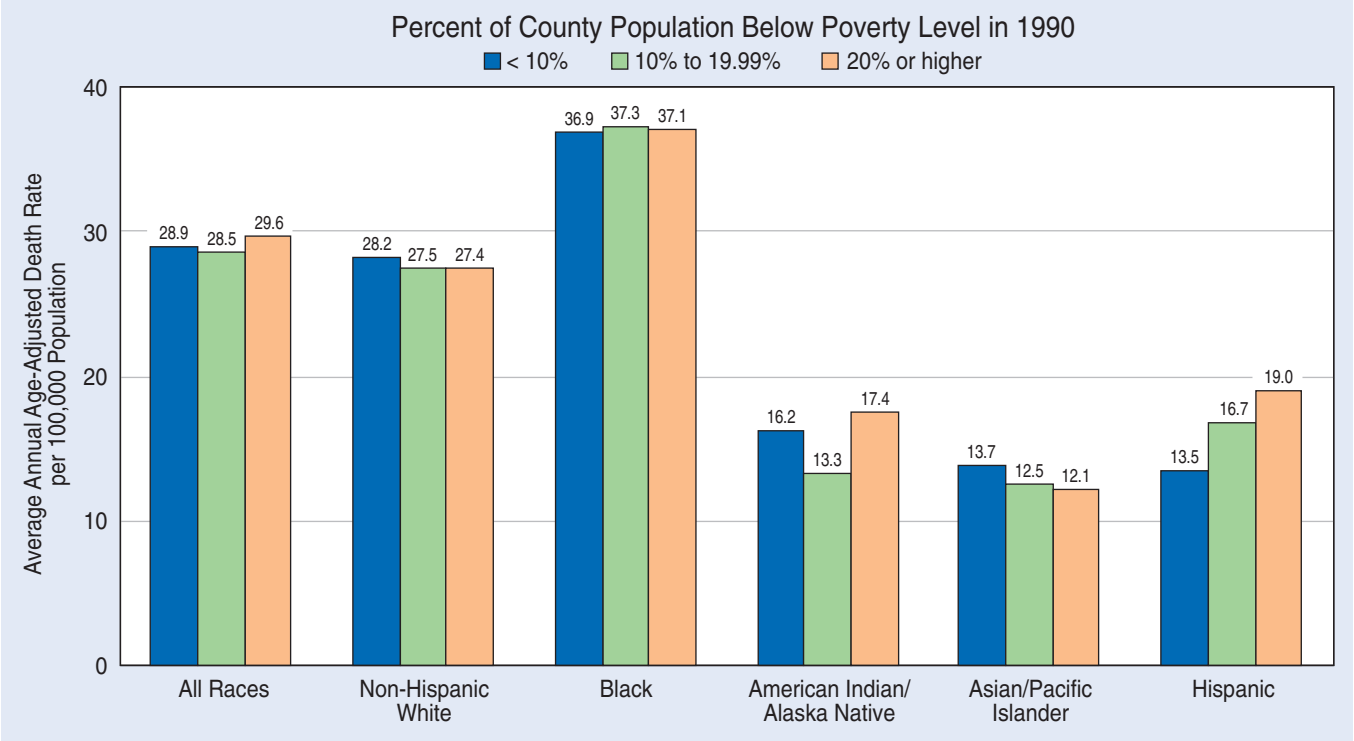


Figure 3.37. Trends in SEER Female Breast Cancer Mortality (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.38. Breast Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Women, 1995–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are based on 1997–1999 data.

Figure 3.39. Trends in SEER Female Breast Cancer Incidence (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999

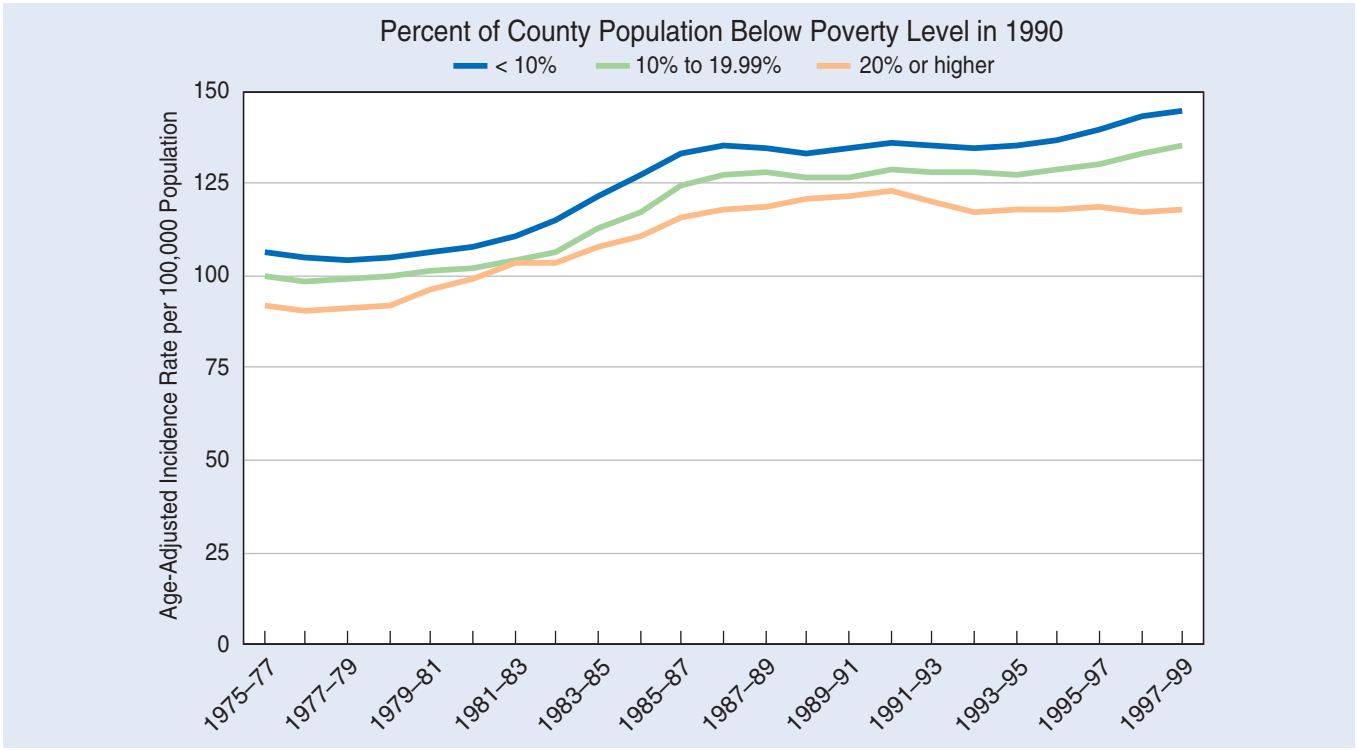
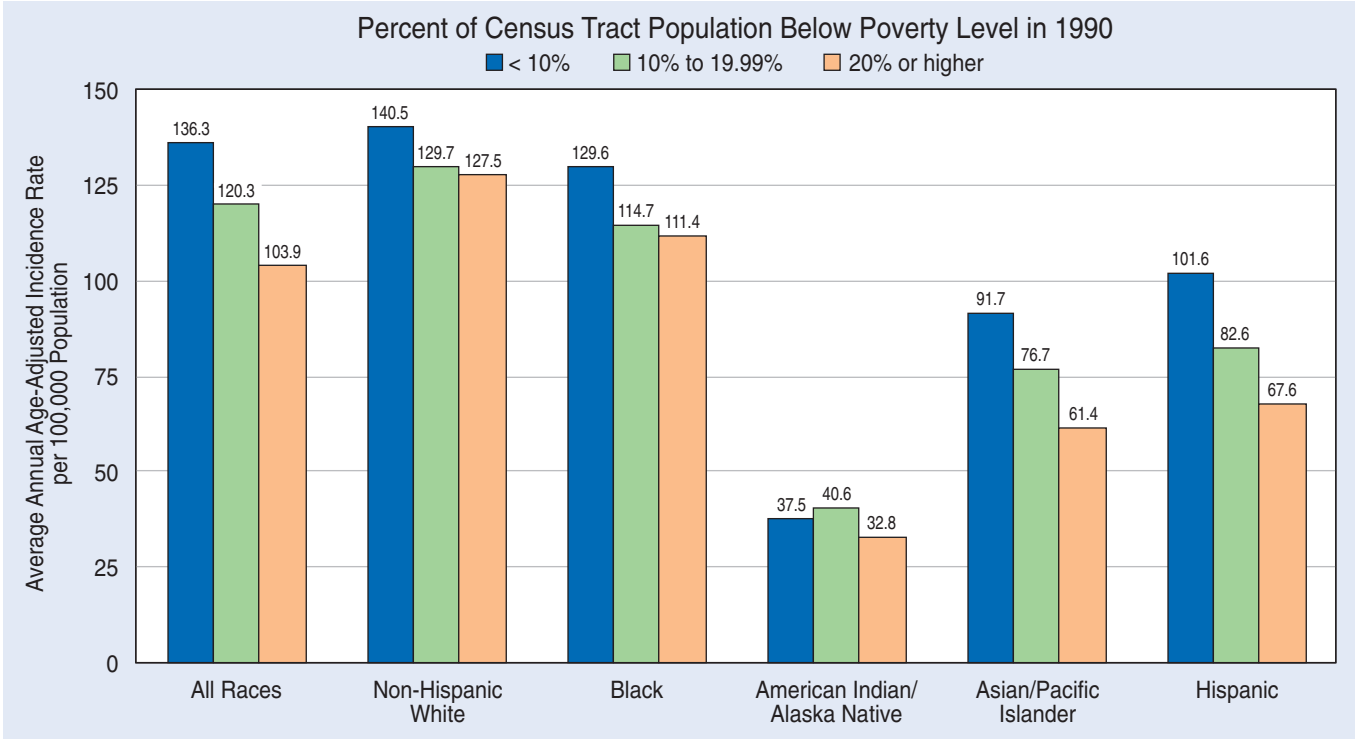


Figure 3.40. SEER Female Breast Cancer Incidence, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates in Figures 3.39 and 3.40 are based on data from 9 and 11 SEER registries, respectively. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.41. Trends in U.S. Cervical Cancer Mortality, 1975–1999

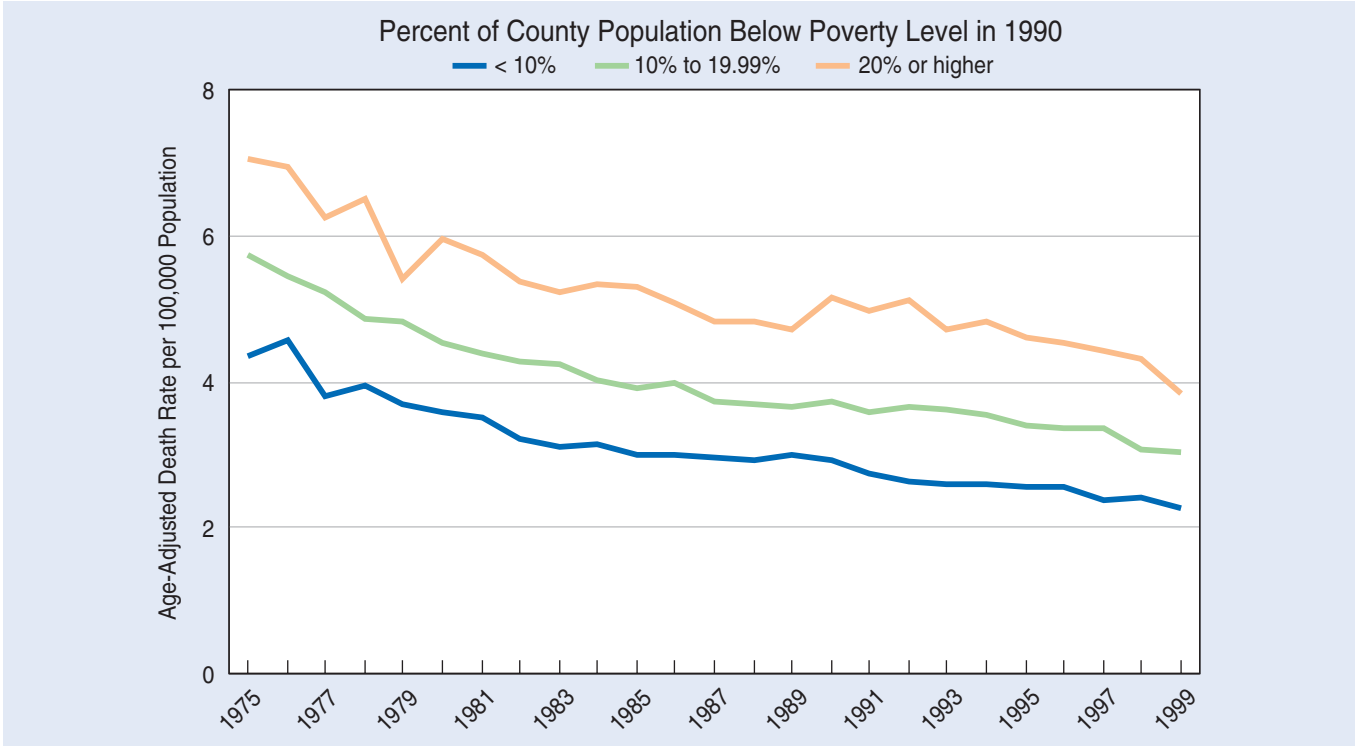
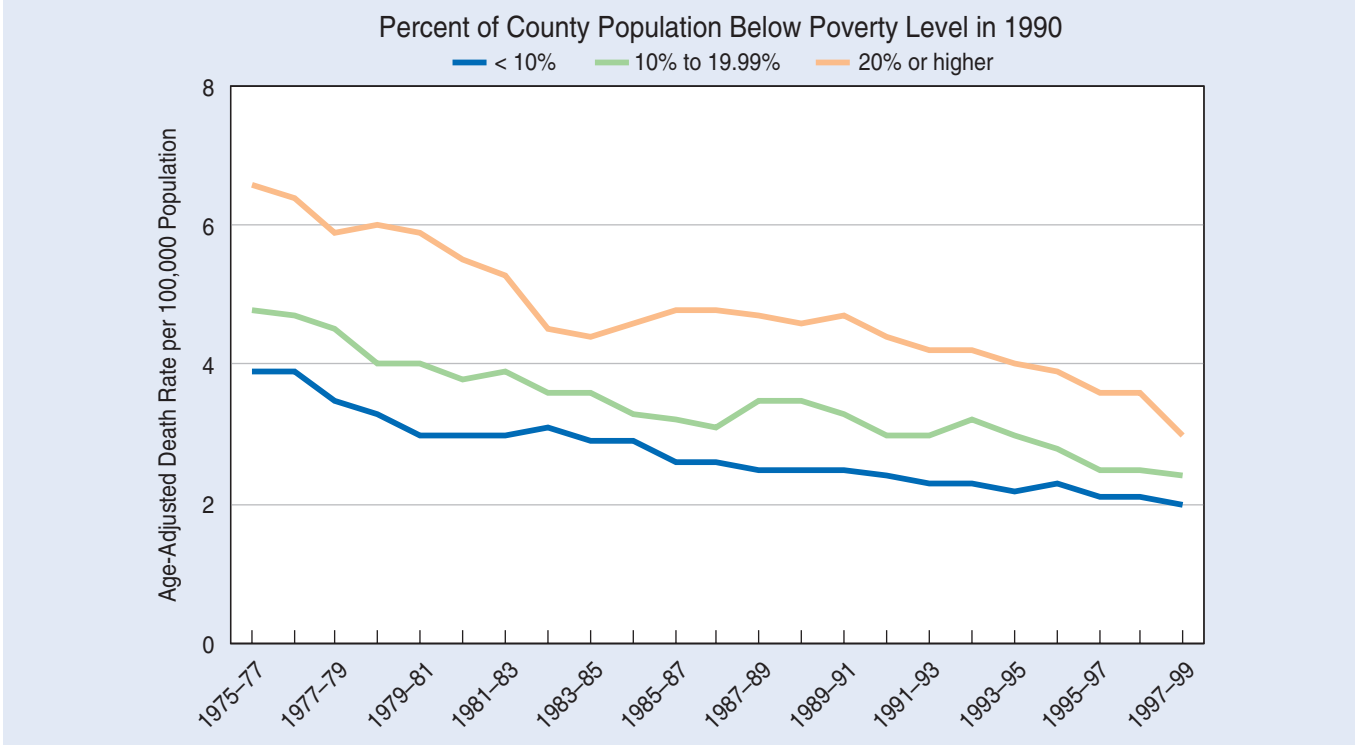
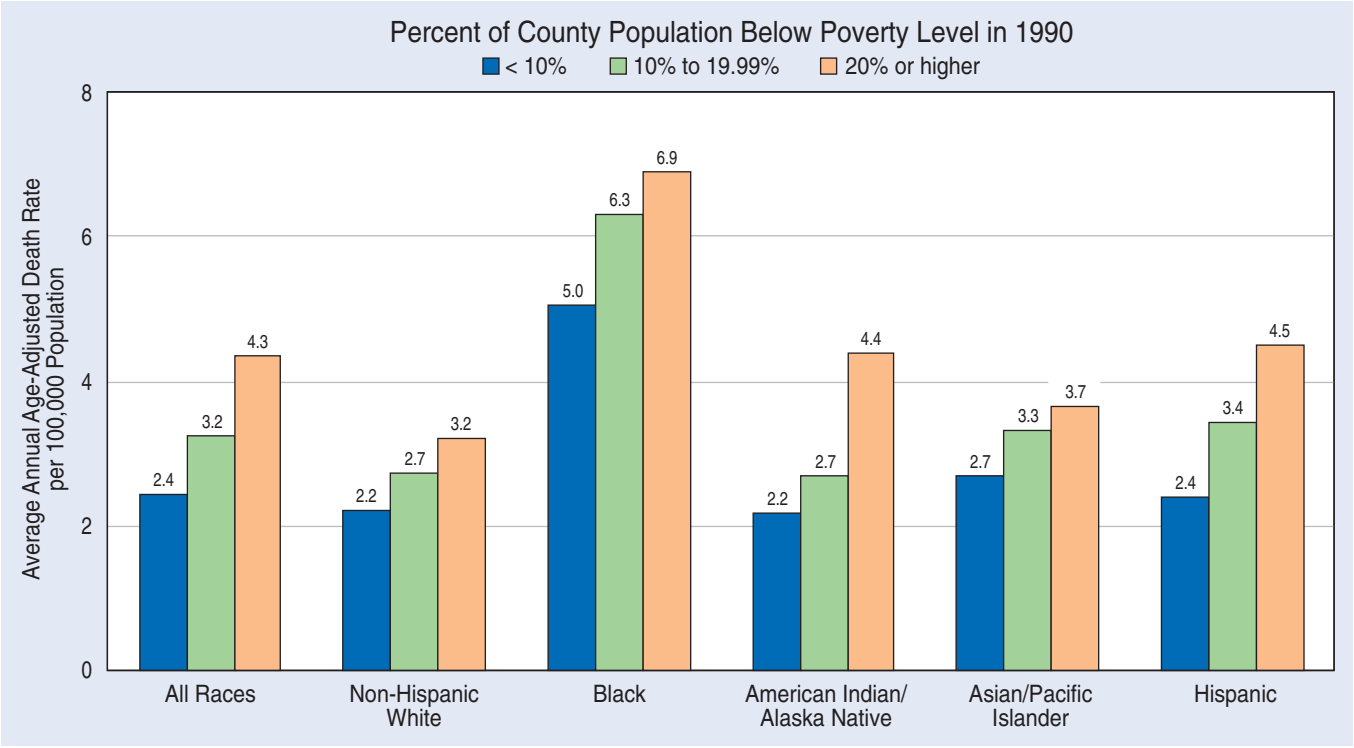


Figure 3.42. Trends in SEER Cervical Cancer Mortality (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.43. U.S. Cervical Cancer Mortality, 1995–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are based on 1997–1999 data.

Figure 3.44. Trends in SEER Cervical Cancer Incidence (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999

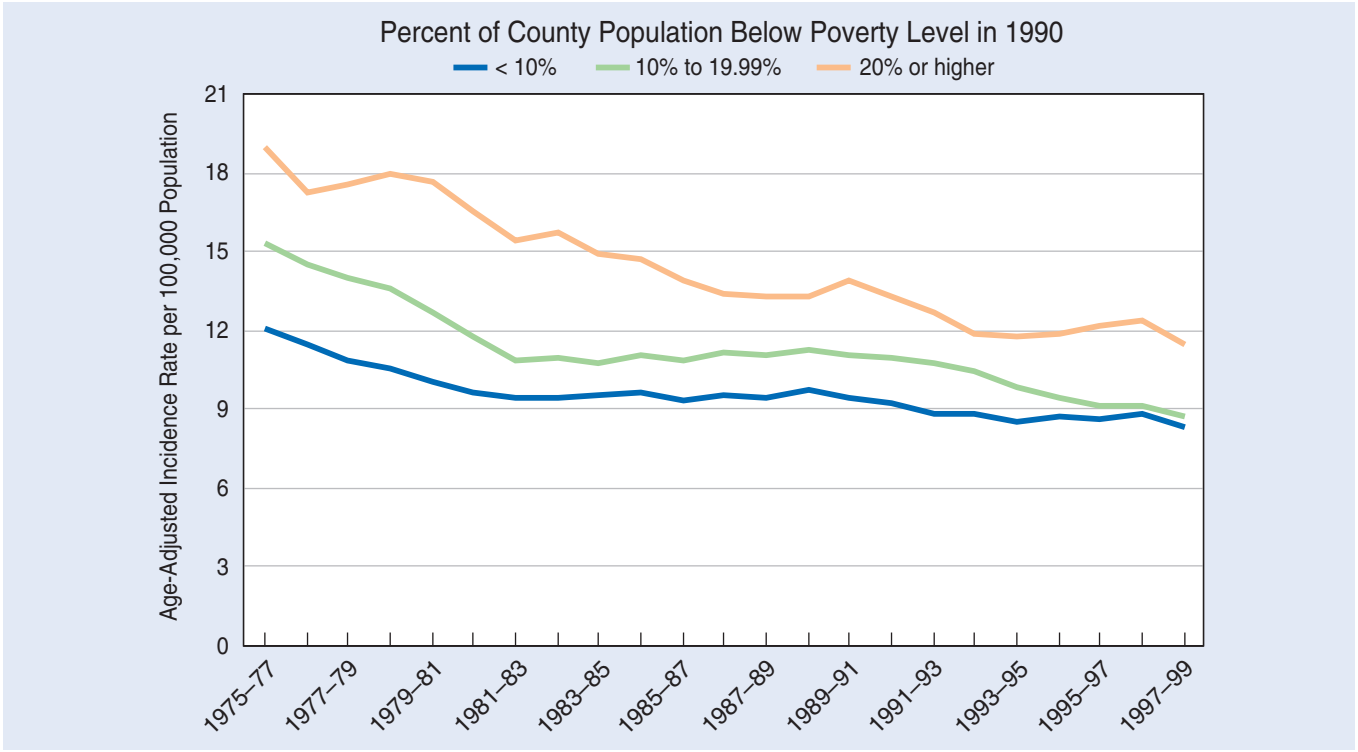
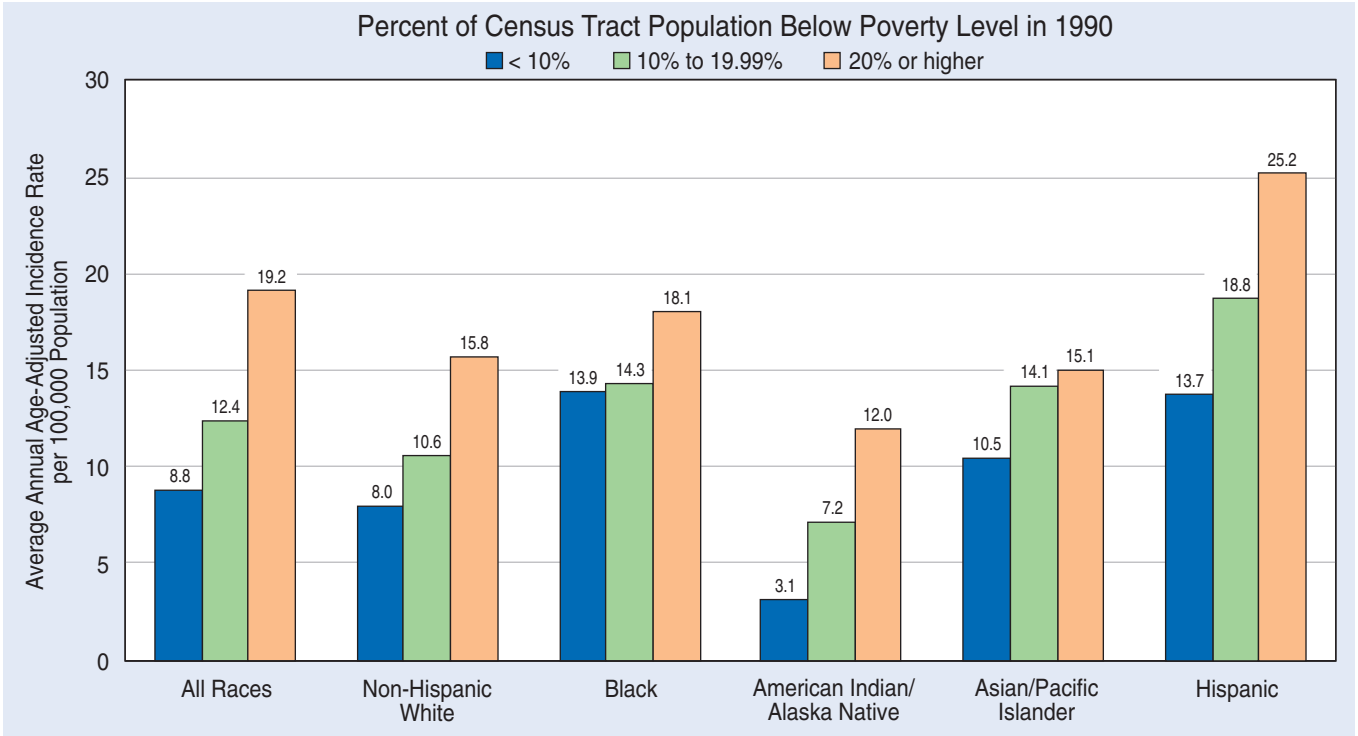


Figure 3.45. SEER Cervical Cancer Incidence, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates in Figures 3.44 and 3.45 are based on data from 9 and 11 SEER registries, respectively. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.46. Trends in Mortality from Melanoma of the Skin Among U.S. Men, 1975–1999

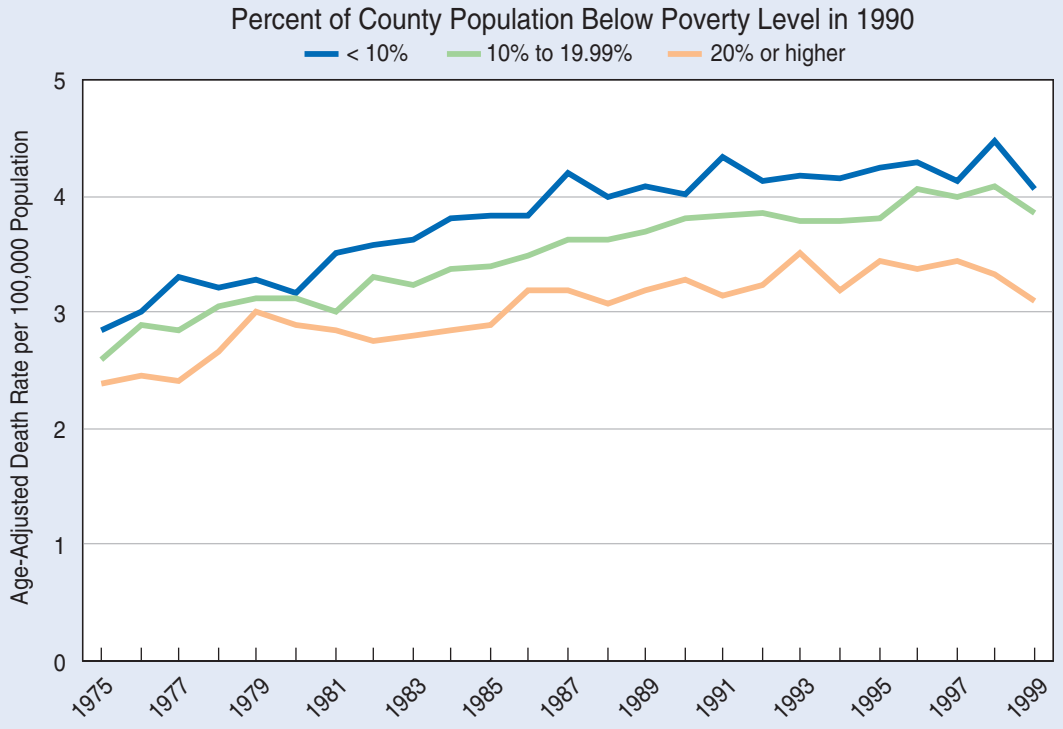
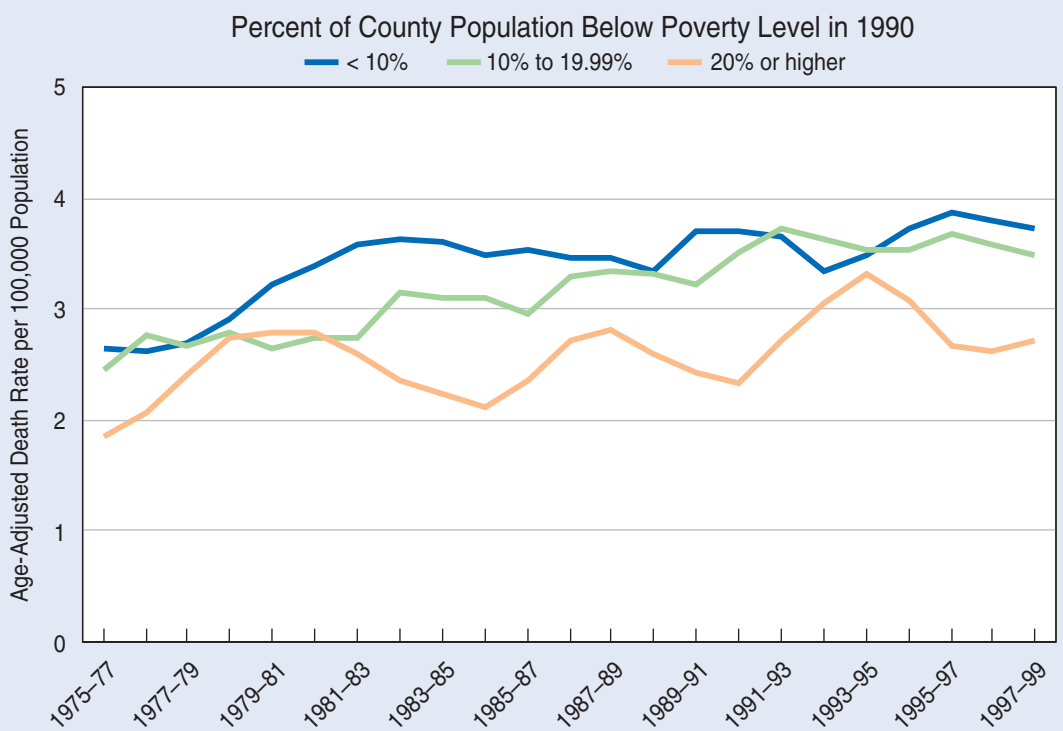


Figure 3.47. Trends in SEER Mortality from Melanoma of the Skin Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.48. Trends in Mortality from Melanoma of the Skin Among U.S. Women, 1975–1999

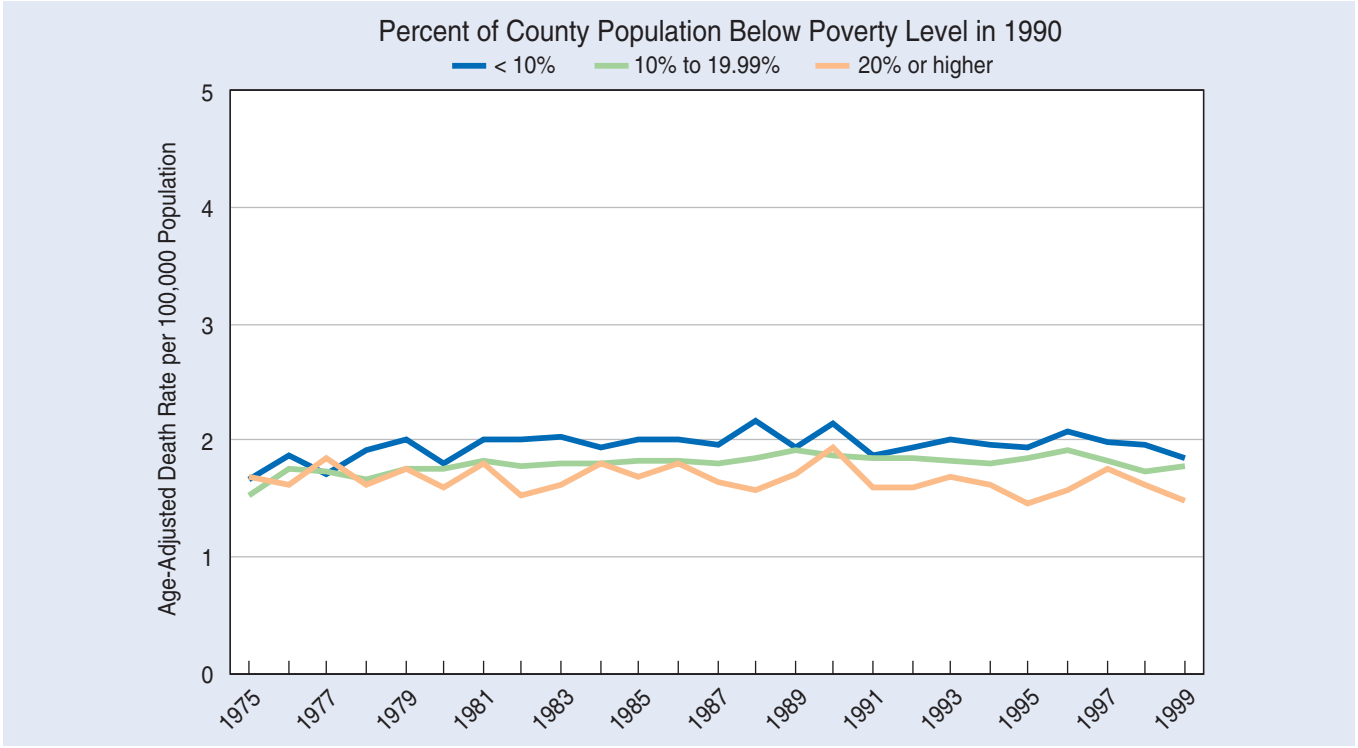
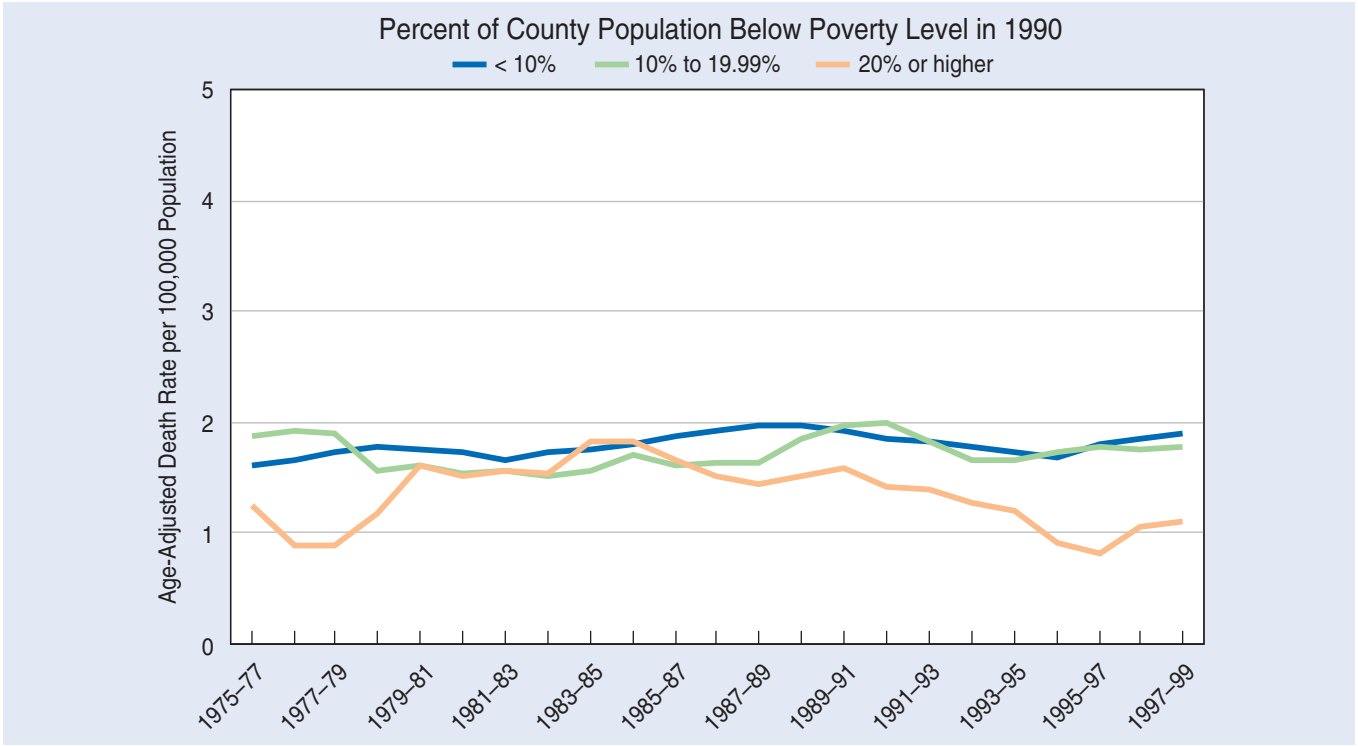


Figure 3.49. Trends in SEER Mortality from Melanoma of the Skin Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. SEER mortality rates are based on data for 9 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.50. Mortality from Melanoma of the Skin, U.S. Men, 1995–1999

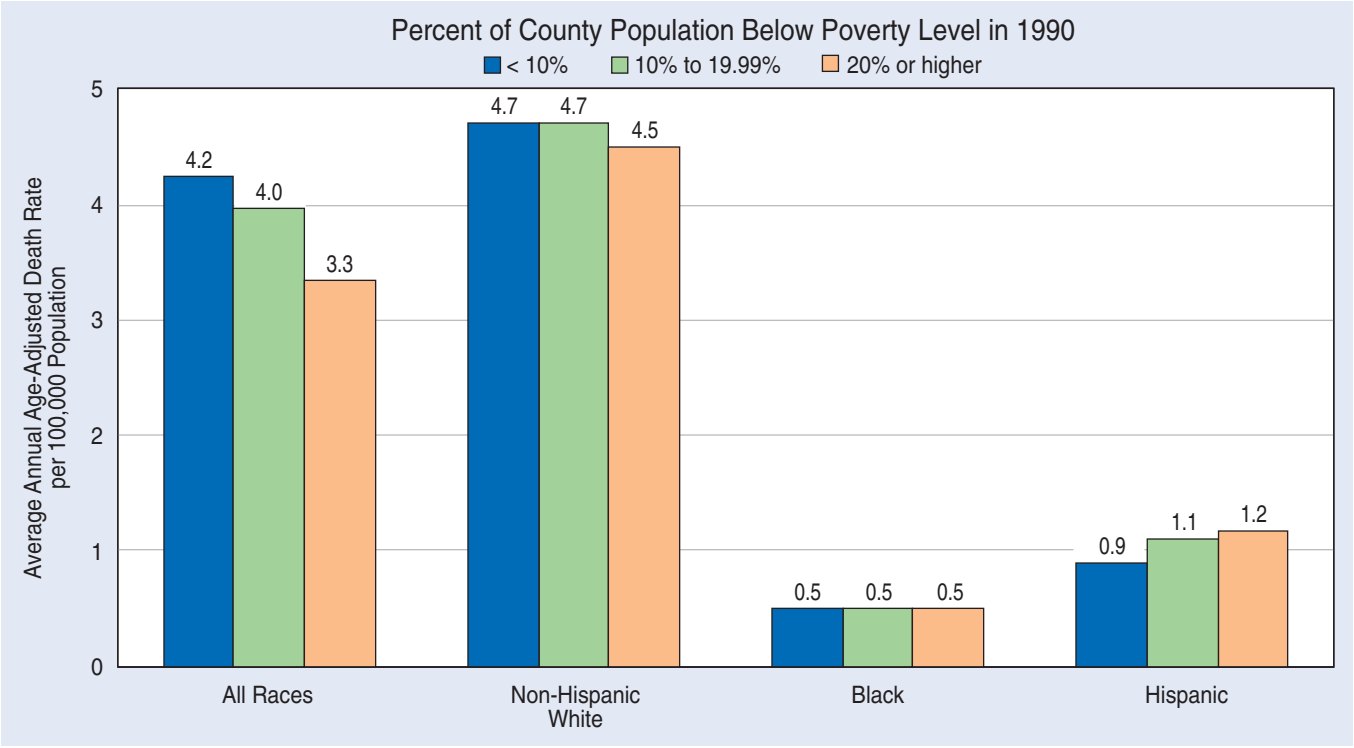
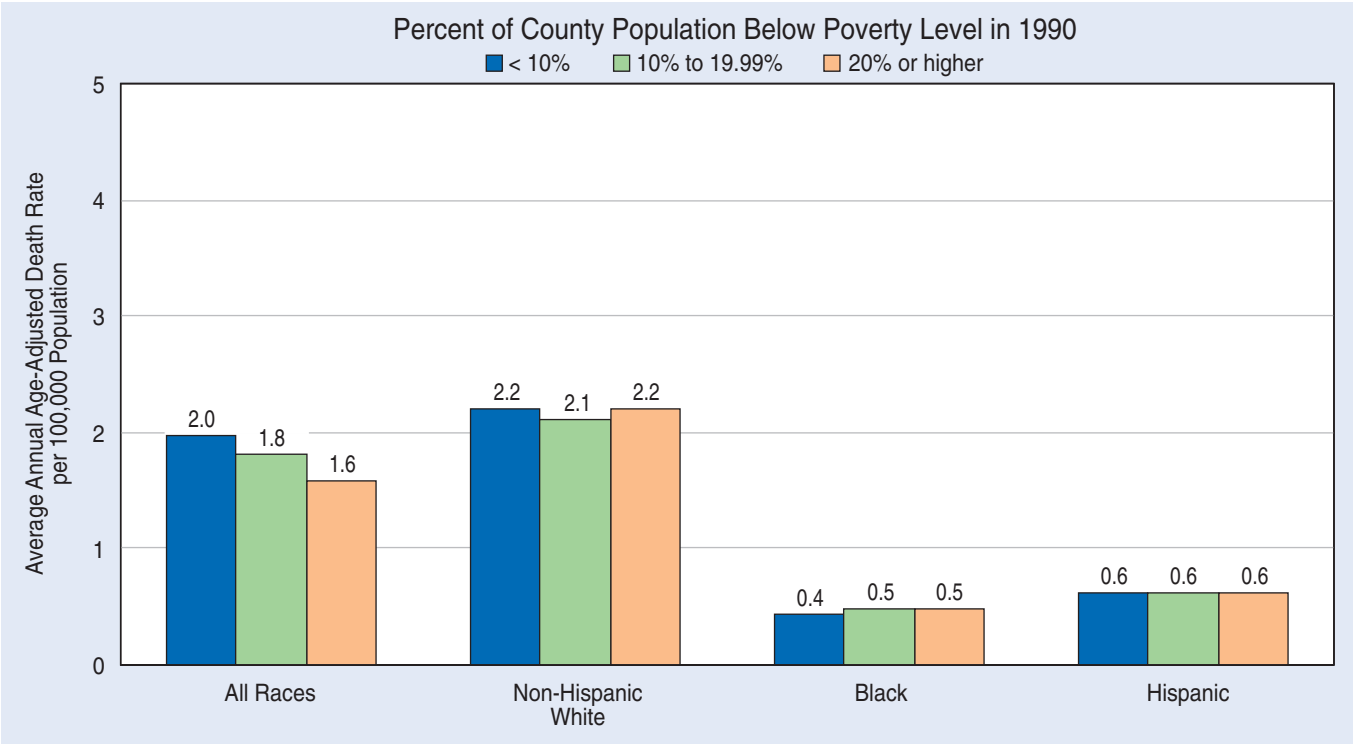


Figure 3.51. Mortality from Melanoma of the Skin, U.S. Women, 1995–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are based on 1997–1999 data.

Figure 3.52. Trends in SEER Incidence, Melanoma of the Skin Among Men (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999

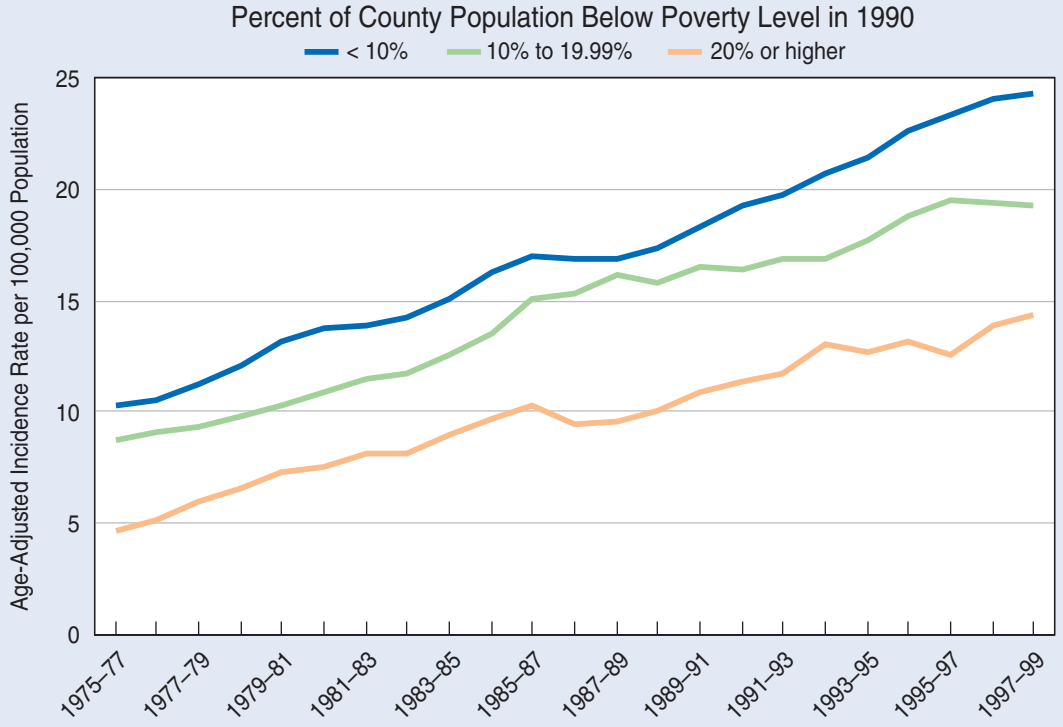
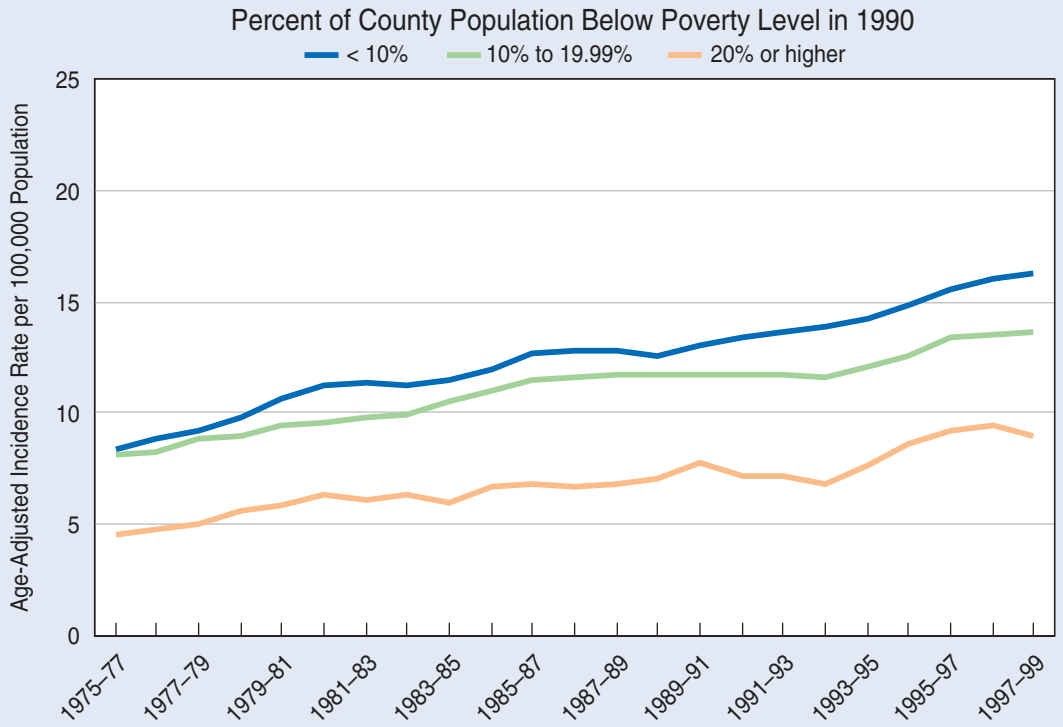


Figure 3.53. Trends in SEER Incidence, Melanoma of the Skin Among Women (Three-Year Moving Averages), 1975–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 9 registries.
See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

Figure 3.54. SEER Incidence of Melanoma of the Skin (Invasive) Among Men, 1988–1992

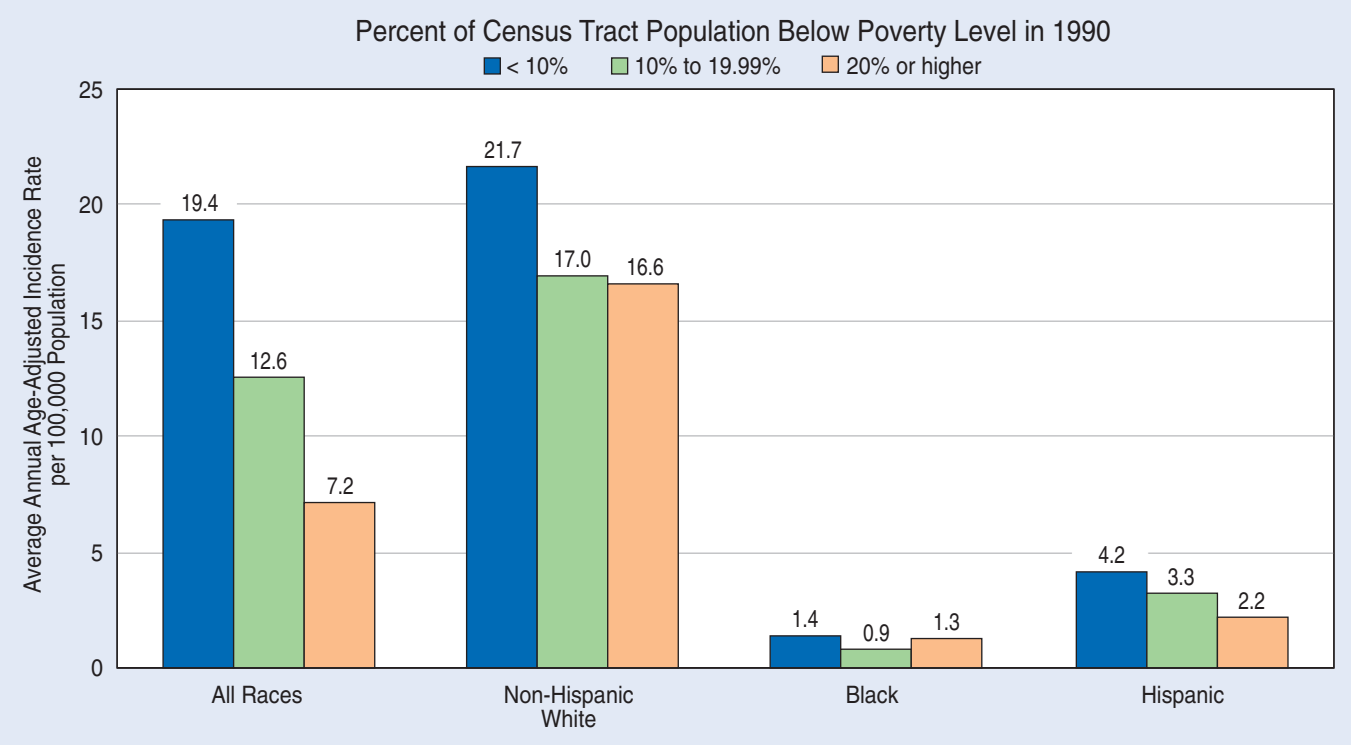
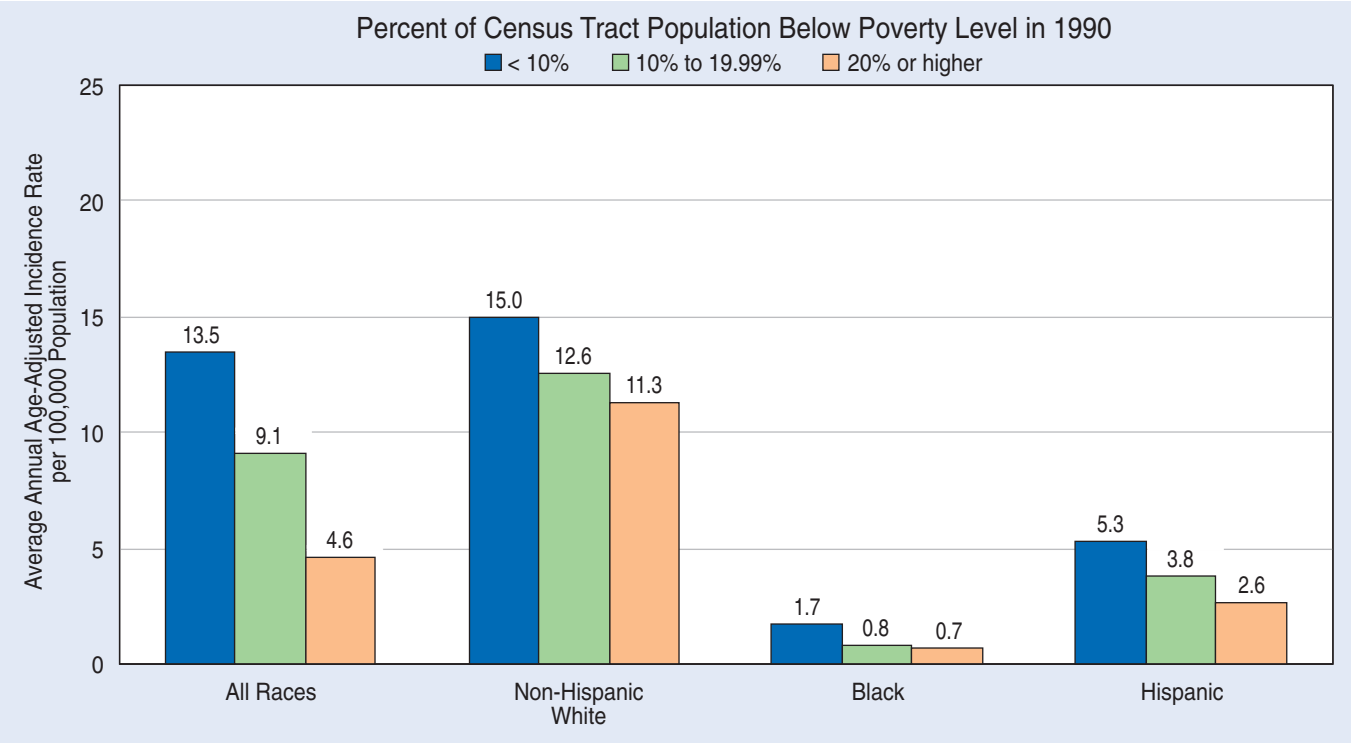


Figure 3.55. SEER Incidence of Melanoma of the Skin (Invasive) Among Women, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Rates are based on data from 11 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries

Figure 3.56. Relationship Between County Poverty Rate and Lung Cancer Mortality Among U.S. Men, 1990–1999

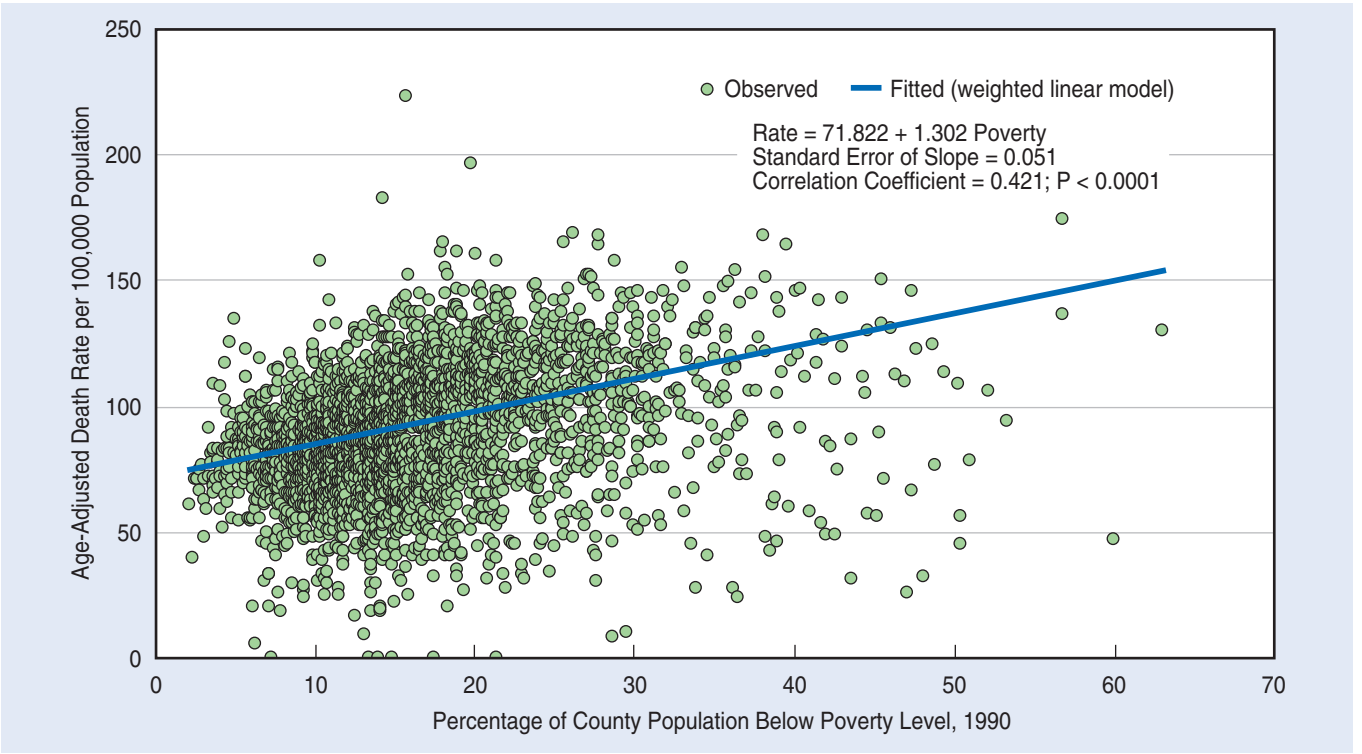
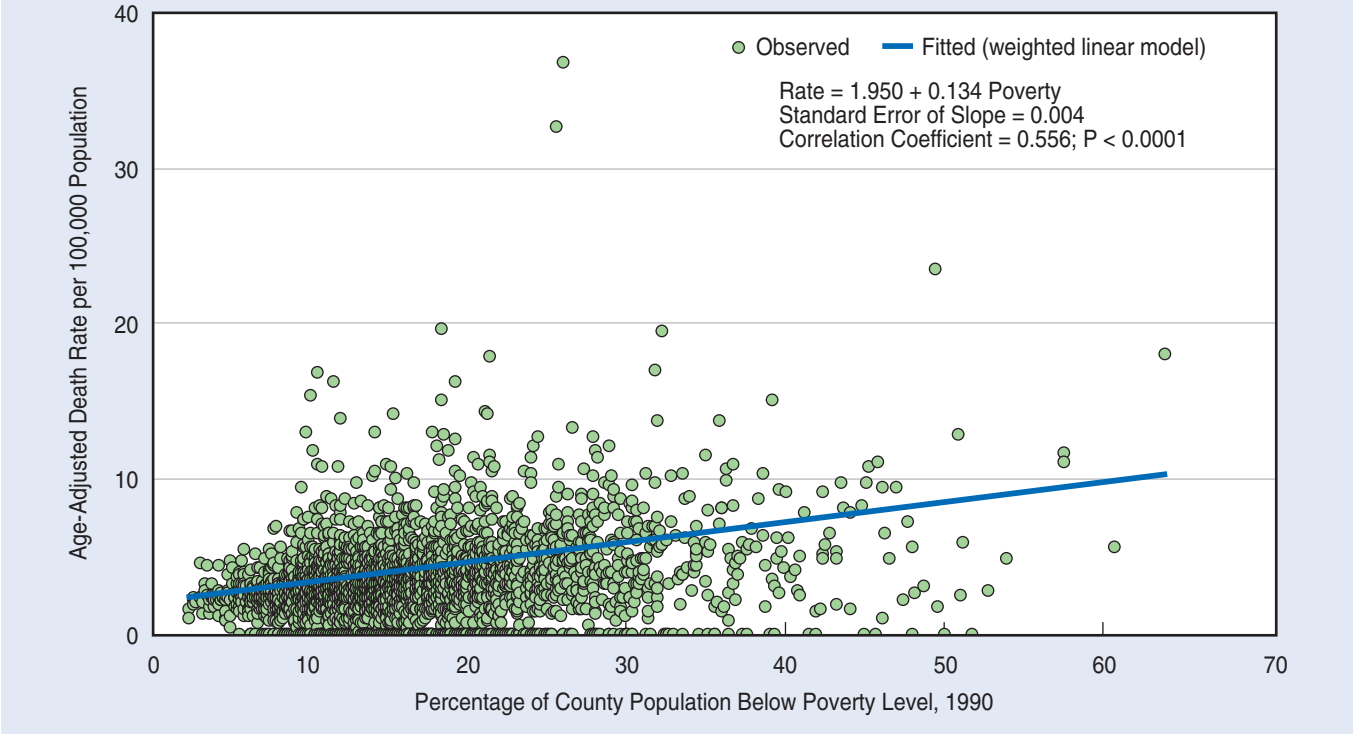


Figure 3.57. Relationship Between County Poverty Rate and U.S. Cervical Cancer Mortality, 1990–1999



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Figure 3.58. Relationship Between Census Tract Poverty Rate and SEER Male Lung Cancer Incidence Rate, 1988–1992

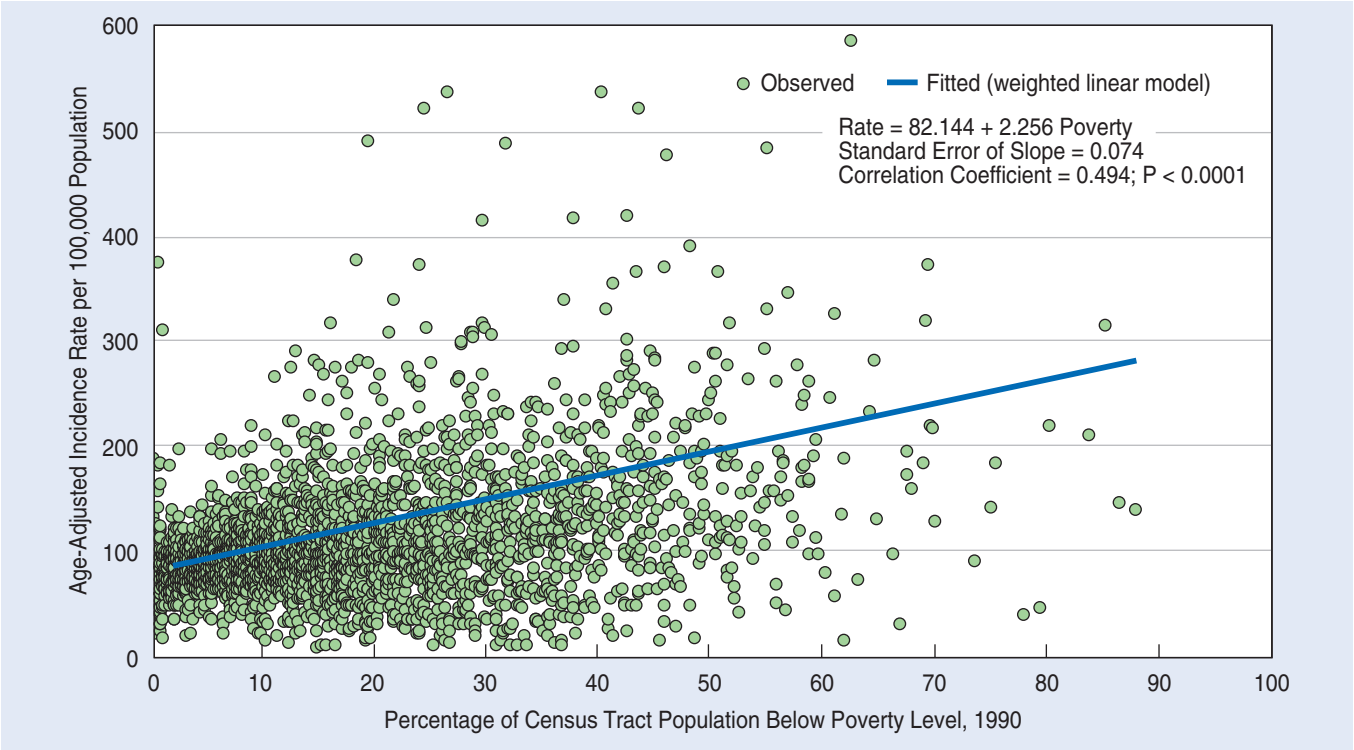
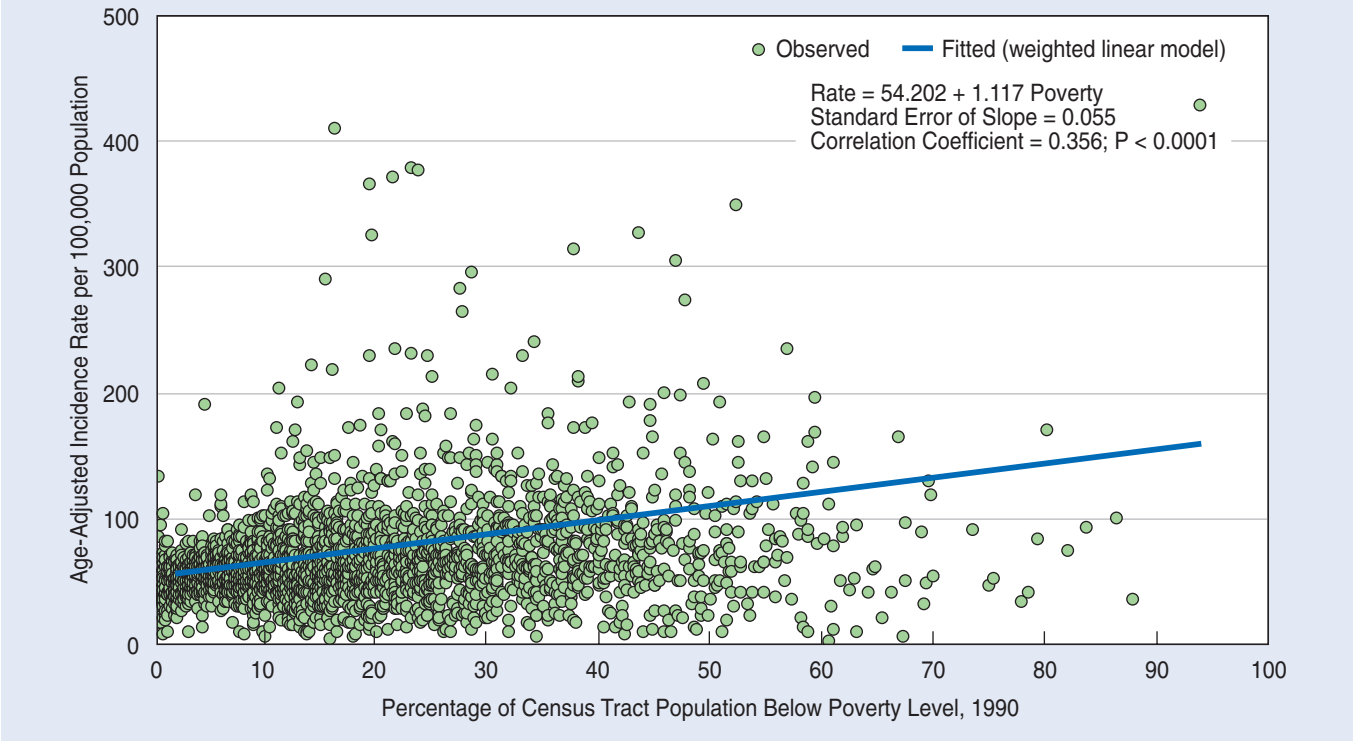


Figure 3.59. Relationship Between Census Tract Poverty Rate and SEER Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate, 1988–1992



Note: Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Table 3.1. U.S. Site-Specific Cancer Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and County Poverty Rate, 1995–1999

	Percent of County Population Below Poverty Level in 1990														
	< 10%					10% to 19.99%					20% or higher				
	# Deaths	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Deaths	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Deaths	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
All Cancers, Male															
All Races	419,470	246.32	0.39	245.56	247.09	797,659	261.35	0.30	260.77	261.94	195,455	282.10	0.65	280.83	283.37
Non-Hispanic White	227,970	244.07	0.52	243.05	245.09	395,887	256.32	0.41	255.52	257.13	78,559	269.52	0.97	267.62	271.43
Black	23,663	337.08	2.39	332.42	341.81	93,141	362.56	1.25	360.12	365.01	47,134	366.29	1.72	362.92	369.69
American Indian	893	168.46	6.09	156.73	180.96	2,008	133.57	3.13	127.51	139.88	1,651	185.81	4.73	176.66	195.37
Asian/Pacific Islander	9,502	162.03	1.76	158.60	165.52	10,426	155.43	1.63	152.24	158.67	1,442	140.80	3.93	133.20	148.77
Hispanic	4,178	124.19	2.11	120.10	128.41	18,957	156.59	1.22	154.20	159.01	7,865	179.86	2.13	175.70	184.10
All Cancers, Female															
All Races	401,329	170.10	0.27	169.57	170.63	723,847	171.33	0.20	170.93	171.73	171,297	175.30	0.43	174.46	176.14
Non-Hispanic White	220,484	171.18	0.37	170.46	171.90	362,719	171.52	0.29	170.96	172.09	69,371	173.93	0.67	172.61	175.26
Black	20,818	202.30	1.43	199.50	205.13	79,939	205.95	0.73	204.52	207.40	41,148	200.55	0.99	198.61	202.50
American Indian	835	120.81	4.30	112.52	129.59	1,892	96.59	2.26	92.22	101.14	1,574	132.38	3.37	125.85	139.18
Asian/Pacific Islander	8,194	108.21	1.25	105.78	110.69	9,324	101.17	1.10	99.02	103.36	1,147	93.22	2.88	87.66	99.09
Hispanic	3,845	84.06	1.41	81.32	86.87	16,734	102.61	0.81	101.02	104.22	6,820	113.63	1.40	110.90	116.41
Lung, Male															
All Races	128,060	73.13	0.21	72.72	73.54	260,867	83.01	0.16	82.69	83.34	66,498	93.49	0.37	92.77	94.21
Non-Hispanic White	69,969	72.95	0.28	72.40	73.50	131,534	82.77	0.23	82.31	83.22	28,133	93.94	0.56	92.84	95.06
Black	7,059	96.82	1.24	94.41	99.29	29,777	111.37	0.67	110.06	112.69	14,872	112.16	0.94	110.34	114.02
American Indian	324	61.87	3.66	54.89	69.62	659	43.32	1.75	39.96	46.93	489	55.49	2.56	50.58	60.80
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,437	41.62	0.88	39.91	43.39	2,658	41.14	0.84	39.50	42.83	381	38.55	2.07	34.59	42.88
Hispanic	867	27.27	0.99	25.37	29.30	4,189	35.94	0.58	34.81	37.11	1,800	42.64	1.05	40.61	44.75
Lung, Female															
All Races	95,189	40.88	0.13	40.62	41.14	173,396	41.29	0.10	41.09	41.49	38,723	39.78	0.20	39.38	40.18
Non-Hispanic White	54,058	42.67	0.18	42.31	43.03	91,876	43.87	0.15	43.58	44.16	17,858	45.33	0.34	44.66	46.01
Black	4,103	40.53	0.64	39.28	41.82	16,149	41.72	0.33	41.08	42.37	7,668	37.51	0.43	36.68	38.37
American Indian	194	29.65	2.17	25.54	34.27	480	25.64	1.18	23.37	28.08	263	22.49	1.40	19.84	25.42
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,523	20.87	0.55	19.80	21.99	1,679	19.32	0.49	18.36	20.31	181	15.38	1.19	13.13	17.94
Hispanic	512	12.02	0.54	10.98	13.14	2,057	13.33	0.30	12.75	13.93	887	15.49	0.53	14.47	16.56
Colorectal, Male															
All Races	43,275	25.87	0.13	25.62	26.12	79,103	26.36	0.10	26.18	26.55	18,431	27.01	0.20	26.62	27.41
Non-Hispanic White	23,491	25.54	0.17	25.21	25.88	39,115	25.66	0.13	25.41	25.92	7,533	26.16	0.30	25.56	26.76
Black	2,284	32.93	0.75	31.48	34.45	8,877	35.18	0.39	34.42	35.96	4,270	33.69	0.53	32.66	34.74
American Indian	95	19.41	2.15	15.43	24.25	203	13.62	1.00	11.73	15.78	157	17.62	1.45	14.89	20.77
Asian/Pacific Islander	951	16.09	0.55	15.03	17.22	1,044	15.96	0.53	14.94	17.04	136	15.01	1.35	12.48	17.93
Hispanic	423	12.95	0.68	11.65	14.39	1,949	16.53	0.40	15.76	17.33	753	17.27	0.66	16.00	18.62
Colorectal, Female															
All Races	44,878	18.47	0.09	18.30	18.64	80,357	18.41	0.07	18.28	18.54	19,243	19.07	0.14	18.80	19.35
Non-Hispanic White	24,372	18.14	0.12	17.91	18.37	39,783	17.91	0.09	17.73	18.09	7,540	17.82	0.21	17.42	18.24
Black	2,506	25.63	0.52	24.62	26.68	9,698	25.64	0.26	25.13	26.16	5,063	24.76	0.35	24.08	25.46
American Indian	104	16.12	1.61	13.11	19.65	185	9.53	0.71	8.19	11.05	152	12.98	1.06	10.98	15.26
Asian/Pacific Islander	834	11.49	0.42	10.68	12.34	973	11.32	0.38	10.58	12.10	117	10.14	0.98	8.31	12.29
Hispanic	351	8.11	0.44	7.26	9.03	1,636	10.64	0.27	10.13	11.18	656	11.29	0.45	10.43	12.20

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Table 3.1. U.S. Site-Specific Cancer Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and County Poverty Rate, 1995–1999 (continued)

	Percent of County Population Below Poverty Level in 1990														
	< 10%					10% to 19.99%					20% or higher				
	# Deaths	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Deaths	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Deaths	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Prostate															
All Races	48,383	32.14	0.15	31.85	32.43	92,916	33.89	0.11	33.66	34.11	24,118	38.30	0.25	37.81	38.80
Non-Hispanic White	25,139	29.93	0.19	29.55	30.31	43,085	30.38	0.15	30.09	30.67	8,025	29.61	0.34	28.96	30.28
Black	3,855	71.89	1.22	69.50	74.33	15,157	71.61	0.60	70.43	72.81	8,554	75.33	0.83	73.71	76.97
American Indian	58	14.08	1.94	10.53	18.53	186	15.57	1.18	13.35	18.08	168	22.24	1.75	18.95	25.98
Asian/Pacific Islander	730	16.40	0.62	15.20	17.68	643	13.09	0.54	12.06	14.19	79	10.12	1.17	7.96	12.72
Hispanic	397	15.73	0.82	14.16	17.45	1,888	20.31	0.49	19.37	21.28	850	23.71	0.84	22.09	25.42
Breast, Female															
All Races	66,923	28.86	0.11	28.64	29.08	116,897	28.54	0.08	28.38	28.71	27,936	29.62	0.18	29.27	29.98
Non-Hispanic White	35,493	28.18	0.15	27.89	28.48	55,927	27.50	0.12	27.27	27.73	10,408	27.41	0.27	26.87	27.95
Black	4,108	36.91	0.59	35.76	38.09	14,872	37.26	0.31	36.66	37.87	7,602	37.08	0.43	36.25	37.92
American Indian	120	16.22	1.53	13.37	19.57	270	13.26	0.82	11.70	14.99	215	17.44	1.20	15.17	19.98
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,178	13.74	0.41	12.94	14.58	1,345	12.50	0.36	11.82	13.23	161	12.08	1.00	10.21	14.25
Hispanic	661	13.45	0.54	12.41	14.57	2,884	16.69	0.32	16.07	17.32	1,200	19.02	0.56	17.94	20.15
Cervix															
All Races	5,518	2.43	0.03	2.36	2.49	12,648	3.23	0.03	3.18	3.29	3,920	4.34	0.07	4.20	4.48
Non-Hispanic White	2,640	2.20	0.04	2.12	2.29	5,027	2.73	0.04	2.65	2.81	1,087	3.20	0.10	3.01	3.40
Black	584	5.04	0.22	4.63	5.49	2,598	6.30	0.12	6.05	6.55	1,432	6.90	0.18	6.55	7.27
American Indian	19	2.16	0.52	1.27	3.56	60	2.69	0.36	2.03	3.51	55	4.39	0.60	3.30	5.76
Asian/Pacific Islander	230	2.68	0.18	2.34	3.08	351	3.32	0.19	2.96	3.71	49	3.66	0.55	2.67	4.95
Hispanic	137	2.40	0.22	2.00	2.88	662	3.43	0.14	3.17	3.71	299	4.51	0.27	4.01	5.07
Melanoma of the Skin, Male															
All Races	7,670	4.24	0.05	4.14	4.34	12,511	3.96	0.04	3.89	4.03	2,368	3.34	0.07	3.20	3.47
Non-Hispanic White	4,606	4.70	0.07	4.56	4.84	7,382	4.71	0.06	4.60	4.82	1,312	4.51	0.13	4.27	4.76
Black	39	0.49	0.09	0.33	0.72	125	0.48	0.05	0.40	0.58	68	0.51	0.06	0.39	0.65
American Indian	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	0.49	0.09	0.33	0.73	37	0.53	0.09	0.36	0.77	~	~	~	~	~
Hispanic	31	0.88	0.17	0.57	1.33	148	1.09	0.10	0.91	1.31	60	1.18	0.16	0.89	1.57
Melanoma of the Skin, Female															
All Races	4,563	1.96	0.03	1.91	2.02	7,447	1.82	0.02	1.78	1.86	1,509	1.58	0.04	1.50	1.66
Non-Hispanic White	2,673	2.16	0.04	2.07	2.24	4,189	2.11	0.03	2.05	2.18	821	2.20	0.08	2.05	2.36
Black	41	0.42	0.07	0.30	0.57	184	0.47	0.04	0.41	0.55	93	0.45	0.05	0.37	0.56
American Indian	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	0.30	0.06	0.19	0.46	36	0.37	0.06	0.26	0.53	~	~	~	~	~
Hispanic	28	0.61	0.12	0.40	0.90	96	0.56	0.06	0.45	0.69	34	0.56	0.10	0.38	0.79

Notes: Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by the direct method. Data for Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites are provided for 1997–1999. SE = standard error of the rate. CI = confidence interval. ~ Counts or rates are suppressed if based on fewer than 16 deaths.

Table 3.2. SEER Site-Specific Cancer Incidence (Invasive) Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Census Tract Poverty Rate, 1988–1992: 11 SEER Registration Areas

	Percent of Census Tract Population Below Poverty Level in 1990														
	< 10%					10% to 19.99%					20% or higher				
	# Cases	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Cases	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Cases	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
All Cancers, Male															
All Races	232,653	588.99	1.29	586.47	591.52	83,244	578.46	2.06	574.43	582.52	54,510	595.56	2.64	590.39	600.77
Non-Hispanic White	204,999	601.58	1.39	598.86	604.32	63,807	610.69	2.46	605.87	615.54	23,801	666.87	4.41	658.25	675.59
Black	6,316	681.93	10.33	661.84	702.69	7,984	687.29	8.56	670.62	704.41	20,042	732.75	5.40	722.21	743.45
American Indian	187	182.30	16.08	152.15	218.93	195	245.09	19.43	208.49	287.64	367	199.45	11.17	178.17	222.87
Asian/Pacific Islander	11,209	396.73	4.05	388.84	404.79	4,313	374.22	6.02	362.51	386.29	2,981	384.81	7.31	370.61	399.50
Hispanic	7,715	458.50	6.07	446.68	470.64	6,421	393.88	5.63	382.92	405.14	7,144	356.83	4.79	347.49	366.39
All Cancers, Female															
All Races	216,894	417.74	0.90	415.97	419.52	76,807	396.42	1.46	393.56	399.29	46,869	379.62	1.79	376.13	383.14
Non-Hispanic White	190,103	427.19	0.99	425.25	429.14	58,551	420.74	1.82	417.18	424.33	20,170	443.29	3.35	436.75	449.93
Black	5,504	411.47	6.04	399.73	423.52	6,781	392.57	4.92	383.00	402.36	16,148	402.67	3.22	396.37	409.04
American Indian	198	134.27	10.46	114.55	157.10	184	167.16	13.25	142.20	196.16	415	167.06	8.54	150.73	184.86
Asian/Pacific Islander	11,110	304.76	3.09	298.74	310.90	4,136	290.34	4.75	281.11	299.85	2,566	267.97	5.42	257.45	278.84
Hispanic	8,108	332.13	3.91	324.50	339.92	6,692	292.90	3.79	285.52	300.46	7,455	272.62	3.37	266.05	279.33
Lung, Male															
All Races	34,895	87.43	0.49	86.47	88.40	14,230	99.20	0.85	97.55	100.88	10,569	116.17	1.15	113.92	118.46
Non-Hispanic White	31,096	89.91	0.53	88.87	90.96	11,100	105.56	1.02	103.57	107.58	4,692	130.80	1.94	127.01	134.67
Black	1,047	108.39	3.91	100.86	116.57	1,534	129.31	3.59	122.36	136.70	4,428	157.73	2.44	152.98	162.63
American Indian	42	38.47	7.04	25.94	58.07	34	45.60	8.31	30.79	66.82	33	18.85	3.38	12.82	27.14
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,684	58.47	1.51	55.55	61.56	809	68.81	2.51	63.97	74.02	552	71.77	3.14	65.74	78.31
Hispanic	879	59.94	2.26	55.60	64.61	715	50.12	2.05	46.18	54.37	851	49.40	1.81	45.91	53.12
Lung, Female															
All Races	24,704	47.14	0.30	46.55	47.74	9,051	46.62	0.50	45.65	47.61	5,768	47.27	0.63	46.04	48.53
Non-Hispanic White	22,455	49.51	0.33	48.86	50.17	7,310	52.08	0.63	50.84	53.34	2,772	61.06	1.24	58.66	63.55
Black	568	46.93	2.07	42.95	51.22	828	48.24	1.71	44.95	51.74	2,242	55.71	1.20	53.39	58.11
American Indian	33	24.13	4.52	16.09	35.59	29	27.72	5.31	18.30	41.48	13	5.59	1.58	2.92	9.93
Asian/Pacific Islander	910	27.34	0.96	25.48	29.32	366	27.06	1.48	24.24	30.18	260	27.08	1.71	23.83	30.68
Hispanic	614	28.46	1.19	26.18	30.92	478	23.50	1.11	21.39	25.80	483	21.21	0.99	19.32	23.26
Colorectal, Male															
All Races	27,530	73.06	0.47	72.15	73.98	9,681	69.71	0.73	68.29	71.15	5,822	66.81	0.90	65.06	68.61
Non-Hispanic White	23,981	73.58	0.50	72.60	74.57	7,504	73.18	0.86	71.51	74.89	2,617	74.39	1.48	71.52	77.36
Black	690	78.86	3.61	71.93	86.49	839	75.84	2.89	70.28	81.87	2,029	77.02	1.79	73.56	80.63
American Indian	25	28.05	6.78	16.38	47.49	22	30.59	7.14	18.24	49.79	37	20.18	3.53	13.86	28.77
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,803	64.30	1.63	61.15	67.61	596	52.48	2.26	48.14	57.21	423	55.13	2.77	49.82	60.94
Hispanic	865	55.81	2.15	51.69	60.26	684	45.30	1.89	41.67	49.24	708	40.82	1.65	37.64	44.24
Colorectal, Female															
All Races	25,818	49.71	0.31	49.10	50.32	10,104	49.86	0.50	48.88	50.86	6,009	48.00	0.63	46.78	49.24
Non-Hispanic White	22,771	49.80	0.33	49.15	50.46	7,977	51.29	0.60	50.13	52.48	2,742	52.17	1.05	50.12	54.30
Black	686	59.70	2.42	55.04	64.68	957	60.44	2.00	56.58	64.51	2,255	56.45	1.20	54.11	58.87
American Indian	19	14.35	3.50	8.33	23.94	18	19.95	4.92	11.49	33.17	33	14.80	2.62	10.11	21.11
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,390	42.22	1.21	39.88	44.69	488	37.04	1.77	33.65	40.72	374	39.99	2.11	35.96	44.38
Hispanic	806	38.23	1.41	35.52	41.12	610	31.51	1.32	28.98	34.23	592	25.79	1.10	23.69	28.05

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Table 3.2. SEER Site-Specific Cancer Incidence (Invasive) Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates and 95% Confidence Intervals by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Census Tract Poverty Rate, 1988–1992: 11 SEER Registration Areas (continued)

	Percent of Census Tract Population Below Poverty Level in 1990														
	< 10%					10% to 19.99%					20% or higher				
	# Cases	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Cases	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI	# Cases	Rate	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Prostate															
All Races	69,032	183.72	0.74	182.28	185.17	22,738	164.48	1.12	162.30	166.69	13,592	160.09	1.41	157.33	162.88
Non-Hispanic White	61,596	186.75	0.79	185.20	188.30	17,751	169.33	1.29	166.80	171.88	5,566	155.54	2.12	151.42	159.75
Black	2,052	268.41	6.79	255.26	282.26	2,477	242.34	5.34	231.98	253.17	5,922	228.97	3.11	222.91	235.19
American Indian	52	64.84	10.33	46.20	90.74	43	64.37	10.36	45.70	89.57	83	55.78	6.30	44.12	69.80
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,569	104.91	2.21	100.63	109.36	831	82.23	3.01	76.44	88.41	518	71.87	3.26	65.62	78.64
Hispanic	1,893	139.81	3.53	132.97	146.98	1,434	112.52	3.17	106.39	118.98	1,415	94.20	2.63	89.12	99.53
Breast, Female															
All Races	69,948	136.33	0.52	135.31	137.35	22,420	120.34	0.82	118.74	121.97	12,348	103.85	0.95	101.99	105.73
Non-Hispanic White	61,344	140.53	0.57	139.41	141.66	17,115	129.67	1.04	127.63	131.73	5,431	127.47	1.86	123.85	131.19
Black	1,908	129.62	3.23	123.38	136.16	2,061	114.68	2.60	109.64	119.91	4,372	111.42	1.71	108.08	114.84
American Indian	61	37.45	5.22	27.93	50.12	49	40.56	6.12	29.46	55.74	84	32.77	3.65	26.01	41.01
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,578	91.67	1.61	88.55	94.91	1,146	76.70	2.35	72.16	81.50	577	61.36	2.61	56.35	66.73
Hispanic	2,535	101.58	2.11	97.49	105.83	1,914	82.62	1.97	78.81	86.59	1,850	67.55	1.64	64.37	70.87
Cervix															
All Races	4,665	8.78	0.13	8.53	9.04	2,300	12.38	0.27	11.87	12.92	2,381	19.19	0.41	18.40	20.00
Non-Hispanic White	3,489	8.00	0.14	7.74	8.28	1,263	10.59	0.31	10.00	11.22	583	15.76	0.69	14.43	17.19
Black	244	13.86	0.99	11.98	16.02	273	14.32	0.91	12.60	16.26	742	18.06	0.68	16.76	19.46
American Indian	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	30	11.96	2.28	7.92	17.59
Asian/Pacific Islander	441	10.47	0.52	9.47	11.58	217	14.12	0.99	12.24	16.28	147	15.06	1.27	12.67	17.81
Hispanic	427	13.74	0.71	12.38	15.25	519	18.80	0.88	17.11	20.65	868	25.21	0.93	23.43	27.13
Melanoma of the Skin, Male															
All Races	8,530	19.36	0.22	18.94	19.80	1,927	12.55	0.30	11.98	13.15	713	7.18	0.28	6.64	7.77
Non-Hispanic White	8,023	21.66	0.25	21.17	22.16	1,777	16.97	0.41	16.17	17.80	593	16.60	0.70	15.25	18.04
Black	18	1.42	0.43	0.71	3.03	~	~	~	~	~	35	1.27	0.22	0.86	1.83
American Indian	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Asian/Pacific Islander	33	1.01	0.19	0.67	1.54	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Hispanic	96	4.19	0.48	3.30	5.38	71	3.25	0.45	2.43	4.38	55	2.22	0.36	1.58	3.11
Melanoma of the Skin, Female															
All Races	7,142	13.52	0.16	13.21	13.84	1,743	9.05	0.22	8.62	9.50	593	4.57	0.19	4.20	4.97
Non-Hispanic White	6,518	15.01	0.19	14.64	15.38	1,564	12.55	0.33	11.91	13.22	459	11.31	0.57	10.23	12.50
Black	22	1.69	0.41	0.99	2.77	~	~	~	~	~	28	0.72	0.14	0.47	1.05
American Indian	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	1.11	0.18	0.79	1.55	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Hispanic	158	5.25	0.45	4.40	6.25	95	3.75	0.42	2.97	4.69	81	2.64	0.33	2.04	3.39

Notes: Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by the direct method. SE = standard error of the rate. CI = confidence interval. ~ Counts or rates are suppressed if based on fewer than 16 cases.