

Average Annual Age-adjusted (2000 U.S. Standard) NAACCR (U.S.) Combined² Cancer Incidence Rates¹ and Rate Ratios for Selected Cancer Sites³ by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2006-2010

Males

Cancer Site	Rates			Rate Ratios	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic:Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic:Non-Hispanic Black
All Sites	426.8	548.6	613.0	0.78	0.70
Prostate	124.2	138.6	224.1	0.90	0.55
Colon and Rectum	47.3	50.9	63.8	0.93	0.74
Lung and Bronchus	45.9	82.9	97.0	0.55	0.47
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	20.5	21.6	23.6	0.95	0.87
NH ⁴ Lymphoma	20.1	24.3	17.1	0.83	1.17
Liver and IBD ⁴	18.8	8.7	15.1	2.17	1.24
Leukemia	12.8	17.2	12.7	0.74	1.01
Urinary Bladder	20.8	40.7	19.3	0.51	1.07
Stomach	13.9	7.8	16.0	1.77	0.87
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	10.6	17.6	15.5	0.60	0.68
Pancreas	12.0	13.7	17.0	0.88	0.71

Females

Cancer Site	Rates			Rate Ratios	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic:Non-Hispanic White	Hispanic:Non-Hispanic Black
All Sites	330.8	436.2	403.5	0.76	0.82
Breast	91.1	127.3	120.9	0.72	0.75
Colon and Rectum	32.6	38.6	47.6	0.85	0.68
Lung and Bronchus	26.6	59.9	51.5	0.44	0.52
Thyroid	17.4	20.1	11.4	0.86	1.52
Corpus and Uterus, NOS ⁴	20.1	25.5	23.3	0.79	0.86
NH ⁴ Lymphoma	15.2	16.9	11.9	0.90	1.28
Cervix	10.9	7.2	10.6	1.52	1.03
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	11.5	11.2	12.5	1.02	0.92
Ovary	10.9	12.9	9.6	0.84	1.14
Leukemia	8.8	10.4	7.9	0.85	1.11
Pancreas	10.2	10.4	14.1	0.98	0.72

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. Counts and rates are suppressed when fewer than 6 cases were reported for the specific cancer. The suppressed cases, however, are included in the counts and rates for the U.S. combined.

². See Technical Notes, Section I, for NAACCR area inclusion criteria for the combined cancer statistics.

³. Selected cancer sites by gender among the U.S. total population and the U.S. Hispanic/Latino population.

⁴. Abbreviations: NH - Non-Hodgkin; IBD - Intrahepatic Bile Duct NOS - Not Otherwise Specified

N.B. In areas with small Latino populations, methods to indirectly identify Latinos (like NHIAv2) 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.