Figure 1. Cancer Registry Areas

Seattle/
Puget Sound

Iowa

Detroit

Connecticut

San Francisco/
Oakland

Utah

San Jose/
Monterey

New
Mexico

Los
Angeles

Atlanta/
Rural Georgia

Alaska

Hawaii

Data Sources

SEER Program

Alaska Area Native Health Service
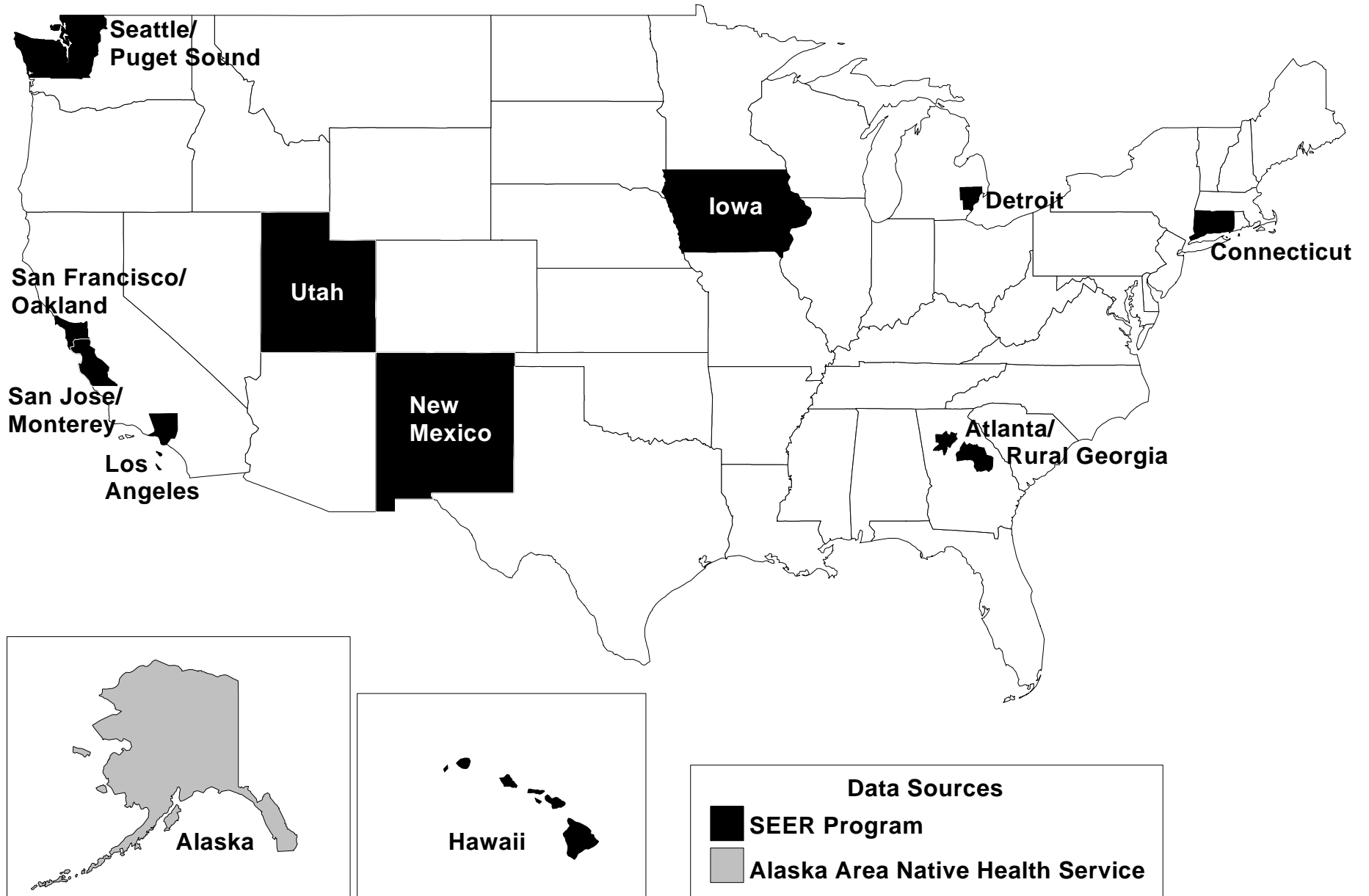
T his monograph provides a concise description of the occurrence of the major cancers among several different racial/ethnic groups in the United States. Age-adjusted incidence rates are shown graphically by age group and sex for Alaska Native, American Indian (New Mexico), black, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Hispanic, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, white (total), white Hispanic and white non-Hispanic populations. Age-adjusted mortality rates are also shown for these groups, with the exception of Koreans and Vietnamese, for whom national data are not yet available. The Alaska Native group includes persons in Alaska who identified themselves as Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian. The remaining racial/ethnic designations in this monograph correspond to those used on the 1990 decennial census form. Incidence rates are provided by the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute and are based on newly diagnosed cancers between 1988 and 1992 for a subset of the United States population. Mortality rates are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics and are based on cancer deaths between 1988 and 1992 for the entire United States population.

The cancers included in this report are organized alphabetically. They are followed by a section on cancer control efforts in special population groups and an appendix. The appendix contains tables showing the number of newly diagnosed cancers, by racial/ethnic group, in specific regions of the United States during 1988-1992. It also includes estimates for the entire country of the number of newly diagnosed cancers and the number of cancer deaths in 1990. The intent of this publication is to promote a greater understanding of the cancer problem in the United States, to identify those who can benefit most by education on the potential risks and consequences of certain behaviors and exposures, and to indicate areas where more knowledge and scientific investigation are needed to understand why cancer occurs more frequently in some groups of people than others.

The SEER Program

The National Cancer Act of 1971 mandated the collection, analysis and dissemination of data useful in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. This mandate led to the establishment of the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program. As a continuing project of the National Cancer Institute, the SEER Program is responsible for monitoring the impact of cancer in the general population. Participants in the SEER Program were selected for their ability to operate and maintain a population-based cancer reporting system and for the variety and size of population subgroups within their areas (e.g., racial/ethnic, urban and rural) which are of special epidemiologic interest. Information from eleven SEER geographic areas and from the Alaska Area Native Health Service are used in this report. These areas are identified in Figure 1 and include: the states of Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico and Utah; and the metropolitan areas of Atlanta (including 10 rural counties), Detroit, Los Angeles, San

Francisco/Oakland, San Jose/Monterey, and Seattle/Puget Sound. These areas cover about 14% of the total United States population. The Alaska Area Native Health Service also receives support from the National Cancer Institute and provides cancer incidence data for their Alaska Native population that is compatible with the data from the SEER areas.

Although the SEER areas cover just 14% of the total United States population, they include 78% of the Hawaiian population, 60% of the Japanese population, 49% of the Filipino population, 43% of the Chinese population, 34% of the Korean population, 31% of the Vietnamese
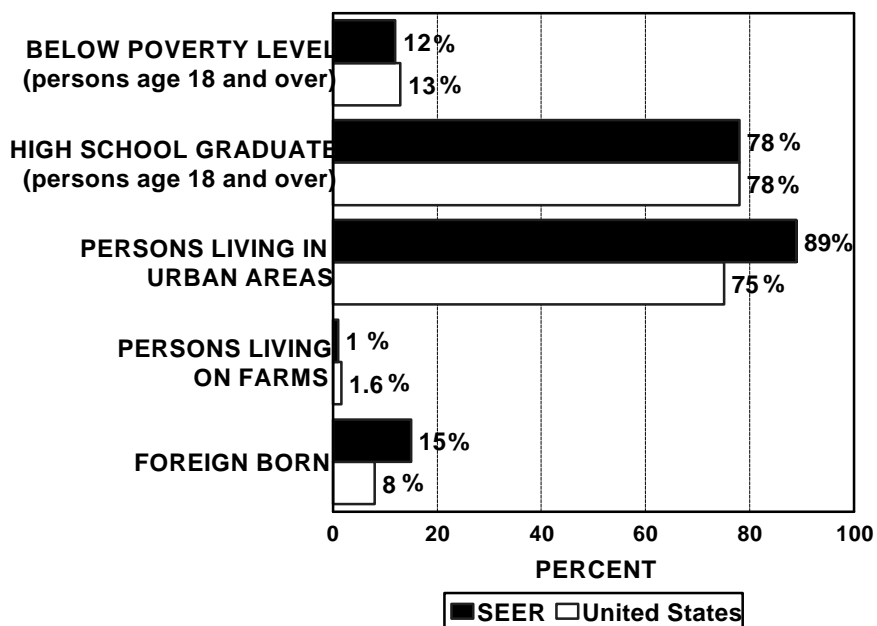
population, 27% of the American Indian population, and 25% of the Hispanic population in the country. Since some cancers are relatively rare, the SEER areas must include large portions of these smaller racial/ethnic populations in order to calculate reliable cancer rates. Five years of cancer diagnoses and deaths, from 1988 through 1992, were accumulated to facilitate the reporting of rates in these smaller populations.

Characteristics of the SEER Population

Characteristics of the SEER population and the total United States population are compared in Figure 2. In

FIGURE 2

**POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
SEER AREAS vs. UNITED STATES**

	SEER	United States
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (persons age 18 and over)	12%	13%
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE (persons age 18 and over)	78%	78%
PERSONS LIVING IN URBAN AREAS	89%	75%
PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS	1%	1.6%
FOREIGN BORN	15%	8%

1990, the SEER population was similar to the United States population with respect to the percentage of people living below the poverty level and the percentage of adults who graduated from high school. A larger portion of the SEER population lived in urban areas and the percentage of people in the SEER areas that were born in another country was nearly double that for the United States as a whole.

The 1990 population age distribution varies among the different racial/ethnic groups represented in the SEER Program and the Alaska Area Native Health Service (see Figure 3). Those heavily weighted in the younger age groups include Alaska Natives, American Indians in New Mexico and Hawaiians. Japanese and non-Hispanic whites are concentrated in the older age groups. Other populations are distributed between these two extremes. Unique to the Japanese population are two bulges in the age distribution at ages 20-44 years and 60-69 years. Within the Asian groups, Vietnamese are more heavily distributed in the younger ages; Koreans, Filipinos and Chinese have slightly older distributions; and Japanese clearly have the highest percentage of persons in the older age groups. Since over 90% of the Hispanic populations represented in SEER classify themselves as white, the age distribution for the total Hispanic population and the white Hispanic population are similar. The age distribution of the total white population (which is not shown) is identical to that for the non-Hispanic white population.

Population characteristics within each of the geographic areas included in this monograph are shown in the tables at the end of this section. It is apparent that the racial/ethnic populations are not equally distributed across the SEER regions. The largest concentrations of the SEER black population are in Los Angeles (28%) and Detroit (25%), with other sizable groups in Atlanta (19%), San Francisco (12%) and Connecticut (8%). Over two-thirds of the Chinese population covered by the SEER Program is equally divided between San Francisco/Oakland (36%) and Los Angeles (35%). Smaller numbers of Chinese live in the San Jose/Monterey area (10%), Hawaii (10%), and Seattle/Puget Sound (4%). Most of the Filipino population is found in the same five areas but in different proportions (32% in Los Angeles, 24% in each of San Francisco/Oakland and Hawaii, and 11% in San Jose/Monterey, and 6% in Seattle/Puget Sound).

Most of the Hispanic population in SEER lives in Los Angeles (60%), followed by New Mexico (10%), San Francisco and San Jose/Monterey (9%), and Connecticut (4%). About 84% of the Hispanic population in San Jose/Monterey identified themselves as Mexican-American in the 1990 census (this information is not included in the tables). Mexican-Americans account for 76% of the Hispanic population in Los Angeles, 58% in San Francisco/Oakland and 57% in New Mexico. San Francisco/Oakland also has a sizable percentage of Puerto Rican Hispanics (4%). Over two-thirds of the Hispanic population in Connecticut is Puerto Rican, with smaller percentages of Mexican-Americans (4%) and Cubans (3%).

One-half of the total SEER Japanese population lives in Hawaii, 25% in Los Angeles, 9% in San Francisco, and 6% in each of San Jose/Monterey and Seattle/Puget Sound. Over one-half of the Korean population (54%) is found in Los Angeles, and smaller numbers live in Seattle/Puget Sound (10%), Hawaii and San Francisco (9% in each), San Jose/Monterey (7%), Atlanta (4%), and Detroit and Connecticut

Figure 3. Population Age Distributions

by Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex, 1990

ALASKA NATIVE

AMERICAN INDIAN (NEW MEXICO)

BLACK

CHINESE

FILIPINO

HAWAIIAN
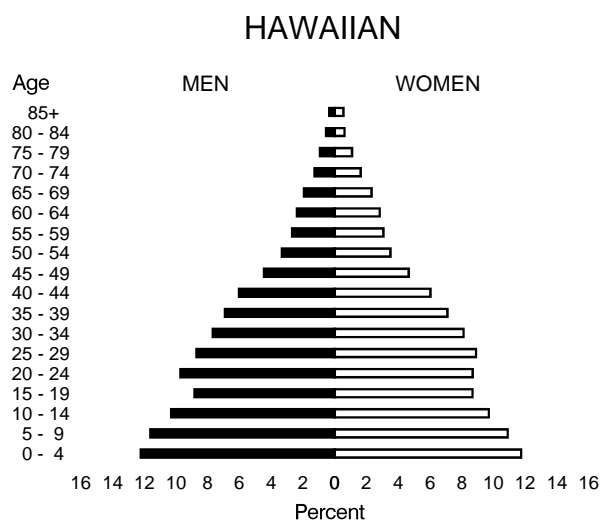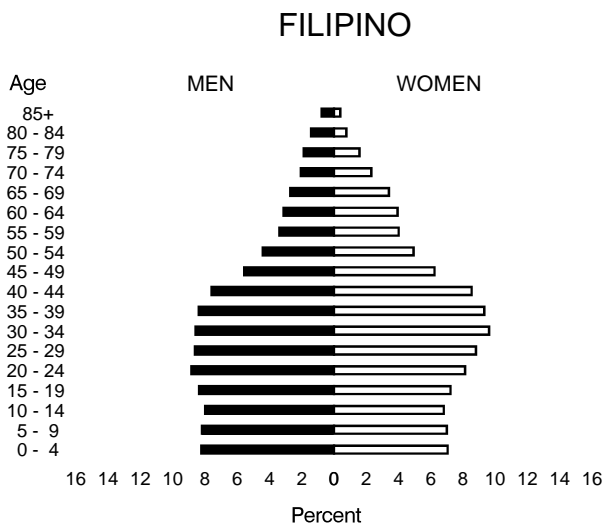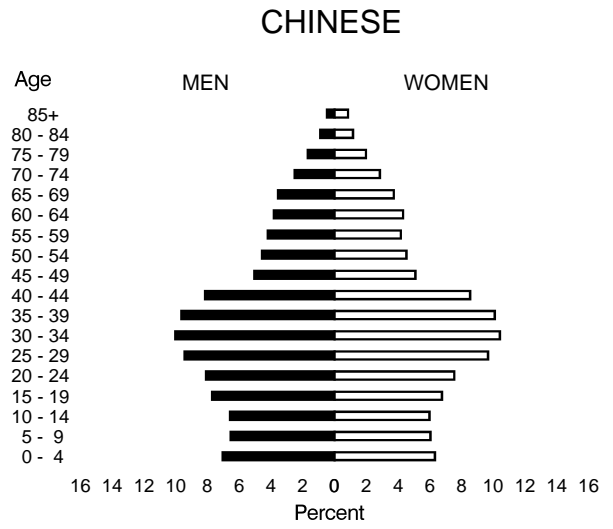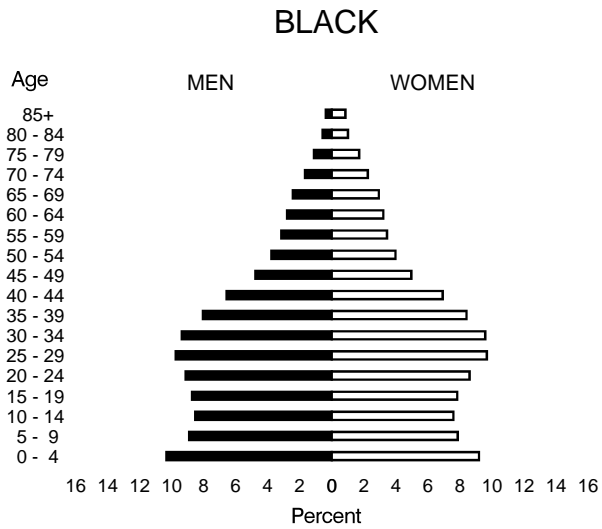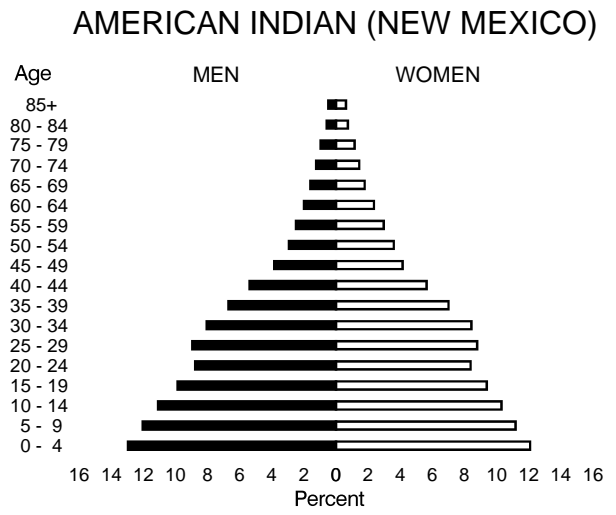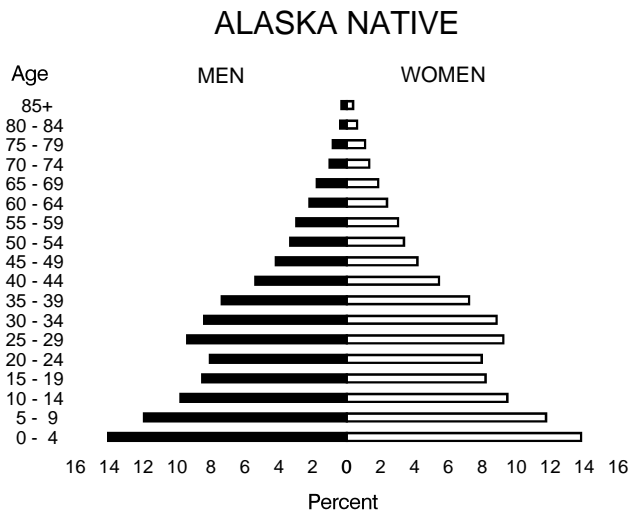
Figure 3. Population Age Distributions (cont.)

by Racial/Ethnic Group and Sex, 1990

JAPANESE

KOREAN

VIETNAMESE

WHITE NON-HISPANIC

HISPANIC (TOTAL)

WHITE HISPANIC
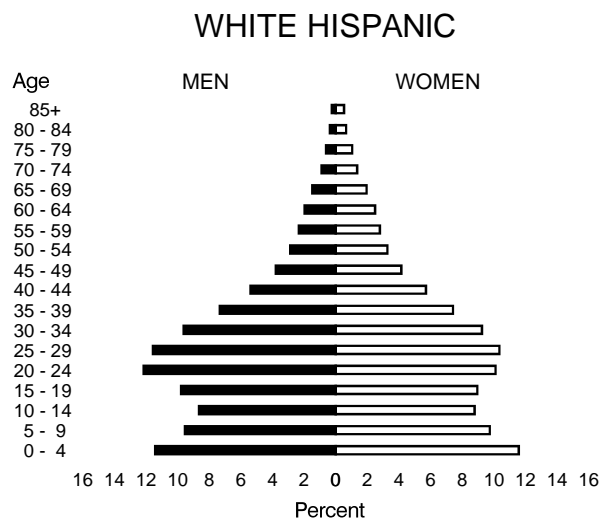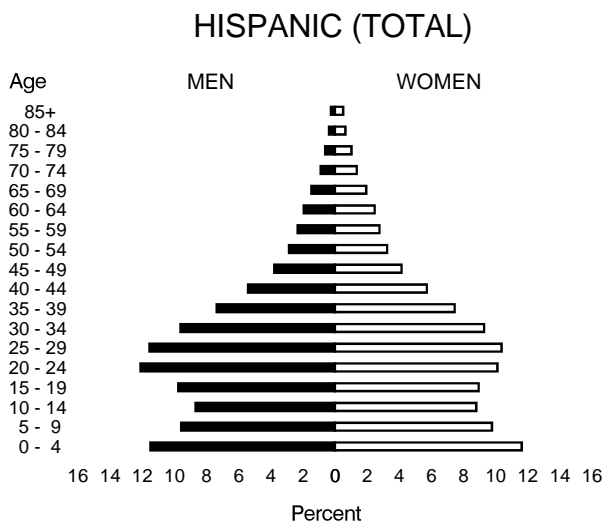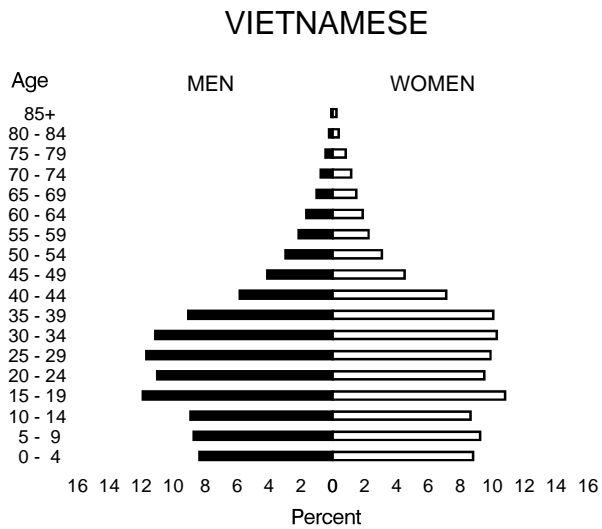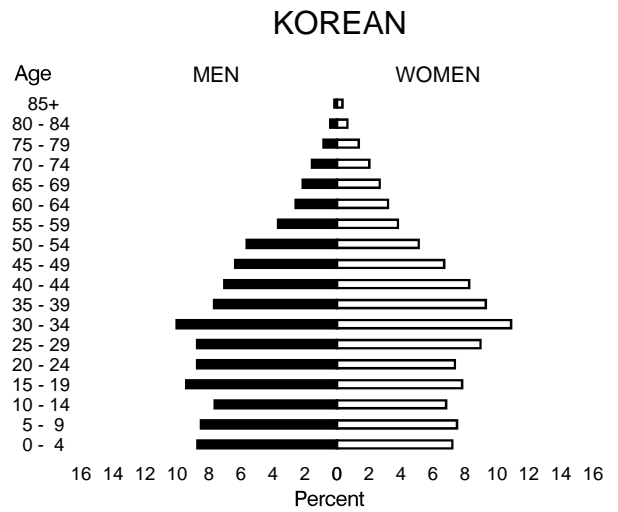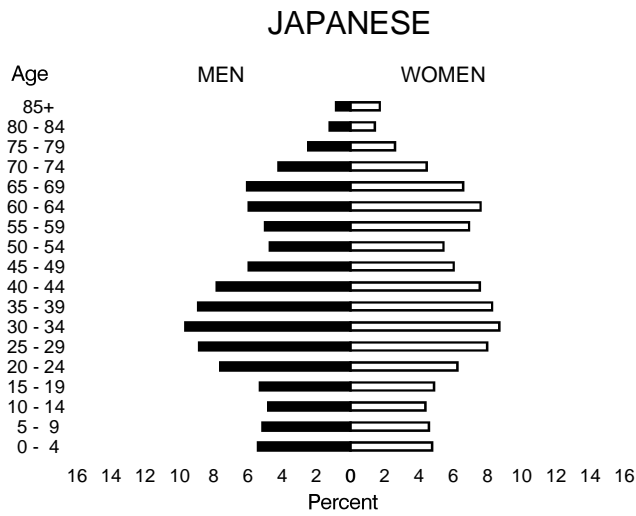
(2% in each). Nearly two-thirds of the Vietnamese population is divided between Los Angeles (33%) and San Jose/Monterey (30%), 16% resides in San Francisco, 9% in Seattle/Puget Sound and 3% in each of Atlanta and Hawaii. The white population is more evenly distributed among the SEER areas with 25% in Los Angeles (which also has the largest total population of the SEER areas); 11% in each of Seattle/Puget Sound, Connecticut, and Detroit; 10% in each of Iowa and San Francisco/Oakland; and smaller percentages in the remaining areas.

Among the populations included in this monograph, Asian groups have the highest percentage of foreign born persons. This category does not include persons born in a foreign country and having at least one American parent. Of the Asian groups, Vietnamese have the largest percentage of foreign born persons in every SEER area, ranging from 71% in New Mexico to 88% in Atlanta. There are too few Vietnamese in Detroit to calculate the percentage foreign born. In Los Angeles, the high percentage of foreign born Vietnamese was matched by the percent of foreign born Koreans. In Iowa, the percentages of foreign born Chinese and Vietnamese were equal. Since a l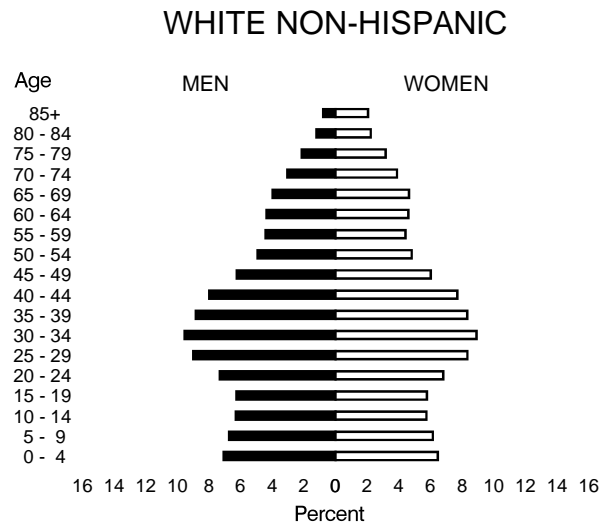arge proportion of the Vietnamese population are first generation immigrants, their cancer experience may reflect influences associated with their country of origin to a greater degree than with factors in the United States. In contrast, the percentage of foreign born Japanese tended to be among the lowest of the Asian groups in most of the SEER areas and, in Hawaii, was very low at only 8%. The percentage of foreign born Hispanics ranges from 10% to 20% in many of the SEER areas. There were higher proportions of foreign born Hispanics in Los Angeles (53%), Atlanta (48%), Connecticut (42%) and San Jose/Monterey (36%). The percentage of

foreign born non-Hispanic whites ranged from one percent in Iowa to 12% in Los Angeles. The black population also had low percentages of foreign born persons, ranging from one percent in Detroit to 11% in Connecticut.

The percent of each racial/ethnic population living below the poverty level is based on answers to the income questions on the 1990 census. Households are classified by the Bureau of Census as below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The thresholds vary depending upon family size, number of children, and the age of the family householder for one and two-person households. Some studies have noted that persons living below the poverty level tend to have poorer health outcomes, including cancers more advanced at the time of diagnosis, poorer survival rates, and higher mortality rates than those living above the poverty level. Information on the percent below the poverty level is only available for American Indian, black, Hispanic (total), white (total) and Asian (total) populations.

The American Indian population in New Mexico clearly has the largest percentage of people living below the poverty level (43%). In six of the areas, black populations have the highest percentage of persons living below the poverty level, although the percentages are typically only half as large as that for American Indians in New Mexico. About one-fifth (21%) of the Alaska Native population is living below the poverty level. Hispanics have the highest percentage of their population living below the poverty level in four of the areas (Connecticut, Los Angeles, San Jose/Monterey and Hawaii). The different populations in Hawaii are very homogeneous regarding poverty level status,

with the exception of Hispanics, who have a somewhat higher percentage below the poverty level. The white population in each area has the smallest percentage below the poverty level, except in Hawaii, where they are comparable to the Asian and black populations.

Population Counts

County population estimates for July 1, 1990 were provided by the Bureau of the Census (BOC) and were used as the denominators when calculating cancer rates for American Indians, blacks, Hispanics (total, white), and whites (total, non-Hispanic) by five-year age group and sex. These populations included modifications made by the BOC to account for incomplete information from census forms regarding age, race and sex. Population counts for Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, and Vietnamese were obtained from unmodified 1990 census data tapes (STF2A). All of the census population data are available (or will soon be available) from the Statistical Information Office, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Population estimates for native Hawaiians and whites in Hawaii were provided by the Epidemiology Program of the Cancer Research Center of Hawaii. The estimates were developed from sample survey data collected by the Health Surveillance Program of the Hawaii Department of Health. The Hawaii Cancer Research Center estimates their own population figures because of a concern that their native Hawaiian population has been vastly undercounted in the last two decennial censuses due to the wording of the question on the census form regarding race. The Center staff believes that their estimates better represent the actual population size of

these two groups and are based on a racial/ethnic classification more consistent with that of the cancer patients who comprise the numerators for the rate calculations. Since they do not develop estimates for all of the racial/ethnic populations in Hawaii, due to the limited size of their survey, population estimates for Hawaii are the result of a combination of BOC data and estimates derived from Hawaii's survey sample. The total Hispanic population and white Hispanic population numbers are used from the BOC. The white non-Hispanic population is derived by subtracting the BOC white Hispanic population count from Hawaii's estimate of the total white population. The black population in Hawaii is from the July 1 BOC estimate and the individual Asian populations in Hawaii are from the BOC STF2A data tapes, as they are in all of the other SEER regions.

Racial/Ethnic Differences in Cancer Rates

Differences between the cancer rates for various racial/ethnic groups included in this publication must be interpreted cautiously. Even with the over-representation of many of the groups noted above, cancer rates in smaller populations (e.g., Alaska Native, American Indian, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese) are less precise than rates in larger populations (e.g., black, white (total), white Hispanic, white non-Hispanic). An indicator of the amount of imprecision, or variability, associated with the cancer rates is the standard error. The standard errors for the age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality rates are not specified in this monograph, but may be estimated from a formula for the standard error (SE) of a crude (unadjusted) rate as follows:

$$SE(rate) = rate \, / \, [events]^{1/2}$$

where events refer to the number of cancer

diagnoses or deaths associated with the rate. The numbers of selected cancer diagnoses appear in Appendix table 4. Additional information concerning the variability associated with the cancer rates will be included on a CD-ROM some time after the publication of this monograph.

Another difficulty when interpreting racial/ethnic differences in cancer rates arises from the fact that the designation of race/ethnicity for the cancer cases (used as numerators in the calculation of the rates) is based upon information recorded in medical records (incidence) or death certificates (mortality), whereas these designations are self-determined via the 1990 census questionnaire for the population counts used as denominators in the calculation of the cancer rates. Specific racial/ethnic surname lists were also used by all of the SEER registries to improve the identification of Hispanic, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese and Korean cancer patients. Cancer patients whose names matched with names on one of the surname lists were added to the appropriate racial/ethnic group, along with other cases previously identified from information contained in medical records. Inconsistencies between the racial/ethnic designations from these different sources, however, may lead to either overstating or understating the true cancer rate for a particular group. In summary, the cancer rates presented in this monograph are best used to identify general racial/ethnic patterns of cancer.

An Explanation of Terms

Two primary measures associated with assessing the impact of cancer in the general population are the number of new cancers diagnosed in a specified population during a year (**incidence rate**) and the number of deaths from cancer in a population during a year (**mortality rate**). Both of these rates are presented here as the number of cancer events (diagnoses or deaths) per 100,000 people. Since cancer diagnoses and deaths are accumulated over five years (1988-1992) for this monograph, the cancer incidence and mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of cancers (new cases or deaths) by five times the 1990 population. The resulting rate is referred to here, as in other publications, as an **average annual rate**. Cancer is a disease that is very strongly associated with age; therefore, it is possible that two populations may have different cancer rates only because of their different age structures and not because of any difference in the underlying risk. A statistical method termed **age-adjustment** is used to enable cancer incidence (or mortality) rates to be compared between two populations with different age structures. In this monograph, the 1970 United States standard million population is used to calculate the **age-adjusted rates**.

A Note about Reading the Graphs

We have followed the race/ethnicity classification scheme used in the 1990 census. That is, persons declaring Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race. This results in an overlap between the Hispanic classification and the other specific racial/ethnic groups. To remind the reader of this point, each graph is divided into an upper portion with non-overlapping racial/ethnic classifications and a lower portion which contains three racial/ethnic groups (Hispanic, white Hispanic, white non-Hispanic) which overlap the populations in the upper portion of the graph.

Alaska Native Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Alaska Native	86,594	50%	50%	35%	26%	29%	7%	3%	1%	21%

Atlanta/Rural Georgia SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)
(Poverty and Foreign Born Percents DO NOT Include Rural Georgia)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	714,801	47%	53%	27%	28%	35%	7%	4%	2%	18%
Chinese	9,141	51%	49%	21%	27%	43%	6%	2%	80%	⎫
Filipino	2,142	39%	61%	20%	28%	43%	6%	2%	N/A	⎪
Japanese	3,092	48%	52%	23%	23%	47%	6%	1%	N/A	⎬ 12%
Korean	9,488	47%	53%	24%	26%	41%	7%	2%	79%	⎪
Vietnamese	5,556	56%	44%	25%	37%	33%	4%	1%	88%	⎭
White	1,523,233	49%	51%	19%	24%	40%	11%	6%	3%	5%
Hispanic	51,731	55%	45%	24%	35%	33%	5%	2%	48%	16%

N/A = information not available

Connecticut SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

| Race/Ethnicity | Population | Sex | | Age | | | | | Foreign Born | Below Poverty Level (Age 18+) |
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	282,538	48%	52%	27%	29%	32%	8%	4%	11%	16%
Chinese	11,082	50%	50%	19%	28%	42%	8%	3%	69%	
Filipino	5,160	43%	57%	20%	27%	41%	8%	3%	65%	
Japanese	3,811	46%	54%	24%	21%	45%	8%	1%	68%	9%
Korean	5,126	43%	57%	34%	30%	30%	5%	2%	55%	
Vietnamese	4,085	55%	45%	23%	39%	32%	4%	1%	80%	
White	2,947,346	49%	51%	19%	22%	36%	14%	10%	7%	4%
Hispanic	214,504	49%	51%	31%	30%	30%	6%	3%	17%	21%

Detroit SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

| Race/Ethnicity | Population | Sex | | Age | | | | | Foreign Born | Below Poverty Level (Age 18+) |
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	939,915	46%	54%	26%	25%	32%	11%	6%	1%	27%
Chinese	9,413	51%	49%	22%	21%	42%	11%	5%	65%	
Filipino	9,472	43%	57%	20%	24%	43%	8%	5%	70%	
Japanese	5,713	48%	52%	26%	16%	46%	9%	3%	71%	9%
Korean	6,571	44%	56%	39%	22%	33%	4%	2%	56%	
Vietnamese	1,705	50%	50%	25%	36%	34%	3%	2%	N/A	
White	2,901,817	49%	51%	20%	22%	36%	14%	9%	6%	6%
Hispanic	78,629	50%	50%	30%	27%	30%	9%	4%	15%	16%

N/A = information not available

Hawaii SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

		Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
Race/Ethnicity	Population	Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	27,823	61%	39%	28%	41%	27%	2%	1%	4%	7%
Chinese	68,415	48%	52%	17%	22%	34%	17%	11%	29%	
Filipino	163,422	51%	49%	23%	25%	32%	12%	7%	44%	
Hawaiian	209,546	50%	50%	33%	27%	29%	8%	3%	<1%	7%
Japanese	262,015	49%	51%	14%	19%	34%	21%	12%	8%	
Korean	24,454	41%	59%	19%	21%	40%	14%	6%	55%	
Vietnamese	5,468	48%	52%	27%	30%	36%	4%	3%	75%	
White	299,919	54%	46%	18%	24%	42%	10%	6%	5%	7%
Hispanic	81,674	51%	49%	33%	28%	28%	7%	3%	11%	11%

Iowa SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

		Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
Race/Ethnicity	Population	Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	48,592	50%	50%	32%	29%	28%	8%	4%	2%	29%
Chinese	4,442	52%	48%	17%	42%	35%	4%	1%	82%	
Filipino	1,607	40%	60%	21%	30%	39%	8%	2%	65%	
Japanese	1,619	42%	58%	12%	46%	30%	11%	2%	66%	29%
Korean	4,618	44%	56%	47%	29%	21%	2%	<1%	49%	
Vietnamese	2,882	58%	42%	23%	45%	28%	4%	1%	82%	
White	2,697,464	48%	52%	22%	21%	32%	14%	11%	1%	10%
Hispanic	32,842	51%	49%	34%	30%	26%	7%	3%	19%	18%

Los Angeles SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	1,038,680	48%	52%	25%	26%	34%	10%	5%	6%	17%
Chinese	245,033	49%	51%	20%	26%	39%	10%	5%	76%	
Filipino	219,653	47%	53%	22%	24%	39%	9%	5%	73%	
Japanese	129,736	48%	52%	14%	22%	38%	18%	8%	31%	12%
Korean	145,431	48%	52%	21%	25%	40%	10%	4%	82%	
Vietnamese	62,594	52%	48%	25%	32%	34%	6%	2%	82%	
White	6,779,031	50%	50%	22%	27%	34%	11%	7%	22%	9%
Hispanic	3,367,312	52%	48%	30%	33%	29%	6%	2%	53%	20%

New Mexico SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
American Indian	138,110	48%	52%	35%	27%	28%	7%	4%	<1%	43%
Black	31,685	52%	48%	30%	27%	30%	8%	4%	3%	24%
Chinese	2,607	50%	50%	21%	24%	44%	8%	3%	66%	
Filipino	2,018	38%	62%	26%	29%	37%	6%	2%	52%	
Japanese	1,895	37%	63%	17%	22%	39%	20%	3%	40%	17%
Korean	1,464	34%	66%	30%	24%	41%	5%	<1%	62%	
Vietnamese	1,485	51%	49%	28%	34%	32%	5%	1%	71%	
White	1,334,773	49%	51%	24%	22%	34%	12%	8%	5%	14%
Hispanic	583,397	49%	51%	30%	26%	31%	9%	5%	10%	24%

San Francisco/Oakland SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	434,251	48%	52%	25%	25%	35%	10%	6%	3%	17%
Chinese	253,327	49%	51%	18%	23%	37%	14%	7%	66%	
Filipino	165,758	47%	53%	22%	25%	37%	11%	5%	67%	
Japanese	45,159	45%	55%	14%	20%	41%	18%	7%	31%	10%
Korean	23,894	45%	55%	21%	28%	38%	9%	3%	75%	
Vietnamese	29,183	52%	48%	28%	31%	34%	5%	2%	82%	
White	2,618,388	50%	50%	17%	22%	39%	12%	9%	12%	6%
Hispanic	509,260	52%	48%	26%	31%	32%	8%	4%	42%	12%

San Jose/Monterey SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	84,768	55%	45%	25%	32%	35%	6%	2%	7%	11%
Chinese	68,877	51%	49%	21%	24%	41%	9%	4%	67%	
Filipino	75,748	49%	51%	24%	26%	36%	10%	5%	64%	
Japanese	33,206	48%	52%	15%	21%	39%	18%	7%	27%	9%
Korean	19,919	45%	55%	24%	27%	39%	8%	3%	75%	
Vietnamese	56,528	54%	46%	27%	31%	35%	5%	2%	81%	
White	1,709,753	51%	49%	21%	25%	37%	11%	7%	11%	6%
Hispanic	500,229	52%	48%	30%	32%	29%	6%	2%	36%	14%

Seattle/Puget Sound SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	137,375	53%	47%	29%	29%	32%	7%	3%	3%	18%
Chinese	30,406	49%	51%	19%	26%	39%	11%	5%	69%	⎫
Filipino	40,300	47%	53%	24%	25%	36%	9%	5%	60%	⎪
Japanese	29,766	43%	57%	15%	23%	37%	19%	6%	34%	⎬ 14%
Korean	26,629	41%	59%	27%	26%	38%	7%	3%	70%	⎪
Vietnamese	16,301	53%	47%	26%	35%	33%	5%	2%	80%	⎭
White	3,009,396	50%	50%	21%	22%	37%	12%	8%	4%	7%
Hispanic	101,596	52%	48%	32%	30%	31%	5%	2%	20%	15%

Utah SEER Population in 1990 by Race/Ethnicity (Source: 1990 Census)

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Sex		Age					Foreign Born	Below Poverty Level (Age 18+)
		Male	Female	0-14	15-29	30-54	55-69	70+		
Black	12,136	59%	41%	31%	32%	28%	6%	3%	5%	28%
Chinese	5,322	51%	49%	21%	33%	37%	7%	2%	68%	⎫
Filipino	1,905	41%	59%	29%	28%	34%	6%	3%	49%	⎪
Japanese	6,500	46%	54%	17%	28%	31%	16%	8%	26%	⎬ 22%
Korean	2,629	41%	59%	32%	35%	28%	4%	1%	62%	⎪
Vietnamese	2,797	55%	45%	28%	36%	32%	3%	1%	77%	⎭
White	1,657,128	50%	50%	31%	25%	29%	9%	6%	2%	10%
Hispanic	85,424	51%	49%	36%	29%	27%	6%	2%	16%	20%