

**FIVE MOST  
COMMON  
CANCERS  
IN EACH  
RACIAL/ETHNIC  
GROUP**

**T**he top five cancer age-adjusted incidence rates and mortality rates are displayed for men and women in each racial/ethnic group. Rankings for the total white population are identical to those for the non-Hispanic white population and are not shown in this set of graphs. Among men, lung and bronchus, prostate and colorectal cancer appear among the top five cancer incidence rates in every racial/ethnic group.

Prostate cancer is the highest reported cancer among American Indian, black, Filipino, Japanese, non-Hispanic white and Hispanic men. Cancer of the lung and bronchus is highest among men in the remaining racial/ethnic groups. In women, breast cancer incidence rates are highest in all groups except Vietnamese, for whom cervical cancer ranks higher than breast cancer. Cancers of the breast, lung and bronchus and colon and rectum appear among the top five cancer incidence rates for women in every racial/ethnic group except American Indians, for whom lung cancer does not appear. Unique to American Indian women in New Mexico is a high incidence rate for cancer of the gallbladder. Other studies have also documented elevated gallbladder cancer rates among American Indians. Stomach cancer appears among the top five cancers for men and women in each of the Asian populations with the exception of Filipinos and Chinese women.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among men in all racial/ethnic groups except American Indians, who have higher mortality from cancers of the prostate, stomach and liver. Cancer of the prostate or colon and rectum is the second leading cause of cancer death among men in most other racial/ethnic groups. The exception is Chinese men, for whom liver cancer ranks second in mortality. Stomach cancer appears in the top five causes of cancer deaths among men in all groups

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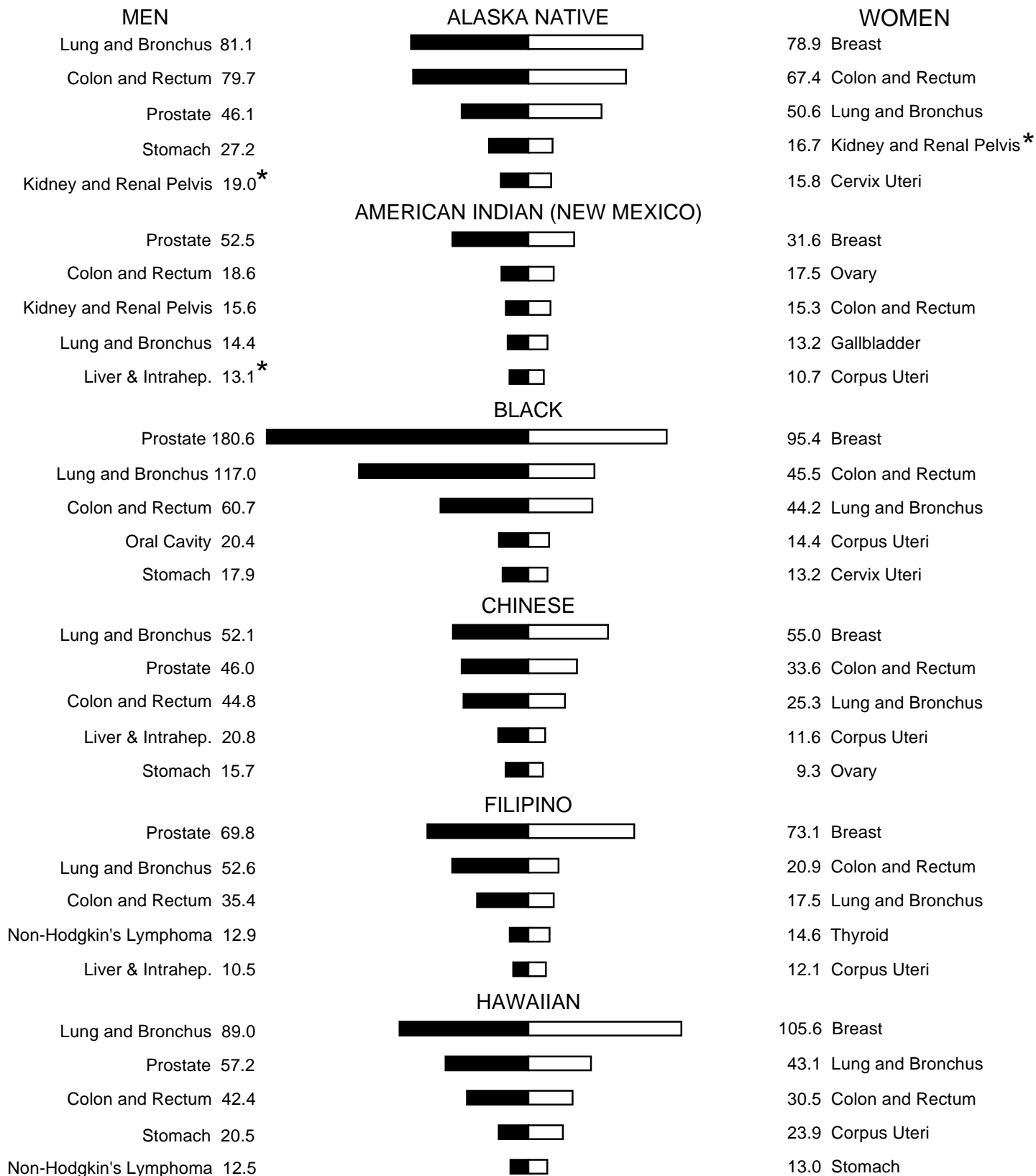
except blacks, Filipinos and non-Hispanic whites. Cancer of the pancreas is among the top five causes of cancer deaths in men for all groups except Alaska Natives, American Indians, and Filipinos.

Among women, the leading cause of cancer death in most racial/ethnic groups is lung cancer. Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in Filipino and Hispanic women and cancer of the gallbladder ranks highest in American Indian women in New Mexico (based on 19 deaths). Breast cancer is in second place among the groups where lung cancer mortality is highest, except for Alaska Native women, who experience higher mortality from cancers of the colon and rectum. Colorectal cancer appears among the top five cancer mortality rates for all groups except American Indians and cancer of the pancreas is in the top five cancers for all groups.

# FIVE MOST FREQUENTLY DIAGNOSED CANCERS

## SEER INCIDENCE Rates, 1988-1992

(Rates are "average annual" per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to 1970 U.S. standard)

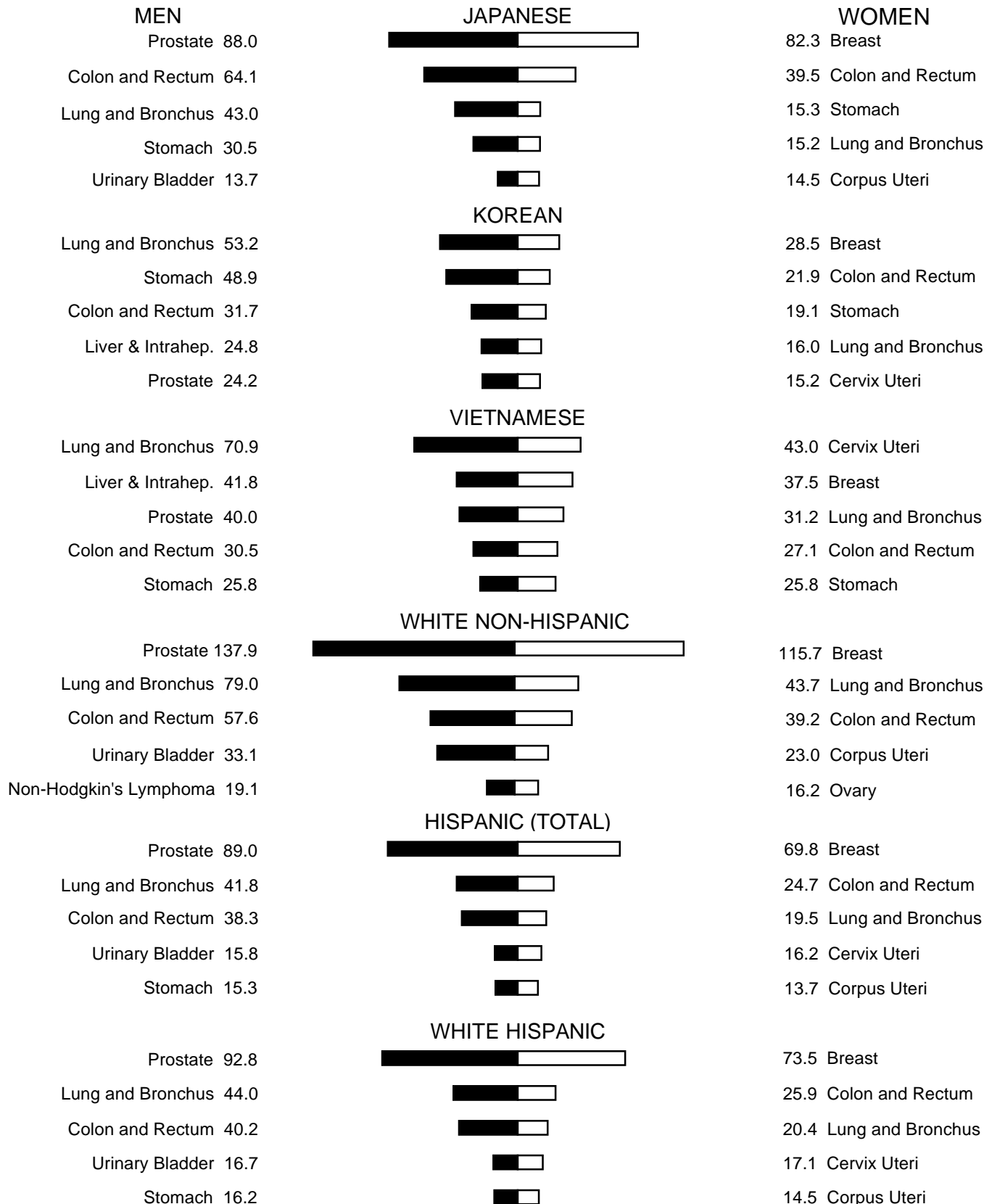


\* = Rate is based on fewer than 25 cases and may be subject to greater variability than the other rates which are based on larger numbers.

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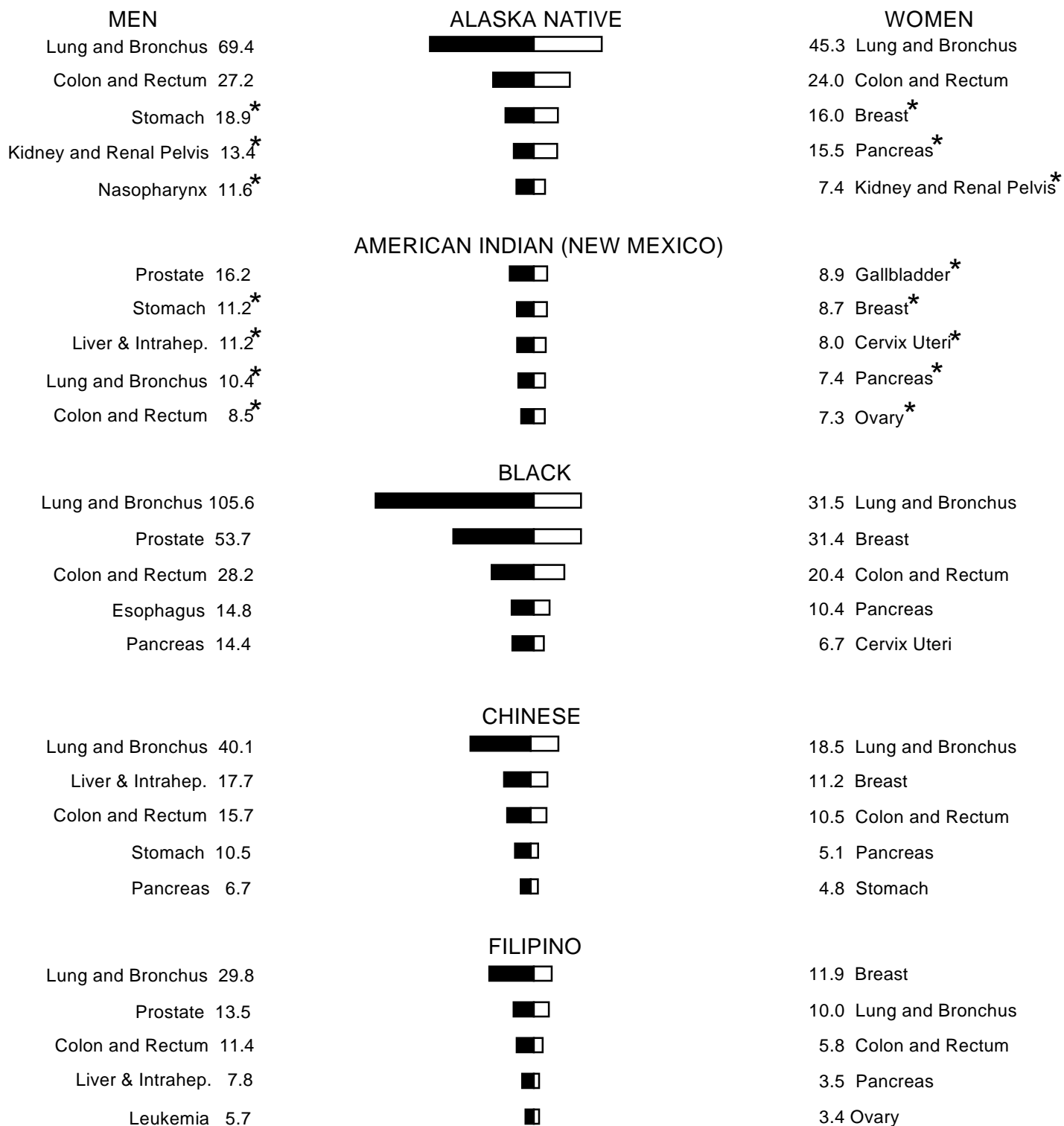
(Rates are "average annual" per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to 1970 U.S. standard)



# FIVE MOST COMMON TYPES OF CANCER DEATHS

## United States MORTALITY Rates, 1988-1992

(Rates are "average annual" per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to 1970 U.S. standard)



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# FIVE MOST COMMON TYPES OF CANCER DEATHS

## United States MORTALITY Rates, 1988-1992

(Rates are "average annual" per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to 1970 U.S. standard)

