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Cancer Mortality Surveillance — United States, 1990–2000

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Abstract

Problem/Condition: Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States and is expected to become the leading cause of death within the next decade. Considerable variation exists in cancer mortality between the sexes and among different racial/ethnic populations and geographic locations. The description of mortality data by state, sex, and race/ethnicity is essential for cancer-control researchers to target areas of need and develop programs that reduce the burden of cancer.

Reporting Period Covered: 1990–2000.

Description of System: Mortality data from CDC were used to calculate death rates and trends, categorized by state, sex, and race/ethnicity. Trend analyses for 1990–2000 are presented for all cancer sites combined and for the four leading cancers causing death (lung/bronchus, colorectal, prostate, and breast) categorized by state, sex, and race/ethnicity. Death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted rates are also presented for each state and the District of Columbia by sex. For males, the 10 primary sites include lung/bronchus, prostate, colon/rectum, pancreas, leukemia, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, liver/intrahepatic bile duct, esophagus, stomach, and urinary bladder. For females, the 10 primary sites include lung/bronchus, breast, colon/rectum, pancreas, ovary, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, leukemia, brain/other nervous system, uterine corpus, and myeloma.

Results: For 1990–2000, cancer mortality decreased among the majority of racial/ethnic populations and geographic locations in the United States. Statistically significant decreases in mortality among all races combined occurred with lung and bronchus cancer among men (–1.7%/year); colorectal cancer among men and women (–2.0%/year and –1.7%/year, respectively); prostate cancer (–2.6%/year); and female breast cancer (–2.3%/year). For 1990–2000, cancer mortality remained stable among American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Statistically significant increases in lung and bronchus cancer mortality occurred among women of all racial/ethnic backgrounds, except among Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Interpretation: Although cancer remains the second leading cause of death in the United States, the overall declining trend in cancer mortality demonstrates considerable progress in cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment.

Public Health Action: More effective tobacco-cessation programs are necessary to reduce lung and bronchus cancer mortality among women and sustain the decrease in lung and bronchus cancer mortality among men. Additional programs that deter smoking initiation among adolescents are essential to ensure future decreases in lung and bronchus cancer mortality. Continued research in primary prevention, screening methods, and therapeutics is needed to further reduce disparities and improve quality of life and survival among all populations.

Introduction

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States (1) and is expected to become the leading cause of death in the next decade. In 2001, the age-adjusted death rate for cancer exceeded that for heart disease in four states, Alaska, Minnesota, Montana, and Oregon (2). One in every four deaths in the United States is from cancer, and >2.5 million persons died of cancer during the 5-year period spanning 1996–2000 (3). The U.S. population is aging; therefore, despite advances in detection and treatment, twice the number of persons might experience and be treated for cancer in the

next 50 years (4). In addition, the fact that the population is aging might have an impact on cancer survival (5).

Lung and bronchus, colorectal, prostate, and breast cancer are the four leading causes of cancer death in the United States (1). In 2004, approximately 25% of cancer deaths among women and 32% of cancer deaths among men will be from lung and bronchus cancer, and 10% of cancer deaths among men and women will be from colorectal cancer (1). Ten percent of cancer deaths among men will be from prostate cancer, and 15% of cancer deaths among women will be from breast cancer (1).

Multiple studies have documented geographic-, sex-, and racial/ethnic-specific differences in cancer mortality (6–14). Overall, cancer mortality is higher among men compared with women and higher among black populations compared with whites (6–9). Overall, substantial variation exists among geographic locations (10–12), even within a specific racial/ethnic population (13,14). Unequal access to cancer screening and treatment, socioeconomic status, lifestyle factors (e.g., diet, exercise, smoking, and alcohol use), and tumor biology have been suggested as causes of cancer mortality variations (6–14).

Cancer mortality data, for specific racial/ethnic populations at the national and state levels, are essential for developing cancer prevention and control programs. These data provide valuable information for identifying where to enhance screening efforts, for increasing access to health care, for assessing the quality of health care, and for developing research plans. In this report, we present rates and trends in cancer mortality data for all cancer sites combined and for the four most commonly diagnosed cancers in the United States by state, sex, and race/ethnicity. Death rates for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted rates are also presented for each state and the District of Columbia by sex.

Methods

Mortality data presented in this report were collected by CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (15). SEER*Stat, a statistical software package created and maintained by the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER)* Program (16), was used to calculate the cancer death rates and trends presented (Tables 1–8). Population estimates used as denominators in the death rate calculation are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and modified by SEER (16). Population estimates are available for race (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native [AI/AN], and Asian/Pacific Islander [A/PI]) and Hispanic origin (Hispanic, white non-Hispanic, and white Hispanic) (16). All rates presented are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age groups. A rate was calculated when ≥ 16 deaths occurred in a state-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific category. Rates based on death counts < 16 were suppressed to avoid presenting unstable rates and to protect patient confidentiality.† Information regarding cancer death is based on primary site (i.e., the body organ in which the cancer arose). The terms *all cancer sites combined* and *all cancers combined* are used routinely

in reporting cancer-specific statistical data and are used in this summary when presenting cancer rates and trends. The terms refer to an analysis of all malignant cancers of any primary site of origin, including such cancer types as leukemias and lymphomas. Death rates are presented at the national level by expanded race groupings (i.e., all races combined, white, black, A/PI, AI/AN) and by Hispanic origin (i.e., white Hispanic, white non-Hispanic, and Hispanic) (Tables 1–6). State-specific death rates are presented by sex and race/ethnicity (i.e., all races combined, white, white non-Hispanic, white Hispanic, black, and Hispanic) (Tables 1–6). Because of suppression criteria, death rates for AI/ANs and A/PIs by state and sex were only available for a limited number of states and cancer sites and are presented separately (Tables 7 and 8). Annual percentage change (APC) was used to describe recent trends (i.e., during 1990–2000) (Tables 1–8) (16). In certain cases, APCs could not be calculated for 1990–2000 because of suppressed counts during the 11-year period. Statistical significance testing of APCs was performed in SEER*Stat by the weighted least-squares method at significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

Data are presented graphically also, and these analyses were performed by using the SEER Joinpoint Regression Program§ (Figure 1 and even-numbered Figures 2–102) (17). Joinpoint analysis allows for the description of statistically significant changes in trends within a given period. Trends are illustrated in the graphs by using a statistical model that chooses line segments that change slope at joinpoints denoting a statistically significant change in trend (17). On the figures, lines represent trends, and symbols represent calculated rates (Figure 1 and even-numbered Figures 2–102). For Joinpoint analysis, the overall statistical significance level was $\alpha = 0.05$, with a maximum of three joinpoints and four line segments allowed. An APC was used to describe the trend for each line segment generated in the Joinpoint Program. APCs for specific years, corresponding to the graphed Joinpoint trend lines, are presented (Tables 1 and 2).

Death rates for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted rates by state for all races combined were created by using S-Plus® (Insightful Corporation, Seattle, Washington) (odd-numbered Figures 3–103).¶ Five-year aggregate rates during 1996–2000 were calculated by taking the sum of death counts for the 5-year period and dividing by the population totals for the same 5-year period. The resulting rates were then age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age groups. Five-year rates were calculated to improve the stability of the estimates. For each primary cancer site, the state-

* Additional information regarding SEER and the SEER*Stat software is available at <http://seer.cancer.gov/seerstat>.

† Additional information regarding using < 16 as the statistical standard is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/uscs>.

§ Additional information is available at <http://srab.cancer.gov/joinpoint>.

¶ Additional information is available at <http://www.insightful.com/products/splus/default.asp>.

specific rate was compared with the rate calculated for the United States. Tests for statistically significant differences between each state and the national death rates were performed by using the rate-ratio test. A conservative significance level, $\alpha = 0.001$, was chosen because of multiple comparisons being performed on the rates.

Data are presented in this report, where available, by race and ethnicity. Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from the race categories (white, black, AI/AN, and A/PI) because race data are collected separately from Hispanic origin on death certificates. Three states whose data are presented began to collect Hispanic ethnicity at different times during 1990–2000. Louisiana began to collect Hispanic origin data in 1991; New Hampshire in 1993; and Oklahoma in 1997. Thus, Hispanic origin rates and APCs throughout are only presented for these states from the first year of collection of the data item through 2000.**

Results††

All Cancer Sites

All Races Combined

During 1990–1998, mortality from all cancers declined among men and women of all races, with a more rapid decline occurring during 1994–1998 for men (–1.8%/year) and during 1995–1998 for women (–1.3%/year). Cancer mortality stabilized during 1998–2000 among men and women of all races (–0.8%/year and 0.1%/year, respectively) (Tables 1 and 2) (Figure 1). In 2000, death rates of all cancers were approximately 1.5 times higher among men compared with women (249.8 for men; 167.3 for women) (Tables 1 and 2) (Figure 1).

In 2000, death rates among men and women were the highest in the District of Columbia (311.4 and 190.9, respectively) (Tables 1 and 2) (Figure 1). Five-year aggregate death rates were significantly higher among men in the District of Columbia compared with the U.S. aggregate death rate for prostate (54.2 versus 32.9), colorectal (32.5 versus 25.8), esophageal (13.8 versus 7.6), stomach (11.2 versus 6.9), liver (10.9 versus 6.6), and oral cavity/pharynx (9.4 versus 4.4) cancers (Figure 19). Five-year aggregate death rates were significantly higher among women in the District of Columbia compared with the U.S. aggregate death rate for breast (37.6 versus 27.7), colorectal (22.7 versus 18.0), uterine (7.4 versus

4.1), stomach (6.5 versus 3.4), and cervical (4.8 versus 3.0) cancers and myeloma (6.0 versus 3.2) (Figure 19).

In 2000, Mississippi and Kentucky had the second and third highest death rates (303.4 and 301.3, respectively) for all cancer sites combined among men; West Virginia (188.5) and Alaska (185.1) had the second and third highest among women (Figures 4, 36, 50, and 98). In 2000, Utah had the lowest death rates for all cancer sites combined among men (183.6) and the second lowest among women (129.4). Hawaii had the lowest rate for women (127.1) and the second lowest rate for men (192.8). Colorado had the third lowest death rate for men (209.7) for all cancer sites combined; North Dakota had the third lowest among women (142.5) (Tables 1 and 2) (Figures 12, 24, 70, 90). Five-year aggregate death rates were significantly lower among men and women in Utah compared with the U.S. aggregate death rate for lung and bronchus (36.7 versus 79.5 for men; 17.6 versus 40.7 for women), colorectal (18.8 versus 25.8 for men; 14.9 versus 18.0 for women), and pancreatic (9.6 versus 12.2 for men; 6.5 versus 9.2 for women) cancers. A significantly lower rate for stomach cancer was also observed for men in Utah (4.8 versus 6.9) (Figure 91). Additionally, Utah is the only state whose 5-year aggregate rates indicate breast cancer, not lung and bronchus cancer, as the leading cause of cancer-related death among women (23.7 for breast; 17.6 for lung/bronchus) (Figure 91). Five-year aggregate death rates were significantly lower among men and women in Hawaii compared with the U.S. aggregate death rate for lung and bronchus (54.3 versus 79.5 for men; 27.4 versus 40.7 for women) and colorectal cancers (19.6 versus 25.8 for men; 12.9 versus 18.0 for women), and for leukemia (7.4 versus 10.3 for men; 4.3 versus 5.9 for women). Significantly lower rates for prostate and esophageal cancers among men and breast and ovarian cancers among women were also observed in Hawaii (21.9 versus 32.9 for prostate, 5.6 versus 7.6 for esophageal, 20.0 versus 27.7 for breast, and 5.9 versus 8.8 for ovarian cancers) (Figure 25).

During 1990–2000, mortality from all cancers declined among black and A/PI men (–2.0%/year and –1.4%/year) and women (–0.6%/year and –0.6%/year), although the decline in the early 1990s was not statistically significant for black men (–0.5%/year). Declines in mortality also occurred among white men and women in the mid 1990s (–1.7%/year and –1.3%/year, respectively), and Hispanic men during 1995–2000 (–0.8%/year). During 1990–2000, cancer mortality was stable among AI/AN men and women (0.1%/year and –0.1%/year, respectively), and among Hispanic women (0%/year). Cancer mortality significantly increased among white women during 1998–2000 (0.3%/year) (Tables 1 and 2) (Figure 1).

** Additional information is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/dataawh/nchsdefs/hispanic.htm>.

†† All rates are per 100,000 population.

Race-Specific Cancer Mortality

During 1990–2000, declines in mortality from all cancers for black men were observed in 35 states, ranging from -0.5% /year to -4.3% /year, with a significant decline occurring in 24 states. For black women, 28 states demonstrated declines in cancer mortality, ranging from -0.1% /year to -5.4% /year, with a significant decline occurring in seven states (Tables 1 and 2). During 1998–2000, a significant increase in mortality among black men was reported in North Carolina (0.6% /year) (Table 1) (Figure 68).

During 1990–2000, declines in mortality from all cancers for white men were observed in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, ranging from -0.1% /year to -3.2% /year, with a significant decline occurring in 45 states. For white women, 42 states demonstrated declines in cancer mortality, ranging from -0.1% /year to -1.6% /year, with a significant decline occurring in 24 states (Tables 1 and 2). During 1990–2000, a significant increase in cancer mortality was observed among white women in Mississippi (0.5% /year) (Table 2) (Figure 50).

In 2000, black men and women had the highest death rates of all cancers (343.3 and 194.3, respectively), followed by white (244.6 and 166.4, respectively), Hispanic (174.6 and 111.7), AI/AN (158.1 and 109.4), and A/PI (151.8 and 101.0) men and women (Tables 1 and 2) (Figure 1). In 2000, death rates among black men were approximately 1.4 times higher compared with white men (343.3 versus 244.6), and 2.2 times higher compared with A/PI men (343.3 versus 151.8). In 2000, death rates among black women were approximately 1.2 times higher compared with white women (194.3 versus 166.4), and 1.9 times higher compared with A/PI women (194.3 versus 101.0) (Tables 1 and 2) (Figure 1).

Lung and Bronchus Cancer

All Races Combined

During 1990–2000, lung and bronchus cancer mortality declined by 1.7% /year among men and increased by 1.0% /year among women (rate was 90.6 in 1990 and 76.9 in 2000 for men; rate was 36.8 in 1990 and 41.2 in 2000 for women) (Table 3). These changes were statistically significant. In 2000, lung and bronchus cancer death rates among men were approximately 1.9 times higher compared with those among women (76.9 versus 41.2).

In 2000, Kentucky had the highest lung and bronchus cancer death rates among men (116.1) and the second highest among women (54.0) (Table 3). In 2000, Nevada had the highest death rate among women (56.1); Mississippi had the second highest among men (111.7). In 2000, West Virginia

had the third highest lung and bronchus cancer death rate among men (104.1) and women (51.8).

In 2000, Utah had the lowest lung and bronchus death rate among men (39.7) and women (16.2), and Hawaii had the second lowest (49.8 for men; 23.8 for women) (Table 3). Colorado had the third lowest death rate among men (52.1), and North Dakota had the third lowest death rate among women (28.3).

Race-Specific Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality

During 1990–2000, a statistically significant decline in lung and bronchus cancer mortality occurred among men of all racial/ethnic populations except AI/AN; declines ranged from -0.9% /year to -2.1% /year (Table 3). Among women, statistically significant increases in lung and bronchus cancer mortality, ranging from 0.7% /year to 2.0% /year, occurred among whites, blacks, and AI/ANs.

During 1990–2000, declines in lung and bronchus cancer mortality for black men were observed in 32 states, ranging from -0.1% /year to -4.9% /year, with a significant decline occurring in 21 states (Table 3). For black women, 23 states demonstrated increases in lung and bronchus cancer mortality, ranging from 0.1% /year to 2.5% /year, with a significant increase occurring in six states.

During 1990–2000, declines in lung and bronchus cancer mortality for white men were observed in 49 states, ranging from -0.1% /year to -5.4% /year, with a significant decline occurring in 40 states (Table 3). For white women, 47 states demonstrated increases in lung and bronchus cancer mortality, ranging from 0.3% /year to 3.2% /year, with a significant increase occurring in 30 states.

In 2000, black men had the highest lung and bronchus cancer death rates (101.6), followed by white (75.7), AI/AN (43.5), A/PI (41.1), and Hispanic men (39.5). In 2000, white women had the highest lung and bronchus cancer death rates (42.2), followed by black (39.9), AI/AN (25.1), A/PI (18.4), and Hispanic women (14.8). In 2000, lung and bronchus cancer death rates among black men were approximately 1.3 times higher than white men (101.6 versus 75.7) and 2.6 times higher than Hispanic men (101.6 versus 39.5). In 2000, lung and bronchus cancer death rates were slightly higher among white women than black women (42.2 versus 39.9) and approximately 2.9 times higher among white women compared with Hispanic women (42.2 versus 14.8).

Colorectal Cancer

All Races Combined

During 1990–2000, colorectal cancer mortality declined by 2.0% /year among men, and by 1.7% /year among women (rate

was 30.8 in 1990 and 25.2 in 2000 for men; rate was 20.6 in 1990 and 17.6 in 2000 for women) (Table 4). These declines were statistically significant. In 2000, colorectal cancer death rates were approximately 1.4 times higher among men compared with women (25.2 versus 17.6).

In 2000, the District of Columbia had the highest colorectal cancer death rates among men and women (36.9 for men; 23.3 for women). Alaska and Kentucky had the second and third highest rates among men (32.7 and 30.4, respectively); South Dakota and Maine had the second and third highest rates among women (23.1 and 21.6, respectively).

In 2000, Idaho had the lowest colorectal cancer death rate among men (18.7), and the second lowest among women (14.2). Wyoming had the second lowest rate among men (19.0), and Hawaii had the third lowest (19.6). Hawaii had the lowest colorectal cancer death rates among women (12.7), and Colorado had the third lowest (14.7).

Race-Specific Colorectal Cancer Mortality

During 1990–2000, colorectal cancer mortality decreased significantly among white, black, and A/PI men and women. Colorectal cancer mortality was stable among Hispanic men and women (0.4%/year for men; 0%/year for women), and AI/AN women (–0.1%/year).

During 1990–2000, decreases in colorectal cancer mortality for black men and women were observed in 18 and 20 states, respectively, ranging from –0.2%/year to –2.9%/year, with the majority of decreases being nonsignificant. A statistically significant increase in colorectal cancer mortality for black women was observed in one state, Mississippi (1.8%/year).

During 1990–2000, declines in colorectal cancer mortality for white men were observed in 46 states, ranging from –0.1%/year to –4.1%/year, with a significant decline occurring in 32 states. For white women, 45 states experienced decreases in colorectal cancer mortality, ranging from –0.2%/year to –3.1%/year, with 28 states having a significant decrease.

In 2000, black men and women had the highest colorectal cancer death rates (35.2 and 24.0, respectively), followed by white (24.6 for men; 17.1 for women), Hispanic (18.2 for men; 11.6 for women), AI/AN (17.3 for men; 10.7 for women), and A/PI men and women (16.4 for men; 10.1 for women). In 2000, colorectal cancer death rates among black men were approximately 1.4 times higher than white men (35.2 versus 24.6), and 2.1 times higher than A/PI men (35.2 versus 16.4). In 2000, colorectal cancer death rates were approximately 1.4 times higher among black women compared with white women (24.0 versus 17.1), and 2.4 times higher among black women compared with A/PI women (24.0 versus 10.1).

Prostate Cancer

All Races Combined

During 1990–2000, prostate cancer mortality significantly declined by 2.6%/year among men (rate was 38.6 in 1990 and 30.6 in 2000) (Table 5). In 2000, the District of Columbia, Mississippi, and South Carolina had the highest prostate cancer death rates (52.7, 41.1, and 39.6, respectively). In 2000, Delaware, Hawaii, and Vermont had the lowest prostate cancer death rates (22.2, 22.4, and 24.2, respectively).

Race-Specific Prostate Cancer Mortality

During 1990–2000, prostate cancer mortality decreased significantly among white, black, and A/PI men (–2.8%/year, –1.4%/year, and –3.4%/year, respectively) (Table 5). During 1990–2000, declines in prostate cancer mortality among black men were observed in 23 states, ranging from –0.1%/year to –3.7%/year, with a significant decline occurring in eight states. During 1990–2000, declines in prostate cancer mortality among white men were observed in 49 states, ranging from –0.5%/year to –5.0%/year, with a significant decline occurring in 43 states.

In 2000, prostate cancer death rates were highest among black men (69.2), followed by white, Hispanic, AI/AN, and A/PI men (27.9, 22.2, 20.1, and 12.8, respectively). In 2000, prostate cancer death rates were approximately 2.5 times higher among black men compared with white men (69.2 versus 27.9), and approximately 5.4 times higher compared with A/PI men (69.2 versus 12.8).

Female Breast Cancer

All Races Combined

During 1990–2000, breast cancer mortality declined by 2.3%/year among women (rate was 33.1 in 1990 and 26.7 in 2000) (Table 6). This decline was statistically significant. In 2000, Delaware, New Jersey, and Louisiana had the highest breast cancer death rates among women (31.4, 31.0, 30.4, respectively). In 2000, Hawaii, Nebraska, and Utah had the lowest breast cancer death rates among women (18.1, 22.2, 22.8, respectively).

Race-Specific Female Breast Cancer Mortality

During 1990–2000, breast cancer mortality decreased significantly among white, black, Hispanic, and A/PI women (–2.5%/year, –0.9%/year, –1.1%/year, and –1.4%/year respectively) (Table 6). Breast cancer mortality among AI/AN women remained stable (0.2%/year).

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During 1990–2000, declines in breast cancer mortality among black women were observed in 21 states, ranging from $-0.2\%/year$ to $-4.6\%/year$, with a significant decline occurring in nine states (Table 6). During 1990–2000, declines in breast cancer mortality among white women were observed in 50 states, ranging from $-0.8\%/year$ to $-4.0\%/year$, with a significant decline occurring in 43 states.

In 2000, female breast cancer death rates were highest among black women (34.6), followed by white, Hispanic, AI/AN, and A/PI women (26.3, 17.0, 13.7, and 12.3, respectively) (Table 6). In 2000, breast cancer death rates were approximately 1.3 times higher among black women compared with white women (34.6 versus 26.3), and approximately 2.8 times higher among black women compared with A/PI women (34.6 versus 12.3).

Cancer Mortality Among AI/ANs and A/PIs

Data for AI/ANs and A/PIs are provided only for states and cancer sites where suppression criteria permitted an analysis (see Methods). During 1990–2000, overall cancer mortality among AI/AN men and women in all states was stable ($0.1\%/year$ for men; $-0.1\%/year$ for women) (Table 7). During 1990–2000, lung and bronchus cancer mortality significantly increased among AI/AN women in the United States ($2.0\%/year$). During 1990–2000, California and Oklahoma reported significant increases in mortality from all cancers among AI/AN men ($5.0\%/year$ and $2.8\%/year$, respectively), and Oklahoma reported a significant increase in lung and bronchus cancer mortality among AI/AN women ($5.5\%/year$) (Table 7).

During 1990–2000, overall cancer mortality significantly decreased among A/PIs ($-1.4\%/year$ for men and $-0.6\%/year$ for women) (Table 8). During 1990–2000, California, Florida, and Washington reported significant decreases in mortality from all cancers among A/PI men ($-1.1\%/year$, $-3.7\%/year$, $-2.6\%/year$, respectively); and Hawaii and Washington reported significant decreases in mortality from all cancers among A/PI women ($-0.6\%/year$ and $-3.0\%/year$, respectively) (Table 8). During 1990–2000, California and Hawaii reported significant decreases in prostate cancer among A/PI men ($-4.4\%/year$ and $-2.6\%/year$, respectively) (Table 8).

Discussion

The data presented in this report indicate that cancer mortality decreased during 1990–2000 among the majority of populations, when analyzed by sex, race/ethnicity, and geographic location. Multiple factors, including cigarette smoking, cancer screening, and effective treatment options, influence cancer mortality trends. The decline in lung and bronchus

cancer mortality among men is probably a result of reduced tobacco use (4,18,19) that began in the 1960s when the first U.S. Surgeon General's report on smoking and health was published (20). During 1990–2000, a decline in colorectal cancer mortality was observed also. Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) and sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy screenings offer the best opportunities for early detection of colorectal cancer. In 2001, approximately 37% of the population aged ≥ 50 years reported having a sigmoidoscopy/colonoscopy within the last 5 years, and approximately 31% reported having an FOBT within the last 2 years (21). The use of these screening methods, which can detect colorectal cancer early (4,18,19), and the availability of more effective treatment options (22), might have contributed to the overall decrease in colorectal cancer mortality. Prostate cancer mortality decreased among all racial/ethnic populations, although death rates remain substantially higher among black men than other populations. This reduction is possibly a result of screening for serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA), although the effectiveness of screening in reducing prostate cancer mortality has not been established (23). Advances in treatment (e.g., surgery [24], radiotherapy, and more recently, hormonal therapy [antiandrogen] [25,26]), might also have contributed to the reduction in prostate cancer mortality. Reduced female breast cancer mortality might be the result of both earlier detection and improved treatment (4,18,19). In 2000, approximately 70% of women in the United States aged ≥ 40 years reported having a mammogram in the previous 2 years (27). The widespread use of tamoxifen treatment might be a contributing factor also (28). Breast cancer mortality might decrease further as a result of newer effective treatments (e.g., the aromatase inhibitor letrozole, which has been reported to substantially improve breast cancer survival after the completion of standard tamoxifen treatment among postmenopausal women [29]).

Although cancer mortality decreased during 1990–2000, a statistically significant increase in lung and bronchus cancer was reported among women. This increase occurred among women of all races, except A/PI women. Approximately 90% of all lung cancer deaths among U.S. women smokers are attributable to smoking (30). Smoking prevalence among women increased from $<6\%$ in 1924 to 34% in 1965 (30), and peaked at 55% among women born during 1935–1944 (31). This rapid increase in cigarette smoking that occurred among women in the first part of the 20th century is directly related to the epidemic of lung and bronchus cancer deaths in the second half of that century (31). Smoking prevalence among women began to decline in the late 1970s (30), and this decline is expected to result in a leveling off of lung and bronchus cancer mortality among women in the 21st century (31). However, multiple current trends in tobacco smoking will

negatively affect lung and bronchus cancer mortality in the future. Cigarette smoking prevalence remains high among women (22%–23% in the late 1990s) (30), and during 1993–2000, smoking prevalence did not decrease among those aged 18–24 years (32). Further research and program development targeting reduction of tobacco use among women and recommendations made by the U.S. Surgeon General (30) should serve as valuable tools in decreasing smoking prevalence among women.

The findings in this report are subject to at least five limitations. First, racial/ethnic misclassification exists on death certificates, which in turn affects the death rates reported for all racial/ethnic populations. One study demonstrated that published death rates from all cancers were overstated for whites and blacks by an estimated 1.0% and 5.0%, respectively (33). Death rates are understated for AI/ANs by approximately 21%, A/PIs by approximately 11%, and Hispanics by approximately 2% (33). Relative differences in cancer mortality by race/ethnicity are probably affected by this misclassification. Second, causes of deaths are more often misclassified among minority populations as “symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions,” and this misclassification can affect cause-specific death rates (34). Third, death rates for certain racial/ethnic populations at the state level might be unstable, particularly within geographic areas where limited numbers of a specific population reside. Fourth, death rates for certain cancers might differ among different racial/ethnic populations (e.g., high prostate cancer death rates among black men); therefore, when comparing death rates across states, the racial makeup of the state's population should be considered. Fifth, this report is a description of state and national trends and not an evaluation of cancer intervention studies; therefore, the findings presented here should be interpreted with that in mind.

The overall decline in cancer mortality demonstrates progress in tobacco control and early detection and treatment of cancer. Despite this overall decline, an increase in lung and bronchus cancer mortality among women remains. Prevention strategies that reduce tobacco use among women are necessary to attenuate this increase. Programs and policies that deter smoking initiation and promote cessation among women, men, and adolescents are essential to ensure future decreases in lung and bronchus cancer mortality. Additional research is needed to sustain and further reduce the overall decline in cancer mortality. Areas of research should include improved access to and use of recommended screening methods, improved early detection methods, development of primary prevention programs, and improved diagnostic procedures and treatment. To reduce disparities in cancer mortality by sex, race/ethnicity, and geography, effective programs of compre-

hensive cancer care, prevention, and control should be accessible to and used by all U.S. residents.

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TABLE 1. Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among men, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	279.8	249.8	1990–1994	–0.7 [§]	1994–1998	–1.8 [§]	1998–2000	–0.8
	White	271.5	244.6	1990–1994	–0.6 [§]	1994–1998	–1.7 [§]	1998–2000	–0.6
	White non-Hispanic	263.4	248.1	1990–1993	0.2	1993–2000	–1.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	180.5	180.1	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	–0.8 [§]		
	Black	399.1	343.3	1990–1993	–0.5	1993–2000	–2.0 [§]		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	155.1	158.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	170.6	151.8	1990–2000	–1.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	174.8	174.6	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	–0.8 [§]		
Alabama	All races	302.0	293.2	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White	280.6	278.5	1990–2000	–0.4				
	White non-Hispanic	279.4	280.3	1990–2000	–0.4				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	392.6	364.9	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	472.5	†	1990–2000	**				
Alaska	All races	239.3	249.1	1990–2000	–1.1				
	White	229.7	245.1	1990–2000	–1.5				
	White non-Hispanic	229.3	245.7	1990–1992	13.6	1992–2000	–2.8 [§]		
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Arizona	All races	247.4	213.1	1990–2000	–1.8 [§]				
	White	249.7	214.7	1990–2000	–1.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	254.0	214.0	1990–2000	–2.0 [§]				
	White Hispanic	204.1	215.0	1990–2000	–0.7				
	Black	364.5	285.1	1990–2000	–1.6				
	Hispanic	196.4	209.5	1990–2000	–0.7				
Arkansas	All races	304.7	273.9	1990–2000	–1.0 [§]				
	White	287.5	262.4	1990–2000	–0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	285.0	264.2	1990–2000	–0.8 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	436.6	380.1	1990–2000	–1.3 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
California	All races	253.2	218.6	1990–2000	–1.5 [§]				
	White	254.3	220.9	1990–2000	–1.5 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	266.9	231.0	1990–2000	–1.5 [§]				
	White Hispanic	170.1	169.9	1990–2000	–0.1				
	Black	355.9	300.6	1990–2000	–1.7 [§]				
	Hispanic	161.3	165.1	1990–2000	0.2				
Colorado	All races	242.1	209.7	1990–2000	–1.5 [§]				
	White	239.3	209.1	1990–2000	–1.4 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	238.1	211.0	1990–2000	–1.4 [§]				
	White Hispanic	247.9	190.8	1990–2000	–1.9 [§]				
	Black	437.9	319.3	1990–2000	–2.2				
	Hispanic	240.2	183.7	1990–2000	–1.9 [§]				
Connecticut	All races	264.9	230.7	1990–2000	–1.4 [§]				
	White	260.0	227.8	1990–2000	–1.4 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	223.2	225.9	1990–1994	2.8	1994–2000	–2.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	104.2	200.5	1990–2000	4.9 [§]				
	Black	368.7	343.9	1990–2000	–1.3 [§]				
	Hispanic	103.4	186.6	1990–2000	4.3 [§]				
Delaware	All races	326.7	243.6	1990–2000	–2.4 [§]				
	White	305.1	238.2	1990–2000	–1.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	306.6	239.5	1990–2000	–2.0 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	496.1	292.2	1990–2000	–4.3 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 1. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among men, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	279.8	249.8	1990–1994	-0.7 [§]	1994–1998	-1.8 [§]	1998–2000	-0.8
	White	271.5	244.6	1990–1994	-0.6 [§]	1994–1998	-1.7 [§]	1998–2000	-0.6
	White non-Hispanic	263.4	248.1	1990–1993	0.2	1993–2000	-1.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	180.5	180.1	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
	Black	399.1	343.3	1990–1993	-0.5	1993–2000	-2.0 [§]		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	155.1	158.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	170.6	151.8	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	174.8	174.6	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
District of Columbia	All races	365.2	311.4	1990–1995	0.1	1995–1998	-6.6 [§]	1998–2000	1.0
	White	264.0	202.9	1990–2000	-3.2 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	262.7	213.9	1990–2000	-2.8 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	425.9	378.7	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–1998	-6.1 [§]	1998–2000	0.4
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Florida	All races	267.7	236.3	1990–1995	-1.0 [§]	1995–1998	-2.4 [§]	1998–2000	-0.1
	White	258.0	232.5	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	265.0	239.7	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	185.4	177.9	1990–2000	-0.9				
	Black	414.5	312.3	1990–2000	-2.5 [§]				
	Hispanic	185.0	176.2	1990–2000	-1.0				
Georgia	All races	302.3	273.7	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White	280.0	260.2	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	279.9	262.4	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	106.6	1990–2000	**				
	Black	397.7	339.2	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	94.8	1990–2000	**				
Hawaii	All races	214.5	192.8	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White	262.1	243.7	1990–2000	-1.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	262.1	243.6	1990–2000	-1.7 [§]				
	White Hispanic	263.4	250.0	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	211.3	345.0	1990–2000	3.0				
Idaho	All races	240.9	219.5	1990–2000	-0.6				
	White	242.1	220.4	1990–2000	-0.6				
	White non-Hispanic	243.1	220.4	1990–2000	-0.6				
	White Hispanic	†	264.6	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	244.8	1990–2000	**				
Illinois	All races	292.8	264.6	1990–1994	-0.5	1994–1997	-2.2 [§]	1997–2000	-0.3
	White	278.6	254.7	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	281.1	258.8	1990–1994	-0.3	1994–1997	-2.3 [§]	1997–2000	-0.1
	White Hispanic	143.9	158.0	1990–2000	0.6				
	Black	437.0	368.8	1990–2000	-1.9 [§]				
	Hispanic	136.0	155.5	1990–2000	0.8				
Indiana	All races	292.2	272.3	1990–2000	-0.8 [§]				
	White	284.6	268.6	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	284.4	269.6	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White Hispanic	113.7	194.3	1990–2000	2.8				
	Black	426.7	355.5	1990–2000	-1.7 [§]				
	Hispanic	123.9	204.9	1990–1995	8.8 [§]	1995–1998	-21.5 [§]	1998–2000	41.8
Iowa	All races	248.8	245.7	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White	247.5	245.0	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	247.1	246.0	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	422.6	336.8	1990–2000	-3.2 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 1. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among men, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	279.8	249.8	1990–1994	-0.7 [§]	1994–1998	-1.8 [§]	1998–2000	-0.8
	White	271.5	244.6	1990–1994	-0.6 [§]	1994–1998	-1.7 [§]	1998–2000	-0.6
	White non-Hispanic	263.4	248.1	1990–1993	0.2	1993–2000	-1.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	180.5	180.1	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
	Black	399.1	343.3	1990–1993	-0.5	1993–2000	-2.0 [§]		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	155.1	158.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	170.6	151.8	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	174.8	174.6	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
Kansas	All races	261.7	229.8	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White	258.9	226.5	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	255.4	226.1	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	140.8	136.9	1990–2000	0.5				
	Black	345.3	366.5	1990–2000	-0.4				
	Hispanic	150.7	130.5	1990–2000	0.5				
Kentucky	All races	317.7	301.3	1990–2000	-0.8 [§]				
	White	310.8	298.0	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	309.0	298.6	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	441.6	378.4	1990–2000	-2.3 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Louisiana	All races	329.6	296.6	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White	305.8	272.0	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	**	273.9	1991–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	White Hispanic	**	149.1	1991–2000	3.9				
	Black	413.2	383.3	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	Hispanic	**	142.1	1991–2000	3.1				
Maine	All races	300.7	259.2	1990–1993	0.9	1993–2000	-2.4 [§]		
	White	301.4	259.3	1990–2000	-1.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	280.9	258.2	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Maryland	All races	316.4	261.9	1990–2000	-1.9 [§]				
	White	292.4	249.2	1990–2000	-1.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	291.3	252.0	1990–2000	-1.5 [§]				
	White Hispanic	125.8	94.6	1990–2000	**				
	Black	449.9	335.4	1990–2000	-2.7 [§]				
	Hispanic	148.9	86.9	1990–2000	**				
Massachusetts	All races	285.7	259.1	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White	285.4	259.5	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	286.9	260.7	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White Hispanic	73.7	180.3	1990–2000	7.2 [§]				
	Black	322.3	327.9	1990–2000	-0.9				
	Hispanic	79.3	157.7	1990–2000	6.4 [§]				
Michigan	All races	283.9	254.9	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White	273.5	249.0	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	271.1	248.0	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	166.1	221.9	1990–2000	2.5 [§]				
	Black	373.7	314.3	1990–2000	-1.7 [§]				
	Hispanic	157.6	204.9	1990–2000	2.4 [§]				
Minnesota	All races	250.6	237.2	1990–2000	-0.8 [§]				
	White	248.5	235.6	1990–2000	-0.8 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	248.8	235.3	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	224.1	1990–2000	**				
	Black	490.1	339.0	1990–2000	-3.0 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	212.0	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 1. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among men, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	279.8	249.8	1990–1994	-0.7 [§]	1994–1998	-1.8 [§]	1998–2000	-0.8
	White	271.5	244.6	1990–1994	-0.6 [§]	1994–1998	-1.7 [§]	1998–2000	-0.6
	White non-Hispanic	263.4	248.1	1990–1993	0.2	1993–2000	-1.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	180.5	180.1	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
	Black	399.1	343.3	1990–1993	-0.5	1993–2000	-2.0 [§]		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	155.1	158.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	170.6	151.8	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	174.8	174.6	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
Mississippi	All races	311.3	303.4	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White	287.0	282.0	1990–2000	-0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	284.5	283.1	1990–2000	0.0				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	379.3	366.6	1990–2000	-0.5				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Missouri	All races	283.6	260.3	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White	272.7	253.2	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	272.6	253.0	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White Hispanic	217.0	239.4	1990–2000	**				
	Black	433.6	371.5	1990–2000	-1.8 [§]				
	Hispanic	226.9	232.3	1990–2000	**				
Montana	All races	250.5	242.2	1990–2000	-0.6				
	White	248.7	240.9	1990–2000	-0.5				
	White non-Hispanic	244.0	240.8	1990–2000	-0.4				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Nebraska	All races	256.3	231.2	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White	254.7	229.7	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	252.7	229.6	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	94.8	1990–2000	**				
	Black	373.0	297.5	1990–2000	-2.1				
	Hispanic	†	91.7	1990–2000	**				
Nevada	All races	281.0	254.8	1990–2000	-1.5 [§]				
	White	284.6	257.7	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	293.2	266.7	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	119.0	122.1	1990–2000	1.2				
	Black	336.4	318.3	1990–2000	-2.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	119.6	118.8	1990–2000	0.9				
New Hampshire	All races	286.4	258.7	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White	285.9	258.5	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	**	254.4	1993–2000	-0.6				
	White Hispanic	**	†	1993–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	**	†	1993–2000	**				
New Jersey	All races	299.7	250.5	1990–2000	-1.7 [§]				
	White	291.6	245.6	1990–2000	-1.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	292.6	250.0	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	White Hispanic	209.7	166.5	1990–2000	-2.9 [§]				
	Black	403.1	348.7	1990–2000	-1.8 [§]				
	Hispanic	222.9	161.3	1990–2000	-3.8 [§]				
New Mexico	All races	227.7	210.7	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White	232.3	212.6	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	251.2	216.7	1990–2000	-1.7 [§]				
	White Hispanic	189.1	204.5	1990–2000	0.3				
	Black	292.2	259.6	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	187.7	200.9	1990–2000	0.2				

TABLE 1. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among men, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	279.8	249.8	1990–1994	-0.7 [§]	1994–1998	-1.8 [§]	1998–2000	-0.8
	White	271.5	244.6	1990–1994	-0.6 [§]	1994–1998	-1.7 [§]	1998–2000	-0.6
	White non-Hispanic	263.4	248.1	1990–1993	0.2	1993–2000	-1.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	180.5	180.1	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
	Black	399.1	343.3	1990–1993	-0.5	1993–2000	-2.0 [§]		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	155.1	158.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	170.6	151.8	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	174.8	174.6	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
New York	All races	274.7	235.9	1990–1994	-0.4	1994–2000	-2.4 [§]		
	White	269.6	235.8	1990–2000	-1.5 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	253.9	236.1	1990–2000	-0.6				
	White Hispanic	166.9	201.5	1990–2000	1.6 [§]				
	Black	345.0	269.2	1990–2000	-2.5 [§]				
	Hispanic	145.8	179.3	1990–1994	5.6 [§]	1994–2000	-0.3		
North Carolina	All races	297.6	273.2	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White	280.6	256.0	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	281.1	258.0	1990–2000	-0.8 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	82.7	1990–2000	**				
	Black	389.2	373.6	1990–1994	0.9	1994–1998	-2.4 [§]	1998–2000	0.6
	Hispanic	†	76.8	1990–2000	**				
North Dakota	All races	257.0	241.4	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White	254.8	241.3	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	247.6	237.2	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Ohio	All races	292.0	267.6	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White	282.7	259.1	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	282.9	259.2	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White Hispanic	112.8	128.6	1990–2000	5.6				
	Black	404.4	379.1	1990–2000	-1.5 [§]				
	Hispanic	122.5	142.3	1990–2000	6.2				
Oklahoma	All races	274.0	265.9	1990–2000	-0.5 [§]				
	White	278.7	263.5	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	**	265.9	1997–2000	-0.4				
	White Hispanic	**	118.7	1997–2000	-2.3				
	Black	336.1	387.4	1990–2000	0.5				
	Hispanic	**	115.3	1997–2000	-2.2				
Oregon	All races	266.9	238.1	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White	267.4	239.8	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	269.3	240.3	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White Hispanic	95.6	242.5	1990–2000	**				
	Black	385.2	281.7	1990–2000	-1.7				
	Hispanic	94.6	247.4	1990–2000	**				
Pennsylvania	All races	290.9	259.2	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White	281.9	253.1	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	282.4	253.6	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White Hispanic	212.7	218.1	1990–2000	0.7				
	Black	433.9	365.8	1990–2000	-1.5 [§]				
	Hispanic	208.5	197.5	1990–2000	0.4				
Rhode Island	All races	295.6	255.6	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White	292.1	257.4	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	291.2	258.8	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	474.1	365.4	1990–2000	-4.2				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 1. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among men, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	279.8	249.8	1990–1994	-0.7 [§]	1994–1998	-1.8 [§]	1998–2000	-0.8
	White	271.5	244.6	1990–1994	-0.6 [§]	1994–1998	-1.7 [§]	1998–2000	-0.6
	White non-Hispanic	263.4	248.1	1990–1993	0.2	1993–2000	-1.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	180.5	180.1	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
	Black	399.1	343.3	1990–1993	-0.5	1993–2000	-2.0 [§]		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	155.1	158.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	170.6	151.8	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	174.8	174.6	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]		
South Carolina	All races	314.9	288.3	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White	284.2	265.3	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	284.7	266.5	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	424.5	375.7	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
South Dakota	All races	233.1	233.7	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White	231.3	230.3	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White non-Hispanic	231.7	230.1	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Tennessee	All races	304.2	289.3	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White	289.0	278.1	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	283.1	279.0	1990–2000	-0.3 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	120.2	1990–2000	**				
	Black	425.0	392.3	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	Hispanic	328.7	110.4	1990–2000	**				
Texas	All races	284.2	250.0	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White	274.3	242.6	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	285.2	253.9	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	White Hispanic	208.1	196.7	1990–2000	-0.4				
	Black	399.8	361.2	1990–1993	2.5	1993–2000	-2.0 [§]		
	Hispanic	205.5	193.4	1990–2000	-0.4				
Utah	All races	192.9	183.6	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White	193.9	184.0	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	195.3	185.5	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White Hispanic	143.6	136.1	1990–2000	0.2				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	139.1	130.8	1990–2000	-0.1				
Vermont	All races	296.6	239.4	1990–2000	-1.5 [§]				
	White	296.1	240.3	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	276.8	240.5	1990–2000	-0.6				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Virginia	All races	303.8	265.8	1990–2000	-1.4 [§]				
	White	282.3	251.4	1990–2000	-1.2 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	278.7	252.2	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White Hispanic	246.1	141.8	1990–2000	-2.5				
	Black	430.4	364.4	1990–2000	-1.9 [§]				
	Hispanic	245.6	138.3	1990–2000	-2.3				
Washington	All races	257.3	235.3	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White	257.9	237.8	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	258.6	239.9	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	180.5	138.6	1990–2000	-2.8				
	Black	372.7	277.1	1990–2000	-1.7				
	Hispanic	166.2	138.6	1990–2000	-2.2				

TABLE 1. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among men, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	279.8	249.8	1990–1994	–0.7 [§]	1994–1998	–1.8 [§]	1998–2000	–0.8
	White	271.5	244.6	1990–1994	–0.6 [§]	1994–1998	–1.7 [§]	1998–2000	–0.6
	White non-Hispanic	263.4	248.1	1990–1993	0.2	1993–2000	–1.0 [§]		
	White Hispanic	180.5	180.1	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	–0.8 [§]		
	Black	399.1	343.3	1990–1993	–0.5	1993–2000	–2.0 [§]		
	American Indian/Alaska Native	155.1	158.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	170.6	151.8	1990–2000	–1.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	174.8	174.6	1990–1995	0.9 [§]	1995–2000	–0.8 [§]		
West Virginia	All races	300.1	279.1	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White	298.1	278.6	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	298.5	279.5	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	382.0	340.3	1990–2000	–1.2				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Wisconsin	All races	272.7	240.6	1990–2000	–1.1 [§]				
	White	269.6	237.2	1990–2000	–1.2 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	270.8	238.0	1990–2000	–1.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	129.4	1990–2000	**				
	Black	449.8	376.0	1990–2000	–1.0				
	Hispanic	†	125.0	1990–2000	**				
Wyoming	All races	263.7	220.0	1990–2000	–1.1				
	White	265.7	221.3	1990–2000	–1.1 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	266.7	219.9	1990–2000	–1.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	267.3	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	261.8	1990–2000	**				

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander data are presented only at the national level (see Methods). Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander). Hispanic origin was not collected in Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

†† Statistic not displayed because the death count is <16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

TABLE 2. Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among women, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	174.6	167.3	1990–1995	–0.2 [§]	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.1
	White	172.9	166.4	1990–1995	–0.1	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	168.1	169.4	1990–1993	0.6	1993–2000	–0.3 [§]		
	White Hispanic	115.1	116.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	205.4	194.3	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	American Indian/Alaska Native	110.6	109.4	1990–2000	–0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	101.9	101.0	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	111.1	111.7	1990–2000	0.0				
Alabama	All races	167.9	166.1	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White	159.7	163.7	1990–2000	0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	159.1	164.5	1990–2000	0.3				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	200.3	175.8	1990–2000	–1.2 [§]				
	Hispanic	232.8	†	1990–2000	**				
Alaska	All races	190.7	185.1	1990–2000	–0.7				
	White	176.7	188.4	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	176.1	188.6	1990–2000	0.0				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Arizona	All races	161.7	151.8	1990–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	1.6		
	White	163.7	153.0	1990–2000	–0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	165.7	154.1	1990–2000	–0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	152.8	134.3	1990–2000	–1.6				
	Black	150.0	175.4	1990–2000	0.5				
	Hispanic	146.9	131.6	1990–2000	–1.5				
Arkansas	All races	171.6	168.2	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White	167.9	166.1	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	166.7	167.3	1990–2000	0.0				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	201.0	189.1	1990–2000	–0.3				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
California	All races	171.9	159.1	1990–2000	–1.0 [§]				
	White	175.9	164.1	1990–2000	–0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	185.4	174.1	1990–2000	–0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	116.0	117.0	1990–2000	0.2				
	Black	208.8	196.6	1990–2000	–0.7 [§]				
	Hispanic	109.9	113.1	1990–2000	0.4				
Colorado	All races	157.8	146.4	1990–2000	–0.8 [§]				
	White	159.6	147.7	1990–2000	–0.8 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	161.0	149.9	1990–2000	–0.7 [§]				
	White Hispanic	137.8	124.2	1990–2000	–1.7 [§]				
	Black	136.9	164.3	1990–2000	–0.3				
	Hispanic	133.2	119.1	1990–2000	–1.7 [§]				
Connecticut	All races	168.4	163.6	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White	169.1	162.8	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	144.8	163.0	1990–1993	5.0	1993–2000	–0.9 [§]		
	White Hispanic	64.0	96.7	1990–2000	1.2				
	Black	166.4	184.3	1990–2000	–0.4				
	Hispanic	65.5	88.4	1990–2000	0.4				
Delaware	All races	195.6	176.4	1990–2000	–0.7 [§]				
	White	187.8	173.1	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	188.6	173.2	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	256.2	196.3	1990–2000	–1.3				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 2. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among women, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	174.6	167.3	1990–1995	–0.2 [§]	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.1
	White	172.9	166.4	1990–1995	–0.1	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	168.1	169.4	1990–1993	0.6	1993–2000	–0.3 [§]		
	White Hispanic	115.1	116.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	205.4	194.3	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	American Indian/Alaska Native	110.6	109.4	1990–2000	–0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	101.9	101.0	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	111.1	111.7	1990–2000	0.0				
District of Columbia	All races	212.3	190.9	1990–2000	–0.7				
	White	181.6	136.9	1990–2000	–1.2				
	White non-Hispanic	191.6	150.7	1990–2000	–0.7				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	226.3	216.4	1990–2000	–0.5				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Florida	All races	168.9	157.5	1990–1994	0.0	1994–2000	–1.2 [§]		
	White	166.6	156.0	1990–2000	–0.8 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	172.9	163.5	1990–1994	0.1	1994–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	–0.2
	White Hispanic	107.0	104.2	1990–2000	–0.2				
	Black	200.6	177.3	1990–2000	–1.3 [§]				
	Hispanic	106.8	103.4	1990–1995	1.8 [§]	1995–2000	–1.8 [§]		
Georgia	All races	158.8	167.2	1990–2000	0.0				
	White	154.7	164.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	154.6	165.3	1990–2000	0.2				
	White Hispanic	†	67.7	1990–2000	**				
	Black	175.0	180.5	1990–2000	–0.3				
	Hispanic	†	72.5	1990–2000	**				
Hawaii	All races	137.5	127.1	1990–2000	–0.9 [§]				
	White	187.9	149.8	1990–2000	–1.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	184.3	146.6	1990–2000	–1.8 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	214.0	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	171.3	227.4	1990–2000	**				
Idaho	All races	158.3	153.9	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White	159.3	153.4	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	159.9	154.3	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Illinois	All races	185.6	179.6	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White	180.6	175.2	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	182.8	177.8	1990–2000	–0.4 [§]				
	White Hispanic	81.8	98.0	1990–2000	0.2				
	Black	236.6	226.1	1990–2000	–0.3				
	Hispanic	78.5	94.0	1990–2000	0.4				
Indiana	All races	174.8	179.0	1990–2000	0.1				
	White	172.1	178.1	1990–2000	0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	171.7	178.9	1990–2000	0.2				
	White Hispanic	119.4	100.0	1990–2000	–2.5				
	Black	222.9	202.7	1990–2000	–0.7				
	Hispanic	120.3	101.7	1990–2000	–2.4				
Iowa	All races	160.4	156.6	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White	160.0	156.7	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	159.9	157.2	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	241.4	191.8	1990–2000	–0.8				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 2. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among women, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	174.6	167.3	1990–1995	-0.2 [§]	1995–1998	-1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.1
	White	172.9	166.4	1990–1995	-0.1	1995–1998	-1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	168.1	169.4	1990–1993	0.6	1993–2000	-0.3 [§]		
	White Hispanic	115.1	116.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	205.4	194.3	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	American Indian/Alaska Native	110.6	109.4	1990–2000	-0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	101.9	101.0	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	111.1	111.7	1990–2000	0.0				
Kansas	All races	159.3	160.1	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White	157.6	158.9	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	153.7	158.6	1990–2000	0.0				
	White Hispanic	†	82.3	1990–2000	**				
	Black	209.8	196.2	1990–2000	0.0				
	Hispanic	†	81.9	1990–2000	**				
Kentucky	All races	186.3	181.8	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White	183.1	179.6	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	182.2	179.5	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White Hispanic	†	190.6	1990–2000	**				
	Black	236.3	228.9	1990–2000	-0.9				
	Hispanic	†	206.0	1990–2000	**				
Louisiana	All races	183.7	184.1	1990–2000	0.0				
	White	171.7	175.4	1990–2000	0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	**	176.3	1991–2000	-0.1				
	White Hispanic	**	115.8	1991–2000	3.3				
	Black	218.8	209.0	1990–2000	-0.1				
	Hispanic	**	108.8	1991–2000	2.7				
Maine	All races	182.2	183.6	1990–2000	-0.4				
	White	181.7	183.9	1990–2000	-0.4				
	White non-Hispanic	169.1	183.7	1990–2000	0.2				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Maryland	All races	196.7	177.6	1990–2000	-1.1 [§]				
	White	191.1	173.0	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	191.3	175.9	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White Hispanic	77.6	37.8	1990–2000	**				
	Black	230.1	197.3	1990–2000	-1.8 [§]				
	Hispanic	88.0	35.2	1990–2000	**				
Massachusetts	All races	185.2	175.4	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White	185.9	177.7	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	186.7	178.9	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White Hispanic	63.2	125.0	1990–2000	7.3 [§]				
	Black	188.7	157.4	1990–2000	-1.9				
	Hispanic	66.1	107.8	1990–2000	6.0 [§]				
Michigan	All races	176.2	172.2	1990–2000	-0.5 [§]				
	White	172.7	167.3	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	171.5	166.6	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	White Hispanic	98.3	117.6	1990–2000	1.3				
	Black	202.0	214.4	1990–2000	0.1				
	Hispanic	94.2	109.7	1990–2000	1.4				
Minnesota	All races	161.9	163.3	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White	161.4	162.6	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White non-Hispanic	161.6	161.9	1990–2000	-0.4				
	White Hispanic	†	147.5	1990–2000	**				
	Black	258.8	236.1	1990–2000	-1.4				
	Hispanic	†	142.1	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 2. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among women, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	174.6	167.3	1990–1995	–0.2 [§]	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.1
	White	172.9	166.4	1990–1995	–0.1	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	168.1	169.4	1990–1993	0.6	1993–2000	–0.3 [§]		
	White Hispanic	115.1	116.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	205.4	194.3	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	American Indian/Alaska Native	110.6	109.4	1990–2000	–0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	101.9	101.0	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	111.1	111.7	1990–2000	0.0				
Mississippi	All races	163.0	173.2	1990–2000	0.5 [§]				
	White	155.8	167.5	1990–2000	0.5 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	153.3	168.1	1990–2000	0.5 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	180.4	186.2	1990–2000	0.4				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Missouri	All races	176.6	171.0	1990–2000	–0.2				
	White	171.1	169.1	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	171.6	169.3	1990–2000	–0.1				
	White Hispanic	†	138.3	1990–2000	**				
	Black	235.7	201.7	1990–1998	0.1	1998–2000	–7.9		
	Hispanic	†	140.4	1990–2000	**				
Montana	All races	173.0	160.6	1990–2000	–0.7 [§]				
	White	172.2	158.8	1990–2000	–0.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	169.7	159.2	1990–2000	–0.5				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Nebraska	All races	161.7	156.0	1990–2000	–0.2				
	White	161.7	154.6	1990–2000	–0.3				
	White non-Hispanic	160.7	154.3	1990–2000	–0.2				
	White Hispanic	†	138.4	1990–2000	**				
	Black	159.7	222.6	1990–2000	1.4				
	Hispanic	†	133.1	1990–2000	**				
Nevada	All races	190.9	184.8	1990–2000	–0.5				
	White	192.4	190.9	1990–2000	–0.5				
	White non-Hispanic	198.4	199.0	1990–2000	–0.2				
	White Hispanic	83.2	93.6	1990–2000	–1.8				
	Black	223.7	164.5	1990–2000	–0.3				
	Hispanic	78.7	90.9	1990–2000	–1.6				
New Hampshire	All races	180.0	173.1	1990–1992	3.4	1992–2000	–1.6 [§]		
	White	180.1	173.0	1990–2000	–0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	**	169.5	1993–2000	–1.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	**	†	1993–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	**	†	1993–2000	**				
New Jersey	All races	191.6	178.6	1990–2000	–0.8 [§]				
	White	191.3	179.5	1990–2000	–0.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	192.3	184.2	1990–2000	–0.5 [§]				
	White Hispanic	124.8	106.7	1990–2000	–2.0				
	Black	204.4	196.7	1990–2000	–1.2 [§]				
	Hispanic	137.9	99.5	1990–2000	–3.2 [§]				
New Mexico	All races	147.9	145.8	1990–2000	–0.3				
	White	148.7	149.9	1990–2000	–0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	155.5	154.9	1990–2000	–0.3				
	White Hispanic	133.1	139.5	1990–2000	0.2				
	Black	168.2	128.8	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	131.4	136.7	1990–2000	0.2				

TABLE 2. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among women, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	174.6	167.3	1990–1995	-0.2 [§]	1995–1998	-1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.1
	White	172.9	166.4	1990–1995	-0.1	1995–1998	-1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	168.1	169.4	1990–1993	0.6	1993–2000	-0.3 [§]		
	White Hispanic	115.1	116.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	205.4	194.3	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	American Indian/Alaska Native	110.6	109.4	1990–2000	-0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	101.9	101.0	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	111.1	111.7	1990–2000	0.0				
New York	All races	182.3	165.6	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White	182.8	169.0	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	172.4	171.9	1990–1995	1.5	1995–2000	-1.5 [§]		
	White Hispanic	107.4	122.8	1990–2000	1.9 [§]				
	Black	192.1	163.6	1990–2000	-1.3 [§]				
	Hispanic	92.8	105.0	1990–1992	-3.5 [§]	1992–1995	9.4	1995–2000	-0.8 [§]
North Carolina	All races	165.2	162.2	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White	159.9	159.6	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	160.4	160.6	1990–2000	-0.1				
	White Hispanic	†	42.8	1990–2000	**				
	Black	188.2	176.2	1990–2000	-0.1				
	Hispanic	†	41.0	1990–2000	**				
North Dakota	All races	160.8	142.5	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White	159.3	142.6	1990–2000	-0.9 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	156.2	139.0	1990–2000	-1.0 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Ohio	All races	186.4	176.2	1990–2000	-0.4 [§]				
	White	183.1	173.3	1990–2000	-0.4 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	183.3	173.5	1990–2000	-0.5 [§]				
	White Hispanic	53.2	75.9	1990–2000	6.5*				
	Black	226.0	214.7	1990–2000	-0.2				
	Hispanic	51.4	78.4	1990–1998	13.9 [§]	1998–2000	-25.3 [§]		
Oklahoma	All races	168.1	169.7	1990–2000	0.0				
	White	171.2	171.5	1990–2000	-0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	**	172.8	1997–2000	0.1				
	White Hispanic	**	100.3	1997–2000	-7.5				
	Black	194.4	196.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Hispanic	**	92.2	1997–2000	-9.1				
Oregon	All races	173.6	170.3	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White	174.4	170.6	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White non-Hispanic	175.4	172.2	1990–2000	-0.3				
	White Hispanic	93.2	83.0	1990–2000	-0.9				
	Black	234.3	174.1	1990–2000	-2.0				
	Hispanic	93.1	78.2	1990–2000	-1.4				
Pennsylvania	All races	186.3	173.5	1990–2000	-0.8 [§]				
	White	182.5	171.4	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	182.8	171.6	1990–2000	-0.7 [§]				
	White Hispanic	135.0	136.8	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	234.8	206.7	1990–2000	-1.0				
	Hispanic	140.1	127.3	1990–2000	-0.5				
Rhode Island	All races	183.9	177.4	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White	183.7	179.6	1990–2000	-0.1				
	White non-Hispanic	184.4	180.1	1990–2000	0.0				
	White Hispanic	†	104.9	1990–2000	**				
	Black	270.8	157.8	1990–2000	-5.4 [§]				
	Hispanic	†	103.1	1990–2000	**				

TABLE 2. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among women, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	174.6	167.3	1990–1995	-0.2 [§]	1995–1998	-1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.1
	White	172.9	166.4	1990–1995	-0.1	1995–1998	-1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	168.1	169.4	1990–1993	0.6	1993–2000	-0.3 [§]		
	White Hispanic	115.1	116.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	205.4	194.3	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	American Indian/Alaska Native	110.6	109.4	1990–2000	-0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	101.9	101.0	1990–2000	-0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	111.1	111.7	1990–2000	0.0				
South Carolina	All races	169.8	165.9	1990–2000	-0.1				
	White	165.3	158.5	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	165.9	159.2	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	184.8	189.0	1990–2000	0.2				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
South Dakota	All races	148.2	160.5	1990–2000	0.0				
	White	146.2	158.9	1990–2000	0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	146.2	159.6	1990–2000	0.2				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Tennessee	All races	170.8	174.2	1990–2000	0.2				
	White	164.5	169.8	1990–2000	0.3				
	White non-Hispanic	164.0	170.3	1990–2000	0.4				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	217.8	210.2	1990–2000	-0.5				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Texas	All races	166.2	162.1	1990–2000	-0.5 [§]				
	White	163.4	159.4	1990–2000	-0.5 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	169.3	166.9	1990–2000	-0.4 [§]				
	White Hispanic	130.4	128.9	1990–2000	-0.4				
	Black	201.0	203.8	1990–2000	-0.1				
	Hispanic	128.4	127.0	1990–2000	-0.4				
Utah	All races	124.5	129.4	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White	125.1	129.6	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White non-Hispanic	123.7	131.5	1990–2000	-0.1				
	White Hispanic	183.6	69.8	1990–2000	-4.7 [§]				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	175.4	70.8	1990–2000	-4.5 [§]				
Vermont	All races	172.3	171.3	1990–2000	-0.5				
	White	173.0	171.7	1990–2000	-0.5 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	158.9	172.1	1990–2000	0.2				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Virginia	All races	174.7	174.1	1990–2000	-0.2 [§]				
	White	170.9	167.4	1990–2000	-0.3 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	169.5	168.2	1990–2000	-0.2				
	White Hispanic	139.0	105.8	1990–2000	-2.5				
	Black	200.9	216.9	1990–2000	0.2				
	Hispanic	152.0	101.4	1990–2000	-4.0 [§]				
Washington	All races	172.7	169.8	1990–2000	-0.4 [§]				
	White	174.8	172.5	1990–2000	-0.3 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	175.9	173.6	1990–2000	-0.2 [§]				
	White Hispanic	111.6	125.6	1990–2000	1.4				
	Black	159.4	212.3	1990–2000	1.9				
	Hispanic	105.5	123.2	1990–2000	2.0				

TABLE 2. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) for all cancer sites combined among women, by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		Rate		Trend 1		Trend 2		Trend 3	
		1990	2000	Years	APC	Years	APC	Years	APC
United States	All races	174.6	167.3	1990–1995	–0.2 [§]	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.1
	White	172.9	166.4	1990–1995	–0.1	1995–1998	–1.3 [§]	1998–2000	0.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	168.1	169.4	1990–1993	0.6	1993–2000	–0.3 [§]		
	White Hispanic	115.1	116.4	1990–2000	0.0				
	Black	205.4	194.3	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	American Indian/Alaska Native	110.6	109.4	1990–2000	–0.1				
	Asian or Pacific Islander	101.9	101.0	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	Hispanic	111.1	111.7	1990–2000	0.0				
West Virginia	All races	172.3	188.5	1990–2000	0.3				
	White	171.2	189.1	1990–2000	0.4				
	White non-Hispanic	171.4	189.6	1990–2000	0.4				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	212.6	187.6	1990–2000	–1.8				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Wisconsin	All races	172.7	160.3	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White	171.3	159.3	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White non-Hispanic	172.0	160.4	1990–2000	–0.6 [§]				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	237.2	215.0	1990–2000	–0.7				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
Wyoming	All races	160.1	165.5	1990–2000	0.4				
	White	159.1	164.3	1990–2000	0.3				
	White non-Hispanic	157.1	164.4	1990–2000	0.3				
	White Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Black	†	†	1990–2000	**				
	Hispanic	†	†	1990–2000	**				

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander data are presented only at the national level (see Methods). Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander). Hispanic origin was not collected in Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

†† Statistic not displayed because the death count is <16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

TABLE 3. Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	–1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	–1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	–1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	–0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	–2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	–0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	–1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	–0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Alabama	All races	107.8	100.8	–0.9 [§]	30.4	39.2	2.2 [§]
	White	105.5	99.0	–0.8	31.9	41.7	2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	105.2	99.6	–0.7	31.8	41.9	2.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	119.8	112.7	–1.4 [§]	25.1	30.1	1.5
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Alaska	All races	94.2	72.9	–2.4 [§]	44.2	51.4	0.1
	White	103.1	71.1	–2.8 [§]	45.0	54.6	0.7
	White non-Hispanic	104.2	71.6	–2.8 [§]	43.4	55.0	0.8
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Arizona	All races	73.7	62.0	–2.3 [§]	37.3	37.9	0.1
	White	74.7	63.1	–2.3 [§]	38.8	38.6	0.0
	White non-Hispanic	77.5	64.2	–2.4 [§]	40.6	40.7	0.1
	White Hispanic	47.6	52.8	–0.6	23.7	19.8	–2.2
	Black	116.3	83.7	–3.0	†	54.5	**
Hispanic	45.7	52.0	–0.5	22.8	19.5	–2.1	
Arkansas	All races	114.0	99.1	–1.5 [§]	39.3	46.1	1.4 [§]
	White	112.1	96.6	–1.5 [§]	41.3	47.4	1.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	110.7	97.3	–1.4 [§]	41.3	47.8	1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	134.5	122.2	–1.3	26.9	38.0	1.9
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
California	All races	76.7	60.1	–2.3 [§]	38.9	38.0	–0.5 [§]
	White	78.0	60.4	–2.4 [§]	40.8	40.3	–0.4
	White non-Hispanic	83.6	65.6	–2.2 [§]	45.3	45.7	–0.2
	White Hispanic	40.8	34.9	–1.3 [§]	13.9	15.6	0.6
	Black	104.3	87.0	–2.1 [§]	43.2	43.1	0.0
Hispanic	38.9	33.7	–1.0 [§]	13.2	15.2	0.9	
Colorado	All races	68.4	52.1	–2.7 [§]	28.5	33.8	1.3 [§]
	White	68.1	52.5	–2.7 [§]	29.3	33.8	1.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	69.8	53.7	–2.8 [§]	30.2	35.6	1.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	48.4	40.5	–1.2	19.4	17.0	1.2
	Black	103.9	59.6	–3.1	†	42.0	**
Hispanic	46.9	39.0	–1.1	18.8	16.3	1.2	
Connecticut	All races	77.3	66.4	–1.9 [§]	35.2	40.0	1.0 [§]
	White	76.2	65.6	–1.8 [§]	36.0	40.3	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	66.6	66.0	–0.8	31.1	41.0	2.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	99.5	93.0	–1.5	24.2	42.2	1.6
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	

TABLE 3. (Continued) Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	-1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	-1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	-1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	-0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	-2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	-0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	-1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	-0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Delaware	All races	105.7	78.2	-2.3 [§]	47.9	45.4	0.1
	White	99.6	78.4	-1.6 [§]	45.9	46.2	0.4
	White non-Hispanic	99.7	78.4	-1.6 [§]	46.1	46.6	0.4
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	152.0	85.7	-4.9 [§]	62.9	45.1	-1.7
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
District of Columbia	All races	94.4	73.3	-2.4 [§]	39.0	43.5	1.1
	White	72.3	37.8	-5.4 [§]	43.1	32.2	-1.5
	White non-Hispanic	72.3	39.4	-5.2 [§]	46.0	35.1	-1.2
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	108.3	94.2	-1.4	38.0	49.1	1.7
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Florida	All races	90.7	75.3	-1.9 [§]	41.1	42.3	0.2
	White	88.3	75.0	-1.7 [§]	42.2	44.1	0.3
	White non-Hispanic	92.1	78.6	-1.7 [§]	45.4	48.4	0.4
	White Hispanic	50.9	47.4	-1.3	13.5	14.2	1.5
	Black	124.8	88.1	-3.3 [§]	30.5	25.8	-0.6
Hispanic	49.8	47.1	-1.3	13.3	13.9	1.3	
Georgia	All races	109.1	93.2	-1.7 [§]	33.0	42.5	2.1 [§]
	White	105.9	94.0	-1.6 [§]	35.8	45.5	2.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	106.1	95.1	-1.6 [§]	35.8	45.9	2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	125.4	93.5	-2.0 [§]	23.8	32.4	2.2 [§]
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Hawaii	All races	55.6	49.8	-0.8	25.9	23.8	-0.5
	White	62.9	61.3	-1.5 [§]	38.8	35.4	-1.3
	White non-Hispanic	63.1	61.4	-1.5	38.2	35.6	-1.3
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Idaho	All races	60.3	59.7	0.1	32.1	34.5	0.8
	White	60.6	59.9	0.1	32.3	34.6	0.9
	White non-Hispanic	61.5	60.2	0.1	32.1	35.0	1.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Illinois	All races	91.9	80.0	-1.6 [§]	37.0	41.8	1.2 [§]
	White	87.0	76.8	-1.5 [§]	36.0	41.2	1.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	88.3	79.0	-1.4 [§]	36.9	42.6	1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	40.1	29.8	0.4	†	11.4	**
	Black	140.3	110.6	-2.1 [§]	46.7	51.5	1.2
Hispanic	37.7	29.9	0.4	†	11.4	**	

TABLE 3. (Continued) Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	−1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	−1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	−1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	−0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	−2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	−0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	−1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	−0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Indiana	All races	101.8	91.6	−1.1 [§]	38.3	47.9	2.1 [§]
	White	99.1	91.3	−1.0 [§]	37.5	47.8	2.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	99.0	91.9	−0.9 [§]	37.3	48.2	2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	149.6	104.7	−2.6 [§]	52.6	51.3	0.9
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Iowa	All races	81.2	77.0	−1.0 [§]	28.5	35.3	1.3 [§]
	White	81.0	76.7	−1.0 [§]	28.3	35.1	1.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	80.8	77.2	−1.0 [§]	28.4	35.3	1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	114.9	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Kansas	All races	86.1	74.5	−1.1 [§]	31.6	37.8	1.9 [§]
	White	84.9	73.4	−1.1 [§]	31.5	38.6	2.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	83.5	73.4	−0.9	30.3	38.3	2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	122.7	104.8	−2.1	32.3	26.7	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Kentucky	All races	123.8	116.1	−1.3 [§]	45.3	54.0	1.6 [§]
	White	122.3	115.2	−1.2 [§]	44.1	53.5	1.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	121.7	115.5	−1.1 [§]	43.9	53.6	1.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	**	†	**
	Black	154.6	140.1	−2.2 [§]	63.9	64.6	0.2
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Louisiana	All races	120.8	99.2	−2.2 [§]	38.6	45.7	1.2 [§]
	White	113.7	91.9	−2.3 [§]	39.4	47.3	1.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	93.1	**	**	47.9	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
	Black	147.5	124.1	−1.9 [§]	36.5	41.5	1.3 [§]
	Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
Maine	All races	97.8	80.2	−2.5 [§]	40.8	49.1	1.3 [§]
	White	97.9	80.2	−2.5 [§]	40.7	49.2	1.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	91.4	80.1	−2.0 [§]	37.4	49.2	1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Maryland	All races	102.2	79.2	−2.1 [§]	44.4	46.1	0.4
	White	95.5	75.9	−1.8 [§]	44.9	47.3	0.6
	White non-Hispanic	95.6	77.1	−1.7 [§]	45.4	48.2	0.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	140.9	99.1	−3.0 [§]	44.5	43.8	−0.2
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 3. (Continued) Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,† and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	–1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	–1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	–1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	–0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	–2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	–0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	–1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	–0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Massachusetts	All races	79.9	73.6	–1.3 [§]	36.8	44.3	1.0 [§]
	White	79.9	73.7	–1.3 [§]	37.3	45.6	1.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	80.6	74.5	–1.3 [§]	37.7	46.2	1.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	28.6	**	†	†	**
	Black	80.9	96.4	–0.1	27.3	27.3	0.3
	Hispanic	†	26.2	**	†	†	**
Michigan	All races	90.6	76.7	–1.9 [§]	35.9	43.3	1.4 [§]
	White	86.9	75.1	–1.8 [§]	34.9	42.6	1.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.2	74.9	–1.8 [§]	34.7	42.6	1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	55.7	58.2	**	†	†	**
	Black	121.5	93.0	–2.3 [§]	43.6	49.9	1.2
	Hispanic	51.9	53.9	**	†	†	**
Minnesota	All races	69.6	60.7	–1.1 [§]	29.7	36.8	1.8 [§]
	White	68.9	60.0	–1.2 [§]	29.4	36.4	1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	68.9	59.8	–1.2 [§]	29.5	36.4	1.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	177.1	147.4	**	†	76.9	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Mississippi	All races	110.8	111.7	0.1	33.7	42.5	3.0 [§]
	White	109.8	108.4	–0.1	34.7	46.2	3.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	108.6	108.9	0.0	34.0	46.4	3.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	117.0	122.8	0.6	30.7	33.4	2.5 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Missouri	All races	101.8	88.5	–1.6 [§]	38.4	46.1	1.9 [§]
	White	97.8	86.8	–1.4 [§]	37.4	45.8	2.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	97.9	86.8	–1.4 [§]	37.6	45.9	2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	153.9	117.5	–2.6 [§]	49.0	50.6	0.6
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Montana	All races	75.0	66.5	–0.9	33.2	38.4	1.6 [§]
	White	74.0	66.1	–0.8	33.6	37.1	1.4
	White non-Hispanic	73.2	65.7	–0.7	33.2	37.4	1.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Nebraska	All races	83.1	65.6	–1.5 [§]	30.9	35.0	1.8 [§]
	White	81.9	65.2	–1.4 [§]	30.5	34.5	1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	81.2	64.8	–1.3 [§]	30.2	34.8	1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	154.1	99.4	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 3. (Continued) Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,† and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	–1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	–1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	–1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	–0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	–2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	–0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	–1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	–0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Nevada	All races	91.2	78.7	–1.8 [§]	50.8	56.1	0.6
	White	92.2	79.9	–1.8 [§]	52.6	58.8	0.6
	White non-Hispanic	95.1	83.7	–1.5 [§]	54.8	62.3	1.0
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	90.0	103.9	–1.0	†	39.0	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
New Hampshire	All races	81.6	71.2	–2.2 [§]	36.1	43.6	1.2
	White	82.1	71.1	–2.2 [§]	35.9	43.9	1.3
	White non-Hispanic	**	69.7	**	**	43.5	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
New Jersey	All races	90.2	71.2	–2.1 [§]	39.3	41.4	0.5
	White	87.9	70.0	–1.9 [§]	39.7	42.8	0.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	89.0	71.8	–1.8 [§]	40.6	45.0	1.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	51.9	40.3	–2.6	18.8	14.0	–4.8
	Black	115.2	97.4	–2.5 [§]	40.3	38.9	0.2
	Hispanic	54.3	38.8	–3.9	20.3	13.2	–6.0
New Mexico	All races	61.7	52.3	–1.9 [§]	28.7	29.3	0.7
	White	63.6	53.1	–2.0 [§]	29.7	31.1	0.9
	White non-Hispanic	77.4	56.5	–2.6 [§]	36.0	37.5	1.0
	White Hispanic	31.0	45.4	0.7	15.6	17.4	0.8
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	30.6	44.5	0.6	15.4	17.0	0.7
New York	All races	81.7	66.2	–2.3 [§]	36.6	38.0	0.2
	White	80.6	67.1	–2.0 [§]	37.8	40.2	0.3
	White non-Hispanic	77.6	68.5	–1.2 [§]	36.8	42.4	1.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	38.3	42.0	0.4	10.6	15.9	3.2
	Black	96.9	68.1	–3.5 [§]	31.0	29.6	0.0
	Hispanic	33.1	37.1	0.7	9.8	13.7	3.1
North Carolina	All races	106.3	94.6	–1.1 [§]	31.9	40.5	2.3 [§]
	White	103.4	91.7	–1.1 [§]	33.0	43.0	2.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	103.4	92.5	–1.0 [§]	33.1	43.3	2.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	125.9	113.5	–1.2 [§]	26.7	29.6	2.2 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
North Dakota	All races	70.1	64.9	–1.1	29.3	28.3	1.0
	White	68.3	64.6	–1.1	27.8	28.0	1.3
	White non-Hispanic	67.4	62.9	–1.2	27.3	27.3	1.3
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 3. (Continued) Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	-1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	-1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	-1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	-0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	-2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	-0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	-1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	-0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Ohio	All races	97.1	85.6	-1.6 [§]	39.1	44.3	1.3 [§]
	White	94.2	82.9	-1.5 [§]	38.4	43.3	1.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	94.4	83.1	-1.5 [§]	38.5	43.5	1.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	132.0	123.9	-1.9 [§]	46.5	56.6	1.6 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Oklahoma	All races	98.7	89.4	-1.3 [§]	39.1	47.5	2.0 [§]
	White	100.8	90.9	-1.3 [§]	40.5	48.3	1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	91.8	**	**	48.7	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
	Black	111.9	104.7	-1.2	38.2	48.7	2.1
Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**	
Oregon	All races	89.1	72.7	-1.8 [§]	43.1	49.3	0.5
	White	89.6	73.3	-1.8 [§]	43.5	50.0	0.5
	White non-Hispanic	90.2	73.5	-1.8 [§]	44.1	50.7	0.6
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	99.4	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Pennsylvania	All races	88.7	76.5	-1.6 [§]	36.0	40.6	1.1 [§]
	White	85.4	74.9	-1.5 [§]	35.0	39.9	1.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	85.6	75.1	-1.4 [§]	35.0	40.0	1.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	60.5	49.1	**	†	28.1	**
	Black	138.8	105.4	-2.2 [§]	46.9	52.5	0.9
	Hispanic	63.4	44.6	**	†	26.6	**
Rhode Island	All races	86.7	77.9	-1.0 [§]	35.9	45.4	2.4 [§]
	White	86.0	78.9	-0.8	36.5	46.3	2.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.9	79.9	-0.9 [§]	36.7	46.9	2.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
South Carolina	All races	108.0	92.4	-1.6 [§]	34.2	39.5	2.0 [§]
	White	102.3	89.8	-1.6 [§]	37.3	42.6	2.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	102.5	90.5	-1.6 [§]	37.3	42.9	2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	129.5	102.3	-1.9 [§]	25.6	30.2	1.0
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
South Dakota	All races	62.3	68.1	0.1	25.2	31.5	0.5
	White	61.8	66.2	0.0	25.7	29.8	0.6
	White non-Hispanic	61.9	66.2	0.0	25.7	30.0	0.7
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 3. (Continued) Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	–1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	–1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	–1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	–0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	–2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	–0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	–1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	–0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Tennessee	All races	117.9	103.4	–1.2 [§]	36.6	44.8	2.2 [§]
	White	113.6	101.5	–1.1 [§]	36.2	45.2	2.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	111.0	101.9	–0.8 [§]	36.0	45.4	2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	156.1	122.6	–2.0 [§]	40.1	43.6	0.7
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Texas	All races	98.5	79.3	–2.1 [§]	36.3	39.3	0.6 [§]
	White	95.6	76.4	–2.1 [§]	36.5	39.3	0.5
	White non-Hispanic	102.2	84.1	–2.0 [§]	41.0	45.6	0.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	58.7	45.9	–1.4 [§]	15.1	15.7	0.1
	Black	136.3	121.1	–1.5 [§]	36.5	43.0	2.0 [§]
	Hispanic	57.9	45.1	–1.4 [§]	14.9	15.5	0.1
Utah	All races	41.9	39.7	–1.1	13.6	16.2	1.4
	White	41.6	40.0	–0.9	13.6	16.3	1.4
	White non-Hispanic	42.0	40.2	–1.0	13.2	16.7	1.6
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Vermont	All races	100.5	70.2	–1.9	34.9	41.1	0.7
	White	100.5	70.5	–1.9	35.0	41.1	0.7
	White non-Hispanic	94.3	70.8	–1.1	32.7	41.3	1.4
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Virginia	All races	99.9	83.0	–1.8 [§]	36.9	42.7	1.1 [§]
	White	96.7	80.8	–1.6 [§]	38.0	43.8	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	95.3	81.1	–1.5 [§]	37.9	44.3	1.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	123.8	101.3	–2.4 [§]	34.2	41.2	1.4
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Washington	All races	82.6	71.2	–1.7 [§]	42.9	47.9	1.3 [§]
	White	83.2	72.1	–1.7 [§]	43.9	49.8	1.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	83.9	73.1	–1.6 [§]	44.2	50.4	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	128.1	93.2	–2.6	†	43.4	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
West Virginia	All races	113.7	104.1	–0.7 [§]	39.6	51.8	1.8 [§]
	White	113.5	104.8	–0.5	39.0	52.0	1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	113.9	105.1	–0.5	39.1	52.2	1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	121.6	88.9	**	54.2	44.2	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 3. (Continued) Lung and bronchus cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	90.6	76.9	–1.7 [§]	36.8	41.2	1.0 [§]
	White	88.4	75.7	–1.6 [§]	37.3	42.2	1.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	86.3	77.9	–1.2 [§]	36.9	44.0	1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	45.5	40.7	–0.9 [§]	14.3	15.4	0.7 [§]
	Black	125.2	101.6	–2.1 [§]	36.5	39.9	0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	49.5	43.5	–0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Asian/Pacific Islander	43.5	41.1	–1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Hispanic	44.0	39.5	–0.9 [§]	14.0	14.8	0.6
Wisconsin	All races	76.3	67.0	–1.2 [§]	31.2	35.3	1.8 [§]
	White	74.9	66.0	–1.3 [§]	30.9	35.0	1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	75.3	66.3	–1.3 [§]	31.1	35.3	1.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
	Black	152.1	116.9	–1.6	49.5	42.7	0.1
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
Wyoming	All races	74.7	64.4	–1.3	32.9	38.6	2.2
	White	75.4	63.9	–1.4	31.8	38.6	2.3
	White non-Hispanic	75.6	63.8	–1.3	31.4	39.5	2.4
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

[†] American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander data are presented only at the national level (see Methods). Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (White, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander). Hispanic origin was not collected in Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

[§] APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

¶ Statistic not displayed because the death count is < 16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

TABLE 4. Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,† and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Alabama	All races	27.3	26.0	-0.7	18.7	15.2	-1.0
	White	26.0	24.5	-0.9	17.3	13.4	-1.0
	White non-Hispanic	26.0	24.7	-0.9	17.3	13.4	-1.0
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	33.1	32.1	0.0	24.4	22.0	-0.9
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Alaska	All races	25.0	32.7	-1.5	31.5	16.4	-4.6 [§]
	White	†	34.1	**	26.6	14.0	**
	White non-Hispanic	†	34.5	**	27.0	14.3	**
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Arizona	All races	23.4	21.3	-1.4 [§]	17.8	14.9	-1.7 [§]
	White	24.1	21.4	-1.6 [§]	18.0	15.3	-1.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	24.7	21.2	-1.7 [§]	18.1	15.2	-1.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	13.9	21.3	-0.5	17.7	14.4	-3.3
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	13.3	20.7	-0.6	17.1	14.0	-3.3
Arkansas	All races	29.8	26.9	-1.8 [§]	19.1	18.0	-0.5
	White	28.1	25.5	-1.8 [§]	17.8	16.7	-0.4
	White non-Hispanic	28.2	25.7	-1.7 [§]	17.8	16.8	-0.4
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	44.3	40.2	-1.4	27.8	27.8	-0.6
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
California	All races	26.9	21.5	-2.2 [§]	18.6	15.5	-2.2 [§]
	White	27.3	21.3	-2.3 [§]	18.4	15.5	-2.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.6	22.2	-2.4 [§]	19.3	16.2	-2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	18.1	16.4	0.2	11.4	11.6	0.1
	Black	33.2	32.3	-0.5	28.7	23.1	-2.0 [§]
	Hispanic	17.0	15.9	0.5	10.9	11.2	0.3
Colorado	All races	26.3	21.7	-2.0 [§]	19.6	14.7	-3.0 [§]
	White	25.8	21.4	-2.0 [§]	19.4	15.0	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	24.8	20.6	-1.9 [§]	19.6	15.1	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	36.4	28.6	-3.0	16.7	13.2	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	35.2	27.5	-3.0	16.2	12.7	**
Connecticut	All races	32.9	27.1	-2.4 [§]	21.3	17.8	-1.9 [§]
	White	32.0	26.8	-2.4 [§]	21.2	17.0	-2.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	27.2	26.7	-1.5	17.2	17.1	-0.7
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	50.2	36.6	**	22.7	29.2	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 4. (Continued) Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Delaware	All races	38.9	23.6	-3.7 [§]	24.3	16.0	-2.9
	White	39.2	21.9	-4.1 [§]	23.3	14.5	-3.4
	White non-Hispanic	39.6	22.2	-4.1 [§]	23.0	14.2	-3.4
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	27.1	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
District of Columbia	All races	37.3	36.9	-1.3	29.0	23.3	-1.8
	White	29.8	34.5	**	16.3	†	**
	White non-Hispanic	31.1	36.9	**	17.2	†	**
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	43.6	40.7	-1.7	34.0	27.9	-2.4
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Florida	All races	28.0	22.5	-2.1 [§]	18.7	15.7	-1.7 [§]
	White	27.6	22.2	-2.2 [§]	18.4	15.3	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.3	22.9	-2.3 [§]	18.3	15.4	-1.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	17.2	0.0	17.6	13.9	-1.1
	Black	31.7	28.6	-0.5	22.9	20.0	-1.5
	Hispanic	19.2	16.8	-0.2	17.2	13.6	-1.1
Georgia	All races	28.0	23.8	-1.8 [§]	16.9	16.9	-0.7
	White	26.7	21.7	-2.4 [§]	15.3	15.1	-1.0
	White non-Hispanic	26.6	21.7	-2.3 [§]	15.2	15.2	-1.0
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	33.1	34.0	0.4	22.8	23.6	0.0
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Hawaii	All races	25.0	19.6	-3.0 [§]	13.7	12.7	-2.3
	White	26.3	19.8	**	18.1	15.0	-2.7
	White non-Hispanic	22.8	20.9	**	18.2	14.5	-2.5
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Idaho	All races	27.2	18.7	-1.7	16.0	14.2	-1.1
	White	27.2	18.8	-1.8	15.9	14.4	-0.9
	White non-Hispanic	26.1	19.0	-1.5	16.1	14.5	-1.0
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Illinois	All races	35.7	28.3	-2.3 [§]	23.1	20.0	-1.6 [§]
	White	34.5	27.2	-2.4 [§]	22.0	19.2	-1.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.8	27.8	-2.2 [§]	22.1	19.5	-1.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	16.4	12.2	-5.2 [§]	11.0	10.3	**
	Black	48.3	39.8	-1.1	34.0	27.0	-1.7 [§]
	Hispanic	15.5	11.7	-5.2 [§]	10.4	9.8	**

TABLE 4. (Continued) Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Indiana	All races	30.8	28.0	-1.4 [§]	23.2	17.8	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.1	27.2	-1.5 [§]	22.7	17.7	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	30.1	27.2	-1.5 [§]	22.5	17.9	-1.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	44.2	43.9	-0.8	33.0	20.6	-2.0
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Iowa	All races	30.0	26.5	-1.4 [§]	23.3	18.9	-1.9 [§]
	White	29.9	26.5	-1.4 [§]	23.4	19.0	-2.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.9	26.6	-1.4 [§]	23.4	19.1	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Kansas	All races	30.1	22.6	-2.7 [§]	20.8	15.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	29.4	22.0	-2.7 [§]	20.0	14.9	-1.6
	White non-Hispanic	29.1	22.0	-2.6 [§]	19.6	14.5	-1.4
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	48.3	**	38.3	33.2	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Kentucky	All races	32.9	30.4	-1.3 [§]	24.0	19.6	-2.3 [§]
	White	31.2	29.9	-1.2 [§]	23.1	18.9	-2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	30.7	30.1	-1.1 [§]	23.0	18.9	-2.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	63.0	43.4	-2.9	35.7	29.2	-1.8
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Louisiana	All races	30.9	29.7	0.2	19.9	20.3	-0.8
	White	28.8	27.1	-0.1	18.8	17.7	-1.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	27.1	**	**	17.8	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
	Black	37.7	39.9	1.2	23.2	27.8	0.5
	Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
Maine	All races	34.1	24.3	-2.6 [§]	23.7	21.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	34.3	24.1	-2.7 [§]	23.8	21.6	-1.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.0	24.1	-2.1 [§]	22.0	21.7	-1.0
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Maryland	All races	34.5	29.6	-2.3 [§]	24.5	20.3	-2.2 [§]
	White	32.7	27.5	-2.6 [§]	23.7	18.4	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.7	27.9	-2.4 [§]	23.7	18.7	-2.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	46.2	39.7	-1.8	29.7	26.8	-1.7 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 4. (Continued) Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Massachusetts	All races	38.3	28.6	-3.1 [§]	23.2	17.9	-2.7 [§]
	White	38.5	28.8	-3.1 [§]	23.2	18.3	-2.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	38.8	28.8	-3.2 [§]	23.1	18.4	-2.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	27.7	34.0	1.9	23.0	14.2	-0.5
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Michigan	All races	31.9	25.1	-2.2 [§]	21.0	17.0	-2.1 [§]
	White	31.6	23.9	-2.4 [§]	20.1	15.8	-2.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.2	23.7	-2.4 [§]	19.9	15.7	-2.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	33.7	**	†	†	**
	Black	34.2	35.3	-0.4	28.2	26.5	-0.2
	Hispanic	†	31.8	**	†	†	**
Minnesota	All races	29.4	21.8	-2.5 [§]	18.3	17.1	-1.4 [§]
	White	29.3	21.8	-2.5 [§]	18.4	16.9	-1.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.4	21.8	-2.5 [§]	18.4	16.9	-1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Mississippi	All races	26.6	29.8	0.5	17.3	20.3	0.5
	White	23.7	27.1	1.0	16.4	18.4	-0.3
	White non-Hispanic	23.8	27.2	1.0	16.2	18.4	-0.2
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	34.9	36.7	-0.6	19.8	25.1	1.8 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Missouri	All races	29.9	25.7	-2.2 [§]	21.3	18.2	-1.1 [§]
	White	28.4	25.0	-2.1 [§]	20.9	17.8	-1.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.5	24.9	-2.2 [§]	20.9	17.7	-1.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	51.1	36.8	-2.5	27.2	23.1	0.8
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Montana	All races	26.6	26.3	-1.1	18.9	16.2	-2.1 [§]
	White	25.6	26.3	-1.0	18.9	15.5	-1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	25.2	26.2	-0.8	18.3	15.2	-1.8
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Nebraska	All races	27.7	28.0	-0.8	20.1	18.0	0.0
	White	28.1	28.1	-0.8	20.2	18.2	-0.2
	White non-Hispanic	27.9	28.0	-0.8	20.2	18.2	-0.2
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 4. (Continued) Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Nevada	All races	28.2	27.9	0.6	22.8	21.4	0.0
	White	29.0	27.3	0.4	23.0	22.3	0.5
	White non-Hispanic	29.3	27.8	0.5	23.3	23.4	1.0
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	52.8	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
New Hampshire	All races	34.2	29.7	-1.8 [§]	20.4	17.5	-1.4
	White	33.9	29.8	-1.7	20.3	16.9	-1.5
	White non-Hispanic	**	29.6	**	**	16.4	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
New Jersey	All races	38.4	28.6	-3.1 [§]	24.2	19.2	-2.4 [§]
	White	38.3	28.1	-3.2 [§]	24.1	19.2	-2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	38.4	28.5	-3.1 [§]	24.3	19.5	-2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	31.4	24.1	**	15.4	11.3	**
	Black	39.4	37.2	-0.6	24.9	22.1	-2.0
	Hispanic	29.9	23.3	**	16.1	10.4	**
New Mexico	All races	23.1	22.4	-0.6	16.2	15.1	-0.4
	White	23.9	22.9	-0.7	16.7	15.7	-0.6
	White non-Hispanic	24.0	21.4	-1.8	16.8	16.2	-1.0
	White Hispanic	24.8	26.7	1.2	17.1	14.1	0.2
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	24.5	26.2	1.2	16.9	13.8	0.1
New York	All races	35.6	27.5	-2.6 [§]	22.9	18.2	-2.2 [§]
	White	36.2	27.9	-2.7 [§]	22.9	18.1	-2.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.3	28.0	-1.8 [§]	21.6	18.2	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	15.3	22.8	1.5	10.6	14.1	1.4
	Black	34.9	27.7	-1.7	24.2	20.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	14.2	20.2	1.4	9.4	12.6	1.7
North Carolina	All races	26.0	24.6	-1.1 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.3 [§]
	White	25.1	22.7	-1.3 [§]	18.0	16.2	-1.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	25.2	22.7	-1.2 [§]	18.0	16.2	-1.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	30.7	35.6	-0.3	26.8	22.5	-0.7
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
North Dakota	All races	25.6	22.9	-2.6	24.4	15.5	-3.2 [§]
	White	26.0	23.3	-2.6	24.2	15.8	-3.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	25.7	23.1	-2.5	24.0	15.8	-3.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 4. (Continued) Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Ohio	All races	34.8	27.2	-2.0 [§]	22.7	18.7	-1.4 [§]
	White	34.5	26.2	-2.1 [§]	22.3	18.3	-1.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.4	26.1	-2.2 [§]	22.3	18.3	-1.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	38.5	39.9	-1.4	28.1	24.3	-0.8
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Oklahoma	All races	26.5	27.6	-0.2	17.5	17.4	-0.4
	White	27.7	26.6	-1.0	17.6	17.6	-0.6
	White non-Hispanic	**	27.0	**	**	17.6	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**
	Black	†	46.2	**	24.8	20.1	-0.7
Hispanic	**	†	**	**	†	**	
Oregon	All races	26.3	20.5	-1.4 [§]	18.0	15.0	-1.4 [§]
	White	26.3	20.7	-1.4 [§]	17.7	14.9	-1.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	26.3	20.7	-1.3 [§]	17.8	15.0	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Pennsylvania	All races	35.9	27.7	-2.2 [§]	23.3	19.8	-1.6 [§]
	White	35.6	27.2	-2.2 [§]	22.9	19.6	-1.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.7	27.3	-2.2 [§]	23.0	19.6	-1.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	42.6	37.1	-1.5 [§]	27.2	21.8	-1.2
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
Rhode Island	All races	40.1	25.0	-3.4 [§]	22.5	19.6	-1.6
	White	39.8	24.5	-3.2 [§]	22.2	20.1	-1.6
	White non-Hispanic	39.2	25.0	-2.9 [§]	22.5	20.0	-1.6
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
South Carolina	All races	27.2	27.3	-0.9	17.6	18.9	-0.9
	White	26.0	25.8	-0.9	17.5	18.1	-1.2
	White non-Hispanic	26.0	26.0	-0.8	17.6	18.1	-1.2
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	32.6	32.9	-0.7	18.1	21.6	-0.2
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	
South Dakota	All races	27.7	27.2	-0.8	22.0	23.1	0.1
	White	27.7	26.9	-0.7	20.9	23.5	0.3
	White non-Hispanic	27.8	27.0	-0.7	21.0	23.6	0.3
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**	

TABLE 4. (Continued) Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Tennessee	All races	29.6	27.2	-1.2	20.8	19.2	-1.0 [§]
	White	27.4	25.3	-1.4 [§]	19.2	17.5	-1.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	26.9	25.5	-1.2	19.2	17.6	-1.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	45.9	41.6	0.1	32.4	32.7	0.2
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Texas	All races	27.9	23.3	-1.5 [§]	18.1	16.3	-1.2 [§]
	White	27.4	22.3	-1.7 [§]	17.0	15.5	-1.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.6	22.6	-2.1 [§]	18.3	16.4	-1.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.3	20.5	1.6 [§]	9.4	11.0	0.5
	Black	35.7	38.0	0.1	28.9	25.6	-0.6
	Hispanic	19.0	20.1	1.6 [§]	9.2	10.8	0.4
Utah	All races	21.2	20.4	-2.3	14.0	15.9	0.8
	White	21.6	20.5	-2.5	14.2	16.0	0.7
	White non-Hispanic	21.4	20.8	-2.4	14.2	16.1	0.6
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Vermont	All races	29.3	24.4	-1.1	20.2	19.1	-0.4
	White	29.4	24.6	-1.0	20.3	19.3	-0.3
	White non-Hispanic	28.6	24.7	-0.8	19.2	19.3	0.1
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Virginia	All races	31.3	24.8	-2.0 [§]	19.3	18.8	-0.9 [§]
	White	29.5	23.9	-2.0 [§]	18.1	17.0	-0.9
	White non-Hispanic	29.1	24.1	-1.8 [§]	18.2	17.0	-0.9
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	41.4	32.1	-1.7 [§]	25.7	29.4	-0.7
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
Washington	All races	26.5	21.9	-1.5 [§]	17.3	15.4	-1.7 [§]
	White	26.8	22.2	-1.4 [§]	17.3	15.5	-1.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	26.6	22.3	-1.4 [§]	17.4	15.5	-1.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
West Virginia	All races	30.6	26.3	-1.3	19.5	20.0	-0.4
	White	30.2	25.8	-1.3	19.4	20.2	-0.3
	White non-Hispanic	30.1	25.8	-1.3	19.3	20.2	-0.3
	White Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**	†	†	**

TABLE 4. (Continued) Colorectal cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state, race/ethnicity,[†] and sex — United States, 1990–2000

		Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	30.8	25.2	-2.0 [§]	20.6	17.6	-1.7 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-2.1 [§]	20.2	17.1	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.6	24.9	-1.8 [§]	19.6	17.3	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	18.9	0.3	12.5	12.1	0.0
	Black	37.6	35.2	-0.7 [§]	26.6	24.0	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	-0.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	18.1	16.4	-1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.4	18.2	0.4	12.1	11.6	0.0
Wisconsin	All races	33.5	25.7	-2.5 [§]	22.2	17.4	-1.7 [§]
	White	33.3	25.4	-2.6 [§]	22.2	16.8	-1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	33.4	25.5	-2.6 [§]	22.2	16.9	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
	Black	37.3	27.4	**	¶	37.4	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
Wyoming	All races	22.5	19.0	0.2	18.8	20.4	1.5
	White	22.8	19.3	0.2	18.5	20.0	1.5
	White non-Hispanic	21.6	19.6	-0.1	18.0	19.4	1.5
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**	¶	¶	**

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

[†] American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander data are presented only at the national level (see Methods). Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander). Hispanic origin was not collected in Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

[§] APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

¶ Statistic not displayed because the death count is < 16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

TABLE 5. Prostate cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	38.6	30.6	-2.6 [§]
	White	35.7	27.9	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.1	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.0	22.5	-1.1
	Black	78.0	69.2	-1.4 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	19.8	20.1	-1.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16.7	12.8	-3.4 [§]
	Hispanic	23.6	22.2	-1.0
Alabama	All races	40.1	39.0	-0.1
	White	32.4	30.4	-0.5
	White non-Hispanic	31.9	30.6	-0.4
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	68.7	76.8	1.1
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Alaska	All races	25.4	30.9	-4.6
	White	†	31.9	**
	White non-Hispanic	†	32.3	**
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Arizona	All races	34.9	29.6	-3.1 [§]
	White	34.5	29.0	-3.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.5	-3.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	33.6	31.9	-1.4
	Black	105.5	76.8	**
	Hispanic	32.3	31.0	-1.2
Arkansas	All races	40.6	30.7	-2.2 [§]
	White	33.9	25.4	-2.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	33.7	25.6	-2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	82.9	78.4	-0.1
	Hispanic	†	†	**
California	All races	34.9	27.7	-3.2 [§]
	White	34.4	27.7	-3.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.7	28.6	-3.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	22.6	21.3	-1.7 [§]
	Black	72.4	60.0	-2.0 [§]
	Hispanic	21.4	20.9	-1.4
Colorado	All races	42.2	31.1	-3.9 [§]
	White	41.4	30.2	-3.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	41.8	30.8	-4.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	37.3	25.0	-2.8
	Black	†	86.9	**
	Hispanic	36.2	24.1	-2.8
Connecticut	All races	35.9	27.4	-2.8 [§]
	White	34.1	25.9	-2.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.3	25.6	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	87.2	72.3	-2.0
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Delaware	All races	45.2	22.2	-4.0
	White	38.5	20.0	-4.2
	White non-Hispanic	38.9	19.8	-4.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	102.0	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**

TABLE 5. (Continued) Prostate cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	38.6	30.6	-2.6 [§]
	White	35.7	27.9	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.1	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.0	22.5	-1.1
	Black	78.0	69.2	-1.4 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	19.8	20.1	-1.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16.7	12.8	-3.4 [§]
	Hispanic	23.6	22.2	-1.0
District of Columbia	All races	56.1	52.7	-1.8
	White	37.0	¶	**
	White non-Hispanic	36.6	¶	**
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	69.2	69.9	-1.5
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Florida	All races	36.2	25.8	-3.5 [§]
	White	33.4	23.3	-3.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.0	23.2	-3.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	27.5	24.2	-2.3 [§]
	Black	88.1	70.7	-2.4 [§]
	Hispanic	28.4	24.3	-2.1
Georgia	All races	45.6	37.8	-2.4 [§]
	White	36.8	29.3	-3.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.8	29.2	-3.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	81.0	76.1	-0.7
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Hawaii	All races	24.0	22.4	-2.2
	White	29.5	40.4	-1.7
	White non-Hispanic	28.0	40.2	-1.4
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Idaho	All races	44.8	34.7	-2.8 [§]
	White	45.1	34.8	-2.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	45.6	34.7	-3.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Illinois	All races	41.0	33.0	-2.2 [§]
	White	37.3	29.3	-2.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	37.6	29.4	-2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	18.6	**
	Black	83.1	72.4	-2.4 [§]
	Hispanic	¶	19.5	**
Indiana	All races	37.2	30.7	-1.6 [§]
	White	34.6	28.5	-1.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.5	-1.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	83.2	71.2	-0.8
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Iowa	All races	35.8	29.5	-2.3 [§]
	White	35.5	29.6	-2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.5	29.7	-2.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**

TABLE 5. (Continued) Prostate cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	38.6	30.6	-2.6 [§]
	White	35.7	27.9	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.1	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.0	22.5	-1.1
	Black	78.0	69.2	-1.4 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	19.8	20.1	-1.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16.7	12.8	-3.4 [§]
	Hispanic	23.6	22.2	-1.0
Kansas	All races	38.0	27.1	-3.0 [§]
	White	37.3	25.6	-3.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.6	25.7	-3.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	64.4	75.2	0.1
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Kentucky	All races	37.3	32.9	-1.5 [§]
	White	35.4	31.8	-1.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.2	31.6	-1.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	70.0	54.5	-3.7
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Louisiana	All races	44.5	33.3	-2.7 [§]
	White	37.3	25.1	-3.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	25.3	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**
	Black	65.6	61.6	-0.9
	Hispanic	**	†	**
Maine	All races	38.8	28.9	-3.6 [§]
	White	38.9	29.0	-3.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.7	28.9	-3.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Maryland	All races	44.5	32.2	-3.7 [§]
	White	38.2	27.1	-4.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	37.8	27.4	-3.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	84.3	62.7	-2.7 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Massachusetts	All races	36.5	31.1	-2.3 [§]
	White	36.0	30.7	-2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.1	30.9	-2.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	70.4	59.6	-3.2
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Michigan	All races	38.1	31.7	-2.6 [§]
	White	35.1	29.2	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.0	29.0	-2.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	66.3	57.7	-1.2
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Minnesota	All races	38.6	32.9	-2.1 [§]
	White	38.3	32.5	-2.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	38.3	32.6	-2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**

TABLE 5. (Continued) Prostate cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	38.6	30.6	-2.6 [§]
	White	35.7	27.9	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.1	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.0	22.5	-1.1
	Black	78.0	69.2	-1.4 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	19.8	20.1	-1.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16.7	12.8	-3.4 [§]
	Hispanic	23.6	22.2	-1.0
Mississippi	All races	48.2	41.1	-1.2 [§]
	White	36.3	27.9	-1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.0	27.9	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	73.6	79.1	0.7
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Missouri	All races	34.3	29.3	-2.2 [§]
	White	31.8	26.8	-2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.8	26.8	-2.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	68.8	65.5	-0.7
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Montana	All races	40.2	28.0	-2.8 [§]
	White	40.6	27.9	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	40.0	28.1	-2.6
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Nebraska	All races	33.8	29.9	-2.1 [§]
	White	33.3	29.8	-2.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	33.2	29.9	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Nevada	All races	33.6	26.5	-3.6 [§]
	White	34.6	26.8	-3.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.1	27.7	-3.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
New Hampshire	All races	38.9	31.0	-3.4 [§]
	White	38.9	31.0	-3.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	30.1	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	**	†	**
New Jersey	All races	41.7	29.8	-3.3 [§]
	White	38.8	26.8	-3.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	38.9	26.9	-3.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	34.0	21.8	-5.1 [§]
	Black	86.3	71.0	-2.3
	Hispanic	34.6	21.8	-5.9 [§]
New Mexico	All races	35.7	26.7	-2.0
	White	37.2	26.9	-2.1
	White non-Hispanic	38.5	28.0	-2.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	33.7	23.6	-0.4
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	33.3	23.1	-0.3

TABLE 5. (Continued) Prostate cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	38.6	30.6	-2.6 [§]
	White	35.7	27.9	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.1	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.0	22.5	-1.1
	Black	78.0	69.2	-1.4 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	19.8	20.1	-1.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16.7	12.8	-3.4 [§]
	Hispanic	23.6	22.2	-1.0
New York	All races	36.9	30.0	-2.5 [§]
	White	33.9	27.2	-2.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.7	27.1	-2.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	21.2	26.3	2.5
	Black	73.2	61.2	-1.8 [§]
	Hispanic	18.9	25.4	2.9
North Carolina	All races	46.5	37.1	-2.7 [§]
	White	38.5	28.5	-2.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	38.7	28.7	-2.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	86.2	86.7	-1.4
	Hispanic	†	†	**
North Dakota	All races	49.9	32.5	-4.4 [§]
	White	50.3	32.2	-4.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	49.1	32.0	-4.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Ohio	All races	39.8	31.5	-2.6 [§]
	White	36.7	28.5	-2.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.8	28.5	-2.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	78.3	69.7	-1.9 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Oklahoma	All races	35.2	29.4	-2.6 [§]
	White	34.9	26.8	-3.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	27.0	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**
	Black	57.9	86.9	0.4
	Hispanic	**	†	**
Oregon	All races	36.8	30.0	-2.0 [§]
	White	36.8	29.9	-1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	37.0	30.0	-2.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Pennsylvania	All races	39.6	30.9	-2.6 [§]
	White	37.0	29.0	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.9	29.0	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	85.6	64.1	-1.8
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Rhode Island	All races	31.8	29.8	-1.0
	White	30.9	30.2	-0.7
	White non-Hispanic	30.1	30.3	-0.6
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**

TABLE 5. (Continued) Prostate cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	38.6	30.6	-2.6 [§]
	White	35.7	27.9	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.1	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.0	22.5	-1.1
	Black	78.0	69.2	-1.4 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	19.8	20.1	-1.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16.7	12.8	-3.4 [§]
	Hispanic	23.6	22.2	-1.0
South Carolina	All races	51.7	39.6	-2.6 [§]
	White	37.6	28.9	-3.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	37.7	29.0	-3.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	97.8	81.1	-1.0 [§]
Hispanic	†	†	**	
South Dakota	All races	36.2	29.0	-2.7 [§]
	White	36.1	29.1	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.2	29.2	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Tennessee	All races	38.6	34.3	-1.5 [§]
	White	33.2	28.9	-1.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.8	28.7	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	75.9	82.4	0.0
Hispanic	†	†	**	
Texas	All races	36.8	29.4	-2.4 [§]
	White	33.1	27.0	-2.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.1	28.1	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	21.1	21.4	-1.3
	Black	74.4	60.4	-1.2
	Hispanic	21.0	21.1	-1.4
Utah	All races	42.4	28.4	-2.8 [§]
	White	42.8	28.5	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	43.8	28.7	-2.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	
Vermont	All races	51.6	24.2	-5.0 [§]
	White	51.7	24.4	-5.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	49.8	24.5	-4.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
Hispanic	†	†	**	
Virginia	All races	43.7	34.8	-2.5 [§]
	White	36.5	26.7	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.0	26.8	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	83.0	81.9	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Washington	All races	35.7	27.6	-3.7 [§]
	White	35.4	27.7	-3.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.5	27.8	-3.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	74.0	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**

TABLE 5. (Continued) Prostate cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	38.6	30.6	–2.6 [§]
	White	35.7	27.9	–2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.6	28.1	–2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.0	22.5	–1.1
	Black	78.0	69.2	–1.4 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	19.8	20.1	–1.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	16.7	12.8	–3.4 [§]
	Hispanic	23.6	22.2	–1.0
West Virginia	All races	35.6	31.8	–1.8 [§]
	White	34.3	31.3	–1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.2	31.4	–1.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	76.9	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Wisconsin	All races	40.9	31.5	–3.0 [§]
	White	40.2	30.9	–3.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	40.3	31.0	–3.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	84.8	62.1	–3.5
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Wyoming	All races	43.6	35.4	–2.4
	White	43.6	35.6	–2.6
	White non-Hispanic	43.8	34.9	–2.8
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander data are presented only at the national level (see Methods). Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander). Hispanic origin was not collected in Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

¶ Statistic not displayed because the death count is < 16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

TABLE 6. Female breast cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	33.1	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.0	26.3	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.7	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	20.2	17.7	-1.2 [§]
	Black	38.0	34.6	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.0	13.7	0.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13.5	12.3	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	19.4	17.0	-1.1 [§]
Alabama	All races	30.0	26.7	-1.6 [§]
	White	27.5	25.9	-1.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	27.3	26.1	-1.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	38.7	29.9	-2.0 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Alaska	All races	28.4	28.2	-1.6
	White	29.2	27.8	-2.4
	White non-Hispanic	29.7	28.0	-2.3
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Arizona	All races	30.2	26.3	-1.8 [§]
	White	31.7	26.7	-2.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.9	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	28.3	21.7	-0.4
	Black	†	28.6	**
	Hispanic	27.2	21.0	-0.2
Arkansas	All races	28.8	23.4	-1.9 [§]
	White	28.8	21.2	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.7	21.4	-2.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	30.1	38.3	1.0
	Hispanic	†	†	**
California	All races	31.9	25.8	-2.3 [§]
	White	32.8	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.0	29.2	-2.2 [§]
	White Hispanic	19.2	15.9	-1.0
	Black	40.9	35.6	-1.5 [§]
	Hispanic	18.3	15.3	-0.9
Colorado	All races	30.3	23.5	-3.0 [§]
	White	30.6	23.9	-3.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.0	24.3	-2.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	23.5	18.7	-3.7
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	22.6	17.9	-3.6
Connecticut	All races	31.9	25.6	-2.1 [§]
	White	31.8	25.6	-2.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.3	25.9	-1.2
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	35.6	23.8	-1.4
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Delaware	All races	42.2	31.4	-2.6 [§]
	White	41.8	29.5	-3.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	42.2	29.3	-3.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	43.4	38.3	-0.2
	Hispanic	†	†	**

TABLE 6. (Continued) Female breast cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	33.1	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.0	26.3	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.7	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	20.2	17.7	-1.2 [§]
	Black	38.0	34.6	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.0	13.7	0.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13.5	12.3	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	19.4	17.0	-1.1 [§]
District of Columbia	All races	44.2	29.1	-2.2 [§]
	White	35.6	24.7	-2.2
	White non-Hispanic	37.3	27.8	-1.4
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	47.5	32.7	-2.0
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Florida	All races	32.3	24.6	-2.8 [§]
	White	31.6	23.5	-3.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.3	24.6	-2.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	24.1	17.1	-2.5 [§]
	Black	41.6	33.9	-1.4
	Hispanic	24.3	17.0	-2.5 [§]
Georgia	All races	29.2	25.7	-1.3 [§]
	White	29.2	24.4	-2.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	29.0	24.7	-1.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	30.0	31.1	0.5
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Hawaii	All races	22.8	18.1	-1.5 [§]
	White	37.8	25.3	-2.5
	White non-Hispanic	36.2	23.9	-2.4
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Idaho	All races	33.4	27.7	-1.5 [§]
	White	33.6	27.8	-1.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.3	28.5	-1.4
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Illinois	All races	35.9	29.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	35.6	28.5	-2.7 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.3	28.9	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	13.2	15.4	-3.2
	Black	41.7	40.4	-0.1
	Hispanic	12.8	14.6	-3.2
Indiana	All races	32.9	27.9	-1.8 [§]
	White	32.5	27.6	-2.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.4	27.9	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	38.3	34.4	0.2
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Iowa	All races	31.0	23.8	-2.7 [§]
	White	30.9	23.4	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.0	23.3	-2.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**

TABLE 6. (Continued) Female breast cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	33.1	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.0	26.3	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.7	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	20.2	17.7	-1.2 [§]
	Black	38.0	34.6	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.0	13.7	0.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13.5	12.3	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	19.4	17.0	-1.1 [§]
Kansas	All races	31.8	27.8	-1.8 [§]
	White	31.6	27.0	-2.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	30.9	27.0	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	44.1	41.5	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Kentucky	All races	32.3	26.1	-1.8 [§]
	White	31.8	26.0	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.8	25.9	-1.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	41.4	28.6	-2.1
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Louisiana	All races	34.6	30.4	-1.3 [§]
	White	31.2	27.3	-1.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	27.3	**
	White Hispanic	**	¶	**
	Black	44.5	38.3	-1.3 [§]
	Hispanic	**	¶	**
Maine	All races	33.0	24.3	-2.7 [§]
	White	32.6	24.2	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	30.0	24.3	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Maryland	All races	34.6	27.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	34.9	26.0	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.1	26.5	-2.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	34.9	34.1	-1.5
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Massachusetts	All races	36.6	27.0	-3.5 [§]
	White	36.9	27.3	-3.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	37.1	27.4	-3.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	36.4	27.2	-4.6 [§]
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Michigan	All races	34.0	27.2	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.2	26.1	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.9	26.0	-2.4 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	41.5	35.4	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Minnesota	All races	32.8	27.1	-2.6 [§]
	White	33.0	27.1	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	33.0	27.0	-2.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**

TABLE 6. (Continued) Female breast cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	33.1	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.0	26.3	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.7	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	20.2	17.7	-1.2 [§]
	Black	38.0	34.6	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.0	13.7	0.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13.5	12.3	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	19.4	17.0	-1.1 [§]
Mississippi	All races	28.4	30.1	-0.1
	White	25.6	26.8	-0.8
	White non-Hispanic	25.0	27.0	-0.6
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	35.5	37.4	0.9
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Missouri	All races	33.5	27.9	-2.0 [§]
	White	32.9	27.4	-2.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	33.0	27.4	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	40.9	34.1	-1.0
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Montana	All races	34.6	25.2	-3.2 [§]
	White	34.1	24.9	-3.2 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	33.7	25.0	-3.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Nebraska	All races	34.3	22.2	-3.4 [§]
	White	34.3	22.0	-3.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.2	22.2	-3.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Nevada	All races	31.9	27.1	-1.9 [§]
	White	32.3	28.2	-1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.8	29.1	-1.7
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	29.7	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
New Hampshire	All races	39.6	26.2	-4.1 [§]
	White	39.9	26.5	-4.0 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	26.1	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	**	†	**
New Jersey	All races	37.3	31.0	-2.6 [§]
	White	37.1	30.8	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	37.4	31.7	-2.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	23.6	18.4	-3.1
	Black	42.4	38.0	-2.0 [§]
	Hispanic	26.9	17.6	-4.5 [§]
New Mexico	All races	26.1	25.8	-1.3
	White	27.4	26.6	-1.4
	White non-Hispanic	27.6	28.2	-1.5
	White Hispanic	26.5	23.3	-1.1
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	26.1	22.8	-1.0

TABLE 6. (Continued) Female breast cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	33.1	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.0	26.3	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.7	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	20.2	17.7	-1.2 [§]
	Black	38.0	34.6	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.0	13.7	0.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13.5	12.3	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	19.4	17.0	-1.1 [§]
New York	All races	36.8	27.7	-2.7 [§]
	White	37.5	28.1	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.4	28.5	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	18.9	19.4	1.3
	Black	36.1	29.8	-1.6 [§]
	Hispanic	15.8	16.8	1.5
North Carolina	All races	30.6	24.3	-2.1 [§]
	White	28.8	22.6	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	28.9	22.9	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	37.5	31.4	-0.4
	Hispanic	†	†	**
North Dakota	All races	27.0	23.9	-2.5 [§]
	White	27.1	24.3	-2.4 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	26.9	23.7	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Ohio	All races	35.6	29.0	-2.0 [§]
	White	35.6	28.3	-2.3 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.6	28.3	-2.3 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	35.7	38.1	0.4
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Oklahoma	All races	29.5	25.6	-1.3 [§]
	White	31.0	25.8	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	**	25.9	**
	White Hispanic	**	†	**
	Black	23.0	35.0	2.0
	Hispanic	**	†	**
Oregon	All races	30.4	24.6	-1.9 [§]
	White	30.4	24.6	-1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	30.7	24.9	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Pennsylvania	All races	36.8	27.6	-2.8 [§]
	White	36.4	27.2	-2.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	36.5	27.4	-2.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	42.0	33.3	-1.7 [§]
	Hispanic	†	†	**
Rhode Island	All races	35.4	28.1	-3.2 [§]
	White	34.9	28.5	-2.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	35.1	29.0	-2.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	†	†	**
	Black	†	†	**
	Hispanic	†	†	**

TABLE 6. (Continued) Female breast cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	33.1	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.0	26.3	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.7	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	20.2	17.7	-1.2 [§]
	Black	38.0	34.6	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.0	13.7	0.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13.5	12.3	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	19.4	17.0	-1.1 [§]
South Carolina	All races	32.7	28.8	-1.6 [§]
	White	31.6	25.6	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.8	25.7	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	35.3	37.9	0.4
Hispanic	¶	¶	**	
South Dakota	All races	28.6	27.9	-2.3
	White	28.6	28.7	-2.1
	White non-Hispanic	28.7	28.8	-2.1
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Tennessee	All races	31.3	26.5	-1.9 [§]
	White	30.3	25.7	-1.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	30.3	25.7	-1.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	38.3	32.5	-2.2 [§]
Hispanic	¶	¶	**	
Texas	All races	29.6	25.3	-1.8 [§]
	White	29.1	24.5	-1.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	30.3	25.4	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	21.1	20.3	-0.9
	Black	36.5	35.9	-0.9
	Hispanic	20.7	19.9	-0.9
Utah	All races	26.5	22.8	-2.0 [§]
	White	26.5	22.9	-2.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	26.6	23.2	-1.9 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
Hispanic	¶	¶	**	
Vermont	All races	34.4	28.8	-2.5 [§]
	White	34.6	29.0	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.8	29.1	-1.7 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
Hispanic	¶	¶	**	
Virginia	All races	34.9	29.2	-2.2 [§]
	White	34.5	26.9	-2.6 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.2	26.9	-2.5 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	39.0	41.9	-0.4
	Hispanic	¶	23.3	**
Washington	All races	31.1	24.4	-2.7 [§]
	White	31.7	24.3	-2.9 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	31.9	24.5	-2.8 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	50.5	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**

TABLE 6. (Continued) Female breast cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC), by state and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All races	33.1	26.7	-2.3 [§]
	White	33.0	26.3	-2.5 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	32.2	26.7	-2.1 [§]
	White Hispanic	20.2	17.7	-1.2 [§]
	Black	38.0	34.6	-0.9 [§]
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14.0	13.7	0.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	13.5	12.3	-1.4 [§]
	Hispanic	19.4	17.0	-1.1 [§]
West Virginia	All races	29.0	27.9	-0.9
	White	29.0	27.5	-0.9
	White non-Hispanic	28.9	27.6	-0.9
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	49.5	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Wisconsin	All races	34.6	25.3	-3.0 [§]
	White	34.7	25.3	-3.1 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	34.8	25.5	-3.0 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	33.8	30.3	-2.7
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**
Wyoming	All races	32.9	25.1	-2.9 [§]
	White	33.5	25.7	-2.8 [§]
	White non-Hispanic	33.3	26.1	-2.6 [§]
	White Hispanic	¶	¶	**
	Black	¶	¶	**
	Hispanic	¶	¶	**

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander data are presented only at the national level (see Methods). Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander). Hispanic origin was not collected in Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

¶ Rates are not displayed because the death count is < 16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

TABLE 7. Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) among American Indian/Alaska Natives†, by state, primary cancer site, and sex — United States, 1990–2000

State	Primary site	Males			Females		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All cancer sites combined	155.1	158.1	0.1	110.6	109.4	–0.1
	Lung and bronchus	49.5	43.5	–0.3	20.0	25.1	2.0 [§]
	Colorectal	14.9	17.3	3.3	11.7	10.7	–0.1
Alaska	All cancer sites combined	283.1	269.2	1.2	260.5	202.0	–1.3
Arizona		124.1	147.8	0.0	119.8	114.4	–0.7
California		72.6	114.9	5.0 [§]	64.8	79.4	0.8
Florida		†	86.9	**	†	†	**
Kansas		†	†	**	†	258.9	**
Michigan		465.6	274.4	–2.4	222.4	180.0	0.1
Minnesota		336.7	324.7	–1.3	†	183.0	**
Montana		320.4	289.5	–1.9	226.6	203.6	–0.6
New Mexico		126.8	153.8	–0.2	134.6	99.3	–1.0
New York		†	66.2	**	†	†	**
North Carolina		245.6	248.3	0.2	158.2	141.2	–1.1
Oklahoma		146.2	215.5	2.8 [§]	97.9	118.0	2.0
Oregon		†	189.6	**	†	216.7	**
South Dakota		302.9	327.6	–2.0	162.0	219.9	–3.3
Washington		145.9	185.0	0.9	134.0	159.3	0.3
Wisconsin		†	244.0	**	151.0	157.9	**
Alaska	Lung and bronchus	†	77.3	**	†	†	**
California		†	29.2	**	†	19.5	**
Michigan		210.8	143.6	**	†	†	**
North Carolina		†	72.7	**	†	†	**
Oklahoma		53.2	61.5	1.8	15.9	32.5	5.5 [§]
Oklahoma	Colorectal	†	31.6	**	†	†	**

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Rates are suppressed if the death count is <16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

§ APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

†† Statistic not displayed because the death count is <16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

TABLE 8. Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) among Asian/Pacific Islanders,† by state, primary cancer site, and sex — United States, 1990–2000

State	Primary site	Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All cancer sites combined	170.6	151.8	–1.4 [§]	101.9	101.0	–0.6 [§]
	Lung and bronchus	43.5	41.1	–1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Colorectal	18.1	16.4	–1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	–1.5 [§]
	Prostate	16.7	12.8	–3.4 [§]			
	Female breast				13.5	12.3	–1.4 [§]
Arizona	All cancer sites combined	†	101.1	**	†	99.1	**
California		177.6	163.4	–1.1 [§]	103.1	105.0	–0.6
Colorado		131.9	137.7	–2.0	†	96.5	**
Florida		137.2	86.3	–3.7 [§]	67.8	63.3	–0.8
Georgia		†	112.9	**	†	89.6	**
Hawaii		199.7	175.8	–0.8	122.2	119.7	–0.6 [§]
Illinois		142.0	157.9	0.3	67.6	86.8	1.1
Louisiana		†	206.0	**	†	153.6	**
Maryland		132.5	133.3	–2.9	124.8	119.5	–1.2
Massachusetts		190.2	110.2	–2.5	96.1	92.1	0.4
Michigan		124.0	126.4	–3.3	106.1	105.6	1.5
Minnesota		189.2	184.3	–1.4	119.6	140.8	1.4
Missouri		†	113.6	**	†	†	**
Nevada		†	120.6	**	†	108.5	**
New Jersey		135.0	101.3	–1.4	107.7	82.8	–0.1
New York		145.0	141.8	–0.8	90.5	90.2	0.0
North Carolina		†	106.6	**	†	62.9	**
Ohio		179.7	131.8	**	83.0	66.8	**
Oklahoma		†	191.7	**	†	159.7	**
Oregon		249.1	152.0	–1.6	106.0	136.5	2.1
Pennsylvania		93.6	122.0	0.0	116.6	97.2	–2.7
Tennessee		†	144.9	**	†	100.3	**
Texas		146.3	129.7	–0.8	80.2	86.9	1.8
Utah		†	189.8	**	†	107.4	**
Virginia		179.2	150.5	–1.9	97.8	105.8	–0.2
Washington		183.2	172.6	–2.6 [§]	104.8	102.3	–3.0 [§]
California	Lung and bronchus	45.1	46.0	–0.8	17.5	18.6	0.6
Florida		†	22.6	**	†	†	**
Hawaii		53.0	45.3	–0.5	22.2	20.4	–0.2
Illinois		42.3	52.1	2.0	†	12.7	**
Maryland		†	†	**	†	25.7	**
New Jersey		†	23.1	**	†	12.5	**
New York		44.4	39.5	–1.2	19.1	19.5	0.4
Pennsylvania		†	23.3	**	†	†	**
Texas		†	42.7	**	†	17.6	**
Virginia		†	38.0	**	†	†	**
Washington		41.0	53.4	–2.3	†	16.4	**
California	Colorectal	18.1	17.8	–0.6	11.8	10.6	–2.1
Hawaii		25.1	20.0	–2.6	11.8	12.0	–1.8
Illinois		†	17.6	**	†	†	**
New York		14.5	15.0	0.2	13.8	9.1	**

TABLE 8. (Continued) Cancer death rates* and annual percentage change (APC) among Asian/Pacific Islanders,[†] by state, primary cancer site, and sex — United States, 1990–2000

State	Primary site	Male			Female		
		1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC	1990 Rate	2000 Rate	1990–2000 APC
United States	All cancer sites combined	170.6	151.8	–1.4 [§]	101.9	101.0	–0.6 [§]
	Lung and bronchus	43.5	41.1	–1.3 [§]	18.6	18.4	0.2
	Colorectal	18.1	16.4	–1.7 [§]	11.3	10.1	–1.5 [§]
	Prostate	16.7	12.8	–3.4 [§]			
	Female breast				13.5	12.3	–1.4 [§]
California	Prostate	17.2	12.2	–4.4 [§]			
Hawaii		22.4	16.8	–2.6 [§]			
New York		¶	10.3	**			
California	Female breast				14.9	13.5	–1.1
Hawaii					18.6	15.6	–1.2
Illinois					¶	8.7	**
New Jersey					¶	10.1	**
New York					8.2	8.7	–1.0
Texas					¶	8.0	**
Washington					¶	14.6	**

* 1990 and 2000 rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

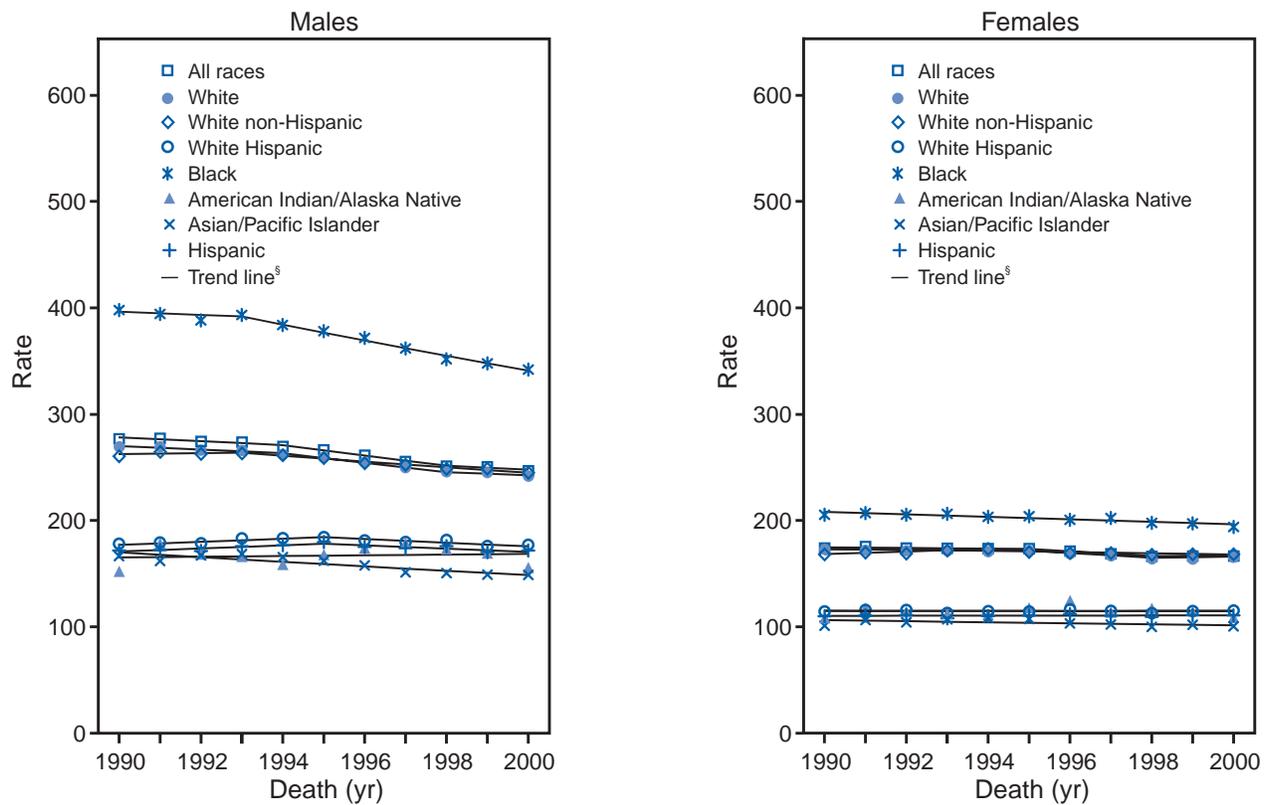
[†] Rates are suppressed if the death count is <16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

[§] APC is significantly different from zero ($p < 0.05$); APCs were calculated by using the weighted least-squares method.

¶ Statistic not displayed because the death count is <16 in the state-, sex-, and race-specific category.

** Statistic cannot be calculated.

FIGURE 1. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — United States, 1990–2000

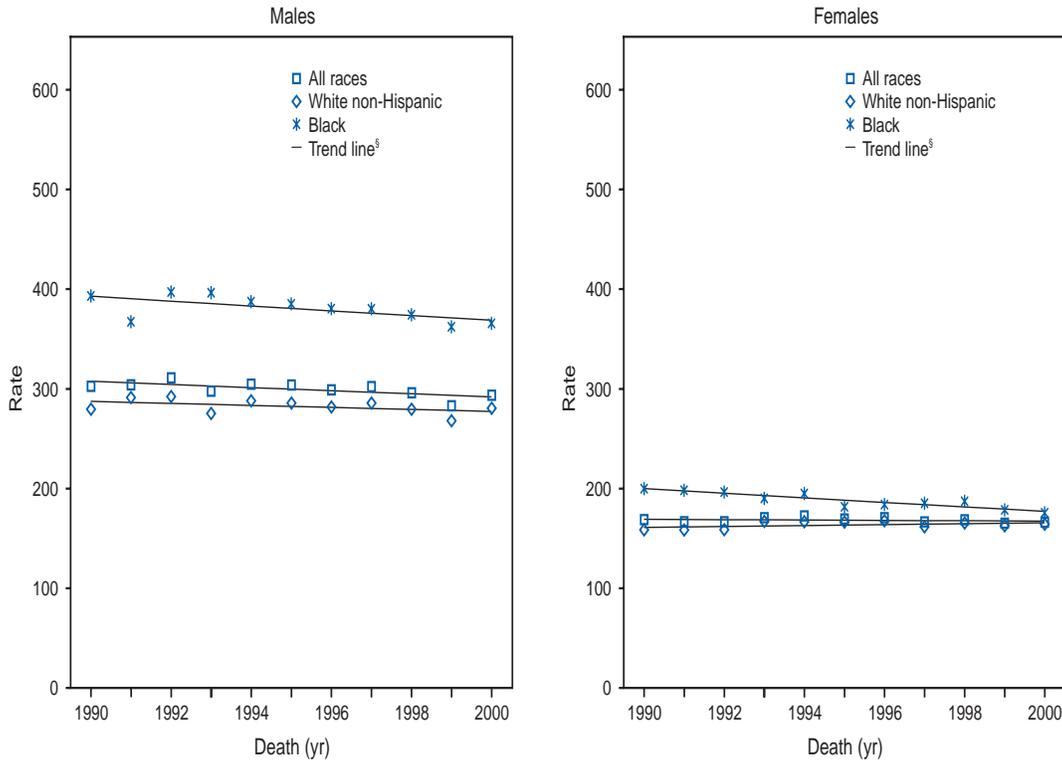


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white, black, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Asian/Pacific Islander). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. *Stat Med* 2000;19:335–51.

FIGURE 2. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Alabama, 1990–2000

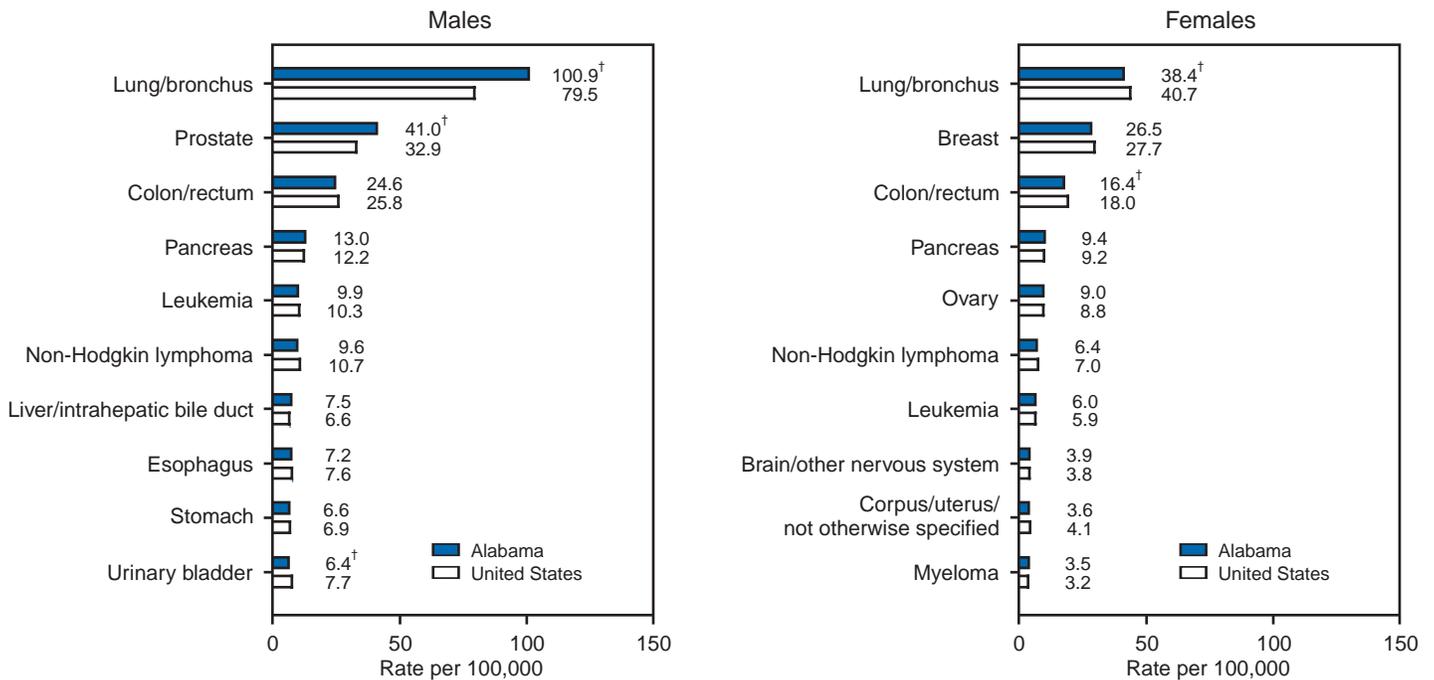


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

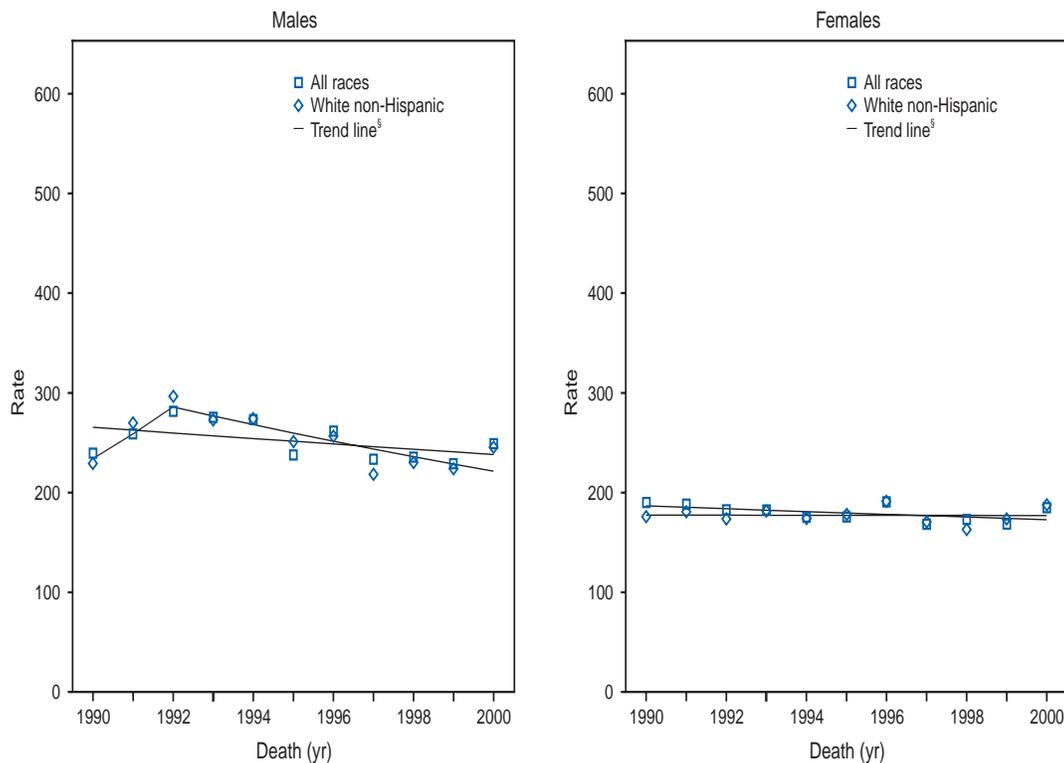
FIGURE 3. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Alabama, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 4. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Alaska, 1990–2000

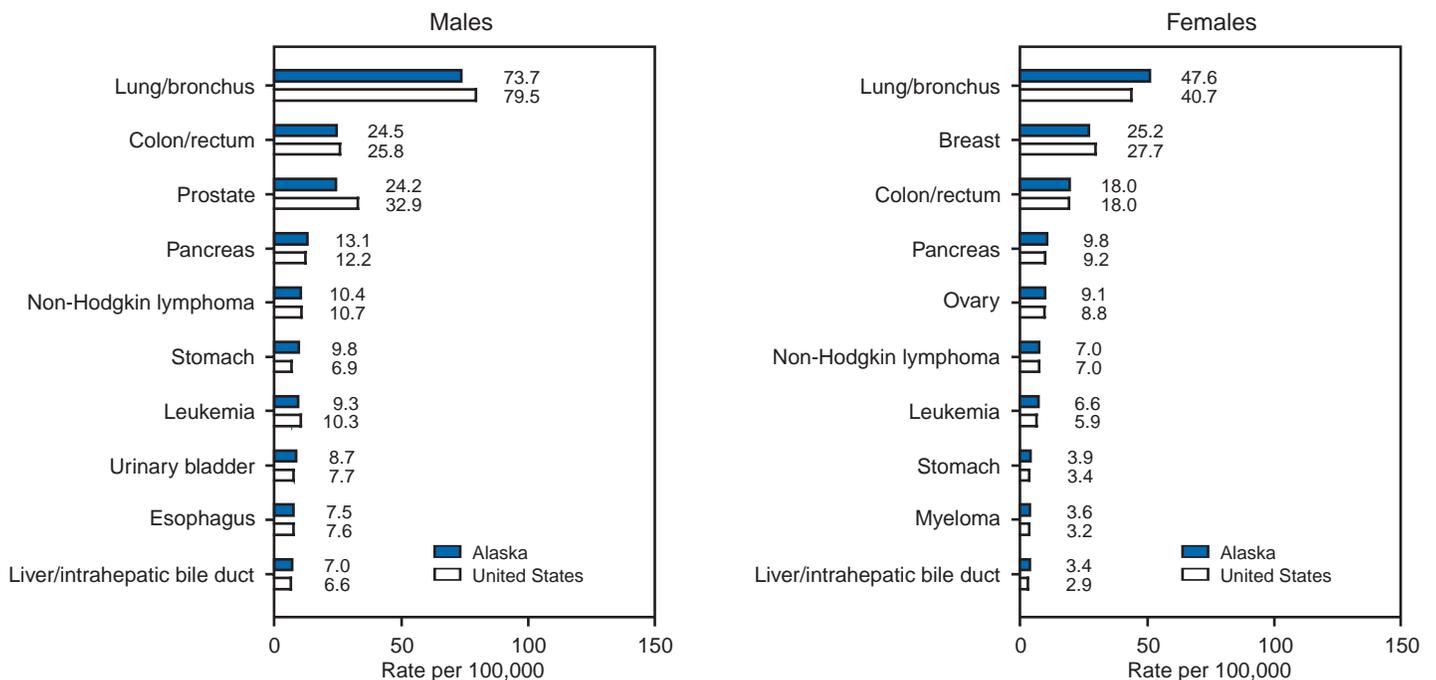


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

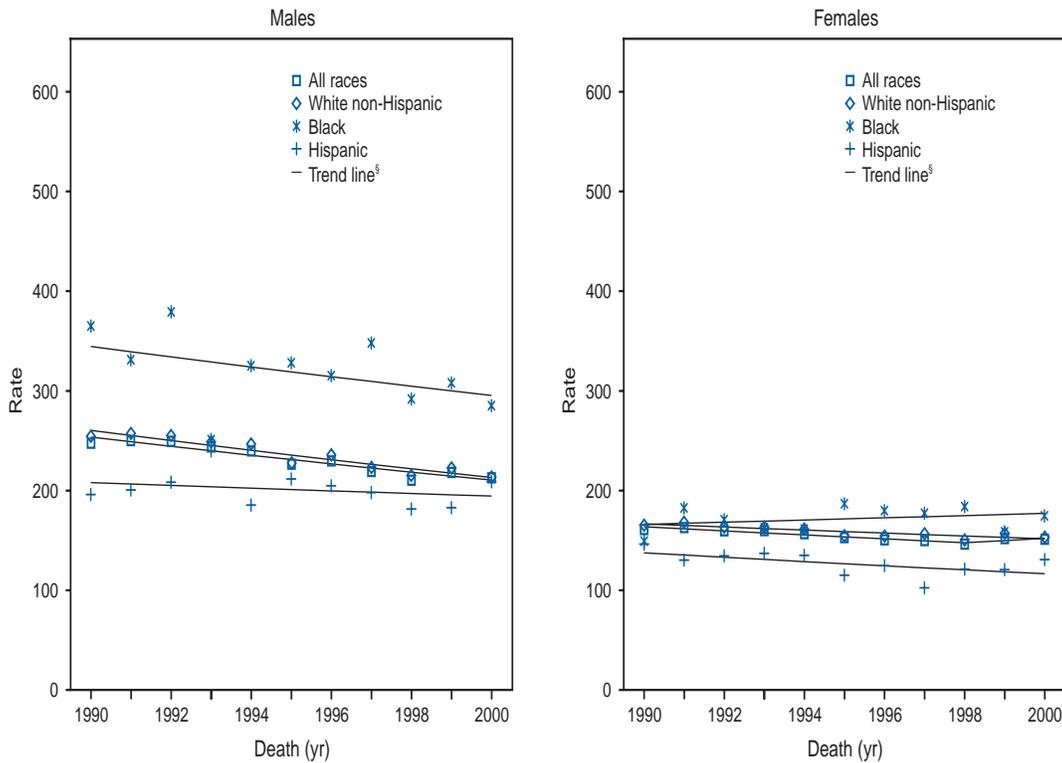
§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

FIGURE 5. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Alaska, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

FIGURE 6. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Arizona, 1990–2000

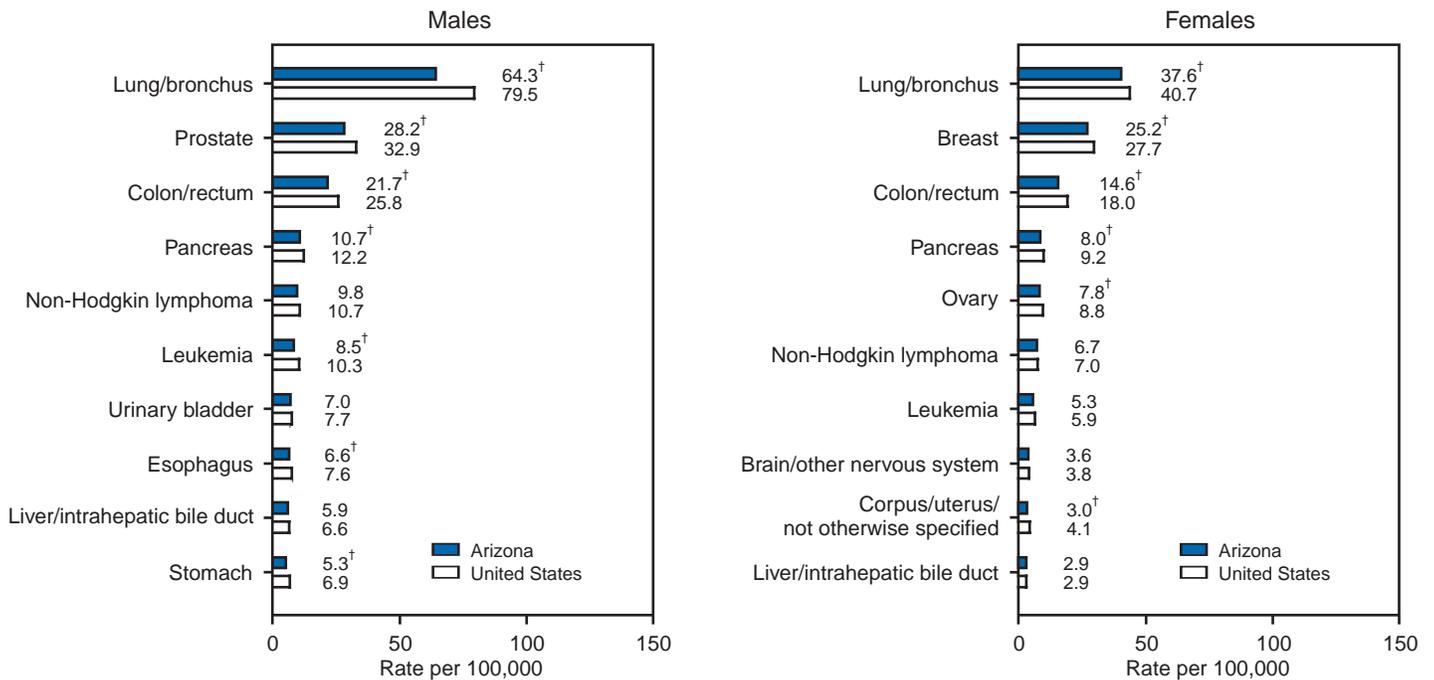


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

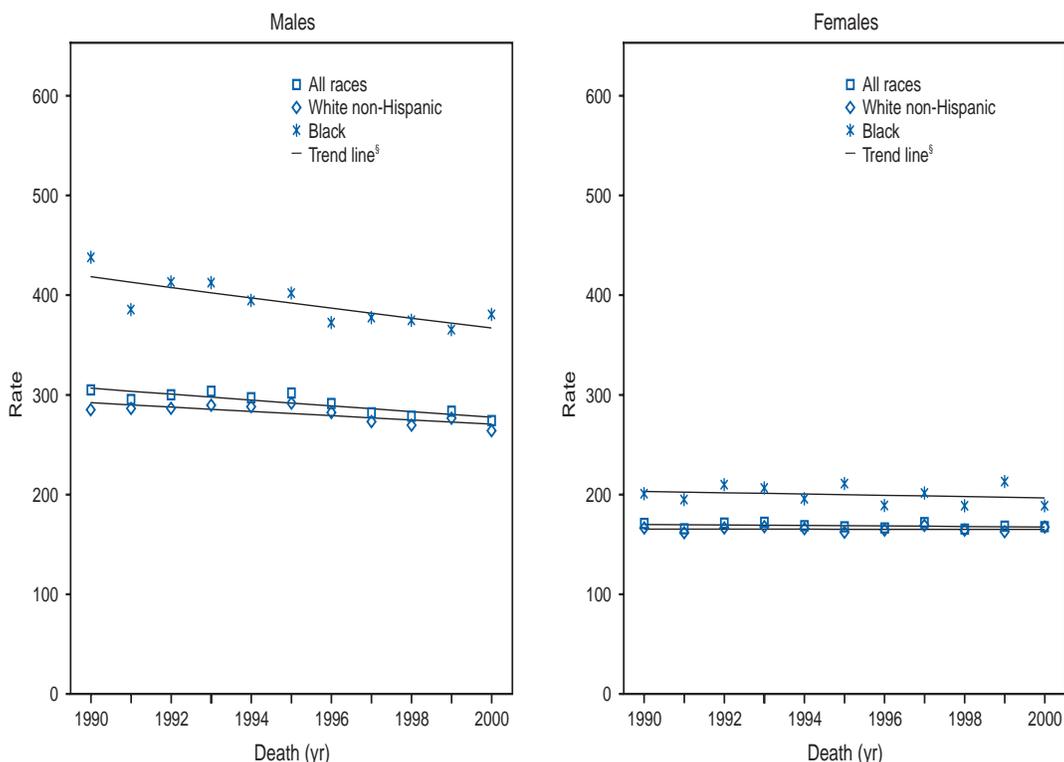
FIGURE 7. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Arizona, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 8. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Arkansas, 1990–2000

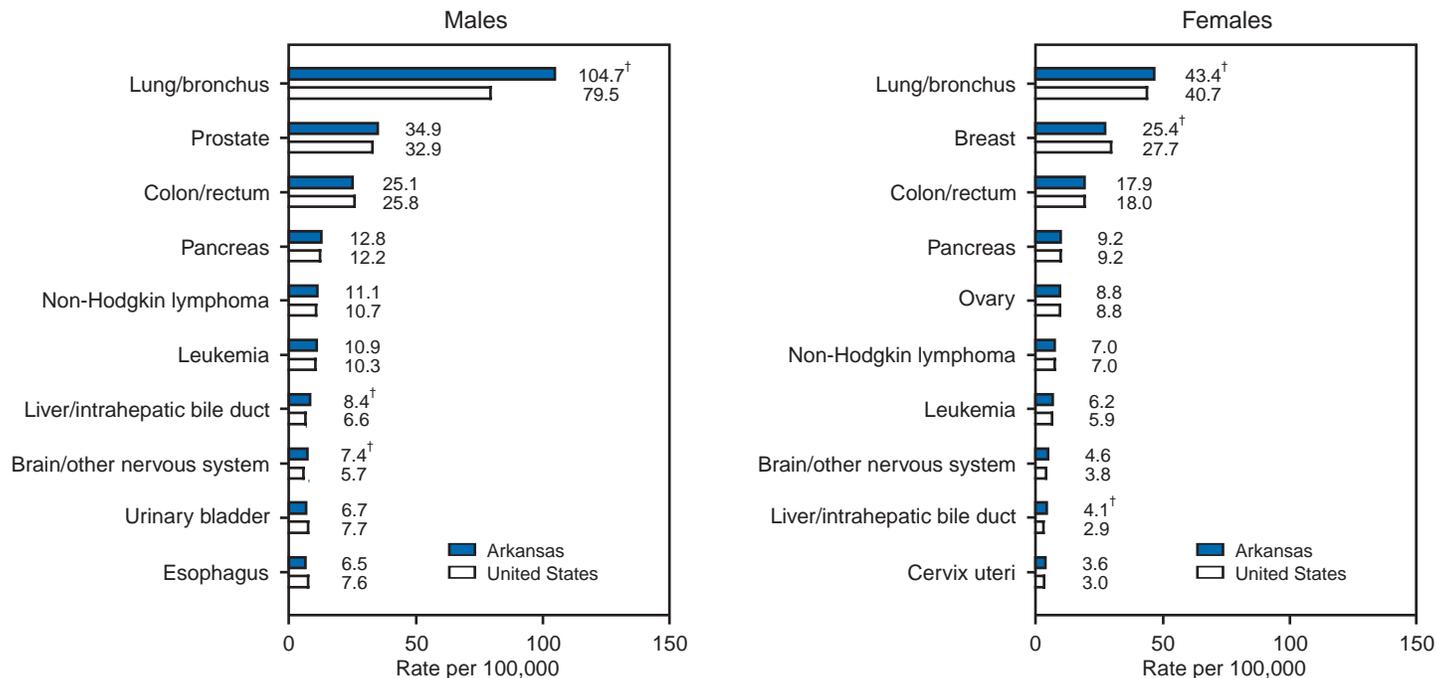


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

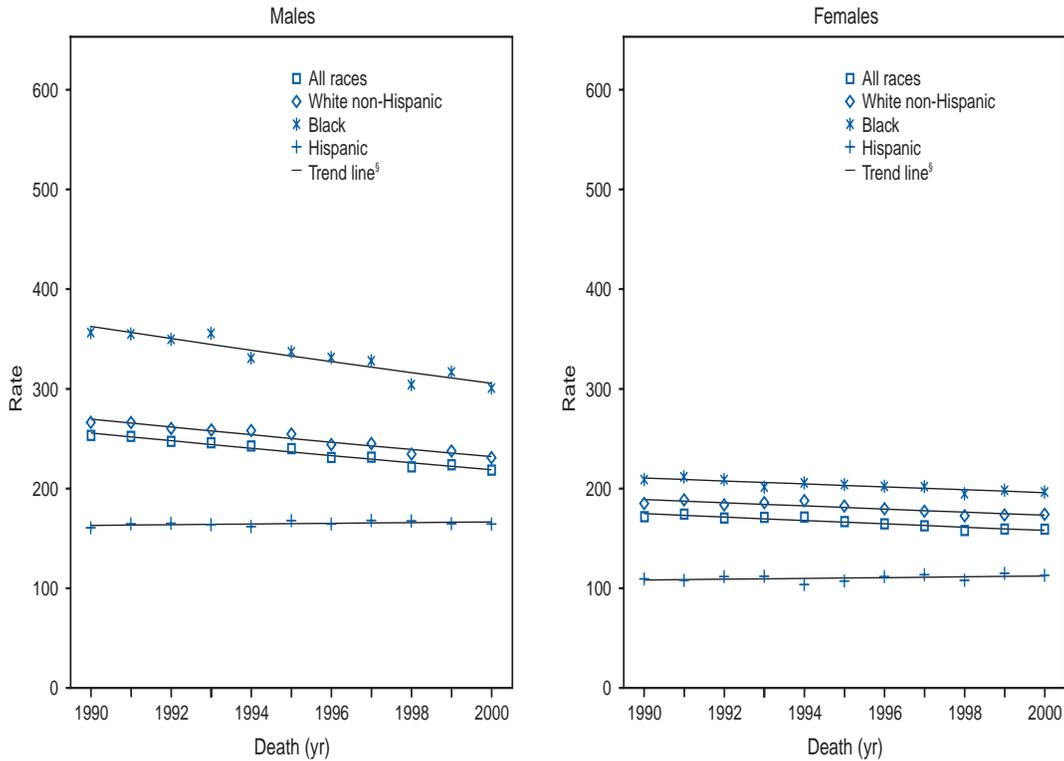
FIGURE 9. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Arkansas, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 10. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — California, 1990–2000

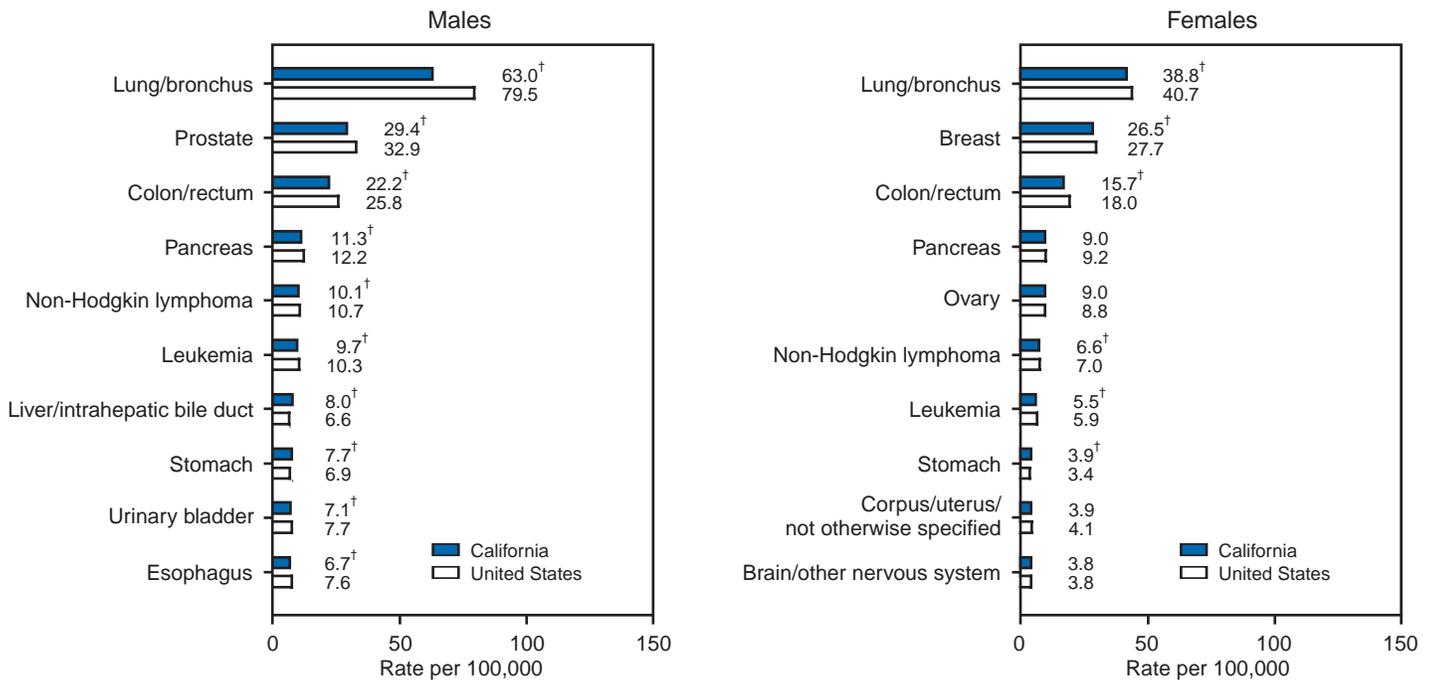


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

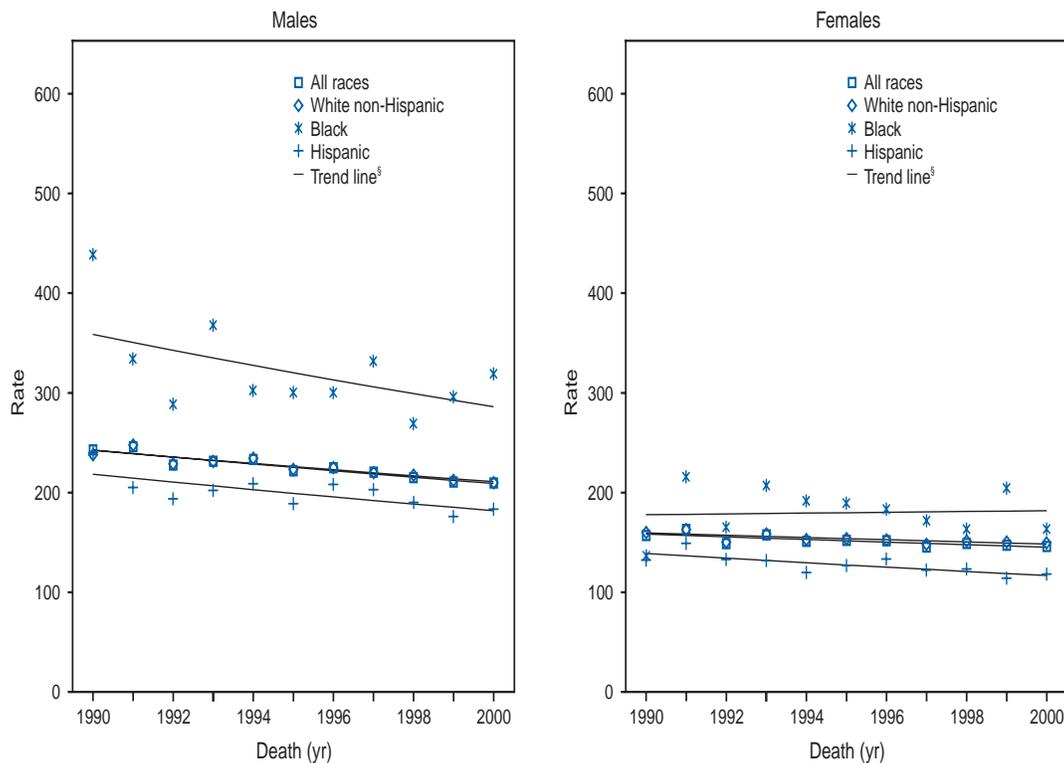
FIGURE 11. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — California, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 12. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Colorado, 1990–2000

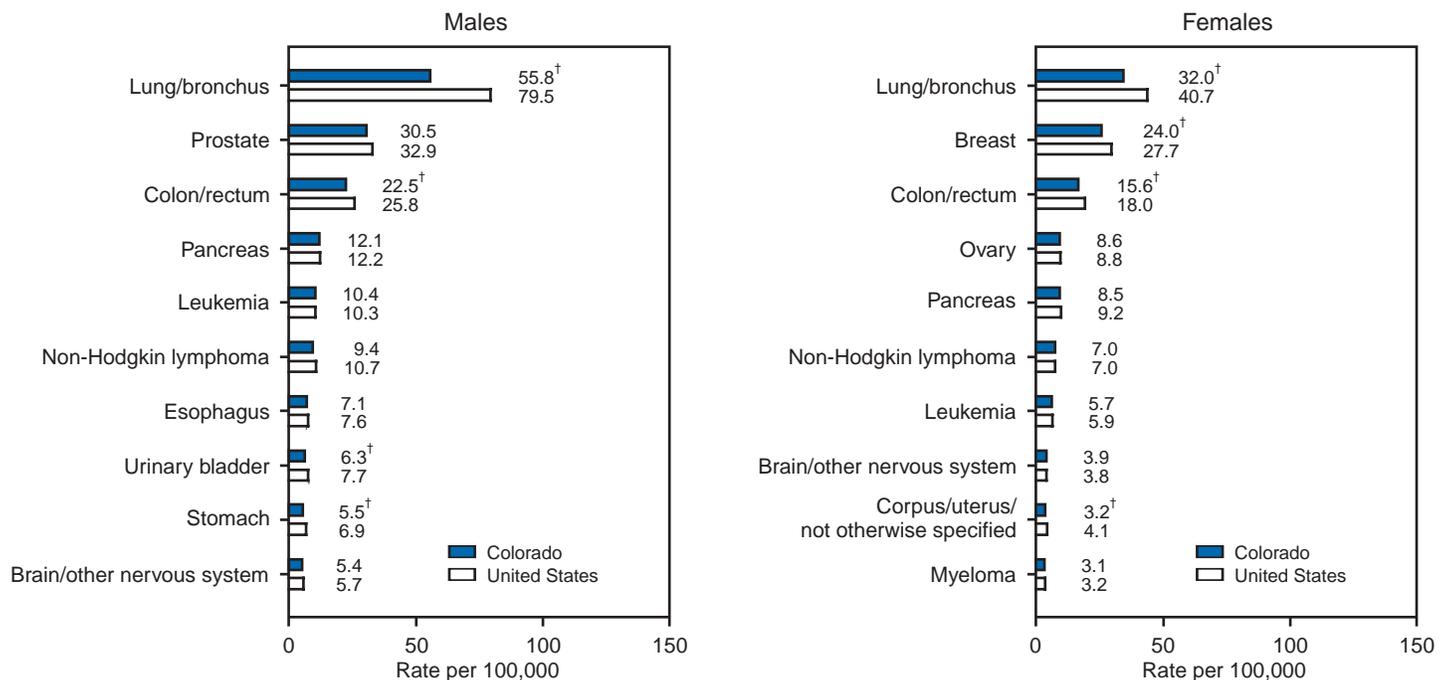


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

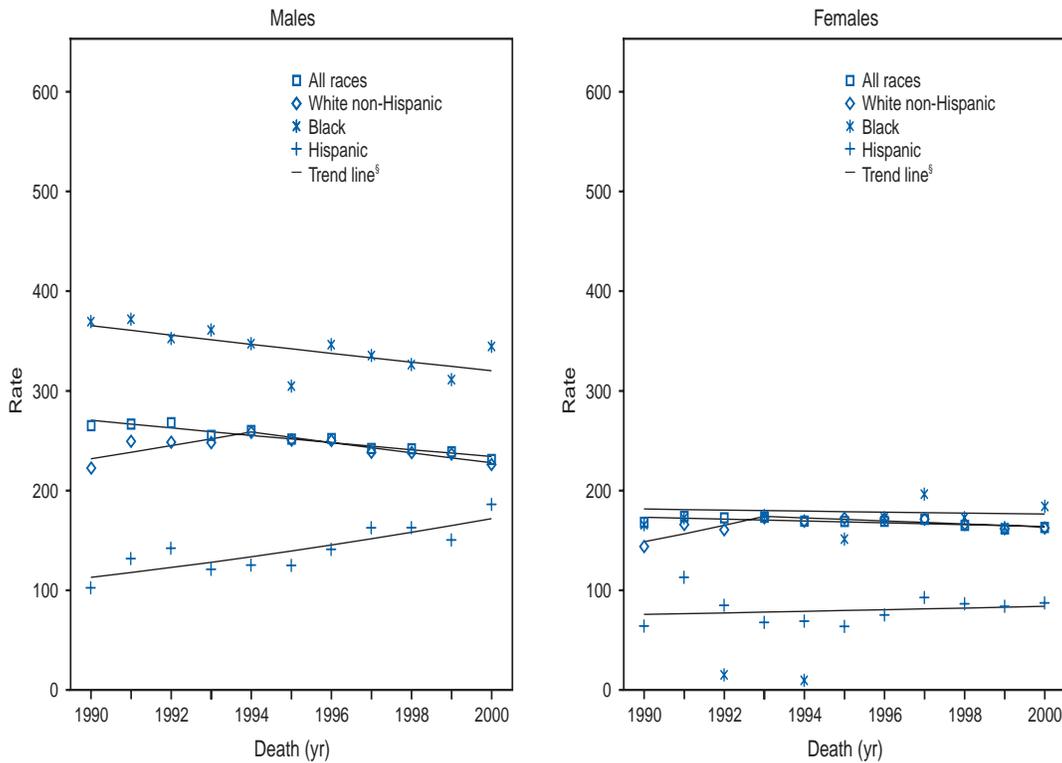
FIGURE 13. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Colorado, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 14. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Connecticut, 1990–2000

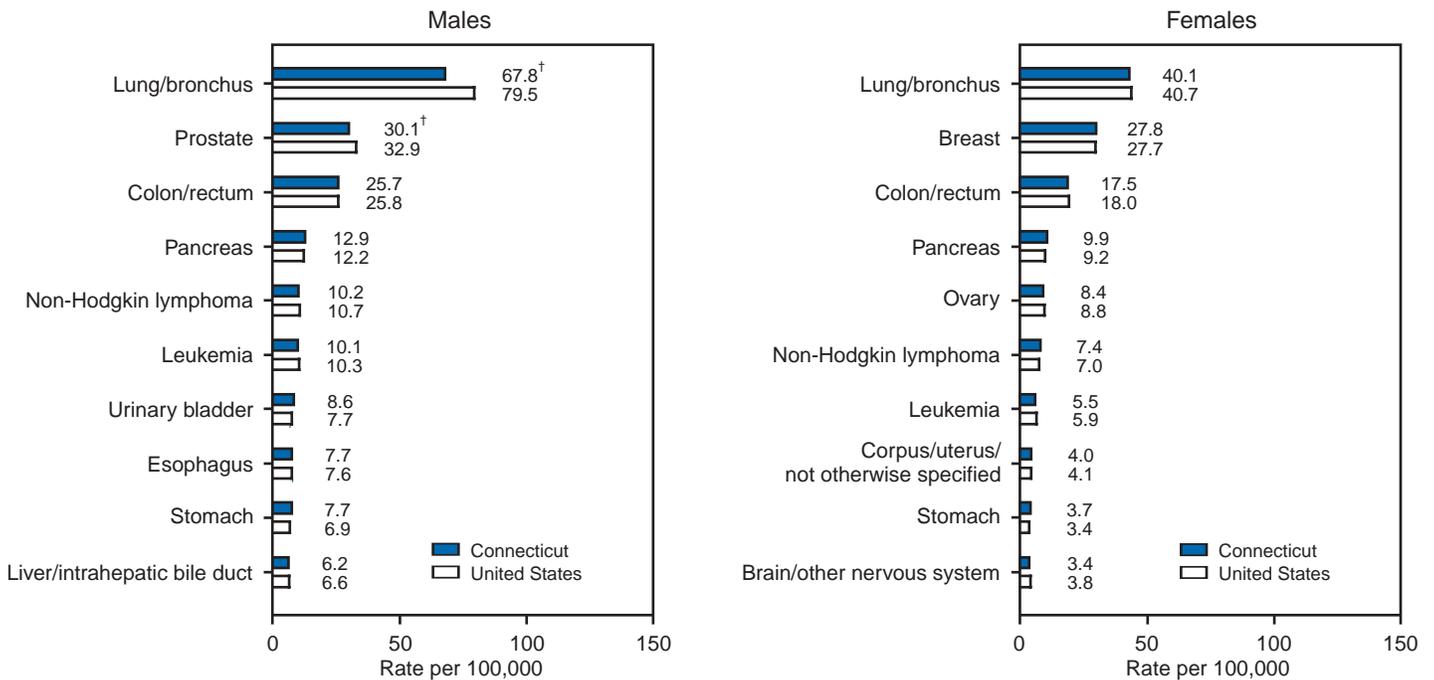


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

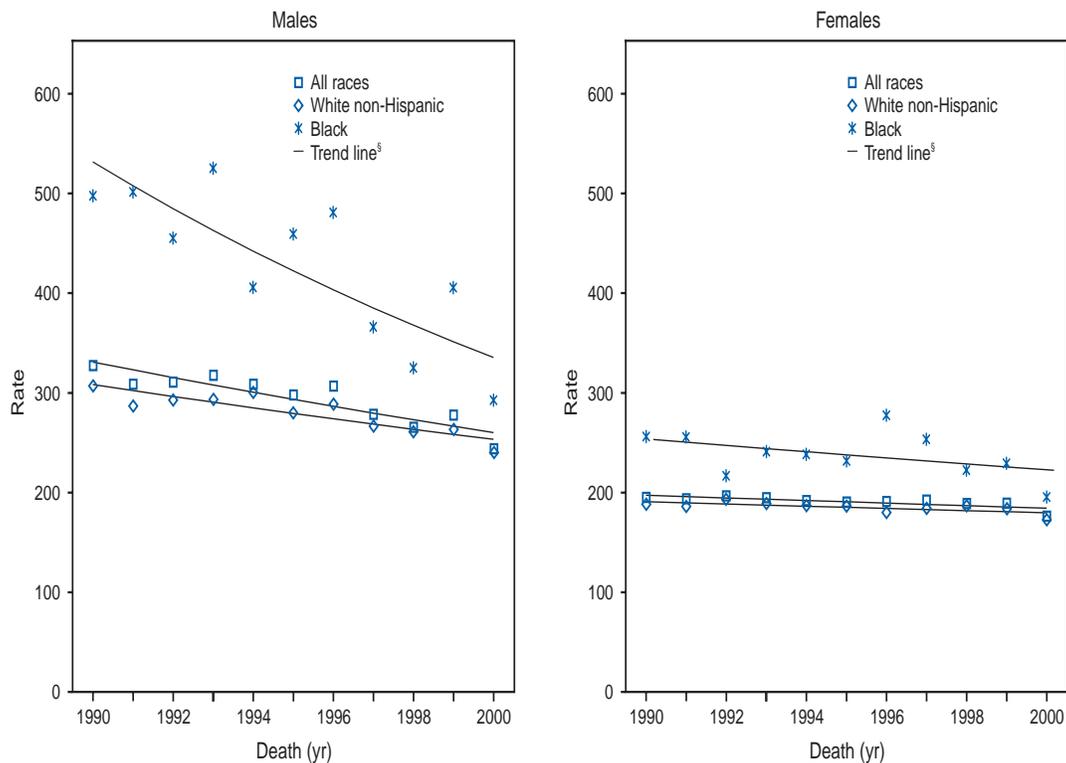
FIGURE 15. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Connecticut, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 16. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Delaware, 1990–2000

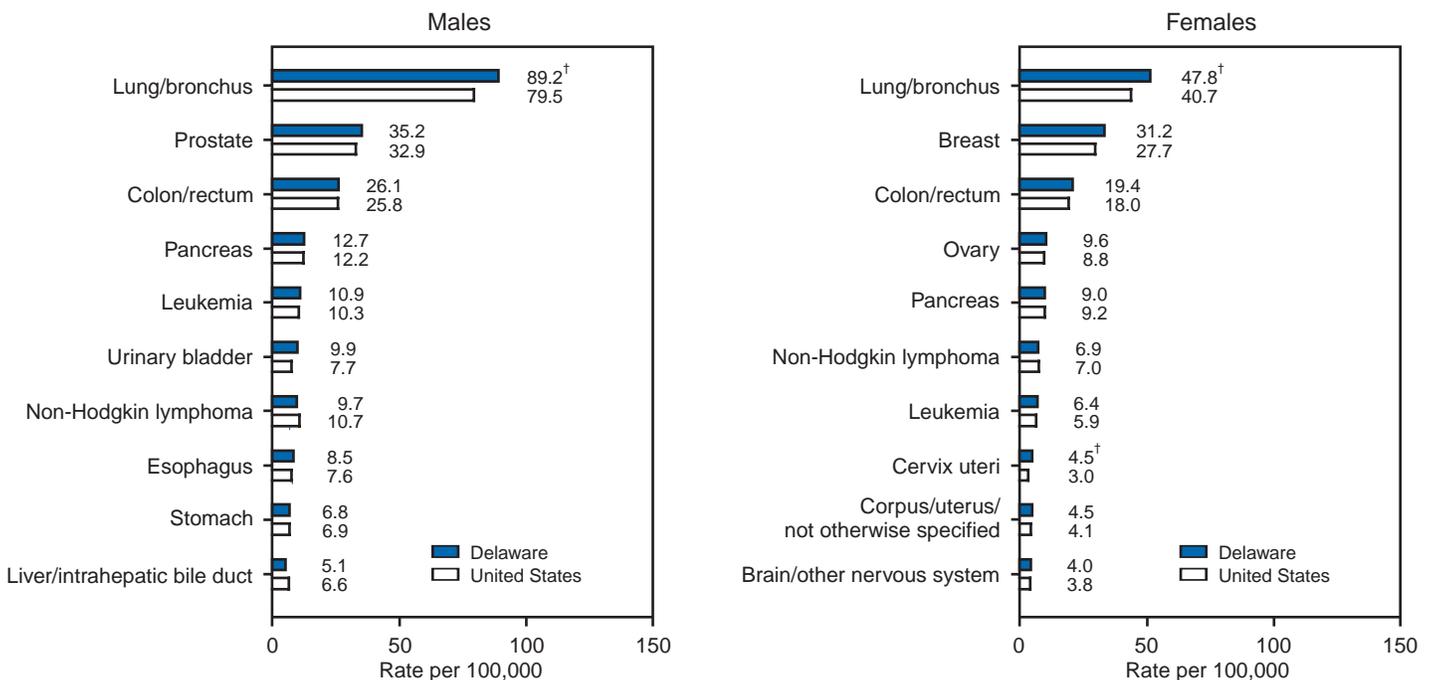


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

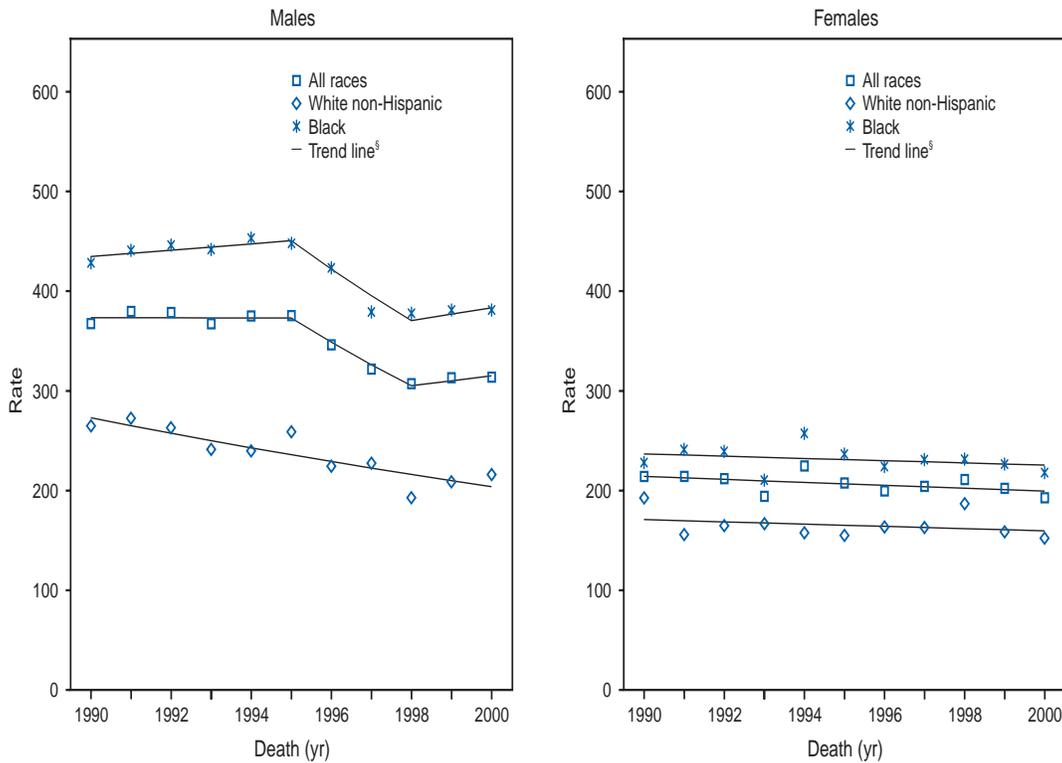
FIGURE 17. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Delaware, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 18. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — District of Columbia, 1990–2000

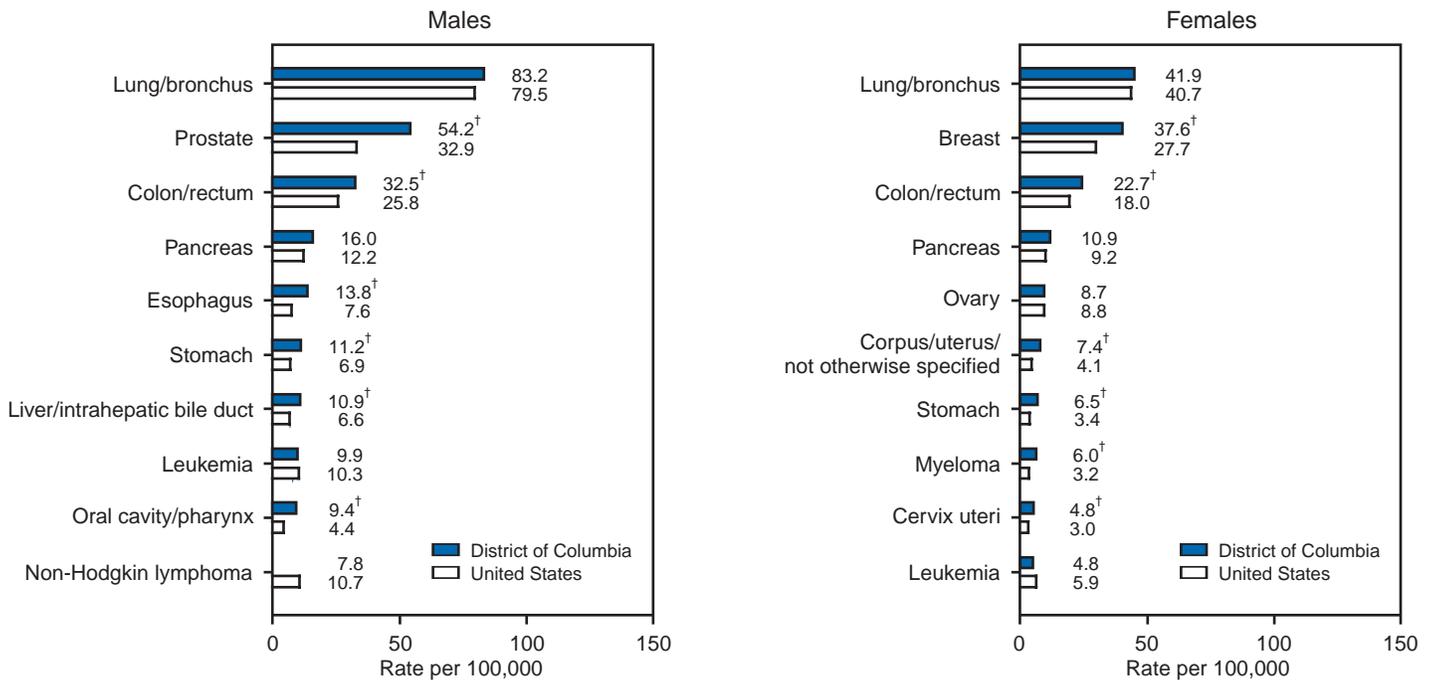


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

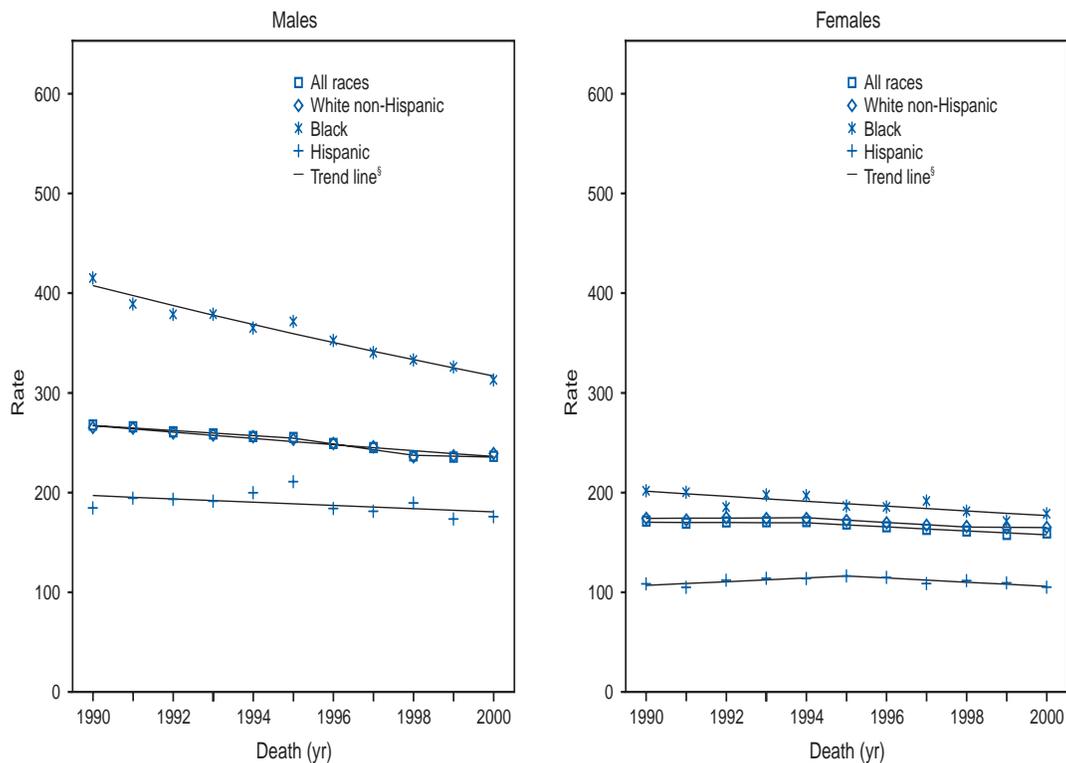
FIGURE 19. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — District of Columbia, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 20. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Florida, 1990–2000

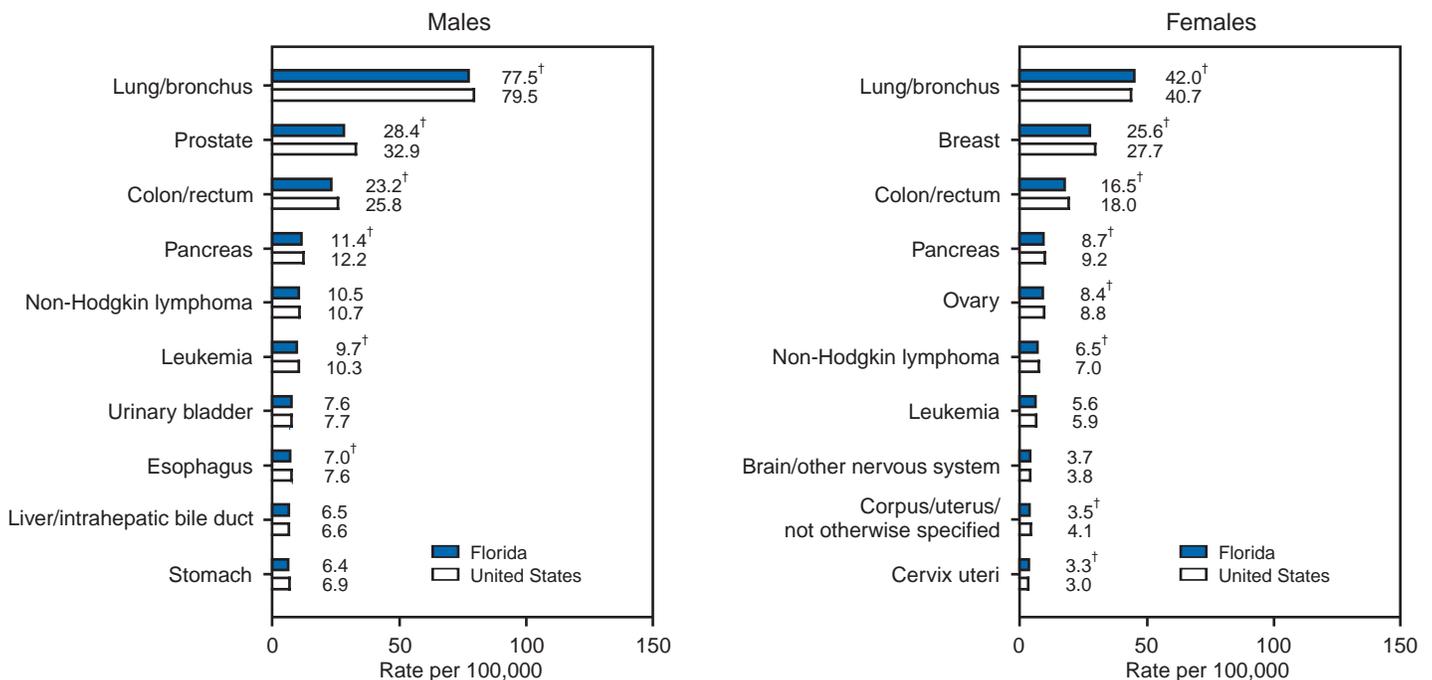


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

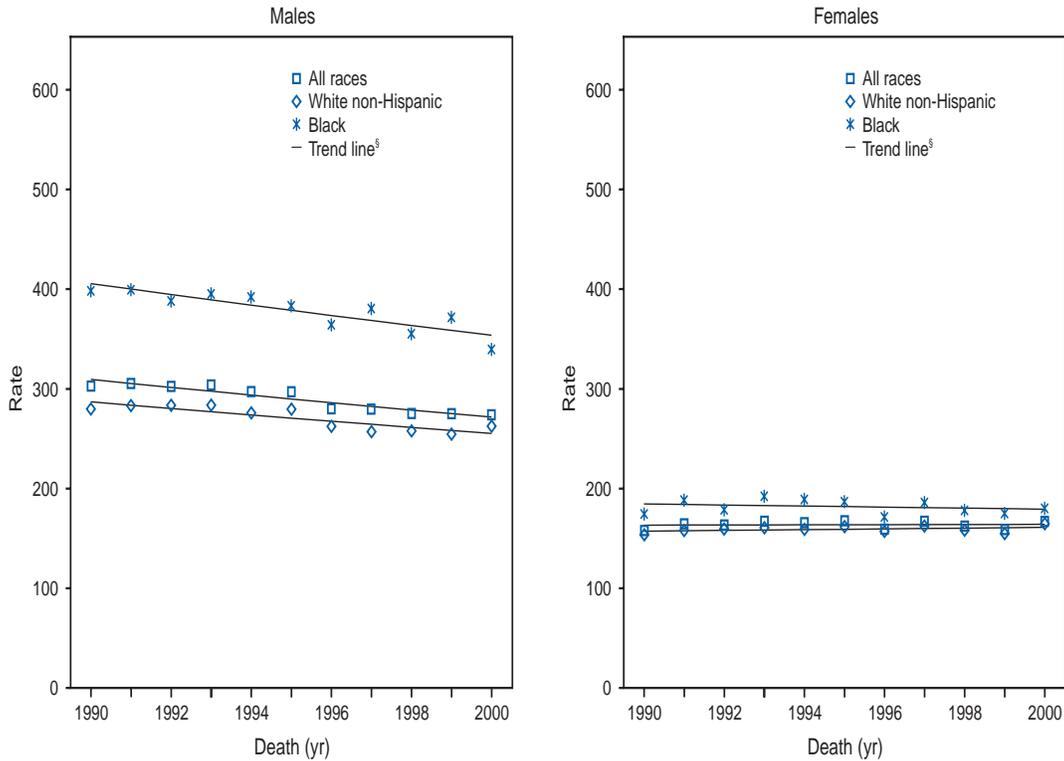
FIGURE 21. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Florida, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 22. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Georgia, 1990–2000

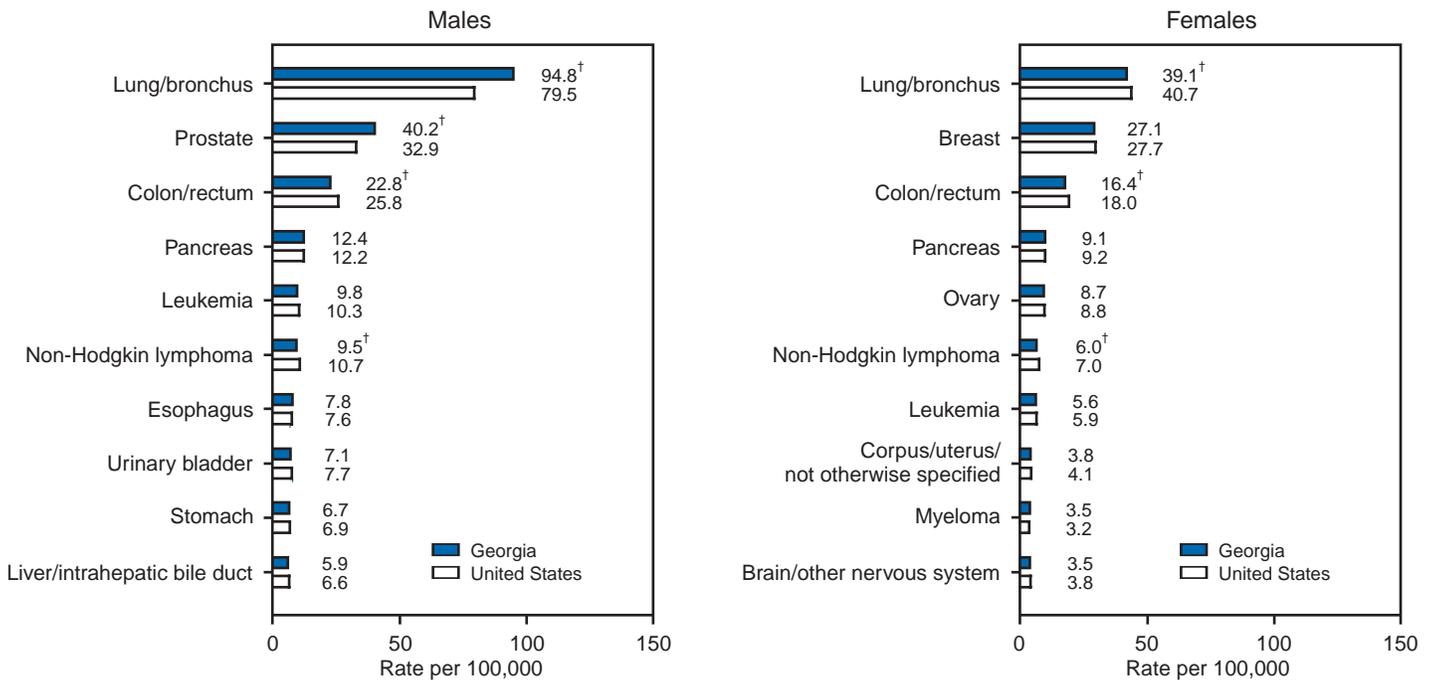


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

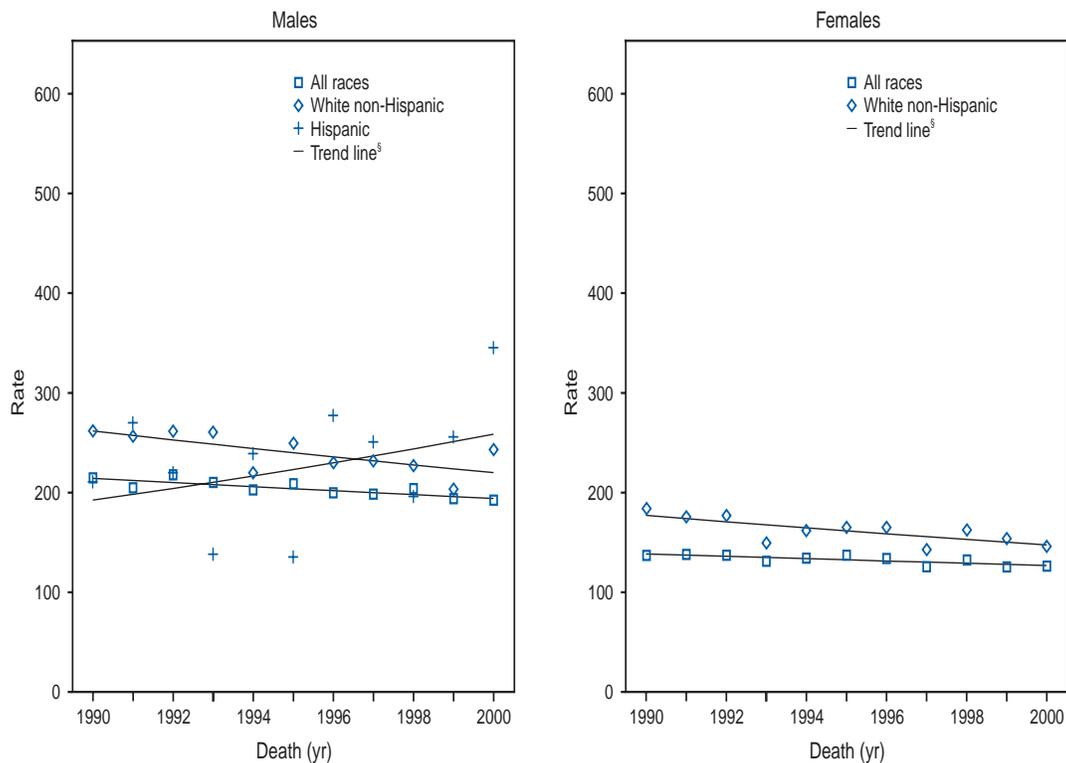
FIGURE 23. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Georgia, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 24. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Hawaii, 1990–2000

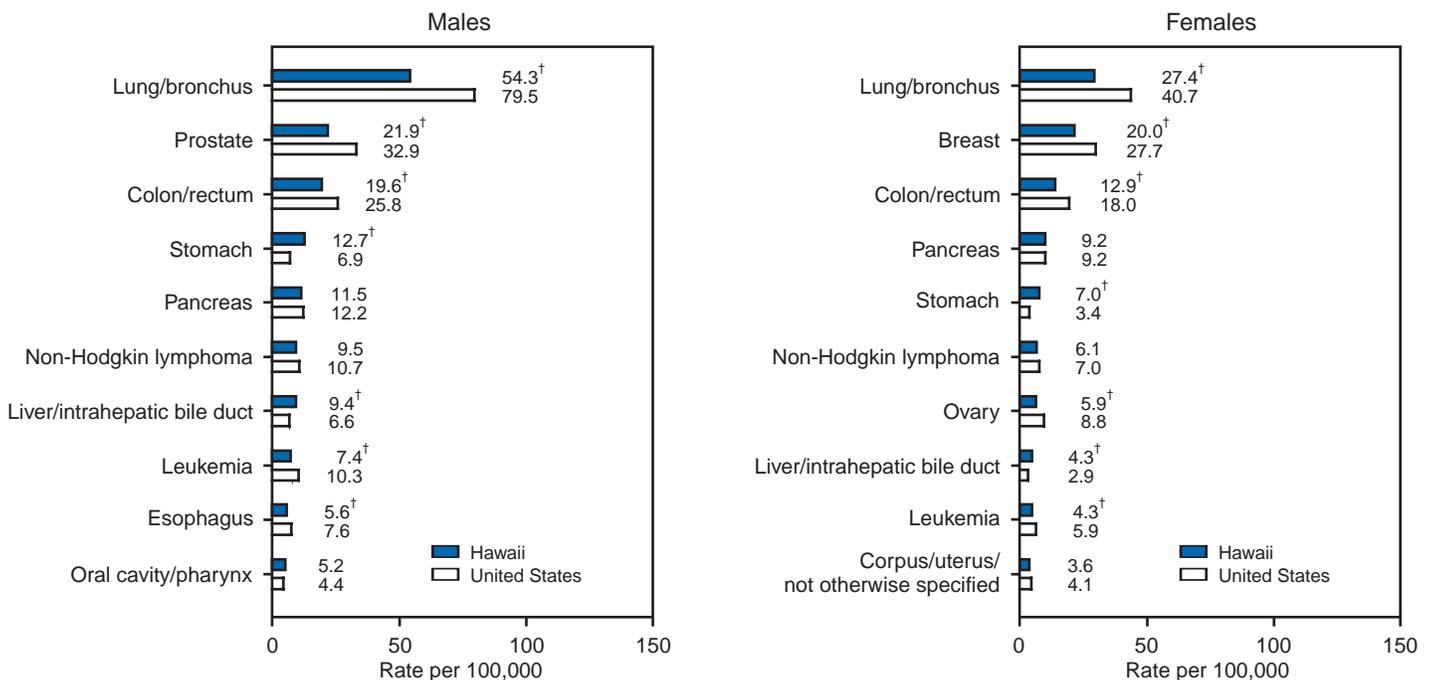


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

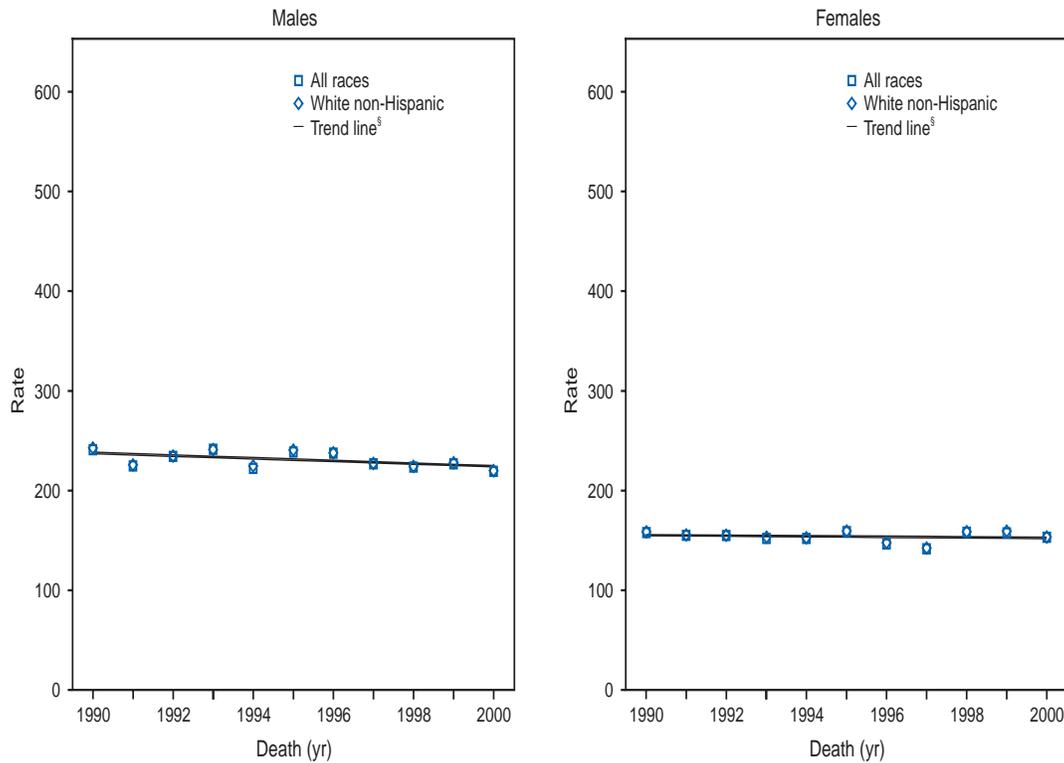
FIGURE 25. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Hawaii, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 26. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Idaho, 1990–2000

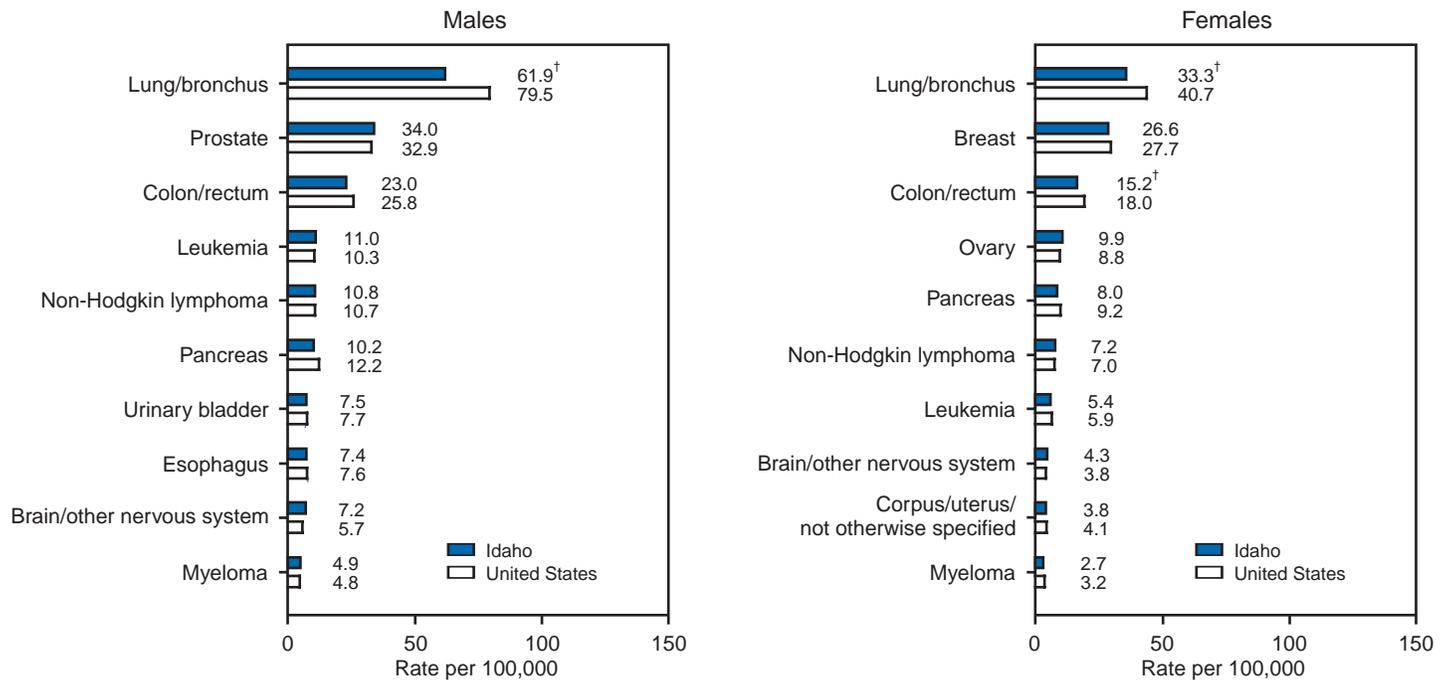


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

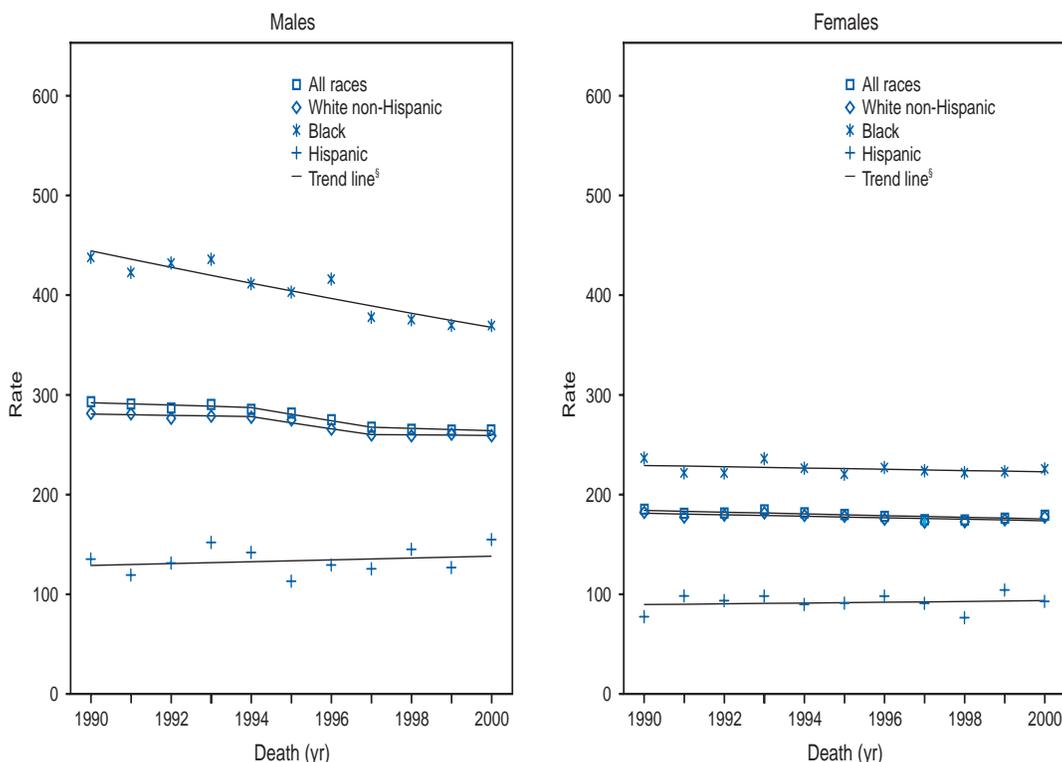
FIGURE 27. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Idaho, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 28. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Illinois, 1990–2000

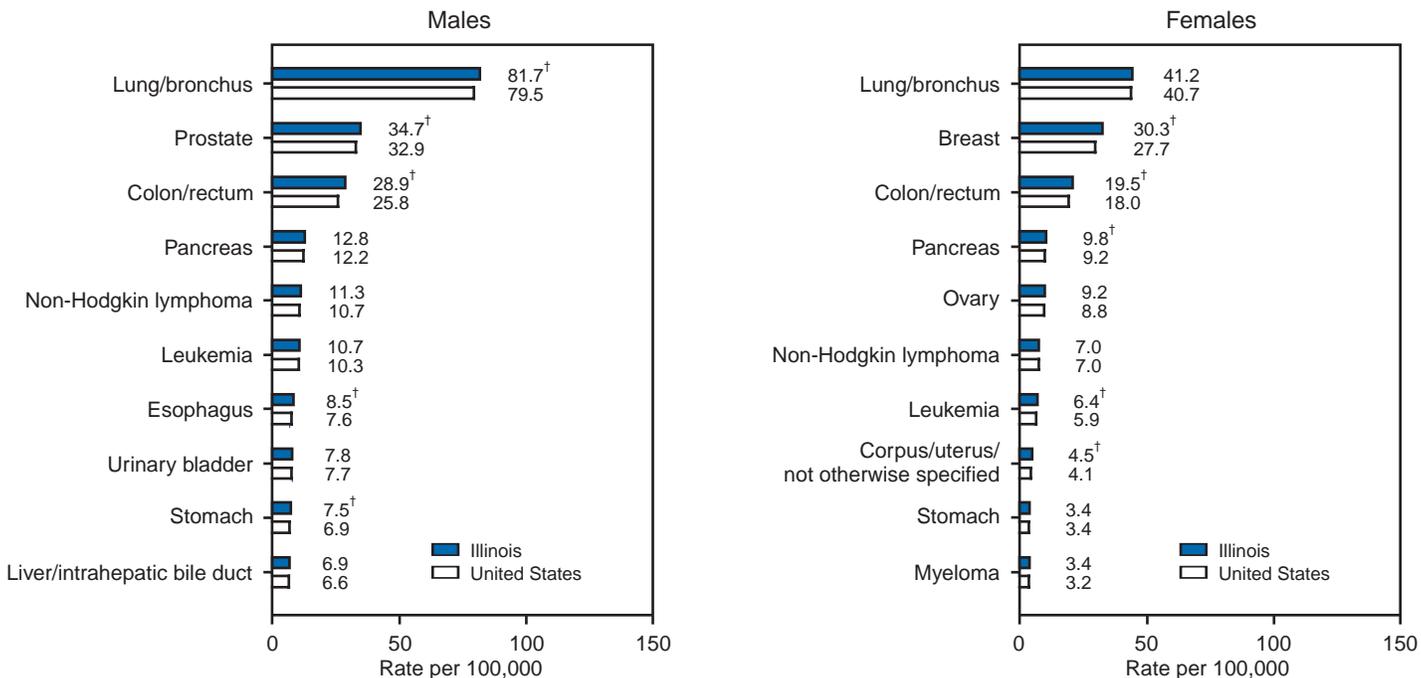


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

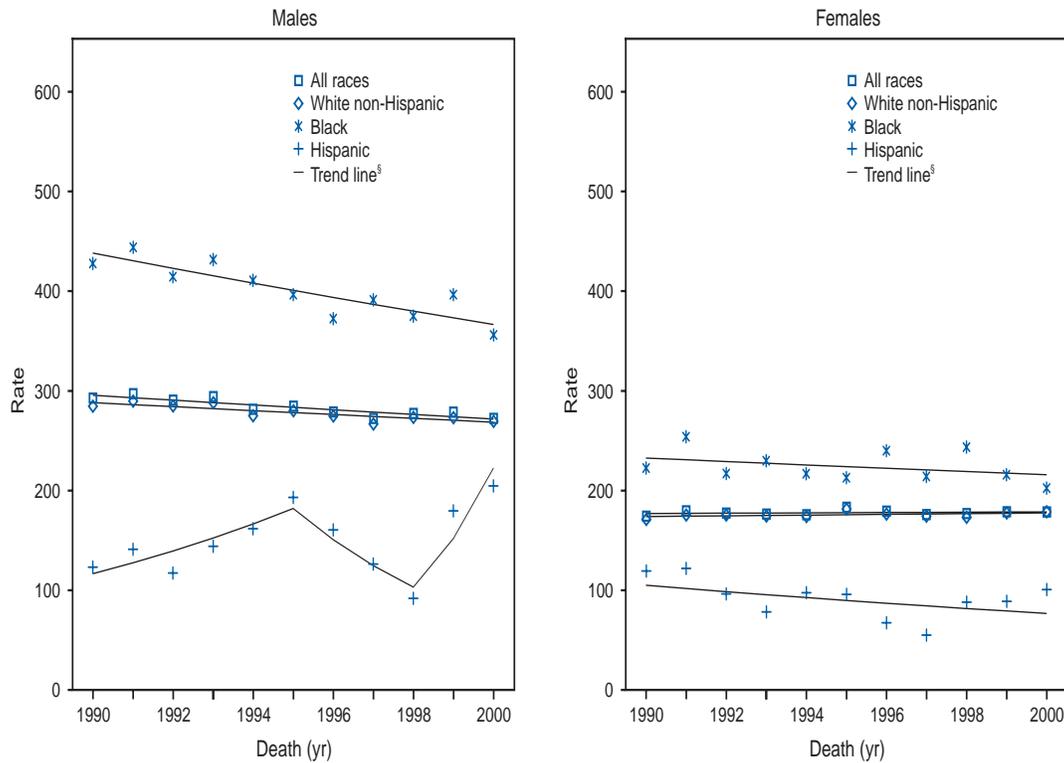
FIGURE 29. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Illinois, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 30. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Indiana, 1990–2000

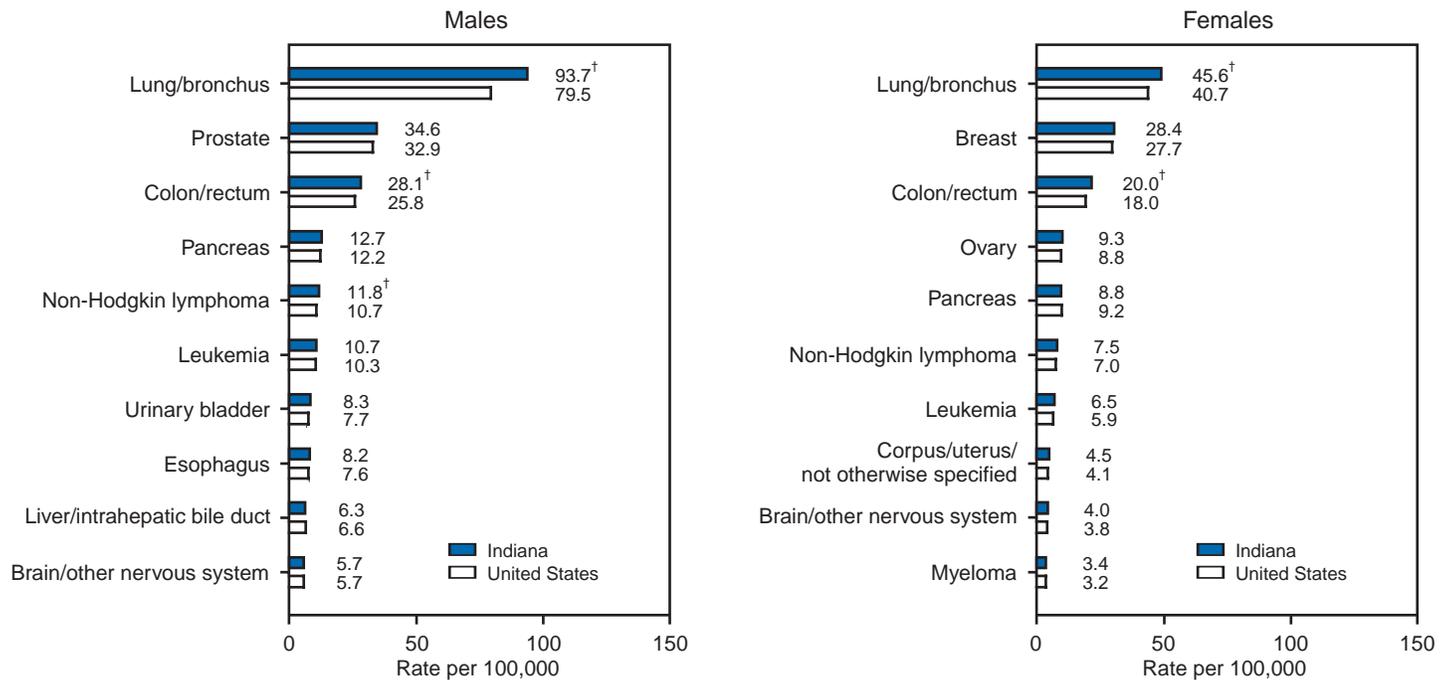


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

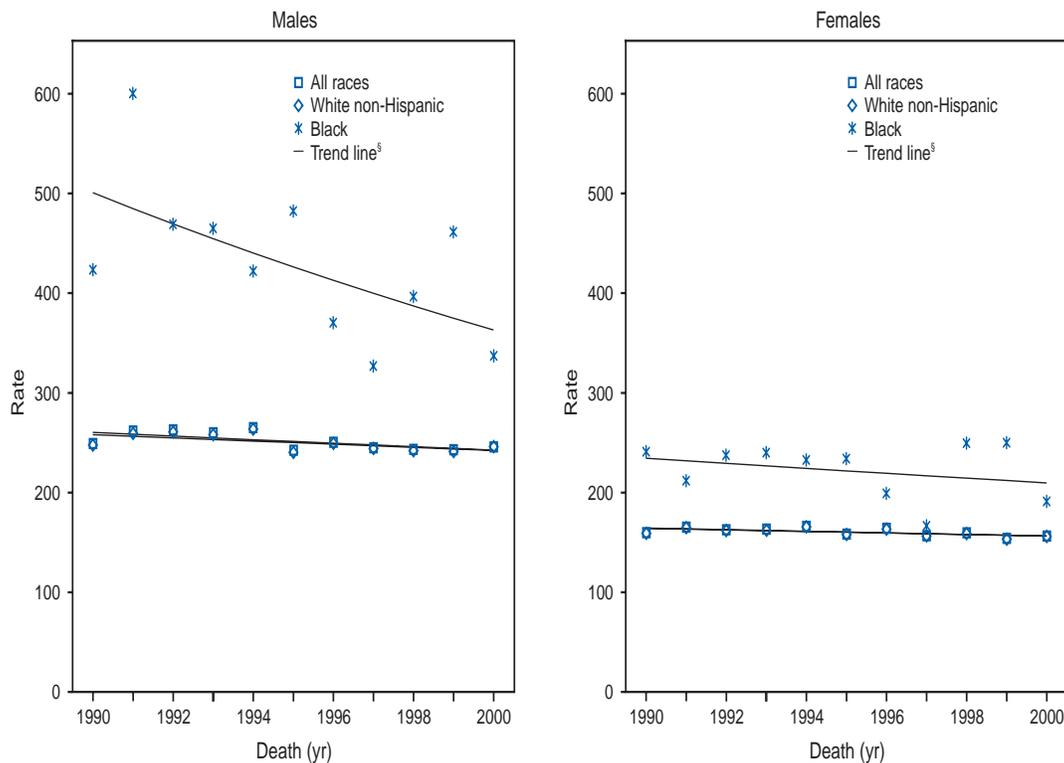
FIGURE 31. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Indiana, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 32. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Iowa, 1990–2000

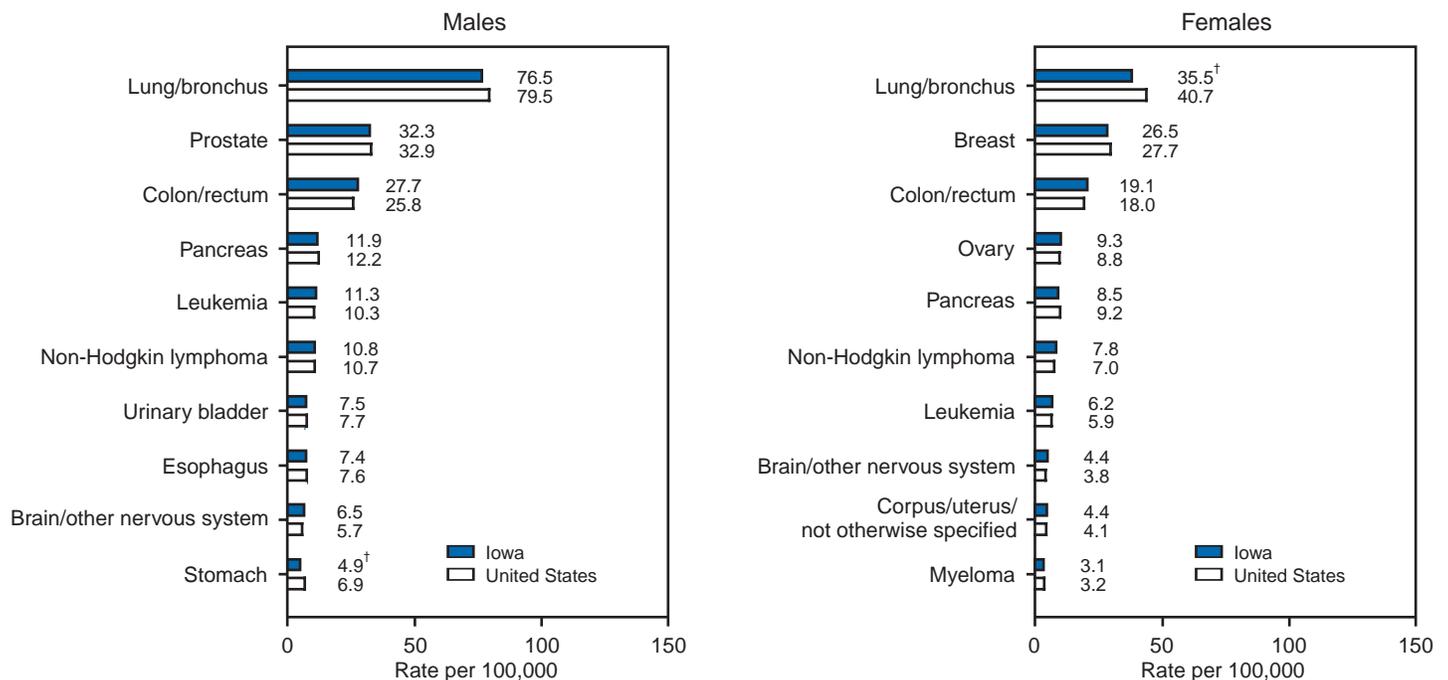


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

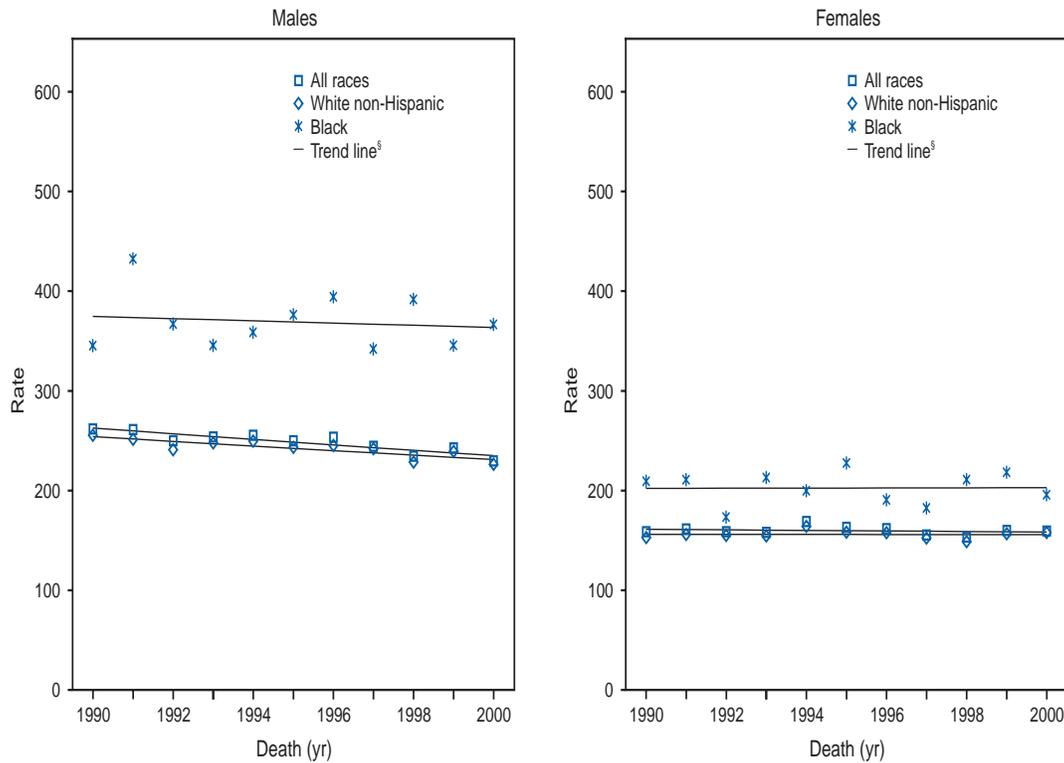
FIGURE 33. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Iowa, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 34. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Kansas, 1990–2000

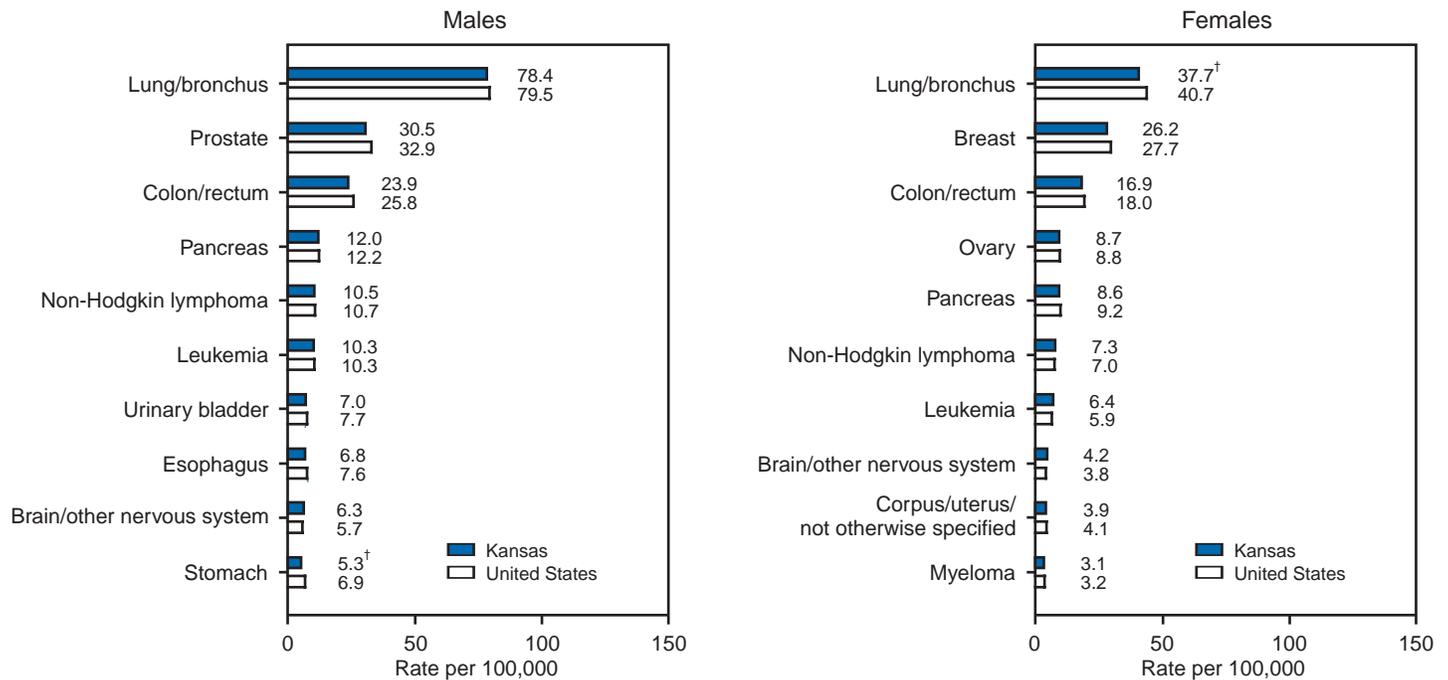


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

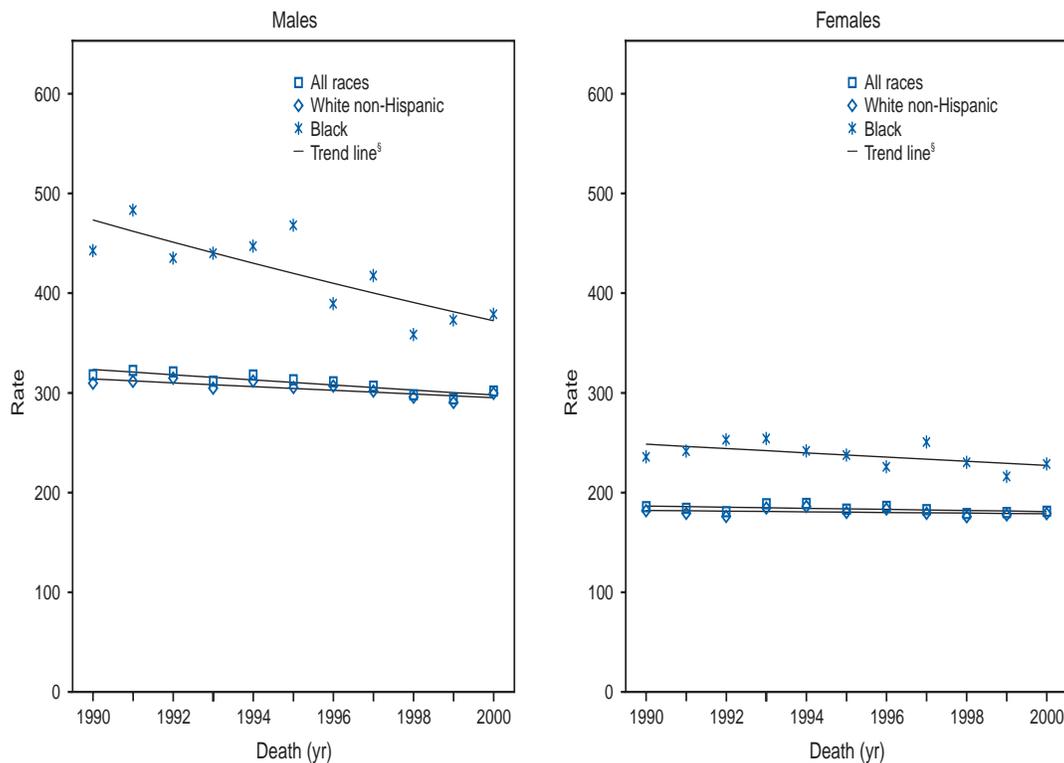
FIGURE 35. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Kansas, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 36. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Kentucky, 1990–2000

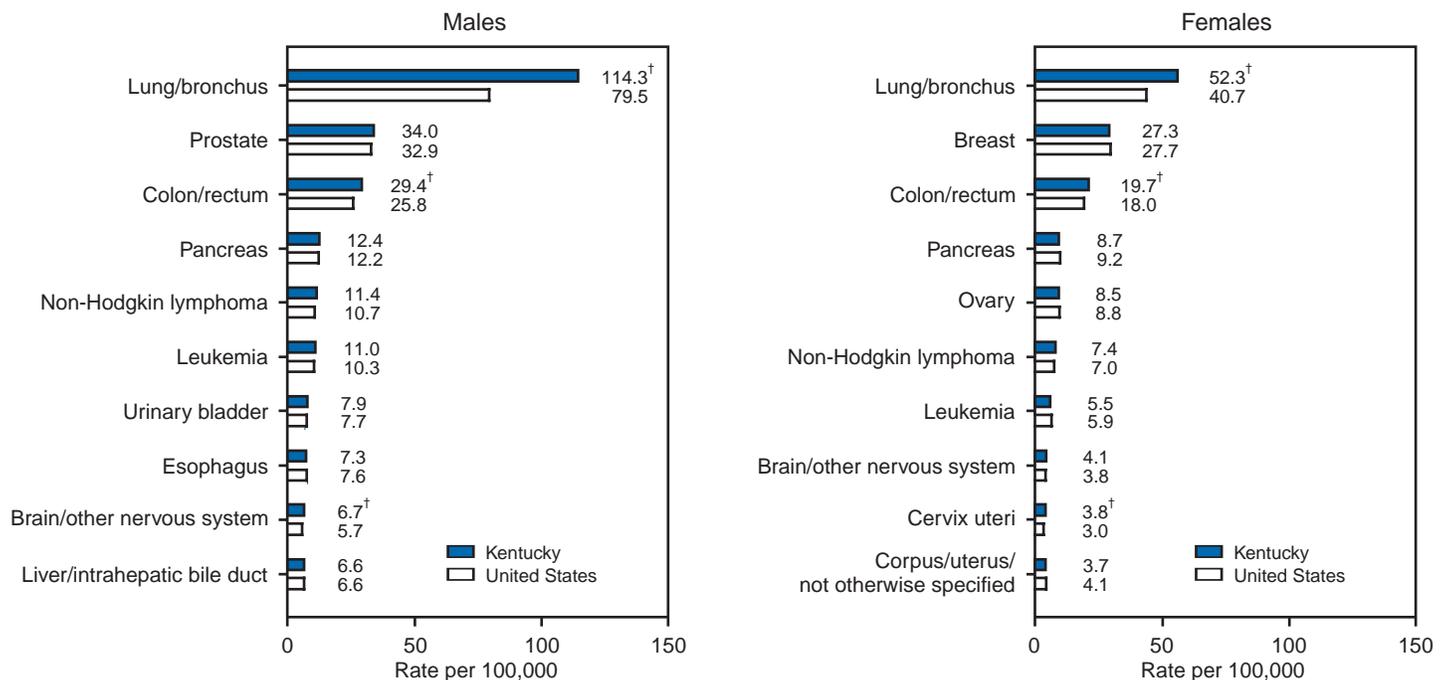


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

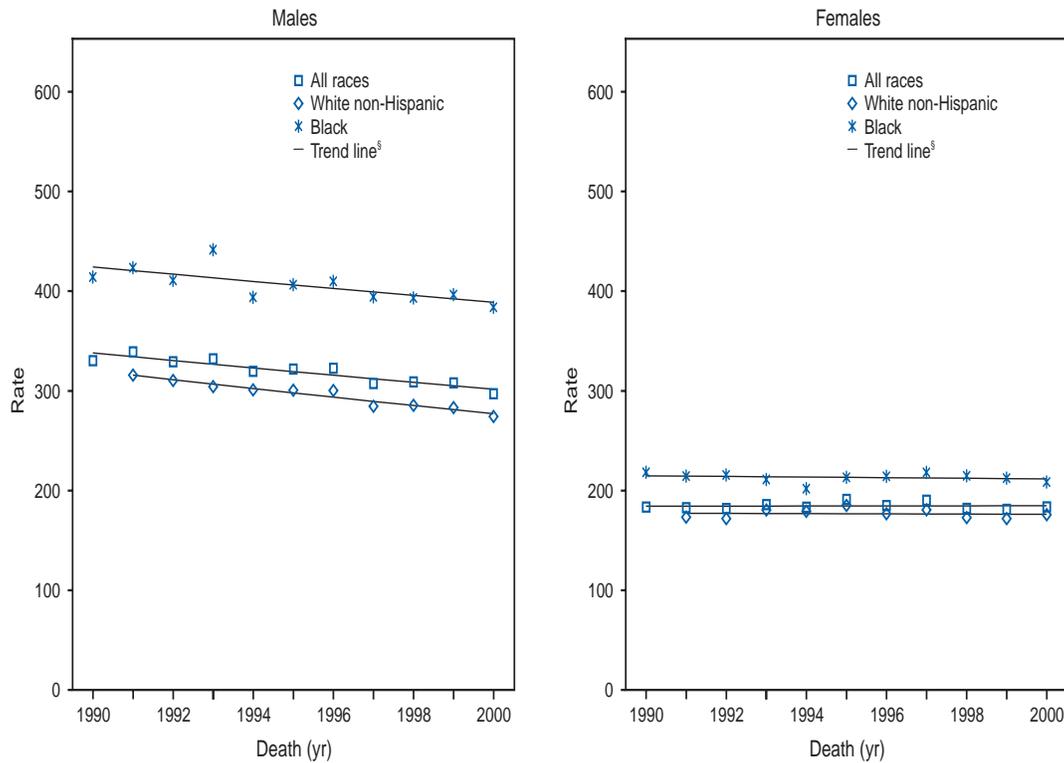
FIGURE 37. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Kentucky, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 38. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Louisiana, 1990–2000

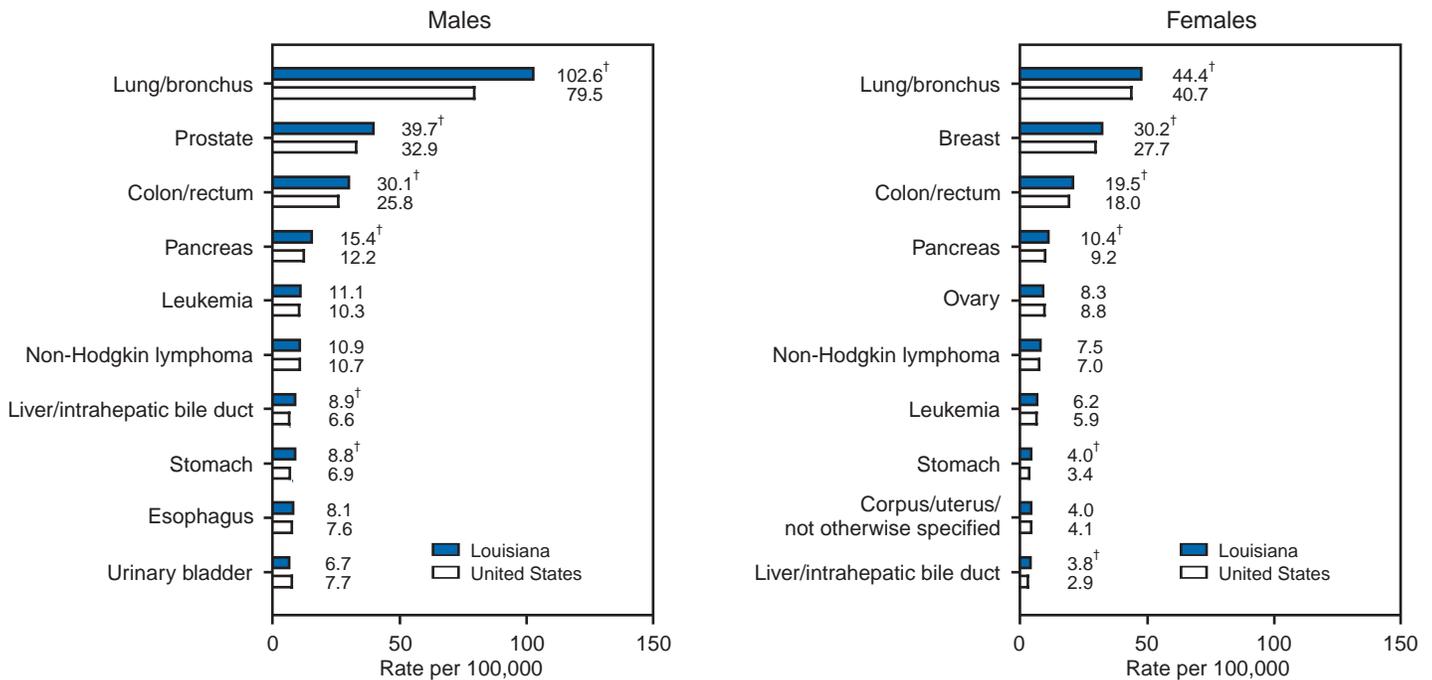


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

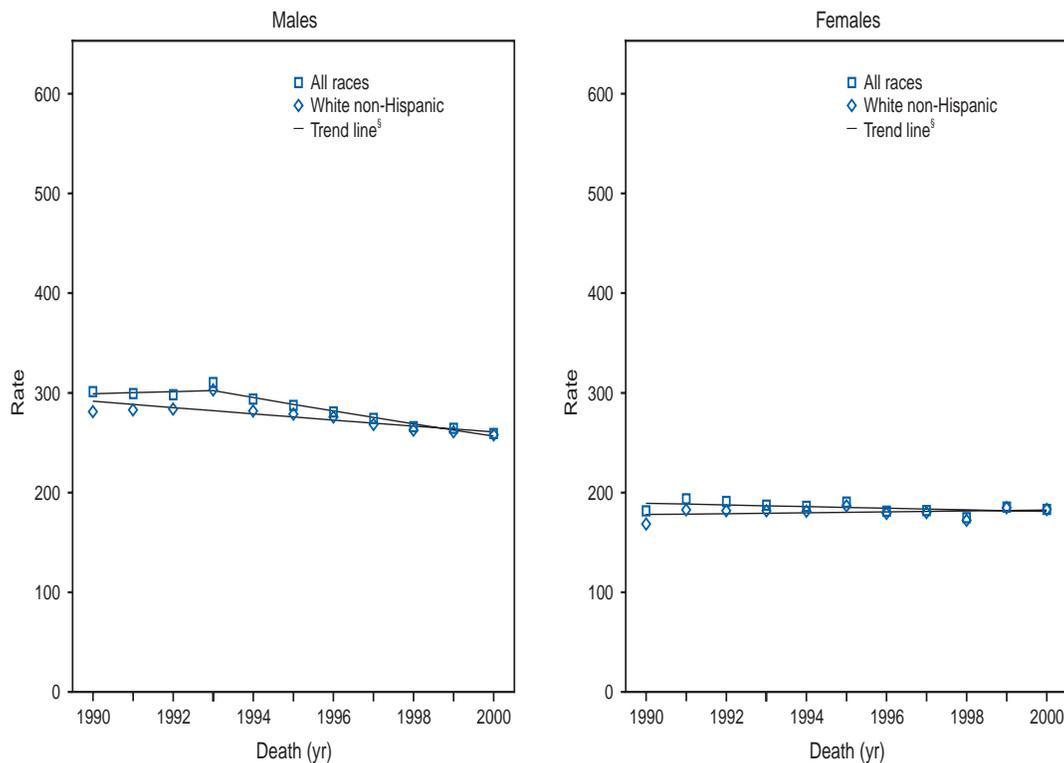
FIGURE 39. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Louisiana, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 40. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Maine, 1990–2000

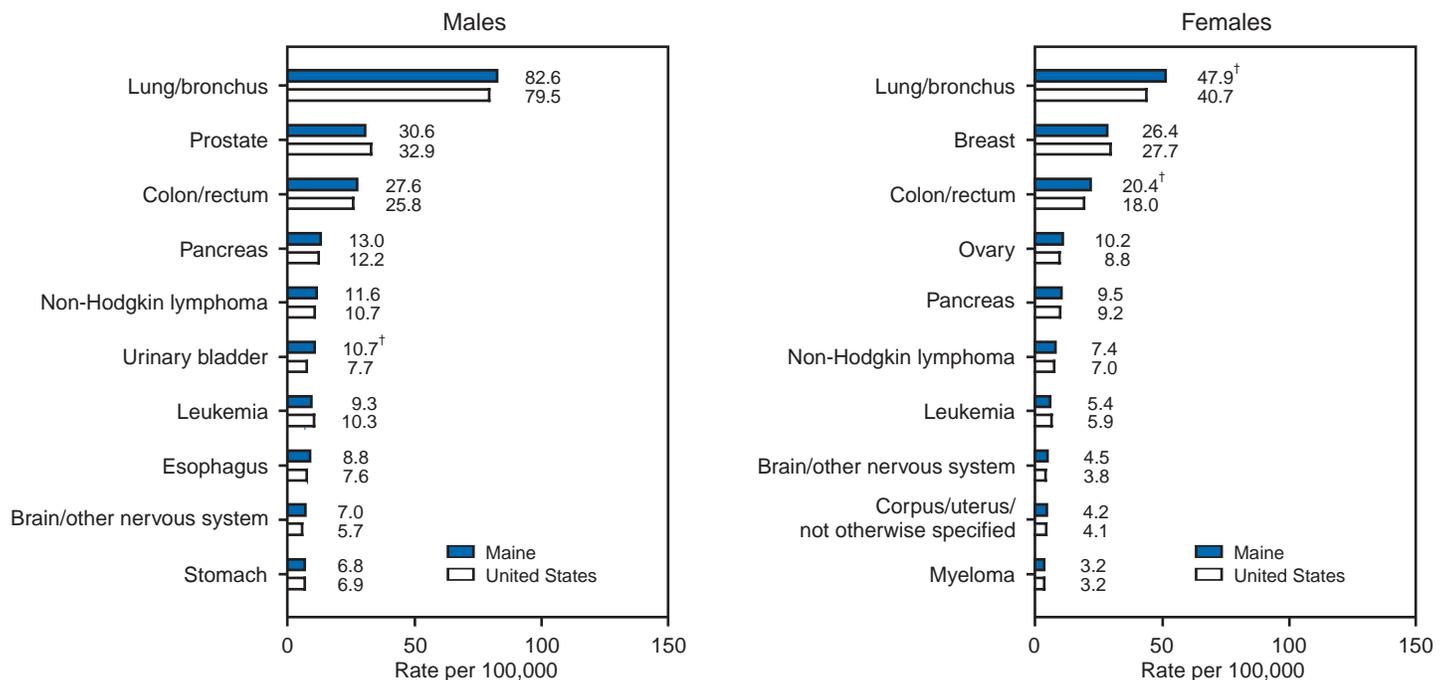


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

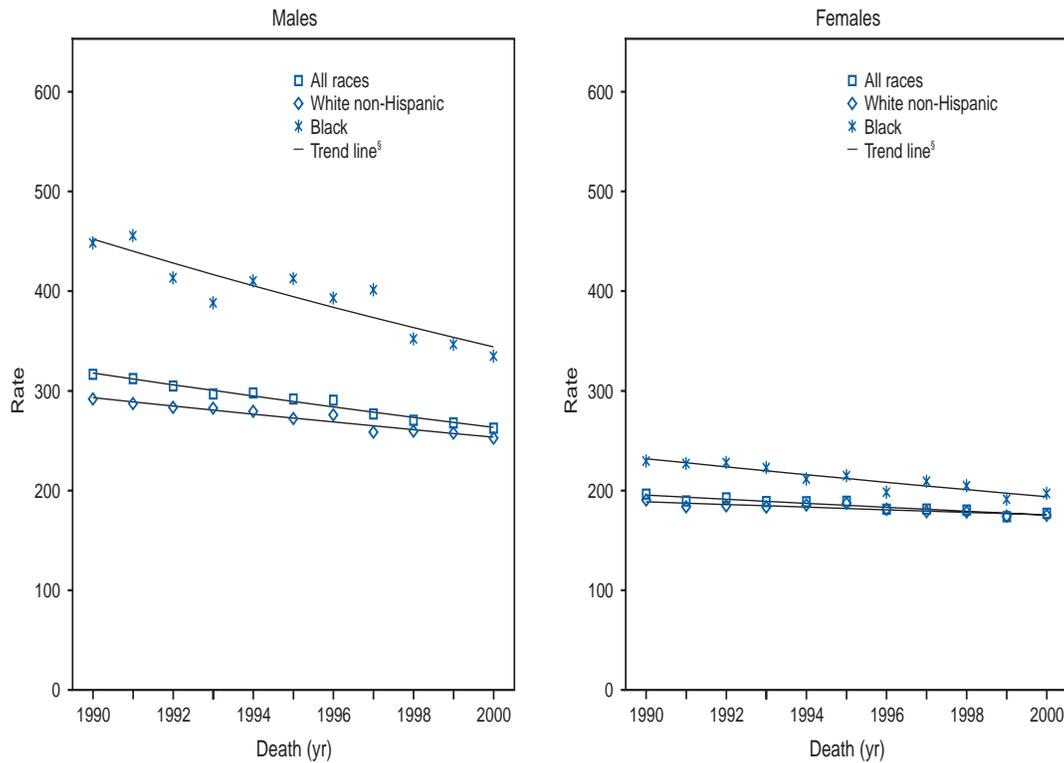
FIGURE 41. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Maine, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 42. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Maryland, 1990–2000

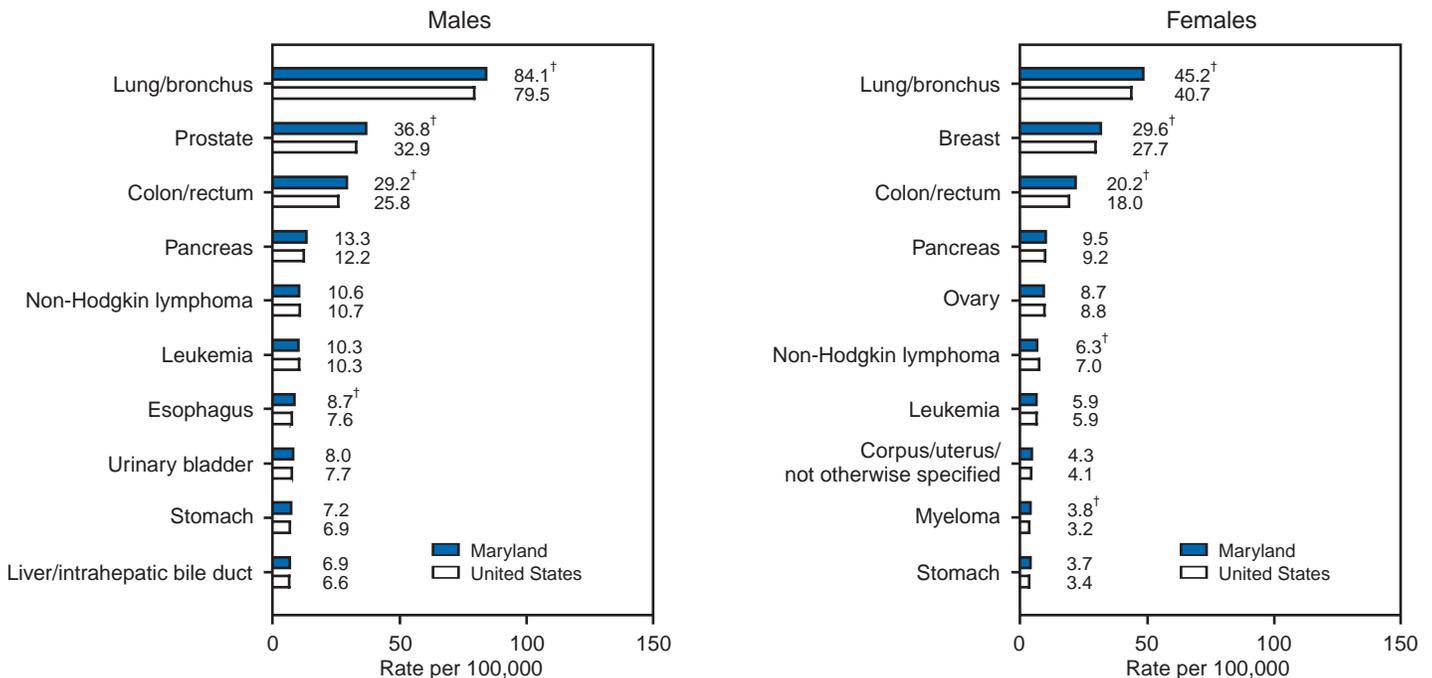


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

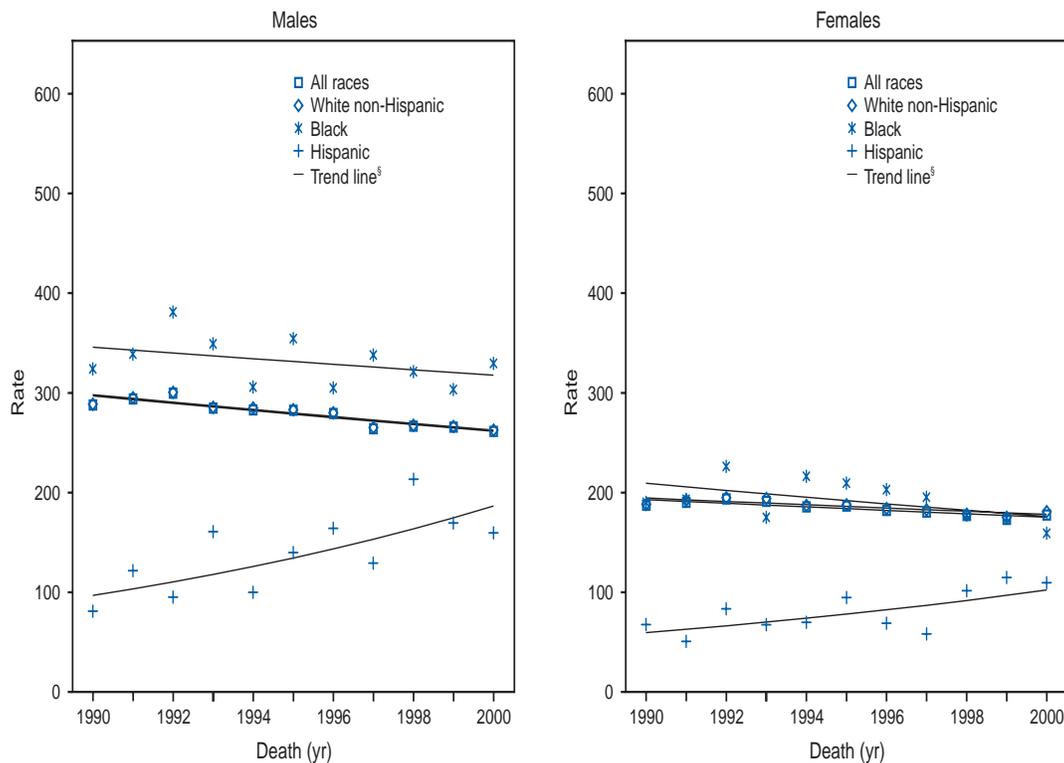
FIGURE 43. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Maryland, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 44. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Massachusetts, 1990–2000

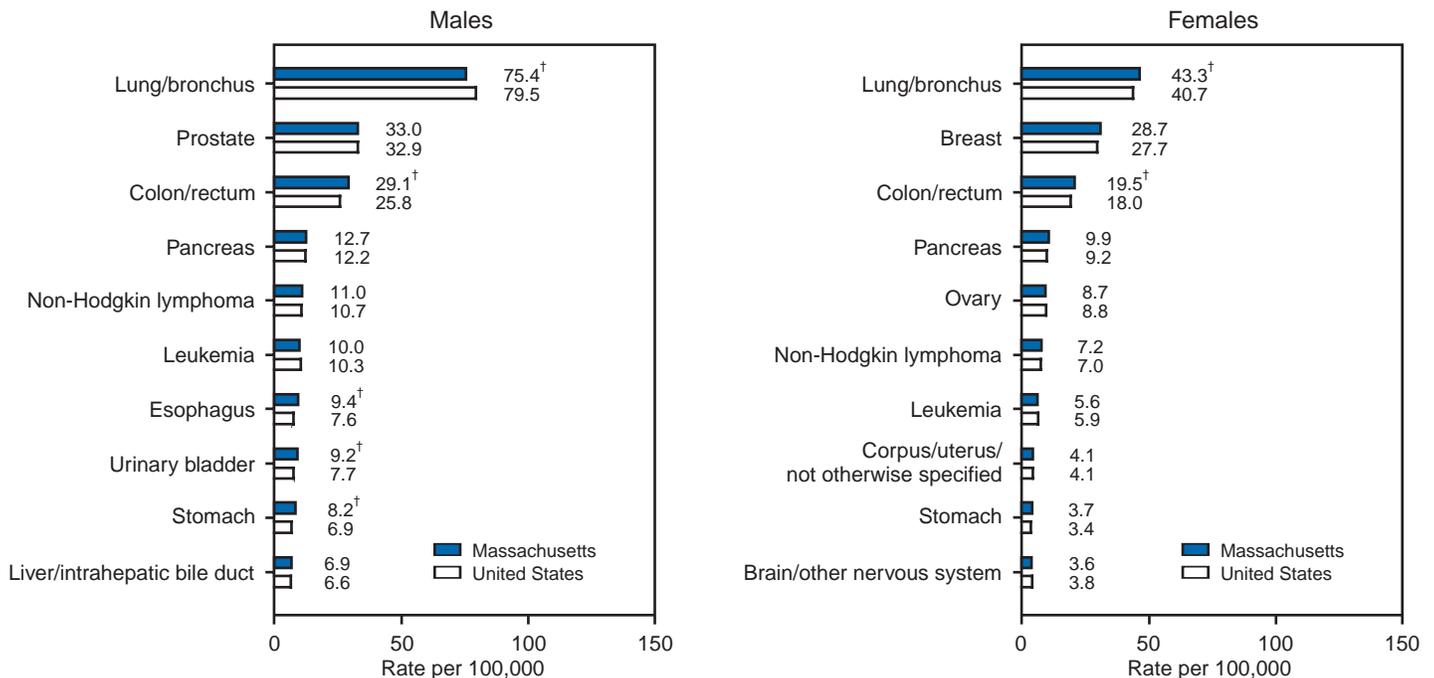


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

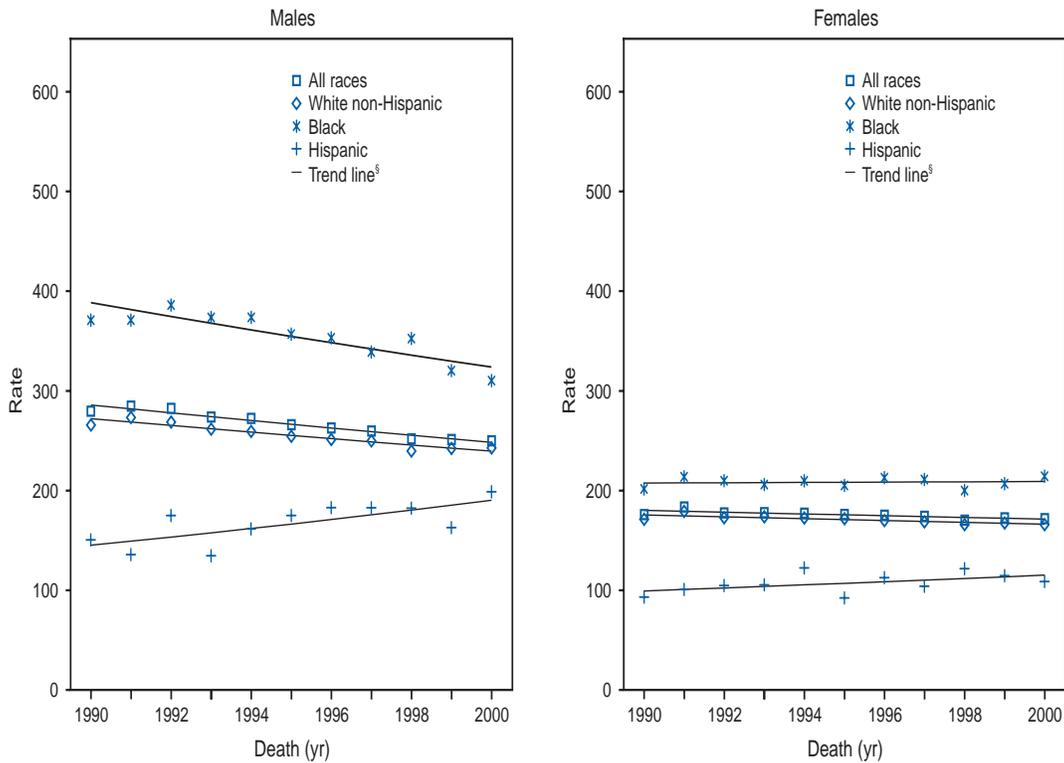
FIGURE 45. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Massachusetts, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 46. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Michigan, 1990–2000

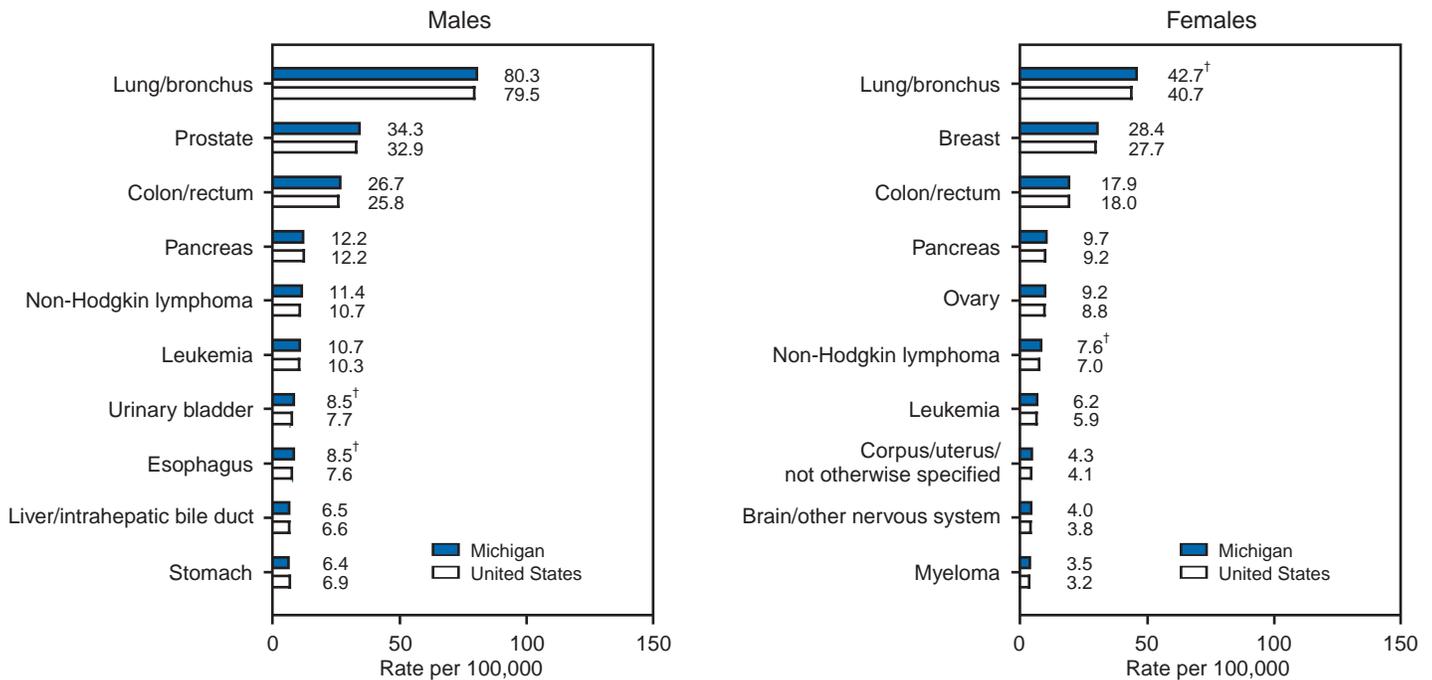


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. *Stat Med* 2000;19:335–51.

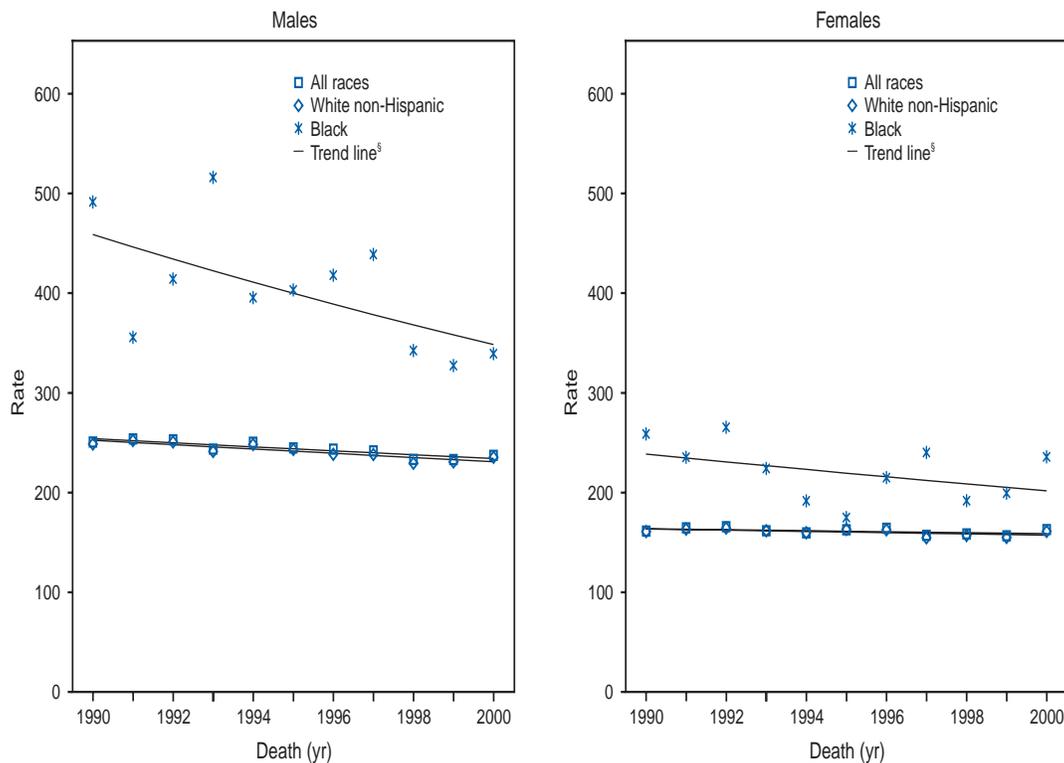
FIGURE 47. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Michigan, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 48. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Minnesota, 1990–2000

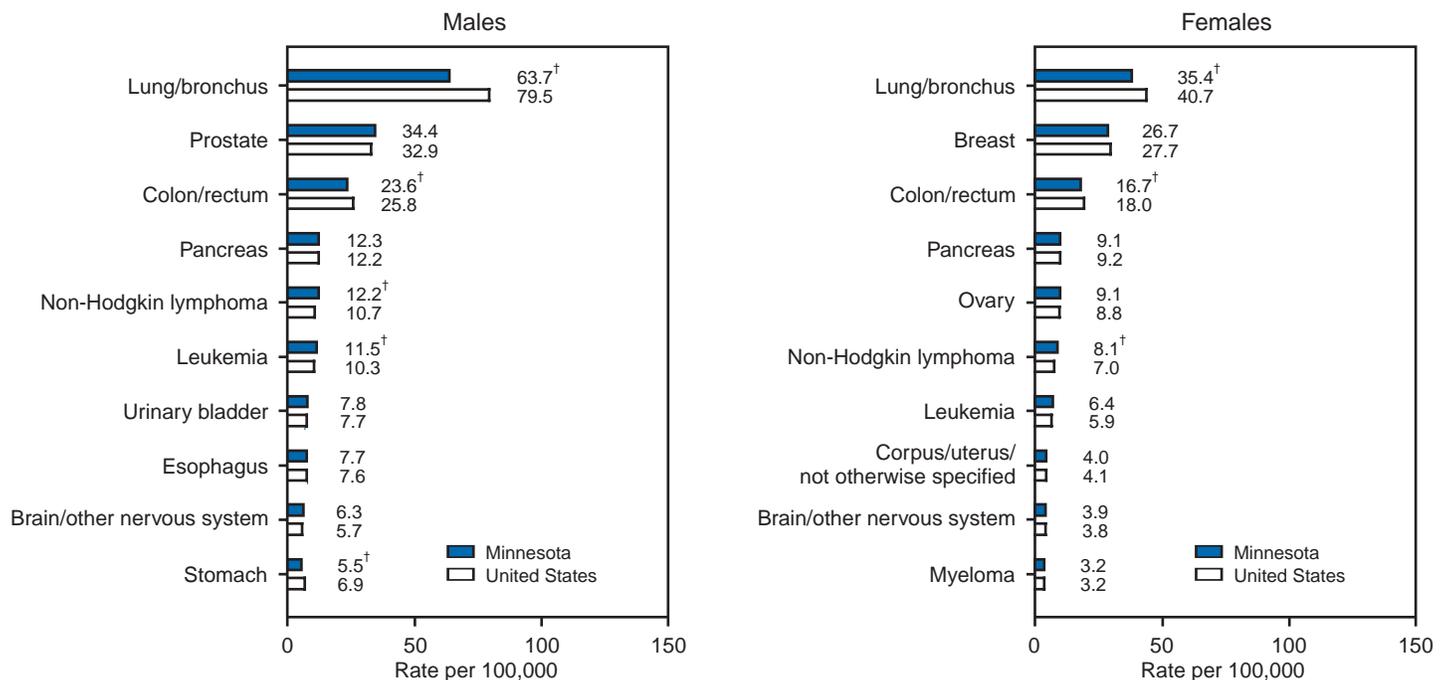


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

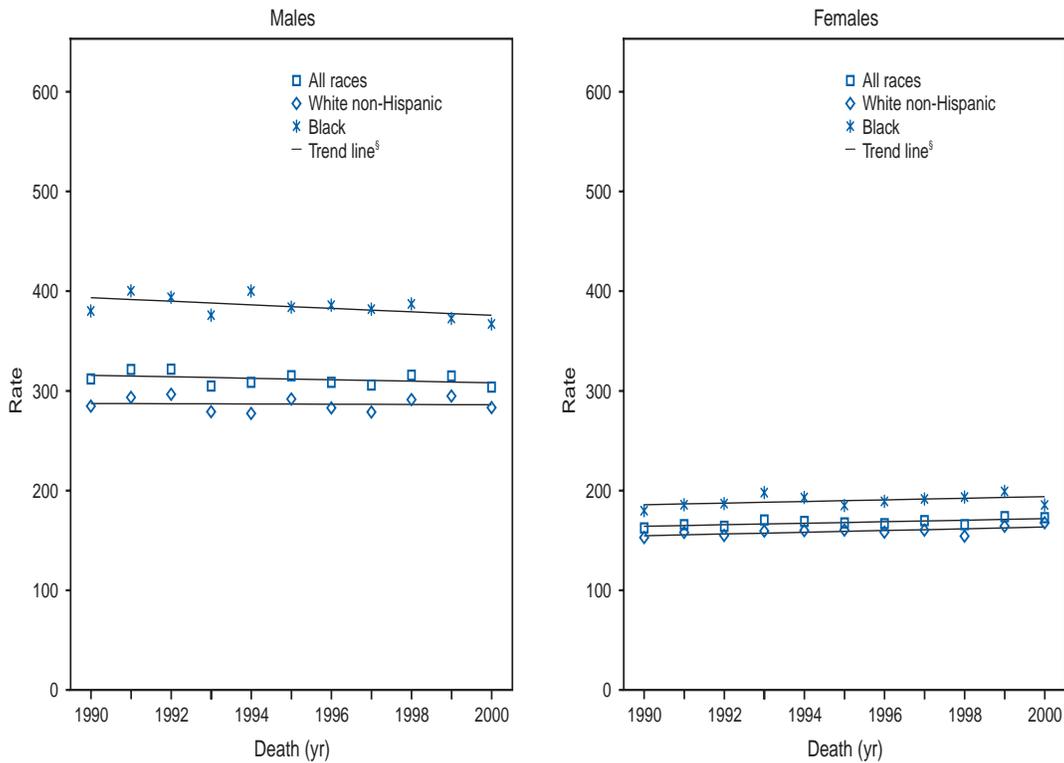
FIGURE 49. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Minnesota, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 50. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Mississippi, 1990–2000

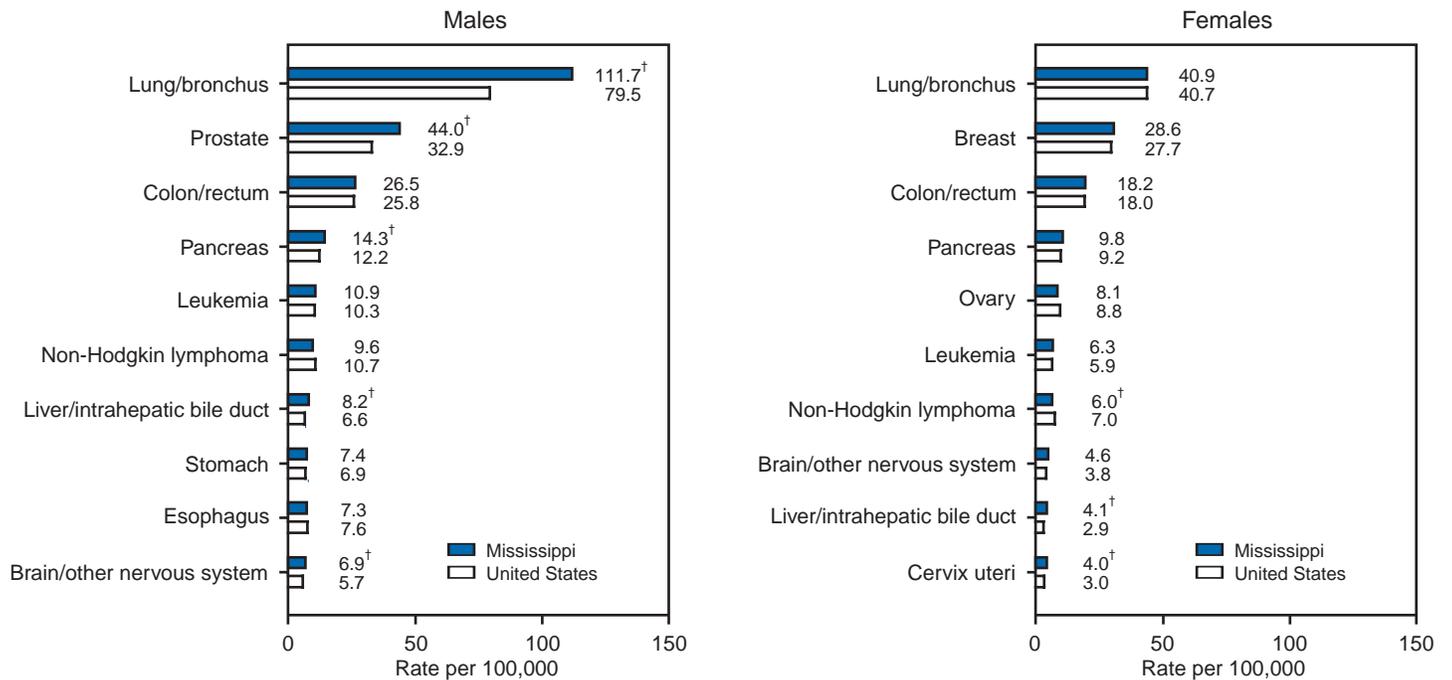


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

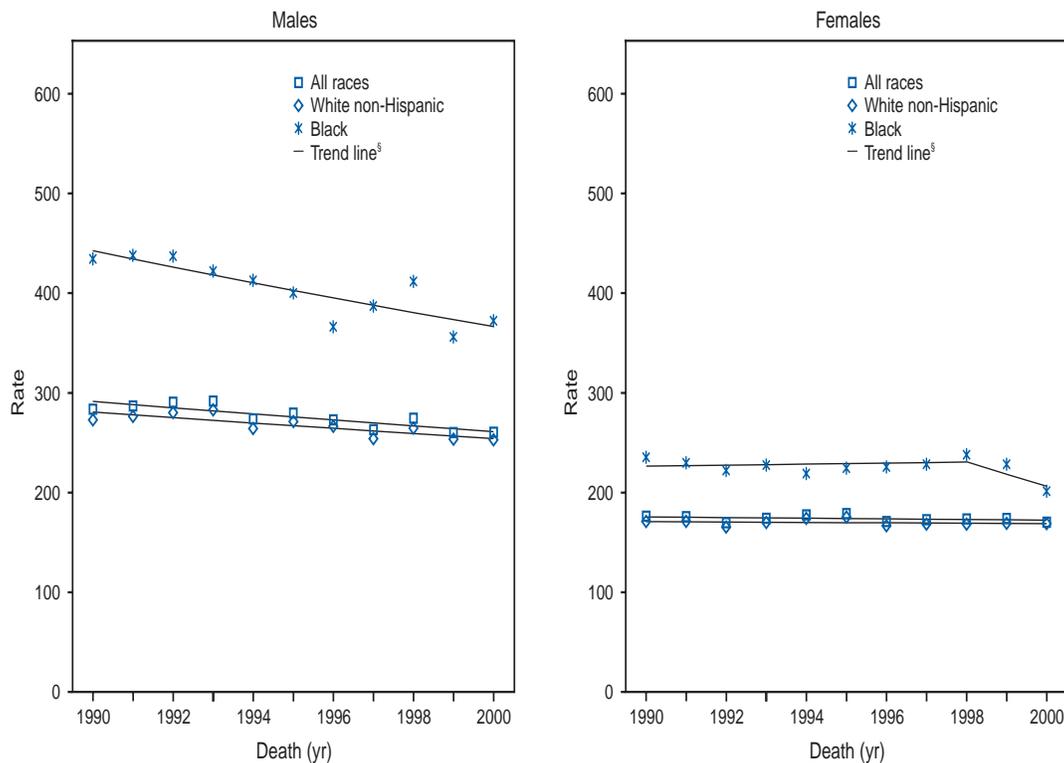
FIGURE 51. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Mississippi, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 52. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Missouri, 1990–2000

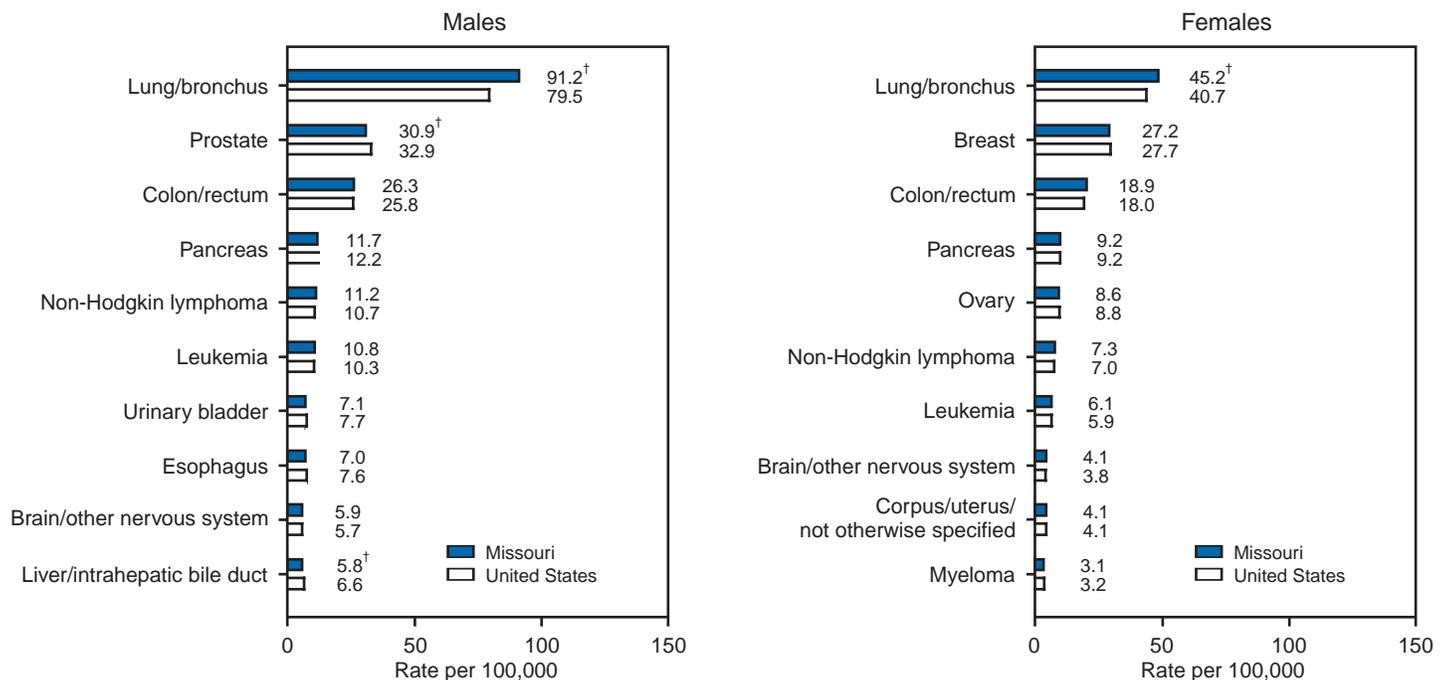


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

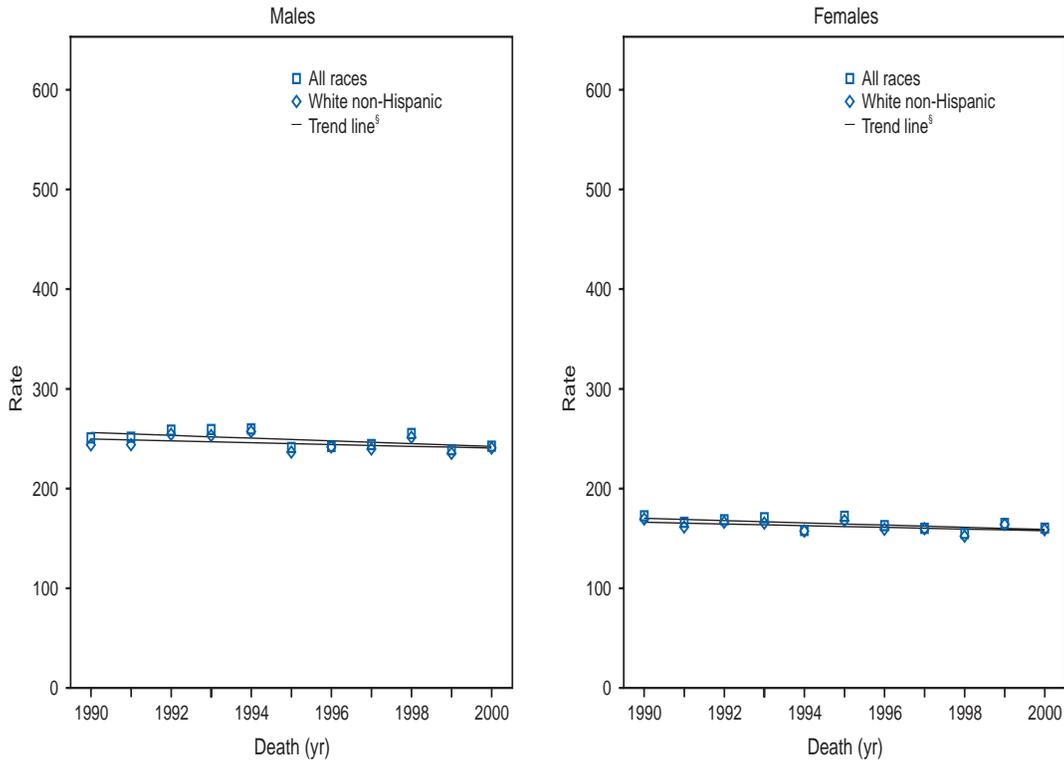
FIGURE 53. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Missouri, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 54. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Montana, 1990–2000

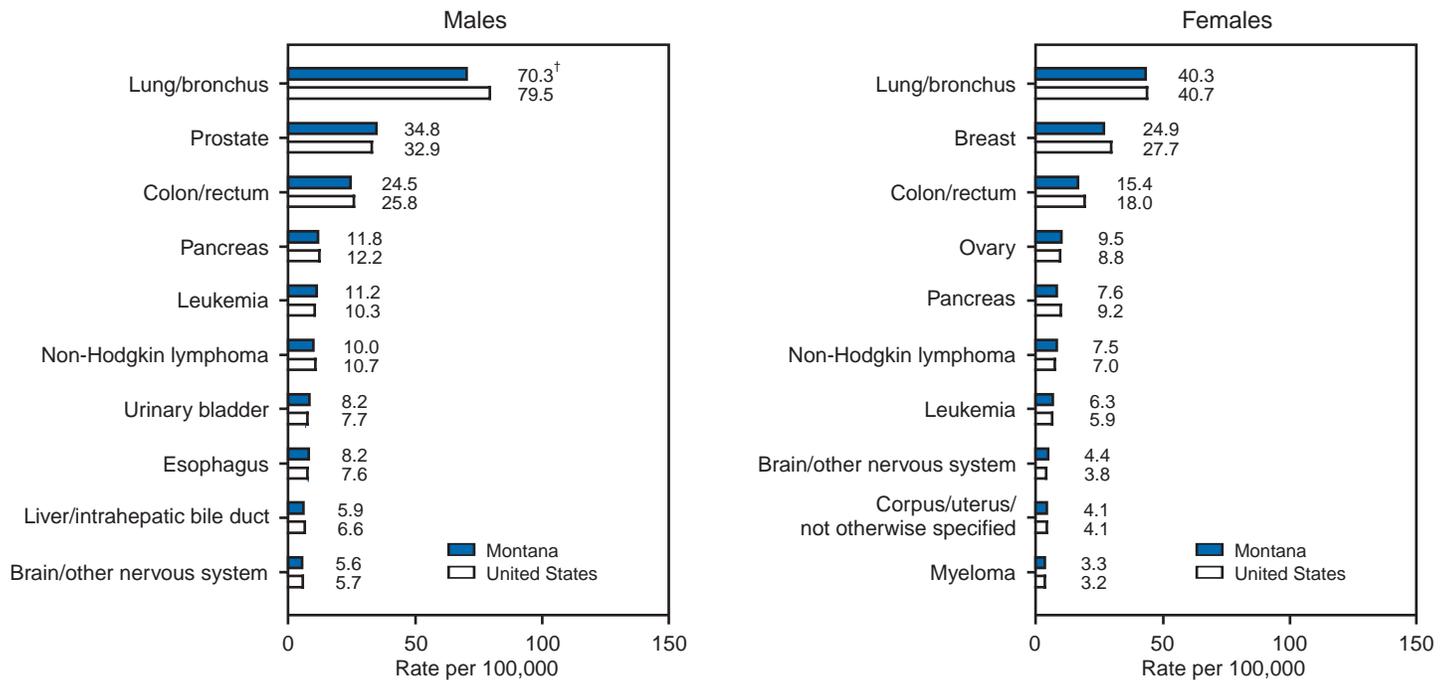


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

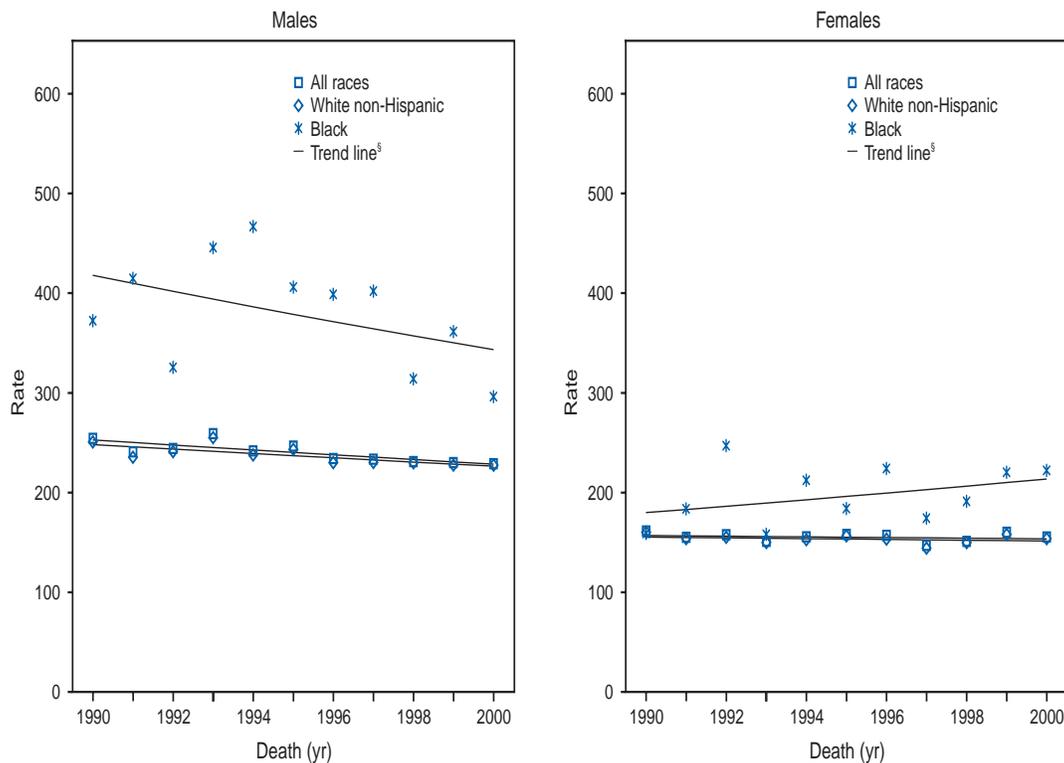
FIGURE 55. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Montana, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 56. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Nebraska, 1990–2000

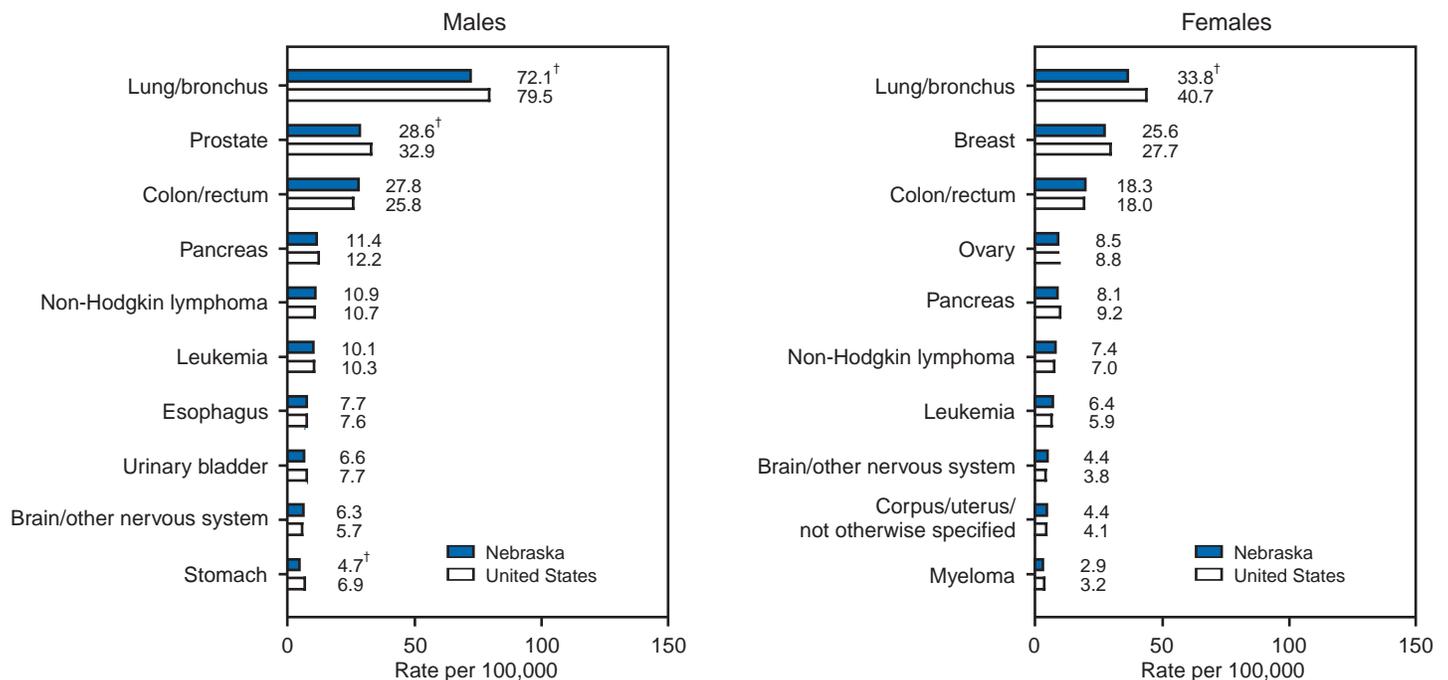


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

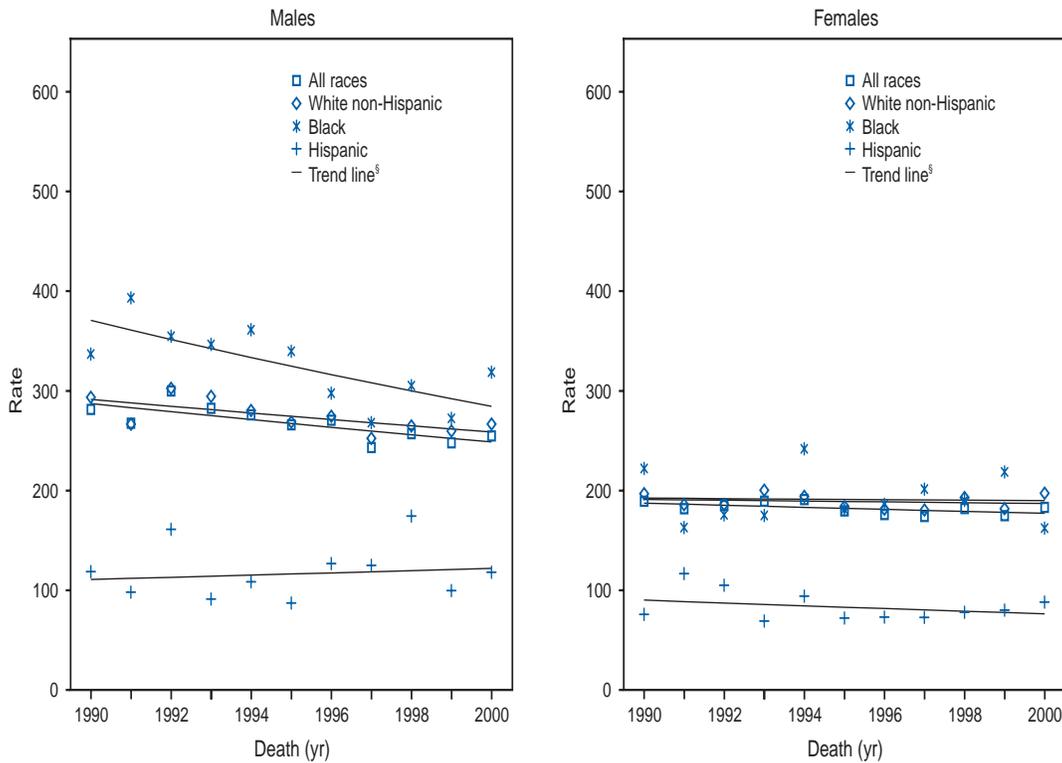
FIGURE 57. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Nebraska, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 58. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Nevada, 1990–2000

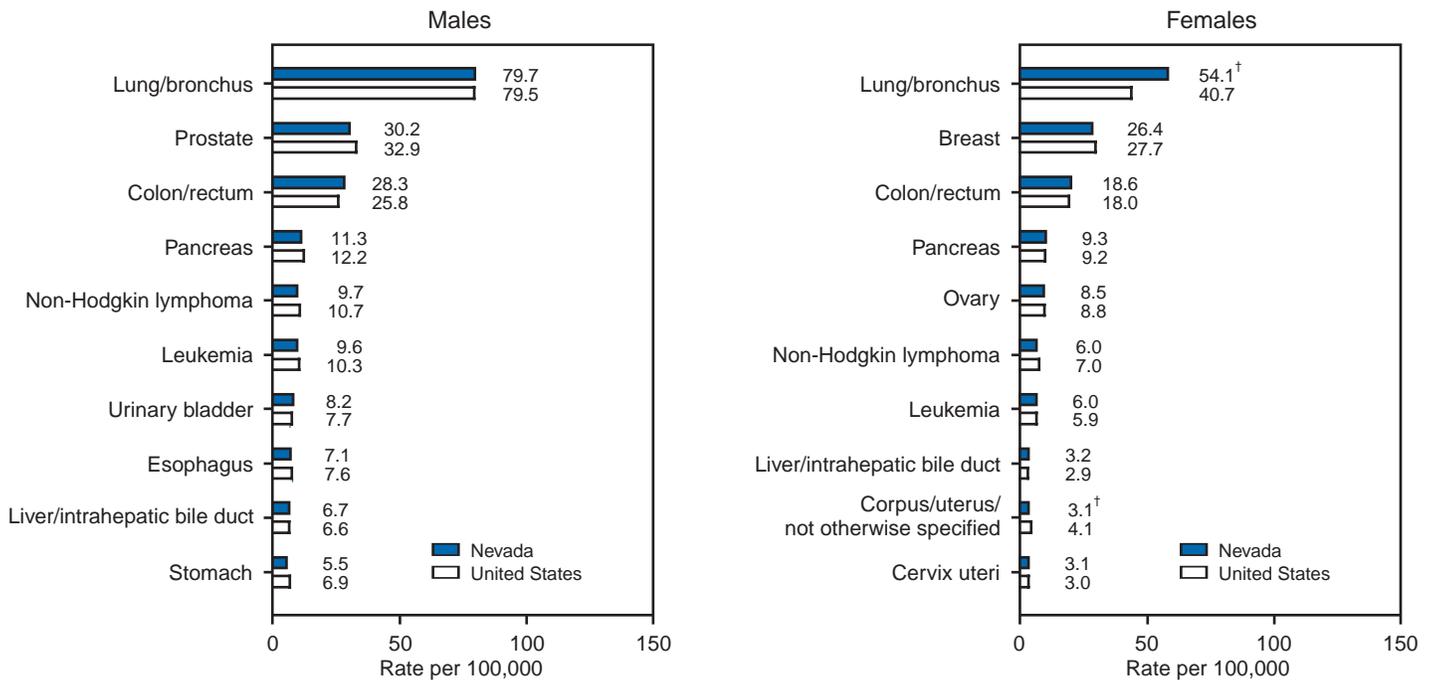


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. *Stat Med* 2000;19:335–51.

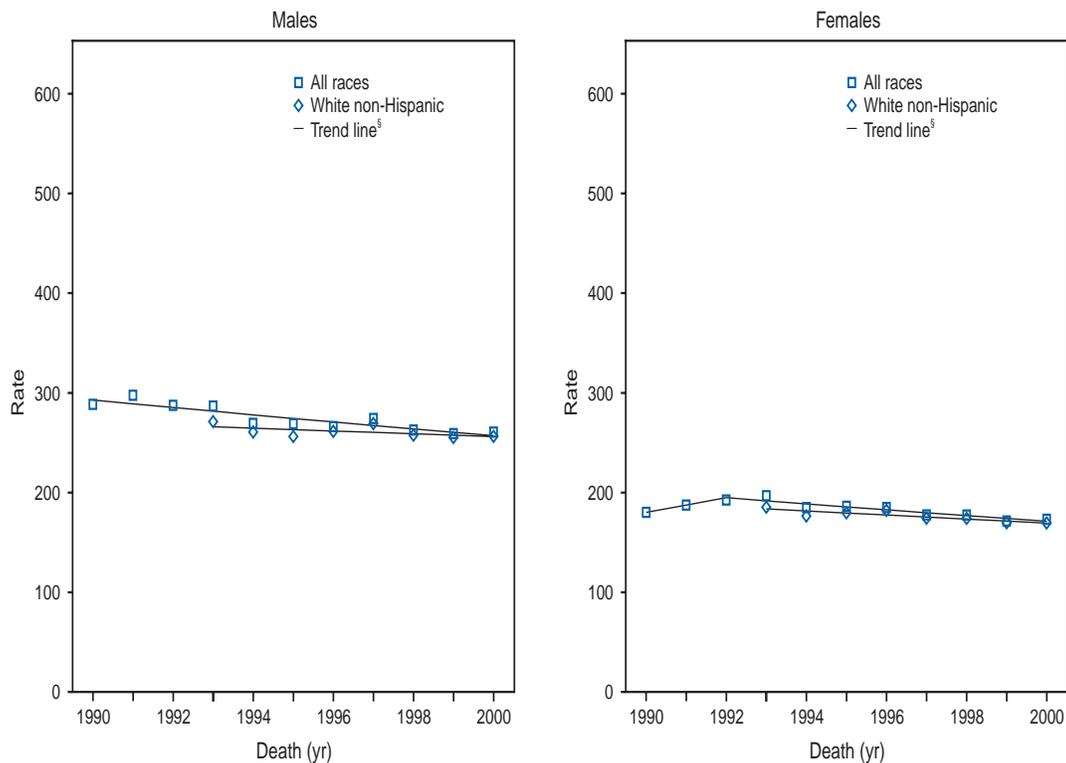
FIGURE 59. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Nevada, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 60. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — New Hampshire, 1990–2000

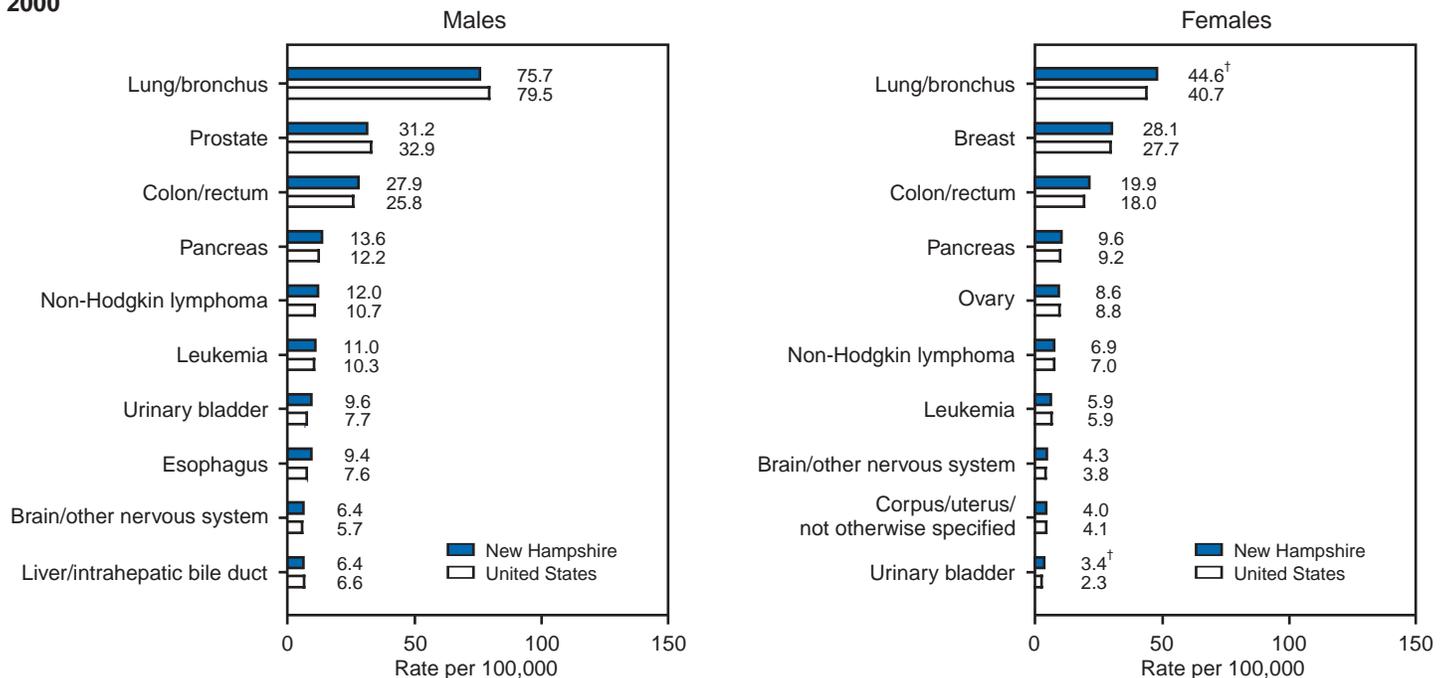


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

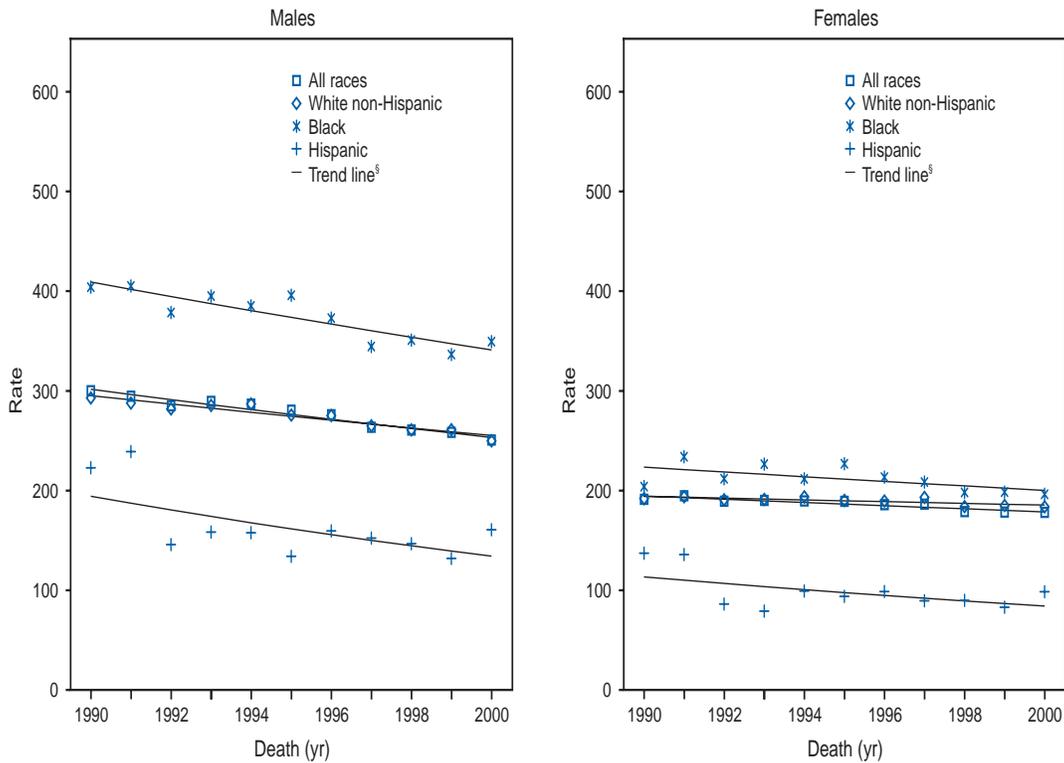
FIGURE 61. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — New Hampshire, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 62. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — New Jersey, 1990–2000

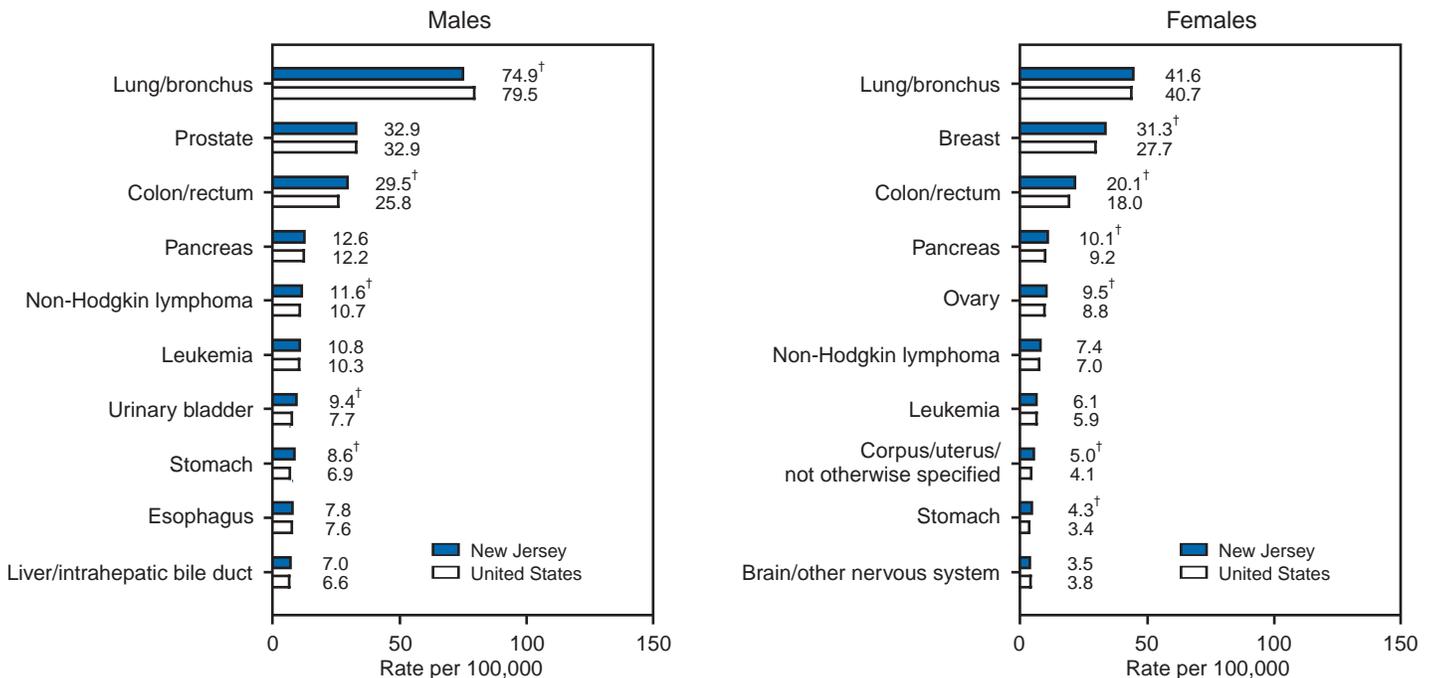


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

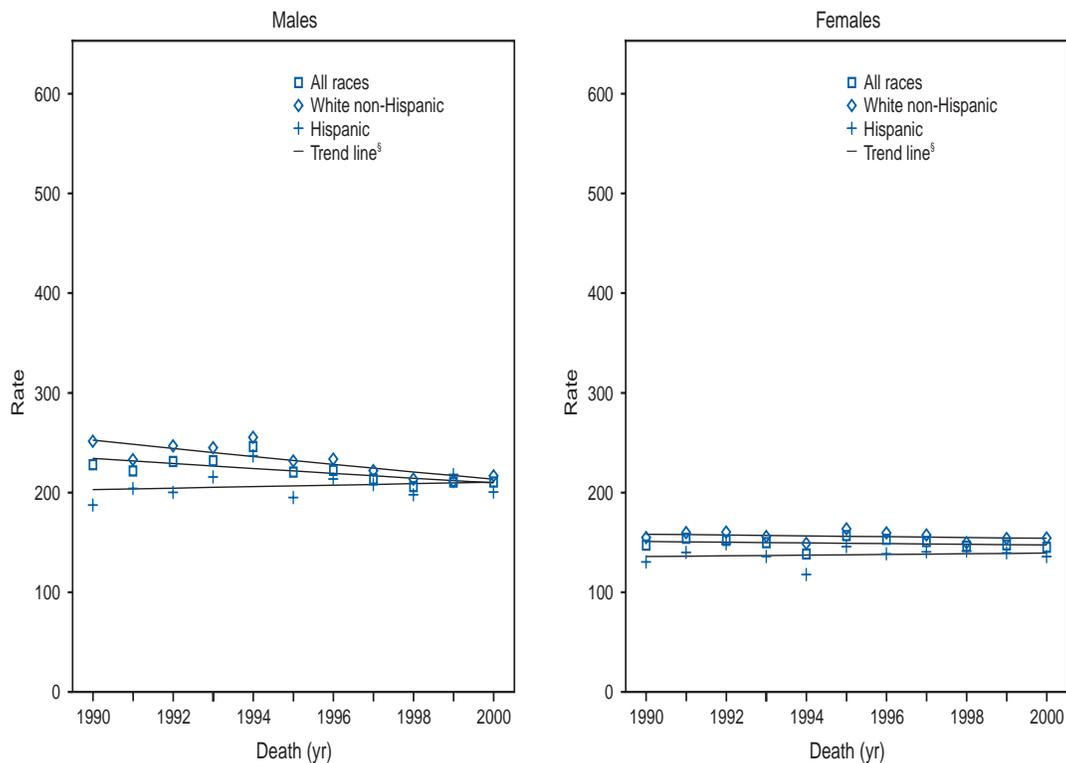
FIGURE 63. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — New Jersey, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 64. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — New Mexico, 1990–2000

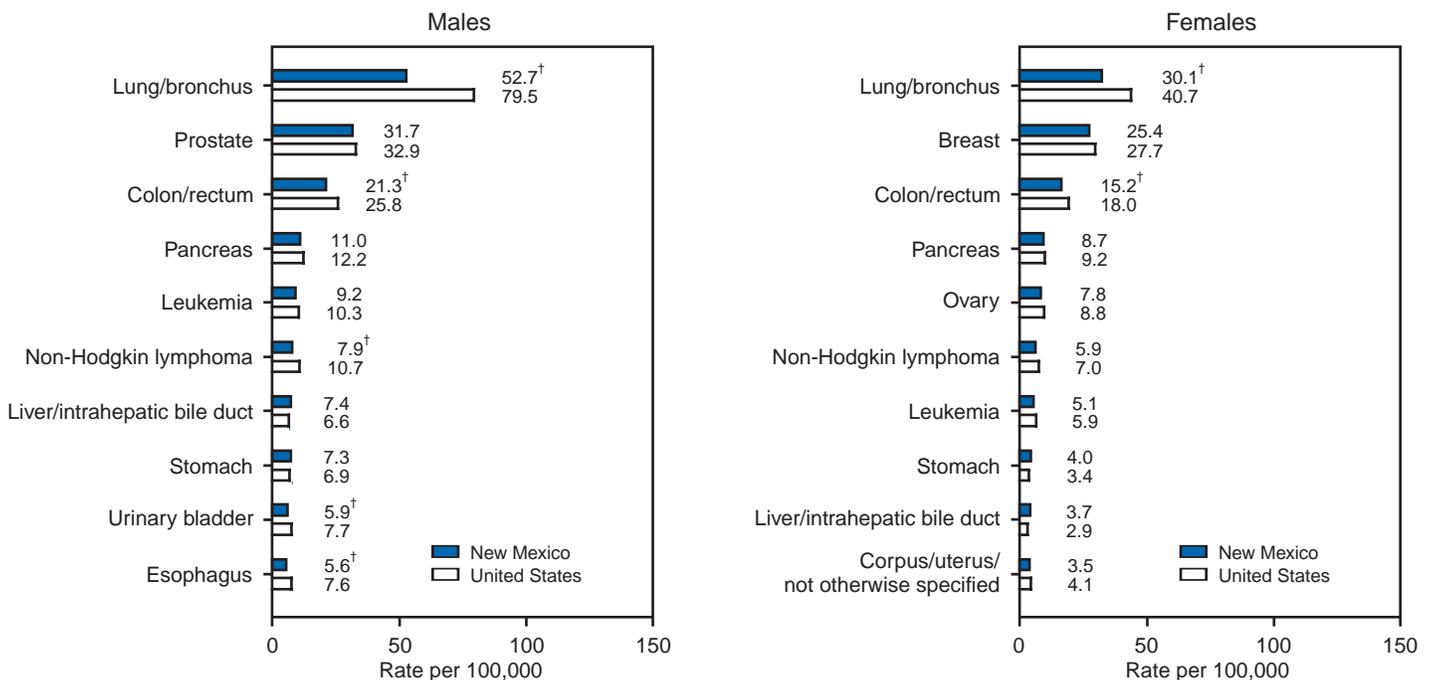


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

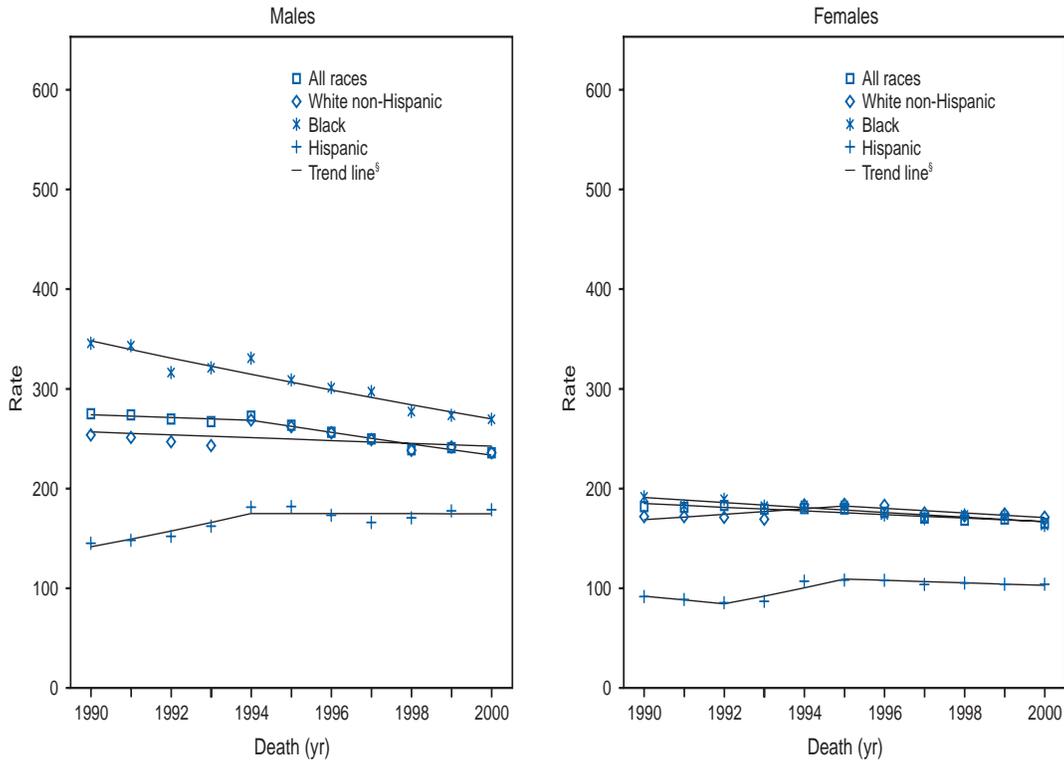
FIGURE 65. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — New Mexico, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 66. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — New York, 1990–2000

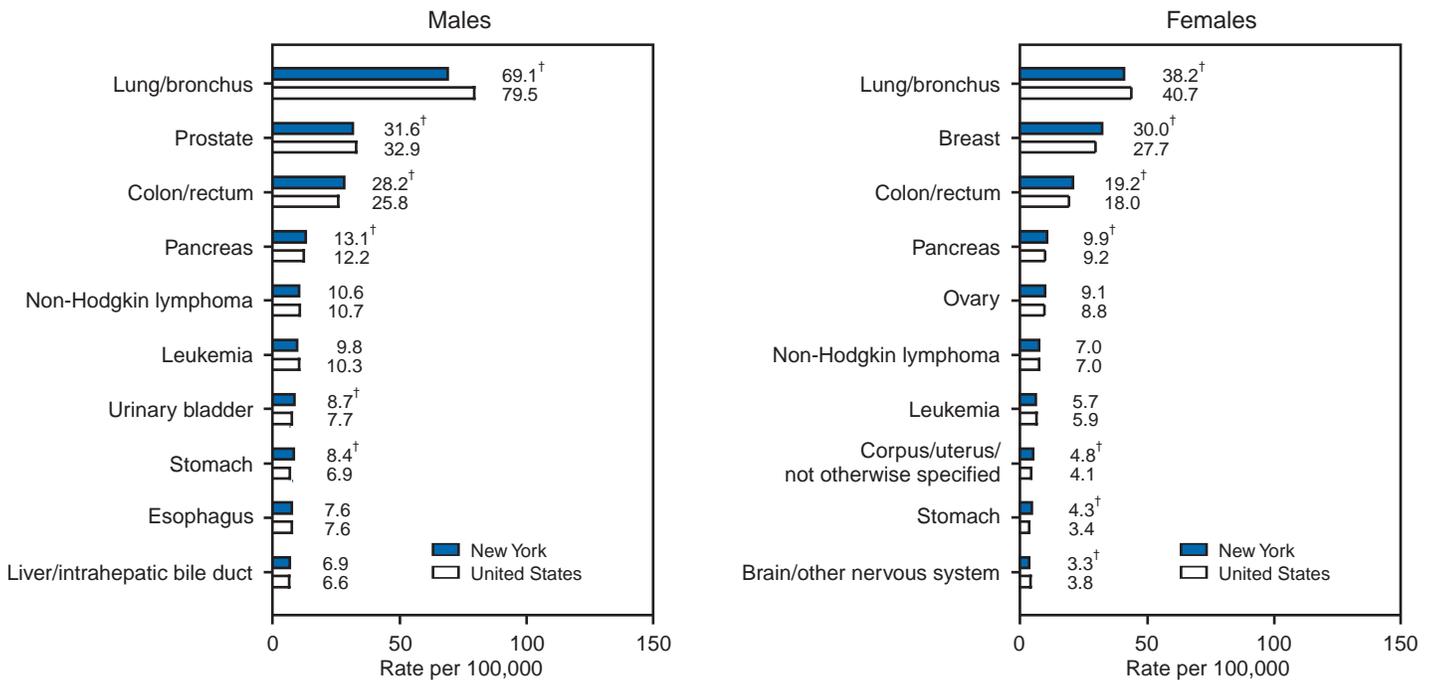


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

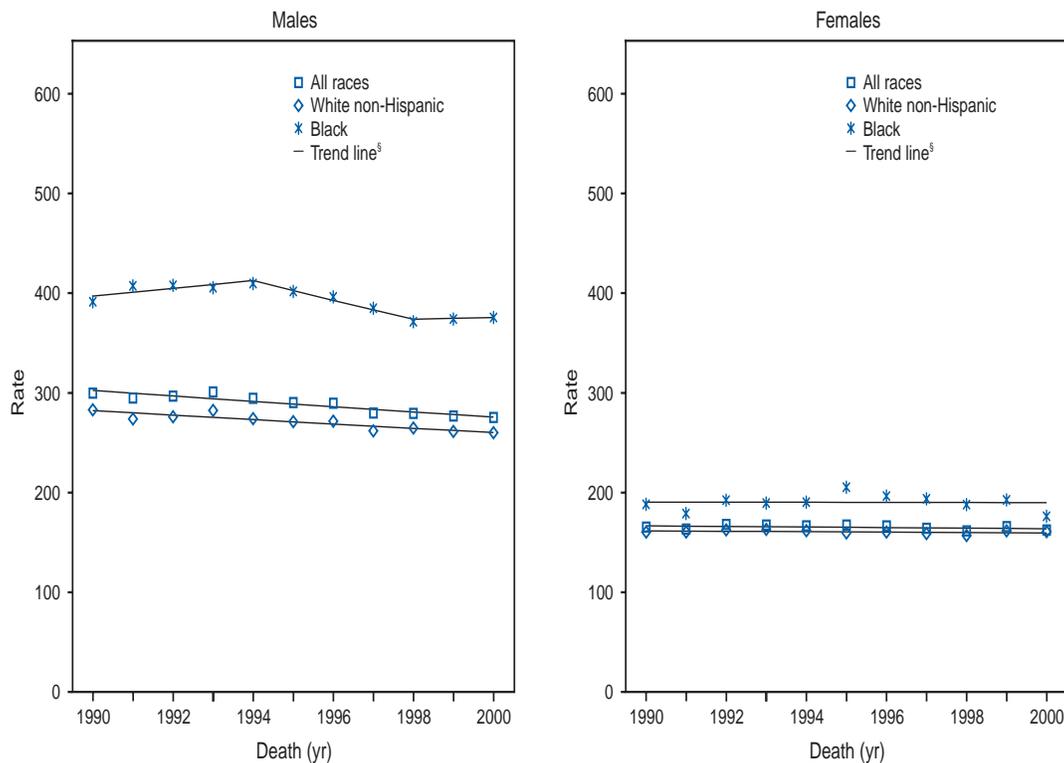
FIGURE 67. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — New York, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 68. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — North Carolina, 1990–2000

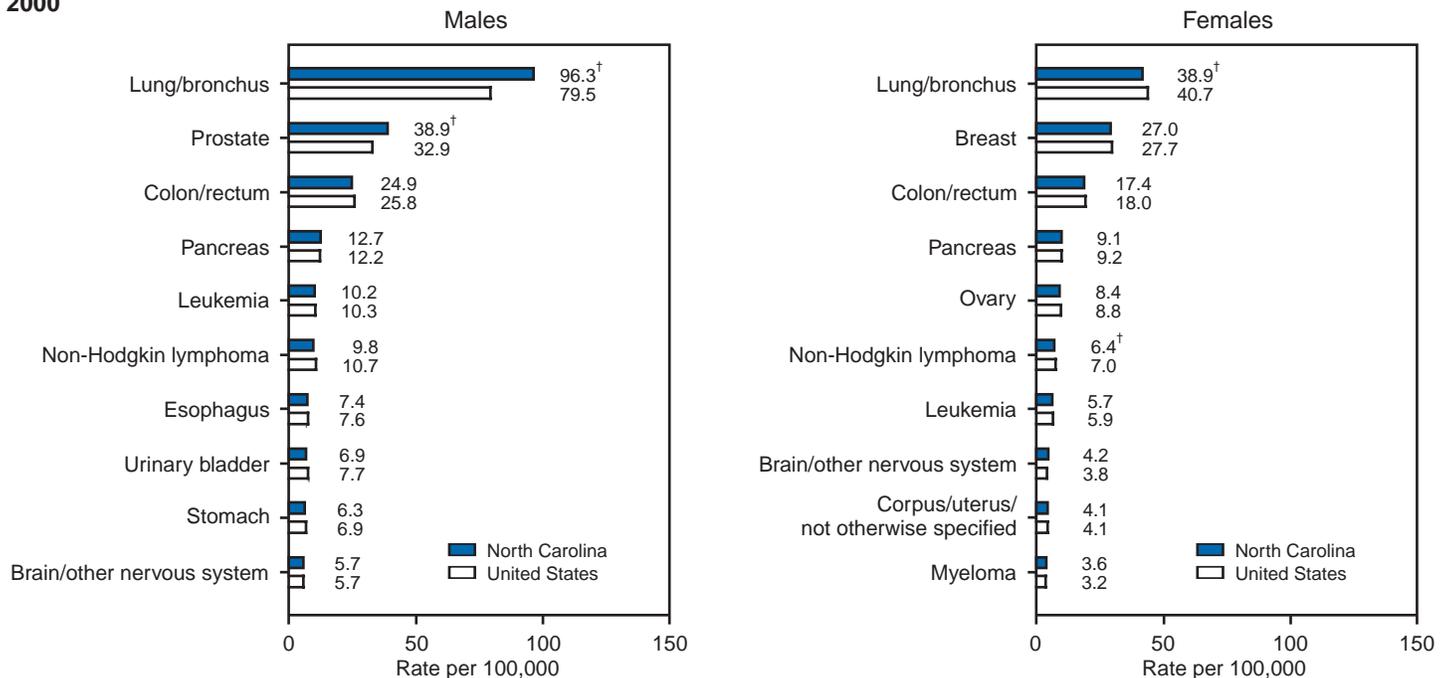


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

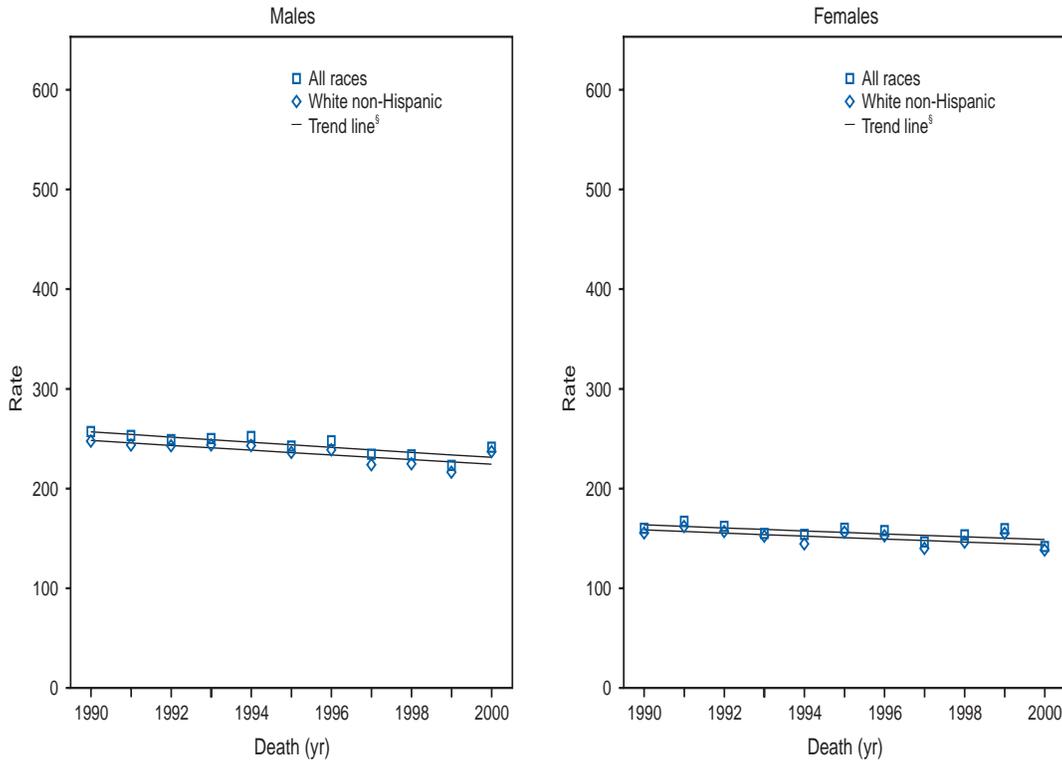
FIGURE 69. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — North Carolina, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 70. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — North Dakota, 1990–2000

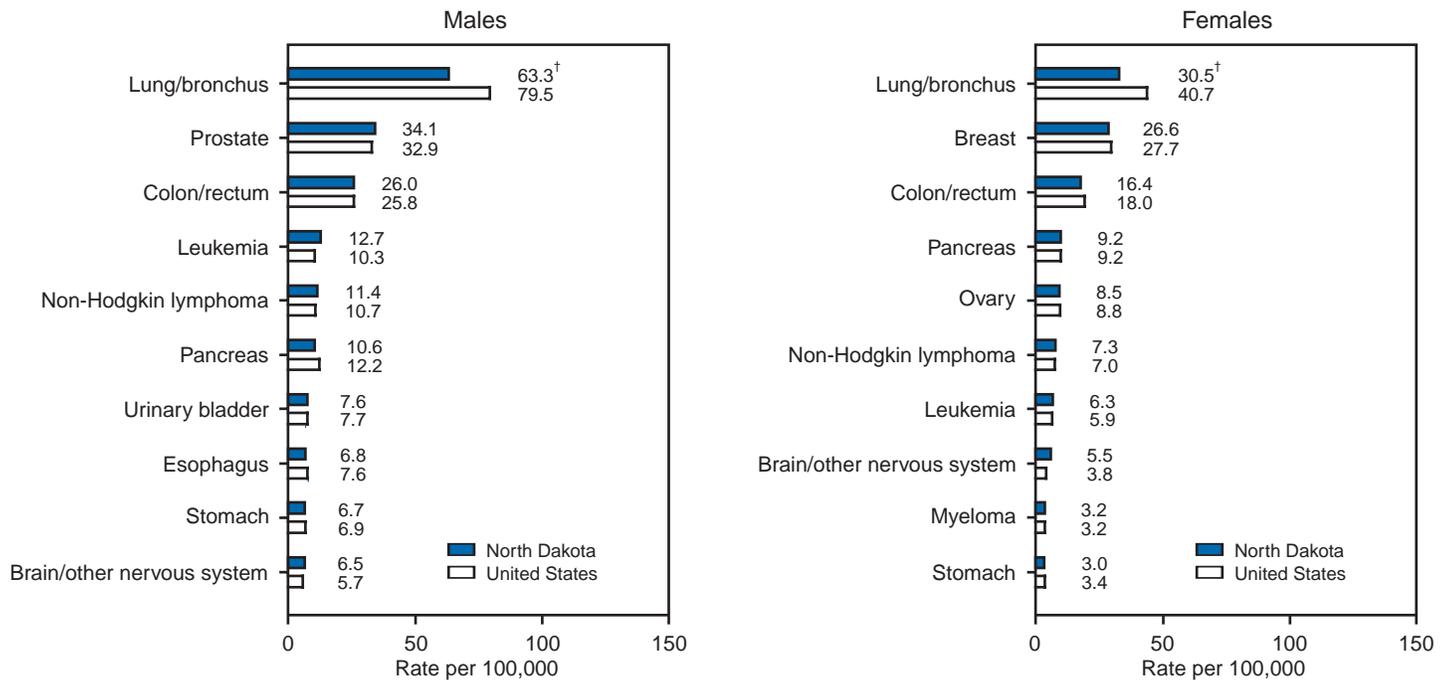


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. *Stat Med* 2000;19:335–51.

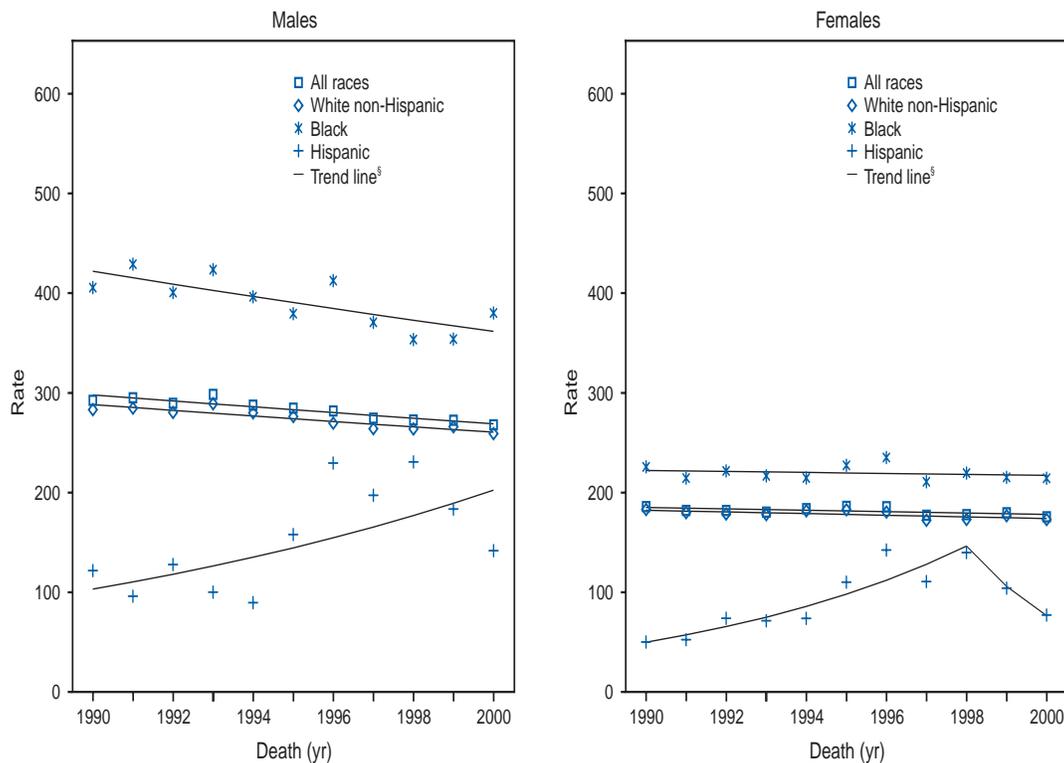
FIGURE 71. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — North Dakota, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 72. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Ohio, 1990–2000

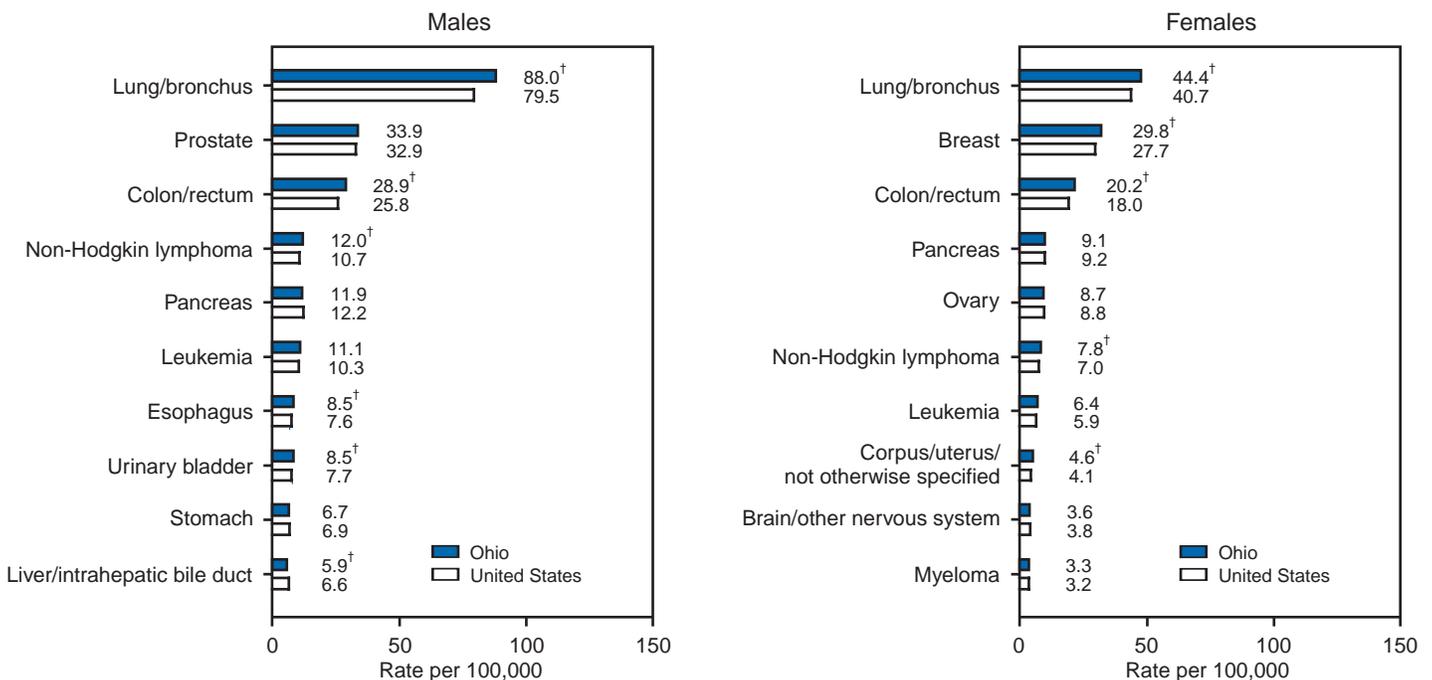


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

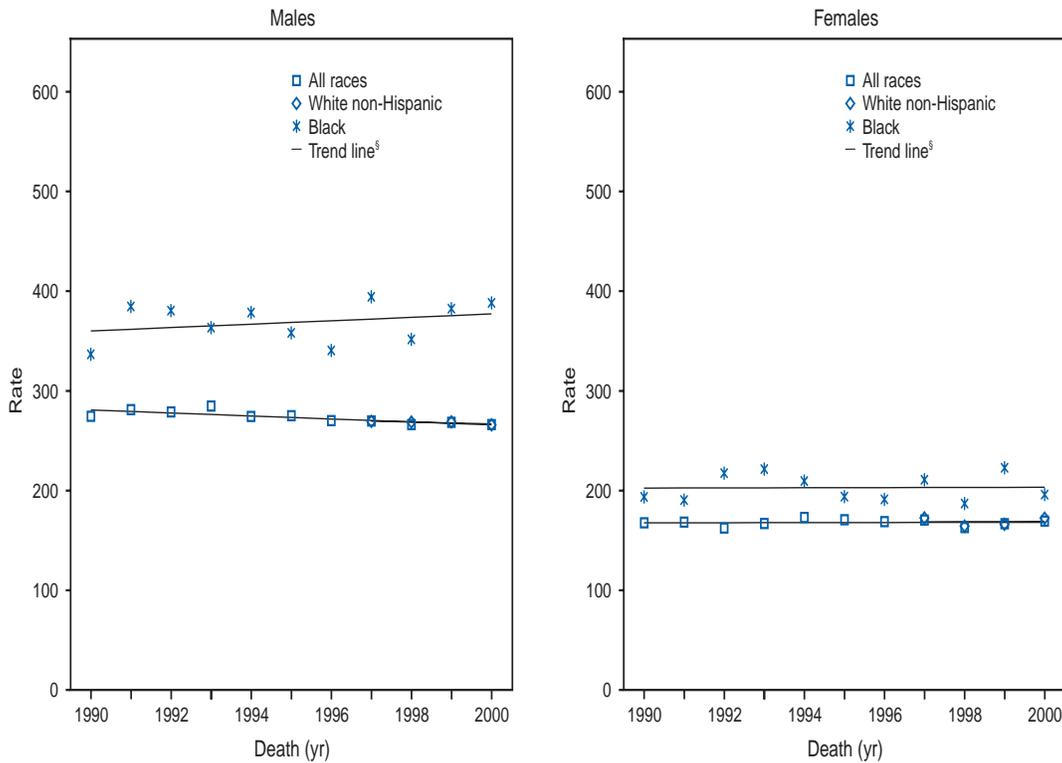
FIGURE 73. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Ohio, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 74. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Oklahoma, 1990–2000

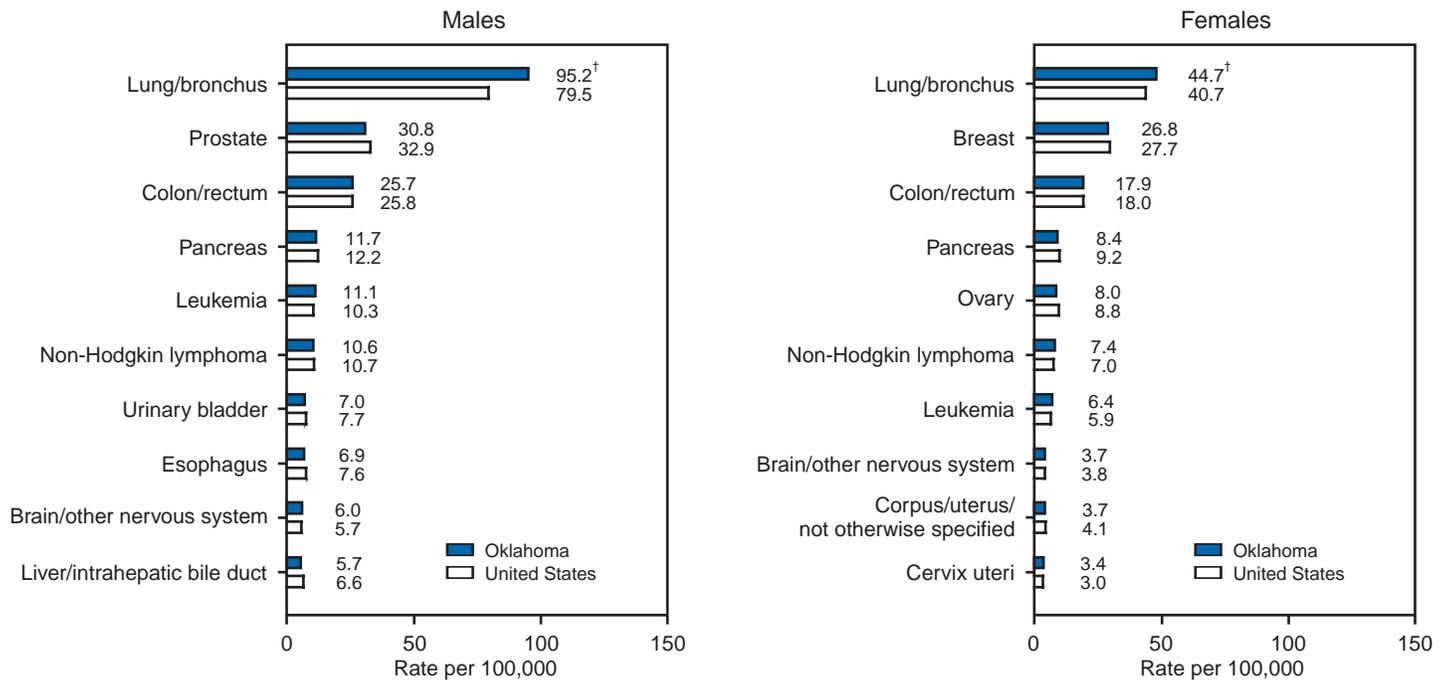


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

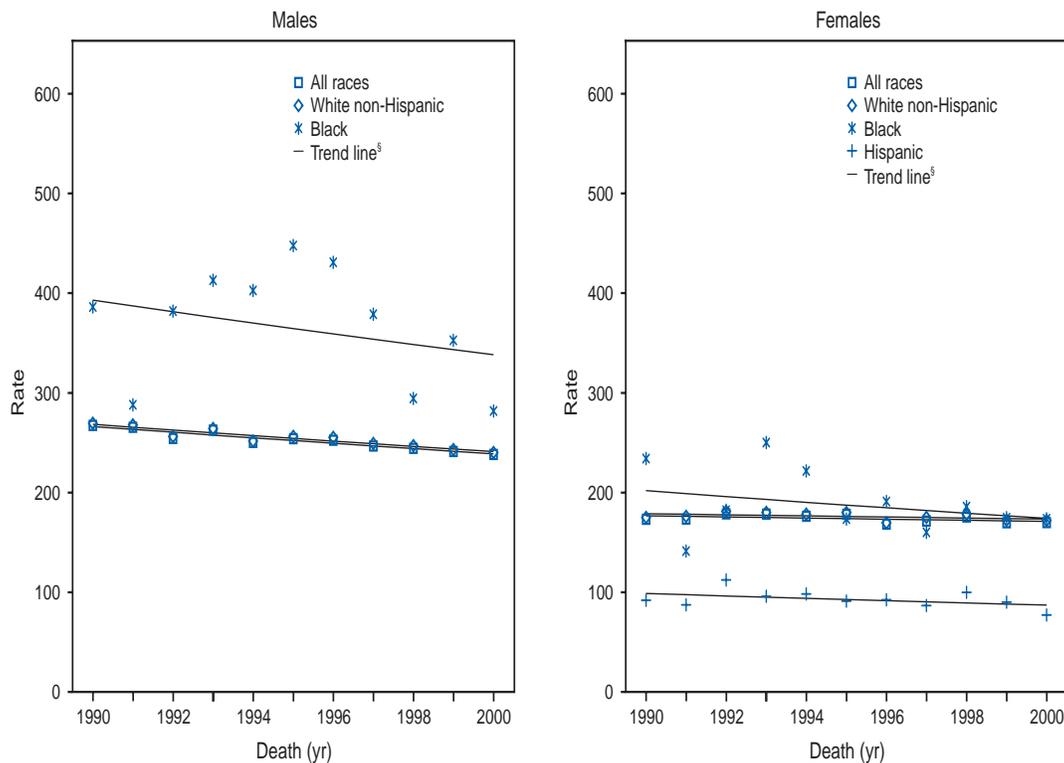
FIGURE 75. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Oklahoma, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 76. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Oregon, 1990–2000

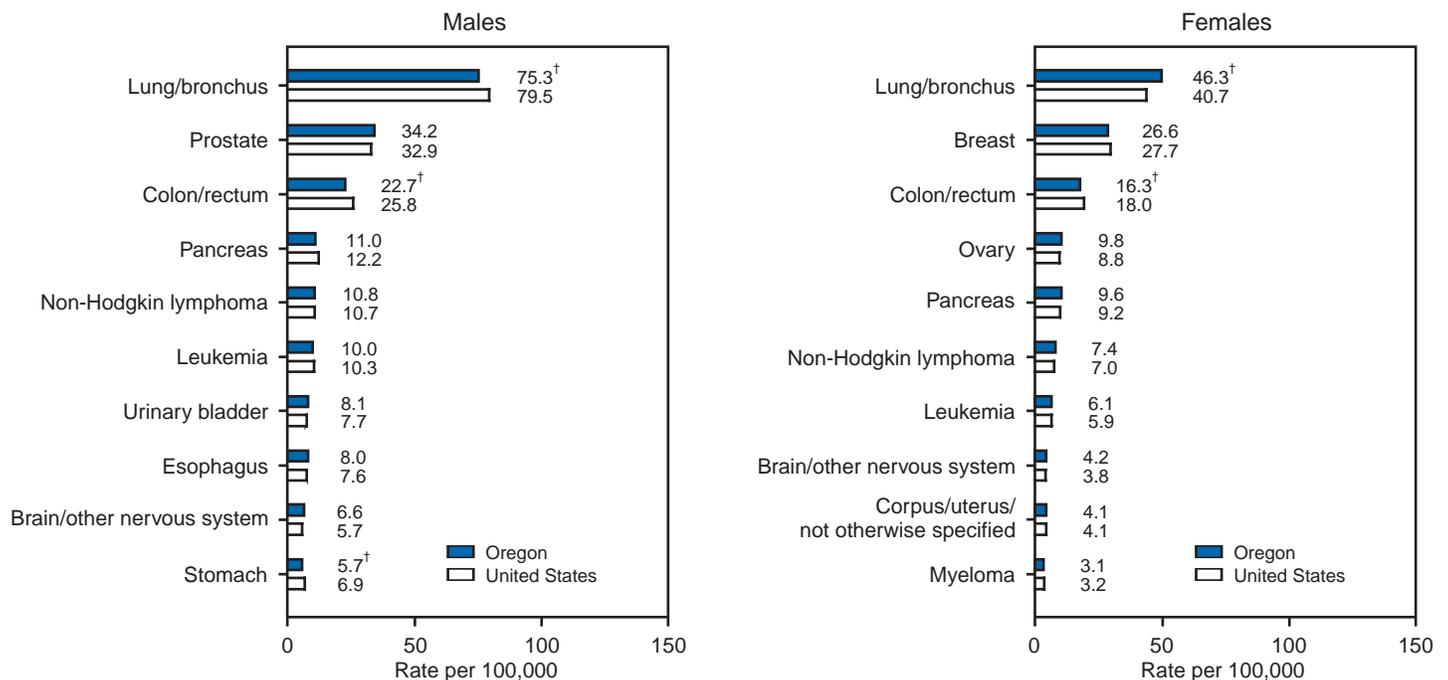


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

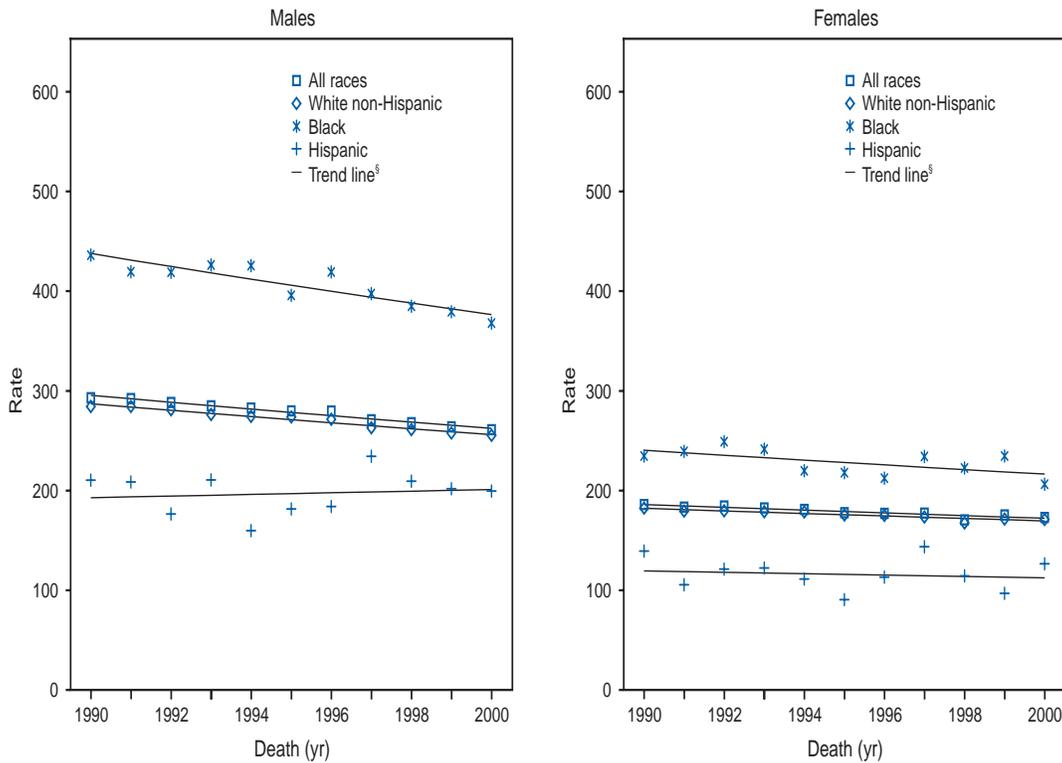
FIGURE 77. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Oregon, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 78. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Pennsylvania, 1990–2000

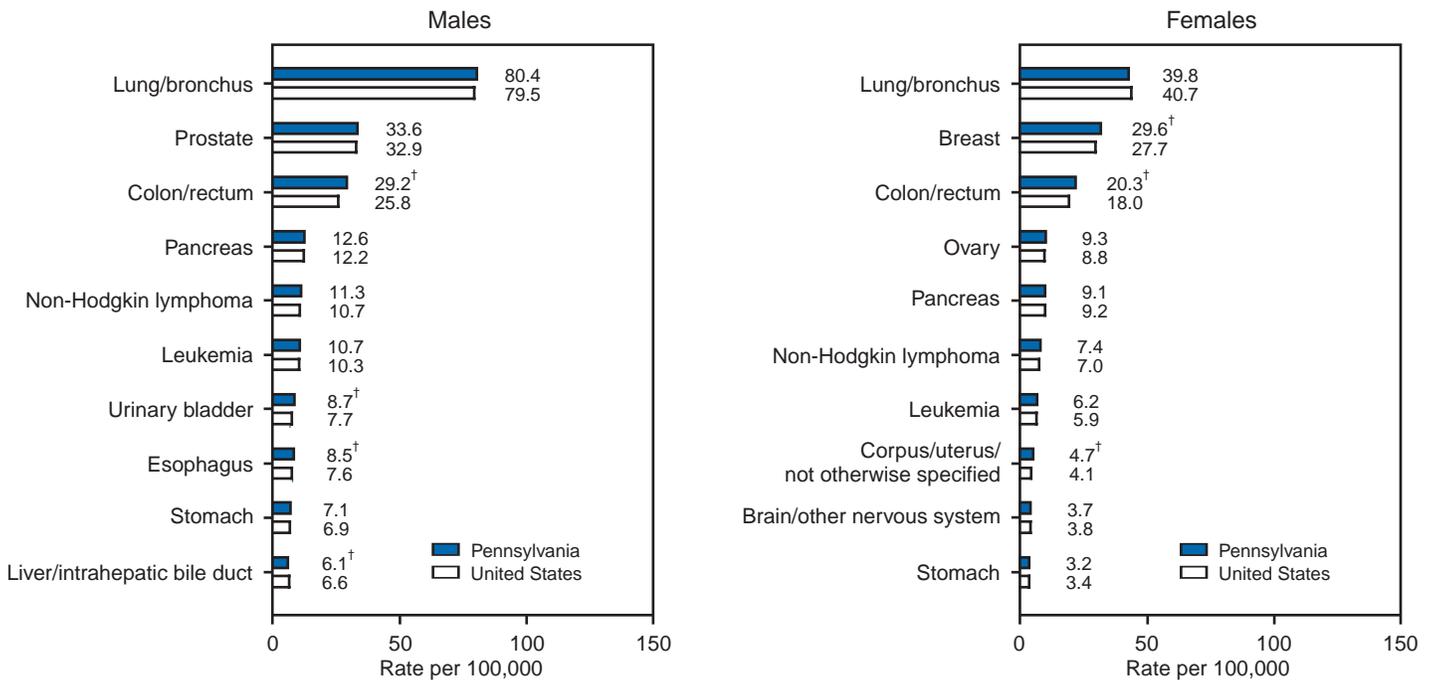


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

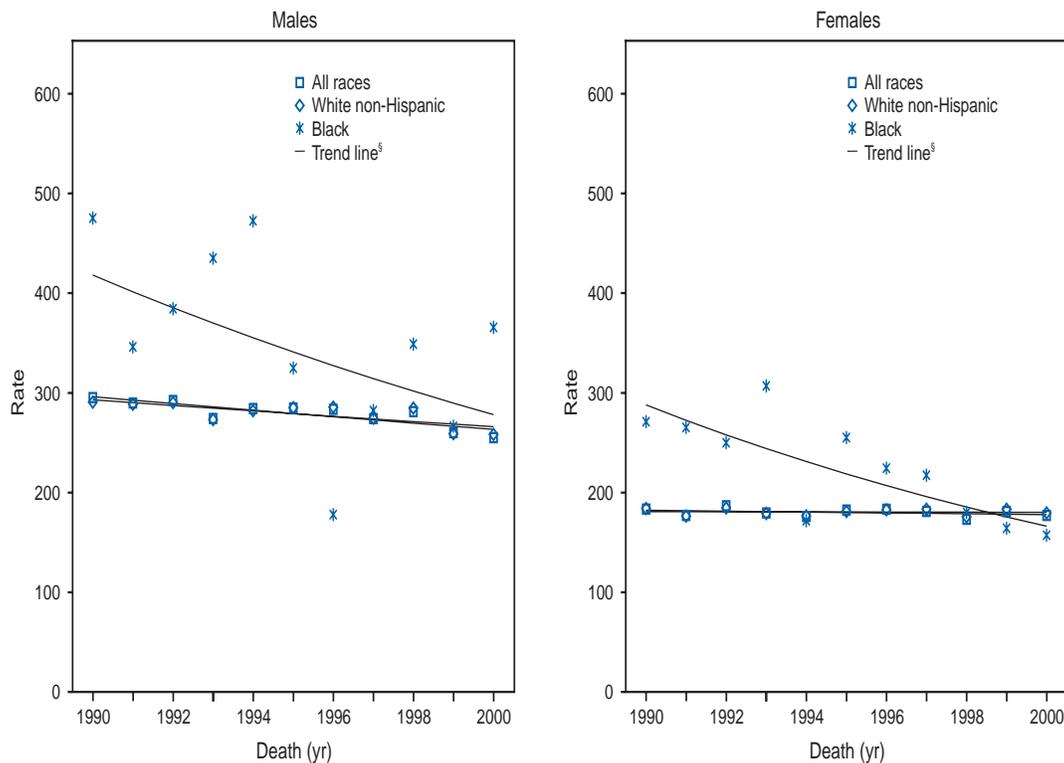
FIGURE 79. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Pennsylvania, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 80. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Rhode Island, 1990–2000

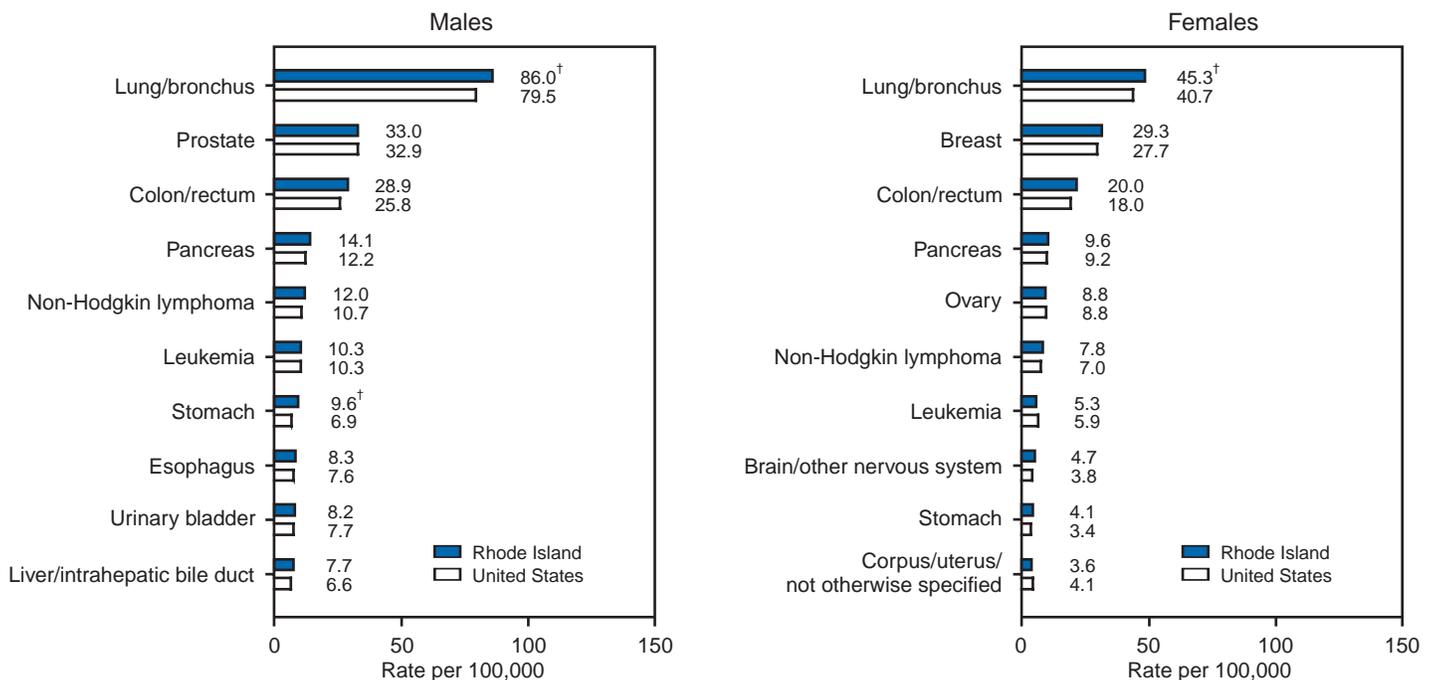


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

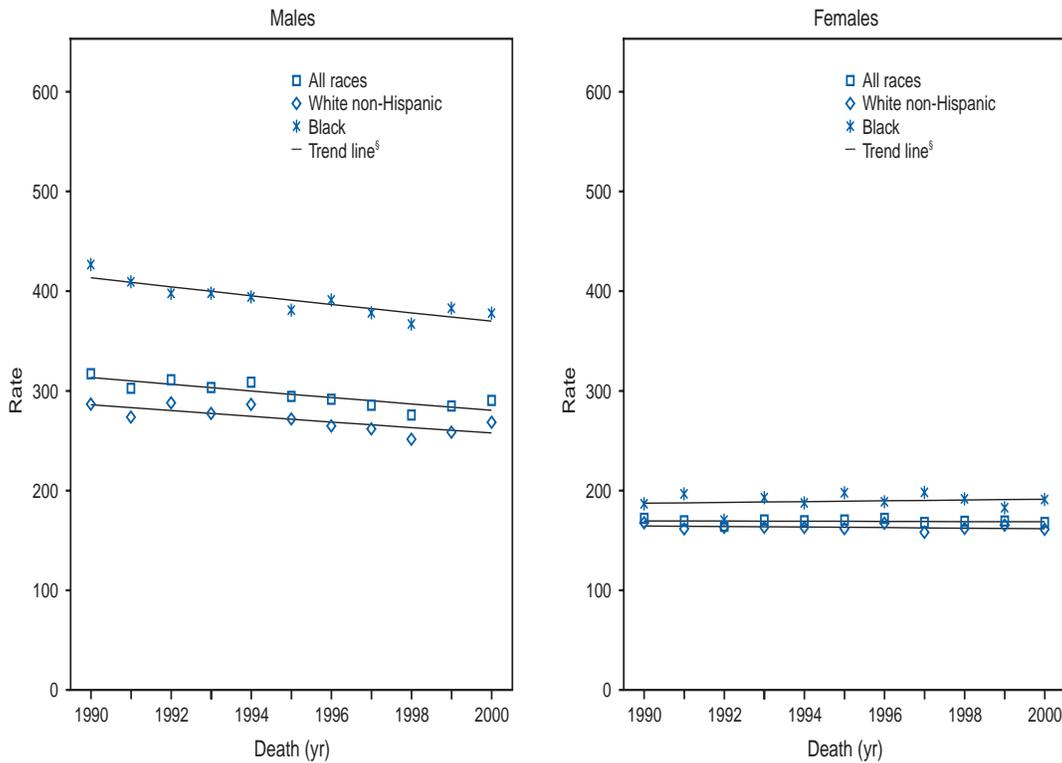
FIGURE 81. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Rhode Island, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 82. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — South Carolina, 1990–2000

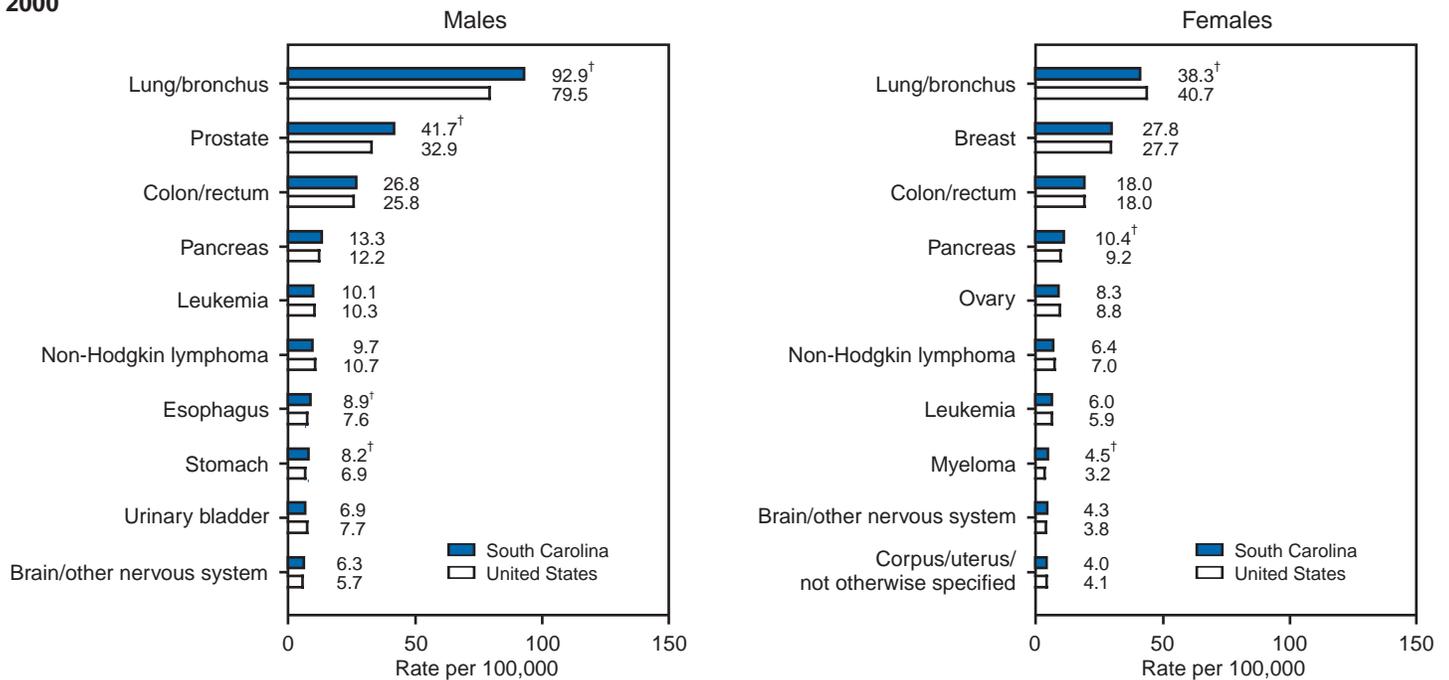


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

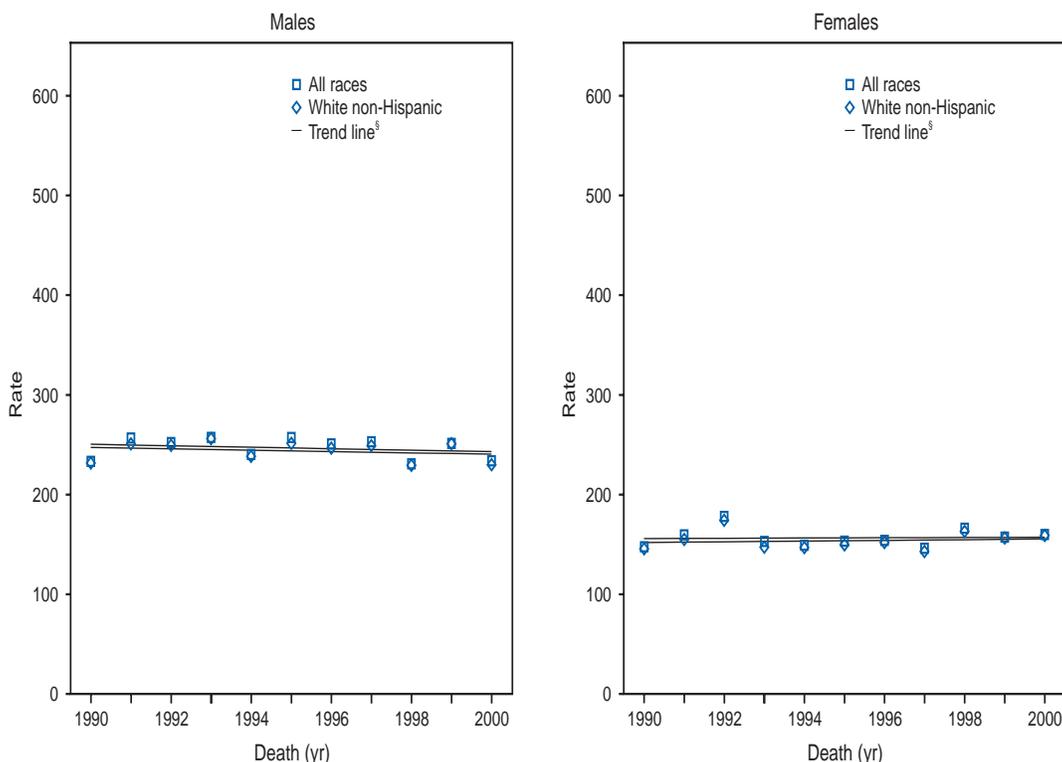
FIGURE 83. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — South Carolina, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 84. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — South Dakota, 1990–2000

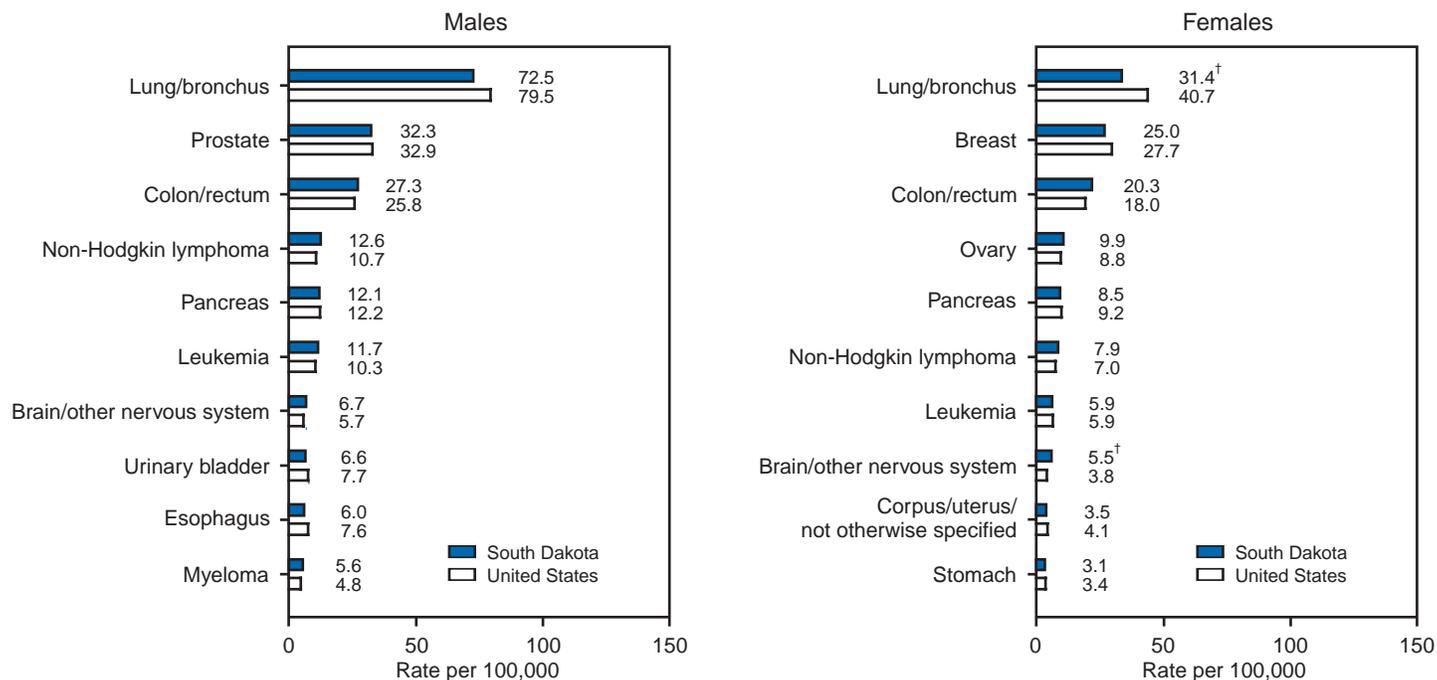


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

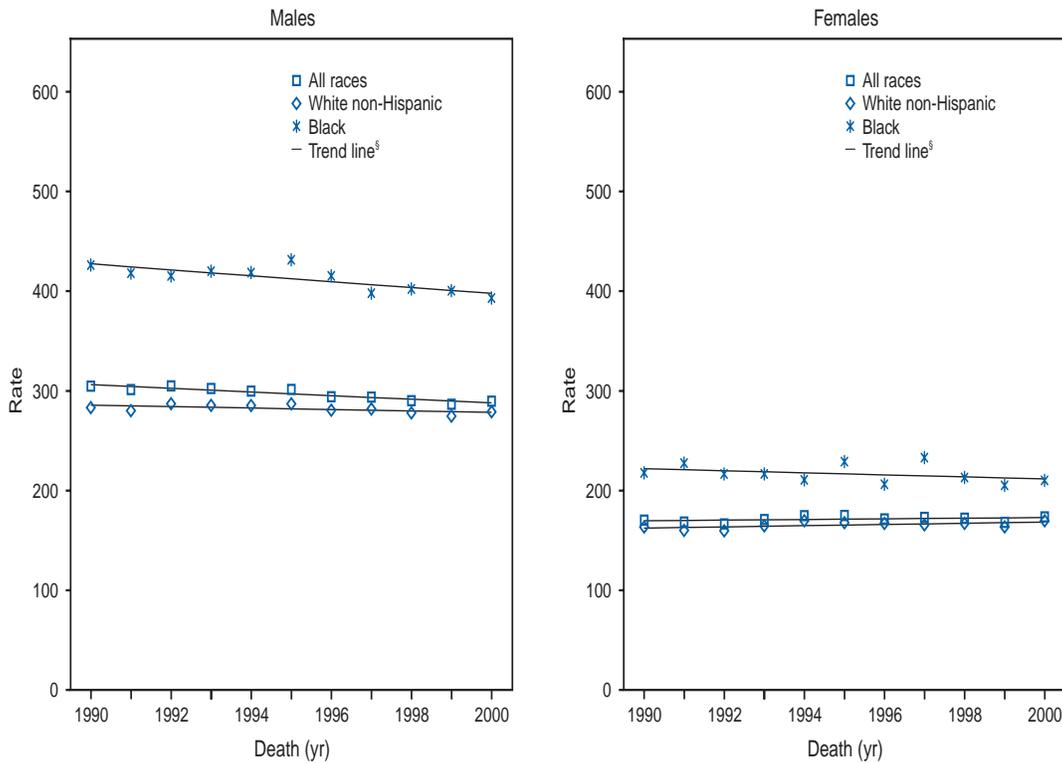
FIGURE 85. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — South Dakota, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 86. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Tennessee, 1990–2000

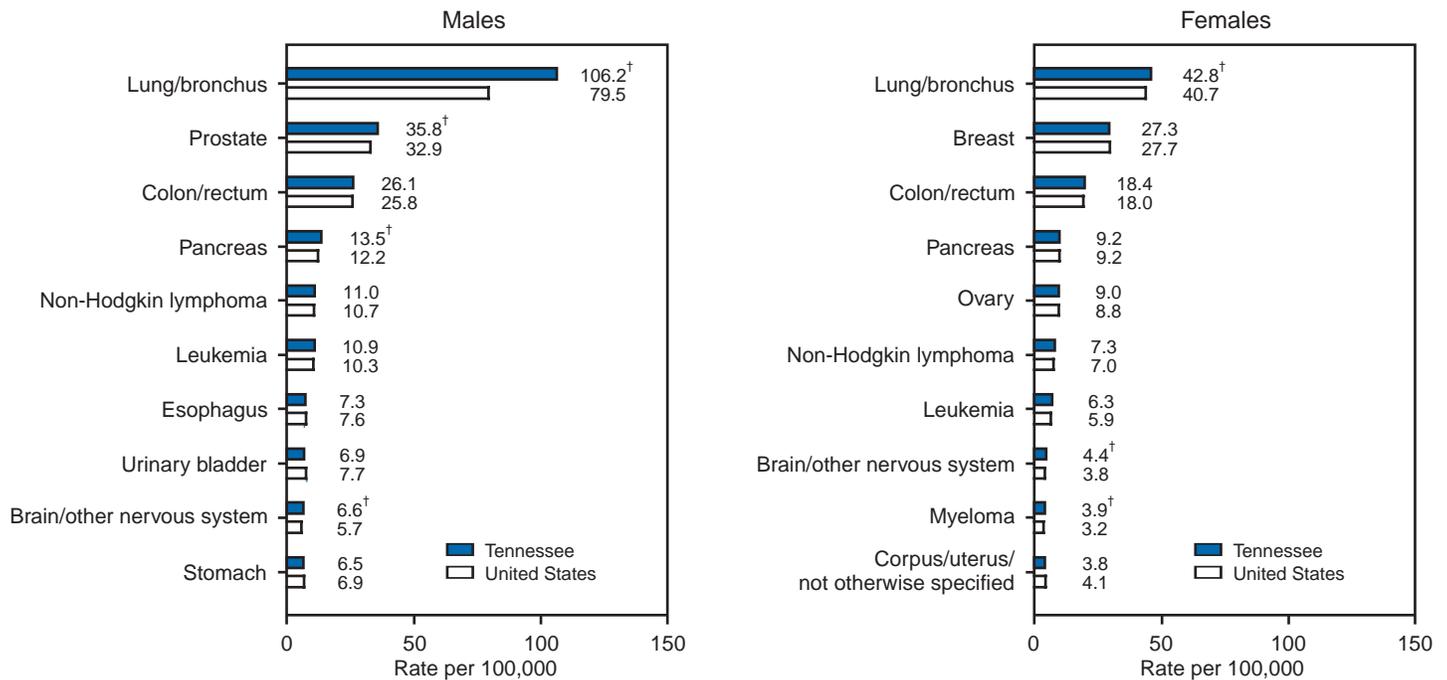


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

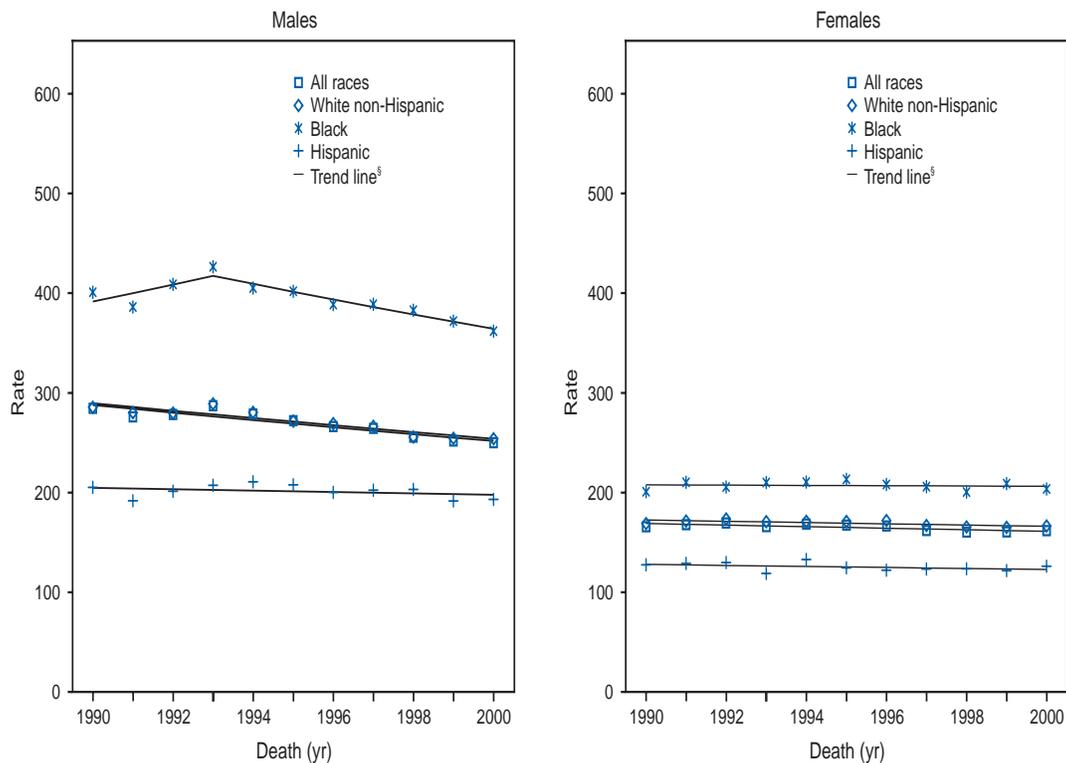
FIGURE 87. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Tennessee, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 88. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Texas, 1990–2000

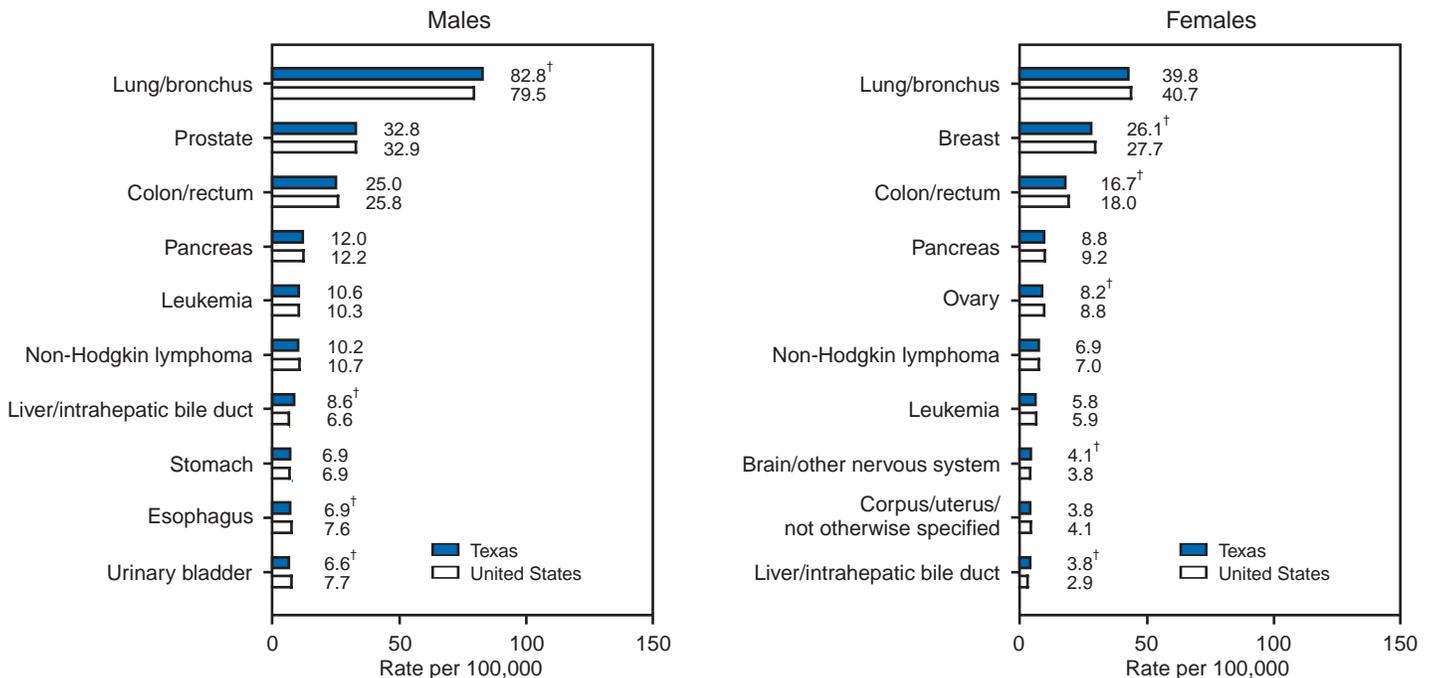


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

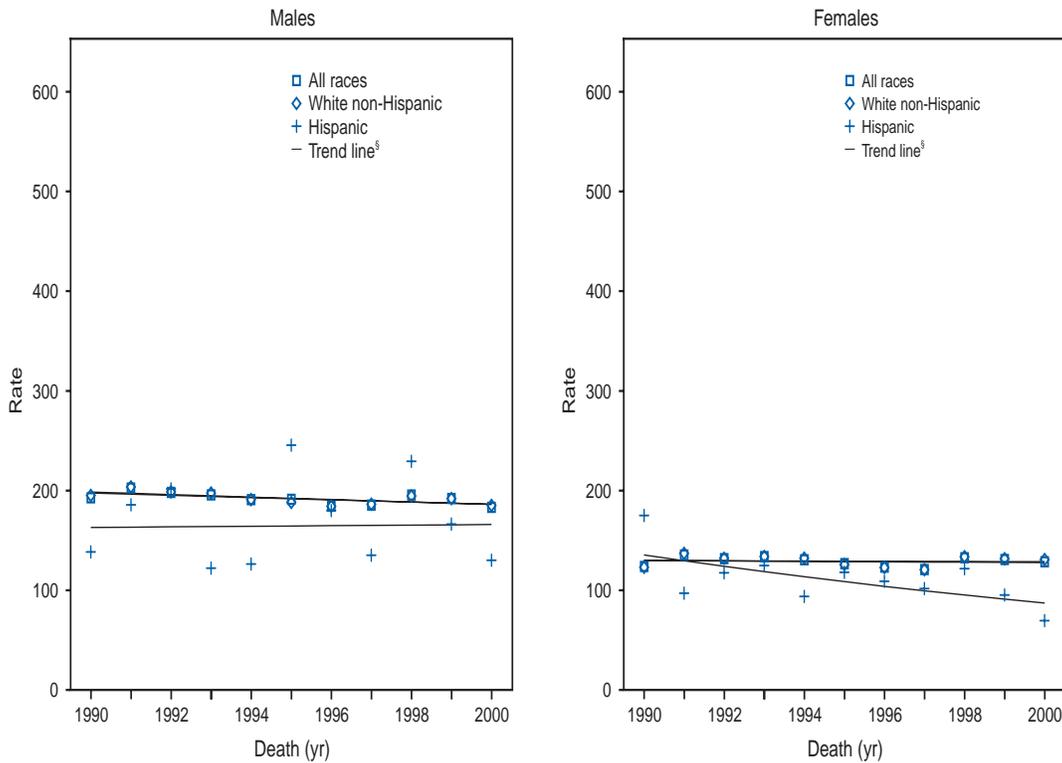
FIGURE 89. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Texas, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 90. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Utah, 1990–2000

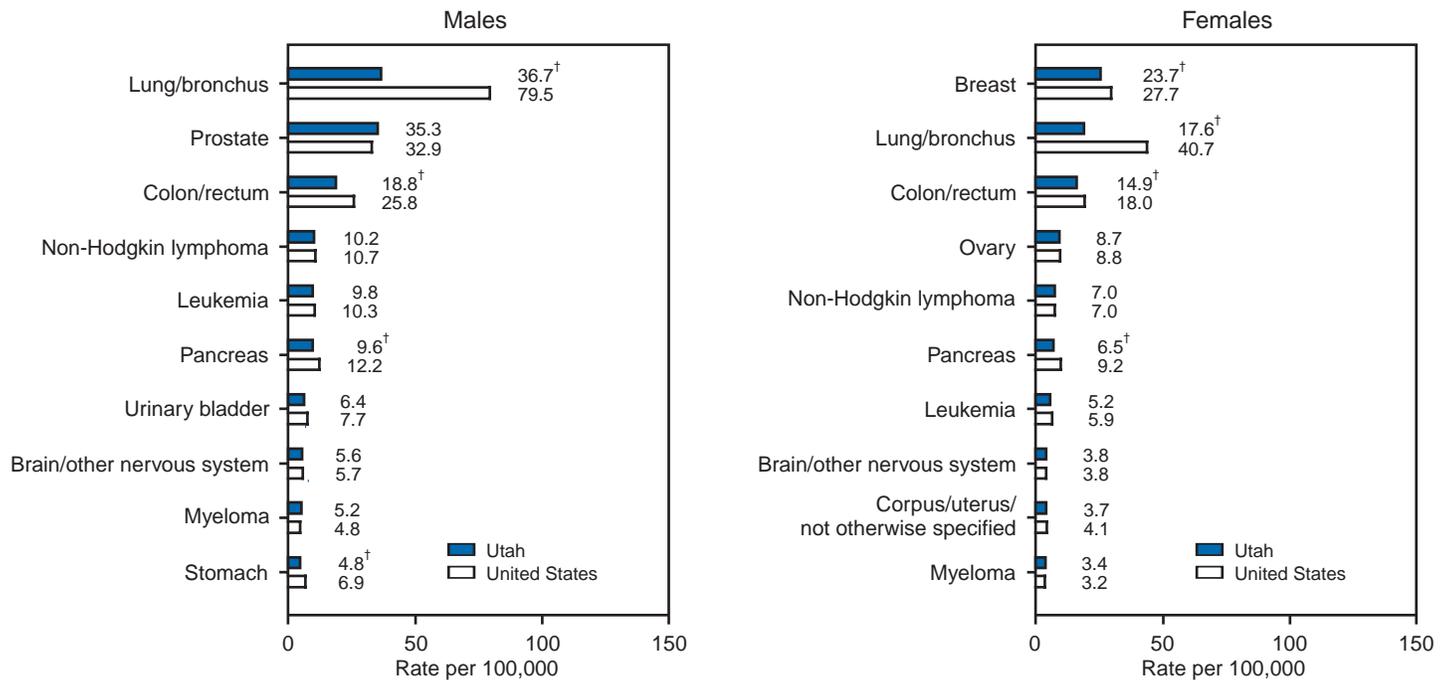


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

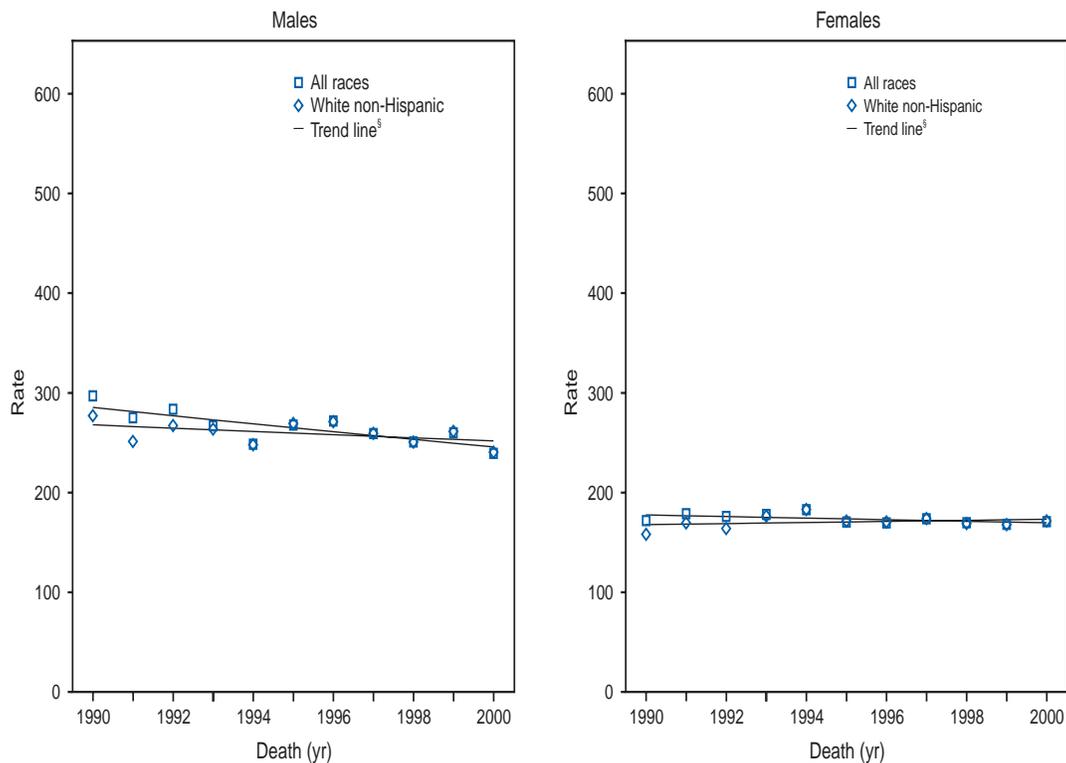
FIGURE 91. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Utah, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 92. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Vermont, 1990–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

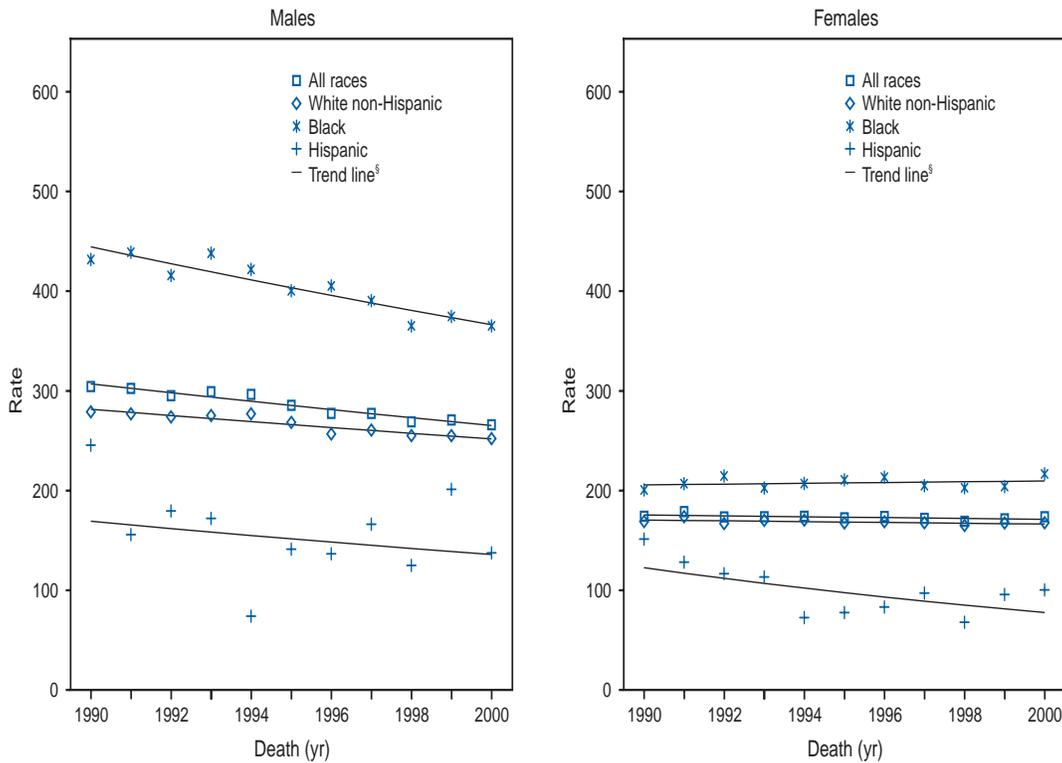
§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

FIGURE 93. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Vermont, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

FIGURE 94. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Virginia, 1990–2000

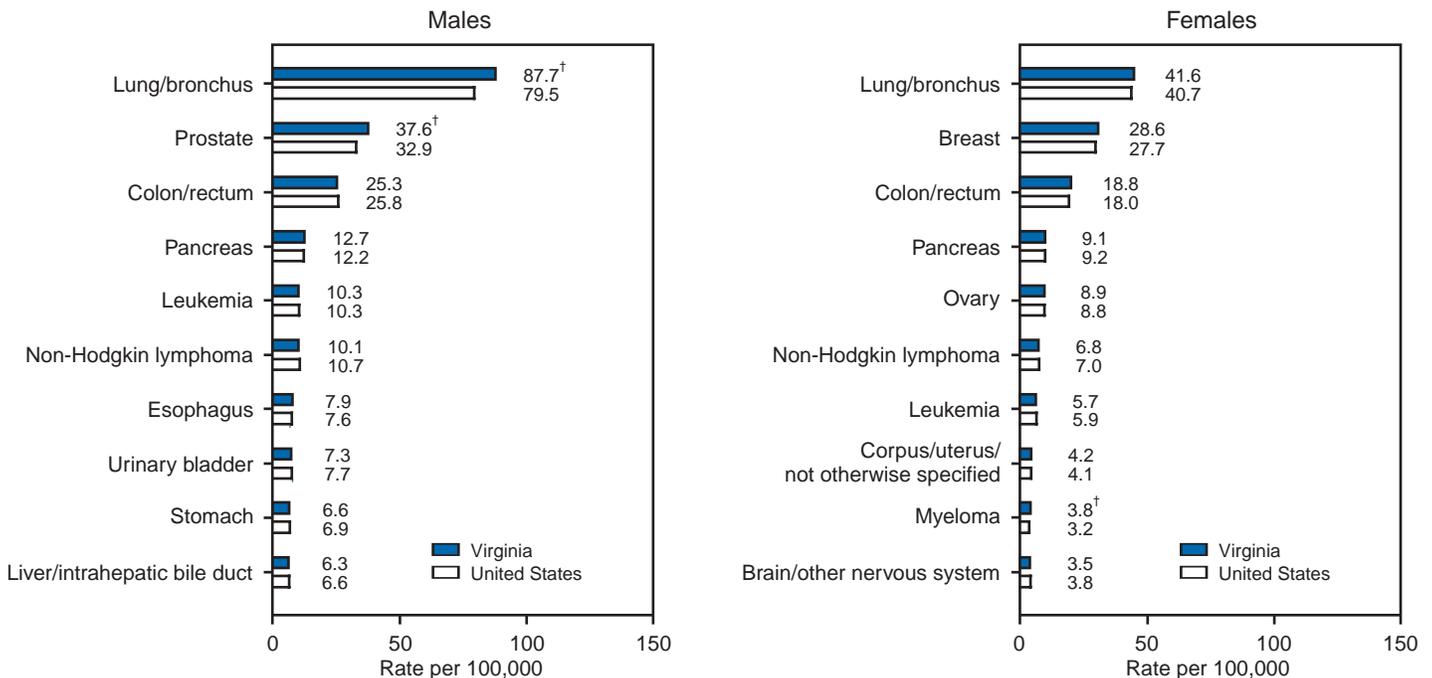


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

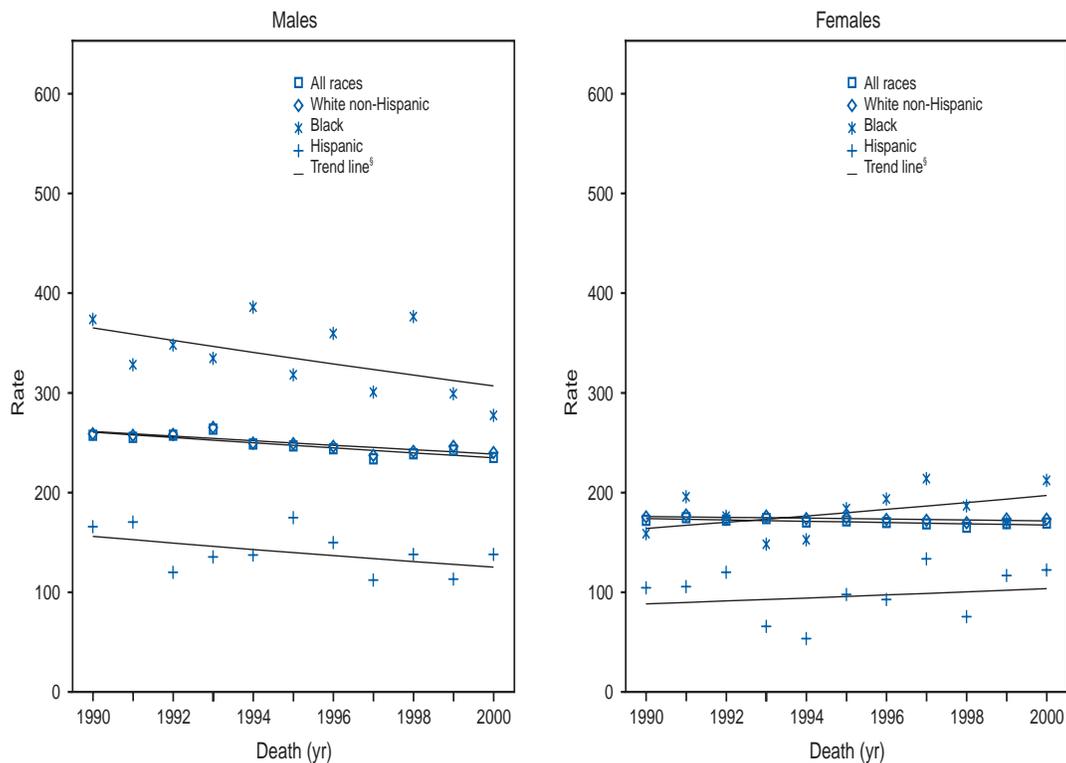
FIGURE 95. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Virginia, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at p<0.001.

FIGURE 96. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Washington, 1990–2000

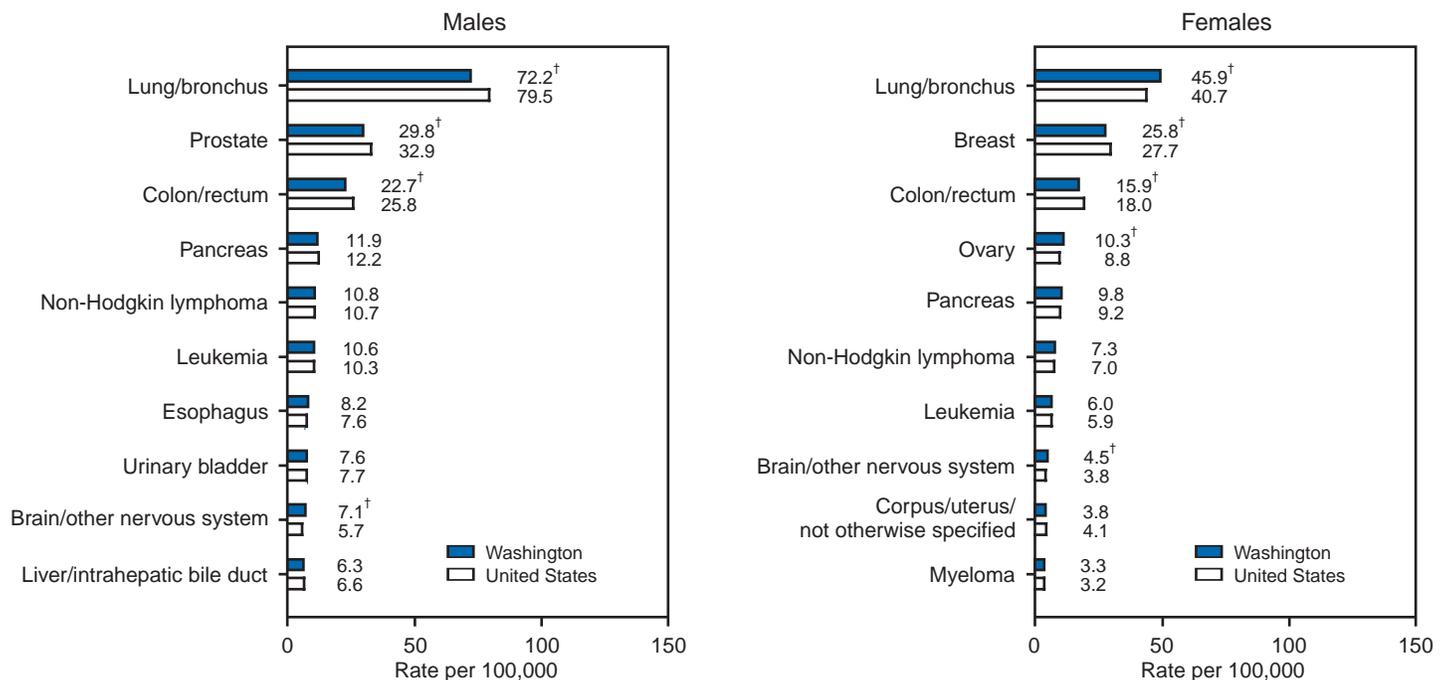


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

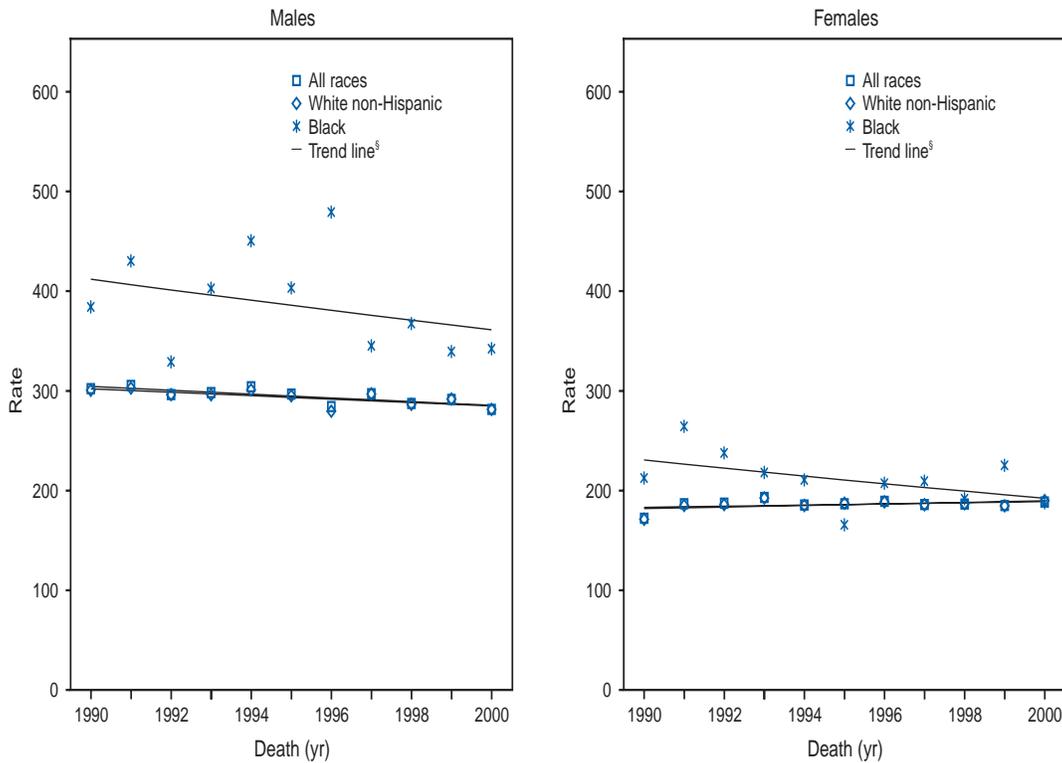
FIGURE 97. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Washington, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 98. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — West Virginia, 1990–2000

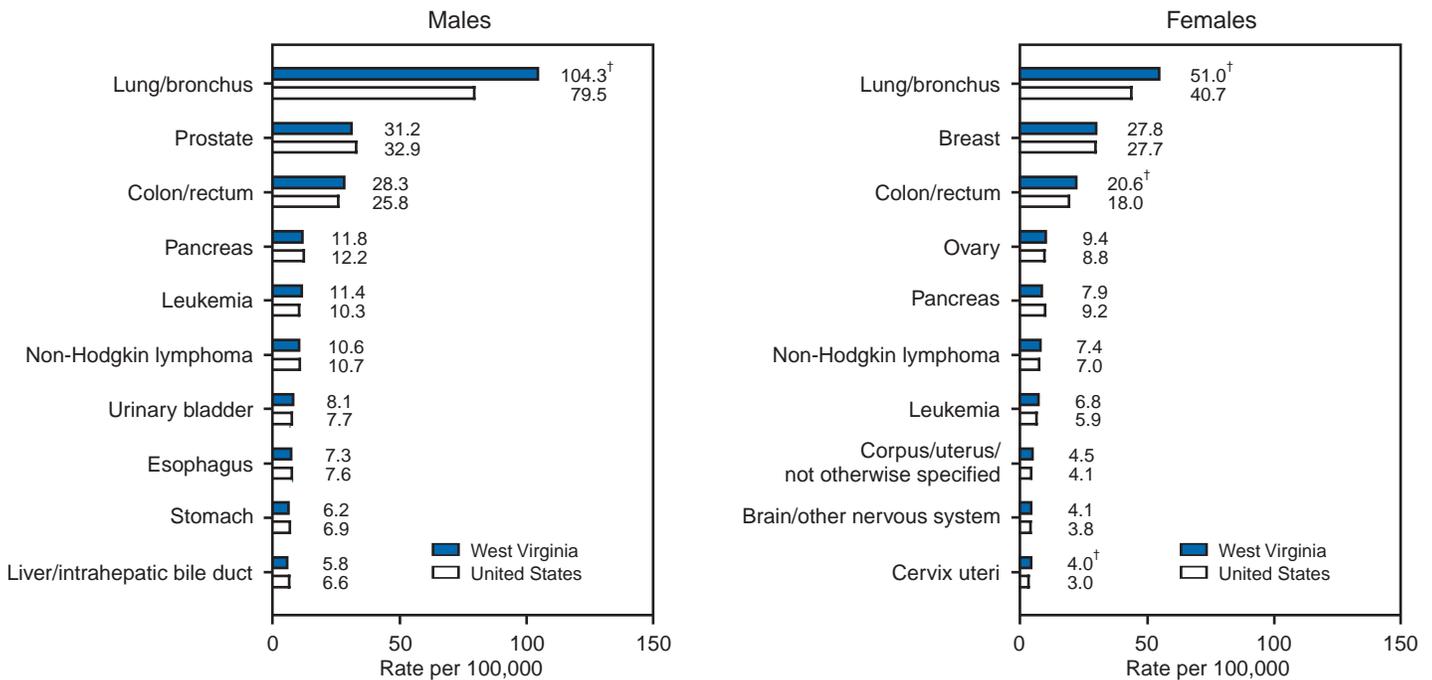


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

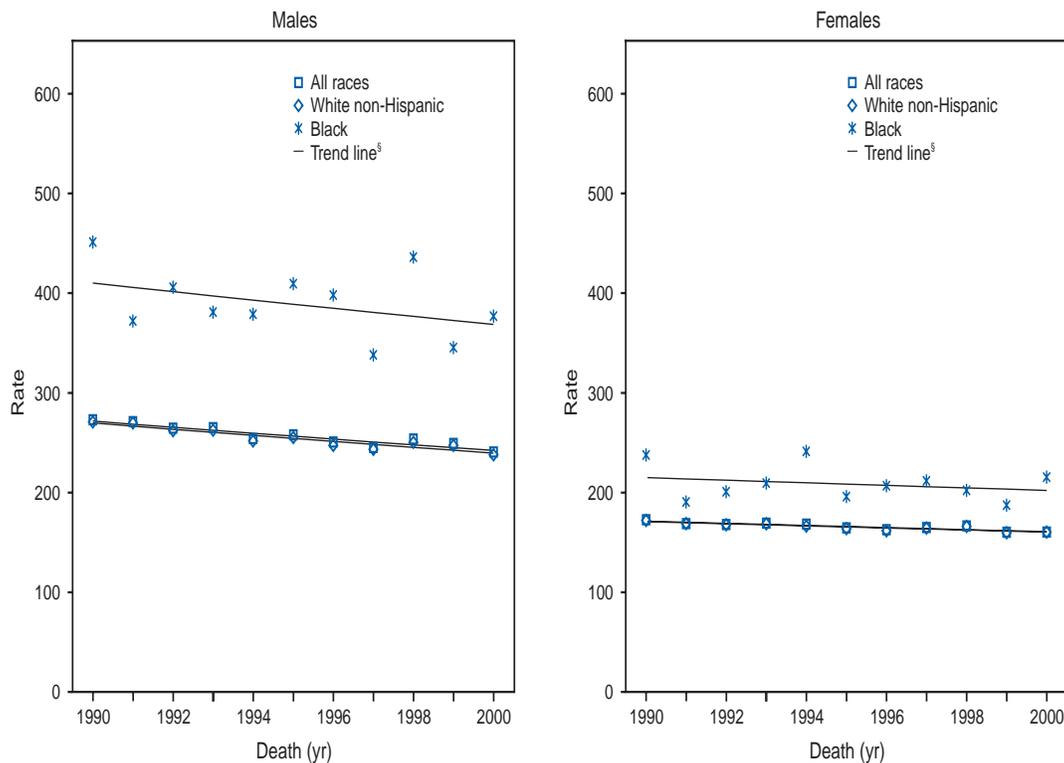
FIGURE 99. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — West Virginia, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 100. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Wisconsin, 1990–2000

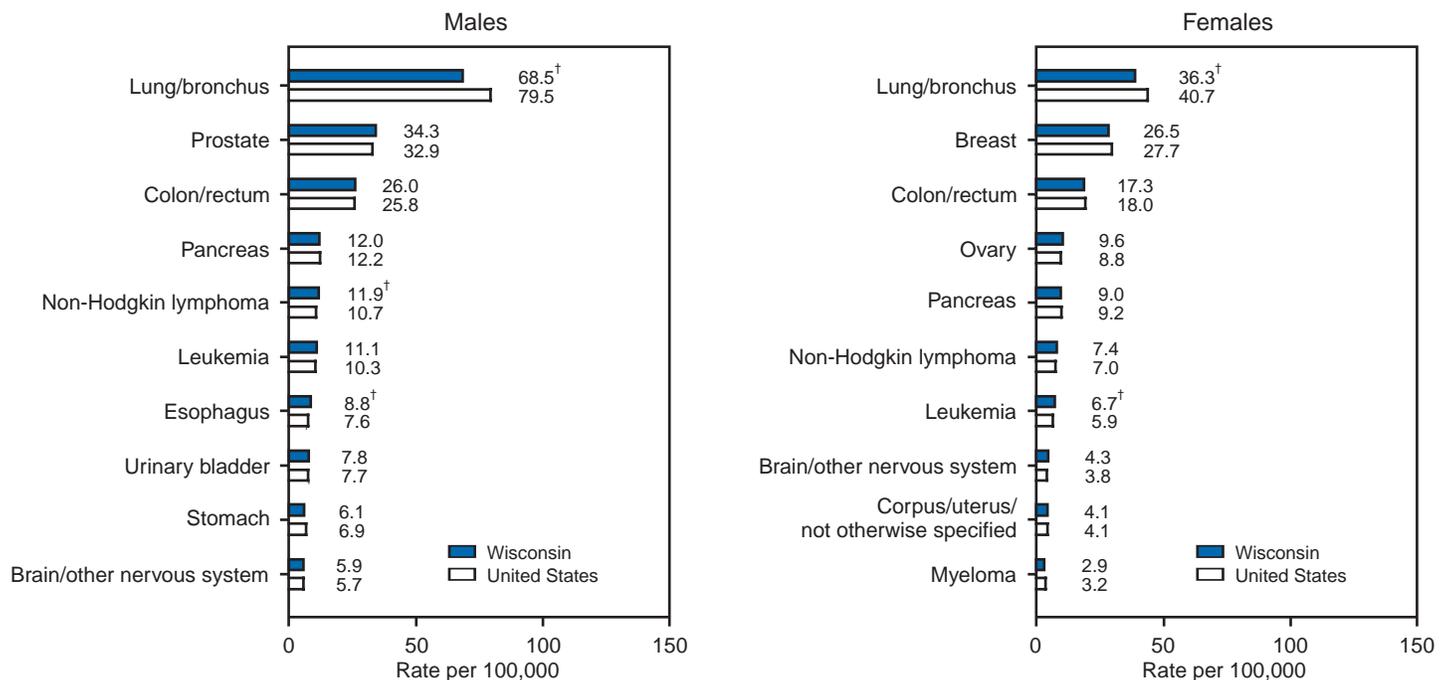


* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. Source: Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. Stat Med 2000;19:335–51.

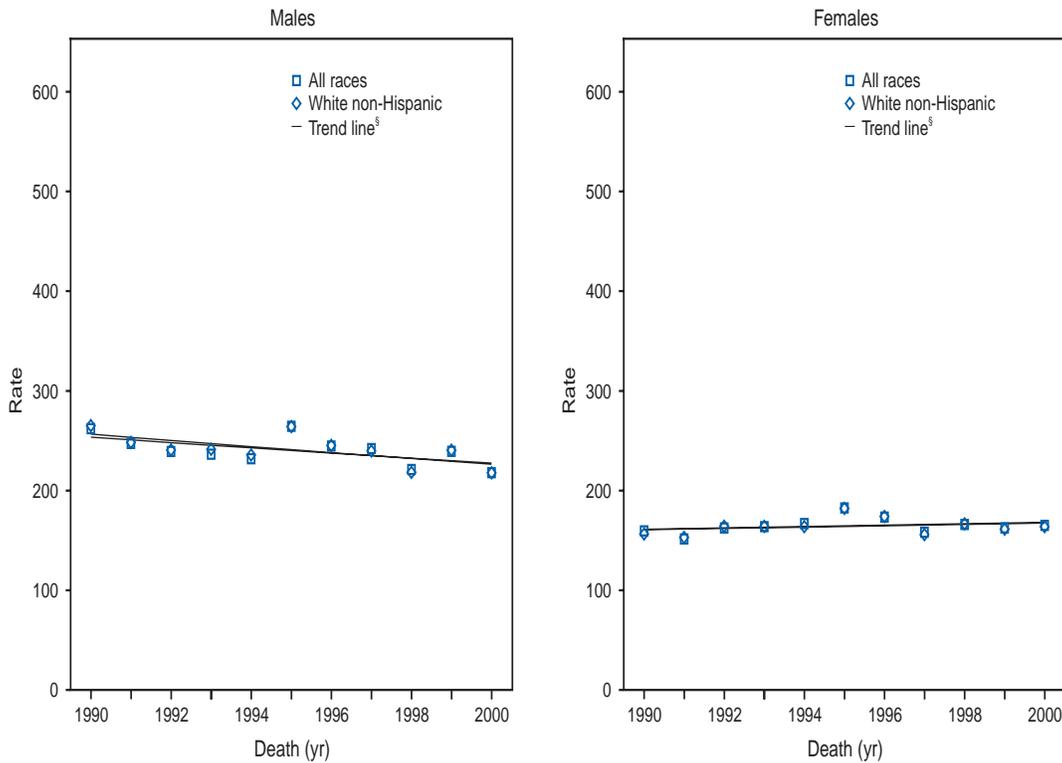
FIGURE 101. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Wisconsin, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

FIGURE 102. Cancer death rates* and trends for all cancer sites combined, by sex and race/ethnicity† — Wyoming, 1990–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† Hispanic origin is not mutually exclusive from race categories (white and black). Hispanic origin was not collected by Louisiana before 1991, New Hampshire before 1993, and Oklahoma before 1997.

§ Trend lines are calculated by using the Joinpoint Regression Program. **Source:** Kim H-J, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN. Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates. *Stat Med* 2000;19:335–51.

FIGURE 103. Rate* for the 10 primary cancer sites with the highest age-adjusted death rates, by sex — Wyoming, 1996–2000



* Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population by 5-year age categories.

† The difference between the state and U.S. death rates is statistically significant at $p < 0.001$.

rec·om·men·da·tion: *n*

("rek-ə-mən-'dā-shən) 1 : something, such as a course of action, that is recommended; see also *MMWR*.



know what matters.



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