

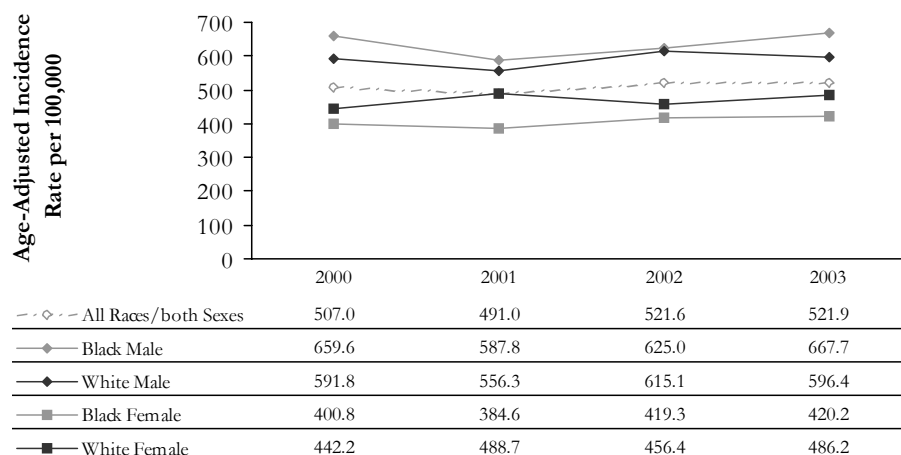
## Cancer Incidence

**Importance:** Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S.

**National statistic:** Incidence rate of 458.2 per 100,000 (2004); Mortality rate of 180.8 per 100,000 (2006)

**Healthy People 2010 goal:** 159.9 per 100,000 (mortality)

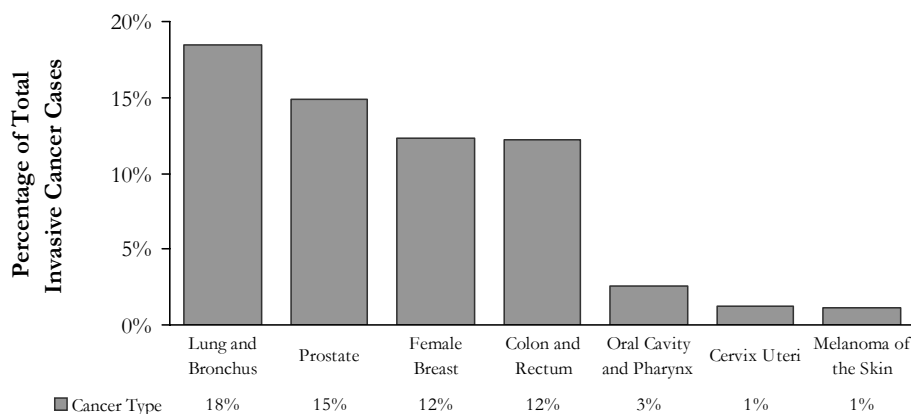
**Cancer Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Baltimore City, 2000-2003**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Maryland Cancer Registry (2003 are most recent data available).  
Data include invasive cancer at all sites plus in situ bladder cancer.

- Incidence rates of invasive cancer among Baltimore City residents increased by 3% from 2000 to 2003 .
- On average, males in Baltimore City had incidence rates of invasive cancer almost 50% higher than females from 2000-2003.
- African American males were 8% more likely to have an incident case of invasive cancer compared to white males from 2000-2003. African American females, however, were 13% less likely than white females to have an incident case of invasive cancer from 2000-2003.

**Percentage of Total Invasive Cancer Cases at Selected Sites, Baltimore City, 2003**

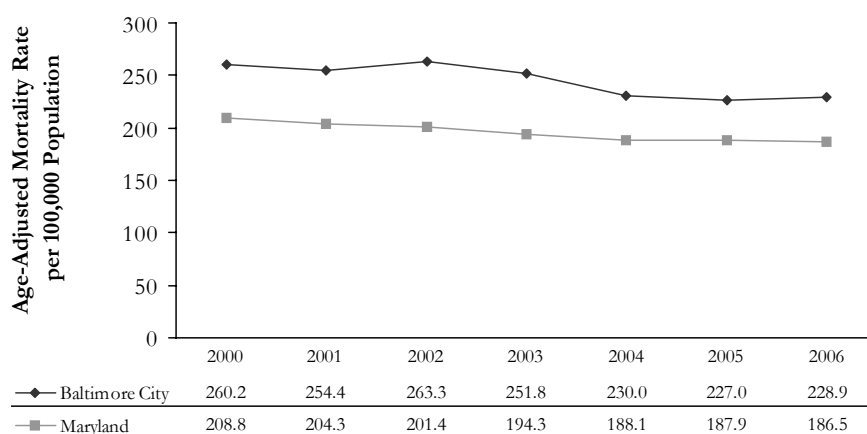


- In 2003, lung cancer accounted for 18% of all incident invasive cancer cases in among Baltimore City residents. Prostate, female breast, and colorectal cancer accounted for 15%, 12%, and 12%, respectively.

Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Maryland Cancer Registry (2003 are most recent data available). The cancer sites presented in this graph do not represent a complete list of the leading (most common) sites of invasive cancer.

## Cancer Mortality

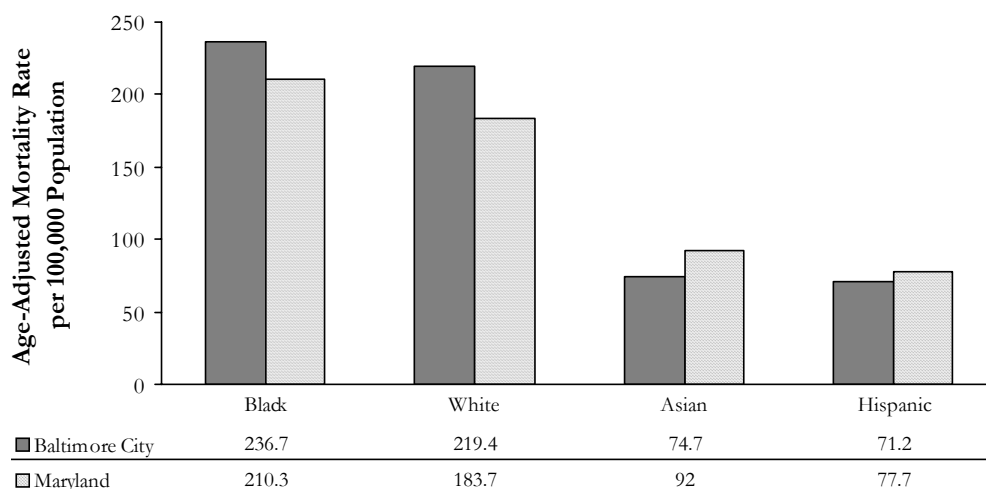
**Cancer: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates,  
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2000-2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene - Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Since 2000, age-adjusted mortality due to cancer has declined by 12% among Baltimore City residents, a trend comparable to the decline in the statewide rate.
- On average over the past seven years, Baltimore City's age-adjusted cancer mortality rate has been 25% greater than the rate statewide.

**Cancer: Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race,  
Baltimore City and Maryland, 2006**



Source: Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Vital Statistics Administration - 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Annual Report; and Baltimore City Health Department analysis of data from the 2006 Maryland Vital Statistics Profile and the 2006 Baltimore City Vital Statistics Profile.

- Baltimore City African Americans had the highest cancer mortality rate (age-adjusted) compared to other race/ethnicity groups in 2006.
- In 2006, both African Americans and whites had higher age-adjusted mortality due to cancer than their counterparts statewide (13% and 20% higher, respectively.) In contrast, Asians and Hispanics in Baltimore City had lower rates compared to their counterparts statewide (20% and 10% lower, respectively).