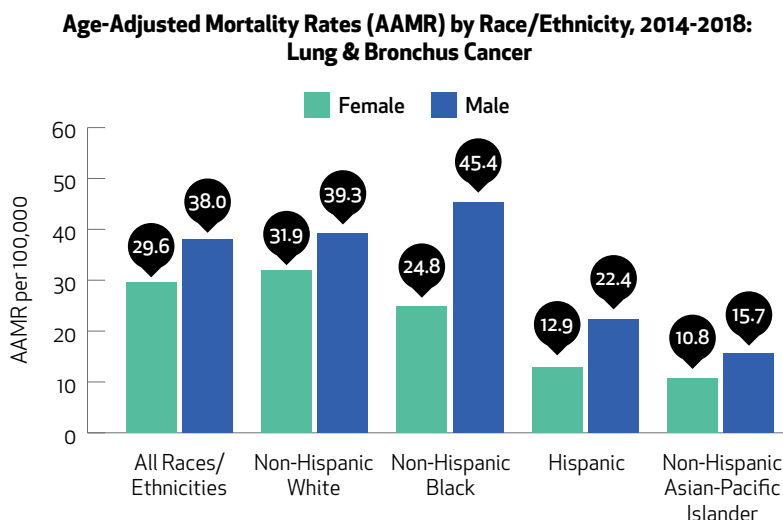
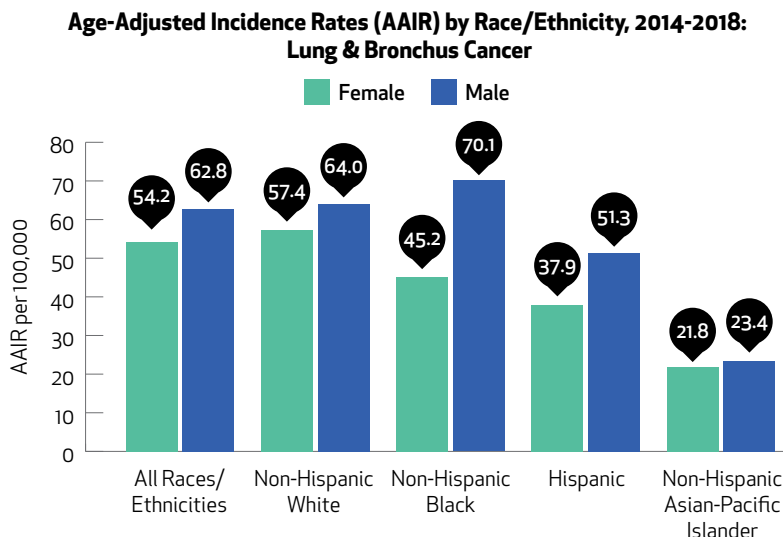


Tables by Cancer Type

The following tables show the incidence and mortality rates of the most commonly diagnosed cancers by sex and race over the period from 2014 to 2018 in Connecticut.

Lung Cancer

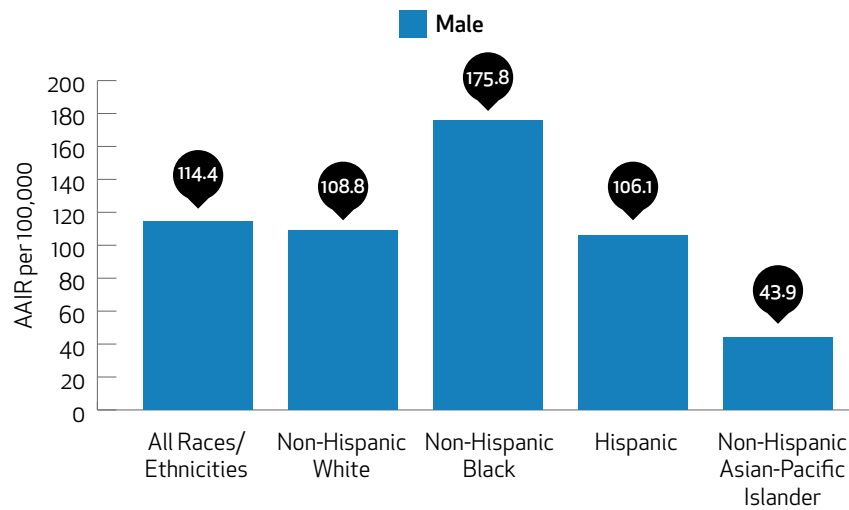


The leading cause of cancer death in Connecticut was lung cancer, accounting for nearly one in every four cancer deaths in both men and women in 2018.^{iv}

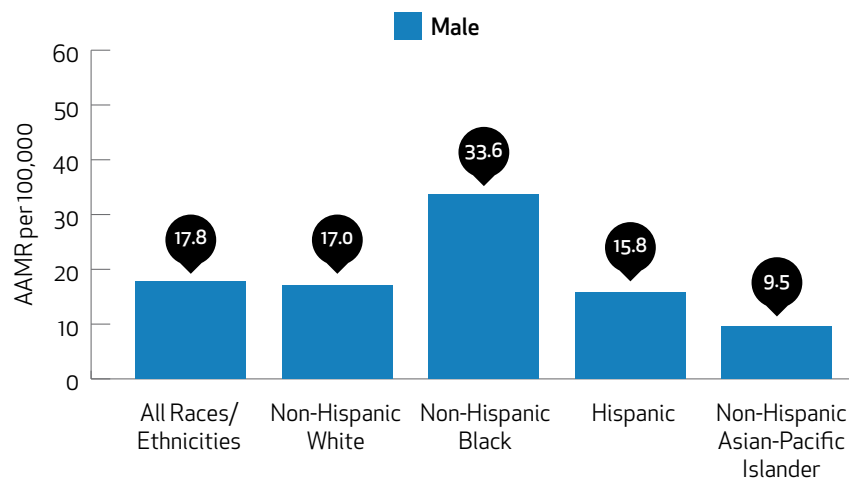
- In men, lung cancer mortality rates were highest in non-Hispanic Black men (45 per 100,000) and lowest in non-Hispanic Asian-Pacific Islander men (16 per 100,000), although the rate was not significantly lower than all racial/ethnic groups
- In women, lung cancer mortality rates were highest in non-Hispanic white women (32 per 100,000) and lowest in non-Hispanic Asian-Pacific Islander women (11 per 100,000), although the rate was not significantly lower than all racial/ethnic groups
- Over the 10-year period 2009 – 2018, there was an annual decline in lung cancer mortality rates of 4.5% in men and 3.7% in women

Prostate Cancer

**Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAIR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Prostate Cancer**



**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (AAMR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Prostate Cancer**

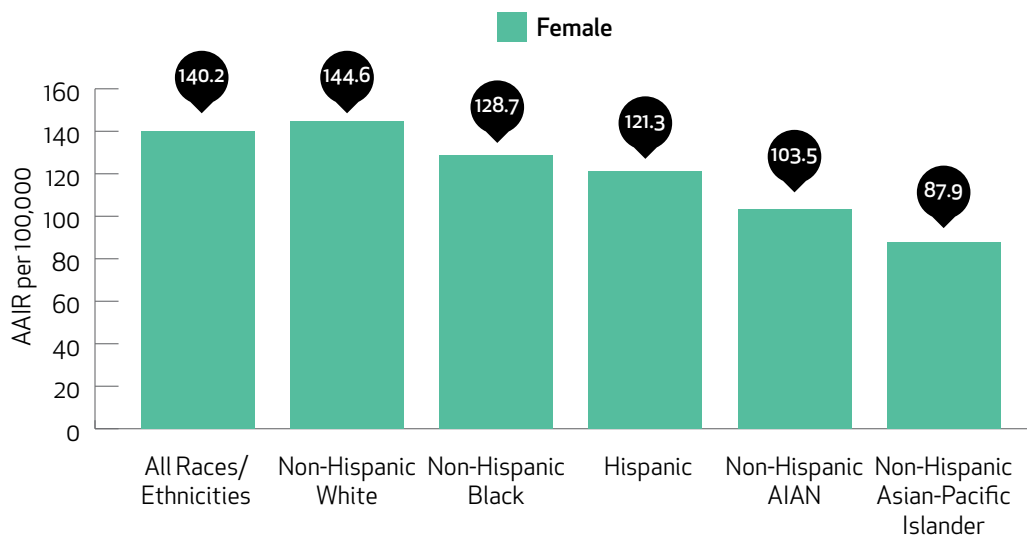


The second leading cause of cancer death in Connecticut in men was prostate cancer, accounting for one in every ten cancer deaths in men in 2018.^v

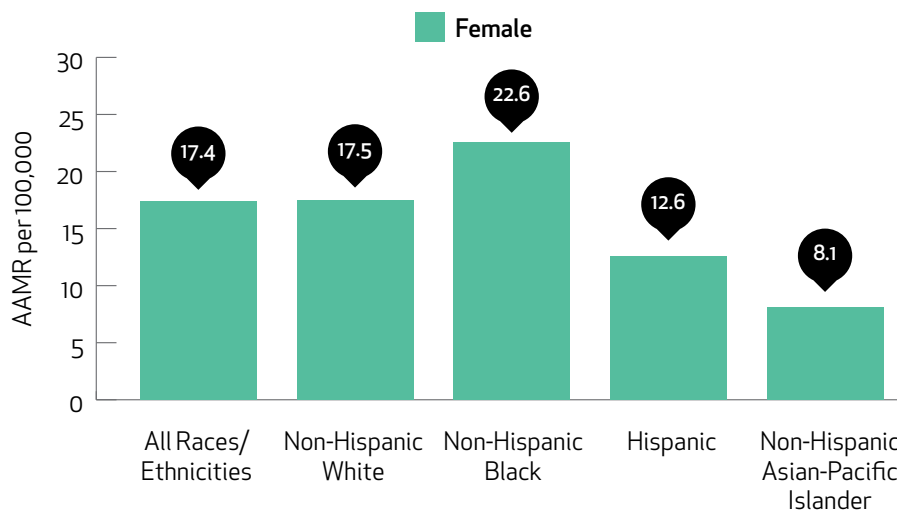
- The prostate cancer mortality rate was highest in non-Hispanic Black men (34 per 100,000) and lowest in non-Hispanic Asian-Pacific Islander men (10 per 100,000), although the rate was not significantly lower than all racial/ethnic groups
- Over the 10-year period 2009 – 2018, the prostate cancer mortality rate fell by an average of 1.7% per year

Breast Cancer

**Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAIR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Female Breast Cancer**



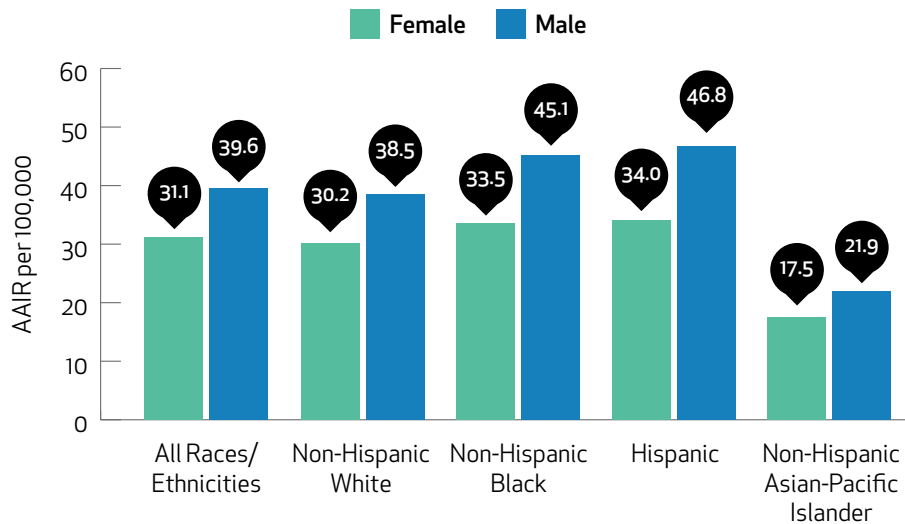
**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (AAMR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Female Breast Cancer**



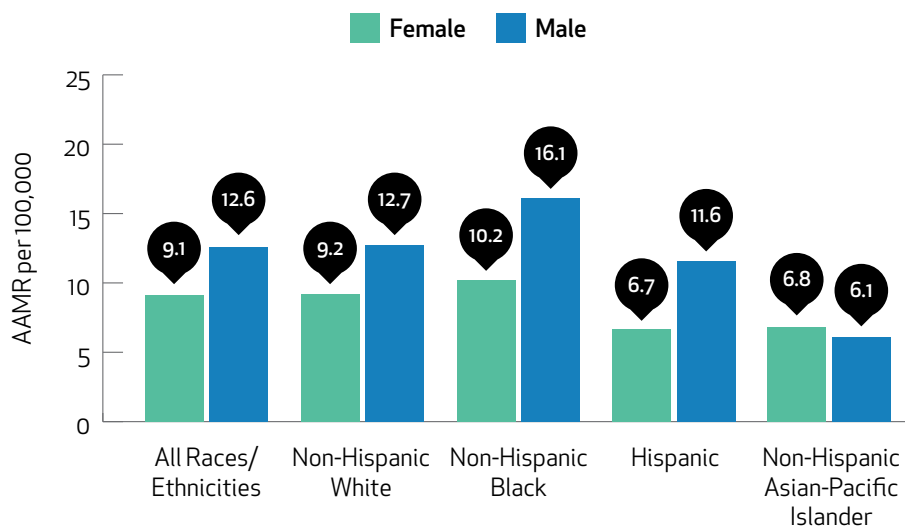
- The second leading cause of cancer death in Connecticut in women was breast cancer, accounting for more than one in every eight cancer deaths in women in 2018^{vi}
- The breast cancer mortality rate was highest in non-Hispanic Black women (23 per 100,000), despite having a lower incidence rate compared with non-Hispanic white women, and lowest in non-Hispanic Asian-Pacific Islander women (8 per 100,000), although the rate was not significantly lower than all racial/ethnic groups
- Over the 10-year period 2009 – 2018, the breast cancer mortality rate in women fell by an average of 2.4% per year

Colorectal Cancer

**Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAIR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Colon & Rectum Cancer**



**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (AAMR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Colon & Rectum Cancer**

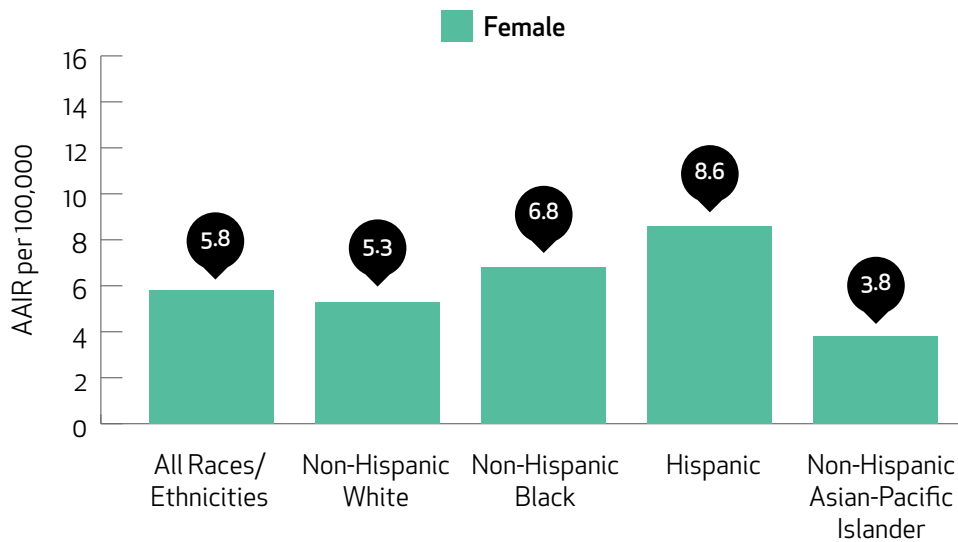


The fourth leading cause of cancer death in Connecticut was colorectal cancer, accounting for almost one in every thirteen cancer deaths in both men and women in 2018.

- Colorectal cancer mortality rates were highest in non-Hispanic black men (16 per 100,000) and women (10 per 100,000) and lowest in non-Hispanic Asian-Pacific Islander men (6 per 100,000) and Hispanic women (7 per 100,000), although the rates were not significantly different from the other racial/ethnic groups
- Over the 10-year period 2009 – 2018, there was an annual decline in colorectal cancer mortality rates of 2.6% in men and 2.7% in women

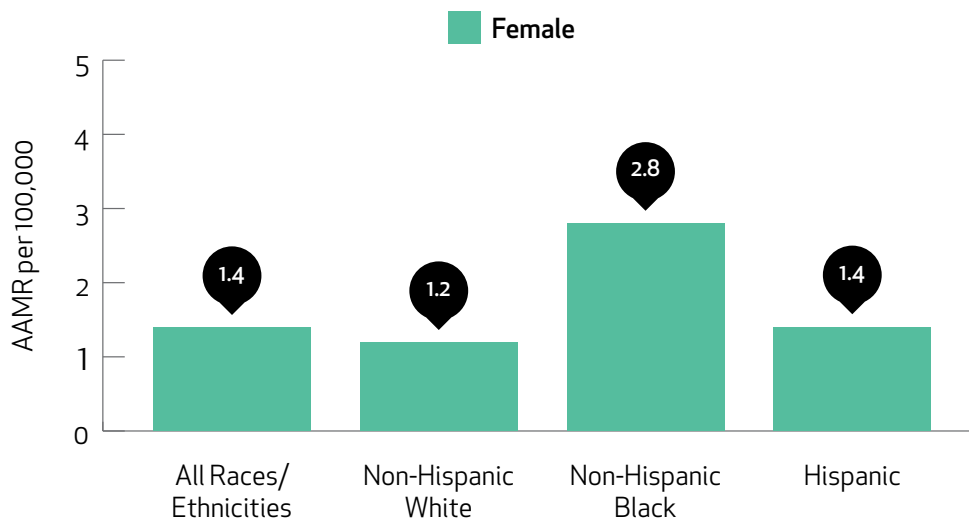
Cervical Cancer

**Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (AAIR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Cervix Cancer**



Hispanic women had the highest incidence of cervical cancer, with 9 cases per 100,000 women between 2014 – 2018. The lowest rate for cervical cancer was seen among Non-Hispanic Asian-Pacific Islanders (4 per 100,000). However, these rates were not significantly different from all other racial/ethnic groups.

**Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (AAMR) by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2018:
Cervix Cancer**



Non-Hispanic Black women had the highest mortality rates of cervical cancer, with 2.8 per 100,000 women. This is double the rate for non-Hispanic white and Hispanic women, despite Hispanic women having the highest incidence rate. The difference between the rates of non-Hispanic Black vs. non-Hispanic white women was statistically different.