

Table 6A.A.1.2.2: Death Rate from Myeloma by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, United States 1995-2016

Year	Age-Adjusted [2] Incidence per 100,000 Persons												
	Race/Ethnicity												
	All	Groups		White		Black		Hispanic		Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
Persons	Males	♀	Males	♀	Males	♀	Males	♀	Males	♀	Males	♀	
1995	4.0												
1996	3.9												
1997	3.9												
1998	3.8												
1999	3.8												
2000	3.8												
2001	3.8												
2002	3.8												
2003	3.7												
2004	3.6												
(based on 5-year averages per year)													
2001-2005	3.6												
2002-2006	3.5												
2006-2010	3.3												
2010-2014	3.3	4.2	2.7	4.0	2.4	7.5	5.5	3.4	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.3
2012-2016	3.3	4.2	2.7	4.0	2.4	7.4	5.4	NA	NA	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.2

[1] A cancer incidence rate is the number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring in a specified population during a year, usually expressed as the number of cancers per 100,000 population at risk. Because of the low number of new cases, incidence is expressed as the number per one million population at risk in this report.

[2] Age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130).

Source: SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Myeloma. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/mulmy.html>. Accessed January 25, 2018.

Source 2012-2016: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality—All COD, Aggregated With State, Total US (1990-2016) , National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released April 2019. Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nc) <https://cangues.seer.cancer.gov> Accessed 8-12-19.