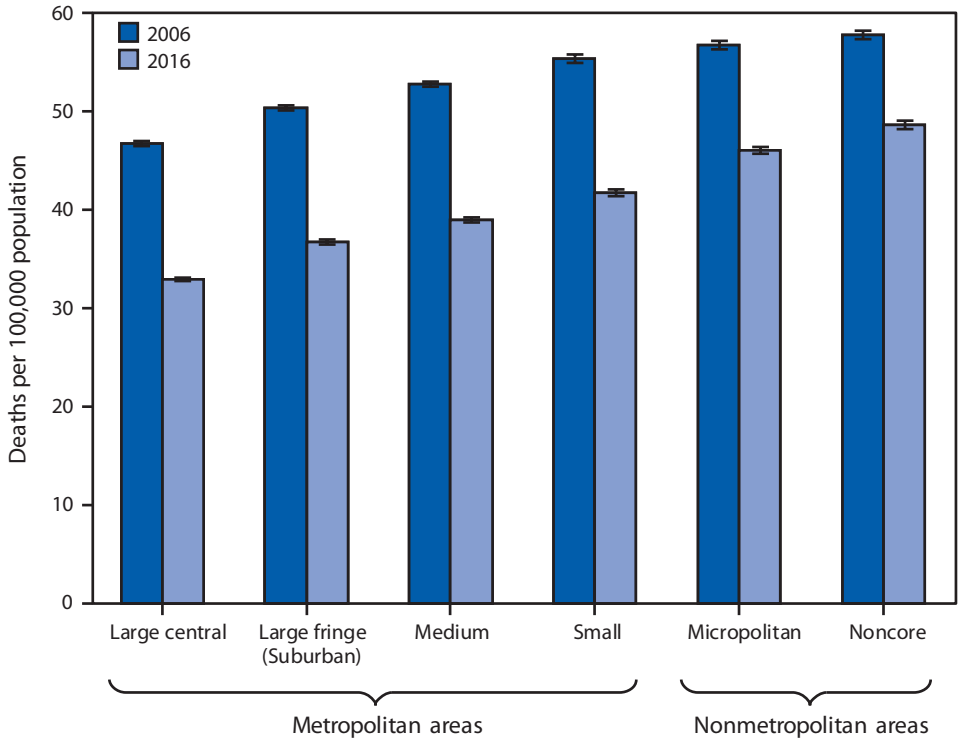
QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Death Rates* for Lung Cancer,† by Urbanization of County of Residence§ — National Vital Statistics System, United States, 2006 and 2016



* Deaths per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population with 95% confidence intervals.
† Lung cancer deaths were identified with the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* underlying cause of death code C34.
§ Counties were classified into six urbanization levels based on a classification scheme developed by the National Center for Health Statistics that considers metropolitan/nonmetropolitan status, population, and other factors.

From 2006 to 2016, the age-adjusted death rate for lung cancer decreased in each of the six urbanization levels, with the largest decrease (29%) in large central metropolitan counties and the smallest decrease (16%) in noncore counties. In both years, the rate of lung cancer death was higher in nonmetropolitan areas than in metropolitan areas. In 2016, the lung cancer death rate in noncore counties was 48.6 per 100,000 compared with 33.0 in large central metropolitan counties.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality data. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/deaths.htm; 2013 National Center for Health Statistics urban-rural classification scheme for counties. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_166.pdf.

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