Immigration has existed for thousands of years. People leave their home country and move to another country where they adapt to its culture and traditions. Immigrant studies have great value in guiding cancer’s etiology by showing the importance of the environmental factors. Even though Middle Easterners (ME) constitute one of the growing migrant populations in the United States, they are often mixed with the white ethnic group and therefore not well studied. For this reason, the effect of acculturation on cancer incidence and characteristics in this group is still not clear. The objective of our study is to compare the Proportional Incidence Ratio (PIR) and difference in cancer characteristics, in 16 different types of cancers between three different groups, identified by California Cancer Registry (1988-2012), in males and females. The 3 groups are: First Generation ME identified by a ME last name (identified earlier by a validated Middle Eastern last name) and born in one of the 22 ME countries, Second or subsequent generation ME who have a ME last name but born in the United States and Non ME Non-Hispanic Whites who constitute the white ethnic group, born in the United States and don’t have a ME last name. In this seminar, I will be presenting the age-adjusted Proportional Incidence Ratio (PIR) and 99% Poisson Confidence Intervals, for first generation ME, in both genders, for invasive cancers from 16 different sites, using Non ME Non-Hispanic Whites as the reference group.