

# Cancer Statistics, 1999

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## Introduction

Cancer is an important public health concern in the United States and around the world. To provide an up-to-date perspective on the occurrence of cancer, the American Cancer Society presents an overview of cancer frequency, incidence, mortality, and survival statistics for 1999.

## Methods

### ESTIMATED NEW CANCER CASES

Because the United States does not have a nationwide cancer registry, exactly how many new cases of cancer are diagnosed in the total United States and individual states each year is not known. Consequently, we estimated the number of new cancer cases occurring annually in the United States from 1979 through 1995 using population data reported by the US Bureau of the Census and age-specific cancer incidence rates collected by the

National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program.<sup>1</sup> We fitted these annual cancer case estimates to an autoregressive quadratic model to forecast the number of cancer cases expected to be diagnosed in the total United States in 1999. This method has been described in detail elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

Between 1987 and 1992, the incidence rate of prostate cancer increased 85%, followed by a decline of 28% between 1992 and 1995.<sup>3</sup> The sharp increase in incidence followed by the decline in recent years probably reflects extensive use of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening in a previously unscreened population and the subsequent increase in diagnoses at an early stage.<sup>4</sup> We assumed that the number of prostate cancer cases would approach the pattern of rates in effect before widespread use of PSA screening, and we estimated new cases of prostate cancer for 1999 using a linear projection based on data from 1979 to 1989.

Because cancer incidence rates and case counts for 1979 through 1995 were not available for many states, we could not use the methods mentioned earlier to estimate new cases for individual states. To derive these estimates, we assumed that the ratio of cancer deaths to cancer cases for each state was the same as the ratio for the United States. This method has been described in detail elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

### ESTIMATED CANCER DEATHS

We estimated the number of cancer deaths expected to occur in the United

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States in 1999 using underlying cause of death data from death certificates as reported to the National Center for Health Statistics.<sup>5</sup> The numbers of cancer deaths occurring annually from 1979 to 1995 were fitted to an autoregressive quadratic model to forecast the number of cancer deaths expected to occur in the total United States in 1999. The estimated number of cancer deaths for each state was calculated with the same modeling procedure used for the total United States. These methods have been described in detail elsewhere.<sup>2</sup>

#### OTHER STATISTICS

Mortality statistics for the leading causes of death and the leading causes of cancer death and cancer mortality rates for 1930 to 1995 were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics.<sup>5</sup> Incidence rates, the probability of developing cancer, and 5-year relative survival rates were obtained from SEER.<sup>3,6</sup>

### Selected Findings

#### EXPECTED NUMBERS OF NEW CANCER CASES

In 1999, we estimate that about 1,221,800 new cases of invasive cancer will be diagnosed in the United States (Table 1). This estimate does not include carcinoma in situ of any site except the urinary bladder, and it does not include basal and squamous cell cancers of the skin. Approximately 1 million cases of basal and squamous cell skin cancers, 39,900 cases of breast carcinoma in situ, and 23,200 cases of melanoma carcinoma in situ are expected to be newly diagnosed in 1999.

Among men, the most common cancers in 1999 are expected to be cancers of the prostate, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum (Fig. 1). Prostate is the leading site for cancer incidence, accounting for 29% of new cancer cases in men. This year, 179,300 new cases of prostate cancer are expected to be diagnosed.

Among women, the three most com-

monly diagnosed cancers are expected to be cancers of the breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum (Fig. 1). Cancers occurring at these sites are expected to account for more than 50% of new cancer cases in women. Breast cancer alone is expected to account for 175,000 new cancer cases (29%) in 1999.

#### TRENDS IN CANCER INCIDENCE

For all sites combined, cancer incidence rates declined an average of -0.7% per year from 1990 to 1995, in contrast to increasing trends in earlier years.<sup>7</sup> Similar recent declines are seen among many leading cancer sites (Figs. 3 and 4).

Breast cancer incidence rates have been approximately level during the 1990s; however, they appear to be decreasing in younger women. Decreases in colon and rectum cancer incidence began in the mid-1980s, and today these rates continue to decline significantly, on average -2.3% per year.<sup>7</sup> A downturn in the incidence of lung and bronchus cancer in males began in the late 1980s, and during 1990 to 1995, incidence rates decreased significantly, -2.3% per year. Rates of incidence of lung and bronchus cancer among females are stabilizing. During 1990 to 1995, prostate cancer incidence rates declined significantly, on average -1.0% per year.

#### EXPECTED NUMBERS OF CANCER DEATHS

In 1999, an estimated 563,100 Americans are expected to die of cancer—more than 1,500 people a day (Table 2). Although most 1999 cancer deaths in men (54%) are expected to be from cancers of the lung and bronchus, prostate, and colon and rectum (Fig. 2), the number of deaths from these three sites appears to be leveling off and may be beginning to decline.

Among women, cancers of the lung and bronchus, breast, and colon and rectum are expected to account for more than half of all cancer deaths in 1999 (Fig. 2). In 1987, lung cancer surpassed breast cancer as the leading cause of

cancer death in women and is expected to account for 25% of all cancer deaths in females in 1999. Breast and colon and rectum cancers will account for 16% and 11% of cancer deaths in females, respectively.

#### TRENDS IN CANCER MORTALITY

After significant increases over the past 70 years, cancer mortality rates for all cancers combined began to decline in the 1990s (Figs. 5 and 6).<sup>7</sup> Significant decreases have been seen among males and females, persons younger than 65 years of age, and among whites, African Americans, and Hispanics.

Breast cancer mortality rates in females decreased an average of -1.7% per year during 1990 to 1995; decreases were more pronounced among white women and among younger women. During 1990 to 1995, mortality from cancers of the colon and rectum decreased significantly, on average -1.5% per year.<sup>7</sup>

Similar to what was seen with trends in incidence, significant decreases in mortality from lung and bronchus cancer have occurred only among males (on average -1.6% per year during 1990 to 1995); rates among females recently have begun to slow and appear to be stabilizing. Prostate cancer mortality decreased an average of -1.1% per year during 1990 to 1995.<sup>7</sup>

#### TRENDS IN CANCER BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Overall rates of cancer incidence vary considerably among racial and ethnic groups (Table 10). African Americans have the highest incidence rates of cancer; they are 60% more likely to develop cancer than are Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders and more than two times more likely to develop cancer than are American Indians. During 1990 to 1995, incidence rates decreased about -1.0% per year among whites and Hispanics, remained relatively stable among African Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders,

and appear to be increasing slightly among American Indians.<sup>3</sup>

White women are more likely to develop breast cancer than are women of other racial and ethnic groups, and African-American women are more likely to develop cancers of the colon and rectum.<sup>3</sup> African-American men have the highest incidence rates of colon and rectum, lung and bronchus, and prostate cancers; they are at least 50% more likely to develop prostate cancer than are men of other racial and ethnic groups.

African Americans are about 34% more likely to die of cancer than are whites and more than two times more likely to die of cancer than are Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Hispanics. During 1990 to 1995, mortality rates decreased significantly among African Americans (-0.8% per year), Hispanics (-0.6% per year), and whites (-0.4% per year); remained stable among Asian/Pacific Islanders; and appear to be increasing slightly among American Indians.<sup>3</sup>

African-American women are more likely to die of breast and colon and rectum cancers than are women of any other racial and ethnic group, and they have approximately the same lung and bronchus cancer mortality rate as white women. Similar to the pattern seen with incidence rates, African-American men have the highest mortality rates of colon and rectum, lung and bronchus, and prostate cancer.<sup>3</sup>

#### CANCER IN CHILDREN

Cancer is the second leading cause of death among children aged 1 to 14 years in the United States. Accidents are the most frequent cause of death (Table 12). The most common cancers found in children are leukemias (in particular, acute lymphocytic leukemia), brain and other nervous system cancers, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and soft tissue cancers.<sup>3</sup> Over the past 20 years, significant improvements have occurred in the 5-year rela-

tive survival rate for many childhood cancers. Between 1974–1976 and 1989–1994, survival rates improved by at least 20% for acute lymphocytic and myeloid leukemias, neuroblastoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, soft tissue cancer, and Wilms' tumor (Table 13).

### Limitations and Future Challenges

Our estimated numbers of new cancer cases and cancer deaths should be interpreted with caution when used to study trends in cancer incidence and mortality. These estimates may vary considerably from year to year, particularly for rare cancers and for states with smaller populations. We therefore discourage the use of these estimates to track year-to-year changes in cancer occurrence and death.

National Center for Health Statistics mortality rates and SEER cancer incidence rates are generally more informative statistics to use for tracking cancer trends. For example, breast cancer incidence rates increased about 1% per year between 1979 and 1982, increased 4% per

year between 1982 and 1987, and were approximately constant between 1987 and 1995. Despite the stabilization of rates during the latter period, the estimates of new breast cancer cases increased between 1988 and 1996.

Our estimates are based on the most currently available cancer incidence and mortality data; however, these data are 4 years old at the time that the estimates are calculated. As such, the effects of large changes occurring in the 4-year interval between 1995 and 1999 cannot be captured by our modeling efforts. Finally, our estimates of new cancer cases are based on incidence rates for the geographic locations that participate in the SEER program and, therefore, may not be representative of the total United States.

Despite these limitations, our estimates do provide an indication of current patterns of cancer in the United States. Such estimates will assist our continuing efforts to reduce the burden of cancer in the United States as the 21st century approaches. ■

### References

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**Table 1**  
**Estimated New Cancer Cases by Sex, United States, 1999\***

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>All Sites</b>	<b>1,221,800</b>	<b>623,800</b>	<b>598,000</b>
<b>Oral cavity &amp; pharynx</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>9,800</b>
Tongue	6,600	4,300	2,300
Mouth	10,800	6,400	4,400
Pharynx	8,300	6,100	2,200
Other oral cavity	4,100	3,200	900
<b>Digestive system</b>	<b>226,300</b>	<b>117,200</b>	<b>109,100</b>
Esophagus	12,500	9,400	3,100
Stomach	21,900	13,700	8,200
Small intestine	4,800	2,500	2,300
Colon	94,700	43,000	51,700
Rectum	34,700	19,400	15,300
Anus, anal canal, & anorectum	3,300	1,400	1,900
Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	14,500	9,600	4,900
Gallbladder & other biliary	7,200	3,000	4,200
Pancreas	28,600	14,000	14,600
Other digestive organs	4,100	1,200	2,900
<b>Respiratory system</b>	<b>187,600</b>	<b>106,800</b>	<b>80,800</b>
Larynx	10,600	8,600	2,000
Lung & bronchus	171,600	94,000	77,600
Other respiratory organs	5,400	4,200	1,200
<b>Bones &amp; joints</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>Soft tissue (including heart)</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>3,600</b>
<b>Skin (excluding basal &amp; squamous)</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>20,600</b>
Melanoma of skin	44,200	25,800	18,400
Other non-epithelial skin	9,800	7,600	2,200
<b>Breast</b>	<b>176,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>175,000</b>
<b>Genital system</b>	<b>269,100</b>	<b>188,100</b>	<b>81,000</b>
Uterine cervix	12,800		12,800
Uterine corpus	37,400		37,400
Ovary	25,200		25,200
Vulva	3,300		3,300
Vagina & other genital organs, female	2,300		2,300
Prostate	179,300	179,300	
Testis	7,400	7,400	
Penis & other genital organs, male	1,400	1,400	
<b>Urinary system</b>	<b>86,500</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>28,100</b>
Urinary bladder	54,200	39,100	15,100
Kidney & renal pelvis	30,000	17,800	12,200
Ureter & other urinary organs	2,300	1,500	800
<b>Eye &amp; orbit</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Brain &amp; other nervous system</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>7,300</b>
<b>Endocrine system</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>14,400</b>
Thyroid	18,100	4,600	13,500
Other endocrine	1,700	800	900
<b>Lymphoma</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>36,400</b>	<b>27,600</b>
Hodgkin's disease	7,200	3,800	3,400
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	56,800	32,600	24,200
<b>Multiple myeloma</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>6,400</b>
<b>Leukemia</b>	<b>30,200</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>13,400</b>
Acute lymphocytic leukemia	3,100	1,800	1,300
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	7,800	4,500	3,300
Acute myeloid leukemia	10,100	4,900	5,200
Chronic myeloid leukemia	4,500	2,700	1,800
Other leukemia	4,700	2,900	1,800
<b>Other &amp; unspecified primary sites</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>18,700</b>

\*Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.

**Table 2**  
**Estimated Cancer Deaths by Sex, United States, 1999\***

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>All Sites</b>	<b>563,100</b>	<b>291,100</b>	<b>272,000</b>
<b>Oral cavity &amp; pharynx</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>2,700</b>
Tongue	1,800	1,200	600
Mouth	2,300	1,300	1,000
Pharynx	2,100	1,500	600
Other oral cavity	1,900	1,400	500
<b>Digestive system</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>69,900</b>	<b>61,100</b>
Esophagus	12,200	9,400	2,800
Stomach	13,500	7,900	5,600
Small intestine	1,200	600	600
Colon	47,900	23,000	24,900
Rectum	8,700	4,800	3,900
Anus, anal canal, & anorectum	500	200	300
Liver & intrahepatic bile duct	13,600	8,400	5,200
Gallbladder & other biliary	3,600	1,300	2,300
Pancreas	28,600	13,900	14,700
Other digestive organs	1,200	400	800
<b>Respiratory system</b>	<b>164,200</b>	<b>94,900</b>	<b>69,300</b>
Larynx	4,200	3,300	900
Lung & bronchus	158,900	90,900	68,000
Other respiratory organs	1,100	700	400
<b>Bones &amp; joints</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>600</b>
<b>Soft tissue (including heart)</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>Skin (excluding basal &amp; squamous)</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>3,400</b>
Melanoma of skin	7,300	4,600	2,700
Other non-epithelial skin	1,900	1,200	700
<b>Breast</b>	<b>43,700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>43,300</b>
<b>Genital system</b>	<b>64,700</b>	<b>37,500</b>	<b>27,200</b>
Uterine cervix	4,800		4,800
Uterine corpus	6,400		6,400
Ovary	14,500		14,500
Vulva	900		900
Vagina & other genital organs, female	600		600
Prostate	37,000	37,000	
Testis	300	300	
Penis & other genital organs, male	200	200	
<b>Urinary system</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>8,900</b>
Urinary bladder	12,100	8,100	4,000
Kidney & renal pelvis	11,900	7,200	4,700
Ureter & other urinary organs	500	300	200
<b>Eye &amp; orbit</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Brain &amp; other nervous system</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>5,900</b>
<b>Endocrine system</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Thyroid	1,200	500	700
Other endocrine	800	400	400
<b>Lymphoma</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>14,100</b>	<b>12,900</b>
Hodgkin's disease	1,300	700	600
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	25,700	13,400	12,300
<b>Multiple myeloma</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,600</b>
<b>Leukemia</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>9,700</b>
Acute lymphocytic leukemia	1,400	800	600
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	5,100	3,000	2,100
Acute myeloid leukemia	6,900	3,700	3,200
Chronic myeloid leukemia	2,300	1,300	1,000
Other leukemia	6,400	3,600	2,800
<b>Other &amp; unspecified primary sites</b>	<b>36,100</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>17,900</b>

\*Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.

**Table 3**  
**Estimated New Cancer Cases by Site and State, US, 1999\***

State	All Sites	Female Breast	Colon & Rectum	Lung & Bronchus	Melanoma of Skin	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Ovary	Prostate	Urinary Bladder	Uterine Cervix	Uterine Corpus
Alabama	21,100	2,500	1,600	2,900	700	900	400	3,100	800	200	500
Alaska	1,400	200	200	200	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Arizona	20,000	2,600	2,000	2,800	1,000	900	500	3,300	800	200	600
Arkansas	13,800	1,700	1,400	2,300	400	600	300	2,400	500	200	400
California	112,300	16,900	11,200	14,600	4,800	5,000	2,600	16,300	5,200	1,300	3,500
Colorado	13,300	2,000	1,300	1,600	600	700	200	2,000	600	200	500
Connecticut	15,100	2,100	1,500	2,000	600	800	300	2,200	800	100	400
Delaware	3,800	500	400	600	100	200	100	500	300	100	100
Dist. of Col.	3,000	500	300	400	—	100	100	600	100	—	200
Florida	88,000	11,900	8,900	13,000	3,000	4,000	1,800	13,600	4,300	800	2,500
Georgia	29,100	4,000	2,700	4,400	1,000	1,000	600	4,300	900	300	1,000
Hawaii	4,300	500	400	600	100	200	100	700	100	—	100
Idaho	4,600	700	400	600	200	200	100	900	300	—	—
Illinois	56,800	8,500	6,200	7,800	1,900	2,700	1,100	7,700	2,500	600	1,700
Indiana	27,900	3,900	3,000	4,300	1,100	1,300	600	3,700	1,200	300	700
Iowa	14,300	2,100	1,700	2,000	500	800	300	2,100	700	100	600
Kansas	12,000	1,700	1,200	1,600	600	600	300	1,900	500	100	400
Kentucky	20,500	2,700	2,200	3,500	800	800	400	2,600	700	300	600
Louisiana	20,300	3,100	2,200	3,000	700	800	300	3,000	700	200	400
Maine	7,000	1,000	700	1,100	200	300	100	1,000	300	100	100
Maryland	22,600	3,500	2,600	3,200	700	900	400	3,200	1,000	300	600
Massachusetts	30,700	4,400	3,600	4,100	1,200	1,500	500	4,000	1,700	200	800
Michigan	44,200	6,500	4,800	6,400	1,300	2,100	800	6,400	2,100	500	1,600
Minnesota	19,400	2,800	2,000	2,400	600	1,200	400	3,200	800	100	500
Mississippi	13,000	1,700	1,300	1,800	300	500	200	2,300	400	200	100
Missouri	27,900	3,600	3,000	4,400	1,000	1,200	600	3,900	1,100	300	1,000
Montana	4,100	600	400	600	100	200	100	600	200	—	100
Nebraska	7,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	300	100	1,100	300	100	200
Nevada	8,100	1,000	800	1,200	400	300	100	1,100	300	100	100
New Hampshire	5,400	700	600	800	200	300	100	700	200	100	200
New Jersey	40,000	5,900	4,700	4,900	1,500	2,000	900	5,600	2,100	400	1,500
New Mexico	6,500	1,000	600	800	300	300	100	1,000	200	100	200
New York	83,100	13,000	9,400	10,700	2,400	4,100	1,800	11,500	4,200	900	3,500
North Carolina	35,500	4,700	3,900	5,300	1,200	1,400	700	5,400	1,400	300	1,100
North Dakota	3,100	400	400	400	100	200	100	600	200	—	100
Ohio	56,500	8,400	6,100	8,300	1,600	2,800	1,000	7,900	2,700	600	2,100
Oklahoma	15,800	2,300	1,600	2,500	600	800	300	2,000	700	200	200
Oregon	15,900	2,100	1,500	2,200	700	800	400	2,400	700	100	500
Pennsylvania	66,600	10,000	7,700	9,000	2,300	3,200	1,400	9,900	3,100	600	2,000
Rhode Island	5,200	700	600	800	200	300	100	600	300	100	200
South Carolina	17,900	2,600	1,900	2,500	700	600	400	2,900	800	200	500
South Dakota	3,400	500	300	400	200	200	100	700	200	—	100
Tennessee	26,800	3,900	2,800	4,300	1,200	1,200	600	3,400	1,000	400	700
Texas	77,400	11,300	8,400	11,500	2,900	3,900	1,500	11,600	2,800	1,100	2,500
Utah	5,200	800	600	400	400	400	100	1,100	200	100	200
Vermont	2,600	300	300	400	200	100	100	300	100	100	100
Virginia	29,000	4,200	3,000	4,100	1,100	1,200	500	4,300	1,100	300	1,100
Washington	23,800	3,300	2,300	3,400	800	1,100	600	3,200	1,200	200	500
West Virginia	10,600	1,200	1,100	1,700	400	400	200	1,500	500	100	300
Wisconsin	23,700	3,400	2,500	2,800	900	1,300	600	4,100	1,200	200	900
Wyoming	2,000	300	200	300	100	100	—	300	100	—	100
United States†	1,221,800	175,000	129,400	171,600	44,200	56,800	25,200	179,300	54,200	12,800	37,400

\*Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.

†State estimates may not add up to United States total because of rounding.

— Estimate is 50 or fewer cases. State case estimates between 51 and 99 were rounded to 100.

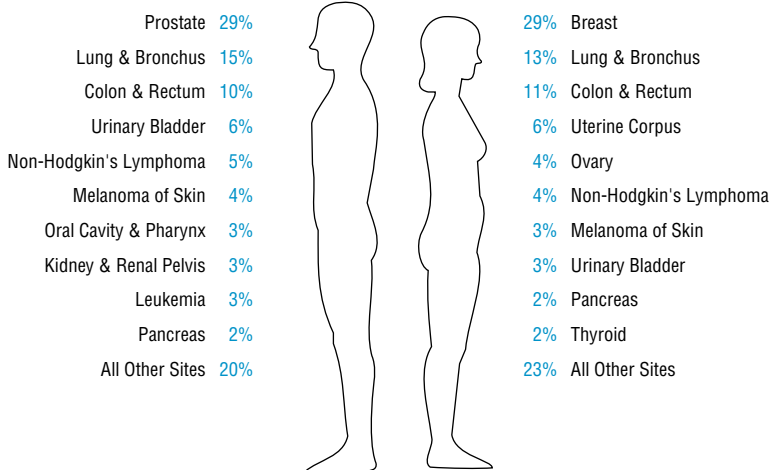
**Table 4**  
**Estimated Cancer Mortality by Site and State, US, 1999\***

State	Reported Death Rate per 100,000†	Estimated Number of Deaths										
		All Sites	Female Breast	Colon & Rectum	Esophagus	Leukemia	Lung & Bronchus	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	Ovary	Pancreas	Prostate	Stomach
Alabama	180	9,700	600	700	200	400	2,700	400	200	500	600	200
Alaska	167	600	100	100	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	158	9,200	700	900	200	400	2,600	400	300	500	700	200
Arkansas	181	6,400	400	600	100	300	2,200	200	200	300	500	100
California	159	51,700	4,200	4,900	1,100	2,100	13,500	2,300	1,500	2,700	3,400	1,600
Colorado	145	6,200	500	600	100	300	1,500	300	100	300	400	100
Connecticut	164	7,000	500	700	200	300	1,800	300	200	400	400	200
Delaware	195	1,800	100	200	100	100	600	100	—	100	100	—
Dist. of Col.	216	1,400	100	100	—	—	300	—	—	100	100	100
Florida	167	40,600	2,900	3,900	900	1,500	12,100	1,800	1,000	2,200	2,800	900
Georgia	177	13,400	1,000	1,200	200	600	4,100	500	400	700	900	300
Hawaii	134	2,000	100	200	—	100	500	100	—	100	100	100
Idaho	148	2,100	200	200	100	100	500	100	100	100	200	100
Illinois	179	26,200	2,100	2,700	700	1,100	7,300	1,200	600	1,200	1,600	600
Indiana	178	12,900	1,000	1,300	300	500	4,000	600	400	700	800	200
Iowa	160	6,600	500	800	100	300	1,800	300	100	300	400	100
Kansas	160	5,600	400	500	100	200	1,500	300	200	300	400	100
Kentucky	192	9,500	700	900	200	300	3,300	400	200	400	500	200
Louisiana	194	9,400	800	1,000	100	400	2,700	400	200	500	600	300
Maine	187	3,200	200	300	100	100	1,000	200	100	200	200	100
Maryland	186	10,400	900	1,100	200	300	3,000	400	200	500	700	300
Massachusetts	179	14,200	1,100	1,600	300	500	3,800	700	300	700	800	300
Michigan	176	20,400	1,600	2,100	500	700	5,900	900	500	1,000	1,300	400
Minnesota	156	9,000	700	900	200	500	2,200	500	200	500	700	200
Mississippi	182	6,000	400	600	100	200	1,700	200	100	300	500	100
Missouri	177	12,900	900	1,300	300	500	4,000	500	300	600	800	300
Montana	161	1,900	200	200	—	100	500	100	100	100	100	—
Nebraska	155	3,400	300	400	100	200	900	100	100	200	200	100
Nevada	183	3,800	300	300	100	100	1,100	200	100	200	200	100
New Hampshire	182	2,500	200	300	100	100	700	100	100	100	100	—
New Jersey	181	18,400	1,500	2,000	400	800	4,500	900	500	1,100	1,200	500
New Mexico	146	3,000	200	300	100	100	700	100	100	200	200	100
New York	171	38,300	3,200	4,100	900	1,400	9,900	1,800	1,000	2,200	2,400	1,300
North Carolina	174	16,300	1,200	1,700	300	600	4,900	700	400	800	1,100	400
North Dakota	156	1,400	100	200	—	—	300	100	100	100	100	—
Ohio	181	26,000	2,100	2,700	600	1,000	7,700	1,300	600	1,300	1,600	500
Oklahoma	170	7,300	600	700	100	300	2,300	400	200	300	400	100
Oregon	167	7,300	500	700	200	300	2,100	400	200	400	500	100
Pennsylvania	177	30,700	2,500	3,400	700	1,200	8,400	1,500	800	1,500	2,000	700
Rhode Island	177	2,400	200	300	—	100	700	100	—	100	100	100
South Carolina	178	8,200	600	900	200	300	2,300	300	200	400	600	200
South Dakota	156	1,600	100	100	—	100	400	100	—	100	100	—
Tennessee	181	12,300	1,000	1,200	200	500	3,900	500	300	500	700	200
Texas	169	35,700	2,800	3,700	700	1,400	10,600	1,700	900	1,900	2,400	1,000
Utah	126	2,400	200	300	—	100	400	200	100	100	200	—
Vermont	172	1,200	100	100	—	—	300	100	—	—	100	—
Virginia	178	13,300	1,000	1,300	300	500	3,800	600	300	600	900	300
Washington	163	11,000	800	1,000	300	500	3,100	500	300	500	700	200
West Virginia	186	4,900	300	500	100	200	1,600	200	100	200	300	100
Wisconsin	164	10,900	800	1,100	300	500	2,600	600	300	600	800	200
Wyoming	154	900	100	100	—	—	300	—	—	100	100	—
United States‡	171	563,100	43,300	56,600	12,200	22,100	158,900	25,700	14,500	28,600	37,000	13,500

\*Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.  
 †NCHS average annual mortality rate for 1991–1995, age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.  
 ‡ State estimates may not add up to United States total because of rounding.  
 — Estimate is 50 or fewer deaths. State death estimates between 51 and 99 were rounded to 100.

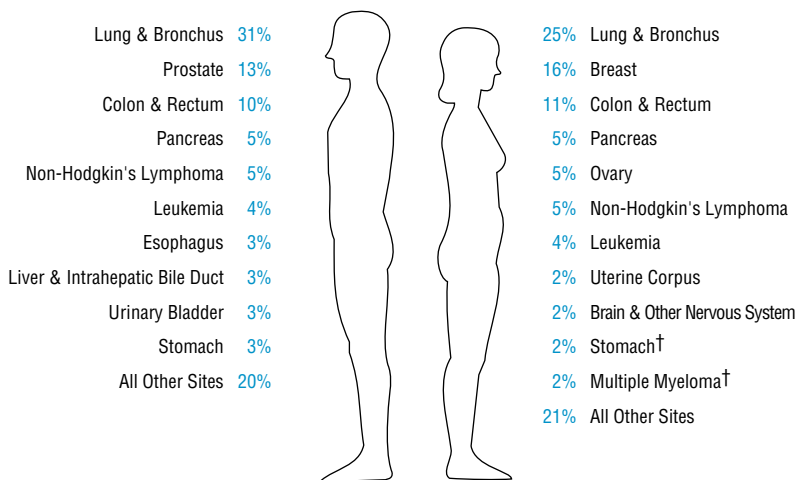


**Figure 1**  
**Estimated New Cancer Cases\***  
**10 Leading Sites by Sex, United States, 1999**



\*Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.

**Figure 2**  
**Estimated Cancer Deaths\***  
**10 Leading Sites by Sex, United States, 1999**



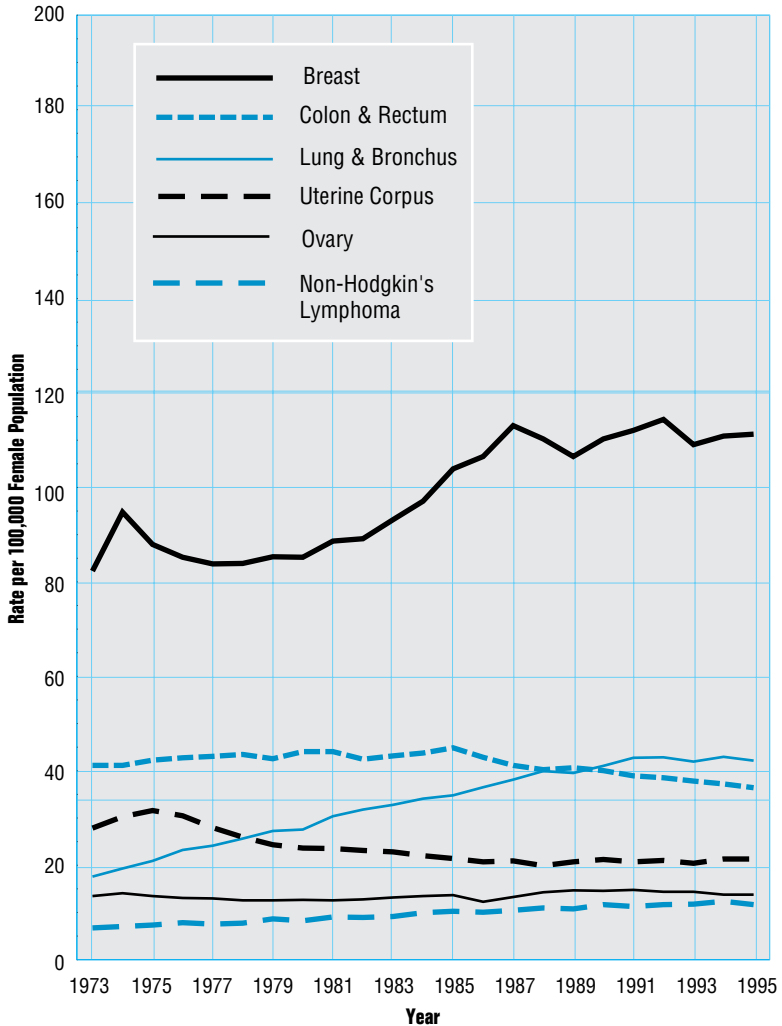
\*Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.†These two cancers both received a ranking of 10; they have the same number of deaths and contribute the same percentage.

**Table 5**  
**Percentage of Population Developing Invasive Cancers**  
**at Certain Ages by Sex, United States, 1993-1995**

		Birth to 39 Years	40 to 59 Years	60 to 79 Years	Birth to Death
All sites*	Male	1.65 (1 in 61)	8.25 (1 in 12)	34.94 (1 in 3)	44.66 (1 in 2)
	Female	1.95 (1 in 51)	9.14 (1 in 11)	22.33 (1 in 5)	38.03 (1 in 3)
Breast	Female	0.43 (1 in 231)	4.00 (1 in 25)	6.88 (1 in 15)	12.50 (1 in 8)
Colon & Rectum	Male	0.06 (1 in 1,708)	0.87 (1 in 115)	4.05 (1 in 25)	5.69 (1 in 18)
	Female	0.05 (1 in 1,871)	0.67 (1 in 150)	3.14 (1 in 32)	5.62 (1 in 18)
Lung & Bronchus	Male	0.04 (1 in 2,495)	1.34 (1 in 75)	6.55 (1 in 15)	8.27 (1 in 12)
	Female	0.03 (1 in 2,936)	0.97 (1 in 103)	3.95 (1 in 25)	5.64 (1 in 18)
Prostate	Male	Less than 1 in 10,000	1.83 (1 in 55)	14.79 (1 in 7)	17.00 (1 in 6)

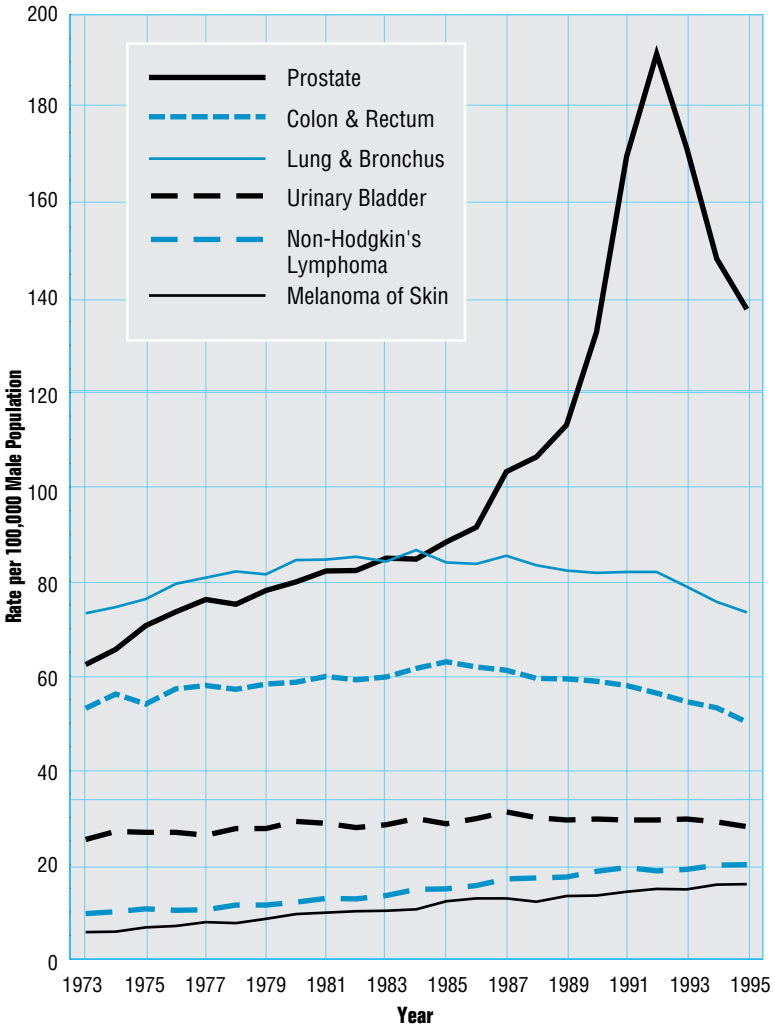
\* Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.  
 Data source: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998.

**Figure 3**  
**Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates\***  
**for Females by Site, United States, 1973–1995**



\*Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.  
 Data source: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998.

**Figure 4**  
**Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates\***  
**for Males by Site, United States, 1973-1995**



\*Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.  
 Data source: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998.

**Table 6**  
**Reported Deaths for the 10 Leading Causes of Death**  
**by Age and Sex, United States, 1995**

	All Ages		Ages 1–19		Ages 20–39	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<b>All Causes</b> 1,172,959	<b>All Causes</b> 1,139,173	<b>All Causes</b> 19,896	<b>All Causes</b> 10,182	<b>All Causes</b> 88,874	<b>All Causes</b> 34,513
1	Heart Diseases 362,714	Heart Diseases 374,849	Accidents 8,282	Accidents 4,165	Accidents 21,688	Accidents 6,467
2	Cancer 281,611	Cancer 256,844	Homicide 3,403	Homicide 903	HIV Infection 18,589	Cancer 6,452
3	Cerebro-vascular Diseases 61,563	Cerebro-vascular Diseases 96,428	Suicide 1,876	Cancer 900	Suicide 10,397	HIV Infection 4,075
4	Accidents 61,401	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 48,961	Cancer 1,305	Congenital Anomalies 648	Homicide 10,003	Heart Diseases 2,789
5	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 53,938	Pneumonia & Influenza 45,136	Congenital Anomalies 747	Heart Diseases 390	Heart Diseases 6,215	Homicide 2,464
6	Pneumonia & Influenza 37,787	Diabetes Mellitus 33,130	Heart Diseases 554	Suicide 351	Cancer 5,683	Suicide 2,121
7	HIV Infection 35,950	Accidents 31,919	Cerebral Palsy 246	HIV Infection 223	Cirrhosis of Liver 1,360	Cerebro-vascular Diseases 928
8	Diabetes Mellitus 26,124	Alzheimer's Disease 13,607	HIV Infection 232	Cerebral Palsy 205	Cerebro-vascular Diseases 1,008	Diabetes Mellitus 628
9	Suicide 25,369	Nephritis 12,287	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 187	Pneumonia & Influenza 186	Pneumonia & Influenza 859	Cirrhosis of Liver 610
10	Homicide 17,740	Septicemia 11,974	Pneumonia & Influenza 181	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 125	Diabetes Mellitus 829	Pneumonia & Influenza 551

Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.

**Table 6 (Continued)**  
**Reported Deaths for the 10 Leading Causes of Death**  
**by Age and Sex, United States, 1995**

	Ages 40-59		Ages 60-79		Ages 80+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<b>All Causes</b> 187,562	<b>All Causes</b> 107,862	<b>All Causes</b> 521,815	<b>All Causes</b> 413,462	<b>All Causes</b> 337,859	<b>All Causes</b> 560,061
1	Heart Diseases 51,087	Cancer 44,963	Heart Diseases 176,730	Cancer 133,588	Heart Diseases 127,733	Heart Diseases 230,869
2	Cancer 46,081	Heart Diseases 19,152	Cancer 164,794	Heart Diseases 121,293	Cancer 63,705	Cancer 70,896
3	HIV Infection 15,765	Accidents 5,057	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 31,058	Cerebrovascular Diseases 27,952	Cerebrovascular Diseases 27,574	Cerebrovascular Diseases 62,385
4	Accidents 14,238	Cerebrovascular Diseases 4,993	Cerebrovascular Diseases 26,648	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 26,107	Pneumonia & Influenza 20,497	Pneumonia & Influenza 32,340
5	Cirrhosis of Liver 7,398	Diabetes Mellitus 3,727	Diabetes Mellitus 14,180	Diabetes Mellitus 16,310	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 18,913	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 18,949
6	Suicide 7,025	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 3,377	Pneumonia & Influenza 13,367	Pneumonia & Influenza 10,237	Accidents 6,551	Diabetes Mellitus 12,437
7	Cerebrovascular Diseases 6,092	Cirrhosis of Liver 2,712	Accidents 10,120	Accidents 7,012	Diabetes Mellitus 6,358	Alzheimer's Disease 10,524
8	Diabetes Mellitus 4,714	HIV Infection 2,554	Diseases of Arteries 8,462	Diseases of Arteries 4,929	Nephritis 5,012	Accidents 8,849
9	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease 3,337	Suicide 2,077	Cirrhosis of Liver 6,730	Nephritis 4,453	Diseases of Arteries 4,597	Atherosclerosis 8,249
10	Homicide 3,228	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,608	Nephritis 4,992	Cirrhosis of Liver 4,180	Alzheimer's Disease 4,488	Nephritis 6,833

Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.

**Table 7**  
**Fifteen Leading Causes of Death,**  
**United States, 1995**

Rank	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000 Population*	Percent of Total Deaths
	<b>All Causes</b>	<b>2,312,132</b>	<b>678.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	Heart Diseases	737,563	205.4	31.9
2	Cancer	538,455	169.1	23.3
3	Cerebrovascular Diseases	157,991	42.0	6.8
4	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	102,899	30.0	4.5
5	Accidents	93,320	31.6	4.0
6	Pneumonia & Influenza	82,923	21.2	3.6
7	Diabetes Mellitus	59,254	17.9	2.6
8	HIV Infection	43,115	13.1	1.9
9	Suicide	31,284	10.7	1.4
10	Diseases of Arteries	26,646	7.7	1.2
11	Cirrhosis of Liver	25,222	8.5	1.1
12	Nephritis	23,676	6.5	1.0
13	Homicide	22,895	8.5	1.0
14	Septicemia	20,965	5.9	0.9
15	Alzheimer's Disease	20,606	5.0	0.9
	Other & Ill-Defined	325,318		14.1

\*Age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.  
 Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.

**Table 8**  
**Reported Deaths for the Five Leading Cancer Sites**  
**for Males by Age, United States, 1995**

All Ages	Under 19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
<b>All Sites</b> 281,611	<b>All Sites</b> 1,341	<b>All Sites</b> 5,683	<b>All Sites</b> 46,081	<b>All Sites</b> 164,794	<b>All Sites</b> 63,705
Lung & Bronchus 91,800	Leukemia 465	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 800	Lung & Bronchus 15,606	Lung & Bronchus 60,721	Prostate 15,657
Prostate 34,475	Brain & ONS 300	Leukemia 686	Colon & Rectum 4,275	Prostate 17,773	Lung & Bronchus 14,892
Colon & Rectum 28,409	Bones & Joints 104	Brain & ONS 643	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 2,370	Colon & Rectum 16,306	Colon & Rectum 7,416
Pancreas 12,826	Endocrine System 102	Lung & Bronchus 563	Pancreas 2,347	Pancreas 7,715	Urinary Bladder 2,752
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 11,597	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 102	Colon & Rectum 399	Brain & ONS 1,949	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 6,012	Leukemia 2,725

Note: All sites excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.  
ONS = other nervous system.  
Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.

**Table 9**  
**Reported Deaths for the Five Leading Cancer Sites**  
**for Females by Age, United States, 1995**

All Ages	Under 19	20-39	40-59	60-79	80+
<b>All Sites</b> 256,844	<b>All Sites</b> 934	<b>All Sites</b> 6,452	<b>All Sites</b> 44,963	<b>All Sites</b> 133,588	<b>All Sites</b> 70,896
Lung & Bronchus 59,304	Leukemia 305	Breast 1,764	Breast 12,202	Lung & Bronchus 37,426	Colon & Rectum 11,720
Breast 43,844	Brain & ONS 220	Uterine Cervix 637	Lung & Bronchus 9,937	Breast 20,083	Lung & Bronchus 11,463
Colon & Rectum 29,237	Endocrine System 77	Leukemia 500	Colon & Rectum 3,297	Colon & Rectum 13,855	Breast 9,793
Pancreas 13,940	Bones & Joints 70	Lung & Bronchus 467	Ovary 2,757	Pancreas 7,595	Pancreas 4,730
Ovary 13,342	Soft Tissue 50	Brain & ONS 401	Uterine Cervix 1,720	Ovary 7,237	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma 3,501

Note: All sites excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.  
ONS = other nervous system.  
Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.



**Table 10**  
**Incidence and Mortality Rates\* by Site,**  
**Race, and Ethnicity, United States, 1990–1995**

Site	White	African American	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian	Hispanic†
<b>INCIDENCE</b>					
<b>All Sites</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>405.2</b>	<b>445.8</b>	<b>277.9</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>278.1</b>
Male	485.6	605.1	324.1	180.1	331.2
Female	352.0	336.1	243.4	135.9	244.9
Breast (Female)	113.2	99.0	71.4	31.9	69.3
Colon & Rectum					
Total	44.3	51.2	38.3	16.4	29.1
Male	53.8	59.4	47.2	21.9	35.6
Female	37.2	45.5	31.2	—	24.3
Lung & Bronchus					
Total	56.4	75.0	35.8	18.8	28.2
Male	74.3	114.4	52.4	25.1	40.0
Female	43.3	46.4	22.4	14.1	19.8
Prostate	150.3	224.3	82.2	46.4	104.4
<b>MORTALITY</b>					
<b>All Sites</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>224.8</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>105.3</b>
Male	210.1	311.4	129.9	122.8	132.6
Female	140.1	168.8	83.9	88.8	86.5
Breast (Female)	26.0	31.5	11.6	11.7	15.3
Colon & Rectum					
Total	17.6	23.3	11.0	9.6	10.5
Male	21.8	28.0	13.6	10.5	13.2
Female	14.6	20.1	9.0	8.7	8.5
Lung & Bronchus					
Total	49.4	61.0	23.9	28.5	20.1
Male	70.7	102.0	35.1	40.0	32.4
Female	33.6	32.7	15.0	19.6	11.0
Prostate	24.1	55.0	10.9	14.2	16.8
<p>Note: Incidence data are from the 11 SEER areas; mortality data are from all states except Connecticut, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and New Hampshire.</p> <p>*Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.</p> <p>†Hispanic is not mutually exclusive of white, African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian.</p> <p>— Statistic not calculated. Rate based on fewer than 10 cases per year within the time interval.</p> <p>Data sources: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998 (incidence); Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998 (mortality).</p>					

**Table 11**  
**Trends in 5-Year Relative Cancer Survival Rates\* (%)**  
**by Race and Year of Diagnosis, United States, 1974-1994**

	1974- 1976	1980- 1982	1989- 1994	1974- 1976	1980- 1982	1989- 1994	1974- 1976	1980- 1982	1989- 1994
Site	White			African American			All Races		
<b>All Sites</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>62<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>60<sup>†</sup></b>
Brain	22	25	30 <sup>†</sup>	27	31	38 <sup>†</sup>	22	25	30 <sup>†</sup>
Breast (Female)	75	77	87 <sup>†</sup>	63	66	71 <sup>†</sup>	75	76	85 <sup>†</sup>
Colon	50	56	64 <sup>†</sup>	46	49	52 <sup>†</sup>	50	55	63 <sup>†</sup>
Esophagus	5	7	13 <sup>†</sup>	4	5	9 <sup>†</sup>	5	7	12 <sup>†</sup>
Hodgkin's Disease	71	75	83 <sup>†</sup>	69	72	76	71	74	82 <sup>†</sup>
Kidney	52	51	62 <sup>†</sup>	49	55	58 <sup>†</sup>	52	52	61 <sup>†</sup>
Larynx	66	69	67	59	58	56	66	68	66
Leukemia	35	39	44 <sup>†</sup>	31	33	31	34	38	43 <sup>†</sup>
Liver	4	4	6 <sup>†</sup>	1	2	2 <sup>†</sup>	4	3	5 <sup>†</sup>
Lung & Bronchus	13	14	15 <sup>†</sup>	11	12	11	12	13	14 <sup>†</sup>
Melanoma of Skin	80	83	88 <sup>†</sup>	66 <sup>‡</sup>	60 <sup>§</sup>	69 <sup>‡</sup>	80	83	88 <sup>†</sup>
Multiple Myeloma	24	28	28 <sup>†</sup>	27	29	30	24	28	29 <sup>†</sup>
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	48	52	52 <sup>†</sup>	48	50	41 <sup>†</sup>	47	51	51 <sup>†</sup>
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	55	55	55	36	31	32	53	53	53
Ovary	37	39	50 <sup>†</sup>	41	39	46 <sup>†</sup>	37	39	50 <sup>†</sup>
Pancreas	3	3	4 <sup>†</sup>	3	5	4 <sup>†</sup>	3	3	4 <sup>†</sup>
Prostate	68	75	95 <sup>†</sup>	58	65	81 <sup>†</sup>	67	73	93 <sup>†</sup>
Rectum	49	53	61 <sup>†</sup>	42	38	53 <sup>†</sup>	48	52	61 <sup>†</sup>
Stomach	15	16	19 <sup>†</sup>	17	19	21	15	18	21 <sup>†</sup>
Testis	79	92	96 <sup>†</sup>	76 <sup>‡</sup>	90 <sup>‡</sup>	90	79	92	95 <sup>†</sup>
Thyroid	92	94	96 <sup>†</sup>	88	94	88	92	94	95 <sup>†</sup>
Urinary Bladder	74	79	84 <sup>†</sup>	47	58	62 <sup>†</sup>	72	78	82 <sup>†</sup>
Uterine Cervix	70	68	72 <sup>†</sup>	64	61	59	69	67	70
Uterine Corpus	89	83	87 <sup>†</sup>	61	54	54	88	82	84 <sup>†</sup>

\*Survival rates are adjusted for normal life expectancy and are based on follow-up of patients through 1995.

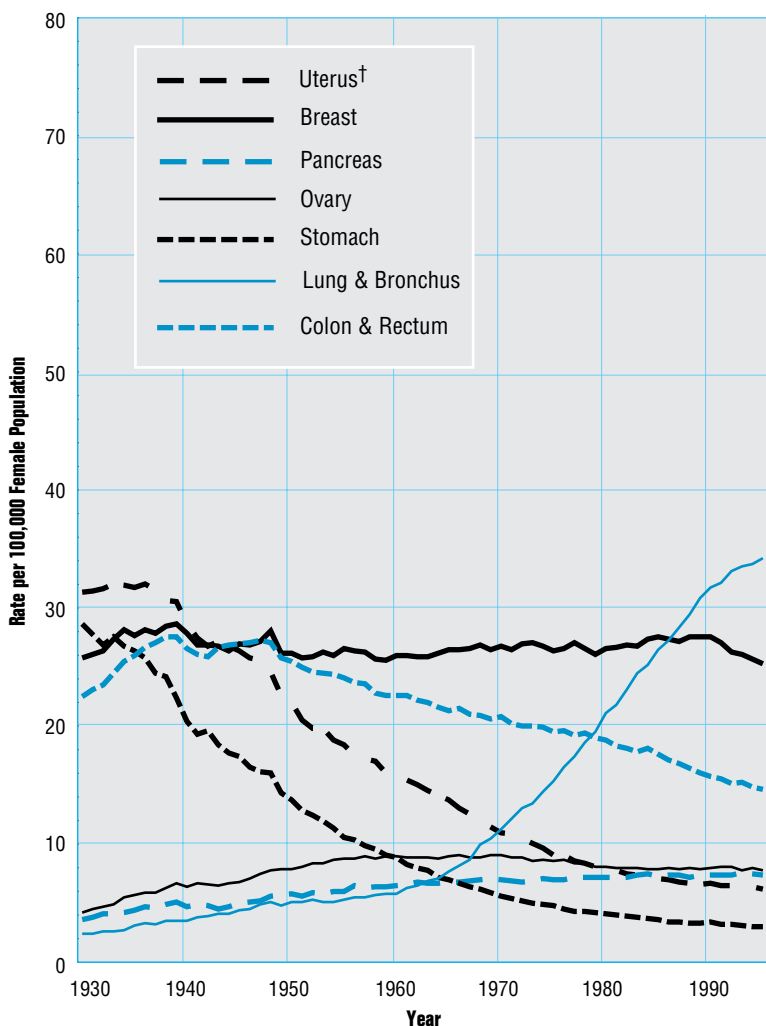
†The difference in rates between 1974-1976 and 1989-1994 is statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ).

‡The standard error of the survival rate is between 5 and 10 percentage points.

§The standard error of the survival rate is greater than 10 percentage points.

Data source: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998.

**Figure 5**  
**Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates\***  
**for Females by Site, United States, 1930–1995**



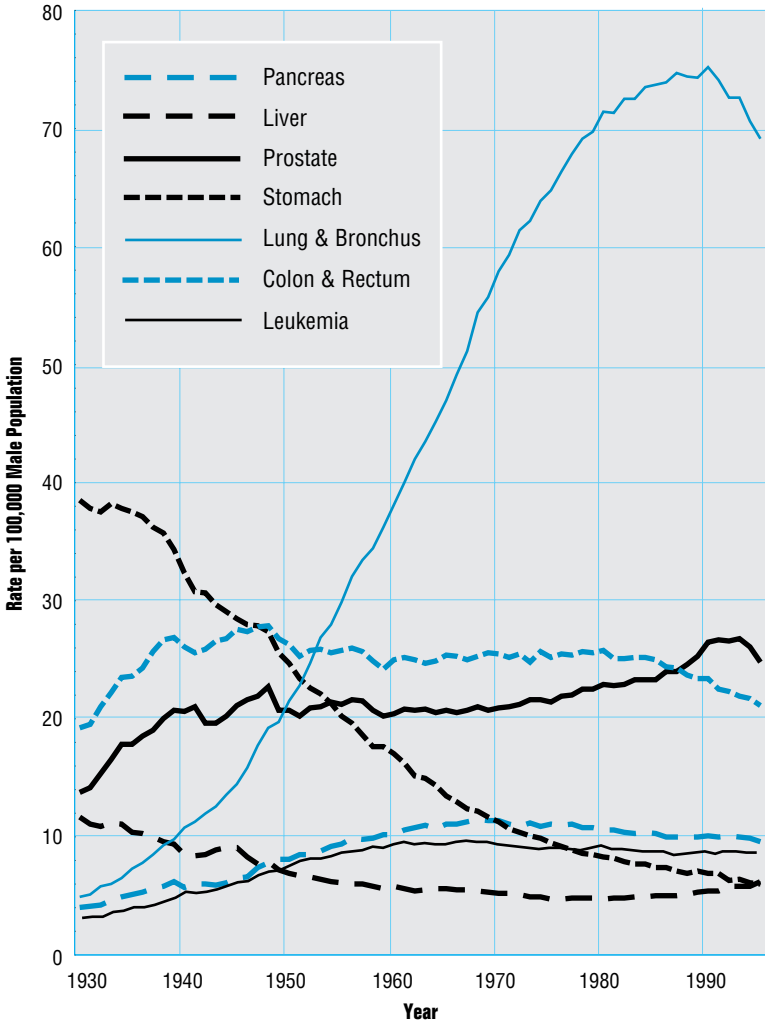
Note: Due to changes in the ICD coding, numerator information has changed over time. Rates for cancer of the uterus, ovary, lung & bronchus, and colon & rectum are affected by these coding changes.

\*Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.

†Uterine cancer death rates are for uterine cervix and uterine corpus combined.

Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.

**Figure 6**  
**Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates\***  
**for Males by Site, United States, 1930-1995**

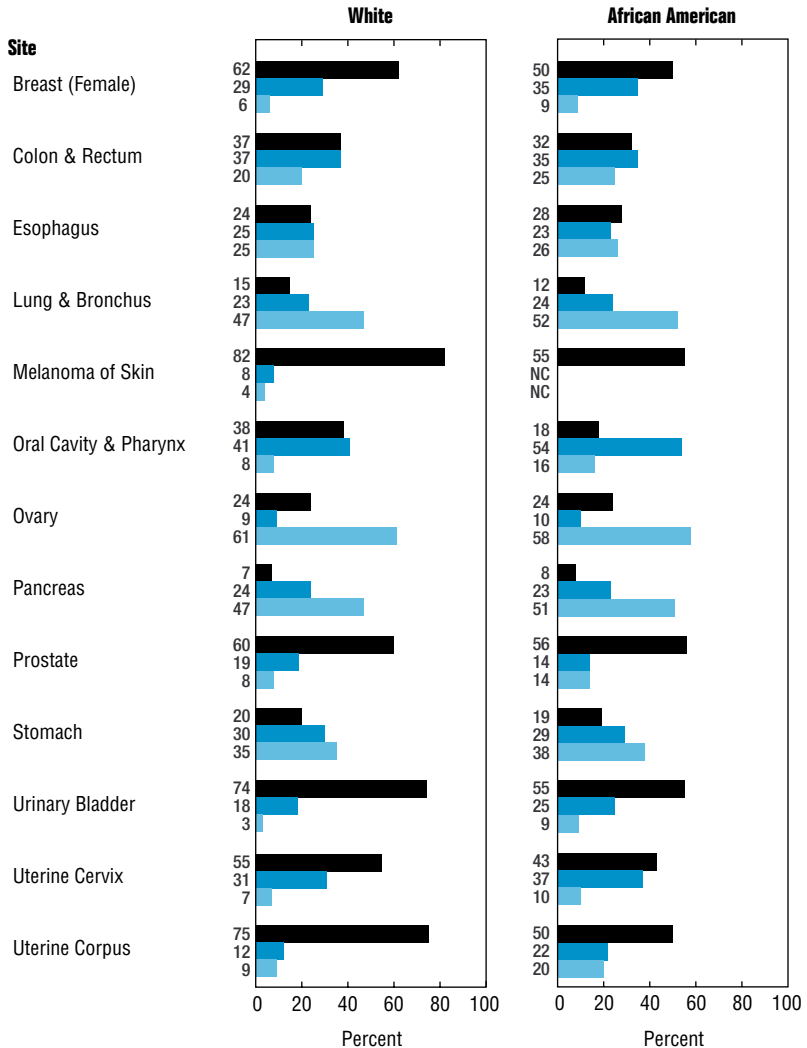


Note: Due to changes in the ICD coding, numerator information has changed over time. Rates for cancer of the liver, lung & bronchus, and colon & rectum are affected by these coding changes.

\*Rates are per 100,000 population and are age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.

Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.

**Figure 7**  
**Percent Distribution of Cancer Cases**  
**by Race and Stage at Diagnosis, United States, 1989–1994**



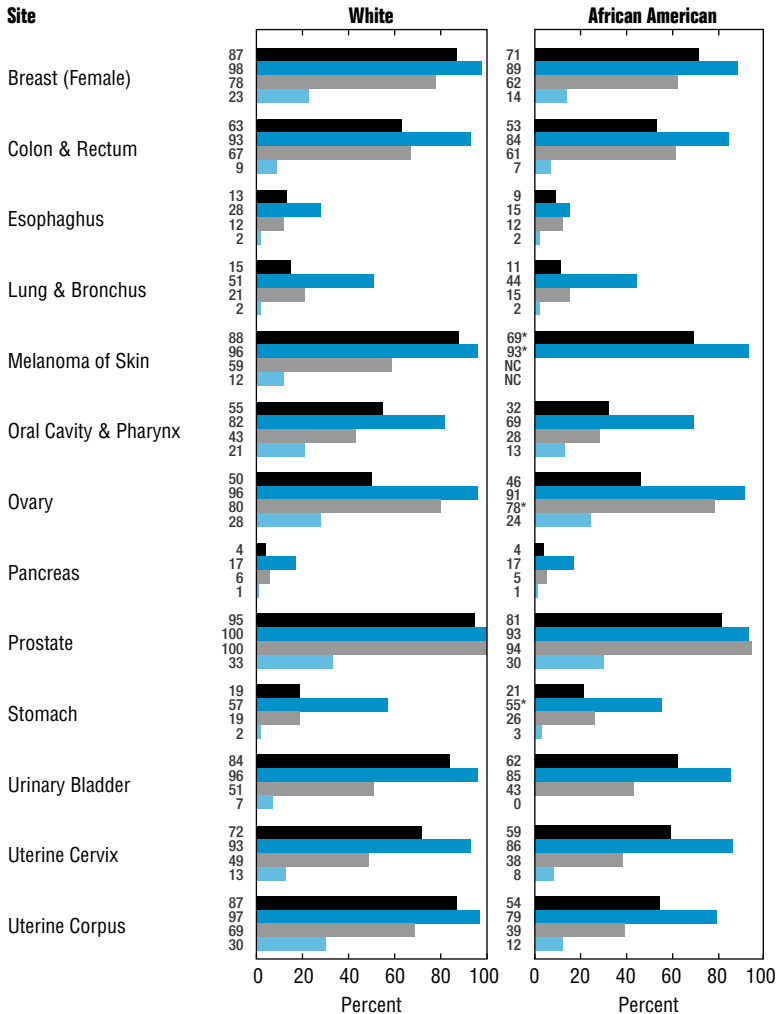
Note: Staging according to SEER summary stage categories rather than the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging system. For each site and race, stage categories do not total 100% because sufficient information is not available to assign a stage to all cancer cases.

NC = Statistic could not be calculated.

Data source: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998.

Localized   
 Regional   
 Distant 

**Figure 8**  
**Five-Year Relative Survival Rates**  
**by Race and Stage at Diagnosis, United States, 1989-1994**



Note: Staging according to SEER summary stage categories rather than the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) staging system.

\*The standard error is between 5 and 10 percentage points.

NC = Statistic could not be calculated.

Data source: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998.

All Stages   
 Localized   
 Regional   
 Distant

**Table 12**  
**Fifteen Leading Causes of Death Among Children**  
**Aged 1–14 Years, United States, 1995**

Rank	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000 Population*	Percent of Total Deaths
	<b>All Causes</b>	<b>14,989</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	Accidents	5,824	10.7	38.9
2	Cancer	1,514	2.8	10.1
3	Congenital Anomalies	1,144	2.0	7.6
4	Homicide	1,014	1.8	6.8
5	Heart Diseases	545	1.0	3.6
6	HIV Infection	399	0.7	2.7
7	Cerebral Palsy	338	0.6	2.3
8	Suicide	337	0.7	2.2
9	Pneumonia & Influenza	284	0.5	1.9
10	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	180	0.3	1.2
11	Benign Neoplasms	159	0.3	1.1
12	Septicemia	137	0.2	0.9
13	Viral Diseases	131	0.2	0.9
14	Cerebrovascular Diseases	127	0.2	0.8
15	Anemias	122	0.2	0.8
	All Others	2,734		18.2

\*Age-adjusted to the 1970 US standard population.  
 Data source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1998.

**Table 13**  
**Trends in Cancer Survival for Children Under Age 15**  
**United States, 1974–1994**

Site	Five-Year Relative Survival Rates (%)					
	Year of Diagnosis					
	1974– 1976	1977– 1979	1980– 1982	1983– 1985	1986– 1988	1989– 1994
All Sites	56	62	65	68	70	74*
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	53	67	70	70	78	80*
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	14	26†	21†	32†	28†	43*
Bones & Joints	54†	53†	54†	59†	62†	64*
Brain & Other Nervous System	55	56	55	62	62	63*
Hodgkin's Disease	79	83	91	90	90	92*
Neuroblastoma	52	54	53	54	60	69*
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	45	51	62	70	69	78*
Soft Tissue	61	69	65	76	66	76*
Wilms' Tumor	74	77	87	86	91	93*

Note: All sites excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.

\*The difference in rates between 1974–1976 and 1989–1994 is statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ).

†The standard error of the survival rate is between 5 and 10 percentage points.

Data source: NCI Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1998.