Allegheny County Cancer Incidence Report 2011-2015

Report prepared August 2019 by

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Introduction

Cancer is the second leading cause of death, after heart disease, in the United States as well as in Allegheny County[1,2]. While advances in prevention, detection, and treatment have improved outcomes, disparities remain for risk factors, access to screening, and treatment. Factors such as socioeconomic status, race, and geographic location affect cancer incidence and mortality[3]. Healthy People 2020, launched by the Department of Health and Human Services, includes objectives to increase screening and preventative care, and decrease cancer mortality[1].

Many cancers are related to risk factors such as tobacco use, UV light exposure, poor nutrition, physical inactivity, and obesity[1]. For certain cancers, such as breast, cervical, and colorectal, screening tests are effective in identifying cancer at an early stage, when it is most treatable[1]. The US Preventative Services Task Force (USPSTF) has set evidence-based screening recommendations for certain cancers based on individual age and risk factors[4]. When interpreting cancer incidence trends and geographic comparisons, readers should consider risk behaviors, healthcare utilization, and demographic variations; these characteristics can influence cancer rates and can differ by geographic area.

Healthy People 2020 cancer objectives also include increasing the number of central, population-based cancer registries that capture information on numbers of reported cases[1]. This type of surveillance involves ongoing collection of comprehensive data on new cancer cases that allows for description of the burden of cancer as well as assessment of patterns and trends over time[5]. In Pennsylvania, this data is part of the Pennsylvania Cancer Registry, which collects information of all new cases of cancer diagnosed or treated in the state[6].

Cancer Incidence for All Cancer Sites Combined, 2011-2015

Between 2011 and 2015, a total of 38,907 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in Allegheny County, an average of about 7781 cases per year. From 2011 to 2015, the average annual cancer incidence rates for all sites/types combined was 485.9 cases per 100,000, compared with the Pennsylvania state rate of 474.9 cases per 100,000. Between 2011 and 2015 total age-adjusted cancer incidence has ranged from 497.3 cases per 100,000 in 2011 to 478.2 cases per 100,000 in 2015. As shown in figure 1 and table 1 (appendix), incidence rates in females are generally lower than those in males. Cancer incidence rates also vary by race. As shown in figure 2 and table 2 (appendix), incidence rates are generally highest among the Black population and lowest among the Asian/Pacific Islander population.

Figure 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence for All Cancer Sites Combined, 2011-2015
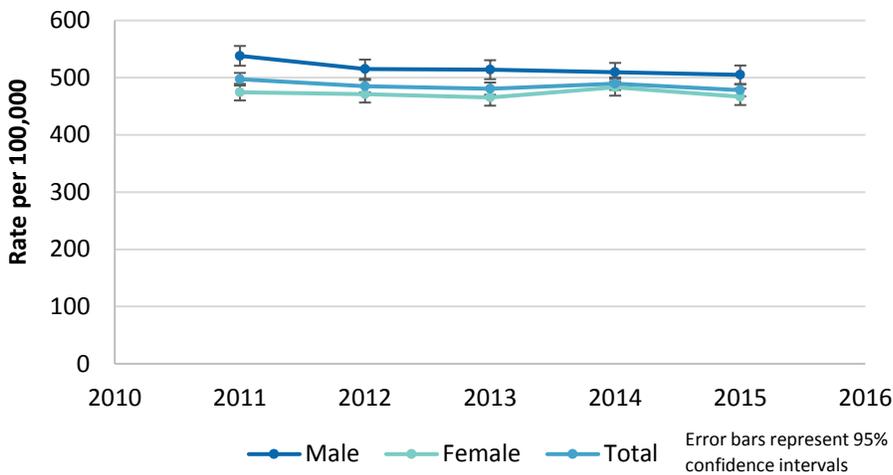
Figure 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence for All Cancer Sites by Race, 2011-2015
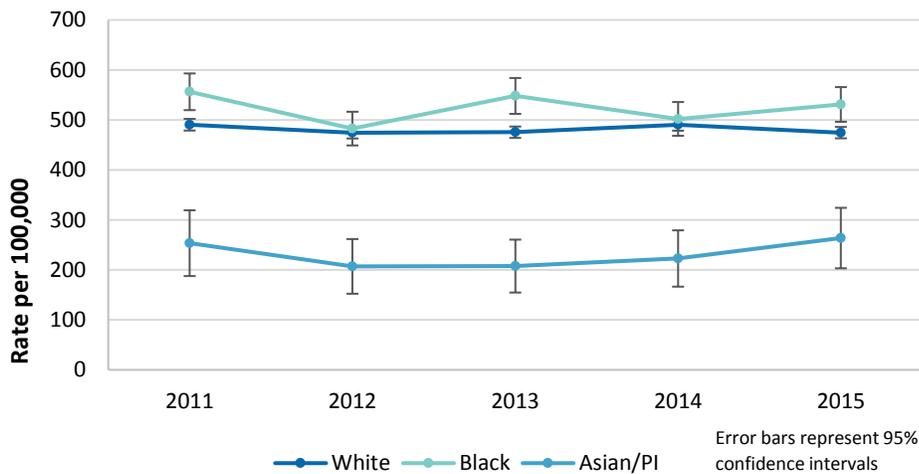
Cancer Incidence by Site

Between 2011 and 2015, the most commonly diagnosed cancers in Allegheny county included cancers of the breast (5,907 cases, 15.2%), lung and bronchus (5,831 cases, 15.0%), prostate (3,884 cases 10.0%), colon and rectum (3,328 cases, 8.6%), and urinary bladder (2,146 cases, 5.5%). Figure 3 shows the most commonly diagnosed cancer site by percentage of new cases diagnosed. Note that 2,543 cases, or 6.5%, were coded as "miscellaneous," indicating that they were not among the 23 SEER primary sites.

Cancer site-specific age-adjusted incidence rates tend to be similar for Allegheny County and Pennsylvania (table 3, appendix). Rates in Allegheny County are significantly higher than the state for cancers of the lung and bronchus, thyroid, larynx, and leukemia. The rate of melanoma is significantly lower in Allegheny County compared with the state.

Figure 3. Most Commonly Diagnosed Cancer Sites, 2011-2015
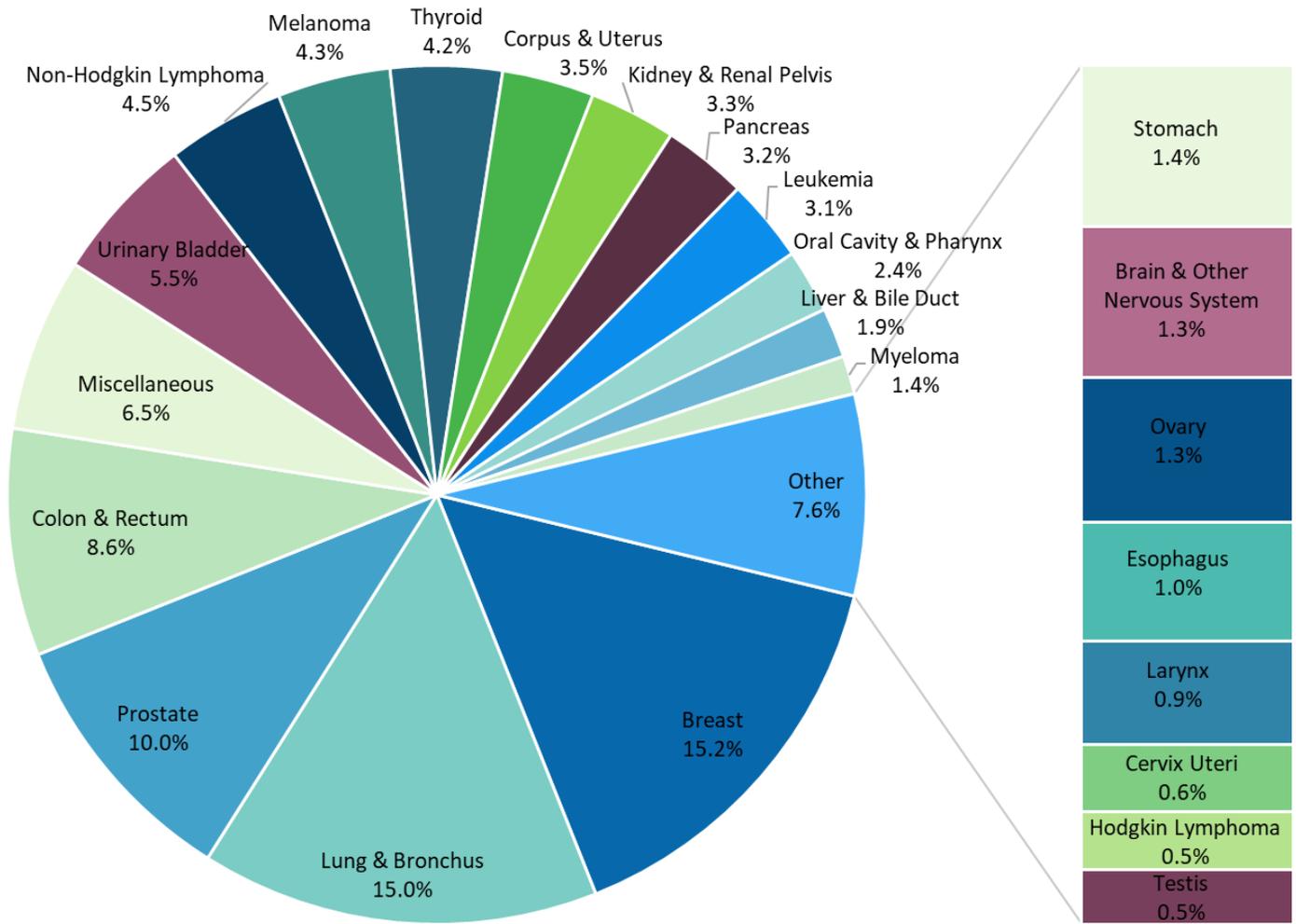
Most Commonly Diagnosed Cancers by Sex

Among the female population, the most commonly diagnosed cancers are breast, lung and bronchus, thyroid, colon and rectum, and corpus and uterus. Among the male population, the most commonly diagnosed cancers are prostate, lung and bronchus, colon and rectum, urinary bladder, and melanoma.

Figure 4. Five Most Commonly Diagnosed Cancer Sites by Sex, 2011-2015

Female Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000

Cancer Site	Rate
Breast	138.2
Lung and Bronchus	64.6
Thyroid	36.5
Colon and Rectum	34.8
Corpus and Uterus	30.1

Male Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000

Cancer Site	Rate
Prostate	103.3
Lung and Bronchus	78.3
Colon and Rectum	48.3
Urinary Bladder	44.1
Melanoma	26.1
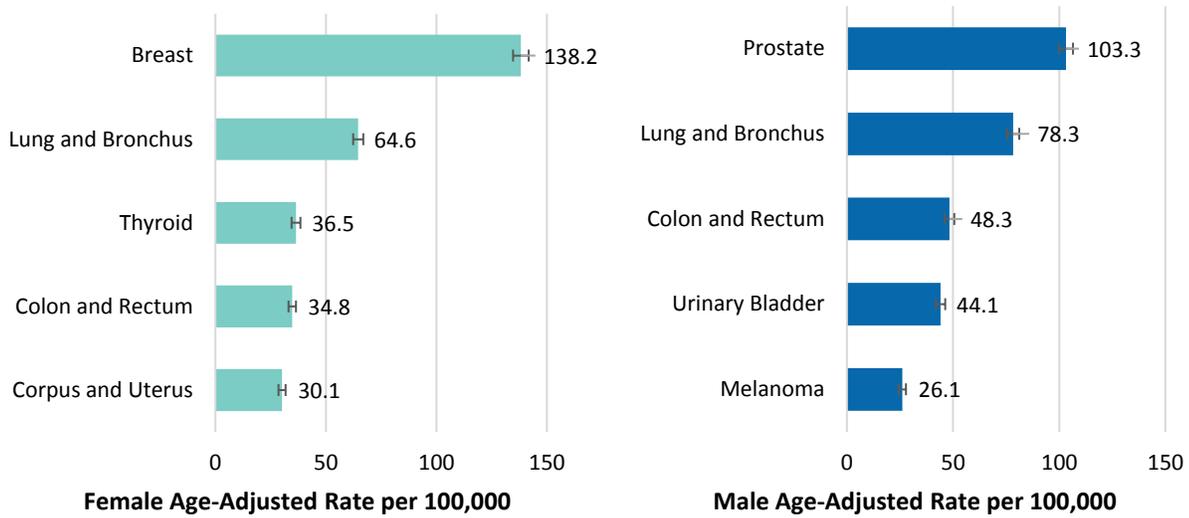
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Comparisons by Race and Sex for Selected Common Cancers

Cancer rates for specific cancers also differ by race and sex for commonly diagnosed cancers; see complete listing of rates by race and sex for all 23 primary sites, see table 4 (appendix).

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates by Race, 2011-2015

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals
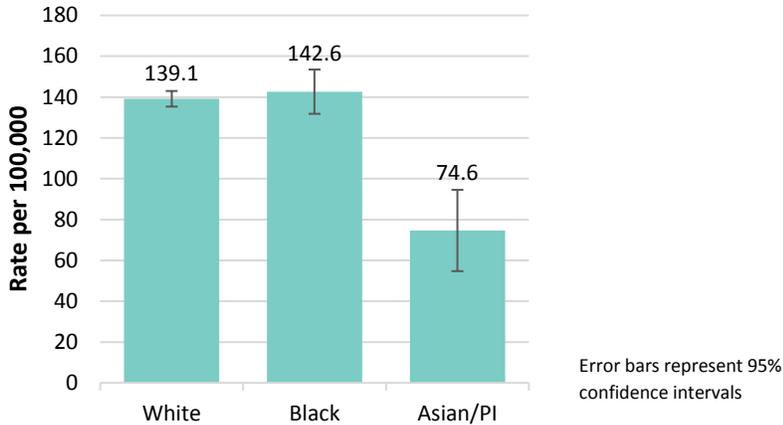
Risk factors for breast cancer include age, family history, certain genetic mutations, reproductive history, some forms of hormone replacement therapy, physical inactivity, overweight or obesity, and drinking alcohol[7]. The United States Preventative Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends biennial screening with mammography for women age 50 to 74[4].

Figure 6. Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates by Race, 2011-2015

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals
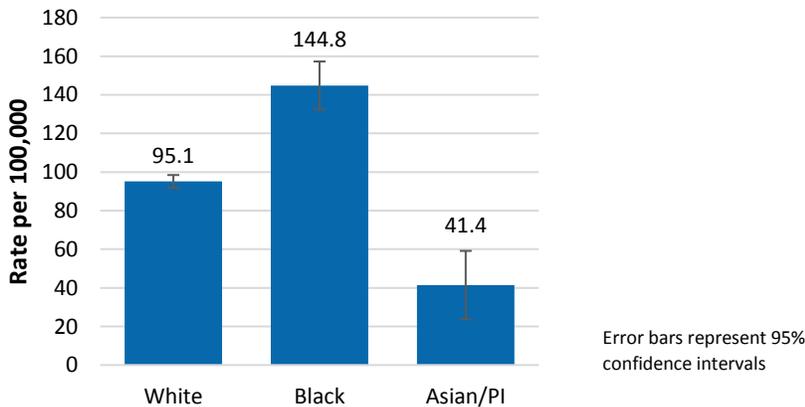
Nationally prostate cancer risk is higher among Black men than White men. Black men are more likely to be diagnosed with prostate cancer at a younger age and to have a more severe type of prostate cancer than other men. Family history also increases the risk of prostate cancer[7]. The USPSTF recommends that, for men age 55-69, the decision to undergo prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening should be individual, given the weighting of potential benefits and risks[4].

Figure 7. Age-Adjusted Lung Cancer Incidence Rates by Race and Sex, 2011-2015

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals
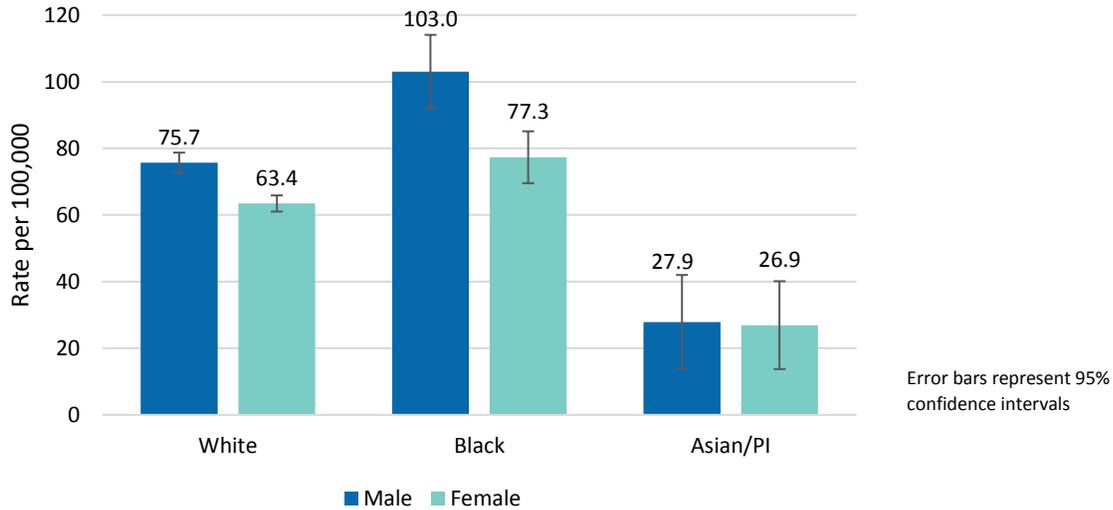
Risk factors for lung cancer include smoking, inhaling secondhand smoke, family history of lung cancer, and certain environmental and occupational exposures including radon, asbestos, arsenic, and diesel exhaust[7]. The USPSTF recommends annual screening for lung cancer in adults age 55-80 who have a 30 pack-year smoking history and currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years[4]. Screening is done via low-dose computed tomography (LDCT)[4].

Figure 8. Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Race and Sex, 2011-2015

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals
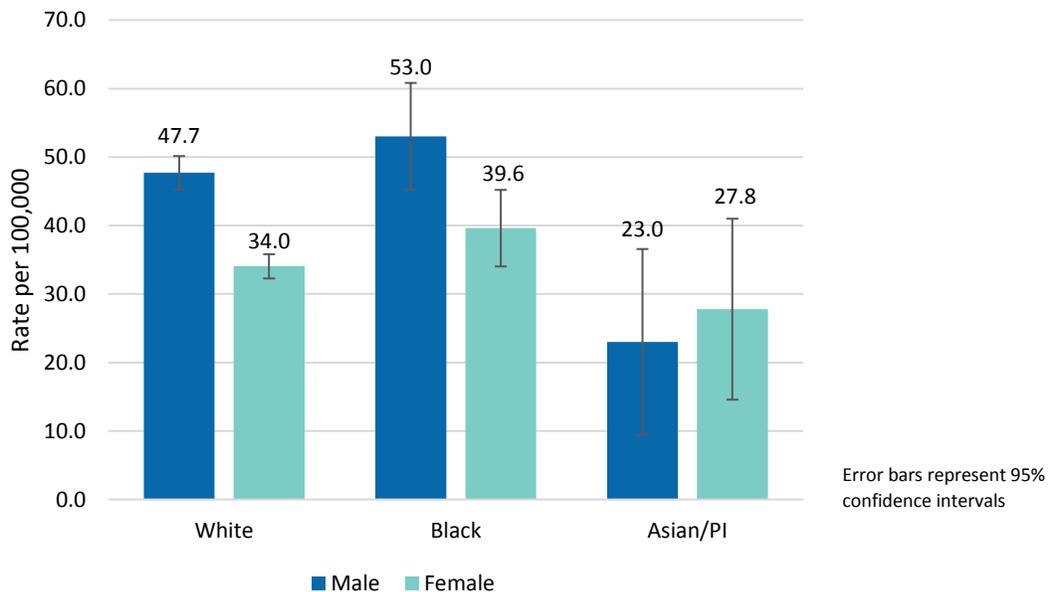
Risk factors for colorectal cancer include age, family history of colorectal cancer, physical inactivity, a diet low in fiber, overweight and obesity, alcohol consumption, and tobacco use[7]. The USPSTF recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 and continuing to age 75[4].

Cancer Incidence by Age Group

Cancer risk is associated with age. In Allegheny County the 75 to 84-year-old age group has the highest crude 5-year incidence rates of cancer (2,415.0 cases per 100,000). Throughout the lifespan, the most common cancer sites shift (tables 5 and 6, appendix). Leukemia and cancers of the brain and nervous System tend to be most common in children. In females, thyroid cancer is the leading site in young adulthood, with breast cancer becoming the leading site in middle and older age. Among young adult males, cancers of the testis were common, whereas cancers of the colon and rectum, prostate, and lung and bronchus become more common as they aged.

Figure 9. Crude Incidence for All Cancer Sites by Age Group, 2011-2015

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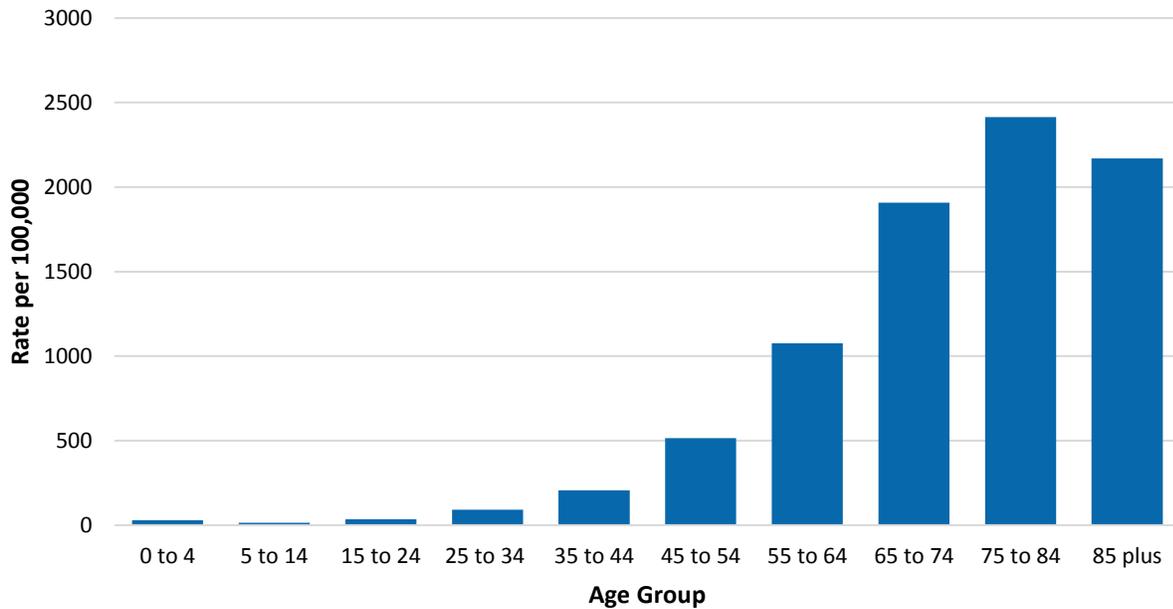
Stage at Diagnosis by Cancer Site

Stage at diagnosis is related to whether screening methods exist for a particular cancer site, the sensitivity and specificity of that screening method, and the percentage of the population at risk who participate in recommended screening practices. Certain cancers, such as female breast cancer and prostate cancer, where widespread routine screening exists, are more likely to be diagnosed at an earlier stage, whereas many other cancers, such as lung cancer, are more likely to be diagnosed at a later stage.

Figure 10. Stage at Diagnosis by Primary Site for Cancers Diagnosed 2011-2015
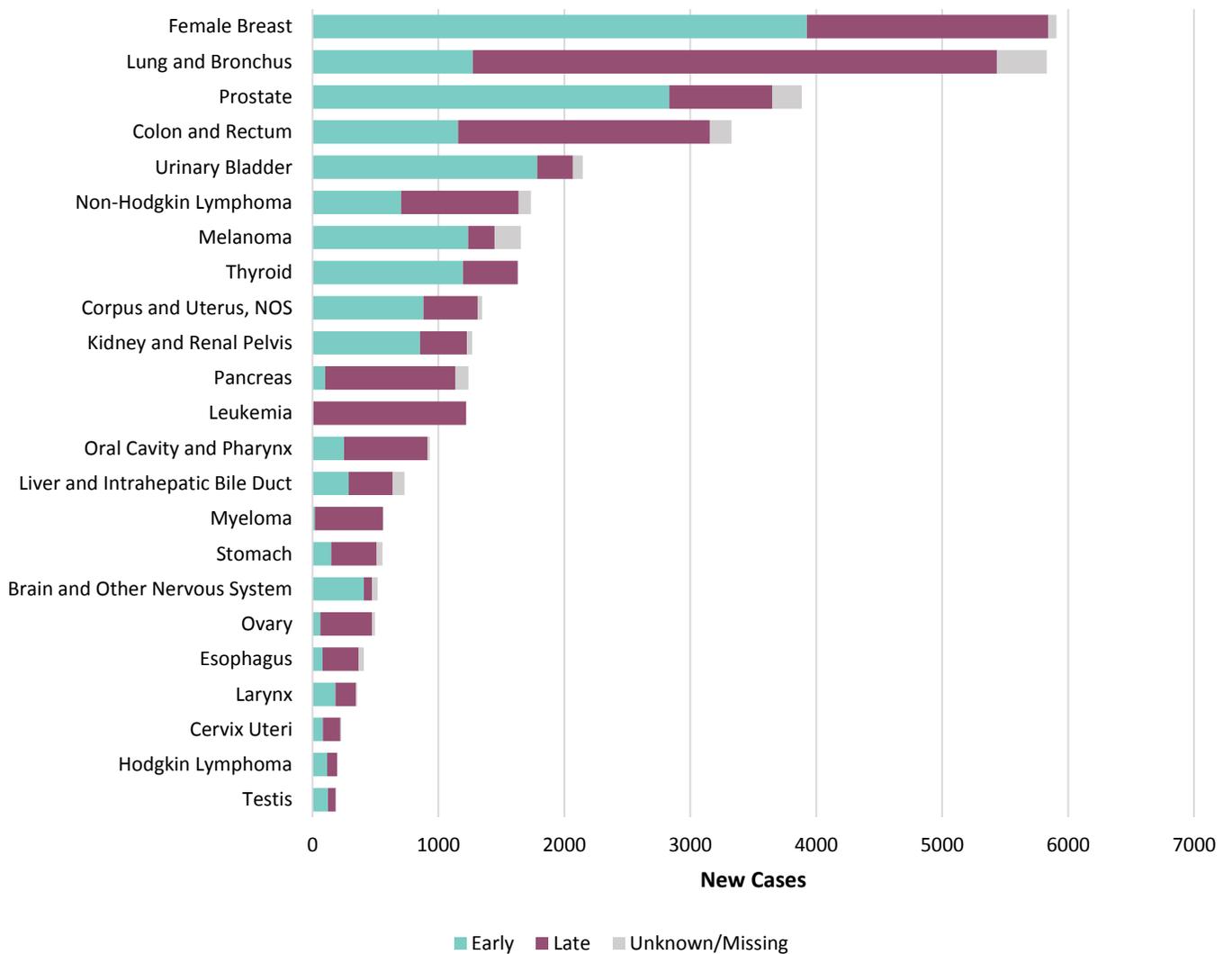
Technical Notes
Data Sources

Cancer Incidence
Records of cancer incidence were obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Health from the Pennsylvania Cancer Registry. Record information is shared with the Allegheny County Health Department through a cooperative agreement which requires the following disclaimer. "These data were supplied by the State Health Data Center, Pennsylvania Department of health, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Department of Health specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions." Cases in this report excludes those that were diagnosed in another state and shared through the data exchange or through a VA hospital.

Population Data
Population estimates for the state and county were provided by the Division of Health Informatics, Pennsylvania Department of Health. These data were used to compute standard population rates and were produced jointly by the United States Bureau of the census and the Pennsylvania State Data Center of the Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg under the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates.

Definitions of Terms
Cancer Incidence
Cancer incidence refers to the number of new cancers (either total, or by specific site/type) occurring in a specific population during a year[8]. In this report, incidence rates are expressed as number of new cases per 100,000 population at risk. For cancers that occur in only one sex, such as cervical cancer or prostate cancer, the sex-specific population is used for the total population at risk.

Cancer Site
Cancer site is defined in accordance with the National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER) Staging and Coding Guidelines[9]. SEER defines 23 primary sites which are used throughout this report. SEER Behavior Recodes for Analysis were used to properly define behavior based on year of diagnosis[10]. Only invasive (and in situ cases of urinary bladder) cancers are included in counts and rates in this report.

Cancer Staging
SEER Derived Summary Stage 2000 was used to assign stage at diagnosis in accordance with the NIH Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER)[11]. Cases of Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas were staged according to the Ann Arbor staging system using the CS extension data item, which includes stages I, II, III, and IV [12]. When considering stage at diagnosis this report refers to "early" cancer diagnosed at the in situ or local stage, and "late" which refers to cancer diagnosed at the regional or distant stage[12].

Stage	Definition
In situ	Presence of malignant cells that has not invaded the structure of the organ or tissue where it arose
Localized only	Limited to the site or organ of origin
Regional by direct extension only	Describe regional spread based on extent of metastasis and lymph node involvement
Regional lymph nodes involved only	
Regional by BOTH direct extension AND lymph node involvement	
Regional NOS (Not Otherwise Specified)	
Distant site(s)/node(s) involved	Distant metastases, in which tumor cells have broken away from the primary tumor and have begun to grow at a new site
Unknown if extension or metastasis	Unstaged, unknown, or unspecified; Death Certificate only case

Calculation of Rates

In this report, cancer incidence rates are primarily presented as *age-adjusted rates*. Age-adjustment is used to account for the confounding effects of age. Most chronic diseases, including cancer, occur more often in older people. Thus, the age distribution of a population affects cancer incidence. To account for the differences in age distributions between different populations and allow for better comparisons between them, age-adjusted incidence rates are presented[13]. When comparing rates across different age groups, age-specific rates are used, based on the total population in that age group.

$$\text{Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate} = \frac{\text{Sum of (age specific incidence rates per 100,000 for selected population x standard population in corresponding age groups)}}{\text{Sum of standard population}} \times 100,000$$

$$\text{Age-Specific Incidence Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of new cases in a specific age group}}{\text{Population in specific age group}} \times 100,000$$

Confidence intervals are presented to convey how precise the estimated measure is. A 95% confidence interval demonstrates a range within which we can be 95% confident the true value falls[13]. Confidence intervals are calculated based on the standard error of the rate. The standard error is based on the calculated rate and the number of events (new cases)[13].

$$\text{95\% Confidence Interval} = \text{Age-adjusted rate} \pm (1.96 \times \text{standard error})$$

$$\text{Standard Error} = \frac{\text{Age-adjusted rate}}{\sqrt{\text{Number of deaths}}}$$

Rates are considered "unstable" if they are based on a very small number of cases (less than 20 for rates) because they have a large relative standard error. When there are only a few events, small changes in the

number can have a large effect on the calculated rate[13]. Thus, these rates based on very small numbers of cases are not included in this report.

Appendix: Tables

Table 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence for All Cancer Sites Combined for Allegheny County and State of Pennsylvania, 2011-2015

Year	Allegheny County Male Rate	95% Confidence Interval	PA Male Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Allegheny County Female Rate	95% Confidence Interval	PA Female Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Allegheny County Total Rate	95% Confidence Interval	PA Total Rate	95% Confidence Interval
2011	538.2	520.9 , 555.4	548.2	542.7 , 553.8	474.7	460.2 , 489.2	450.0	445.3 , 454.8	497.3	486.3 , 508.3	489.5	486.0 , 493.1
2012	514.9	498.0 , 531.7	504.9	499.6 , 510.2	470.9	456.5 , 485.3	444.5	439.9 , 449.2	485.1	474.2 , 495.9	467.4	463.9 , 470.8
2013	514.0	497.3 , 530.6	509.7	504.4 , 515.0	465.4	451.1 , 479.7	454.2	449.5 , 459.0	480.8	470.1 , 491.5	474.6	471.2 , 478.1
2014	509.3	492.8 , 525.8	498.9	493.7 , 504.1	483.2	468.6 , 497.7	452.8	448.1 , 457.5	489.4	478.6 , 500.2	469.0	465.5 , 472.4
2015	504.9	488.6 , 521.3	511.3	506.1 , 516.5	466.5	452.2 , 480.8	452.7	448.0 , 457.4	478.2	467.5 , 488.8	474.6	471.2 , 478.1

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
Source of PA State Data: Pennsylvania Department of Health Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange (EDDIE).

Table 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence for All Cancer Sites Combined for Allegheny County and State of Pennsylvania by Race, 2011-2015

Year	Allegheny County White Rate	95% Confidence Interval	PA White Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Allegheny County Black Rate	95% Confidence Interval	PA Black Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Allegheny County Asian/PI Rate	95% Confidence Interval	PA Asian/PI Rate	95% Confidence Interval
2011	490.3	478.7 , 502.0	481.3	477.6 , 485.0	556.2	519.5 , 593.0	519.6	507.0 , 532.5	253.4	187.6 , 319.2	274.7	254.1 , 296.4
2012	474.3	462.8 , 485.8	455.6	452.0 , 459.2	482.6	448.9 , 516.3	466.4	454.6 , 478.5	207.0	152.3 , 261.7	266.6	246.7 , 287.6
2013	475.4	464.0 , 486.8	470.7	467.0 , 474.4	547.9	512.1 , 583.8	499.4	487.2 , 511.8	207.6	154.6 , 260.5	261.0	242.6 , 280.4
2014	490.0	478.4 , 501.6	464.4	460.7 , 468.0	502.0	468.2 , 535.8	493.9	481.9 , 506.1	222.7	166.4 , 279.1	275.0	256.7 , 294.3
2015	474.5	463.1 , 485.9	472.2	468.5 , 475.9	530.9	496.2 , 565.6	479.0	467.4 , 490.9	263.7	203.2 , 324.1	269.6	252.2 , 287.9

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
Source of PA State Data: Pennsylvania Department of Health Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange (EDDIE).

Table 3. Age-Adjusted Rates by Primary Site, 2011-2015, for Allegheny County and Pennsylvania

Site	Allegheny County Count	Allegheny County Rate	95% Confidence Interval	PA Rate	95% Confidence Interval
Female Breast	5907	138.2	134.7, 141.8	138.2	134.5, 142.0
Prostate	3884	103.3	100.0, 106.5	106.9	105.8, 107.9
Lung and Bronchus	5831	69.9	68.1, 71.7	64.1	63.6, 64.7
Colon and Rectum	3328	40.8	39.4, 42.2	42.2	41.8, 42.7
Corpus and Uterus	1347	30.1	28.5, 31.8	32.2	31.7, 32.7
Urinary Bladder	2146	25.2	24.2, 26.3	24.5	24.1, 24.8
Thyroid	1634	24.3	23.1, 25.4	20.2	19.8, 20.5
Melanoma	1655	21.8	20.8, 22.9	23.6	23.3, 24.0
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	1734	21.8	20.8, 22.8	21.2	20.8, 21.5
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	1268	16.2	15.3, 17.1	17	16.7, 17.2
Leukemia	1220	15.6	14.8, 16.5	14.1	13.8, 14.3
Pancreas	1239	14.6	13.8, 15.4	13.8	13.5, 14.0
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	932	11.7	10.9, 12.4	11.8	11.5, 12.0
Ovary	496	11.2	10.3, 12.2	11.9	11.6, 12.3
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	731	8.7	8.1, 9.4	7.9	7.7, 8.1
Brain and Other Nervous System	518	7.3	6.7, 7.9	7.0	6.8, 7.2
Myeloma	561	6.8	6.2, 7.4	6.5	6.4, 6.7
Stomach	555	6.7	6.2, 7.3	6.3	6.1, 6.5
Cervix Uteri	229	6.6	5.7, 7.4	7.4	7.1, 7.7
Testis	187	6.3	5.4, 7.2	6.5	6.2, 6.8
Esophagus	407	4.9	4.4, 5.4	5.1	5.0, 5.3
Larynx	356	4.3	3.9, 4.7	3.7	3.5, 3.8
Hodgkin Lymphoma	199	3.1	2.6, 3.5	3.2	3.1, 3.4

Rates are sex-specific for cancers of the female breast, cervix uteri, ovary, corpus and uterus, prostate, and testis.

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source of PA State Data: Pennsylvania Department of Health Enterprise Data Dissemination Informatics Exchange (EDDIE).

Incidence rates for lung and Bronchus, thyroid, leukemia, and larynx are significantly higher in Allegheny County compared to PA and are highlighted in red; the Allegheny County incidence rate for melanoma is significantly lower in Allegheny County compared to PA and is highlighted in green

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Rates by Race and Sex for 23 Primary Sites, 2011-2015

	Asian Female			Black Female			White Female			Asian Male			Black Male			White Male		
Primary Site	Count	Age Adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Count	Age Adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Count	Age Adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Count	Age Adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Count	Age Adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval	Count	Age Adjusted Rate	95% Confidence Interval
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	*	*	*	35	7.4	4.9 , 9.8	258	6.4	5.6 , 7.2	*	*	*	58	17.2	12.8 , 21.6	565	18.1	16.6 , 19.6
Esophagus	*	*	*	18	3.9	2.1 , 5.7	73	1.6	1.3 , 2.0	*	*	*	30	8.4	5.4 , 11.3	282	8.8	7.8 , 9.8
Stomach	*	*	*	24	5.2	3.1 , 7.3	159	3.6	3.0 , 4.1	*	*	*	41	13.7	9.5 , 17.8	316	10.1	9.0 , 11.2
Colon and Rectum	17	27.8	14.6 , 41.0	193	39.6	34.0 , 45.2	1414	34.0	32.3 , 35.8	11	23.0	9.4 , 36.6	178	53.0	45.2 , 60.8	1473	47.7	45.3 , 50.1
Liver & Bile Duct	*	*	*	33	6.6	4.4 , 8.9	162	4.0	3.4 , 4.6	*	*	*	120	30.6	25.1 , 36.0	381	11.6	10.4 , 12.8
Pancreas	*	*	*	100	20.6	16.6 , 24.6	554	12.6	11.6 , 13.7	*	*	*	55	16.7	12.3 , 21.1	503	16.0	14.6 , 17.3
Larynx	*	*	*	13	2.4	1.1 , 3.7	64	1.6	1.2 , 2.0	*	*	*	47	13.9	10.0 , 17.9	227	7.0	6.0 , 7.9
Lung and Bronchus	16	26.9	13.7 , 40.1	379	77.3	69.5 , 85.1	2624	63.4	61.0 , 65.9	15	27.9	13.8 , 42.0	333	103.0	91.9 , 114.1	2401	75.7	72.7 , 78.7
Melanoma	*	*	*	*	*	*	699	21.4	19.8 , 23.0	*	*	*	*	*		828	27.2	25.4 , 29.1
Breast	54	74.6	54.7 , 94.6	665	142.6	131.8 , 153.5	5092	139.1	135.3 , 143.0	*	*	*	*	*		53	1.6	1.2 , 2.0
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	36	8.2	5.5 , 10.8	184	6.3	5.4 , 7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	11	15.0	6.2 , 23.9	131	26.5	21.9 , 31.0	1193	31.0	29.2 , 32.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ovary	*	*	*	37	7.8	5.3 , 10.3	448	11.7	10.6 , 12.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prostate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	41.4	23.7 , 59.1	524	144.8	132.4 , 157.3	3166	95.1	91.8 , 98.5
Testis	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	*	*	*	*	*		177	7.4	6.3 , 8.4
Urinary Bladder	*	*	*	58	11.6	8.6 , 14.6	511	11.8	10.8 , 12.8	*	*	*	83	27.0	21.2 , 32.8	1442	45.5	43.2 , 47.9
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	*	*	*	77	16.2	12.6 , 19.9	442	11.9	10.7 , 13.0	*	*	*	125	36.6	30.2 , 43.1	609	19.9	18.3 , 21.5
Brain/Nervous System	*	*	*	20	4.5	2.5 , 6.5	204	6.3	5.5 , 7.2	*	*	*	21	6.1	3.5 , 8.7	255	9.3	8.2 , 10.5
Thyroid	20	20.4	11.5 , 29.3	149	34.4	28.8 , 39.9	1079	37.5	35.3 , 39.8	*	*	*	26	7.3	4.5 , 10.1	330	11.9	10.6 , 13.2
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	*	*	*	68	14.6	11.1 , 18.1	758	19.3	17.9 , 20.7	15	22.3	11.0 , 33.5	76	21.4	16.6 , 26.3	785	25.9	24.1 , 27.7
Hodgkin Lymphoma	*	*	*	12	2.9	1.3 , 4.5	76	2.8	2.2 , 3.4	*	*	*	13	3.3	1.5 , 5.0	95	3.7	2.9 , 4.4
Myeloma	*	*	*	66	13.4	10.2 , 16.6	169	4.0	3.4 , 4.6	*	*	*	54	16.7	12.2 , 21.1	254	8.1	7.1 , 9.1
Leukemia	*	*	*	54	10.8	7.9 , 13.7	467	12.8	11.6 , 14.0	*	*	*	49	14.7	10.6 , 18.8	618	20.5	18.9 , 22.1

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population | * Indicates data not available due to low number of events | NA indicates non-applicable due to sex-specific cancer

Table 5. Crude Rates for Most Common Cancer Sites for Males by Age Group, 2011-2015

Age Group	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
0 to 4	Leukemia	*	*	*	*
	10.9				
5 to 14	Brain and Nervous System	Leukemia	*	*	*
	5.4	4.8			
15 to 24	Testis	Hodgkin Lymphoma	Leukemia	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	*
	9.0	5.5	3.5	2.8	
25 to 34	Testis	Thyroid	Melanoma	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	Colon and Rectum
	15.0	9.6	8.3	6.3	5.6
35 to 44	Colon and Rectum	Melanoma	Thyroid	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	Kidney and Renal Pelvis
	17.6	15.6	15.3	11.6	11.1
45 to 54	Prostate	Colon and Rectum	Lung and Bronchus	Melanoma	Oral Cavity and Pharynx
	79.1	51.4	43.7	29.7	29.0
55 to 64	Prostate	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum	Urinary Bladder	Liver and Bile Duct
	322.8	140.6	88.3	72.6	54.4
65 to 74	Prostate	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum	Urinary Bladder	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
	584.8	366.2	183.5	179.7	93.4
75 to 84	Lung and Bronchus	Prostate	Urinary Bladder	Colon and Rectum	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
	594.3	447.9	350.6	284.7	163.2
85 plus	Lung and Bronchus	Urinary Bladder	Prostate	Colon and Rectum	Melanoma
	537.1	433.4	336.5	324.6	158.1

* Indicates data not available due to low number of events

Table 6. Crude Rates for Most Common Cancer Sites for Females by Age Group, 2011-2015

Age Group	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	Rank 5
0 to 4	Leukemia	*	*	*	*
	10.1				
5 to 14	Leukemia	*	*	*	*
	3.5				
15 to 24	Thyroid	Leukemia	Hodgkin Lymphoma	Melanoma	*
	11.6	4.0	3.5	3.3	
25 to 34	Thyroid	Female Breast	Melanoma	Cervix Uteri	Hodgkin Lymphoma
	38.3	19.6	17.6	5.2	4.8
35 to 44	Female Breast	Thyroid	Melanoma	Cervix Uteri	Colon and Rectum
	96.1	58.9	20.6	13.2	11.8
45 to 54	Female Breast	Thyroid	Lung and Bronchus	Corpus and Uterus	Colon and Rectum
	229.2	63.7	44.3	42.7	34.6
55 to 64	Female Breast	Lung and Bronchus	Corpus and Uterus	Thyroid	Colon and Rectum
	339.1	130.8	111.0	62.6	61.7
65 to 74	Female Breast	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum	Corpus and Uterus	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
	492.9	337.4	120.0	118.6	70.4
75 to 84	Female Breast	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	Pancreas
	482.1	431.6	223.9	114.6	97.0
85 plus	Female Breast	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum	Pancreas	Urinary Bladder
	334.1	279.9	263.9	118.8	102.9

* Indicates data not available due to low number of events

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