Invasive Cancer Incidence by State, Sex, and Site — United States, 2009
Simple D. Singh, MD, MPH; Jane Henley, MSPH; Jessica B. King, MPH; Reja J. Wilson, MPH, RHT, CTBR; Joseph O. Rogers, BS; and A. Bythly Ryerson, MPH, PhD
Division of Cancer Prevention and Control National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Atlanta, Georgia

Introduction:
• Cancer is the leading cause of illness and death in United States.
• SECS is the official federal statistics on cancer incidence and mortality.
• This report summarizes the most recent cancer incidence rates by sex, age, race, ethnicity, site, and state of residence using data from the United States Cancer Statistics: 2009 Incidence and Mortality report (USCS).

Methods:
• The USCS combines data from all states and the District of Columbia on cancer incidence by rapidly disseased cases from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) and the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program (SEER) to produce official federal statistics on cancer incidence and mortality.
• Data on new cancer cases diagnosed during 2009 submitted to CDC or NCI by November 2011.
• This report covers 98% of the U.S. population.
• Rates are highest for cancers of prostate, female breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancer.
• The childhood cancer section includes incidence among children aged 19 years or younger.

Postmortem population denominators for incidence rates were use specific, ethnicity specific, and race specific, specific county population estimates from the 2000 U.S. Census, as modified by the SEER and aggregated to state and national level.

Limitations:
• Postmortem populations for 2009 were estimated from the 2000 U.S. Census and estimates in regions might increase as time passes after the census.
• Race and ethnicity misclassification.
• Underestimation of certain-oncancer sites due to reporting delays

Results:
• Cancer is the leading cause of illness and death in United States.
• This report covers 98% of the U.S. population.
• 72 primary cancer sites and subsites for women.
• Age-adjusted incidence rate was 459 per 100,000.
• Rates were highest for cancers of prostate, female breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancer.
• Incidence rates increased with age.
• Incidence rates increased with age.
• Incidence of late-stage breast cancer was highest among black women.
• Prostate cancer is the most common cancer.
• Incidence rates of colorectal cancer were highest among black women.
• Incidence rates of colorectal cancer were highest among black women.

Conclusions:
• Postmortem cancer incidence data at the national, regional, and state levels help federal and state public health officials monitor trends and responsive to reports of suspected increases in occurrences, develop research hypotheses, allocate health resources, and plan and evaluate the impact of cancer control programs.

Contact Information:
Simple Singh, MD, MPH Epidemiologist Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333
cdcinfo@cdc.gov

Major findings of 2009 report:
• In 2009, 1,476,504 cancer cases were diagnosed.
• The age-adjusted incidence rate was 459 per 100,000.
• Rates were highest for cancers of prostate, female breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancer.
• Incidence rates increased with age.
• Incidence rates increased with age.
• Incidence of late-stage breast cancer was highest among black women.
• Prostate cancer is the most common cancer.
• Incidence rates of colorectal cancer were highest among black women.
• Incidence rates of colorectal cancer were highest among black women.

Figure 1. Invasive cancer incidence with 95% CI for primary sites by sex, primary sites, stage, race and ethnic group, US, 2009 (NPCR, SEER, and End Results (ER) program) United States, 2009

Table 1. Number and incidence of invasive cancers by sex, primary sites, stage, race and ethnic group, US, 2009 (NPCR, SEER, and End Results (ER) program) United States, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prostate</td>
<td>156,869 (11)</td>
<td>206,640 (14)</td>
<td>472.9</td>
<td>137.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female breast</td>
<td>211,731 (14)</td>
<td>211,731 (14)</td>
<td>353.0</td>
<td>353.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung and bronchus</td>
<td>70,223 (9)</td>
<td>70,223 (9)</td>
<td>924.4</td>
<td>924.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon and rectum</td>
<td>66,494 (9)</td>
<td>66,494 (9)</td>
<td>768.2</td>
<td>768.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female breast</td>
<td>211,731 (14)</td>
<td>211,731 (14)</td>
<td>353.0</td>
<td>353.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung and bronchus</td>
<td>70,223 (9)</td>
<td>70,223 (9)</td>
<td>924.4</td>
<td>924.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon and rectum</td>
<td>66,494 (9)</td>
<td>66,494 (9)</td>
<td>768.2</td>
<td>768.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male breast</td>
<td>1,244,503 (84)</td>
<td>1,244,503 (84)</td>
<td>456.5</td>
<td>456.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female breast</td>
<td>718,959 (49)</td>
<td>718,959 (49)</td>
<td>353.0</td>
<td>353.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung and bronchus</td>
<td>254,091 (34)</td>
<td>254,091 (34)</td>
<td>924.4</td>
<td>924.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon and rectum</td>
<td>222,996 (31)</td>
<td>222,996 (31)</td>
<td>768.2</td>
<td>768.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male breast</td>
<td>1,244,503 (84)</td>
<td>1,244,503 (84)</td>
<td>456.5</td>
<td>456.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female breast</td>
<td>718,959 (49)</td>
<td>718,959 (49)</td>
<td>353.0</td>
<td>353.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung and bronchus</td>
<td>254,091 (34)</td>
<td>254,091 (34)</td>
<td>924.4</td>
<td>924.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon and rectum</td>
<td>222,996 (31)</td>
<td>222,996 (31)</td>
<td>768.2</td>
<td>768.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviation: NA = not available.
* Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.