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Top 10 Cancers in the State of Illinois

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Top 10 Cancers in the State of Illinois



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Introduction

It was estimated that 1.5 million Americans would be diagnosed with cancer and 562,300 would die from the disease in 2009.¹ In Illinois, nearly 64,400 new cancer cases were projected in 2009 (32,600 males and 31,800 females, respectively), and at the same time 25,200 Illinoisans were expected to die from cancer-related causes (12,800 males and 12,400 females, respectively). Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Illinois, after only diseases of the heart. Each year, billions of dollars are spent on cancer-related health care. Cancer has emotional and physical costs as well. It affects everyone involved from the patient to family members, friends, and coworkers.¹

In recent years, the overall cancer incidence rate and mortality rate have declined, mostly because the rates for the three most common cancers in men (lung, prostate, and colorectal cancers) and for two of the three leading cancers in women (breast and colorectal cancers) have dropped. The rate reductions likely reflect the impact of increased screening, reduction of risk factors, and improved treatments.²

The majority of all new cancer cases come just from a few common cancers, and the majority of cancer causes of death also are just due to a small number of selected cancer sites. Using cancer incidence and mortality data from 1992 through 2006, this report identified the top 10 cancers diagnosed and the top 10 cancer causes of death in Illinois, by sex and race/ethnicity. The information presented in this report could be useful in public education of major cancer burdens and in the assessment of needs for cancer control and prevention programs.

Technical Notes

Cancer Incidence Data Sources

Cancer incidence data were from the Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry (ISCR). Newly diagnosed cancer cases among Illinois residents are reported to ISCR by health care facilities where cancer is diagnosed and treated. Central cancer registries and facilities in other states also report data to ISCR on Illinois residents diagnosed and treated for cancer in their states. It was estimated that ISCR had 100 percent completeness of cancer incidence data for the years 1995 through 2006, and 91 percent, 92 percent, and 97 percent completeness for the years 1992, 1993, and 1994, respectively. ISCR has achieved Gold certification (the highest) for its data completeness, quality, and timeliness every year since 1996 from the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR).

All cancer cases diagnosed during the period of 1992-2006 were included in the current report. Cancer cases diagnosed prior to 2001 were reported with the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology version 2 (ICD-O-2) codes;³ cancer cases diagnosed in 2001 through 2006 were reported with the version 3 (ICD-O-3) codes.⁴ In the present report, all ICD-O-2 coded cases were converted to ICD-O-3 codes, and cancer sites were grouped according to site group definitions established by the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), which also are used by the NAACCR.⁵

It is important to note that some cancers diagnosed and considered malignant prior to 2001 (based on ICD-O-2) are coded with borderline malignancy in ICD-O-3. Conversely, some conditions with borderline malignant behavior based on ICD-O-2 codes are classified as malignant in ICD-O-3. These coding scheme changes most likely would have a negligible impact on the incidence rate of a specific cancer site, but it might result in a noticeable increase in cancer incidence rates for “all sites combined.”

Mortality Data Sources

Mortality data of Illinois residents for the period of 1992-2006 were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as provided to the SEER program of NCI.

Underlying cause of death was coded using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9)⁶ for all deaths for years 1992 through 1998 and the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)⁷ for all deaths for year 1999 and later. In the present report, the SEER mortality recode scheme based on ICD-9 and ICD-10 was used to classify cancer death sites.⁸

Population Estimates

The population estimates of Illinois for the period 1992-2006 for all races, whites, blacks Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics (any race) were obtained from the SEER program based on United States Bureau of Census population estimates for these years.⁹

Statistical Analysis

The SEER*Stat[®] software package,¹⁰ developed by Information Management Services Inc. for NCI, was used to obtain frequency counts and calculate incidence and mortality rates. All rates were average annual rates, age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 U.S. standard million population and expressed per 100,000 population and they were presented separately for males and females because certain top cancers occur in only one gender (e.g., prostate cancer in men and uterine cancer in women).

The race and ethnicity categories in this report are all races, whites, blacks, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics (any races). Because of the small numbers, results for American Indians/Alaska Natives were not shown.

Comments on Cancer Incidence Ranking

Prostate, lung and colorectal cancers were the top three cancers in men, together accounting for more than half of all cancers, but their share has slightly dropped, from 58.6 percent of all cancers in 1992-1996 to 54.4 percent in 2002-2006. The rank of top 10 cancers did not change much. The only noticeable rank change was that melanoma of the skin has jumped from the ninth place to the seventh place; there were 2,295 more cases of skin melanoma reported in 2002-2006 than in 1992-1996.

It is important to note that over the past 10 years, ISCR has increased its efforts to collect skin melanoma cases from dermatologists and labs. Prior to the effort, ascertainment of melanoma cases, especially the early stage, could have been incomplete because these cases were diagnosed and treated at physician offices which, unlike hospitals, did not routinely report cancer cases to ISCR. Therefore, the increase in skin melanoma could in large part be due to ISCR's improved case ascertainment. But it also could be related to increases in new melanoma cases, greater screening efforts, or changes in diagnostic criteria.

The top three cancers in women were breast, lung, and colorectal cancers, with a combined share of 53.6 percent and 55.9 percent of all cancers diagnosed in 2002-2006 and 1992-1996, respectively. Two female only cancers (uterine and ovary) also showed up on the top 10 list.

An examination of the top 10 lists in men and women revealed that bladder cancer was common in men but not in women, while thyroid cancer was common in women but not in men.

Among men, prostate cancer was the No. 1 cancer in all racial groups and in Hispanics as well; lung cancer and colorectal cancer ranked the second and third in all racial groups, however, in Hispanics, the rank order was reversed in 2002-2006. Pancreas cancer ranked sixth in blacks but 10th in whites and Hispanics and ninth in Asians. Skin melanoma was on the top 10 list only in whites (seventh). Stomach cancer was the eighth most common cancer in blacks and seventh most common cancer in Asians and Hispanics, but it was not on the top 10 list in whites. Liver cancer was relatively common in Asians and Hispanics and was ranked fourth and seventh, respectively.

Among women, breast cancer, lung cancer and colorectal cancer were the top three cancers. Colorectal cancer was more common than lung cancer in Asians and Hispanics. Uterine cancer was the fourth most common cancer among all racial/ethnic groups except among Asians. For Asians, thyroid cancer was more common than uterine cancer.

Other noticeable observations of the women's cancer incidence ranking include 1) skin melanoma was the eighth most common cancer in whites but was not a top 10 cancer in other racial/ethnic groups; 2) pancreatic cancer was the fifth most common cancer in blacks and ninth in Asians, but it was rather rare in whites and Hispanics; 3) colorectal cancer incidence noticeably declined among all racial/ethnic groups except blacks; 4) cervical cancer was the sixth most common cancer in blacks and Hispanics and the 10th in Asians, but it was not on the top 10 list in whites; 5) a steady decline in cervical cancer incidence was seen among blacks, Asians, and Hispanics; 6) although cervical cancer incidence declined among blacks, Illinois black women still had the highest rate of cervical cancer in 2002-2006 among blacks in the United States (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/naaccr/>); and 7) an increase in lung cancer incidence was observed among whites and blacks, but the increasing trend was not seen for Asians and Hispanics.

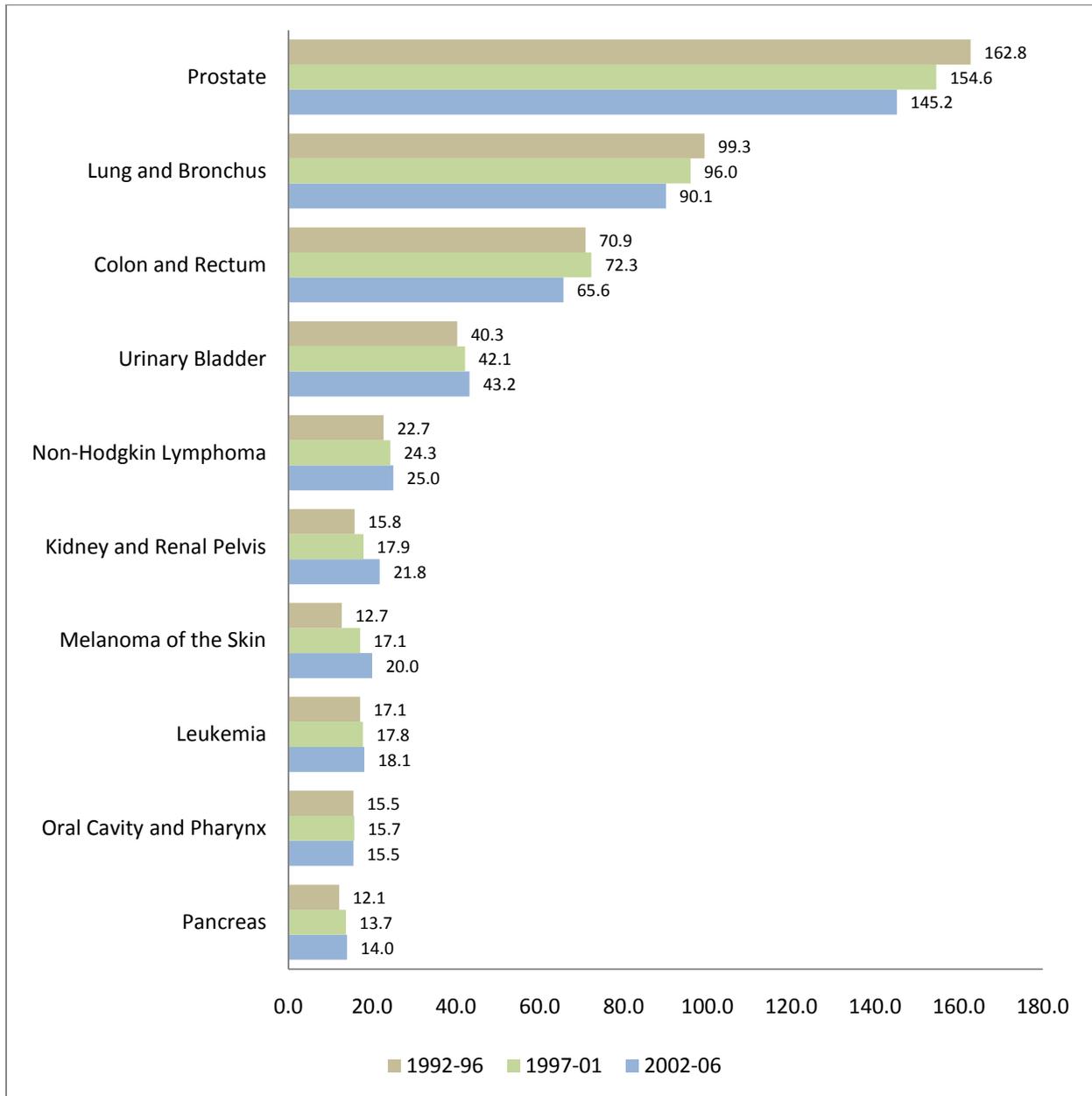
Table 1. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancers by sex, all races, 1992-1996, 1997-2001, and 2002-2006, Illinois

Male/All Races, 2002-2006			1997-2001			1992-1996		
Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent
All Sites	156,268	100.0	All Sites	147,739	100.0	All Sites	138,789	100.0
Prostate	42,773	27.4	Prostate	41,408	28.0	Prostate	40,084	28.9
Lung and Bronchus	24,369	15.6	Lung and Bronchus	24,766	16.8	Lung and Bronchus	24,833	17.9
Colon and Rectum	17,789	11.4	Colon and Rectum	17,876	12.1	Colon and Rectum	16,384	11.8
Urinary Bladder	10,447	6.7	Urinary Bladder	9,625	6.5	Urinary Bladder	8,680	6.3
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	6,546	4.2	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	6,036	4.1	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5,393	3.9
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	6,069	3.9	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	4,623	3.1	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3,837	2.8
Melanoma of the Skin	5,129	3.3	Leukemia	4,413	3.0	Leukemia	3,997	2.9
Leukemia	4,675	3.0	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	4,365	3.0	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	4,086	2.9
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	4,659	3.0	Melanoma of the Skin	4,074	2.8	Melanoma of the Skin	2,834	2.0
Pancreas	3,855	2.5	Pancreas	3,434	2.3	Pancreas	2,964	2.1

Female/All Races, 2002-2006			1997-2001			1992-1996		
Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent
All Sites	149,722	100.0	All Sites	144,384	100.0	All Sites	132,779	100.0
Breast	42,264	28.2	Breast	44,074	30.5	Breast	40,360	30.4
Lung and Bronchus	20,529	13.7	Lung and Bronchus	18,614	12.9	Lung and Bronchus	16,715	12.6
Colon and Rectum	17,509	11.7	Colon and Rectum	18,083	12.5	Colon and Rectum	17,125	12.9
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	8,982	6.0	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	8,270	5.7	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	7,997	6.0
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5,730	3.8	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5,503	3.8	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5,056	3.8
Thyroid	4,735	3.2	Thyroid	3,131	2.2	Thyroid	2,335	1.8
Ovary	4,633	3.1	Ovary	4,653	3.2	Ovary	4,777	3.6
Melanoma of the Skin	4,026	2.7	Melanoma of the Skin	3,109	2.2	Melanoma of the Skin	2,319	1.7
Pancreas	3,973	2.7	Pancreas	3,713	2.6	Pancreas	3,227	2.4
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3,906	2.6	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3,221	2.2	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2,610	2.0

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 1. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/White

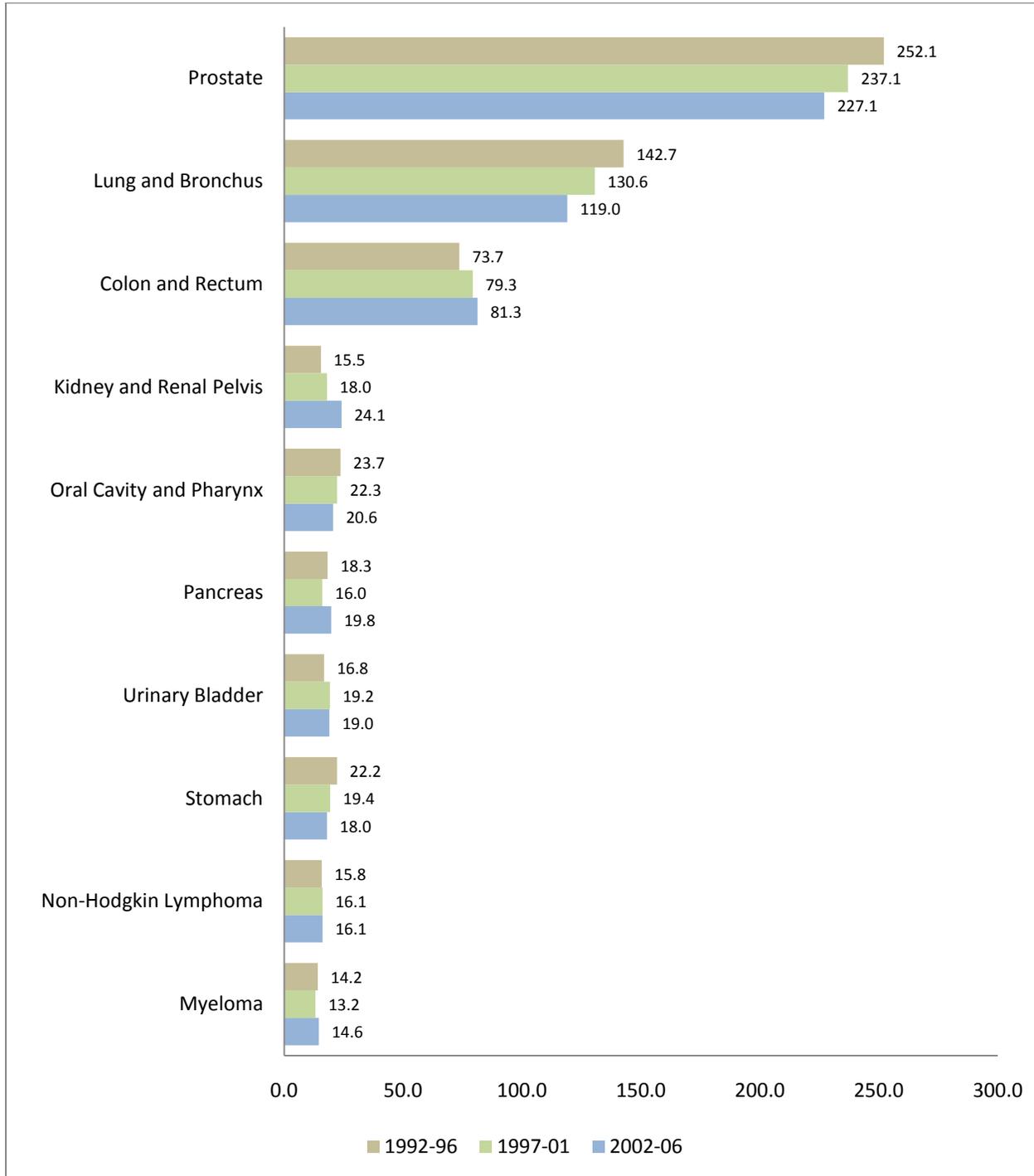


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 2. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Black

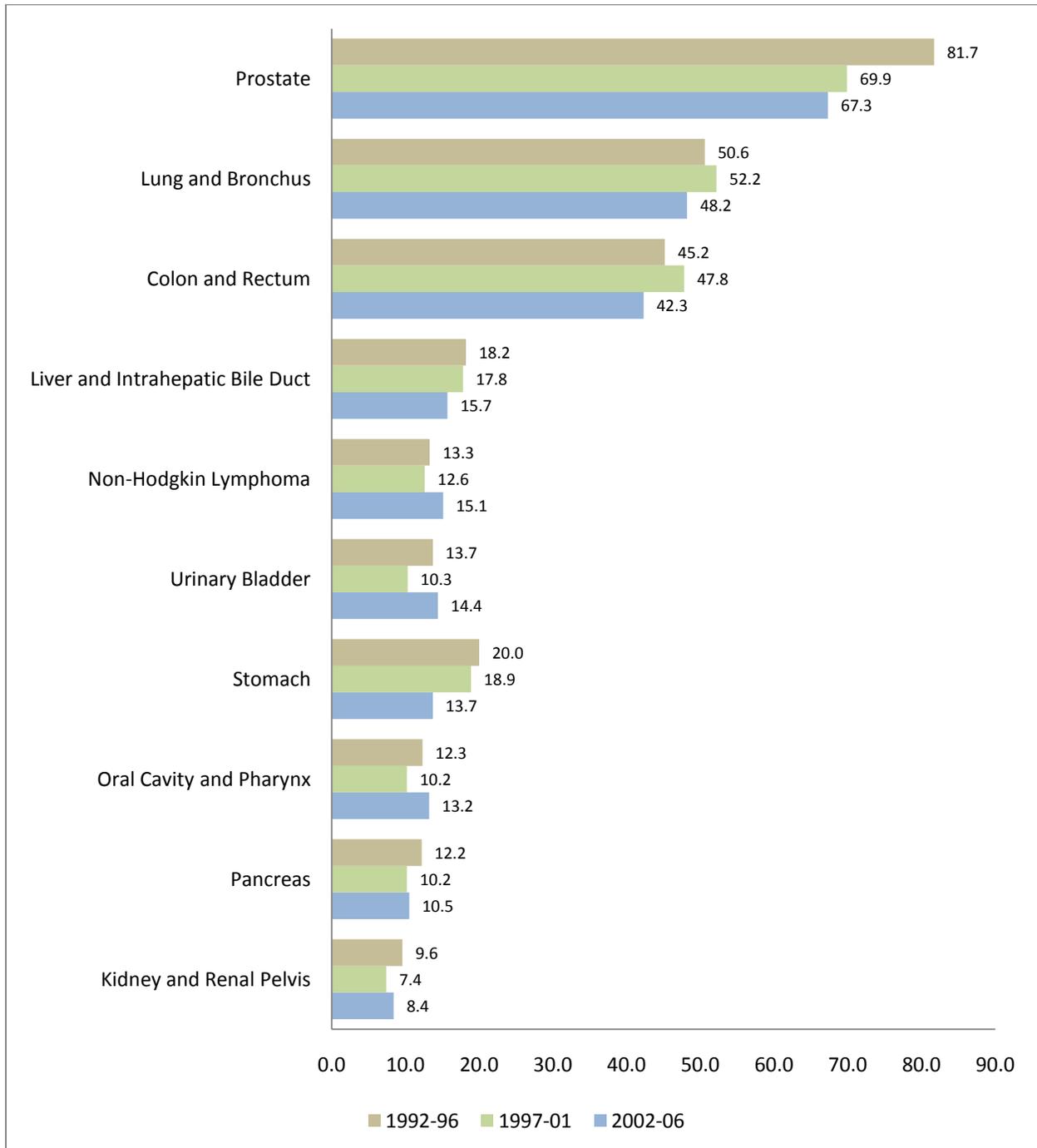


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 3. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Asian/Pacific Islanders

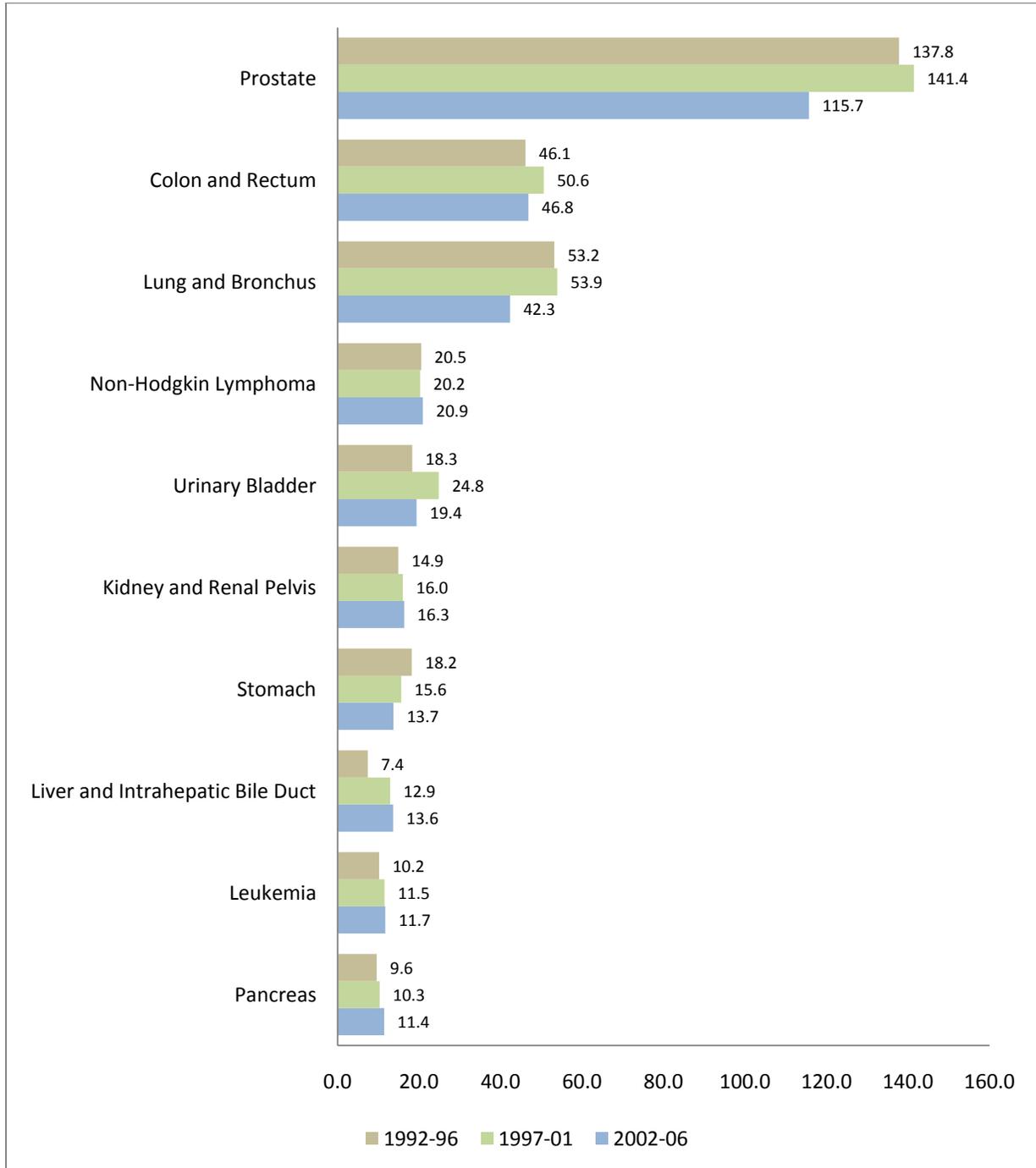


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 4. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Hispanic/Latino, All Races

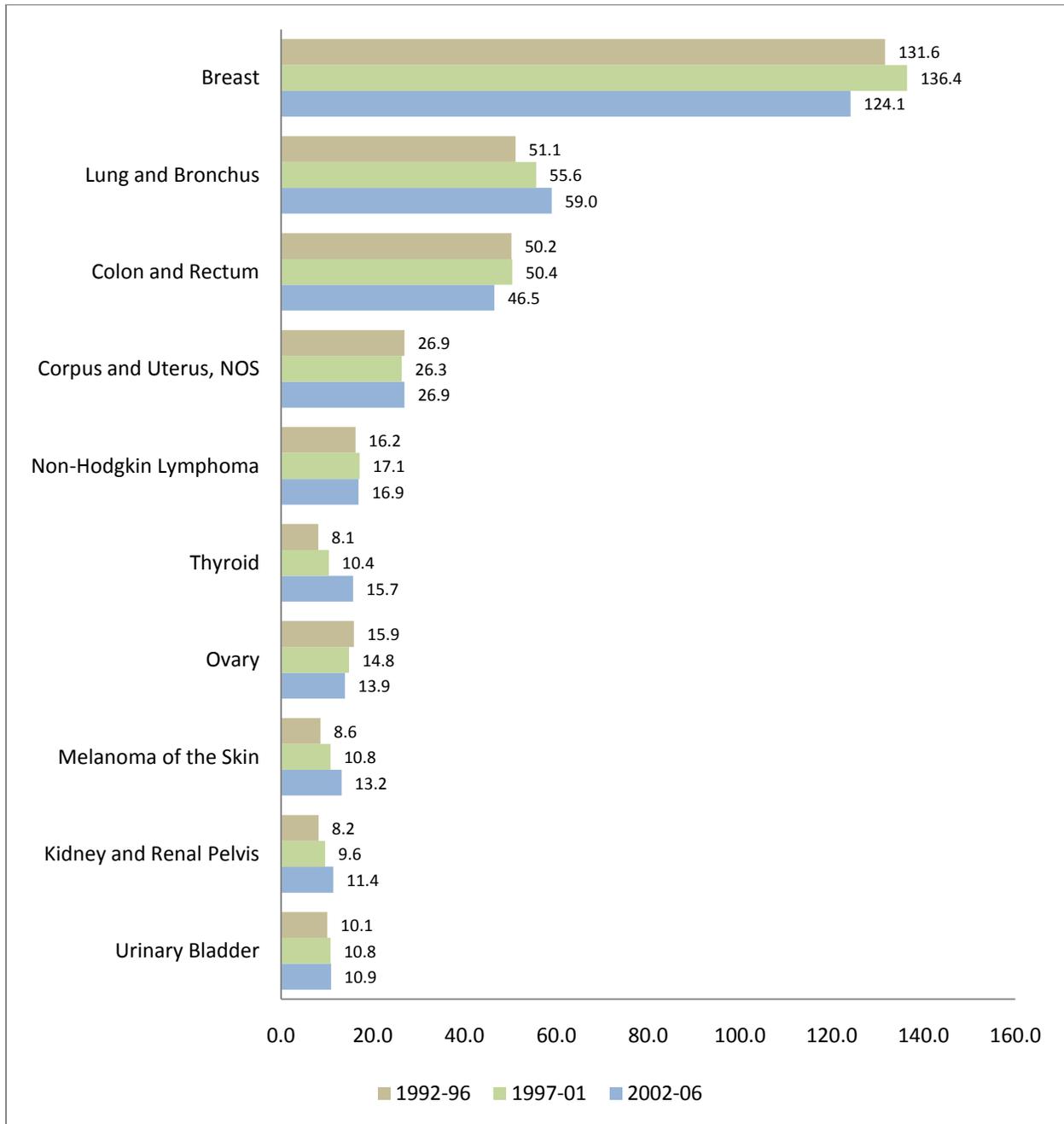


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 5. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/White

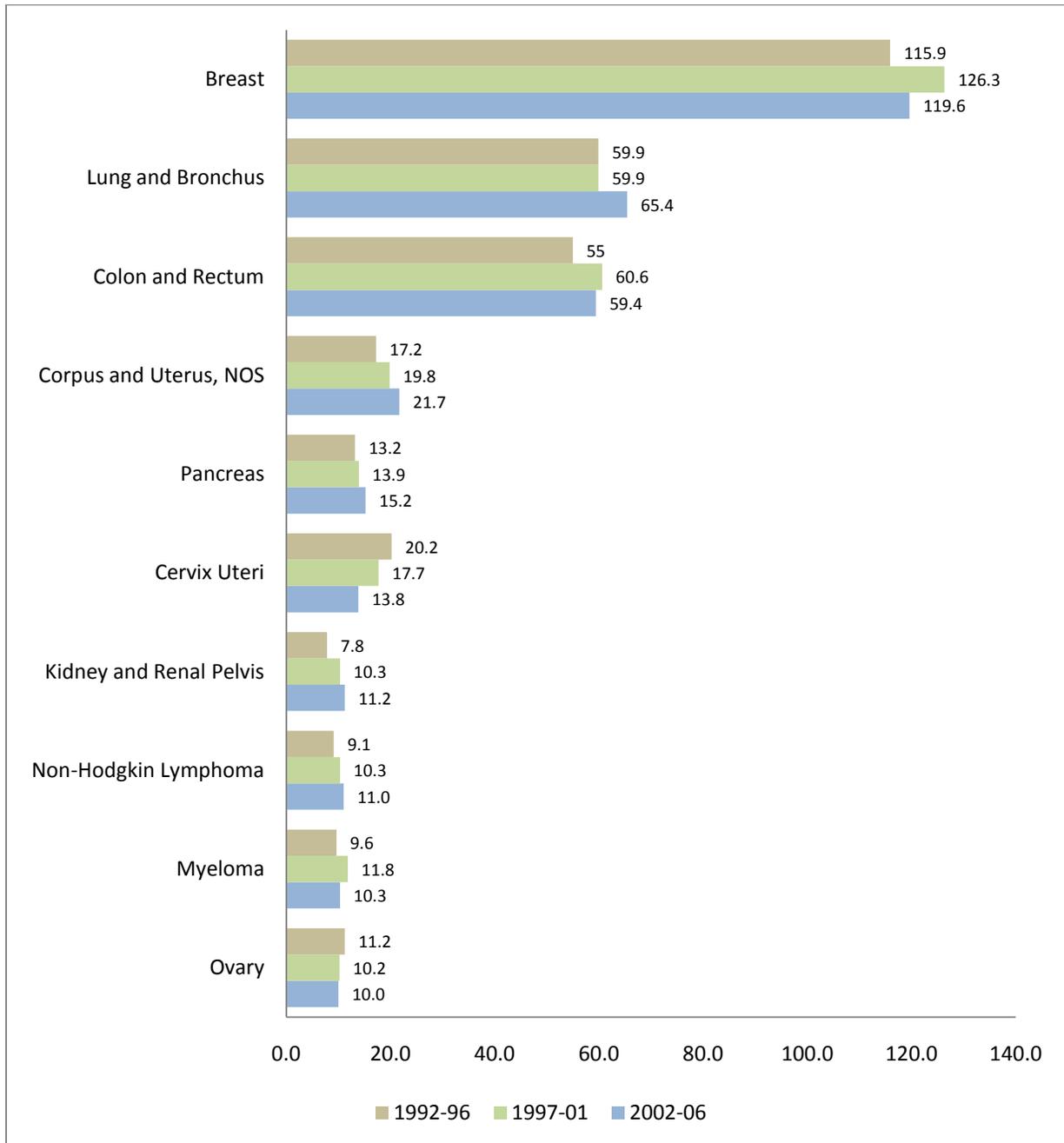


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 6. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Black

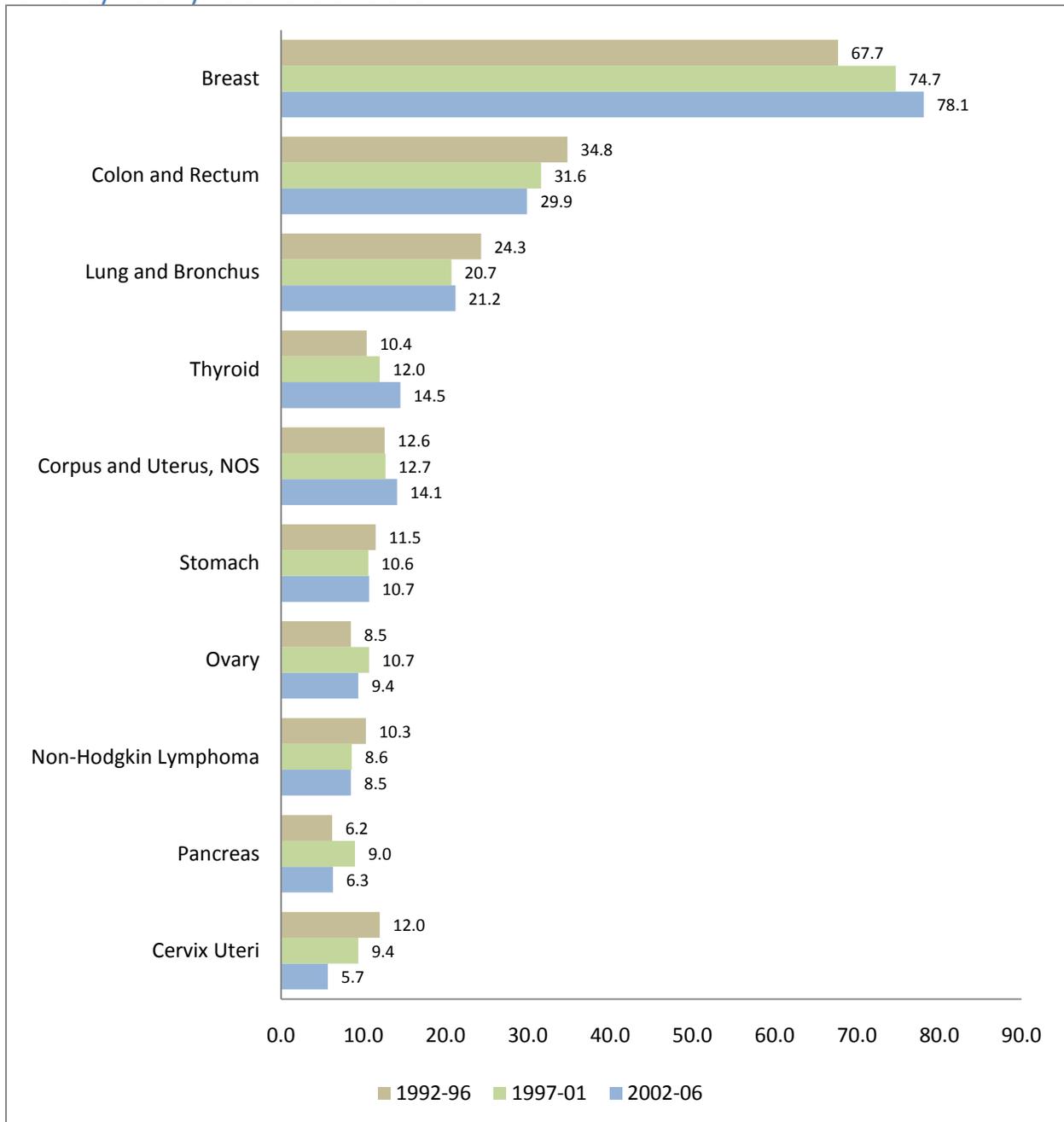


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 7. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Asian/Pacific Islanders

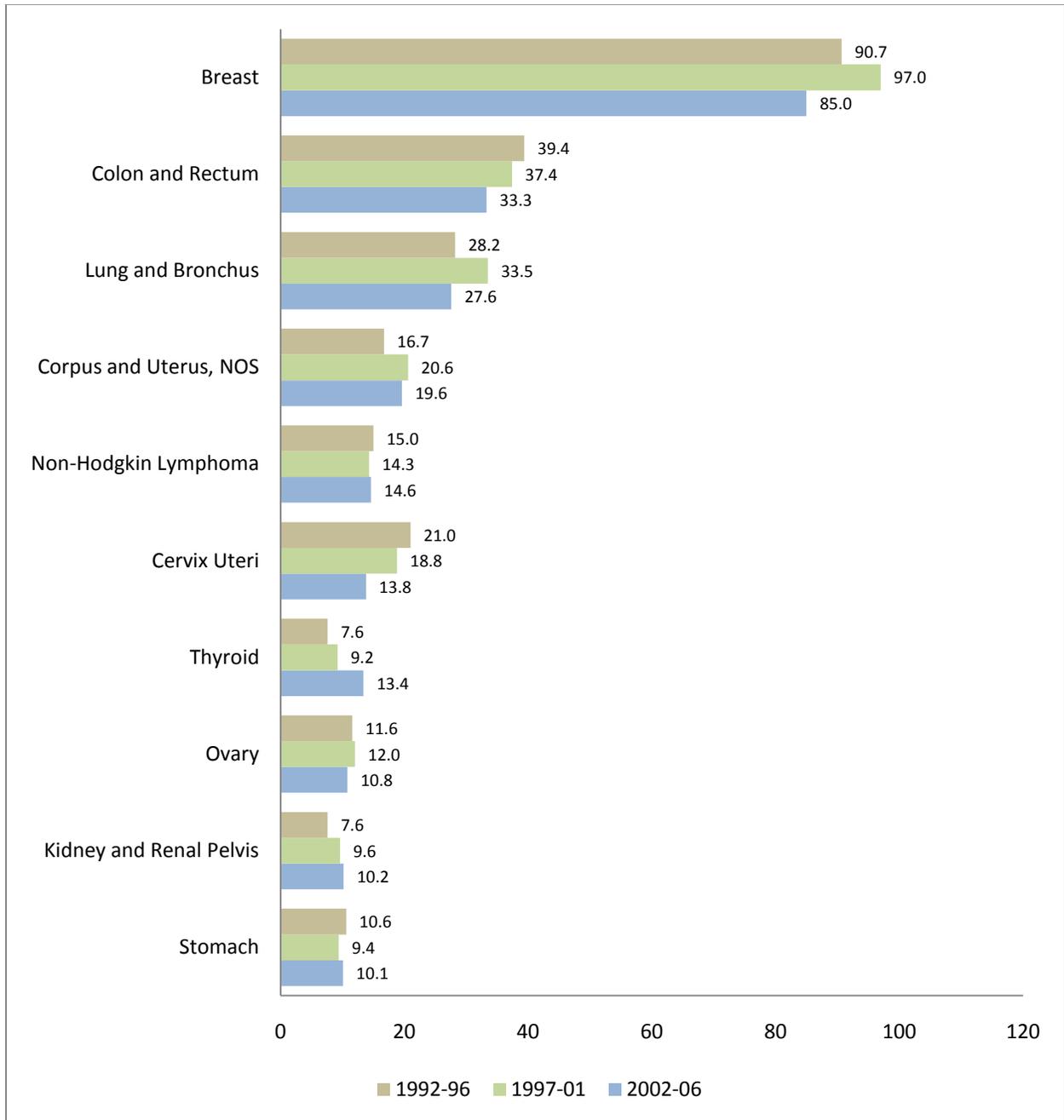


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 8. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 most commonly diagnosed cancer incidence rates (1/100,000) by diagnosis period, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Hispanics, All Races

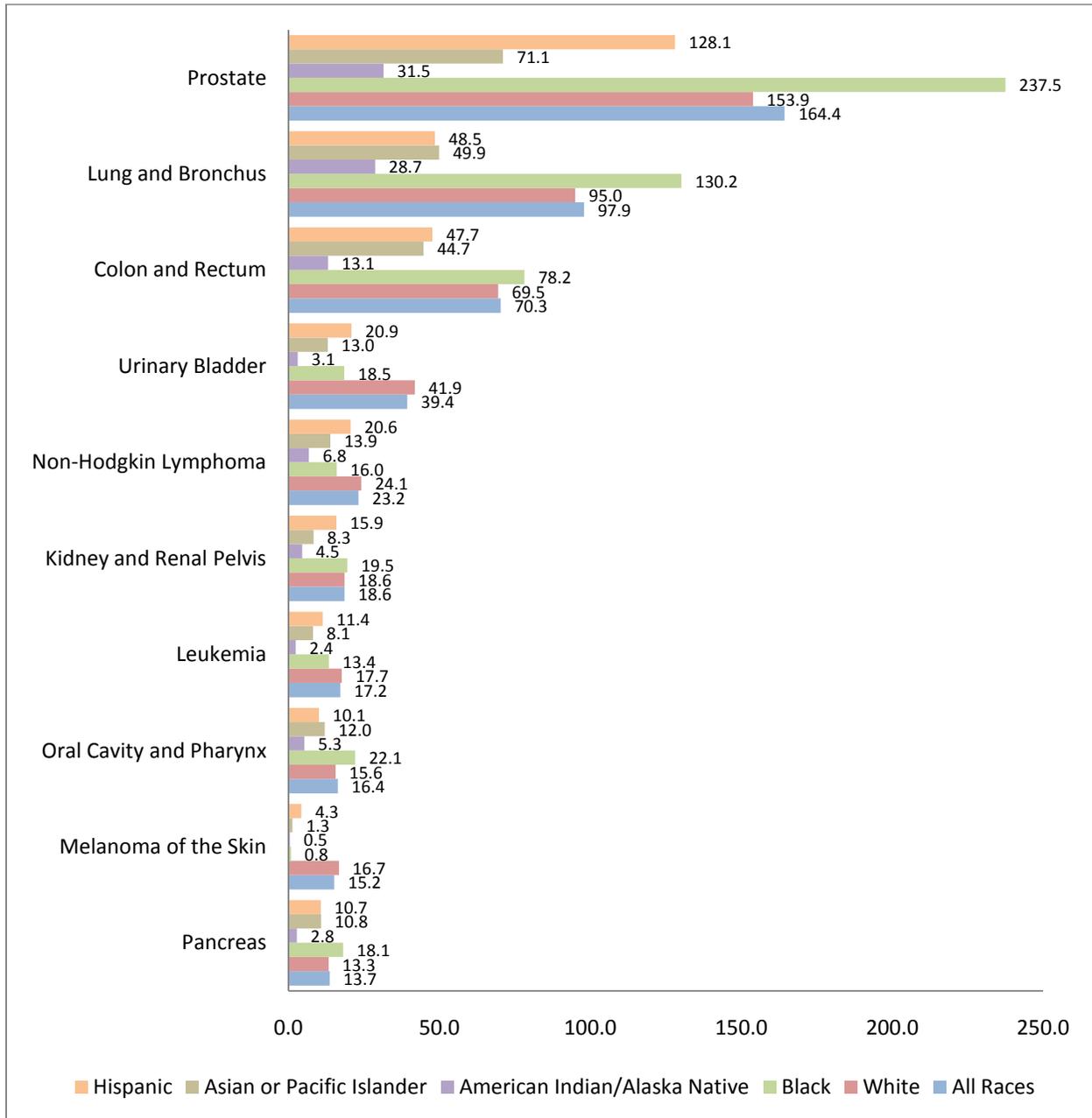


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates in 2002-2006

Figure 9. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 cancer incidence rates by race/ethnicity, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male

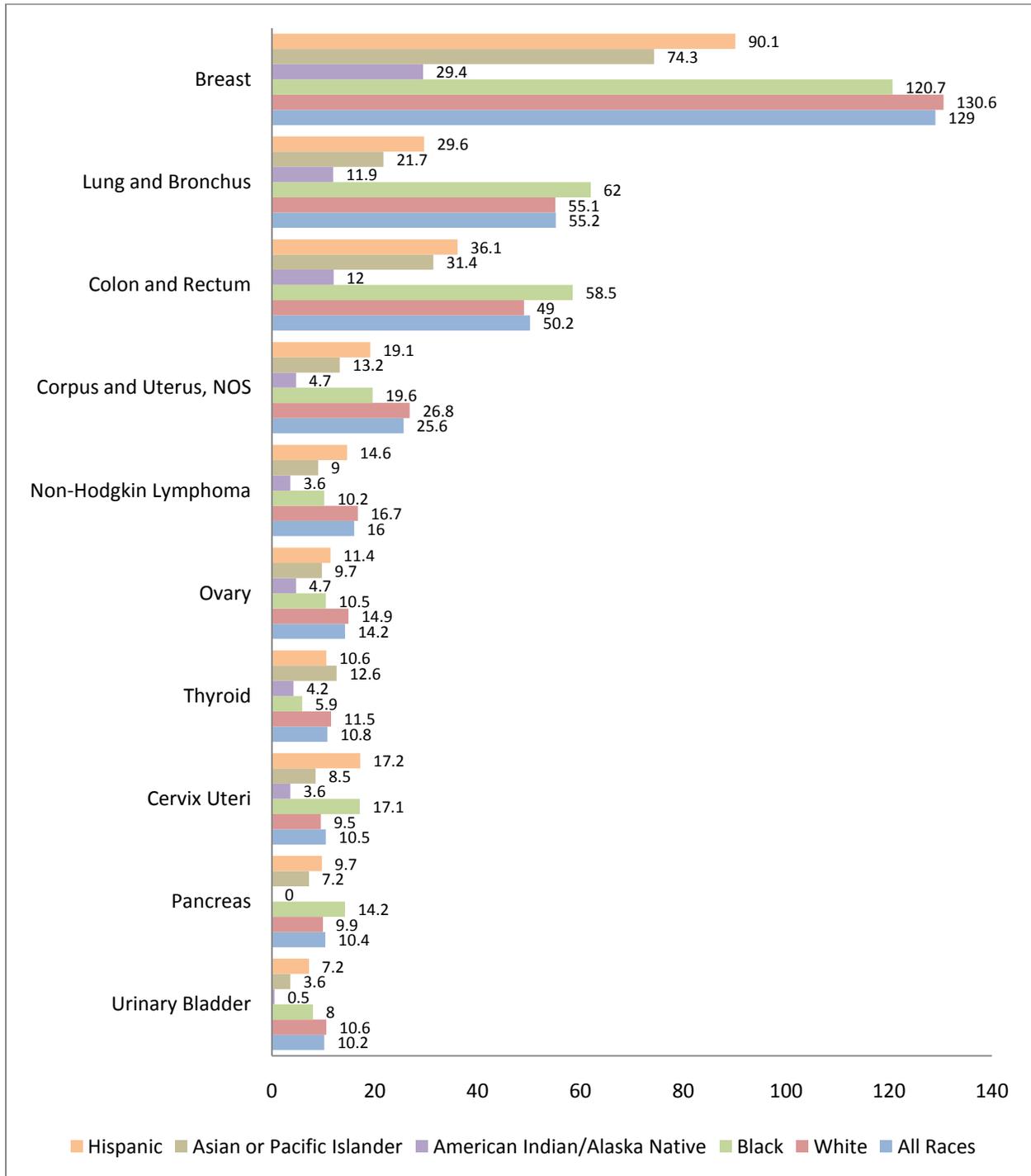


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates for all races

Figure 10. Cancer Incidence: Top 10 cancer incidence rates by race/ethnicity, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female

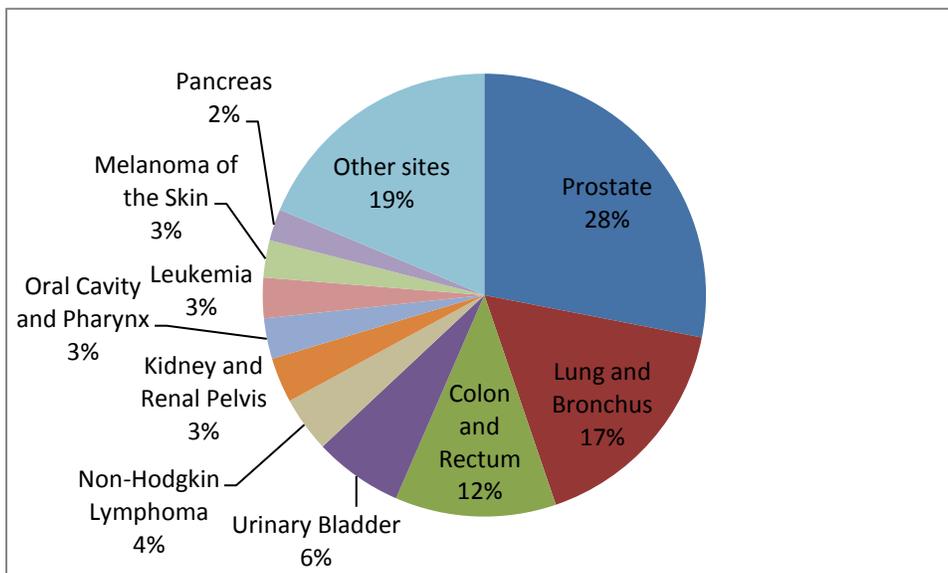


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

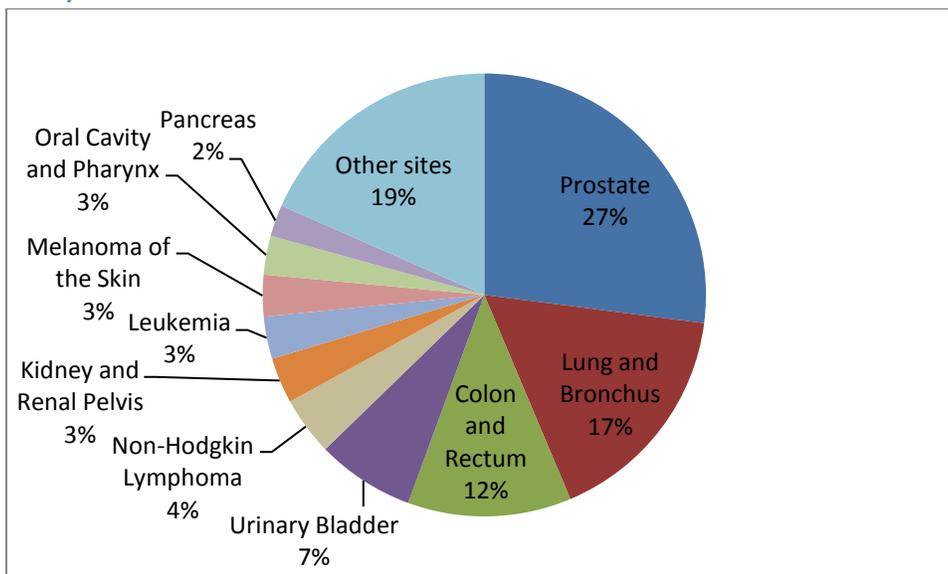
Ranking was based on average annual incidence rates for all races

Figure 11. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/All Races



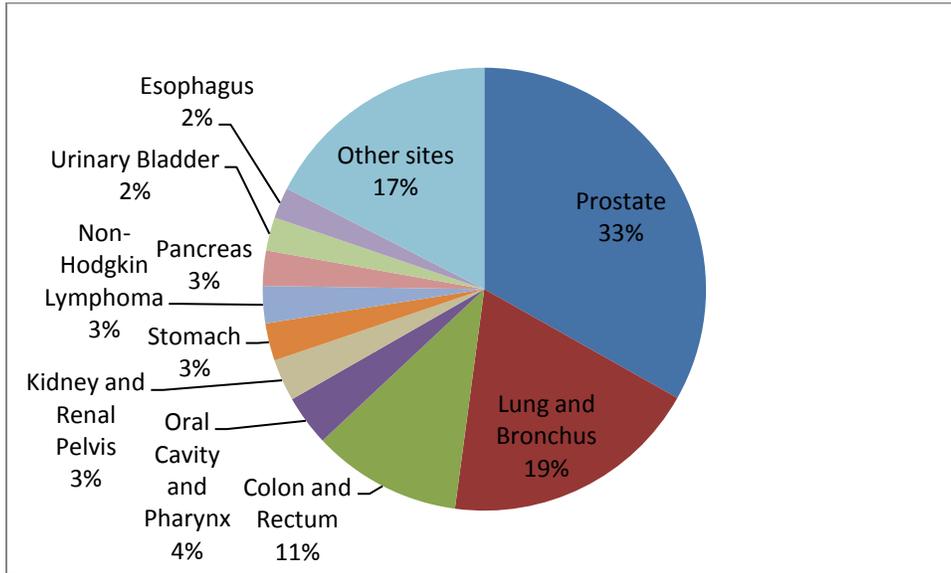
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 12. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/White



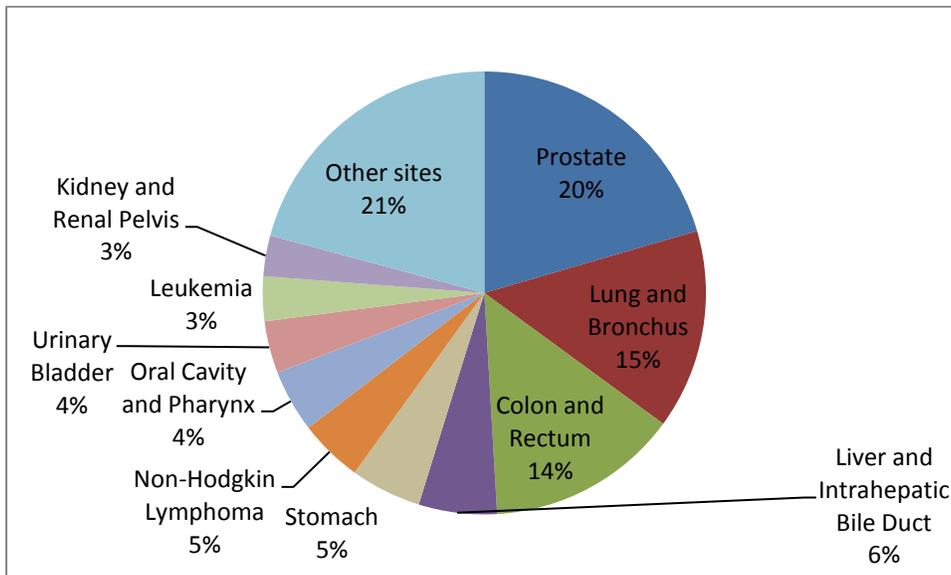
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 13. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Black



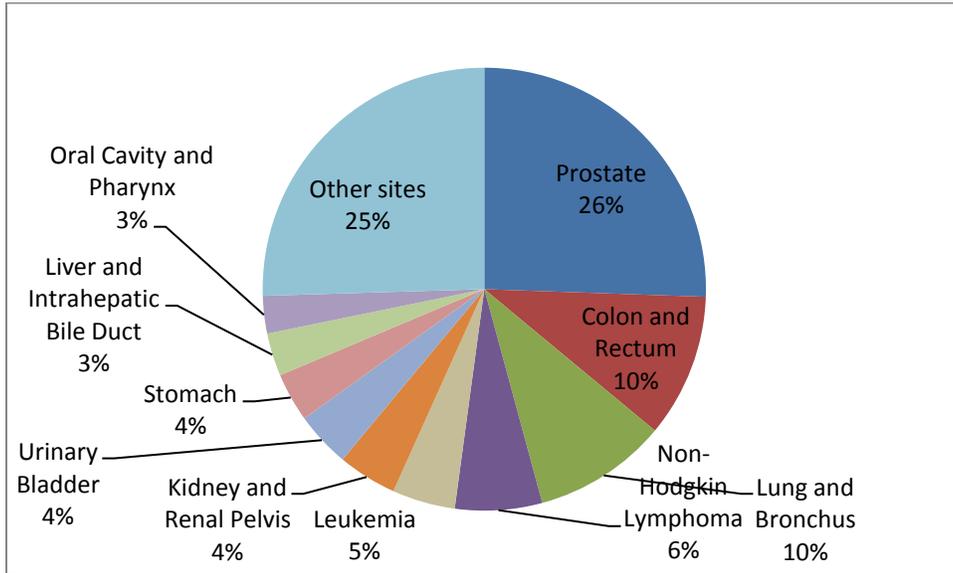
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 14. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Asian and Pacific Islanders



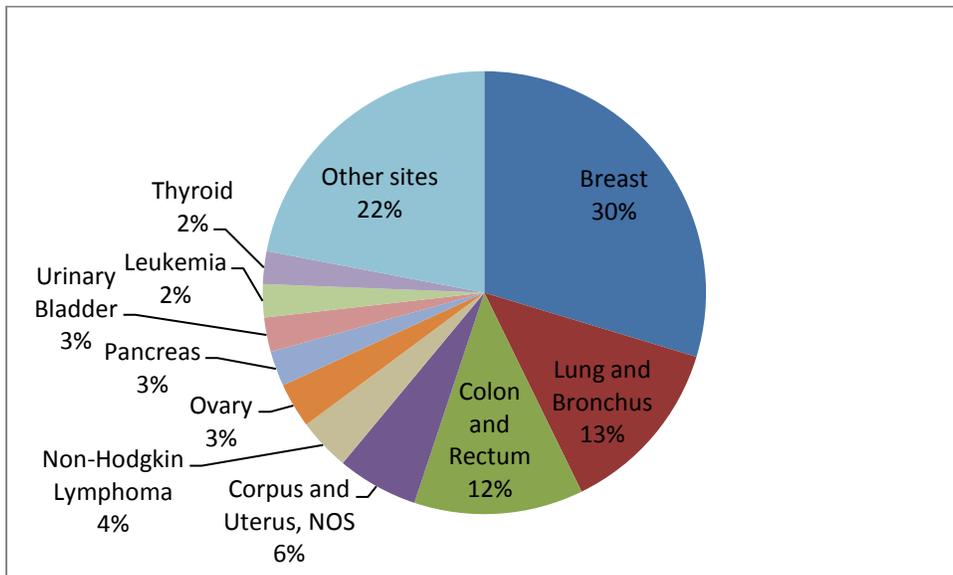
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 15. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Hispanics, All Races



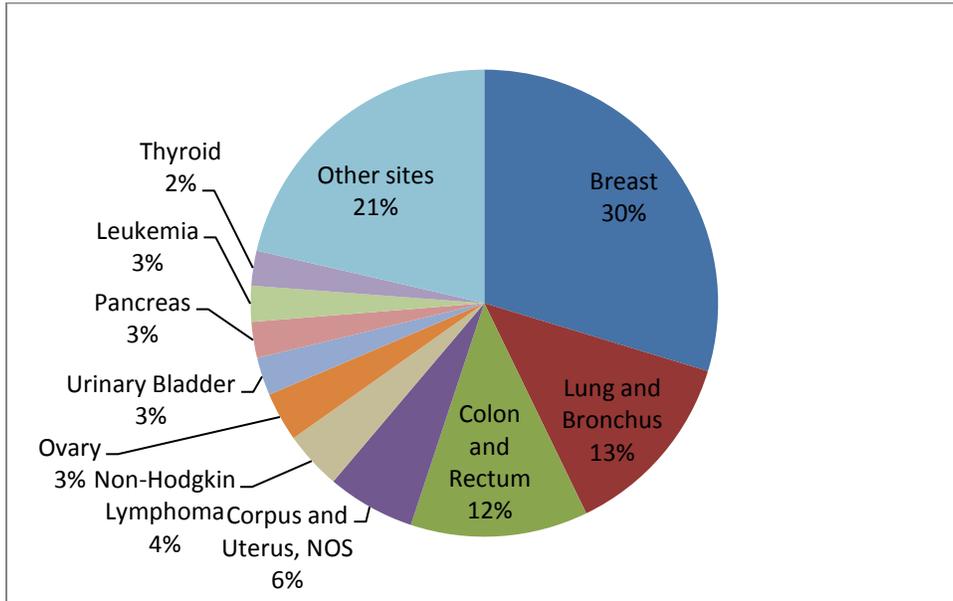
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 16. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/All Races



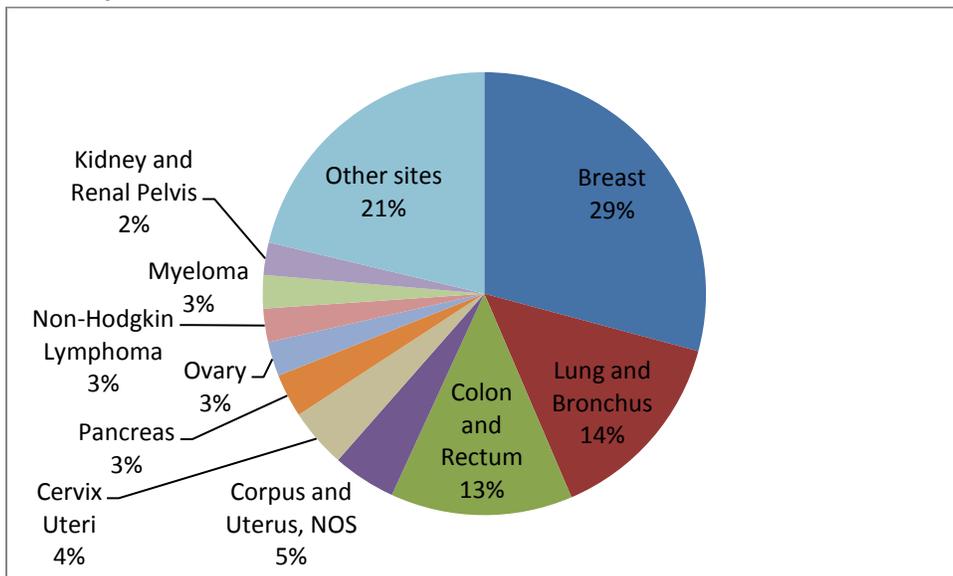
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 17. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/White



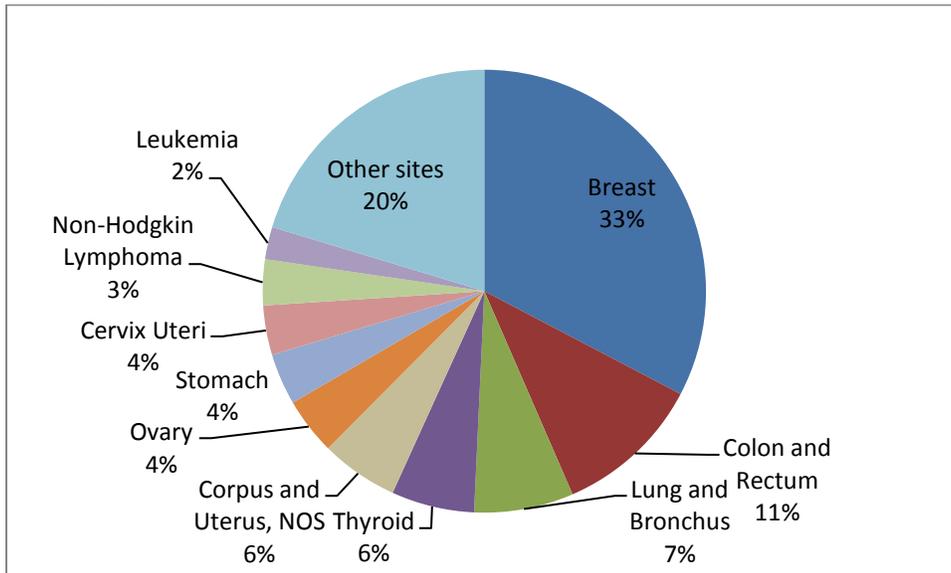
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 18. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Black



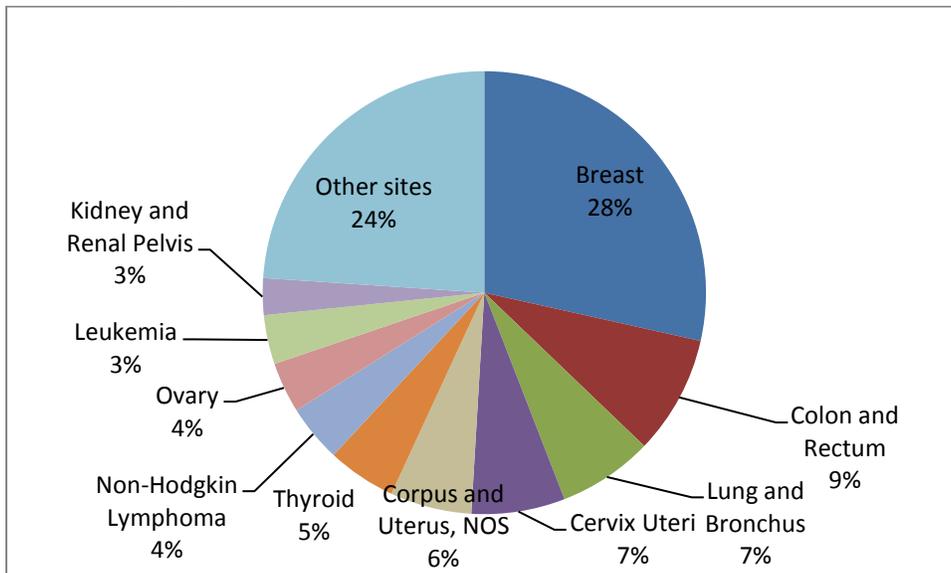
Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 19. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Asian and Pacific Islanders



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Figure 20. Cancer Incidence: Percent of cancer occurrence by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Hispanics, All Races



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois State Cancer Registry, data as of November 2008

Comments on Cancer Causes of Death Ranking

Lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer death, accounting for more than 30 percent of all cancer deaths in men and more than 20 percent in women. The proportion of cancer deaths due to lung cancer in men has dropped slightly, from 32.5 percent in 1992-1996 to 30.6 percent in 2002-2006. In women, however, the proportion has increased from 21.9 percent to 24.8 percent during the same periods.

In men, colorectal and prostate cancers are the second and third leading cause of cancer death, accounting for about 10 percent each of all cancer deaths. In women, breast cancer was the second leading cancer cause of death, contributing to more than 15 percent of all cancer deaths. Colorectal cancer was the third leading cancer cause of death, contributing to more than 10 percent of all cancer deaths in women.

Changes to the top 10 list over time were minor. In men, the percent of death due to stomach cancer declined, and it was replaced on the top 10 list by liver cancer in 2002-2006. In women, the only change was that myeloma and stomach cancer alternated the ninth and tenth places over time.

Generally, death rates of lung, prostate, and colorectal cancers declined steadily in men. The death rate of lung cancer declined 16 percent from 1992-1996 to 2002-2006 in whites, 28 percent in blacks, 8 percent in Hispanics but increased 16 percent in Asians; the death rate of colorectal cancer declined 28 percent in whites, 10 percent in blacks, 35 percent in Hispanics, 8 percent in Asians; and the death rate of prostate cancer declined 11 percent in whites and 25 percent in blacks, 10 percent in Asians, and 23 percent in Hispanics.

In men, pancreatic cancer was the fourth leading cause of cancer death among all racial/ethnic groups except Asians (fifth). There was a substantial increase (53 percent) in the death rate of pancreatic cancer in Hispanics from 1992-1996 to 2002-2006.

In men, liver cancer was the third leading cancer cause of death in Asians, fifth in Hispanics, and seventh in blacks, but it was not one of the top 10 cancer causes of death in whites.

Black men had greater death rates for all the cancers on the top 10 cancer causes of death list except bladder cancer. White men had a higher death rate of bladder cancer.

In females, the substantial decline in death rates was seen for breast cancer in all racial/ethnic groups except Asians. The death rate of breast cancer in Asians increased 13 percent from 1992-1996 to 2002-2006. In white women, the death rate of lung cancer increased 5 percent during the same period.

Compared to the other races, black women also had the highest death rates for the majority of the top 10 cancer causes of death, including lung, breast, colorectal, pancreatic, uterine, and stomach cancers. White women had greater death rates of ovary and brain cancers, leukemia, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma than blacks. Asian and Hispanic women had lower death rates in all top 10 cancer causes of death than their black and white counterparts.

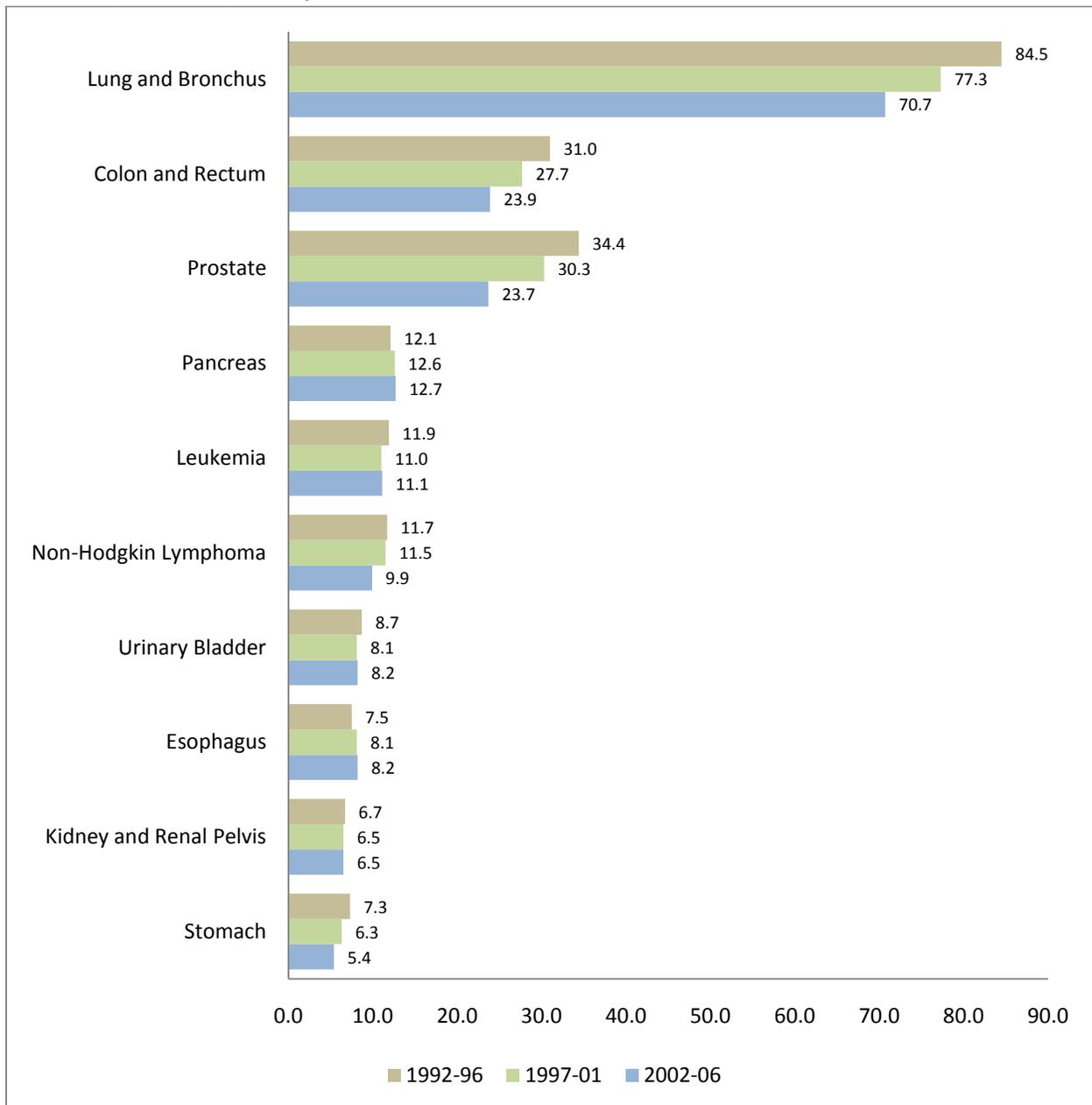
Table 2. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer causes of death by sex, all races, 1992-1996, 1997-2001, and 2002-2006, Illinois

Male/All Races, 2002-2006			1997-2001			1992-1996		
Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent
All Cancers	61,794	100.0	All Cancers	63,418	100.0	All Cancers	64,628	100.0
Lung and Bronchus	18,917	30.6	Lung and Bronchus	19,793	31.2	Lung and Bronchus	21,006	32.5
Colon and Rectum	6,320	10.2	Prostate	7,191	11.3	Prostate	7,629	11.8
Prostate	6,283	10.2	Colon and Rectum	6,760	10.7	Colon and Rectum	7,018	10.9
Pancreas	3,457	5.6	Pancreas	3,140	5.0	Pancreas	2,934	4.5
Leukemia	2,707	4.4	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	2,690	4.2	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	2,632	4.1
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	2,392	3.9	Leukemia	2,587	4.1	Leukemia	2,622	4.1
Esophagus	2,194	3.6	Esophagus	2,153	3.4	Esophagus	2,025	3.1
Urinary Bladder	1,855	3.0	Stomach	1,734	2.7	Stomach	1,858	2.9
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	1,721	2.8	Urinary Bladder	1,730	2.7	Urinary Bladder	1,716	2.7
Liver	1,623	2.6	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	1,604	2.5	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	1,564	2.4

Female/All Races, 2002-2006			1997-2001			1992-1996		
Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent	Cancer Sites	Count	Percent
All Cancers	60,029	100.0	All Cancers	60,866	100.0	All Cancers	60,293	100.0
Lung and Bronchus	14,872	24.8	Lung and Bronchus	13,995	23.0	Lung and Bronchus	13,212	21.9
Breast	9,235	15.4	Breast	9,915	16.3	Breast	10,691	17.7
Colon and Rectum	6,380	10.6	Colon and Rectum	6,983	11.5	Colon and Rectum	7,203	11.9
Pancreas	3,636	6.1	Pancreas	3,505	5.8	Pancreas	3,198	5.3
Ovary	3,157	5.3	Ovary	3,056	5.0	Ovary	3,118	5.2
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	2,248	3.7	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	2,420	4.0	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	2,471	4.1
Leukemia	2,165	3.6	Leukemia	2,280	3.7	Leukemia	2,133	3.5
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	1,621	2.7	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	1,592	2.6	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	1,477	2.4
Myeloma	1,185	2.0	Stomach	1,243	2.0	Myeloma	1,354	2.2
Stomach	1,144	1.9	Myeloma	1,237	2.0	Stomach	1,171	1.9

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 21. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Male/White



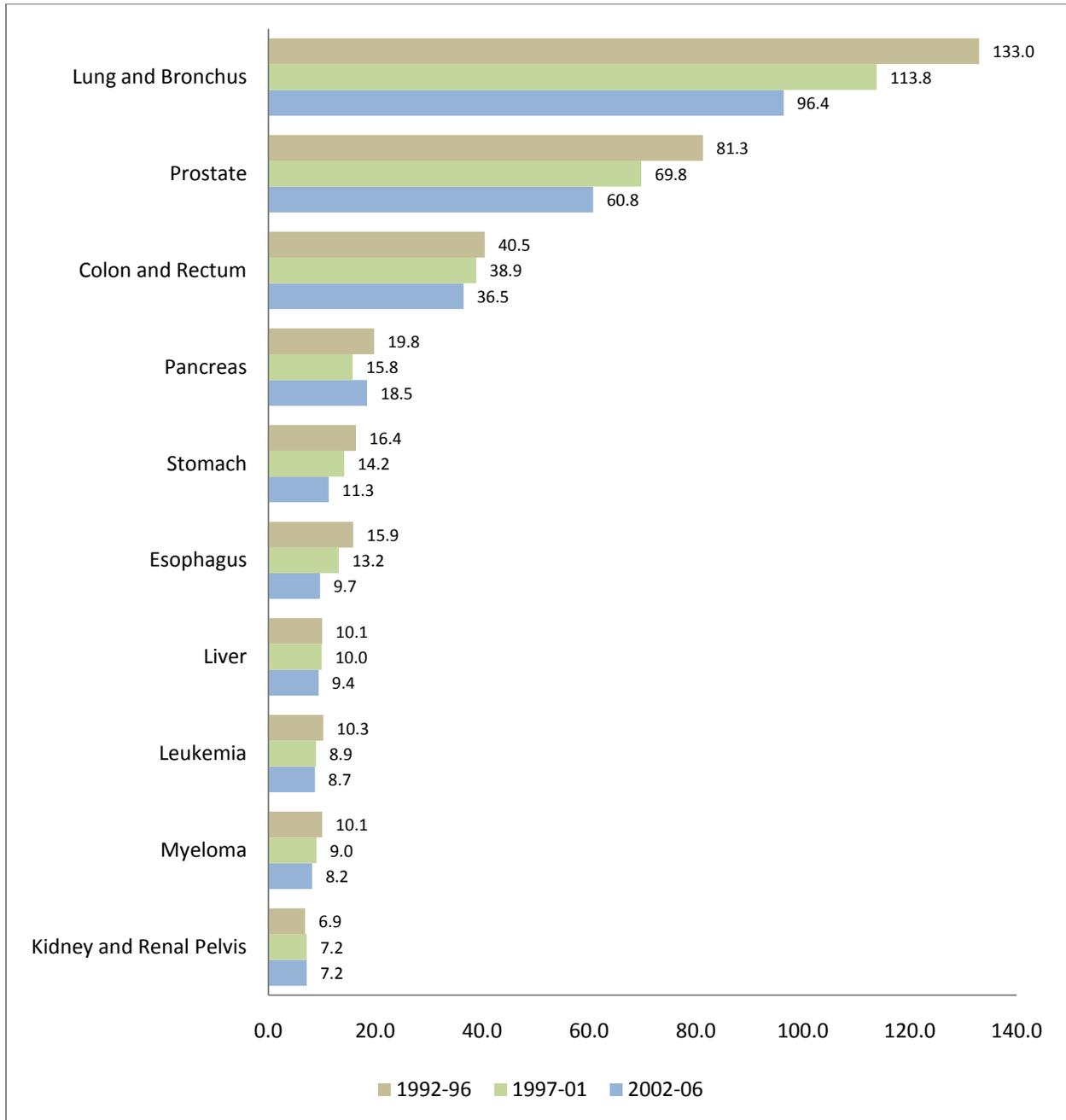
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 22. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Male/Black



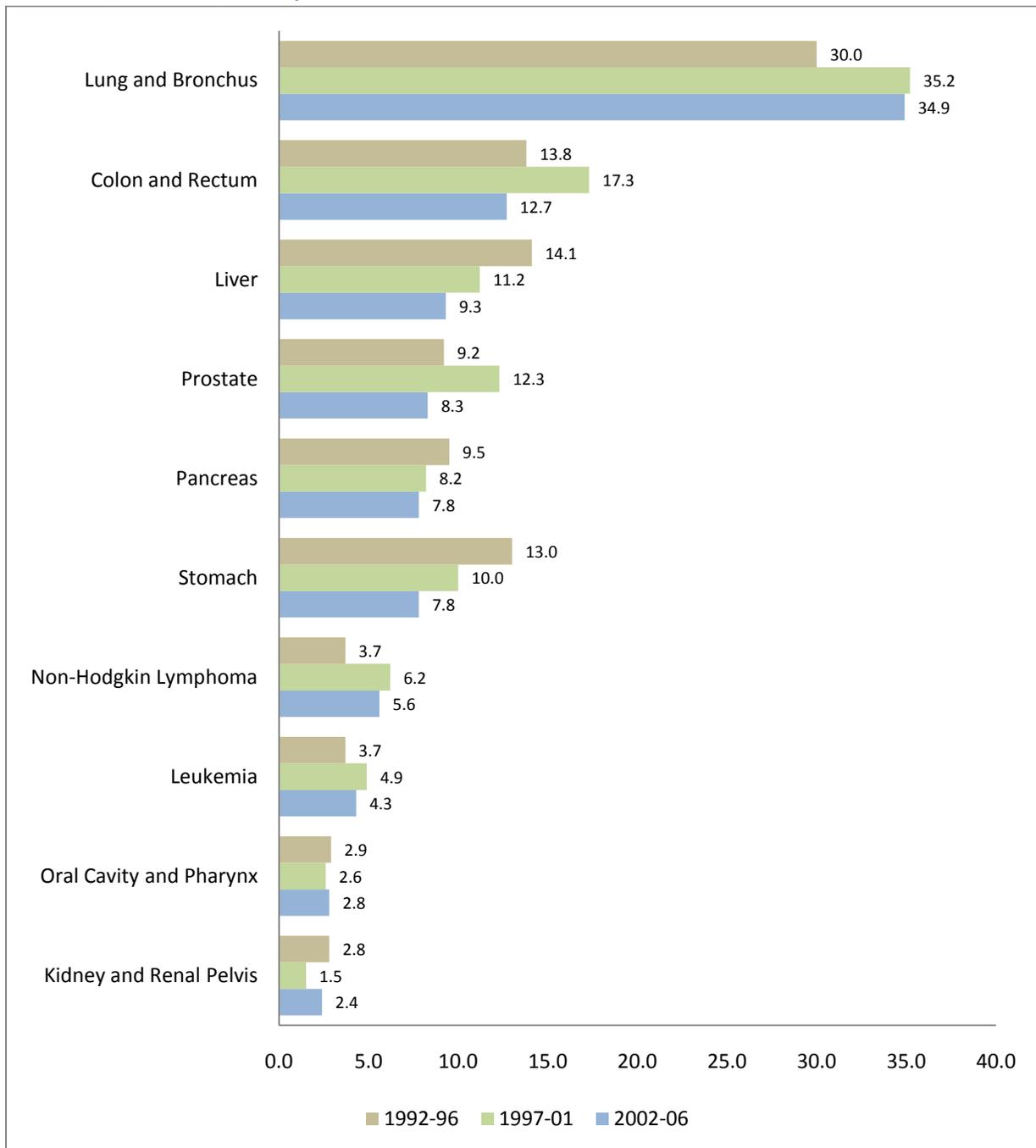
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 23. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Male/Asian and Pacific Islanders

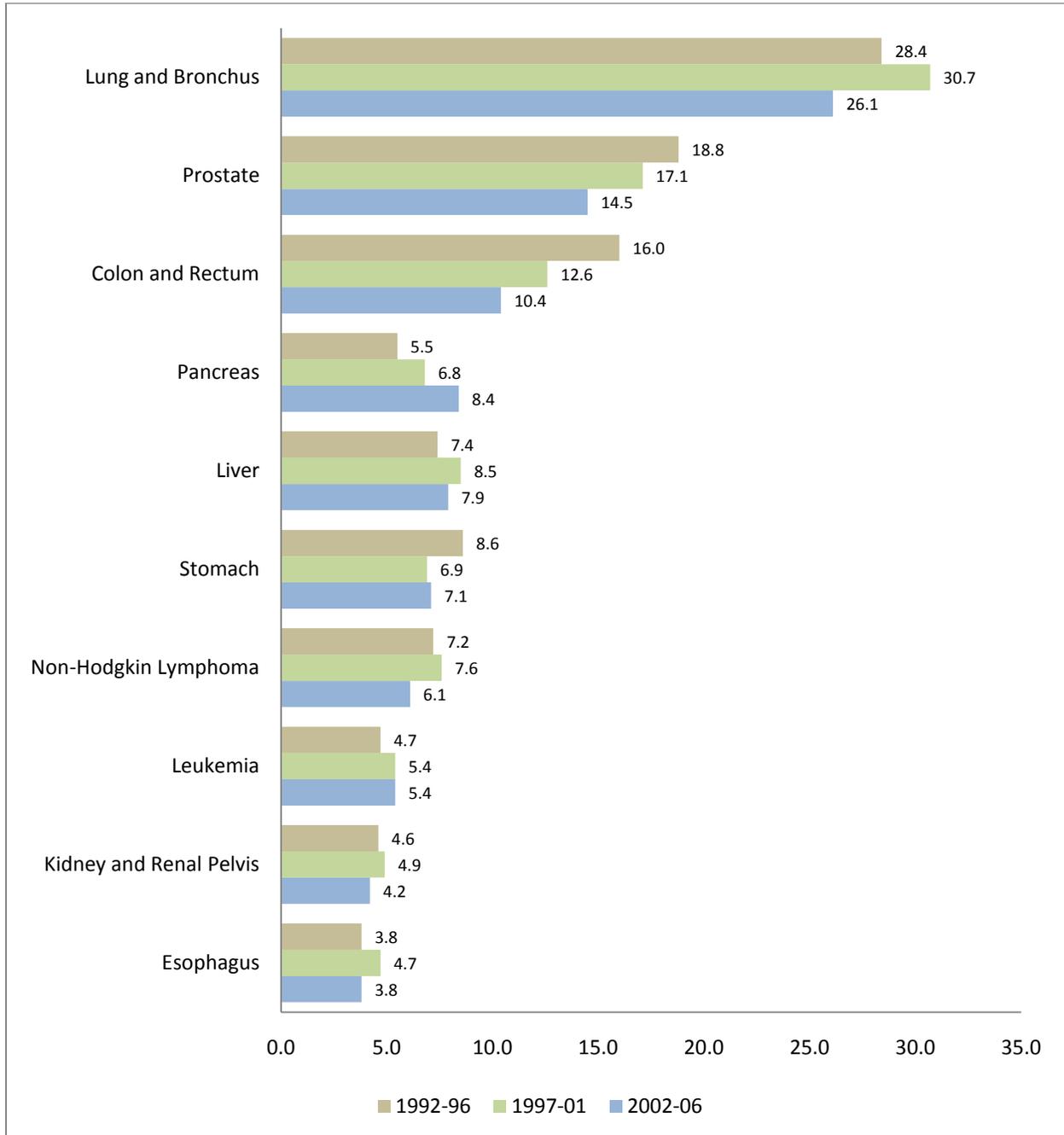


Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 24. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Male/Hispanics, All Races



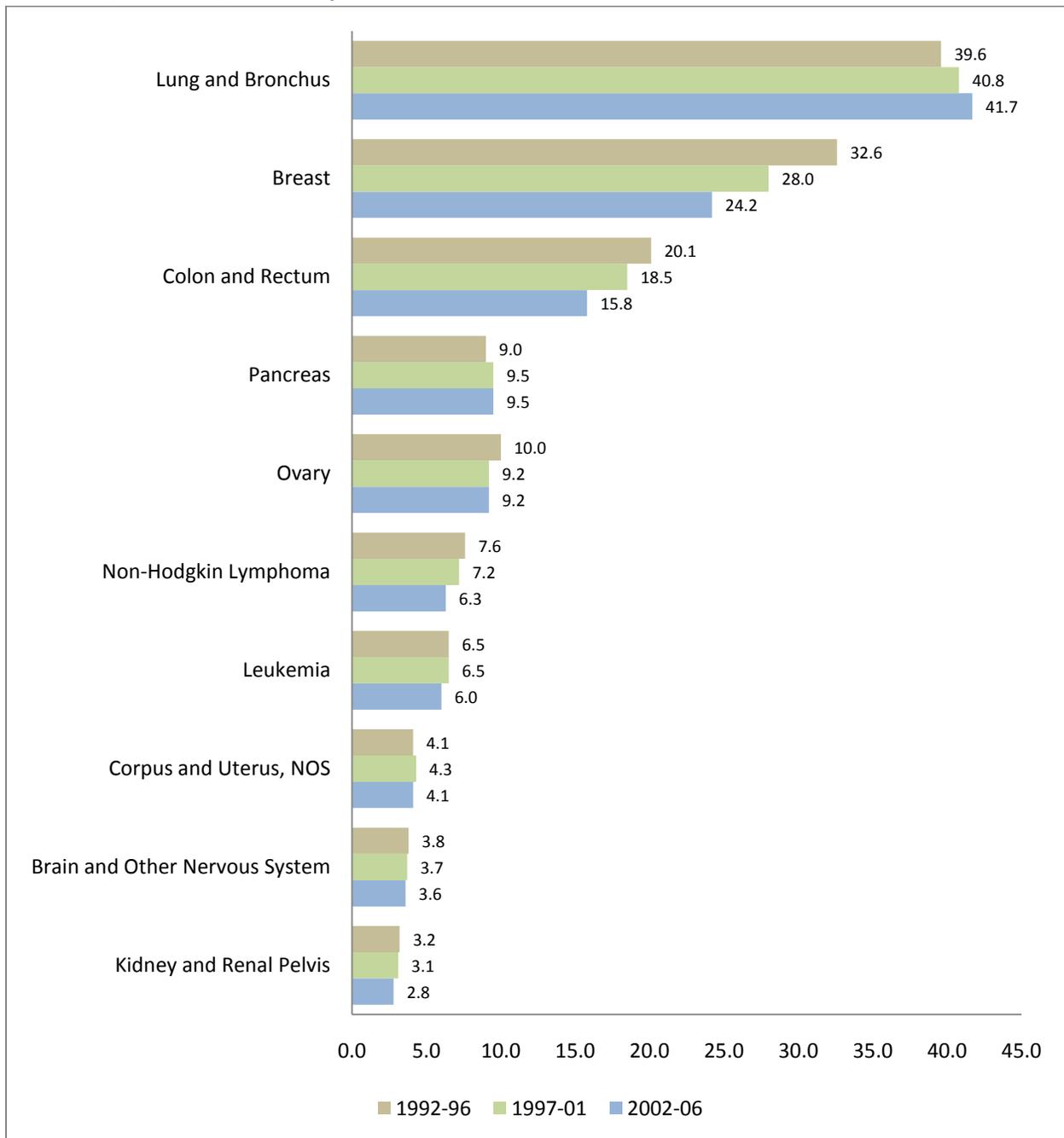
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 25. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Female/White



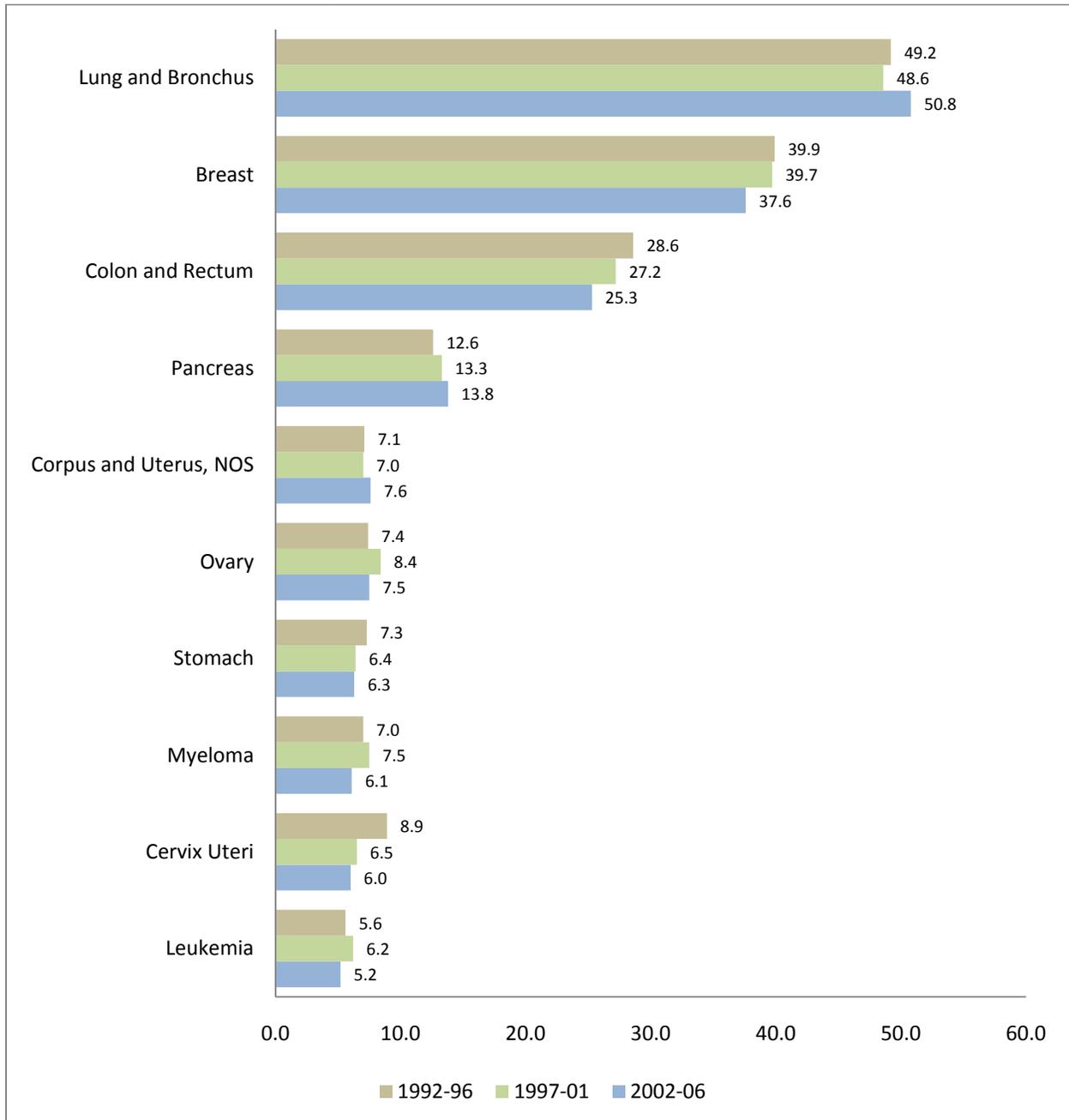
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 26. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Female/Black



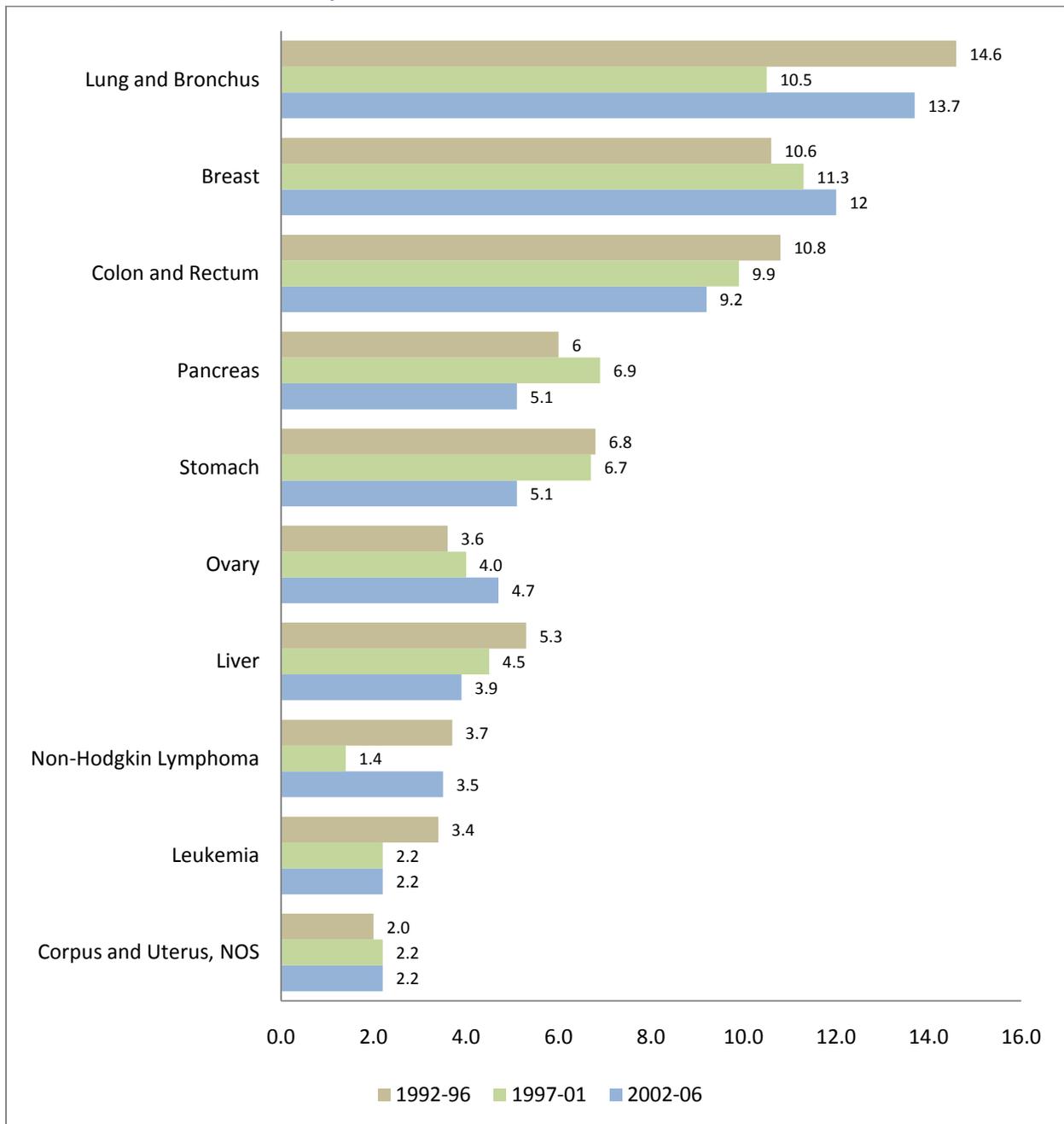
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 27. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Female/Asian and Pacific Islanders



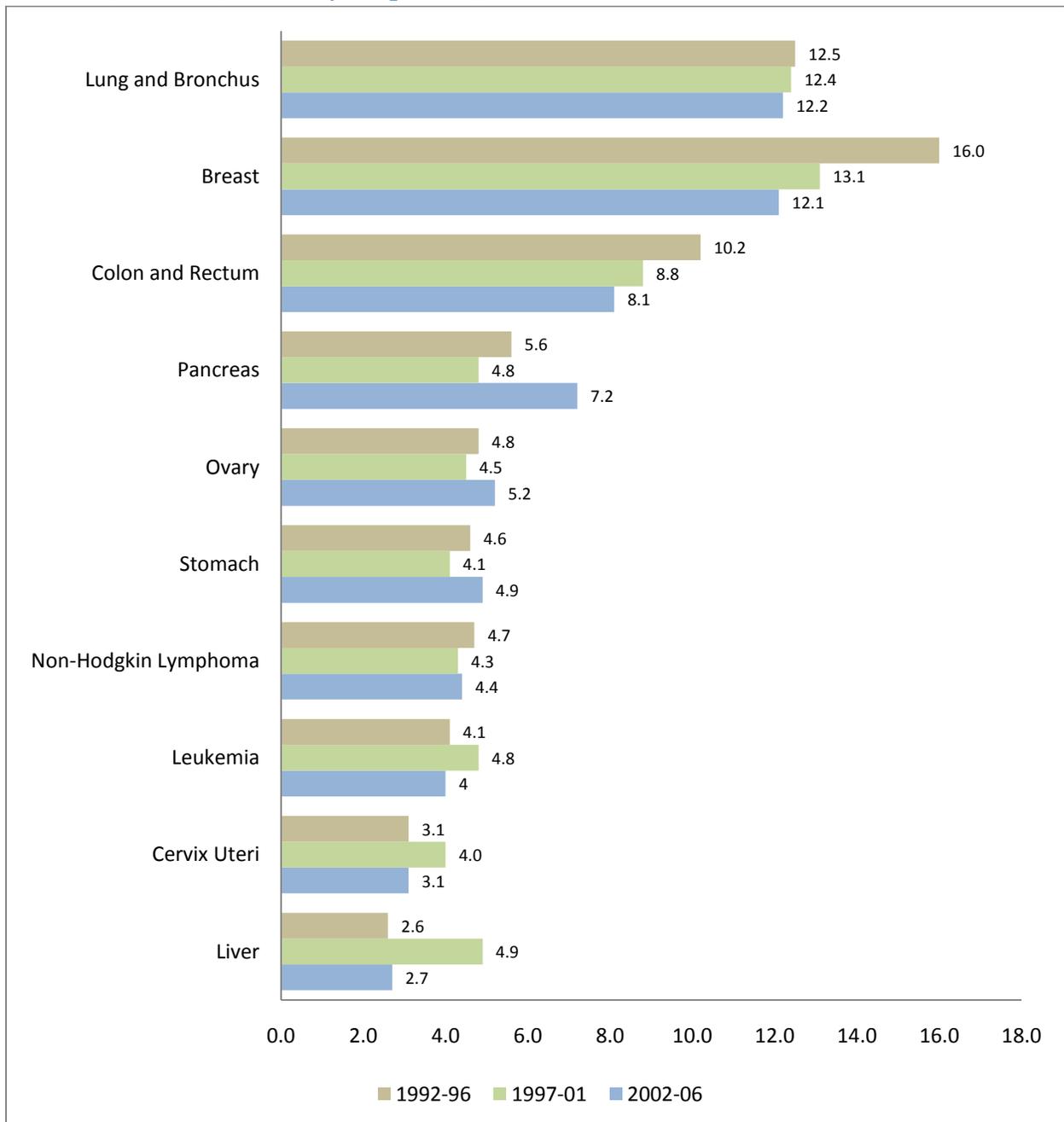
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 28. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by five-year interval, Illinois, Female/Hispanics, All Races



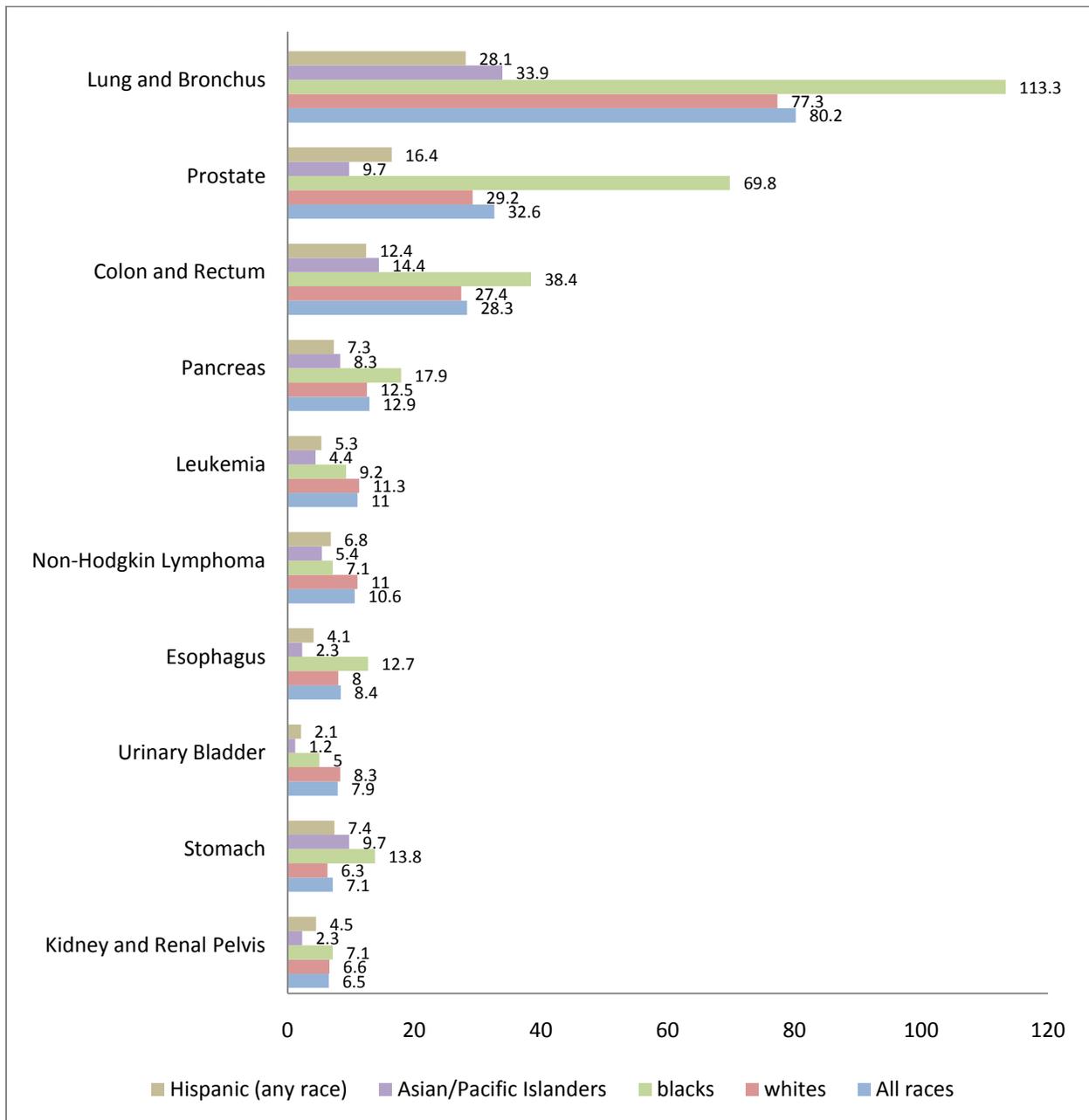
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates in 2002-2006

Figure 29. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by race/ethnicity, 1992-2006, Illinois, Males



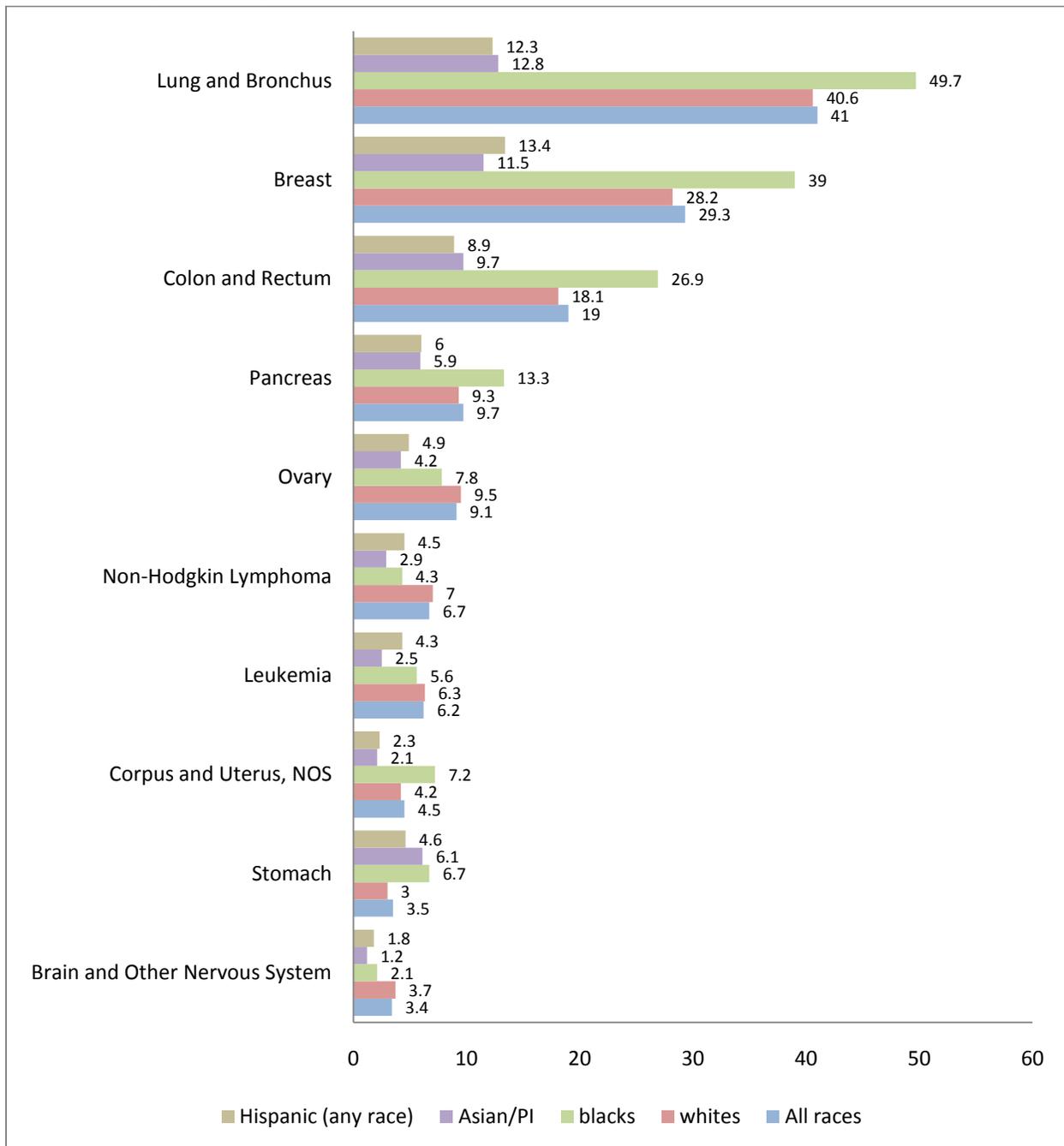
Rates are per 100,000 age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard million population

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009.

Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates for all races

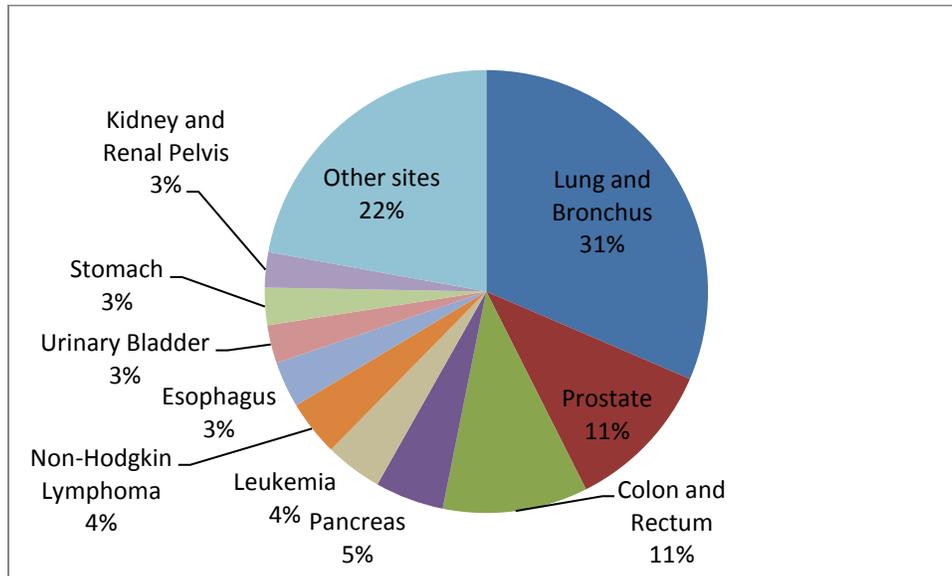
Figure 30. Cancer Mortality: Top 10 cancer mortality rates by race/ethnicity, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female



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

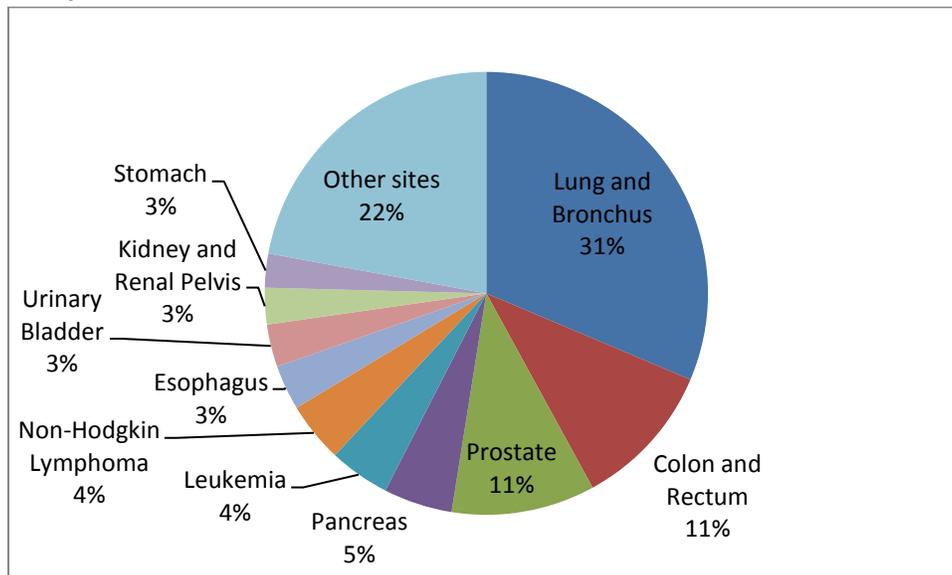
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)
 Ranking was based on average annual mortality rates for all races

Figure 31. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/All Races



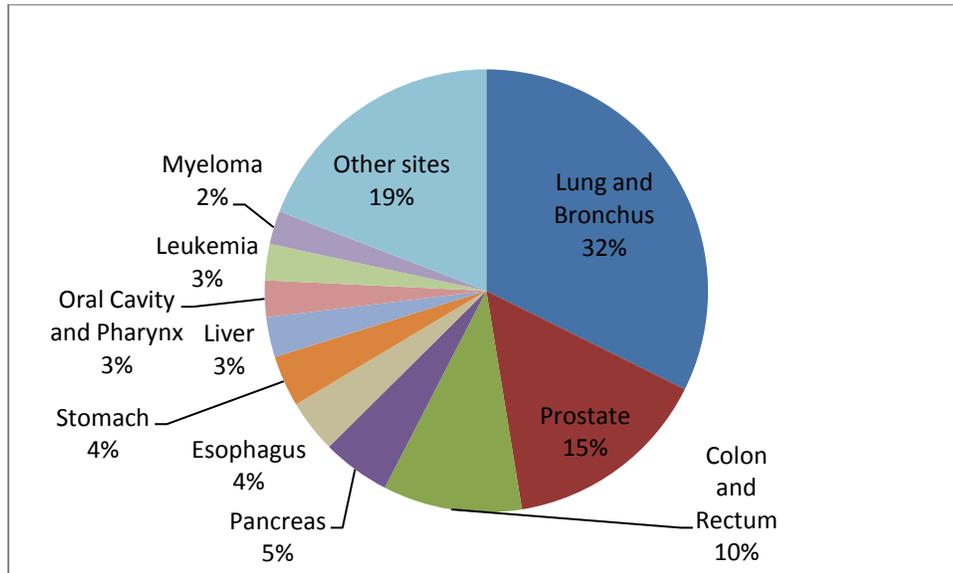
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 32. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/White



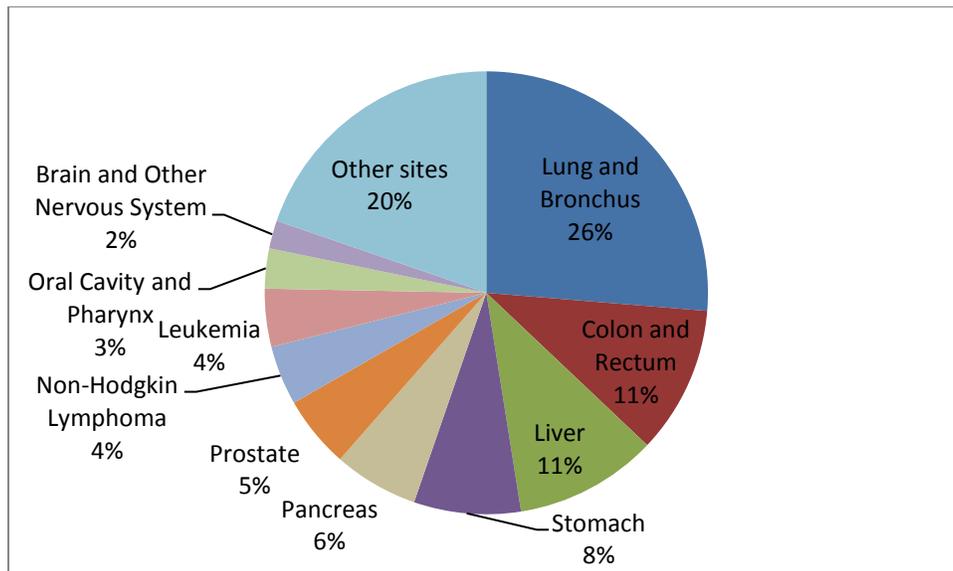
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 33. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Black



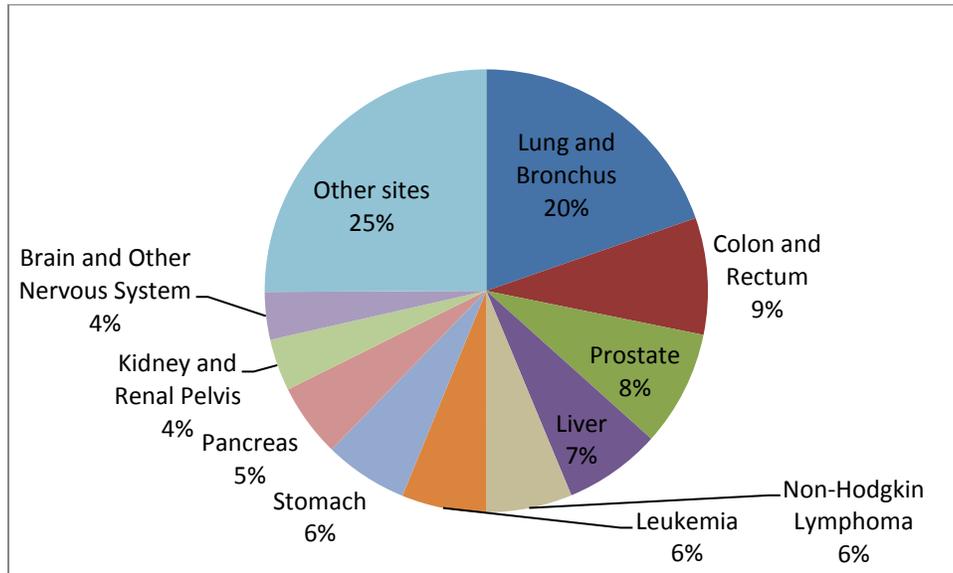
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 34. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Asian and Pacific Islanders



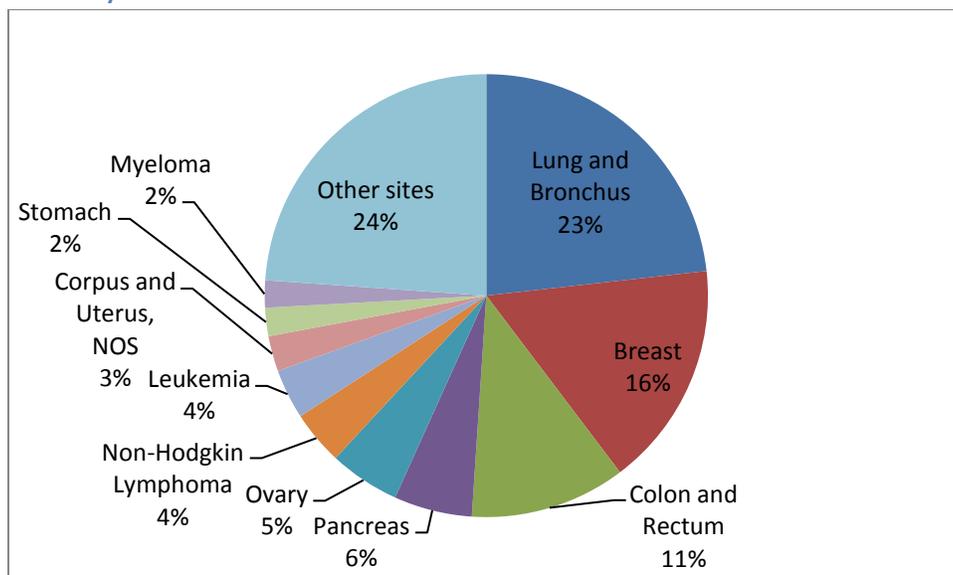
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 35. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Male/Hispanics, All Races



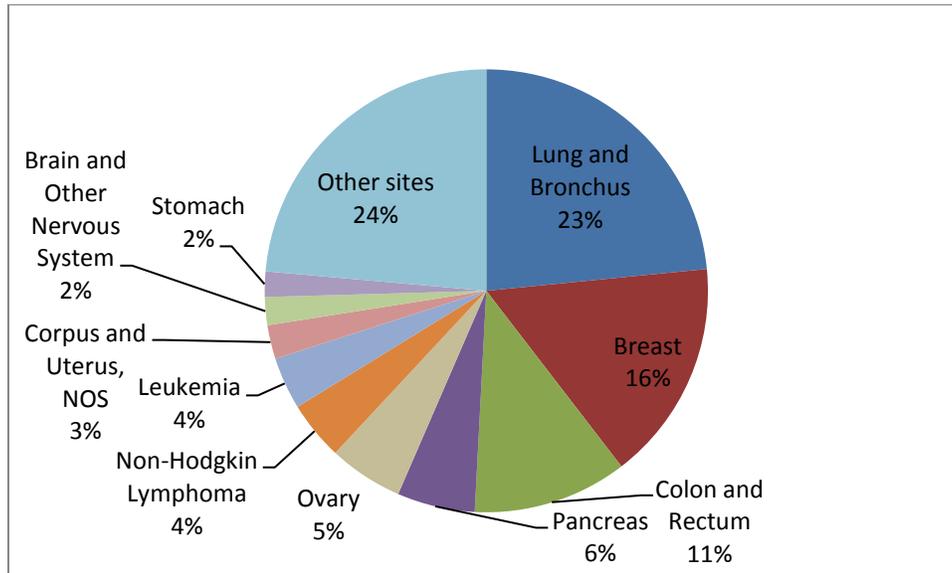
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 36. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/All Races



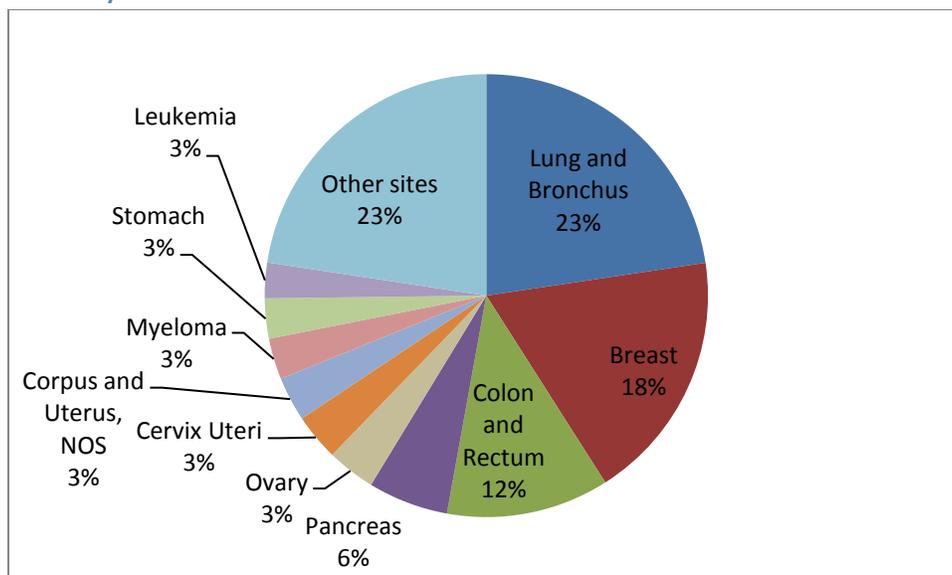
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 37. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/White



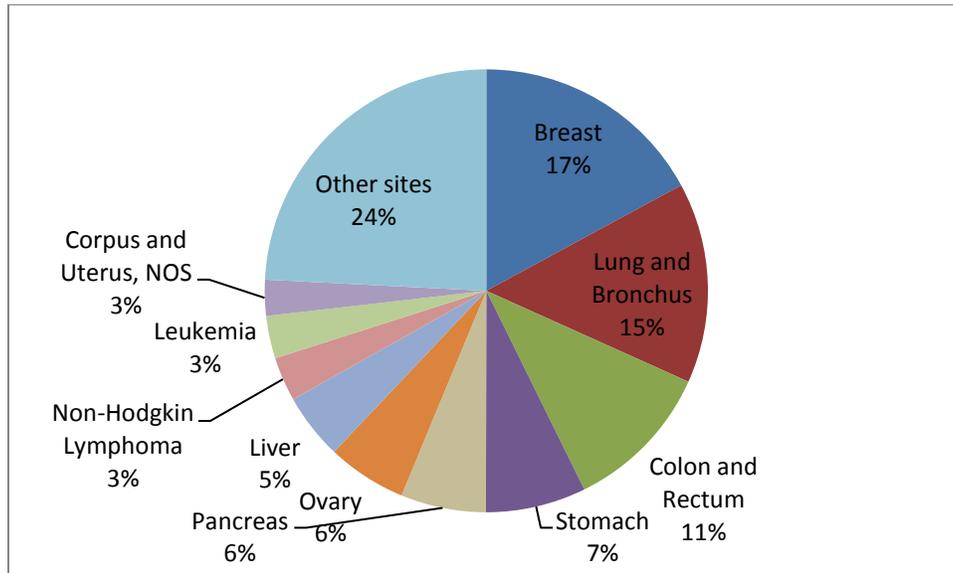
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 38. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Black



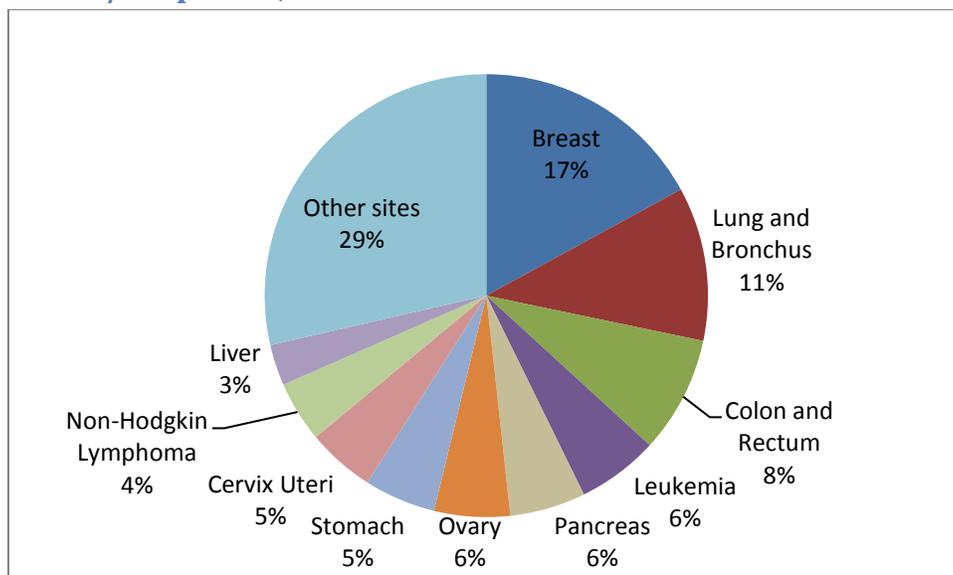
Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 39. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Asian and Pacific Islanders



Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Figure 40. Cancer Mortality: Percent of cancer deaths by site, 1992-2006, Illinois, Female/Hispanics, All Races



Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, Total U.S. (1969-2006), and Mortality - All COD, Public-Use with State, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released May 2009. Underlying Mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

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