## Table 15.24 Cancer of the Lung And Bronchus (Invasive)

## Estimated United States Cancer Prevalence Counts<sup>a</sup> on January 1, 2006 By Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Years Since Diagnosis

Years Since Diagnosis		0 to <5	5 to <10	10 to <15	15 to <20	20 to <25	25 to <30	0 to <16 <sup>e</sup>	0 to <31 <sup>e</sup>	>=31 <sup>g</sup>	Complete <sup>h</sup>
Race_ All Races <sup>b</sup>	<u>Sex</u> Both Sexes Males Females	209,050 98,835 110,215	69,333 31,266 38,067	38,216 17,584 20,632	20,390 9,575 10,815	10,614 4,868 5,746	5,704 2,761 2,943	321,698 149,826 171,872	354,138 165,363 188,775	10,858 6,159 4,699	364,996 171,522 193,474
White <sup>b</sup>	Both Sexes	179,953	60,907	33,688	18,225	9,281	5,065	279,134	307,813	5,180	312,993
	Males	84,397	26,889	15,254	8,362	4,190	2,419	128,428	141,881	2,489	144,370
	Females	95,556	34,018	18,434	9,863	5,091	2,646	150,706	165,932	2,691	168,623
Black <sup>b</sup>	Both Sexes	21,763	6,180	3,492	1,697	1,076	472	31,842	34,803	482	35,285
	Males	10,526	3,132	1,745	974	524	266	15,613	17,265	259	17,524
	Females	11,237	3,048	1,747	723	552	206	16,229	17,538	223	17,761
Asian/	Both Sexes	5,727	1,557	660	+	+	+	8,044	+	+	+
Pacific	Males	3,052	859	379	+	+	+	4,342	+	+	+
Islander <sup>c</sup>	Females	2,675	698	281	+	+	+	3,702	+	+	+
Hispanic <sup>d</sup>	Both Sexes	6,284	1,751	965	+	+	+	9,167	+	+	+
	Males	3,314	906	457	+	+	+	4,751	+	+	+
	Females	2,970	845	508	+	+	+	4,416	+	+	+

## Estimated prevalence percent on January 1, 2006, of the SEER 11 population diagnosed in the previous 16 years By Age at Prevalence, Race/Ethnicity and Sex

		Age Specific (Crude)								Age-Adjustedf		
Age at Prevalence		All Ages	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	All Ages
Race_ All Races <sup>c</sup>	<u>Sex</u> Both Sexes	0.0907%	0.0001%	0.0002%	0.0015%	0.0051%	0.0261%	0.1095%	0.3490%	0.6279%	0.4910%	0.0962%
nases	Males Females	0.0865% 0.0949%	0.0002%	0.0002% 0.0002%	0.0014% 0.0016%	0.0045% 0.0056%	0.0226% 0.0295%	0.1105% 0.1085%	0.3619% 0.3373%	0.6871% 0.5822%	0.5888%	0.1033% 0.0914%
White <sup>c</sup>	Both Sexes	0.0973%	0.0001%	0.0002%	0.0017%	0.0052%	0.0258%	0.1059%	0.3595%	0.6531%	0.5031%	0.0986%
	Males	0.0900%	0.0002%	0.0002%	0.0015%	0.0048%	0.0222%	0.1029%	0.3580%	0.6950%	0.5911%	0.1027%
	Females	0.1047%	-	-	0.0018%	0.0058%	0.0296%	0.1089%	0.3609%	0.6200%	0.4547%	0.0960%
Black <sup>c</sup>	Both Sexes	0.0772%	-	-	0.0009%	0.0053%	0.0346%	0.1682%	0.4036%	0.6451%	0.4113%	0.1062%
	Males	0.0795%	-	-	-	0.0043%	0.0293%	0.1950%	0.4835%	0.7630%	0.5325%	0.1251%
	Females	0.0751%	-	-	-	0.0062%	0.0392%	0.1459%	0.3413%	0.5667%	0.3526%	0.0935%
Asian/	Both Sexes	0.0676%	-	-	0.0010%	0.0039%	0.0200%	0.0850%	0.2482%	0.4628%	0.4443%	0.0735%
Pacific	Males	0.0754%	-	-	-	0.0032%	0.0191%	0.0963%	0.3094%	0.5893%	0.5998%	0.0917%
Islander <sup>c</sup>	Females	0.0603%	-	-	-	0.0046%	0.0208%	0.0751%	0.1963%	0.3701%	0.3418%	0.0599%
Hispanic <sup>d</sup>	Both Sexes	0.0206%	-	-	0.0012%	0.0023%	0.0116%	0.0399%	0.1367%	0.2779%	0.2697%	0.0424%
	Males	0.0205%	-	-	0.0009%	0.0028%	0.0114%	0.0427%	0.1480%	0.3501%	0.3602%	0.0510%
	Females	0.0207%	-	-	0.0016%	0.0017%	0.0118%	0.0372%	0.1272%	0.2253%	0.2171%	0.0365%

US 2006 cancer prevalence counts are based on 2006 cancer prevalence proportions from the SEER registries and 1/1/2006 US population estimates based on the average of 2005 and 2006 population estimates from the US Bureau of the Census. Prevalence was calculated using the First Malignant Primary Only for a person.

Statistics based on (b) SEER 9 Areas (c) SEER 11 Areas and Rural Georgia (d) NHIA for Hispanic for SEER 11 Areas and

Statistic not shown. Statistic based on fewer than 5 cases estimated alive in SEER for the time interval.

Not available.

bcd Rural Georgia.

f

Maximum limited-duration prevalence: 31 years for 1975-2006 SEER 9 data; 16 years for 1990-2006 SEER 11 data (used to calculate prevalence for Hispanics and Asian Pacific Islanders).

Percentages are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) by 5-year age groups. (g) Cases diagnosed more than 31 years ago were estimated using the completeness index method (Capocaccia et. al. 1997, Merrill et. al. 2000). (h) Complete prevalence is obtained by summing 0 to <31 and >=31. (i) Age-specific completeness index was approximated using empirical data from historical Connecticut tumor registry. ghi