

Table 28.12
Childhood Cancer (Invasive, <20 Years old at diagnosis)

Estimated United States Cancer Prevalence Counts^a on January 1, 2015
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 <20 ^e	0 to <40 ^e	>=40 ^f	Complete ^g
<u>Race</u>	<u>Sex</u>										
All Races ^b	Both Sexes	67,259	59,060	53,942	47,223	41,853	35,953	269,336	360,164	+	+
	Males	34,605	31,090	28,427	24,463	21,777	18,070	140,362	184,580	+	+
	Females	32,654	27,970	25,515	22,760	20,076	17,883	128,974	175,584	+	+
White ^b	Both Sexes	53,402	48,206	45,501	39,627	35,381	31,216	222,117	301,847	+	+
	Males	27,454	25,493	24,107	20,419	18,565	15,699	116,037	155,127	+	+
	Females	25,948	22,713	21,394	19,208	16,816	15,517	106,080	146,720	+	+
Black ^b	Both Sexes	8,181	6,695	5,327	4,677	4,084	3,016	28,964	36,461	+	+
	Males	4,175	3,499	2,658	2,449	2,031	1,464	14,812	18,179	+	+
	Females	4,006	3,196	2,669	2,228	2,053	1,552	14,152	18,282	+	+
Asian/ Pacific Islander ^c	Both Sexes	3,301	2,515	1,996	+	+	+	10,620	+	+	+
	Males	1,750	1,291	1,053	+	+	+	5,536	+	+	+
	Females	1,551	1,224	943	+	+	+	5,084	+	+	+
Hispanic ^d	Both Sexes	14,196	11,923	9,581	+	+	+	47,098	+	+	+
	Males	7,734	6,664	5,316	+	+	+	25,977	+	+	+
	Females	6,462	5,259	4,265	+	+	+	21,121	+	+	+

^a US 2015 cancer prevalence counts are based on 2015 cancer prevalence proportions from the SEER registries and 1/1/2015 US population estimates based on the average of 2014 and 2015 population estimates from the US Bureau of the Census.

^{b c d} Prevalence was calculated using the First Malignant Primary Only for a person.
Statistics based on (b) SEER 9 Areas (c) SEER 13 Areas excluding the Alaska Native Registry

^e (d) NHIA for Hispanic for SEER 13 Areas excluding the Alaska Native Registry.
Maximum limited-duration prevalence: 40 years for 1975-2015 SEER 9 data; 23 years for 1992-2015 SEER 13 data (excluding the Alaska Native Registry) used to calculate prevalence for Hispanics and Asian Pacific Islanders.

^{f g} (f) Cases diagnosed more than 40 years ago were estimated using the completeness index method (Capocaccia et. al. 1997, Merrill et. al. 2000). (g) Complete prevalence is obtained by summing 0 to <40 and >=40.

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

+ Not available.