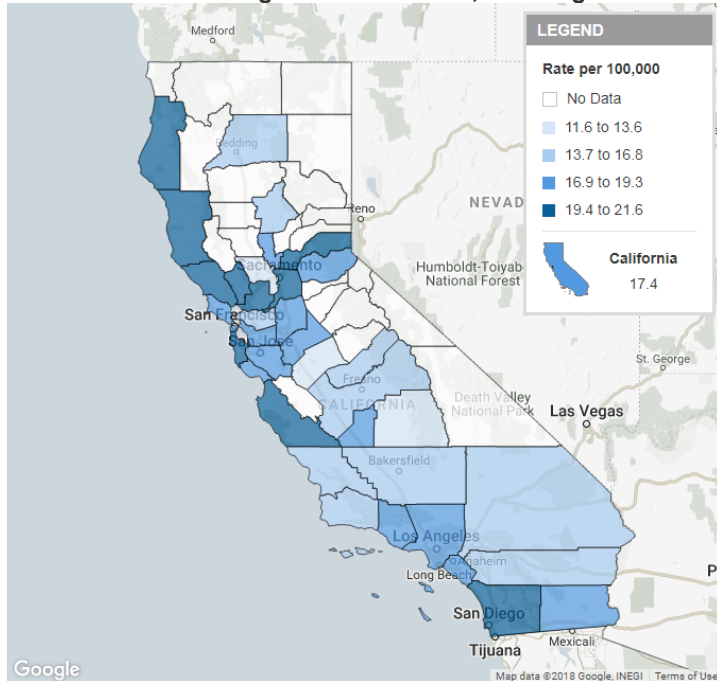


Childhood Cancer in California

Childhood Cancer Diagnoses: 2009-2013; Showing Counties



What It Is

Kidsdata.org provides the following data on childhood cancer:

- Childhood Cancer Diagnoses—which can be viewed either as numbers or as rates per 100,000 children ages 0-19—are shown for five-year periods. These data can also be viewed by Age, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, and by Type of Cancer and Age.
- Net Five-Year Cancer Survival Rates, which measure the probability that children ages 0-19 diagnosed with cancer survive for at least five years in the absence of other causes of death, are shown for eleven-year periods. These data can be viewed by Type of Cancer and by Race/Ethnicity.

Why This Topic Is Important

Advances in the treatment of childhood cancers during the past 50 years have led to remarkable improvements in survival rates, but despite these advances more children and adolescents (ages 0 to 19 years) die of cancer than any other disease (1). Only accidents account for a larger number of childhood deaths (2). In California, it's estimated that more than 1,000 children ages 0-14 are diagnosed with cancer each year. Approximately 1 of every 265 children in the state will develop some form of cancer before they reach age 20 (2).

The majority of children diagnosed with cancer survive into adulthood (1, 2). Children treated at pediatric institutions that provide intensive treatment, supportive care, and psychosocial services are more likely to have positive outcomes than those treated elsewhere.

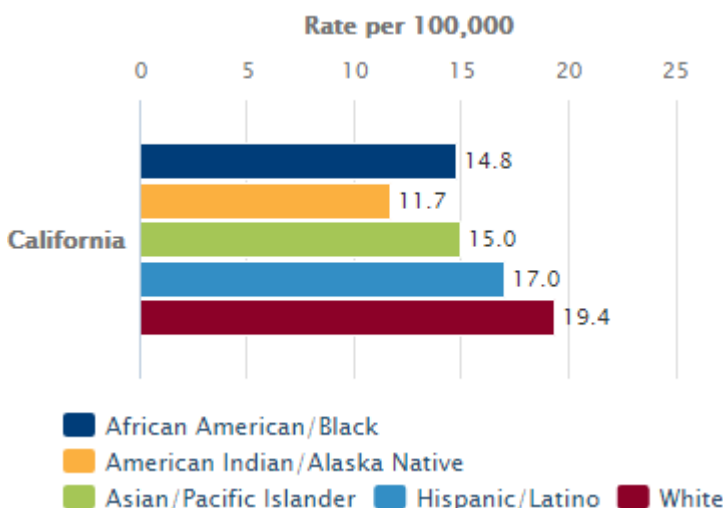
How Children Are Faring

Between 2009 and 2013, 9,035 California children ages 0-19 were diagnosed with cancer. The rate of new cancer diagnoses in California increased from 16.5 diagnoses per 100,000 children/youth in 2000-2004 to 17.4 per 100,000 in 2009-2013, echoing the rise in diagnoses at the national level. Youth ages 15-19 generally have higher rates of cancer diagnoses than children ages 0-14. White children also tend to have the highest rate of cancer diagnoses among racial/ethnic groups with data.

Definition: Number of new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 children/youth ages 0-19 over a 5-year period (e.g., in 2009-2013, there were 17.4 new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 California children/youth).

Data Source: National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, Research data, 1973-2013 (Nov. 2015); U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group, United States cancer statistics: 1999-2013 incidence and mortality web-based report (Apr. 2016).

Childhood Cancer Diagnoses, by Race/Ethnicity: 2009-2013



Definition: Number of new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 children/youth ages 0-19 over a five-year period, by race/ethnicity and age group (e.g., in 2009-2013, there

Over the last decade, leukemia consistently has been the most common type of cancer among

were 15.7 new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 Hispanic/Latino children ages 0-14 in California).

Data Source: National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, Research data, 1973-2013 (Nov. 2015).

Net Five-Year Cancer Survival Rate, by Type of Cancer: 2003-2013

California	Survival Rate
Carcinomas and Other Malignant Epithelial Neoplasms	91.5%
Central Nervous System and Miscellaneous Intracranial and Intraspinial Neoplasms	71.9%
Germ Cell/Trophoblastic and Other Gonadal Neoplasms	91.3%
Hepatic Tumors	73.5%
Leukemia	81.1%
Lymphoma and Reticuloendothelial Neoplasms	92.0%
Malignant Bone Tumors	66.9%
Renal Tumors	86.6%
Retinoblastoma	97.0%
Soft Tissue Sarcomas	68.7%
Sympathetic Nervous System Tumors	76.5%
Other and Unspecified Malignant Neoplasms	81.8%
Total (all groups combined)	81.5%

Definition: Probability of children/youth ages 0-19 diagnosed with cancer surviving for at least 5 years in the absence of other causes of death, by International Classification of Childhood Cancer (e.g., among California children diagnosed with retinoblastoma between 2003-2013, 97 out of 100 are likely to live for at least 5 years after diagnosis).

Data Source: National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, Research data, 1973-2013 (Nov. 2015).

children in California, with the majority of diagnoses occurring before age 15. The five-year survival rate for leukemia—81% for 2003-2013—is similar to the general survival rate for childhood cancers. Racial/ethnic inequities persist in childhood cancer survival rates, with white children having higher probabilities of surviving for at least five years after diagnosis than children in other groups.

View references for this text and additional research on this topic:

<https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/47/cancer/summary>



More Data: www.kidsdata.org

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