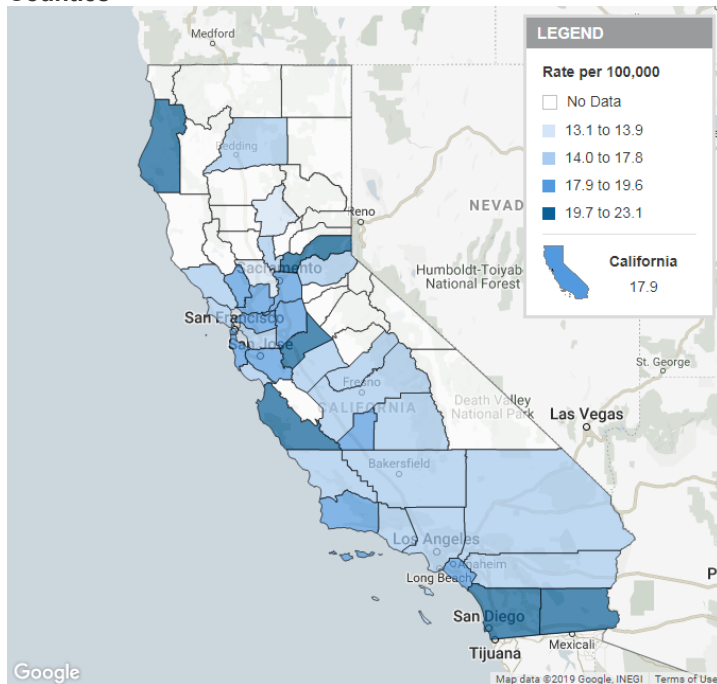


Childhood Cancer in California

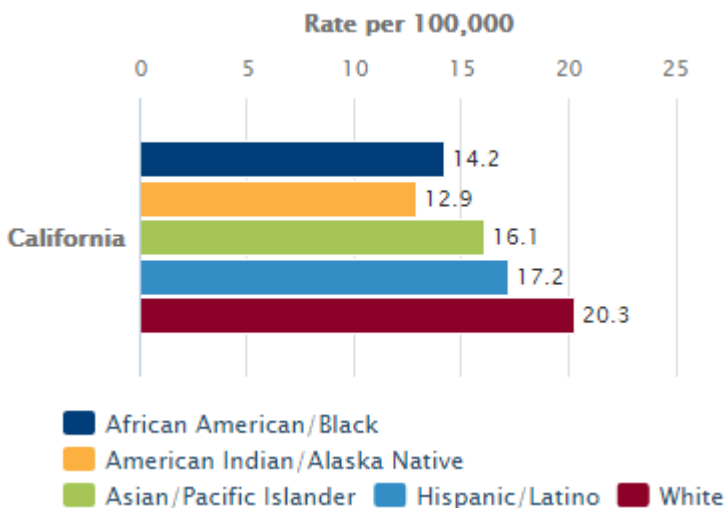
New Cancer Diagnoses Among Children/Youth: 2011-2015; Showing Counties



Definition: Number of new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 children/youth ages 0-19 over a 5-year period (e.g., in 2011-2015, there were 17.9 new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 California children/youth).

Data Source: National Cancer Institute, *Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program Research Data* (Nov. 2017); U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group, *U.S. Cancer Statistics Data Visualizations Tool* (Jun. 2018).

New Cancer Diagnoses Among Children/Youth, by Race/Ethnicity: 2011-2015



What It Is

Kidsdata.org provides the following data on childhood cancer:

- Childhood Cancer Diagnoses, as numbers and as rates per 100,000 children ages 0-19, are shown for five-year periods. These data also can be viewed by Age Group, by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, and by Age Group and Type of Cancer.
- 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 Race/Ethnicity and by Type of Cancer.

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 U.S. children and adolescents ages 1-19 die of cancer than any other disease. After accidents, suicide, and homicide, cancer is the leading cause of death among young people past infancy nationwide. In California, it is estimated that more than 1,700 children ages 0-19 are diagnosed with cancer each year. Approximately 1 in every 265 children in the state will develop some form of cancer before they reach age 20.

The majority of children diagnosed with cancer survive into adulthood. 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 2011 and 2015, 9,186 California children and adolescents ages 0-19 were diagnosed with cancer. The rate of new cancer diagnoses statewide increased from 16.5 per 100,000 children in 2000-2004 to 17.9 per 100,000 in 2011-2015, echoing a similar rise in diagnoses at the national level. Adolescents 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.

Over the last decade, leukemia consistently has

Definition: Number of new cancer diagnoses per 100,000 children/youth ages 0-19 over a 5-year period, by age group and race/ethnicity (e.g., in 2011-2015, there 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* (Nov. 2017).

Net Five-Year Cancer Survival Rate Among Children/Youth, by Type of Cancer: 2005-2015

California	Survival Rate
Carcinomas and Other Malignant Epithelial Neoplasms	91.3%
Central Nervous System and Miscellaneous Intracranial and Intraspinial Neoplasms	71.4%
Germ Cell/Trophoblastic and Other Gonadal Neoplasms	91.1%
Hepatic Tumors	73.4%
Leukemia	81.4%
Lymphoma and Reticuloendothelial Neoplasms	92.1%
Malignant Bone Tumors	67.5%
Renal Tumors	86.8%
Retinoblastoma	96.9%
Soft Tissue Sarcomas	69.3%
Sympathetic Nervous System Tumors	76.2%
Other and Unspecified Malignant Neoplasms	83.4%
Total for All Cancers	81.6%

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 type of cancer (e.g., among California children diagnosed with hepatic tumors between 2005-2015, 75 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* (Nov. 2017).

been the most common type of cancer among children in California, with the majority of diagnoses occurring before age 15. The five-year survival rate for leukemia—82% for 2005-2015—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>



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