

Supplementary Table 1. Trends* in age-adjusted incidence rates† of invasive cancer cases by cancer type and year among males--United States§, 2010-2014

	2010	2010-2014 [¶] 2010-2014 [¶]						2014	2010-2014			
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014		Lowest Rate	Highest Rate	APC**	p value
Oral cavity & pharynx	16.84						17.45	16.84	17.62	0.79	0.178	
Esophagus	8.11						7.77	7.77	8.11	-1.12 ↓	0.006	
Stomach	9.44						8.95	8.95	9.44	-1.25 ↓	0.016	
Colon & rectum	47.78						43.84	43.84	47.78	-2.19 ↓	0.001	
Liver	10.46						11.20	10.46	11.22	1.72 ↑	0.040	
Pancreas	13.93						14.30	13.93	14.33	0.70	0.052	
Laryngeal	6.40						5.56	5.56	6.40	-3.18 ↓	0.008	
Trachea, lung, & bronchus	76.47						67.79	67.79	76.47	-2.88 ↓	<0.001	
Kidney & renal pelvis	21.49						21.94	21.49	21.99	0.69 ↑	0.004	
Urinary bladder	36.87						34.49	34.49	36.87	-1.51 ↓	0.017	
Acute myeloid leukemia	5.12						5.18	5.10	5.20	0.36	0.223	

* Trends were measured with annual percent change (APC) in rates.

† Rates are new cases diagnosed per 100,000 persons, age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

§ Cancer incidence data were compiled from cancer registries that meet the data quality criteria for all invasive cancer sites combined, representing approximately 99% of the U.S. population. (Data from Nevada did not meet U.S. Cancer Statistics publication criteria for 2010-2014).

¶ Trends shown correspond to: X-axis: 2010-2014; Y-axis (varies by cancer type): 0 to highest value.

**Annual percent change (APC) corresponds to trends observed from 2010-2014.

The figure above consists of line graphs showing the trends in age-adjusted incidence rates of invasive tobacco-associated cancers, based on data from the National Program of Cancer Registries and the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results program, collected from 2010-2014.