

Supplementary Table 2. Trends\* in age-adjusted incidence rates† of invasive cancer cases by cancer type and year among females--United States§, 2010-2014

	2010	2010-2014 <sup>¶</sup>					2014	2010-2014			
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		Lowest Rate	Highest Rate	APC**	p value
Oral cavity & pharynx	6.36						6.33	6.29	6.41	0.06	0.814
Esophagus	1.80						1.76	1.75	1.80	-0.54	0.239
Stomach	4.74						4.55	4.55	4.74	-0.92	0.084
Colon & rectum	36.38						33.58	33.58	36.38	-2.04↓	0.004
Liver	3.16						3.41	3.15	3.42	2.43↑	0.024
Pancreas	10.92						11.10	10.92	11.10	0.36	0.099
Laryngeal	1.42						1.25	1.25	1.42	-2.81↓	0.004
Trachea, lung, & bronchus	54.13						50.66	50.66	54.13	-1.47↓	0.007
Kidney & renal pelvis	11.19						11.21	11.19	11.36	0.07	0.727
Urinary bladder	8.96						8.58	8.58	9.09	-1.29↓	0.036
Acute myeloid leukemia	3.49						3.53	3.48	3.55	0.17	0.590
Cervix	7.64						7.46	7.29	7.64	-0.87	0.145

\* 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.