

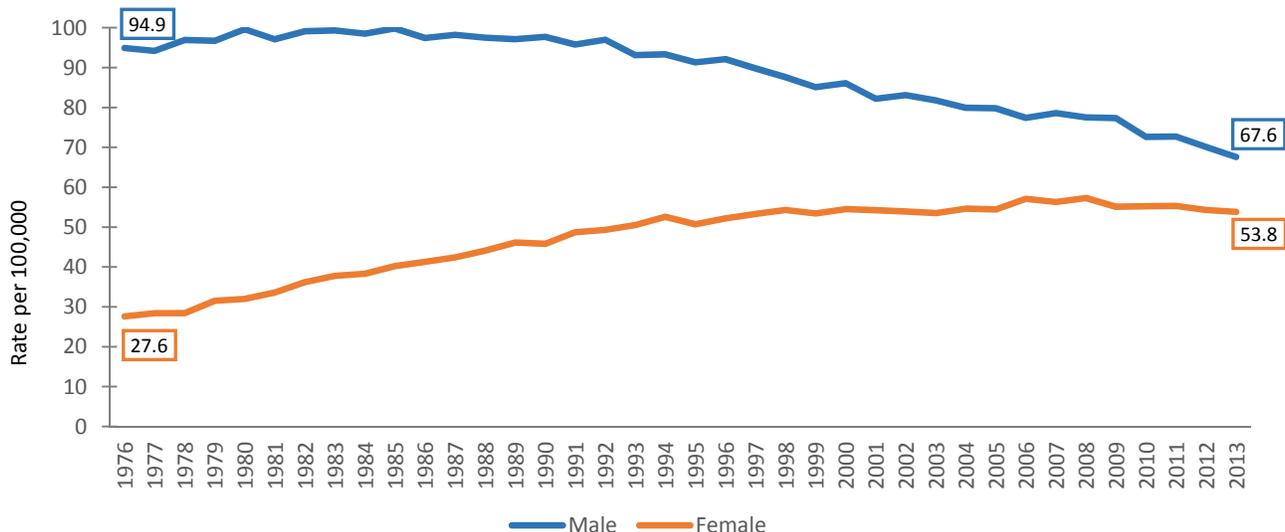
Incidence of Lung Cancer in New York State

Research has documented links between smoking and cancers of the lung and bronchus, larynx, oral cavity, esophagus, bladder, pancreas, kidney, cervix, stomach, colon and rectum, liver, and acute myeloid leukemia (AML) as well as many noncancerous conditions.¹ Estimates indicate that smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke accounts for about 30% of all cancer deaths in the United States.²

In 2013, the incidence (occurrence of new cancers) of lung cancer³ was 59.5 cases for every 100,000 persons in New York State (NYS) (data not shown), with a slightly higher rate for males (67.6) than females (53.8). In 1976, the incidence rate of lung cancer for males (94.9) was three times the rate for females (27.6). The rate for males has been steadily declining since 1985, while the rate for females doubled between 1976 and 2006. There has been a gradual decrease in the lung cancer rate among women since 2006.

Eighty percent of lung cancer deaths are attributed to smoking in NYS.¹ Smoking prevalence has been declining over time both in NYS and nationally. Due to the cumulative nature of exposure to tobacco and the lag time before cancer develops, incidence of tobacco-related cancers are expected to continue to decline as a result of the declines in tobacco use in the population.

Incidence of Lung Cancer in New York State by Gender, 1975-2013



Incidence rates of new cases per 100,000 persons per year, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

1. New York State Department of Health Bureau of Cancer Epidemiology. Tobacco-related Cancers in New York State. Available at: http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/diseases/cancer/docs/tobacco_related_cancers_report.pdf

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking – 50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.

3. In this document, the term lung cancer includes cancers of the lung and bronchus.

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Cancer Epidemiology.

Contact the Bureau of Chronic Disease Evaluation and Research, New York State Department of Health at (518) 473-0673 or send an e-mail to tcp@health.ny.gov. StatShots can be accessed online at: http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/