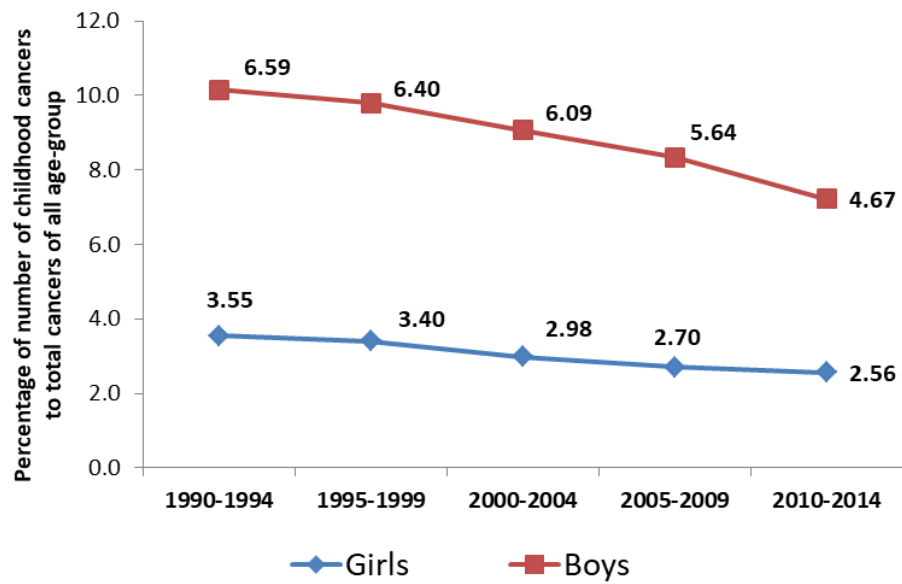


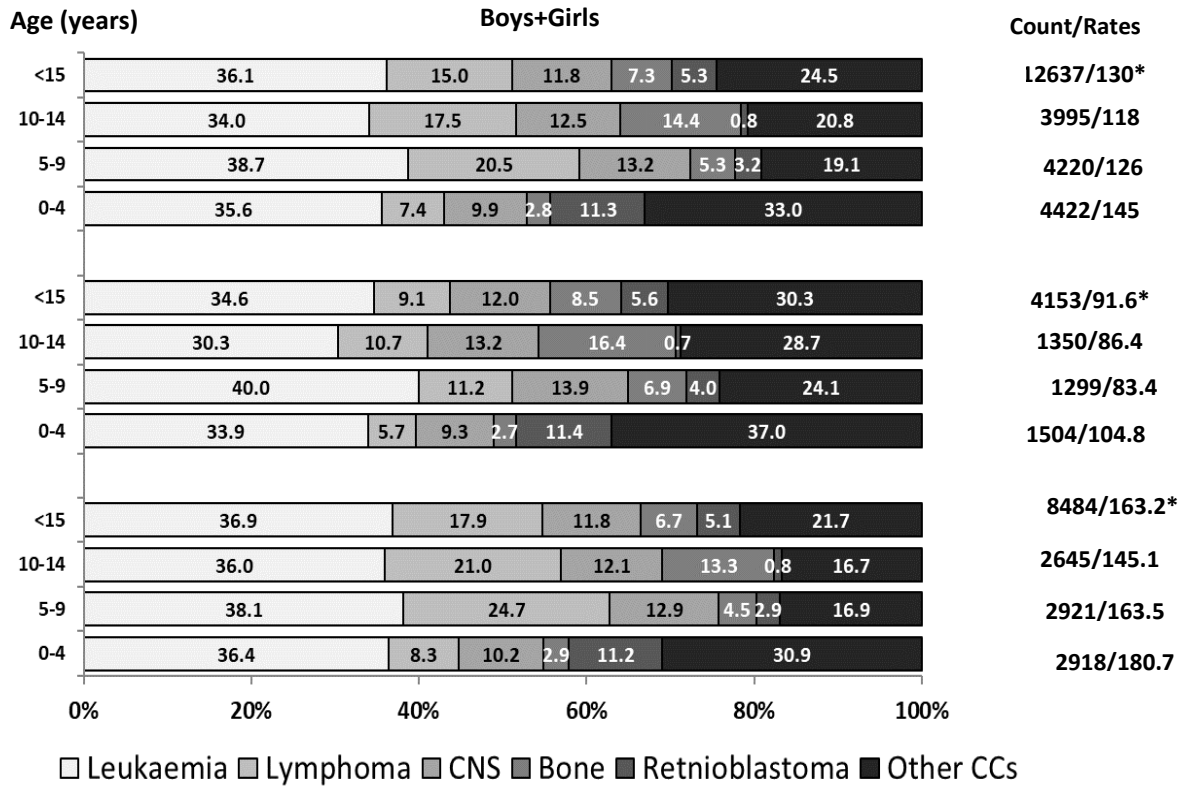
**Supplementary Table I Comparison of Incidence Trend and Age-standardized Incidence Rate of Childhood Cancer Among Various Countries**

Country Name	Study period	*APC(95% CI)		Age-standardized incidence rate
		Trend-1	Trend-2	
Canada [17]	1992-2010	0.45 (0.08-0.81)	-	157.9 <sup>b</sup>
Australia [18]	1983-2006	1.7 (0.9 to 2.5) 1983-1994	-0.1(-0.7 to 0.06) 1995-2006	157.5 (153.6-161.5) <sup>a</sup>
Taiwan [ 19]	1996-2010	1.21 (0.6 to 1.7)	-	125.0 (122.3-127.7) <sup>a</sup>
Estonia [21]	1995-2016	0.5 (0.1-0.9)	-	138.1 <sup>a</sup>
Thailand [22 ]	1990-2011	1.2 (0.8-1.7)	-	98.5 <sup>c</sup>
Present Study (Delhi, India)	1990-2014	-0.22 (-1.75 to 2.21) 1990-2004	4.05 (1.85-6.29) 2005-2014	129 (127.6-132.4) <sup>a</sup>

\* Annual percentage change in incidence rate using Joinpoint regression analysis Incidence rates were age-standardised using <sup>a</sup>WHO world standard population distribution, year 2000 <sup>b</sup>Canadian population distribution, year 2011, <sup>c</sup>Segi's et als. World standard population estimates, year 1960

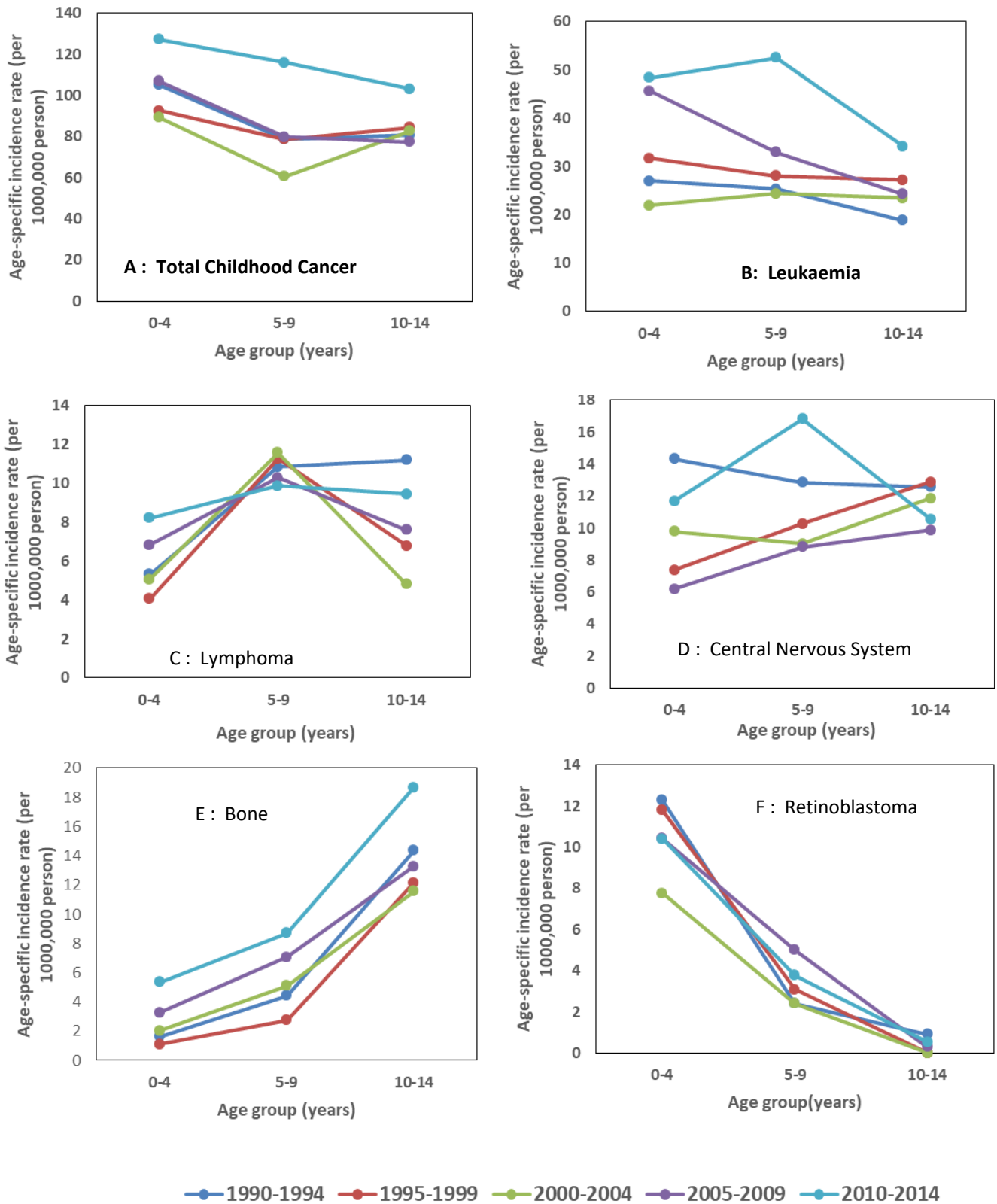


**Supplementary Fig. 1** Trend of percentage of new childhood cancer cases to total all-age group cancer cases. (Girls: slope =-0.05;  $P=0.002$  and Boys slope=-0.092  $P=0.013$ )

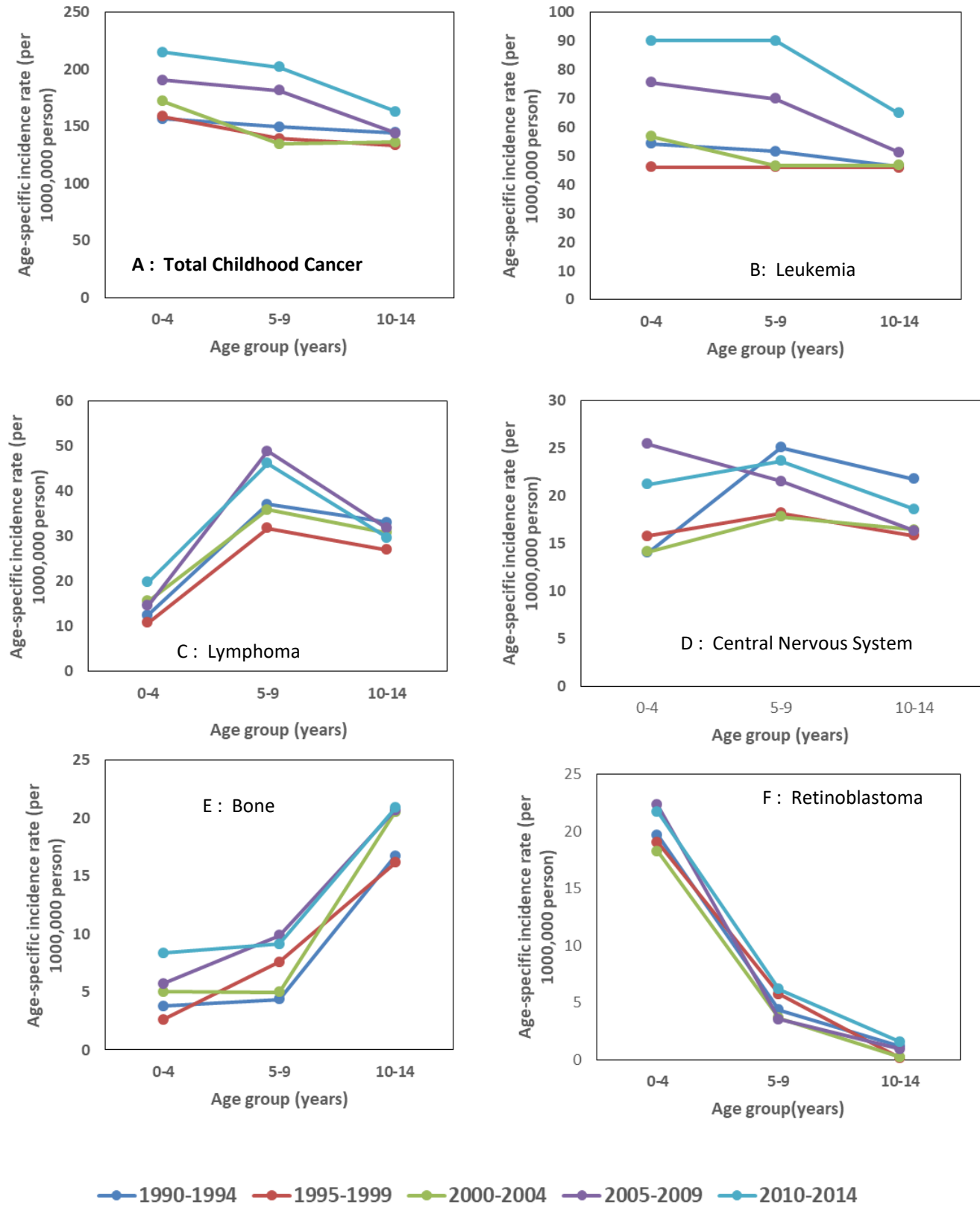


\*The rates were standardized according to WHO World population distribution, year 2000 using direct method [11]

**Supplementary Fig. 2** Childhood cancer (0-14 years) distribution by gender and age-groups, Delhi, 1990-2014.



**Supplementary Fig. 3** Age-period diagram of age-specific incidence rate in girls during 1990-2014 in Delhi urban, India



**Supplementary Fig. 4** Age-period diagram of age-specific incidence rate in boys during 1990-2014 in Delhi urban, India.